

JOHNSON'S
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

VOL. II. L—Z.

DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH
THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS,
AND
ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS BY EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED
A HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE,
AND
AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

THE NINTH EDITION; CORRECTED AND REVISED.

*Cum tabulis animum censoris fumet honesti :
Audebit quæcunque parùm splendoris habebunt,
Et finè pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,
Verba movere loco ; quamvis invita recedant,
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ :
Obsecrata diu populo bonus eruct, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ prisce memorata Catonibus utque Cethegis
Nunc situs informis premit, et deserta vetustas.* HOR.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, W. J. AND J. RICHARDSON, P. BALDWIN, F. C. AND J. RIVINGTON, T. PAYNE, J. FAULDER, W. LOWNDES, MATHEWS AND LEIGH, WILKIE AND ROBINSON, SCATCHERD AND LETTERMAN, T. EGERTON, J. WALKER, OGILVY AND SON, J. STOCKDALE, WYNNE AND SON, CUTHELL AND MARTIN, R. LEA, LACKINGTON ALLEN AND CO. VERNOR AND HOOD, J. AND A. ARCH, CROSBY AND CO. LONGMAN, HURST, REES AND ORME; CADELL AND DAVIES, W. STEWART, R. PHILLIPS, S. BAGSTER, PHILLIPS AND PARDEN, J. BOOKER, J. HARDING, J. MAWMAN, R. H. EVANS, BLACKS AND PARRY, J. HATCHERD, J. SCHOLEY, T. OSTILL, PAYNE AND MACKINLAY, J. ASPERNE, J. BOOTH, S. ODDEY; AND WILSON AND SPENCE, YORK.

1806.

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DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Vol. 2.

LAB

L A liquid consonant, which pre-
serves always the same sound in
English. In the Saxon it was aspirated,
as, *hlaf*; *loaf*; *hlafeg*, *lady*.

At the end of a monosyllable it is
always doubled; as, *shall*, *still*, *full*;
except after a diphthong; as, *fail*, *feel*,
real, *cool*. In a word of more syllables
it is written single; as, *channel*, *canal*,
tendril. It is sometimes put before *e*, and
sounded feebly after it; as, *bible*, *title*.

LA *interject*. [corrupted by an effeminate
pronunciation from *lo*; unless it be the
French *la*.] See; look; behold.

La you! if you speak ill of the devil,
How he takes it at heart. *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night*.

LA'BDANUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A resin, of a strong
not unpleasant smell, and an aromatick,
but not agreeable taste. This juice
exudates from a low spreading shrub in
Crete. *Hill*.

To LA'BEFY. *v. a.* [*labefacio*, Lat.] To
weaken; to impair. *Diet*.

LA'BEL. *n. f.* [*labellum*, Latin.]

1. A small slip or scrap of writing.

When wak'd, I found
This label on my bosom; whose containing
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline*.

2. Any thing appendant to a larger writing.
On the label of lead, the heads of St. Peter and
St. Paul are impress'd from the papal seal.
Ascham's Pasternon.

3. [In law.] A narrow slip of paper or
parchment affixed to a deed or writing,
in order to hold the appending seal. So
also any paper, annexed by way of addi-
tion or explication to any will or testa-
ment, is called a *label* or *codicil*. *Harris*.
God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our
hands;

And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo seal'd,
Shall be the label to another deed,
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this shall stay them both. *Shakspeare*.

LA'BENT. *adj.* [*labens*, Lat.] Sliding;
gliding; slipping. *Diet*.

LA'BIAL. *adj.* [*labialis*, Lat.] Uttered by
the lips.

VOL. II.

LAB

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are
labial, which *dental*, and which *guttural*. *Bacon*.
Some particular affection of sound in its passage
to the lips, will seem to make some composition in
any vowel which is *labial*. *Holder*.

LA'BIATED. *adj.* [*labium*, Lat.] Formed
with lips.

LA'BIODENTAL. *adj.* [*labium* and *dentalis*.]
Formed or pronounced by the co-opera-
tion of the lips and teeth.

The dental consonants are very easy; and first
the *labiodentals*, *f*; *v*; also the *linguodentals*, *t*, *h*,
d, *h*. *Holder*.

LABO'RANT. *n. f.* [*laborans*, Lat.] A
chymist. Not in use.

I can show you a sort of fixt sulphur, made by
an industrious *laborant*. *Boyle*.

LABO'RATORY. *n. f.* [*laboratoire*, French.]
A chymist's workroom.

It would contribute to the history of colours, if
chymists would in their *laboratory* take a heedful
notice, and give us a faithful account, of the col-
ours observed in the steam of bodies, either
sublimed or distilled. *Boyle*.

The flames of love will perform those miracles
they of the turnace boast of, would they employ
themselves in this *laboratory*. *Decay of Piety*.

LABO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*laboricux*, French;
laboriosus, Lat.]

1. Intelligent in work; assiduous.

That which makes the clergy glorious, is to be
knowing in their professions, unpotted in their lives,
active and *laborious* in their charges, bold and reso-
lute in opposing seducers, and daring to look vice
in the face; and, lastly, to be gentle, courteous,
and compassionate to all. *South*.

A spacious cave within its furthest part,
Was hew'd and fashion'd by *laborious* art,
Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryden*.

To his *laborious* youth confin'd in war,
And lasting age, adorn'd and crown'd with peace.
Prior.

2. Requiring labour; tiresome; not easy.

Do it thou love watchings, abstinence, and toil,
Laborious virtues all: learn them from Cato. *Add*.

LABO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *laborious*.]
With labour; with toil.

The folly of him, who pumps very *laboriously* in
a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Dec. of Piety*.

I chide *laboriously* to hear
A weight of woes, and breathe the vital air. *Pope*.

LABO'RIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *laborious*.]
1. Toilsomeness; difficulty.

The parallel holds in the gain's effects, as well as

LAB

the *laboriousness* of the work; those wretched
creatures, buried in earth and darkness, were never
the richer for all the ore they digged; no more is
the infatuate miser. *Decay of Piety*.

2. Diligence; assiduity.

LA'BOUR. *n. f.* [*labour*, Fr. *labor*, Lat.]

1. The act of doing what requires a pain-
ful exertion of strength, or wearisome
perseverance; pains; toil; travail;
work.

If I find her honest, I lose not my *labour*; if she
be otherwise, it is *labour* well bestowed. *Shakspeare*.
I sent to know your faith, lest the tempter have
tempted you, and our *labour* be in vain. *1 Thos*.

2. Work to be done.

Being a *labour* of so great difficulty, the exact
performance thereof we may rather wish than look
for. *Hooker*.

If you had been the wife of Hercules,
Six of his *labours* you'd have done, and sav'd
Your husband so much sweat. *Shakspeare*.

3. Work done; performance.

4. Exercise; motion with some degree of
violence.

Moderate *labour* of the body conduces to the
preservation of health, and curing many initial
diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health,
and generates maladies. *Hornor*.

5. Childbirth; travail.

Sith of women's *labours* thou hast charge,
And generation goodly does enlarge,
Incline thy will to assist our wishful vow. *Spenser*.

Not knowing 'twas my *labour*, I complain
Of sudden shootings, and of grinding pain;
My throws come thicker, and my cries increase'd,
Which with her hand the conscious nurse sup-
press'd. *Dryden*.

Not one woman of two hundred dies in *labour*.
Gregory.

His heart is in continual *labour*; it even travails
with the obligation, and is in pangs 'till it be de-
livered. *South's Sermon*.

To LA'BOUR. *v. n.* [*laboro*, Latin.]

1. To toil; to act with painful effort.

When shall I come to the top of that same hill?

—You do climb up it now; look how we *labour*.
Shakspeare.

For your highness' good I ever *labour'd*.
More than mine own. *Shakspeare*.

Who is it with him?

—None but the fool, who *labours* to out-jest
His heart-struck injuries. *Shakspeare's K. Lear*.

Let none work be laid upon the men, that they
may *labour* therein. *Exod*.

He is so touch'd with the memory of his pains

LAB

valence and protection, that his soul labours for an expression to represent it. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

Euphrates salutes you, always labouring fervently for you in prayers, that we may stand perfect. *Coley.*

2. 'To do work; to take pains.

The matter of the ceremonies had wrought, for the most part, only upon light-headed, weak men, whose satisfaction was not to be laboured for.

A labouring man that is given to drunkenness, shall not be rich.

That in the night they may be a guard to us, and labour on the day.

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to labour for more than he could make use of.

3. 'To move with difficulty.

The fowle that labours up the hill,
Mocking the lab'rer's toil, returning full,
Is love.

4. 'To be diseased with. [*morbo laborare*, Latin.] Not in use.

They abound with horse,
On which one want our camp doth only labour.

I was called to another, who in childhood laboured of an ulcer in her left hip.

5. 'To be in distress; to be pressed.

To this interval like the fury flies,
Here hides her hated head, and fires the lab'ring flies.

Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the throne.

As sounding cymbals aid the lab'ring moon. *Dryd.*
Thus exercise will call down the favour of Heaven upon you, to remove those afflictions you now labour under from you. *Wilde's Preparation for Death.*

6. 'To be in childbirth; to be in travail.

There lay a log unlighted on the earth,
When she was labouring in the throws of birth;
For th' unborn child the fatal sisters came,
And said 'd it up, and tof'd it on the flame. *Dryd.*
Here, like some furious prophet, Pindar rode,
And fecund to labour with th' inspiring god.

To LA'BOUR. *v. a.*

1. 'To work at; to move with difficulty; to forin with labour; to prosecute with effort.

To use brevity, and avoid much labouring of the work, is to be granted to him that will make an abridgment.

Had you requir'd my helpful hand,
Th' artificer and art you might command,

To labour arms for Troy. *Dryden's Encid.*

An eager desire to know something concerning him, has occasioned mankind to labour the point, under these disadvantages, and turn on all hands to see if there were any thing left which might have the least appearance of information.

To beat; to belabour.

Take, shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak,
And labour him with many a sturdy stroke. *Dryd.*

LA'BOURER. *n. f.* [*laboureur*, French.]

1. One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work.

If a state run most to noblemen and gentlemen, and that the husbandmen be but as their work-folks and labourers, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable foot.

The sun but seem'd the lab'rer of the year,
Each waving moon supply'd her wat'ry store,

To swell those tides, which from the line did bear
Their brimful vessels to the Belgian shore. *Dryd.*

Labourers and idle persons, children and striplings, old men and young men, must have divers dots.

Not balmy sleep to lab'ers faint with pain,
Not show'rs to larks, or sun-shine to the bee,

Are hilt so charming, as thy fight to me. *Pope.*

Yet hence the poor are cloth'd, the hungry fed,
Health to husband, and to his infants bread.

The lab'rer bears.

The prince cannot say to the merchant, I have no need of thee; nor the merchant to the labourer, I have no need of thee.

2. One who takes pains in any employment.

LAC

Sir, I am a true labourer; I earn that I eat; get that I wear; owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness.

The fowle that labours up the hill,
Mocking the lab'rer's toil, returning full.

Is love.

LA'BOUR-SOME. *adj.* [*from labour*.] Made with great labour and diligence. Not in use.

Forget
Your lab'rsome and dainty trim, wherein
You made great Jove angry.

He hath, my lord, by lab'rsome petition,
Wrong from me my flow leave.

LA'BRA. *n. f.* [*Spanish*.] A lip. Not used.

Word of denial in thy lab'ras here;
Word of denial, from my lip thou liest.

LA'BYRINTH. *n. f.* [*labyrinthus*, Latin.] A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings.

Sufoik, stay;
Thou may'st not wander in that labyrinth;

There minotaurs and ugly treasous lurk.

Words, which would tear
The tender labyrinth of a maid's soft ear.

My clamours tear
The ear's soft labyrinth, and cleft the air.

The ear of Essex had not proceeded with
his accustomed wamings and skill; but run into
labyrinths, from whence he could not disentangle
himself.

My soul is on her journey; do not now
Divert, or lead her back, to lose herself
I th' maze and winding labyrinths o' th' world.

LAC. *n. f.*

Lac is usually distinguished by the name of a gum, but improperly, because it is inflammable, and not soluble in water. We have three sorts of it, which are all the product of the same tree.

1. The stick lac. 2. The seed lac. 3. The shell lac. Authors leave us uncertain whether this drug belongs to the animal or the vegetable kingdom.

LACE. *n. f.* [*lucet*, French; *laqueus*, Lat.]

1. A string; a cord.

There the fond ty entangled, struggled long,
Himself to free thereout; but all in vain;

For striving more, the more in laces strong
Himself he tied, and wrapt his wings twain
In limy snares, the subtil loops among.

2. A snare; a gin.

The king had injured been in love's strong lace.

3. A plaited string, with which women fasten their clothes.

O! cut my lace, lest, my heart cracking, it
Break too.

Doll ne'er was call'd to cut her lace,
Or throw cold water in her face.

4. Ornaments of fine thread curiously woven.

Our English dames are much given to the wearing of costly laces; and, if they be brought from Italy, they are in great esteem.

5. Textures of thread, with gold or silver.

He wears a stuff, whose thread is coarse and round,

But trimm'd with curious lace.

6. Sugar. A cant word, now out of use.

It haply he the feet pursues,
That read and comment upon news;

He takes up their mysterious face,
He drinks his coffee without lace.

To LACE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To fasten with a string run through eyelet holes.

I caus'd a fomentation to be made, and put on a leech suck, by which the weak parts were strengthened.

At this, for new replies he did not stay,
But lac'd his crested helm, and strode away.

These glittering spoils, now made the victor's gain,
He to his body suits, but suits in vain;

LAC

Messapus' helm he finds among the rest,
And laces on, and wears the waving crest.

Lake Mrs. Primly's great belly; the may lace it down before, but it burrishes on her hips.

When Jenny's stays are newly lac'd,
Fair Alma plays about her waist.

2. 'To adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on.

It is but a night-gown in respect of yours;
cloth of gold and coats, and lac'd with silver.

3. To embellish with variegations.

Look, love, what envious streaks
Do lace the severing clouds in yonder East;

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tip-toe on the misty mountain tops.

Then clap your sleeves of plaster on't,
That lac'd with bits of ruffie, makes a front.

4. 'To beat; whether from the form which

L'F strange ules, or by corruption of lach.

Go you, and find me out a man that has no curiosity at all, or I'll face your coat for ye.

LACED MUTTON. An old word for a whore.

Ay, Sir, I, a lost mutton, gave your letter to her a lac'd mutton, and she gave me nothing for my labour.

LA'CEMAN. *n. f.* [*lace and man*.] One who deals in lace.

I met with a nonjuror, engaged with a laceman, whether the late French king was most like Augustus Cæsar, or Nero.

LA'CERABLE. *adj.* [*from lacerate*.] Such as may be torn.

Since the lungs are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the air, they must necessarily lie open to great damages, because of their thin and lacerable composition.

To LACERATE. *v. n.* [*lacro*, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to separate by violence.

And my fons lac rate and rip up, viper-like, the womb that brought them forth.

The heat breaks through the water, so as to lacerate and lit up great bubbles too heavy for the air to buoy up, and causeth boiling.

Here lacerated friendship claims a tear.

LA'CERATION. *n. f.* [*from lacerate*.] The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

The effects are, extension of the great vessels, compression of the lesser, and lacerations upon small vessels.

LA'CERATIVE. *adj.* [*from lacerate*.] Tearing; having the power to tear.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part lacerated, others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours.

LA'CHRYMAL. *adj.* [*lachrymal*, French.] Generating tears.

It is of an exquisite sense, that, upon any touch, the tears might be squeezed from the lachrymal glands, to wash and clean it.

LA'CHRYMARY. *adj.* [*lachryma*, Latin.] Containing tears.

How many dresses are there for each particular deny? what a variety of shapes in the ancient urns, lamps, and lachrymary vessels?

LACHRYMATION. *n. f.* [*from lachryma*, Lat.] The act of weeping, or shedding tears.

LA'CHRYMATORY. *n. f.* [*lachrimatoire*, Fr.] A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

LACINIATED. *adj.* [*from lacinia*, Lat.] Adorned with fringes and borders.

To LACK. *v. a.* [*lacken*, to lessen, Dutch.] To want; to need; to be without.

Every good and holy desire, though it lack the form, hath notwithstanding in itself the substance.

and with him the force, of prayer, who regardeth the very moanings, groans, and sighs of the heart.

Hooker.

A land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack any thing in it. *Deut.*

One day we hope thou shalt bring back.

Dear Bolingbroke, the justice that we lack. *Daniel*

Intreat they may; authority they lack. *Daniel*

To LACK, *v. n.*

1. To be in want.

The lions d^y lack and suffer hunger. *Com. Prayer.*

2. To be wanting.

Per adventure there shall lack five of the fifty righteous, wilt thou destroy all the city for lack of five? *Genesis*

There was nothing lacking to them; David recovered all. *1 Samuel*

That which was lacking on your part, they have supplied. *1 Corinthians*

LACK, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Want; need; failure.

In the Scripture there neither wanteth any thing, the lack whereof might deprive us of life. *Hooker*

Many that are not mad

Have sure more lack of reason. *Shakespeare*

He was not able to keep that place three days, for lack of victuals. *Knolles*

The trenchant blade, toledo trusty,

For want of fighting was grown rusty,

And eat into itself, for lack

Of somebody to hew and hack. *Hudibras*

LACKBRAIN, *n. f.* [lack and brain.] One that wants wit.

What a lackbrain is this? Our plot is as good a plot as ever was laid. *Shakespeare*

LACKER, *n. f.* A kind of varnish, which, spread upon a white substance, exhibits a gold colour.

To LACKER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear over with laker.

What shook the figure, and made the people stare?

Cato's long wig, flower'd gown, and lacker'd chair. *Pope*

LACKEY, *n. f.* [*lucquis*, Fr.] An attending servant; a footboy.

They would shame to make me

Wait else at door: a fellow counsellor,

'Mong boys, and grooms, and lackeys! *Shaksp.*

Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,

He's cautious to avoid the coach and six,

And on the lackeys will no quarrel fix. *Dryden*

Lacqueys were never so saucy and pragmatical as they are now-a-days. *Addison's Spectator*

To LACKEY, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attend servilely. I know not whether Milton has used this word very properly.

This common body,

Like to a vagabond flag upon the stream,

Goes to, and back, lacquering the varying tide,

To rot itself with motion. *Shakespeare*

So dear to heav'n is faintly chastity,

That when a soul is found sincerely so,

A thousand liveried angels lackey her,

Driving far off each thing of sin and guilt. *Milton*

To LACKEY, *v. n.* To act as a footboy; to pay servile attendance.

Off have I servants teen on horses ride,

The free and noble lacquetry by their side. *Sandys*

Our Italian translator of the *Æneis* is a foot

poet, he lackeys by the side of Virgil, but never

mounts behind him. *Dryden*

LACKLINEN, *adj.* [lack and linen.] Wanting shirts.

You poor, base, rascally, cheating, lacklinen

mate, away, you mouldy rogue, away. *Shaksp.*

LACKLUSTRE, *adj.* [lack and lustre.] Wanting brightness.

And then he drew a dial from his poke,

And looking on it with lacklustre eye,

Says very wisely, 'Tis ten o'clock. *Shakespeare*

LACONICK, *adj.* [*laconicus*, Lat. *laconique*, Fr.] Short, brief; from *Laconia*, the Spartans, who used few words.

I grow laconick even beyond laconicisin; for

sometimes I return only yes, or no, to questionary or petitionary epistles of half a yard long. *Pope*

LACONISM, *n. f.* [*laconisme*, Fr. *laconismus*, Lat.] A concise style: called by *Pope*, *laconicisin*. See LACONICK.

As the language of the bee is universal, so it is very comprehensive: no *laconisin* can reach it. It is the short hand of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Collier of the Spect.*

LACONICALLY, *adv.* [from *laconick*.]

Briefly; concisely.

Alexander Nequam, a man of great learning, and desirous to enter into religion there, writ to the abbot *laconically*. *C Camden's Remains*

LACTARY, *adj.* [*lactareus*, Lat.] Milky; full of juice like milk.

From *lactary*, or milky plants, which have a white and lacteous juice dispersed through every part, there arise flowers blue and yellow. *Brown*

LACTARY, *n. f.* [*lactarium*, Lat.] A dairy-house.

LACTATION, *n. f.* [*lactio*, Lat.] The act or time of giving suck.

LACTEAL, *adj.* [from *lac*, Lat.] Milky; conveying chyle of the colour of milk.

As the food passes, the chyle, which is the nutritive part, is separated from the excrementitious by the *lacteal* veins; and from thence conveyed into the blood. *Locke*

LACTEAL, *n. f.* The vessel that conveys chyle.

The mouths of the *lacteals* may permit aliment, acrimonious or not sufficiently attenuated, to enter in people of lax constitutions, whereas their sphincters will shut against them in such as have strong fibres. *Asbuth wt.*

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Whose offspring on the throne of Judah sat So many ages. *Milton*

LADDER, *n. f.* [hladne, Saxon.]

1. A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces.

Whose compass is rotten, and carried in time, And spread as it should be, thit's ladder way *Temple*

Now streets grow throug'd, and busy as by day, Some run for buckets to the hallow'd quene,

Some cut the pipe, and thine the engine's play, And some more bold mount ladder to the tree *Dryden*

Easy in words thy style, in sense sublime, 'Tis like the ladder in the patriarch's dream,

Its foot on earth, its height above the skies. *Prior*

I saw a stage erected about a foot and a half from the ground, capable of holding four of the inhabitants, with two or three ladders to mount it. *Gulliver's Travels*

2. Any thing by which one climbs.

Then took the help to her of a servant near about her husband, whom she knew to be of a hasty ambition; and such a one, who wanting true sufficiency to raise him, would make a ladder of any mischief. *Sedney*

I must climb her window, *Shakespeare*

The ladder made of cords, *Shakespeare*

Northumberland, thou ladder, by the which My cousin Bolingbroke ascends my throne! *Shaksp.*

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder, Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shaksp.*

3. A gradual rise.

Endow'd with all these accomplishments, we leave him in the full career of success, mounting fast towards the top of the ladder ecclesiastical,

which he hath a fair probability to reach. *Swift*

LADE, *n. f.*

Lade is the mouth of a river, and is derived from the Saxon *laðe*, which signifies a purging or discharging; there being a discharge of the waters into the sea, or into some greater river.

Cibson's Camden

To LADE, *v. a.* preter. *laded*; part. passive, *laded* or *laden*. [from *hluben*, Saxon.] It is now commonly written *load*.

1. To load; to freight; to burden.

And they *laded* their asses with corn, and departed thence. *Genesis*

The experiment which sheweth the weights of several bodies in comparison with water, is of use in *lading* of ships, and shewing what burden they will bear. *Bacon*

The vessels, heavy *laden*, put to sea

With prosperous wind, a woman leads the way. *Dryden*

Though the peripatetic doctrine does not satisfy, yet it is as easy to account for the difficulties he charges on it, as for those his own hypothesis is *laden* with. *Locke*

2. [hluban, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw out.

He chides the sea that swallows him from them, Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way. *Shaksp.*

They never let blood; but say, if the pot boils too full, there is no need of *lading* out any of the water, but only of taking away the fire; and so they allow all heats of the blood by abstinance, and cooling herbs. *Temple*

If there be springs in the state marl, there must be help to *lade* or pump it out. *Mortimer*

LA'DING, *n. f.* [from *lade*.] Weight; burden.

Some we made prize, while others burnt and rent With their rich *lading* to the bottom went. *Waller*

The storm grows higher and higher, and threatens the utter loss of the ship: there is but one way to save it, which is, by throwing its rich *lading* overboard. *South*

It happened to be foul weather, so that the mariners cast their whole *lading* overboard to save themselves. *L'Estrange*

Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press? His *lading* little, and his ballast less. *Swift*

LADLE, *n. f.* [hlable, Saxon, from *hlaban*; *leaguh*, Erse.]

LAD

1. A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throwing out any liquid from the vessel containing it.

Some stir d the molten ore with ladles great.

When the materials of glass have been kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen take off with *ladles*. *Boyle.*

A *ladle* for our silver dish.

1. To what I want, is what I wish.

2. The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

LADLE-FUL. *n. f.* [*ladle* and *full*.]

It a footman be going up with a dish of soup, let the cook with a *ladle-ful* dribble his livery all the way up stairs. *Swift.*

LADY. *n. f.* [*hlæpiz*, Saxon.]

1. A woman of high rank; the title of *lady* properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks.

I am much afraid, my *lady*, his mother, play'd false with a smith. *Shakespeare.*

I would thy husband were dead; I would make thee my *lady*.—I your *lady*, Sir John? alas, I should be a pitiful *lady*. *Shakespeare.*

I am sorry my relation to so deserving a *lady* should be any occasion of her danger and affliction. *King Charles.*

2. An illustrious or eminent woman.

O foolish fury's son, what fury mad Hath thee inclin'd to taste thy doleful fate?

Were it not better I that *lady* had, Than that thou hadst repented it too late?

Before Homer's time this great *lady* was scarce heard of. *Raleigh.*

May every *lady* an Evadne prove That shall divert me from Aphrodite's love. *Walter.*

Should I flun the dangers of the war, With scorn the Trojans would reward my pains, And their proud *ladies* with their sweeping trains. *Dryden.*

We find on medals the representations of *ladies*, that have given occasion to whole volumes on the account only of a face. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

3. A word of complaisance used of women.

Say, good Cesar, That I some *lady* titles have receiv'd, Innumerable toys, things of such dignity As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakespeare.*

I hope I may speak of women without offence to the *ladies*. *Guardian.*

4. Mistress, importing power and dominion; as, *lady* of the manor.

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this, With shadowy forests, and with champaign rich'd With plenteous rivers, and wide-scur'd meads, We make thee *lady*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

LADY-BEDSTRAW. *n. f.* [*gallium*.] A plant of the stellate kind. *Müller.*

LADY-BIRD. *n. f.* A small red insect.

LADY-COW. *n. f.* *var. vaginopennosa.*

LADY-FLY. *n. f.* *var. vaginopennosa.*

Fly lady-bird, north, south, or east or west, Fly where the man is found that I love best. *Gay.*

This *lady-fly* I take from off the grass, Whole spotted back might fearlet red surpass. *Gay.*

LADY-DAY. *n. f.* [*lady* and *day*.] The day on which the annunciation of the Blessed Virgin is celebrated.

LADY-LIKE. *adj.* [*lady* and *like*.] Soft; delicate; elegant.

Her tender constitution did declare, To be *lady-like* a long t'igute to bear. *Dryden.*

LADY-MANTLE. *n. f.* [*alchimilla*.] A plant. *Müller.*

LADYSHIP. *n. f.* [from *lady*.] The title of a *lady*.

Madam, he leads your *ladyship* this ring. *Shaksp.*

It they be nothing but mere flatterers,

LAI

Your *ladyship* shall observe their gravity, And their reservedness, their many cautions, luring their persons. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

I the wronged pen to please, Make it my humble thanks express Unto your *ladyship* in these. *Waller.*

'Tis Galla; let her *ladyship* but peep. *Dryden.*

LADY'S-SLIPPER. *n. f.* [*calceolus*.] A plant. *Miller.*

LADY'S-SMOCK. *n. f.* [*cardamine*.] A plant. *Müller.*

When daisies pied, and violets blue, And *lady's-smocks* all silver white, Do paint the meadows much delight. *Shaksp.*

See here a boy gathering kites and *lady-smocks*, and there a girl cropping culverkeys and cowslips all to make garlands. *Waller's Angler.*

LAG. *adj.* [*lang*, Saxon, long; *lagg*, Swedish, the end.]

1. Coming behind; falling short.

I could be well content To entertain the *lag* end of my life With quiet hours. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The flower-footed who come *lag*, supply the show of a rearward. *Carew's Survey.*

I am some twelve or fourteen months *lag* of a brother. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Sluggish; slow; tardy. It is out of use, but retained in Scotland.

He, poor man, by your first order died, And that a winged mercury did bear; Some tardy cripple had the countermand. *Shakespeare.*

We know your thoughts of us, that laymen are *lag* souls, and rubbish of remaining clays, Which Heav'n, grown weary of more perfect work, Set upright with a little puff of breath, And bid us pass for men. *Dryden.*

3. Last; long delayed.

Pack to their old play-fellows; there I take They may, *cum privilegio*, wear away The *lag* end of their lewdness, and be laugh'd at. *Shakespeare.*

LAG. *n. f.*

1. The lowest class; the rump; the *lag* end.

The rest of your foes, O gods, the senators of Athens, together with the common *lag* of people, what is amiss in them, make suitable for destruction. *Shakespeare.*

2. He that comes last, or hangs behind.

The last, the *lag* of all the race. *Dryden's Virg.*

What makes my ruin the *lag* of all the flock? *Pope.*

To **LAG.** *v. n.*

1. To loiter; to move slowly.

She pass'd, with tear and fury wild; The nurse went *lagging* after with the child. *Dryd.*

The remnant of his days he lately pass'd, Nor found they *lagg'd* too slow, nor slow'd too fast. *Prior.*

2. To lag behind; not to come in.

Behind her far away a dwarf did *lag*. *Fairy Qu.*

I shall not *lag* behind, nor err The way, thou leading. *Milton.*

The knight himself did after ride, Leading Crowdero by his side, And tow'd him, if he *lagg'd* behind, Like boat against the tide and wind. *Hudibras.*

It he finds a fairy lag in light, He drives the wretch before, and *lades* into night. *Dryden.*

She hourly press'd for something new; Ideas came into her mind So fast, his lessons *lagg'd* behind. *Swift.*

LAGGER. *n. f.* [from *lag*.] A loiterer; an idler; one that lags behind.

LAI. *adj.* [*laïque*, Fr. *laicus*, Lat. *laos*.] Belonging to the laity, or people, as distinct from the clergy.

In all ages the clerical will matter as well as the laical. *Camden.*

LAI. Preterit participle of *lay*.

Money *laid* up for the relief of widows and fatherless children. *2 Maccabees.*

LAM

A scheme which was writ some years since, and laid by to be ready on a fit occasion. *Swift.*

LAIN. Preterit participle of *lie*.

Mary seeth two angels in white, sitting, the one at the head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain. *John.*

The parcels had *lain* by, before they were opened, between four and five years. *Boyle.*

LAIR. *n. f.* [*lai*, in French, signifies a wild sow, or a forest: the derivation is easy in either sense; or from *leger*, Dutch.]

The couch of a boar, or wild beast.

Out of the ground uprose, As from his *lair*, the wild beast, where he wons In forest wild, in thicket, brake or den. *Milton.*

But range the forest, by the silver side Of some cool stream, where nature shall provide Green grass and latt'ning clover for your fare, And mossy caverns for your noon-tide *lair*. *Dryd.*

LAIRD. *n. f.* [*hlæpob*, Saxon.] The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect.

Shrive but their title, and their moneys poize, A *laird* and twenty peace pronounc'd with noise, When confus'd but for a plan yeoman go, And a good luber two-pence, and well to. *Cleaveland.*

LAI'ITY. *n. f.* [*laos*.]

1. The people as distinguished from the clergy.

An humble clergy is a very good one, and an humble *laity* too, since humility is a virtue that equally adorns every station in life. *Swift.*

2. The state of a layman.

The more usual cause of this deprivation is a mere *laity*, or want of holy orders. *Ayliffe's Peregrin.*

LAKE. *n. f.* [*lac*, Fr. *lacus*, Lat.]

1. A large diffusion of inland water.

He adds the running springs and standing lakes, And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dryden.*

2. A small plash of water.

3. A middle colour, between ultramarine and vermilion, yet it is rather sweet than harsh. It is made of cochineal. *Dryden.*

LAMB. *n. f.* [*lamb*, Gothic and Saxon.]

1. The young of a sheep.

I'm young; but something You may deserve of him through me, and wisdom, To offer up a weak, poor, innocent *lamb*, T' appease an angry god. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The *lamb* thy not dooms to bleed to-day, Had he thy knowledge would he skip and play? *Pope.*

2. Typically, the Saviour of the world.

Thou *Lamb* of God that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us. *Common Prayer.*

LAMBATIVE. *adj.* [from *lamb*, Latin, to lick.] Taken by licking.

In ulcers both of lungs and weizen, physicians make use of syrups, and *lambative* medicines. *Brown.*

LAMBATIVE. *n. f.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

I stitch'd up the wound; and let him blood in the arm, advising a *lambative*, to be taken as necessity should require. *Wijem. Surg.*

LAMBENT. *adj.* [*lambens*, Lat.] Playing about; gliding over without harm.

From young Iulus head A *lambent* flame arose, which gently spread Around his brows, and on his temple-fest. *Dryden.*

His brows thick fogs, instead of glories, grace, And *lambent* dainties play'd around his face. *Dryd.*

LAMBKIN. *n. f.* [from *lamb*.] A little lamb.

I want them both they not a *lambkin* left, And when lambs tail'd, the old sheeps lives they rest. *Hubbert's Tale.*

Pan thou god of shepherds all, Which of our tender *lambkins* takest keep. *Spenser's Past.*

L A M

Clean as young lambskins, or the goose's down.
And like the goldfinch in her Sunday gown. *Guy.*
LAMBS-WOOL. *n. f.* [*lamb and wool.*] Ale
mixed with the pulp of roasted apples.
A cup of *lamb-wool* they drank to him there.

Song of the King and the Miller.
LAMDOIDAL. *n. f.* [*lamda and idola.*] Having
the form of the letter lamda or A.
The course of the longitudinal sinus down through
the middle of it, makes it advisable to trepan on
the lower part of the os parietale, or at least upon
the lamdoideal future. *Shaep's Surgery.*

LAME. *adj.* [*laam, lama, Saxon; Lam,*
Dutch.]

1. Crippled; disabled in the limbs.
Who reproves the lame, must go upright. *Daniel.*
A greyhound, of a moule colour, lame of one
leg, belongs to a lady. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
2. Hobbling; not smooth: alluding to the
feet of a verse.

Our authors write,
Whether in prose, or verse, 'tis all the same;
The prose is tushian, and the numbers lame. *Dryden.*

3. Imperfect; unsatisfactory.
Sluubs are formed into sundry shapes, by mould-
ing them within, and cutting them without; but
they are but *lame* things, being too small to keep
figure. *Bacon.*

Swift, who could neither fly nor hide,
Came sneaking to the chariot side;
And offer'd many a *lame* excuse,
He never meant the left abuse. *Swift.*

TO LAMP. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To
make lame; to cripple.

I have ne'er heard of such another encounter,
which *lame* repeat to follow it, and undoes descrip-
tion to do it. *Shakespeare.*

The fun and heir
Affronted once a cock of a ble kind,
And either *lam'd* his legs, or stuck him blind. *Dryden.*

If you happen to let the child fall, and *lame* it,
never comes. *Swift.*

LAMINATED. *adj.* [*lamella, Lat.*] Co-
vered with films or plates.

The *laminated* antennae of some insects are sur-
prisingly beautiful when viewed through a micro-
scope. *DeHem.*

LAMELY. *adv.* [from *lame*.]

1. Like a cripple; without natural force
or activity.

Those muscles become callous, and, having yield-
ed to the extension, the patient makes fruit to go
upon it, though *lame*ly. *Wife man's Surgery.*

2. Imperfectly; without a full or complete
exhibition of all the parts.

Look not ev'ry lineament to see,
Some will be cast in shades, and some will be
so *lame*ly down, you scarcely know 'tis the. *Dryden.*

3. Weakly; unsteadily; poorly.

LAMENESS. *n. f.* [from *lame*.]

1. The state of a cripple; loss or inability
of limbs.

Let blindness, *lame*ness come, are legs and eyes
Of equal value to go great a prize? *Dryden.*
Lameness kept me at home. *Digby to Pope.*

2. Imperfection; weakness.

If the story move, or the actor help the *lameness*
of it with his performance, either of these are
sufficient to effect a present liking. *Dryden.*

TO LAMENT. *v. n.* [*lamentor, Lat.*
lamentor, Fr.] To mourn; to wail; to
grieve; to express sorrow.

He night has been unruly where we lay;
And chimney were blown down; and, as they say,
Lamentings heard 't' th' air, strange screams o'
death. *Shakespeare.*

Ye shall weep and lament, but the world shall
rejoice. *John.*

Jeremiah lamented for Josiah, and all the singing-
men and women spake of Josiah in their lamenta-
tion. *2 Chronicles.*

For 'tis I now lament for one whole world
Oswicked from destroyed, thus I rejoice.

L A M

For one man found so perfect and so just.
That God vouchsafes to raise another world
From him. *Milton.*

TO LAMENT. *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn;
to bemoan; to express sorrow for.

As you are weary of this weight,
Rest you, while I lament king Henry's corse. *Shak.*

The pair of fates praise;
One pity'd, one condemn'd the woful times,
One laugh'd at follies, one lamented crimes. *Dryd.*

LAMENT. *n. f.* [*lamentum, Lat.* from the
verb.]

1. Sorrow audibly expressed; lamentation;
grief uttered in complaints or cries.

We, long ere our approaching, heard within
Noise, other than the sound of dance, or song!
Torment, and loud lament, and furious rage. *Milt.*

The loud laments arise
Of one distress'd, and multitudes mingled cries. *Dryd.*

2. Expression of sorrow.

To add to your laments,
Wherewith you now bewee king Henry's hearse,
I must inform you of a dismal fight. *Shakespeare.*

LAMENTABLE. *adj.* [*lamentabilis, Latin,*
lamentable, French, from lament.]

1. To be lamented; causing sorrow.

The *lamentable* change is from the best;
The worst returns to laughter. *Shakespeare.*

2. Mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow.

A *lamentable* tune is the sweetest music to a
woful mind. *Sidney.*
The victors to their vessels bear the prize,
And hear behind loud groans, and *lamentable*
cries. *Dryden.*

3. Miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense;
pitiful; deplorable.

This bishop, to make out the disparity between
the heathens and them, lies to this *lamentable* re-
tuge. *Stillmect.*

LAMENTABLY. *adv.* [from *lamentable*.]

1. With expressions or tokens of sorrow;
mournfully.

The matter in itself lamentable, *lamentably*
expressed by the old prince, greatly moved the two
princes to compassion. *Sidney.*

2. So as to cause sorrow.

Our fortune on the sea is out of breath,
And sinks most *lamentably*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Pitifully; deplacably.

LAMENTATION. *n. f.* [*lamentatio, Lat.*]

Expression of sorrow; audible grief.

Be't lawful that I invoke thy ghost,
To hear the *lamentations* of poor Anne. *Shaksp.*

His sons buried him, and all Israel made great
lamentation for him. *1 Maccabees.*

LAMENTER. *n. f.* [from *lament*.] He who
mourns or laments.

Such a complaint good company must pity, whe-
ther they think the *lamer* ill or not. *Spectator.*

LAMENTINE. *n. f.* A fish called a sea-
cow or manatee, which is near twenty
feet long, the head resembling that of a
cow, and two short feet, with which it
creeps on the shallows and rocks to get
food; but has no fins: the flesh is com-
monly eaten. *Bailey.*

LAMINA. *n. f.* [*Lat.*] Thin plate; one
coat laid over another.

LAMINATED. *adj.* [from *lamina*.] Plated:
used of such bodies whose contexture
discovers such a disposition as that of
plates lying over one another.

From the apposition of different coloured gravel
arises, for the most part, the *laminated* appearance
of a stone. *Sharp.*

TO LAMM. *v. a.* To beat soundly with a
cudgel. *Diet.*

LAMMAS. *n. f.* [This word is said by
Bailey, I know not on what authority, to be
derived from a custom, by which the
tenants of the archbishop of York were

L A N

obliged, at the time of mass, on the first
of August, to bring a lamb to the altar.
In Scotland they are said to wear lambs
on this day. It may also be corrupted
from *lattermath*.] The first of August.

In 1578 was that famous *lammus* day, which
buried the reputation of Don John of Austria. *Bacon.*

LAMP. *n. f.* [*lampe, Fr. lampas, Lat.*]

1. A light made with oil and a wick.

O time with night,
Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their *lamps*?

With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the miled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*
In *lamp* tumblers I use spirit of wine instead of
oil, and the same flame has melted isolated gold.
Boyle.

2. Any kind of light, in poetical language,
real or metaphorical.

Thy gentle eyes send forth a quick'ning spirit
And feed the dying *lamp* of life within me. *Rouse.*
Cynthia, fair regent of the night,
O may thy silver *lamp* from heaven's high bow'r,
Direct my footsteps in the midnight hour. *Gay.*

LAMPASS. *n. f.* [*lampas, Fr.*] A lump of
flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the
roof of a horse's mouth, which rises
above the teeth. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horse posset with the glanders, troubled with
the *lampas*, interted with the fashions. *Shaksp.*

LAMPBLACK. *n. f.* [*lamp and black*.] It
is made by holding a torch under the
bottom of a basin, and as it is furrowed
striking it with a feather into some shell,
and grinding it with gum water.

Peacham on Drawing.
LAMPING. *adj.* [*lampier*.] Shining;
sparkling. Not used.

Happy lines, on which with starry light
Those *lamping* eyes will design sometimes to look.

Spenser.
LAMPOON. *n. f.* [*Bailey* derives it from
lampona, a drunken song. It imports, let
us drink, from the old French *lamper*,
and was repeated at the end of each
couplet at carousals. *Trev.*] A personal
satire; abuse; censure written not to
reform but to vex.

They say my talent is satire; if so, it is a fruitful
age: they have torn the dragon's teeth themselves,
and it is but just they should reap each other's
lampona. *Dryden.*

Make satire a *lampon*. *Pope.*

TO LAMPOON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
abuse with personal satire.

LAMPOONER. *n. f.* [from *lampon*.] A
scribbler of personal satire.

We are naturally displeased with an unknown
critick, as the ladies are with a *lamponer*, because
we are bitten in the dark. *Dryden.*

The *lamps* are those who are called libellers,
lamponers, and pamphleteers. *Tatler.*

LAMPREY. *n. f.* [*lamproye, Fr. lamprey,*
Dutch.]

Many fish much like the eel frequent both the
sea and fresh rivers; as, the lampreil, *lamproye*, and
lampreie. *Walton.*

LAMPREY. *n. f.* A kind of sea fish.

These rocks are frequented by *lamprons*, and
greater fishes, that devour the bodies of the
drowned. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

LANCE. *n. f.* [*lance, Fr. lancea, Lat.*]

A long spear, which, in the heroic ages,
seems to have been generally thrown
from the hand, as by the Indians at this
day. In later times the combatants thrust
them against each other on horseback.
Spear; javelin.

He carried his *lances*, which were strong, to give
a lance-cry. *Sidney.*

LAN

Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice butteth breaks;
And in it rages, a pugnacious straw doth pierce it.
Shakespeare.

They shall hold the bow and the lance, *Jeremiah.*
He clor beholds his javelin tall in vain,
Nor other lance, nor other hope remain;
He calls Diophobus, demands a spear
In vain, for no Diophobus was there. *Pope.*

To LANCE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pierce; to cut.

With his prepared sword he charges home
My unprovided body, lance'd my arm. *Shaksp.*
In their cruel onslaught they lance themselves with
knives. *Chaucer's Scogan.*

The infernal minister advanc'd,
Seiz'd the due victim, and with fury lanc'd
Her back, and piercing through her inmost heart,
Drew backward. *Dryden.*

2. To open surgically; to cut in order
to a cure.

We do lance
Diseases in our bodies. *Shakespeare.*

Fell sorrow's tooth doth never rankle a sore
Than when it bites, but lanceth not the sore. *Shak.*
That differs as far from our usual laceration, as
the lancings of a physician do from the wounds of
an adversary. *Deacy of Fictio.*

Lance the fore,
And cut the head; for till the core is found
The secret vice is fed. *Dryden.*

The shepherd stands,
And when the lancing knife requires his hands,
Vain help, with idle prayers, from heav'n demands.
Dryden.

LA'NCOLV. *adj.* [from lance.] Suitable to
a lance. Not in use.

He carried his lances, which were strong, to give
a lanceable blow. *Sidney.*

LANCER'S AIDE. *n. f.* [lance *speciatte*, Fr.]
The officer under the corporal: not now
in use among us.

To th' Indies of her arm he flies,
Fought both with east and western prize,
Which, when he had in vain essay'd,
Arm'd like a dapper lancepursuivante
With Spanish pike, he broach'd a pore.
Cleaveland.

LA'NCET. *n. f.* [lancette, Fr.] A small
pointed, chirurgial instrument.

I gave vent to it by an aperture with a lancet, and
discharged white matter. *Weyman's Surgery.*
A vein, in an apparent blue, runneth along the
body, and if dexterously prick'd with a lancet,
squoth a red drop. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Hippocrates saith, blood-letting should be done
with broad lancets or scythes, in order to make a
large orifice: the manner of opening a vein then was
by flapping or perturbation, as in horses. *Arbutnot.*

To LANCHE, *v. a.* [lancer, Fr.] This word is
too often written launch: it is only a
vocal corruption of lance.] To dart; to
cast as a lance; to throw; to let fly.

See whose arm can lance the fiercer bolt,
And who's the better Jove. *Dryden and Lee.*
Me, only me, the hand of fortune bore,
Unblest to tread that interdicted shore,
When Jove tremendous in the fable deeps,
Lanc'd his red lightning at our tattered'd ships.
Pope.

LANCINATION. *n. f.* [from lancino, Lat.]
Tearing; laceration.

To LANCINATE. *v. a.* [lancino, Lat.] To
tear; to rend; to lacerate.

LAND. *n. f.* [lanb, Gothic, Saxon, and so
all the Teutonick dialects.]

1. A country; a region distinct from other
countries.

The nations of Scythia, like a mountain flood,
did overflow all Spain, and quite washed away
whatsoever reliques there were left of the land-bred
people. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Thou scarlet sin, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Duckingham. *Shakespeare.*

LAN

What had he done to make him by the land?

The chief men of the land had great authority;
though the government was monarchical, it was
not despotic. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. Earth, distinct from water.
By land they found that huge and mighty coun-
try. *Abbot.*

Yet if thou go'st by land, tho' grief possels
My soul ev'n then, my fears would be the less.
But, ah! be warn'd to shun the wat'ry way. *Dryd.*
They turn their heads to sea, their terms to land.
And; rest with greedy joy th' Italian strand. *Dryd.*

3. It is often used in composition, as op-
posed to sea.

The princes delighting their conceits with con-
firming their knowledge, seeing wherein the sea-
discipline did red from the land service, they had
pleasing entertainment. *Sidney.*

He to-night hath boarded a land c'racker;
If it prove lawful prize, he's made for ever. *Shaksp.*
With eleven thousand land-pollers, and twenty-
six ships of war, we within two months have won
one town. *Bacon.*

Necessity makes men ingenious and hardy, and
if they have but land-room or sea-room, they find
supplies for their hunger. *Hale's Or. of Mankind.*
I was not always in the proper terms of naviga-
tion, or land-service. *Dryden's Fennel.*

The French are to pay the same duties at the
dry ports through which they pass by land-car-
riage, as we pay upon importation or exportation
by sea. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The Phœnician carried on a land-trade to Syria
and Mesopotamia, and stop't not short, without
pulling their trade to the Indies. *Arbutnot.*

The species brought by land-carriage were much
better than those which came to Egypt by sea.
Arbutnot.

4. Ground; surface of the place. Unusual.

Beneath his sleeky casque he felt the blow,
And roll'd with limbs relax'd, along the land. *Pope.*

5. An estate real and immoveable.
To forfeit all your goods, lands, and tenements,
Cattle, and goods whatsoever, and to be
Out of the king's protection. *Shakespeare.*

He kept himself within the bounds of loyalty,
and enjoyed certain lands and towns in the borders
of Polonia. *Knotches.*

This man is freed from servile hands,
Of hope to rise, or fear to fall:
Lord of himself, though not of lands,
And having nothing, yet hath all. *Wotton.*

6. Nation; people; the inhabitants of the
land.

These answers in the silent night receiv'd,
The king himself divulg'd, the land believ'd. *Dryd.*

7. Urine. [hlonb, Saxon.] As
Probably land-dunn was a coarse expression in
the cant strain, formerly in common use, but since
laid aside and forgotten, which meant the taking
away a man's life. For land or laut is an old
word for urine, and to stop the common passages
and functions of nature is to kill. *Hanmer.*

You are abused, and by some putter on,
That will be damn'd for't; would I knew the
villain,
I would land-damn him. *Shaksp. Win. Tale.*

To LAND, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To let
on shore.

The legions, now in Gallia, sooner landed
In Britain. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

He who rules the raging wind,
To thee, O sacred ship, be kind,
Thy committed pledge restore,
And land him safely on the shore. *Dryden.*

Another Typhus shall new seas explore,
Another Argo land the chiefs upon th' Iberian
shore. *Dryden.*

To LAND, *v. n.* To come to shore.

Let him land,
And solemnly see him set on to London. *Shaksp.*
Land ye not, none of you, and provide to be
gone from this coast, within sixteen days. *Bacon.*

I land, with luckless omens: then adore
Their gods. *Dryden's Fennel.*

LA'NDER. *adj.* [from land.] Having a

LAN

fortune, not in money but in land;
having a real estate.
A landless knight makes thee a landed squire. *Shakespeare.*

Men, whose living lieth together in one flure,
are commonly counted greater landed than those
whose livings are dispersed. *Bacon.*

Cromwell's officers, who were for levelling lands
while they had none, when they grew landed, set
to crying up magna charta. *Temple.*

A house of commons must consist, for the most
part, of landed men. *Addison's Freeholder.*

LA'NDFALL. *n. f.* [land and fall.] A
sudden translation of property in land
by the death of a rich man.

LA'NDFLOOE. *n. f.* [land and flood.] Immu-
dation.

Apprehensions of the afflictions of Kent, and all
other places, looked like a landflood, that might
roll they knew not how far. *Claudian.*

LA'ND-FORCES. *n. f.* [land and force.]

Warlike powers not naval; soldiers that
serve on land.

We behold in France the greatest land-forces
that have ever been known under any civil na-
prince. *Temple.*

LA'NDHOLDER. *n. f.* [land and holder.]
One who holds lands.

Money, as necessary to trade, may be considered
as in his hands that pays the labourer and land-
holder; and if this man want money, the manu-
facture is not made, and so the trade is lost. *Locke.*

LA'NDJOBBER. *n. f.* [land and job.] One
who buys and sells lands for other men.

If your matter be a minister of state, let him be
at home to none but land-jobbers, or inventors of
new funds. *Swift.*

LA'NDGRAVE. *n. f.* [land and grave, a
count, German.] A German title of
dominion.

LA'NDING. } *n. f.* [from land.]
LA'NDING-PLACE. } The top of stairs.

Let the stairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair,
open newel, and a fair landing-place at the top.

The landing place is the uppermost step of a
pair of stairs, viz. the floor of the room you ascend
upon. *Morton.*

There is a stair-case that strangers are generally
carried to see, where the eadach of the ascent, the
disposition of the lights, and the convenient landing,
are admirably well contriv'd. *Addison on Italy.*

What the Romans called vestibulum was no part
of the house, but the court and landing-place be-
tween it and the street. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

LA'NDLADY. *n. f.* [land and lady.]

1. A woman who has tenants holding
from her.

2. The mistress of an inn.

If a soldier drinks his pint, and offers payment
in Wood's halfpence, the landlady may be under
some difficulty. *Swift.*

LA'NDLESS. *adj.* [from land.] Without
property; without fortune.

Young Fortinbras
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shak'd up a bit of landless resolution. *Shaksp. Ham.*

A landless knight hath made a landed squire. *Shakespeare.*

LA'NDLOCKED. *adj.* [land and lock.] Shut
in, or enclosed with land.

There are few natural parts better landlocked,
and closed on all sides, than this seems to have
been. *Addison on Italy.*

LA'NDLOPER. *n. f.* [land and loper, Dutch.]

A landman; a term of reproach used by
seamen of those who pass their lives on
shore.

LA'NDLORD. *n. f.* [land and lord.]

1. One who owns lands or houses, and has
tenants under him.

This regard shall be had, that in no place, under any landlord, there shall be many of them placed together, but dispersed. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
It is a generous pleasure in a landlord, to love to see all his tenants look fat, stock, and contented. *Clarissa.*

2. The master of an inn.

Upon our arrival at the inn, my companion fetched out the jolly landlord, who knew him by his whistle. *Addison.*

LANDMARK. n. f. [*land and mark.*] Any thing set up to preserve the boundaries of land.

I th' midst, an altar, as the land-mark, stood,
Rustick, or grassy foot. *Milton.*

The land-marks by which places in the church had been known, were removed. *Clarendon.*

Then land-marks limited to each his right;
For all before was common as the light. *Dryden.*

Though they are not self-evident principles, yet if they have been made out from them by a wary and unquestionable deduction, they may serve as land-marks, to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite besides it. *Locke.*

LANDSCAPE. n. f. [*landschape, Dutch.*]

1. A region; the prospect of a country.

Lovely seem'd,
That landscape! and of pure, now purer air,
Meets his approach. *Milton.*

The sun scarce uprisen,
Shot parallel to the earth his dewy ray,
Discovering in wide landscape all the east
Of paradise, and Eden's happy plains. *Milton.*

Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures,
Whilst the low scene round it measures,
Rustic lawns and fallows grey,
Where the nibbling flocks do stray. *Milton.*

We are like men entertained with the view of a spacious landscape, where the eye passes over one pleasing prospect into another. *Addison.*

2. A picture, representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it.

As good a picture as you are, you cannot make finer landscapes than those about the king's house. *Addison.*

Out in her glass the musing shepherd spies
The wat'ry landscape at the pond or woods,
And at forest trees, that tremble in the floods. *Pope.*

LAND-TAX. n. f. [*land and tax.*] Tax laid upon land and houses.

If mortgages were registered, land-taxes might reach the lender to pay his provision. *Locke.*

LAND-WAITER. n. f. [*land and waiter.*]

An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed.

Give a guinea to a knavish land-waiter, and he shall connive at the merchant for clearing the queen of an hundred. *Swift's Familiar.*

LANDWARD. adv. [*from land.*] Toward the land.

They are invincible by reason of the overpowering mountains that back the one, and slender fortification of the other to landward. *Stanhope's Journey.*

LANE. n. f. [*laen, Dutch; lana, Saxon.*]

1. A narrow way between hedges.

All flying
Through a straight lane, the enemy full-hearted
Struck down some mortally. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle or bushy dell, of this wild wood,
And every bosky burn. *Milton.*

Through a close lane as I pursu'd my journey. *Ottaway.*

A pack-horse is driven constantly in a narrow lane and dirty road. *Locke.*

2. A narrow street; an alley.

There is no street, not many lanes, where there does not live one that has relation to the church. *St. Paul's Sermons.*

3. A passage between men standing on each side.

The earl's servants stood ranged on both sides, and made the king a lane. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

LANERET. n. f. A little hawk

LANGUAGE. n. f. [*langage, French; lingua, Latin.*]

1. Human speech.

We may define language, if we consider it more materially, to be letters, forming and producing words and sentences; but if we consider it according to the design thereof, then language is apt signs for communication of thoughts. *Hobbes.*

2. The tongue of one nation as distinct from others.

O! good my lord, no Latin;
I am not such a truant since my coming,
As not to know the language I have liv'd in, *Shakspeare.*

He not from Rome alone, but Greece,
Like Jason, brought the golden fleece;
To him that language, though to none
Of th' others, as his own was known. *Denham.*

3. Style; manner of expression.

Though his language should not be refin'd,
It must not be obscure and impudent. *Rejcommon.*

Others for language all their care express,
And value books, as women, men, for dress:
Their praise is still—the style is excellent;
The sense, they humbly take upon content. *Pope.*

LANGUAGED. adj. [*from the noun.*]

Having various languages.

He was d'ring long a wider circle made,
And many languag'd nations has survey'd. *Pope.*

LANGUAGE-MASTER. n. f. [*language and master.*] One whose profession is to teach languages.

The third is a sort of language-master, who is to instruct them in the style proper for a minister. *Spectator.*

LANGUET. n. f. [*languette, French.*] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

LANGUID. adj. [*languidus, Latin.*]

1. Faint; weak; feeble.

Whatever renders the motion of the blood languid, disposes it to an acid acrimony; what accelerates the motion of the blood, disposes it to an alkaline acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

No space can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may be imagined; no motion so swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley.*

2. Dull; heartless.

I haden to my troops,
And fire their languid souls with Cato's virtue. *Addison.*

LANGUIDLY. adv. [*from languid.*] Weakly; feebly.

The mathematic work'd as languidly upon the coral as it did before. *Boyle.*

LANGUIDNESS. n. f. [*from languid.*] Weakness; feebleness; want of strength.

To LANGUIOR. *r. n.* [*languir, French; languore, Latin.*]

1. To grow feeble; to pine away; to lose strength.

Let her languish
A drop of blood a-day; and, being aged,
Die of this toly. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

We and our fathers do languish of such diseases. *2 John.*

What can we expect, but that her languishings should end in death?
His sorrows bore him off; and softly laid
His languish'd limbs upon his homely bed. *Dryden.*

2. To be no longer vigorous in motion; not to be vivid in appearance.

The troops with hate inspir'd,
Their darts with clamour at a distance drive,
And only keep the languish'd war alive. *Dryden.*

3. To sink or pine under sorrow, or any slow passion.

What man who knows
What woman is, yea, what she cannot chuse
But must be, will his free hours languish out
For assur'd bondage? *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

The land shall mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein, shall languish. *Hosea.*

I have been talking with a sutor here,
A man that languishes in your displeasure. *Shakspeare.*

I was about fifteen when I took the liberty to

chuse for myself, and have ever since languish'd under the displeasure of an inexorable father. *Spectator.*

Let Leonora consider, that, at the very time in which she languishes for the loss of her lover, there are persons just perishing in a shipwreck. *Spectator.*

4. To look with softness or tenderness.

What poems think you soft, and to be read
With languishing regards, and bending head? *Dryden.*

LANGUISH. n. f. [*from the verb.*] Soft appearance.

And the blue languish of soft Asia's eye. *Pope.*

Then forth he walks,
Beneath the trembling languish of her beam,
With soften'd soul. *Thomson's Spring.*

LANGUISHINGLY. adv. [*from languishing.*]

1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble softness.

Leave such to tune their own dull rhimes, and know
What's roundly smooth, or languishingly slow. *Pope.*

2. Dully; tediously.

Alas! my Dorus, thou seest how long and languishingly the weeks are past over since our last talking. *Silvius.*

LANGUISHMENT. n. f. [*languishment, French; from languish.*]

1. State of pining.

By that count which lovers books invent,
The sphere of Cupid forty years contains;
Which I have wasted in long languishment,
Tha' seem'd the longer for my greater pains. *Spenser.*

2. Softness of mien.

Humilis it expresses, by the sloping or bending of the head; languishment, when we hang it one side. *Dryden.*

LANGUOR. n. f. [*languor, Latin; languor, French.*]

1. Faintness; wearisomeness.

Well hoped I, and fair beginnings had,
That he my captive languor should redeem. *Spenser.*

For these, these tribunes, in the dust I write
My heart's deep languor, and my soul's sad tears. *Shakspeare.*

2. Littlefiness; inattention.

Academical disputation gives vigour and briskness to the mind thus exerted, and removes the languor of private study and meditation. *Watts.*

3. Softness; laxity.

To sties of fragrance, lily-silver'd vales
Diffusing languor in the parting gales. *Dunckel.*

4. [In physics.]

Languor and lassitude signifies a faintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits, through indigestion, or too much exercise; or from an additional weight of fluids, from a diminution of secretion by the common discharges. *Quincy.*

LANGUOROUS. adj. [*languoreus, French.*]

Tedious; melancholy. Not in use.

Dear lady, how shall I declare thy case,
Whom late I left in languorous constraint? *Spenser.*

To LANGUIATE. *r. a.* [*lunio, Latin.*] To tear in pieces; to lacerate.

LANIFICE. n. f. [*lanificium, Lat.*] Woollen manufacture.

The moth breedeth upon cloth and other lanifices, especially if they be laid up dankish and wet. *Bacon.*

LANIGEROUS. adj. [*laniger, Lat.*] Bearing wool.

LANKE. adj. [*lancke, Dutch.*]

1. Loose; not filled up; not stiffened out; not fat; not plump; slender.

The commons hat thou rack'd; the clergy's bags
Are lank and lean with thy extortions. *Shakspeare.*

Name not Winterface, whose skin's so slack,
Lank, as an unthrill's purse. *Donne.*

We let down into the receiver a great bladder well tied at the neck, but very lank, as not containing above a pint of air, but capable of containing ten times as much. *Boyle.*

Most earth produces corn and grass, but both too rank and too luxuriant in their growth.

Let not my land be large a promise boast,
Lest the lank ears in length of time be lost. *Dryden.*

Now, now my bearded harvest gilds the plain.
Thus dreads the wretch, and vainly thus dreams on.
Till his *lark* purple declares his money gone. *Dryd.*

Meagre and *lark* with fasting grown,
And nothing left but skin and bone;
They just keep life and soul together. *Swift*

2. *Milton* seems to use this word for faint;
languid.

He, pitious of her woes, rear'd her *lark* head,
And gave her to his daughters to inhale
In milder *larks* flow'd with *aliphoid*. *Milton.*

LA'NKNESS. *n. f.* [from *lark*.] Want of plumpness.

LA'NNER. *n. f.* [*lanier*, Fr. *lannarius*, Lat.] A species of hawk.

LA'NSQUET. *n. f.* [*lance* and *knecht*, Dutch.]

1. A common foot soldier.

2. A game at cards.

LA'NTHORN. *n. f.* [*lanterne*, French; *laterna*, Latin: it is by mistake often written *lanthorn*.]

1. A transparent case for a candle.

God shall be my hope.

My stay, my guide, my *lanthorn* in my feet. *Shak.*
Thou art our adunial; thou bearest the *lanthorn*
In the pop, but 'tis in the nose of thee; thou art
The knight of the burning lamp. *Shakespeare.*

A candle lasteth longer in a *lanthorn* than at large. *Bacon.*

Amongst the excellent acts of that king, one hath the pre-eminence, the erection and institution of a society, which we call Solomon's house, the noble foundation that ever was, and the *lanthorn* of this kingdom. *Bacon's atlantis.*

O thiefish night,
Why should'st thou thieve, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark *lanthorn* thus close up the flais
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil? *Milton.*

Vice is like a dark *lanthorn*, which turns its bright side only to him that bears it, but looks black and dismal in another's hand.

Gov. of the Tongue.
Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions of light, to prevent the art of the *lanthorn-maker*. *Mor's Divine Dialogues.*

Our ideas succeed one another in our minds, not much unlike the images in the middle of a *lanthorn*, turned round by the heat of a candle. *Locke.*

2. A light-house; a light hung-out to guide ships.

Caprea, where the *lanthorn* fix'd on high
Shines like a moon through the brightest sky,
While by its beams the wary sailors steer. *Addison.*

LA'NTERN jaws. A term used of a thin visage, such as if a candle were burning in the mouth might transfix the light.

Being very lucky in a pair of long *lanthorn* jaws, he wrong his face into a hideous grimace. *Sp. t.*

LA'NTINOUS. *adj.* [*lanuginosus*, Latin.] Downy; covered with soft hair.

LA'P. *n. f.* [*lappe*, Saxon; *luppe*, German.]

1. The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure.

If a joint of meat falls on the ground, take it up gently, wipe it with the *lap* of your coat, and then put it into the dish. *Swift.*

2. The part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees as one sits down, so as any thing may lie in it.

It feeds each living plant with liquid *lap*,
And hills with flow'rs fair Flora's painted *lap*. *Spenser.*

Upon a day, as love lay sweetly slumbering
All in his mother's *lap*.

A gentle bee, with his loud trumpet morn'ring,
About him flew by hap. *Spenser.*

I'll make my haven in a lady's *lap*,
And 'twixt sweet ladies with my words and looks.

She bids you
All on the wanton roses lay you down,

And rest your gentle head upon her *lap*,
And she will hug the long that pleateth you. *Shakespeare.*

Our fluting
Can from the *lap* of Egypt's widow pluck
The never lost wearied Antony. *Shakespeare.*

Heaven's almighty fire
Melts on the bosom of his love, and pours
Himself into her *lap* in fruitful showers. *Croshaw.*

Men expect that religion should cost them no pains, and that happiness should drop into their laps. *Tillotson.*

He struggles into breath, and cries for aid;
Then, helpless, in his mother's *lap* is laid.
He creeps, he walks, and issuing into rear,
Gauges their life from whence his own began:
Rob'd of laws, affects to rule alone,
Ambitious to reign, and restless on the throne. *Dryd.*

To LAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wrap or twist round any thing.

He hath a long *tail* which, as he defends from a tree, he *laps* round about the boughs, to keep himself from falling. *Grev's Museum.*

About the paper, whose two halves were painted with red and blue, and which was stuff like thin pasteboard, I *lapped* several times a slender thread of very black silk. *Newton.*

2. To involve in any thing.

As through the flowing forest rath the fled,
In her rude harts sweet flower: themselves did *lap*,
And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. *Spenser.*

The throne of Cawder 'gan a dismal conflict,
Till that Bellona's bridegroom, *lapt* in proof,
Confronted him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almost to death, how he did *lap* me,
Ev'n in his garments, and did give himself,
All thin and naked, to the numb cold night. *Shak.*

Ever agone eating cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs. *Milton.*

Indulgent fortune does her care employ,
And smiling, broods upon the naked boy,
Her garment spreads, and *laps* him in the folds,
And covers with her wings from nightly colds. *Dry.*

Here was the repository of all the wide contentions for power between the nobles and commons, *lapt* up safely in the bosom of a Nero and a Caligula. *Swift.*

To LAP. *v. n.* To be spread or turned over any thing.

The upper wings are opaque; at their hinder ends, where they *lap* over, transparent, like the wing of a fly. *Grev.*

To LAP. *v. n.* [*lappian*, Saxon; *lappen*, Dutch.] To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue.

The dogs by the river Nilus' side being thirsty, *lap* hastily as they run along the shore. *Digbe.*

They had soups served up in broad dishes, and so the fox fell to *lapping* himself, and bade his guest heartily welcome. *L'Estrange.*

The tongue serves not only for tasting, but for mastication and deglutition, in man, by licking; in the dog and cat kind by *lapping*. *Ray on Creation.*

To LAP. *v. a.* To lick up.

For all the rest
They'll take suggestion, as a cat *laps* milk. *Shak.*

Two horrid lions ramp'd, and fisd, and tugg'd,
oil, bellowing till,
Both men and dogs came; yet they were the hide, and *lapt* their fill. *Chapman's Hind.*

LA'PNOC. *n. f.* [*lap* and *dog*.] A little dog, fondled by ladies in the *lap*.

One of them made his court to the *lap-dogs*, to improve his interst with the lady. *Cotlier.*

These, if the laws did that exchange afford,
Would have their *lap-dog* sooner than their lord. *Dryden.*

Lap-dogs give themselves the rowing flake,
And sleepless loves put at twelve awake. *Pope.*

LA'PPUL. *n. f.* [*lap* and *full*.] As much as can be contained in the *lap*.

One found a wild vine, and gathered thereof
wild gourds his *lappul*, and fired them into the pot of pottage. *8 Kings.*

Will four per cent, increase the number of lenders?

if it will not, then all the plenty of money these conjurers bestow upon us, as but like the gold and silver which old women believe other conjurers bestow by whole *lappul* on poor credulous girls. *Locke.*

LA'PIDA. *n. f.* [*lapicida*, Lat.] A stone-cutter. *Ditt.*

LA'PIDARY. *n. f.* [*lapidaire*, Fr.] One who deals in stones or gems.

As a cock was turning up a dunghill, he espied a diamond: Well (says he), this sparkling foolery now to a *lapidary* would have been the making of him; but, as to any use of mine, a barley-corn had been worth forty on't. *Il'Libro.*

Of all the many sorts of the gem kind reckoned up by the *lapidaries*, there are not above three or four that are original. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

To LA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [*lapido*, Latin.] To stone; to kill by stoning. *Ditt.*

LAPIDATION. *n. f.* [*lapidatio*, Lat. *lapidation*, Fr.] A stoning.

LAPIDEGUS. *adj.* [*lapideus*, Lat.] Stony; of the nature of stone.

There might fall down into the *lapideous* matter, before it was concreted into a stone, some small toad, which might remain there imprisoned, till the matter about it were condensed. *Ray.*

LAPIDESCENT. *n. f.* [*lapidesco*, Lat.] Stony concretion.

Of lapis ceratites, or cornu fossile, in subterraneous cavities, there are many to be found in Germany, which are but the *lapidescentes*, and putrefactive mutations, of hard bodies. *Brown.*

LAPIDESCENT. *adj.* [*lapidescens*, Lat.] Growing or turning to stone.

LAPIDIFICATION. *n. f.* [*lapidification*, French.] The act of forming stones.

Induration or *lapidification* of substances more soft is another degree of condensation. *Bacon.*

LAPIDIFICK. *adj.* [*lapidifique*, French.] Forming stones.

The atoms of the *lapidifick*, as well as saline principle, being regular, do concur in producing regular stones. *Grew.*

LA'PIDIST. *n. f.* [from *lapides*, Lat.] A dealer in stones or gems.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, being excited to that degree, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious stones of chemists in imitation being easily detected by an ordinary *lapidist*. *Ray.*

LA'PIS. *n. f.* [Latin.] A stone.

LA'PIS Lazuli.

The *lapis lazuli*, or azure stone, is a copper ore, very compact and hard, so as to take a high polish, and is worked into a great variety of toys. It is found in detached lumps, of an elegant blue colour, variegated with clouds of white, and veins of a shining gold colour. To it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultra-marine colour, which is only a calcination of *lapis lazuli*. *Hall.*

LA'PPER. *n. f.* [from *lap*.]

1. One who wraps up.

They may be *lappers* of men, and bailiffs of the manor. *Swift.*

2. One who laps or licks.

LA'PPER. *n. f.* [diminutive of *lap*.] The part of a head dress that hangs loose.

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's *lappers*, and ruffles, and mantles? *Swift.*

LAPSE. *n. f.* [*lappus*, Lat.]

1. Flow; fall; glide; smooth course.

Round I saw
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and sunny plains,
And liquid *lapse* of murm'ring streams. *Milton.*

Notions of the mind are preserved in the memory, notwithstanding *lapse* of time. *Hale.*

2. Petty error; small mistake; slight offence; little fault.

These are petty errors and minor *lapses*, not considerably injurious unto truth. *Brown.*

The weakarts of human understanding all will confess; yet the confidence of most practically disallows it, and it is easier to persuade than of it from other's *lapses* than their own. *Quintil's Secula*

A pardon to the captain, and a *large* among the soldiers, had appear'd their fury. *Denn.*
The paltry *large* too feverently watch'd,
That no intruding guests usurp a share. *Dryden.*
Irus's condition will not admit of *large*s. *Add.*

LARGITION. *n. f.* [*largitio*, Latin.] The act of giving. *Ditt.*

LARK. *n. f.* [lapece, Saxon; *lerk*, Danish; *larrack*, Scottish.] A small singing bird.

It was the *lark*, the herald of the morn. *Shaksp.*
Look up a lark; the thrill-gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

The example of the heavenly larks
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark. *Cowley.*
Mark how the lark and linnets sing;
With sweet notes

They strain their warbling throats,
To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*

LARKER. *n. f.* [from *lark*.] A catcher of larks. *Ditt.*

LARKSPUR. *n. f.* [*delphinium*.] A plant.

LARVATED. *adj.* [*larvatus*, Lat.] Mulked. *Ditt.*

LARUM. *n. f.* [from *alarum* or *alarm*.]

1. Alarm; noise noting danger.
His *larum* bell might loud and wide be heard,
When mute require d, but never out of tune. *Spens.*
The peaking curate, her husband, dwelling in a
continual *larum* of jealousy, comes to me in the
infant of our encounter. *Shakspcare.*

How far off he these armies?
— Within a mile and half.
— Then shall we hear their *larum*, and they ours. *Shakspcare.*

She is become formidable to all her neighbours,
as she puts every one to stand upon his guard, and
have a continual *larum* bell in his ears. *Howell.*

2. An instrument that makes a noise at a certain hour.

Of this nature was that *larum*, which, though it
were but three inches big, yet would both wake a
man, and of itself light a candle for him at any
set hour. *Wilkins.*

I see men as lusty and strong that eat but two
meals a day, as others, that have let their stomachs,
like *larums*, to call on them for four or five. *Leeke.*

The young *Aeneas*, all at once let down,
Stunn'd with his giddy *larum* half the town. *Pope.*

LARYNGOTOMY. *n. f.* [*λάρυγξ* and *τομή*; *laryngotomie*, French.] An operation where the forepart of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinsy. *Quincy.*

LARYNX. *n. f.* [*λάρυγξ*.] The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx. *Quin.*

There are thirteen muscles for the motion of the five cartilages of the larynx. *Derham.*

LASCIVIENT. *adj.* [*lascivius*, Latin.] Frolicksome; wantoning.

LASCIVIOUS. *adj.* [*lascivus*, Latin.] Lewd; lustful.

In what habit will you go along?
— Not like a woman; for I would prevent
The loose encounters of *lascivious* men. *Shaksp.*

Began to cast *lascivious* eyes; she him
As wantonly repaid, in that they burn. *Milton.*

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, and those unmanly difficulties which, over their cups, they have against christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deny his money, the *lascivious* man to throw off his lead amours, and all their giant-like objections against christianity shall presently vanish. *South.*

2. Wanton; soft; luxurious.

Grim us'd war hath smooth'd his wrinkl'd front;
And now, instead of mounting barbed steeds,
To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,
To the *lascivious* pleasing of a lute. *Shakspcare.*

LASCIVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *lascivious*.]

Lewdly; wantonly; loosely.

LASCIVIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *lascivious*.] Wantonness; looseness.

The reason pretended by Augustus was the *lasciviousness* of his Elegies, and his Art of Love. *Dry.*

LASH. *n. f.* [The most probable etymology of this word seems to be that of *Skinner*, from *schlagen*, Dutch, to strike; whence *flask* and *lash*.]

1. A stroke with any thing pliant and tough.
From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains

Of flogging *lashes*, and of dragging chains. *Dryd.*
Rous'd by the *lash* of his own stubborn tail,
Our lion now will foregoe fess assual. *Dryden.*

2. The thong or point of the whip which gives the cut or blow.

Her whip of crickets bone, her *lash* of film,
Her waggoner a small grey-coated gnat. *Shaksp.*
I observed that your whip wanted a *lash* to it. *Addison.*

3. A lash, or string in which an animal is held; a snare. Out of use.

The farmer they leave in the *lash*
With losses on every side. *Taylor's Husbandry.*

4. A stroke of satire; a sarcasm.
The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well. *LeStrange.*

TO LASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To strike with any thing pliant; to scourge.

Let's whip these stragglers o'er the seas again,
Lash hence these over-weening rags of France. *Shakspcare.*

He charg'd the flames, and those that disobey'd
He *lash'd* to duty with his sword of light. *Dryden.*

And limping death, *lash'd* on by fate,
Comes up to shorten half our date. *Dryd. Horace.*

Stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We *lash* the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden.*

Leaning on his lance, he mounts his car,
His fiery couriers *lashing* through the air. *Garth.*

2. To move with a sudden spring or jerk.
The club hung round his ears, and butter'd brows;
He falls; and *lashing* up his heels, his under throws. *Dryden.*

3. To beat; to strike with a sharp sound.
the winds grow high,
Impending tempests charge the sky;
The lightning flies, the thunder roars,
And big waves *lash* the frighted shores. *Prior.*

4. To scourge with satire.
Could pension'd Bouleau *lash* in honest strain,
Flat'ers and hugots e'en in Louis's reign. *Pope.*

5. To tie any thing down to the side or mast of a ship; properly to lace.

TO LASH. *v. n.* To ply the whip.
They *lash* aloud, each other they provoke,
And lend their little souls at ev'ry stroke. *Dryden.*

Gentle or sharp according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to *lash* at vice. *Dryd. Persi.*

Let men out of their way *lash* on ever to fasti, they are not at all the nearer their journey's end. *South.*

Which is clash with wheels, and bar the narrow street;

The *lashing* whip resounds. *Gay's Trivia.*

LASHER. *n. f.* [from *lash*.] One that whips or lashes.

LASS. *n. f.* [from *lad* is formed *laddess*, by contraction *lass*. *Hickes.*] A girl; a maid; a young woman: used now only of mean girls.

Now was the time for vig'rous lads to show
What love or honour could invite them to;
A goodly theatre, where rocks are round
With reverend age, and lovely *lasses* crown'd. *Wal.*

A girl was worth forty of our widows; and an honest, downright, plain-dealing *lass* it was. *LeStrange.*

They sometimes an hasty-kiss
Steal from unwary *lasses*; they with scorn,
and neck reclu'd relent. *Philips.*

LASSITUDE. *n. f.* [*lassitudo*, Latin; *lassitude*, French.]

1. Weariness; fatigue; the pain arising from hard labour.

Lassitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water; for all *lassitude* is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts; and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emolition. *Bacon.*

Affiduity in cogitation is more than our embodied souls can bear without *lassitude* or distemper. *Glan.*

She lives and breeds in air; the largeness and lightness of her wings and tail sustain her without *lassitude*. *More's Anecdote against Atheism.*

Do not over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be seized with a *lassitude*, and thereby be tempted to nausate, and grow tired. *Watts.*

From mouth and nose the briny torrent ran,
And lost in *lassitude* lay all the man. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. [In physics.]

Lassitude generally expresses that weariness which proceeds from a distemper'd state, and not from exercise, which wants no remedy but rest; it proceeds from an increase of bulk, from a diminution of proper evacuation, or from too great a consumption of the fluid necessary to maintain the spring of the solids, as in fevers; or from a vitiated secretion of that juice whereby the fibres are not supplied. *Quincy.*

LASSLORN. *n. f.* [*lass* and *lorn*.] Forsaken by his mistress. Not used.

Brown groves,
Whole shadow the dissuaid batchelor loves,
Being *lass-lorn*. *Shakspcare.*

LAST. *adj.* [*laste*, Saxon; *laetlic*, Dutch.]

1. Latest; that follows all the rest in time.
Why are ye the *last* to bring the king back? *Sam.*

O, may some spark of your celestial fire,
The *last*, the meanest, of your sons inspire! *Pope.*

2. Hindmost; which follows in order of place.
Merion pursued at greater distance still,
Last came Admetus, thy unhappy son. *Pope.*

3. Beyond which there is no more.
I will thy *last* of them with the sword. *Amos.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy to the *last* the kind releasing knell. *Cow.*

The fawns, that on Cyffer often try'd
Their tuneful songs, now sung their *last*, and dy'd. *Addison.*

O! may sun'd Brunswick be the *last*,
The *last*, the happiest Fort be kept.
Whom thou shalt paint, or I shall sing. *Addison.*

But, while I take my *last* adieu,
Heave thou as high, not shed a tear. *Prior.*

Here, *last* of virtuous, let your names be read. *Pope.*

Wit not alone has thone on ages past,
But lights the present, and shall warm the last. *Pope.*

4. Lowest; meanest. *Antiochus*

Takes the *last* prize, and takes it with a jest. *Pope.*

5. Next before the present; as, *last* week.

6. Utmost.

Fools ambitiously contend
For wit and pow'r; their *last* endeavours bend
To outtime each other. *Dryden's Lascivious.*

7. At LAST. In conclusion; at the end.
Gad, a troop shall overcome him; but he shall overcome at the *last*. *Genays.*

Thus weather-cocks, that for a while
Have turn'd about with ev'ry blast
Grown old, and destitute of oil,
Rust to a point, and fix at *last*. *Friend.*

8. The LAST; the end.

All politicians chew on wisdom past,
And blunder on in business to the *last*. *Pope.*

LAST. *adv.*

1. The last time; the time next before the present.
How long is't now since *last* yourself and I
Were in a snaf? *Shakspcare.*

When *last* I dy'd, and, dear! I die
As often as from these I go,
I can remember yet that I
Something did say, and something did bestow. *Donne.*

2. In conclusion.

Pleas'd with his idol, he commends, admires,
Adores; and *last*, the thing ador'd desires. *Dryd.*
To LAST. *v. n.* [*laetan*, Saxon.] To en-
dure; to continue; to persevere.

All more *lasting* than beautiful. *Sidney.*
I thought it more agreeable to my affection to
your grace, to prefix your name before the essays:
for the 1st volume of them, being in the universal
language, may *last* as long as books *last*. *Bacon.*

With several degrees of *lasting*, ideas are im-
printed on the memory. *Locke.*
These are standing marks of facts delivered by
those who were eye-witnesses to them, and which
were contrived with great wisdom to *last* till time
should be no more. *Addison.*

LAST. *n. f.* [*laetz*, Saxon.]

1. The mould on which shoes are formed.
The cobbler is not to go beyond his *last*. *L'Estr.*
A cobbler produced several new gruns, having
been used to cut faces over his *last*. *Spectator.*
Should the big *last* extend the shoe too wide,
Each shoe would wrench the unwary step aside. *Gay.*
2. [*last*, German.] A load; a certain weight
or measure.

LASTER. *n. f.* A red colour.

The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did spread,
That her became as polished ivory,
Which cunning craftsman's hand bath overlaid,
With fair vermilion, or pure *lastery*. *Spenser.*

LASTAGE. *n. f.* [*lastage*, Fr. *lastagie*, Dut.
laste, Sax.] a load.

1. Custom paid for freightage.

2. The ballast of a ship.

LASTING. *participial adj.* [from *last*.]

1. Continuing; durable.

Every violent effort weakens and impairs, and
renders the body less durable and *lasting*. *Ray.*
2. Of long continuance; perpetual.

White parents may have black children, as negroes
sometimes have *lasting* white ones. *Boyle on Colours.*
The grateful work is done,

The seeds of discord sow'd, the war begun:
Frolics, fears, and fury, have possess'd the state,
And fix'd the *cast* of a *lasting* hate. *Dryd. Æneid.*

A *new* cracked seldom recovers its former
strength, and the memory of it leaves a *lasting* cau-
tion in the mind, not to put the part quickly again
to any robust employment. *Locke.*

LASTINGLY. *adv.* [from *lasting*.] Perpetu-
ally; durably.

LASTINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *lasting*.] Dura-
bleness; continuance.

All more *lasting* than beautiful, but that the con-
sideration of the exceeding *lastingness* made the eye
believe it was exceeding beautiful. *Sidney.*

Consider the *lastingness* of the motions excited in
the bottom of the eye by light. *Newton's Opticks.*

LASTLY. *adv.* [from *last*.]

1. In the last place.

I will justify the quarrel; secondly, balance the
forces; and, *lastly*, propound variety of designs for
choice, but not advise the choice. *Bacon.*

2. In the conclusion; at last; finally.

LATCH. *n. f.* [*letse*, Dutch; *laccio*, Italian.]
A catch of a door moved by a string, or a
handle.

The *latch* mov'd up. *Gay's Pastorals.*
Then comes rosy health from her cottage of thatch,
Where never physics man had lifted the *latch*. *Smart.*

To LATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a latch.

He had strength to reach his father's house: the
door was only *latched*; and, when he had the
latch in his hand, he turned about his head to see
his pursuer. *Locke.*

2. [*lecher*, French.] To lecher.

But hast thou yet *latched* the Athenian's eyes
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do? *Shaksp.*

LATCHES. *n. f.*

Latches or *luckets*, in a ship, are small lines like
loops, fastened by sewing into the bonnets and drab-
blers of a ship, in order to lace the bonnets to the
courses, or the drabblers to the bonnets. *Harris.*

LA'PSET. *n. f.* [*lacet*, French.] The
string that fastens the shoe.

There cometh one mightier than I, the *latchet* of
whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose. *Mark.*

LATE. *adj.* [*laet*, Saxon; *laet*, Dutch; in
the comparative *latter* or *later*, in the
superlative *latest* or *last*. *Last* is absolute
and definite, more than *latest*.]

1. Contrary to early; slow; tardy; long
delayed.

My halting days fly on with full career,
But my *late* spring no bud nor blossom sheweth. *Milton.*

Just was the vengeance, and to *latest* days
Shall long posterity rebound thy praise. *Pope.*

2. Last in any place, office, or character.

All the difference between the *late* servants, and
those who stand in the family, was, that those *latter*
were finer gentlemen. *Spectator.*

3. The deceased; as, the works of the *late*
Mr. Pope.

4. Far in the day or night.

LATE. *adv.*

1. After long delays; after a long time. It
is used often with *too*, when the proper
time is past.

O boy! thy father gave thee life too soon,
And hath bereft thee of thy life too *late*. *Shaksp.*
A second Silenus after this appears,

Silvius Æneas, for thy name he bears:
For arms and justice equally renown'd,
Who *late* restor'd in Alba shall be crown'd. *Dryd.*

He laughs at all the giddy turns of state,
When mortals search too soon, and fear too *late*. *Dryden.*

The *later* it is before any one comes to have these
ideas, the *later* also will it be before he comes to
those maxims. *Locke.*

I might have spar'd his life,
But now it is too *late*. *Phillips's Distress'd Mother.*

2. In a later season.

To make roses, or other flowers, come *late*, is an
experiment of pleasure; for the ancients esteemed
much of the *rota fœra*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

There be some flowers which come more early,
and others which come more *late* in the year. *Bac.*

3. Lately; not long ago.

They arrived in that pleasant isle,
Where sleeping *late*, she left her other knight. *Spens.*

In reason's absence fancy wakes,
Ill-matching words and deeds long past or *late*. *Mil.*

The goddess with indulgent cures,
And social joys, the *late* transfus'd repairs. *Pope.*

From fresh pastures, and the dewy field,
The lowing herds return, and round them throng
With leaps and bounds the *late* imprinted young. *Pope.*

4. Far in the day or night.

Was it so *late*, friend, ere you went to bed,
That you do lie so *late*? *Shakspare.*

—Sir, we were carousing till the second cock.

Late the nocturnal sacrifice begun,
Nor ended till the next returning fun. *Dryden.*

5. Of *late*; lately; in times past; near the
present. *Late* in this phrase seems to be
an adjective.

Who but felt of *late*? *Milton.*
Men have of *late* made use of a pendulum, as a
more steady regulator. *Locke.*

LA'TED. *adj.* [from *late*.] Belated; sur-
prised by the night.

I am so *lated* in the world, that I
Have lost my way for ever. *Shakspare.*

The west glimmers with some streaks of day:
Now spurs the *lated* traveller on his
To gain the timely inn. *Shakspare's Macbeth.*

LA'TELY. *adv.* [from *late*.] Not long ago.

Paul found a certain Jew named Aquila, *lately*
come from Italy. *Acts.*

LA'TENESS. *n. f.* [from *late*.] Time far
advanced.

Lateness in life might be improper to begin the
world with. *Swift to Gay.*

LA'TENT. *adj.* [*latens*, Latin.] Hidden;
concealed; secret.

If we look into its retired movements, and more
secret *latent* springs, we may there trace out a slowly
hand-producing good out of evil. *Woodward.*

No drunks, alas! but to forget; nor fees,
That melancholy sloth, severe disease,
Memory confus'd, and interrupted thought.

Death's sharer, he *latent* in the draught. *Prior.*
What were Wood's visible coils I know not, and
what were his *latent* is variously conjectured. *Saunders.*

LATERAL. *adj.* [*lateral*, French; *lateralis*, Latin.]

1. Growing out on the side; belonging to
the side.

Why may they not spread their *lateral* branches
till their distance from the centre of gravity depicts
them? *Ray.*

The smallest vessels, which carry the blood by
lateral branches, separate the next thinner fluid or
serum, the diameters of which *lateral* branches are
less than the diameters of the blood-vessels. *Arbuth.*

2. Placed, or acting on the side.

Forth with the Levant, and the potent winds
Eurus and Zephyr, with their *lateral* noise,
Sirocco and Libeccio. *Milum.*

LATERALITY. *n. f.* [from *lateral*.] The
quality of having distinct sides.

We may reasonably conclude a right and *lateral*
quality in the ark, or naval office of Noah. *Byron.*

LATERALLY. *adv.* [from *lateral*.] By the
side; sidewise.

The days are set *laterally* against the columns of
the golden number. *Holder on Time.*

LA'TEWARD. *adv.* [*late* and *peapod*, Sax.]
Somewhat late.

LATH. *n. f.* [*latten*, Sax. *late*, *latte*, Fr.]
A small long piece of wood used to sup-
port the tiles of houses.

With dagger of *lath*. *Shakspare.*

Penny-royal and orpin they use in the country to
trim their houses; binding it with a *lath* or stick,
and setting it against a wall. *Brown's Natural Hist.*

Laths are made of heart of oak, for outside work,
as tiling and plastering; and of fir for inside plas-
tering, and painted-lathing. *Mason.*

The god who fights away,
with his *lath* sword, the thieves and birds of prey. *Dryden.*

To LATH. *v. a.* [*latter*, Fr. from the noun.]
To fit up with laths.

A small kitchen consists of an oaken frame, *lathed*
on every side. *Milum's Husbandry.*

The plasterer's work is commonly done by the
yard square for *lathing*. *Milum's Husbandry.*

LATH. *n. f.* [*lað*, Saxon.] It is explained
by *De Cange*, I suppose from *Speelman*,
Portio comitatus major tres vel plures
hundredas continens: this is apparently
contrary to *Spenser*, in the following
example.] A part of a county.

If all that *tything* failed, then all that *lath* was
charged for that *tything*; and if the *lath* failed,
then all that hundred was demanded for them; and
if of the hundred, then the *lath*, who would not fail
till they had found that undivided fellow, which was
not amenable to law. *Spenser's Ireland.*

The free-farms reserved upon charters *granted* to
cities and towns corporate, and the *black rents* and
lath silver answered by the *herds*. *Bacon.*

LATHE. *n. f.* The tool of a turner, by
which he turns about his matter so as to
shape it by the chisel.

Those black circular lines we see on turned
vessels of wood, are the effects of ignition, caused
by the pressure of an edged stick upon the vessel
turned limily in the *lathe*. *Ray.*

To LATHER. *v. n.* [*leð*, Sax.] To
form a foam.

Chafe water pure,
Such as will *lather* cold with soap. *Baynard.*

To LATHER. *v. a.* To cover with foam of
water and soap.

L A T

LA'THEN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.

LATIN. *adj.* [*Latinus*.] Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.

Augustus himself could not make a new *Latin* word.

LA'TIN. *n. f.* An exercise practised by schoolboys, who turn English into Latin. In learning farther his syntax, he shall not use the common order in schools for making of *Latins*.

LA'TINISM. *n. f.* [*latinisme*, French; *latinismus*, low Latin.] A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin.

Milton has made use of frequent transpositions, *Latinisms*, antiquated words and phrases, that he might the better deviate from vulgar and ordinary expressions.

LATINIST. *n. f.* [from *Latin*.] One skilled in Latin.

Oldham was considered as a good *Latinist*. *Oldham*. **LATINITY.** *n. f.* [*Latinité*, French; *latinitas*, Latin.] Purity of Latin style; the Latin tongue.

If Shakspeare was able to read Plautus with ease, nothing in *Latinity* could be hard to him.

TO LA'TINIZE. *v. a.* [*latiniser*, French; from *Latin*.] To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

I am liable to be charged that I *latinize* too much.

TO LA'TINIZE. *v. n.* To give names a Latin termination, to make them Latin.

He uses coarse and vulgar words, or terms and phrases that are *latinized*, scholastic, and hard to be understood.

LA'TEH. *adj.* [from *late*.] Somewhat late.

LATROSTROUS. *adj.* [*latus* and *rostrum*, Latin.] Broad-beaked.

In quadrupeds, in regard of the figure of their heads the eyes are placed at some distance; in *latrostrous* and flat-billed birds they are more laterally seated.

LATITANCY. *n. f.* [from *latitans*, Latin.] Delitescence; the state of lying hid.

In vipers she has abridged their malignity by their succession or *latitancy*.

LATITANT. *adj.* [*latitans*, Latin.] Delitescence; concealed; lying hid.

Snakes and lizards, *latitant* many months in the year, containing a weak heat in a copious humidity, do long subsist without nutrition.

Force the small *latitant* bubbles of air to disclose themselves and break.

It must be some other substance *latitant* in the fluid matter, and really distinguishable from it.

LATITATION. *n. f.* [from *latito*, Latin.] The state of lying concealed.

LATITUDE. *n. f.* [*latitude*, French; *latitudo*, Latin.]

1. Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimensions the shorter axis; in equal bodies the line drawn from right to left.

Whether the exact quadrant, or the long square, be the better, I find not well determined; though I must prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the *latitude* above one third part.

2. Room; space; extent.

There is a difference of degrees in men's understandings, to so great a *latitude*, that one may affirm, that there is a greater difference between some men and others, than between some men and beasts.

3. The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole: opposed to *longitude*.

L A T

We found ourselves in the *latitude* of thirty degrees two minutes south.

4. A particular degree, reckoned from the equator.

Another effect the Alps have on Geneva is, that the sun here rises later and sets sooner than it does to other places of the same *latitude*.

5. Unrestrained acceptance; licentious or lax interpretation.

In such *latitudes* of sense, many that love me and the church well, may have taken the covenant.

Then, in comes the benign *latitude* of the doctrine of good-will, and cuts asunder all those hard, pinching cords.

6. Freedom from settled rules; laxity.

In human actions there are no degrees, and precise natural limits described, but a *latitude* is indulged.

I took this kind of verse, which allows more *latitude* than any other.

7. Extent; diffusion.

Albertus, bishop of Ratibon, for his great learning, and *latitude* of knowledge, surnamed Magnus; besides divinity, hath written many tracts in philosophy.

Mathematics, in its *latitude*, is usually divided into pure and mixed.

I pretend not to treat of them in their full *latitude*; it suffices to shew how the mind receives them, from sensation and reflection.

LATITUDINARIAN. *adj.* [*latitudinaire*, French; *latitudinarius*, low Latin.] Not restrained; not confined; thinking or acting at large.

Latitudinarian love will be expensive, and therefore I would be informed what is to be gotten by it.

LATITUDINARIAN. *n. f.* One who departs from orthodoxy.

LA'TRANT. *adj.* [*latrans*, Lat.] Barking.

They care be best the various gifts to trace, The mounds and genius of the *latrant* race.

LATRIA. *n. f.* [Latin; *λατρία*; *latric*, Fr.] The highest kind of worship: distinguished by the papists from *dulia*, or interior worship.

The practice of the catholic church makes genuflections, prostrations, supplications, and other acts of *latria* to the cross.

LA'TTEN. *n. f.* [*leton*, French; *latoen*, Dutch; *lattan*, Welsh.] Brass; a mixture of copper and calamine is stone.

To make lamp-black, take a torch or link, and hold it under the bottom of a *latten* basin, and, as it groweth black within, strike it with a feather into some shell.

LA'TTER. *adj.* [This is the comparative of *late*, though universally written with *tt*, contrary to analogy, and to our own practice in the superlative *latest*. When the thing of which the comparison is made is mentioned, we use *later*; as, *this fruit is later than the rest*; but *latter* when no comparison is expressed, but the reference is merely to time; as, *those are latter fruits*.

— *Volet usus*
Quem penes arbitrium est, & vis, & norma loquendi.

1. Happening after something else.

2. Modern; lately done or past.

Hath not navigation discovered, in these *latter* ages, whole nations at the buy of Soldania?

3. Mentioned last of two.

The difference between reason and revelation, and in what sense the *latter* is superior.

LA'TTERLY. *adv.* [from *latte*.] Of late; in the last part of life: a low word lately hatched.

Latterly Milton was short and thick.

L A V

LATTICE. *n. f.* [*lattia*, French; by *Junius* written *lettice*, and derived from *lett* men, a hindring iron, or iron stop; by *Skinner* imagined to be derived from *latte*, Dutch, a lath, or to be corrupted from *nettice* or *network*; I have sometimes derived it from *let* and *eye*; *letcyes*, that which *lets* the *eye*. It may be deduced from *laterculus*.] A reticulated window; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances.

My good window of *lattice*, fare thee well; thy casement I need not open, I look through thee.

The mother of Sifera looked out at a window, and cried through the *lattice*.

Up into the watch-tower get, And see all things despoil'd of fallacies:

Thou shalt not peep through *lattices* of eyes, Nor hear through labyrinths of ears, nor learn

By circuit or collections to discern.

The trembling leaves through which he play'd, Dappling the walk with light and shade,

Like *lattice* windows, give the spy Room but to peep with half an eye.

TO LA'TTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decussate, or cross; to mark with cross parts like a lattice.

LAVATION. *n. f.* [*lavatio*, Latin.] The act of washing.

Such filthy stuff was by loose lewd varlets sung before the chariot on the solemn day of her *lavation*.

LA'VATORY. *n. f.* [from *lavo*, Latin.] A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed.

Lavatories, to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and jugulars, do potentially profligate, and keep off the venom.

LAUD. *n. f.* [*laus*, Latin.]

1. Praise; honour paid; celebration. Doubtless, O guest, great *laud* and praise were mine,

Reply'd the swain, for spotless faith divine: It, after focal rites, and galls bestow'd, I flain'd my hospitable hearth with blood.

2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise.

We have certain hymns and services, which we say daily, of *laud* and thanks to God for his marvellous works.

In the book of Psalms, the *lauds* make up a very great part of it.

TO LAUD. *v. a.* [*laudo*, Lat.] To praise; to celebrate.

O thou almighty and eternal Creator, having considered the heavens the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained, with all the company of heaven, we *laud* and magnify thy glorious name.

LA'UDABLE. *adj.* [*laudabilis*, Latin.]

1. Praiseworthy; commendable. I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm

Is often *laudable*; but to do good, sometime Accounted dangerous folly.

Afflictation endeavours to correct natural defects, and has always the *laudable* use of pleasing, though it always misleads it.

2. Healthy; salubrious.

Good blood, and a due projectile motion or circulation, are necessary to convert the aliment into *laudable* animal juices.

LA'UDABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *laudable*.] Praiseworthiness.

LA'UDABLY. *adv.* [from *laudable*.] In a manner deserving praise.

Obsolete words may be *laudably* revived, when either they are founding or significant.

LA'UDANUM. *n. f.* [a cant word, from *laudo*, Lat.] A soporific tincture.

TO LA'VE. *v. a.* [*lavo*, Latin.]

1. To wash; to bathe.

L A U

Unsafe, that we must love our honours.
In these so flaring streamers. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
But as I poise out of the loving stream,
Heav'n open'd her eternal doors, from whence
The spirit descended on me like a dove. *Milton.*
With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Whose low-laid mouths each mounting billow laves,
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length,
She seems a sea-wasp flying on the waves. *Dryden.*
2. [*lever, Fr.*] To throw up; to lade;
to draw out.

Though hills were set on hills,
And seas met seas to guard thee, I would through:
I'd plough up rocks, steep as the Alps, in dust,
And lave the Tyrrhene waters into clouds,
But I would reach thy head. *Ben Jonson.*
Some flow their oars, or stop the leaky sides,
Another bolder yet the yard bestrides,
And folds the sails; a fourth with labour laves
Th' intruding seas, and waves ejet on waves. *Dryden.*

To LAVE. *v. n.* To wash himself; to bathe.
In her chaste current oft the goddess laves,
And with celestial tears augments the waves. *Pope.*
To LAVER. *v. n.* To change the direction
often in a course.

How easy 'tis when destiny proves kind,
With full spread sails to run before the wind:
But those that 'gainst stiff gales lareering go,
Must be at once resolv'd, and skilful too. *Dryden.*
LA'VENDER. *n. f.* [*lavendula*, Latin.] A
plant.

It is one of the verticillate plants, whose flower
consists of one leaf, divided into two lips; the upper
lip, standing upright, is roundish, and, for the most
part, broad; but the under lip is cut into three seg-
ments, which are almost equal: these flowers are
disposed in whorls, and are collected into a slender
spike upon the top of the stalks. *Miller.*

The whole *lavender* plant has a highly aroma-
tick smell and taste, and is famous as a cephalick,
nervous, and uterine medicine. *Hill.*

And then again he turneth to his play,
To spoil the pleasures of that paradise:
The wholesome sage, and lavender still grey,
Rank smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes. *Spenser.*

LA'VER. *n. f.* [*lavoir*, French; from *lave*.]
A washing vessel.

Let us go find the body where it lies
Soak'd in his enemies' blood, and from the stream
With *lavers* pure, and cleansing herbs, wash out
The clouded guilt. *Milton's Agonistes.*

He gave her to his daughters, to imbath
In nectar'd *lavers* brew'd with asphodel. *Milton.*
Young Arius from forth his bridal bow'r
Brought the full *laver* o'er their hands to pour. *Pope's Daphny.*

To LAUGH. *v. n.* [*lahan*, Saxon; *lachen*,
German and Dutch; *lach*, Scottish.]

1. To make that noise which sudden mer-
riment excites.

You saw my master wink and laugh upon you.
There's one that laugh in's sleep, and grieves
Another. *Shakspeare.*

They walk'd each other. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

At this faulty stuff
The large Achilles, on his prest bed lolling,
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. *Shakspeare.*

Laughing causeth a continued expulsion of the
breath with the loud noise, which maketh the in-
terjection of *laughing*, shaking of the breast and
sides, running of the eyes with water, if it be
violent. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

2. [*In poetry.*] To appear gay, favour-
able, pleasant, or fertile.

Entreat her not the world, in that I pray
You use her well; the world may laugh again,
And I may live to do you kindness, if
You do it her. *Shakspeare's Henry vi.*

Then laughs the childish year with flowrets
crown'd.
The plenteous board, high-heap'd with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine. *Pope.*

L A V

3. To LAVON. *v. a.* To treat with con-
tempt; to ridicule.

Presently prepare thy grave;
Lie where the light foam of the sea may beat
Thy grave-stone daily: make thine epitaph,
That death in thee at others lives may laugh. *Shakspeare.*

'Twere better for you, if 'twere not known in
council; you'll be laughed at. *Shakspeare.*
The dissolute and abandoned, before they are
aware of it, are betrayed to laugh at themselves,
and upon reflection find that they are merry at
their own expence. *Addison.*

No wit to flatter left of all his store;
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more. *Pope.*
To LAUGH. *v. a.* To deride; to scorn.

Be bloody, bold, and resolute; laugh to scorn
The pow'r of man. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
A wicked fool shall make him to be laughed to
scorn of his enemies. *Eccelesiasticus.*

LAUGH. *n. f.* [*from the verb.*] The con-
vulsion caused by merriment; an inarti-
culate expression of sudden merriment.

Me gentle Della beckons from the plain,
Then hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;
But feigns a laugh, to see me search around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

LAUGHABLE. *adj.* [*from laugh.*] Such as
may properly excite laughter.

Nature hath fram'd strange fellows in her time:
Some that will evermore peep through their eye,
And laugh like parrots at a bagpiper;
And others of such vinegar aspect,
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile,
Though Nestor swear the jest be laughable. *Shakspeare.*

Caliban confesses Perilus was not good at turn-
ing things into a pleasant ridicule; or, in other
words, that he was not a laughable writer. *Dryden.*

LA'UGHER. *n. f.* [*from laugh.*] A man
fond of merriment.

I am a common *laugher*. *Shakspeare.*
Some sober men cannot be of the general opinion,
but the *laughers* are much the majority. *Pope.*

LAUGHINGLY. *adv.* [*from laughing.*] In
a merry way; merrily.

LAUGHINGSTOCK. *n. f.* [*laugh and stock.*]
A butt; an object of ridicule.

The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen
The laughing-stock of fortune's mockery. *Spenser.*
Pray you, let us not be laughing-stocks to other
men's humours. *Shakspeare.*

Supine credulous frailty exposes a man to be both
a prey and laughing-stock at once. *LeStrange.*

LAUGHTER. *n. f.* [*from laugh.*] Convul-
sive merriment; an inarticulate expres-
sion of sudden merriment.

To be worth,
The lowest, most dejected thing of fortune,
Stands still in expectation; lives not in fear.
The lamentable change is from the best,
The worst returns to laughter. *Shakspeare.*

The act of laughter, which is a sweet contraction
of the muscles of the face, and a pleasant agitation
of the vocal organs, is not merely voluntary, or to-
tally within the jurisdiction of ourselves. *Brown.*

We find not that the laughter-loving dame
Mourn'd for Anchises. *Walter.*
Pain or pleasure, grief or laughter. *Prior.*

LA'VISH. *adj.* [*Of this word I have been
able to find no satisfactory etymology.*
It may be plausibly derived from *lave*,
to throw out; as *profundere aper*, is to be
lavish.]

1. Prodigious; wasteful; indiscreetly liberal.
His jolly brother, opposite in sense,
Laughs at his thrift; and lavish of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and gattles, in his own defence. *Dry.*

The dame has been too lavish of her feast,
And sed him till he loaths. *Rome's June Shore.*

2. Scattered in waste; profuse; as, the cost
was lavish.

3. Wild; unrestrained.
Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him, curbing his lavish spirit. *Shakspeare.*

L A U

To LA'VISH. *v. a.* [*from the adjective.*]
To scatter with profusion; to waste; to
squander.

Should we thus lend them to a field of slaughter,
Might not th' impartial world with reason say,
We lavish'd at our deaths the blood of thousands?
Addison.

LA'VISH. *n. f.* [*from lavish.*] A pro-
digal; a profuse man.

LA'VISHLY. *adv.* [*from lavish.*] Profusely;
prodigally.

My father's purposes have been mistook;
And some about him have too lavishly
Wrested his meaning and authority. *Shakspeare.*

Then laughs the childish year with flowrets
crown'd,
And lavishly perfumes the fields around. *Dryden.*

Prairie to a wit is like rain to a tender flower; if
it be moderately bestowed, it cheers and revives;
but if too lavishly, overcharges and deprecates him.
Pope.

LA'VISHMENT. } *n. f.* [*from lavish.*]
LA'VISHNESS. } Prodigality; profusion.

First got with guile, and then prefer'd with dread,
And after spent with pride and lavishment. *F. Queen.*

To LAUNCH. *v. n.* [*It is derived by Skin-
ner from lancer, because a ship is pushed
into water with great force.*]

1. To force a vessel into the sea.
Launch out into the deep, and let down your
nets for a draught. *Luke.*

So short a stay prevails;
He soon equips the ships, supplies the sails,
And gives the word to launch. *Dryden.*

For general history, Raleigh and Howell are to
be had. He who would launch farther into the
ocean, may consult Whewell. *Locke.*

2. To rove at large; to expatiate; to make
excursions.

From hence that gen'ral care and study springs,
That launching and progression of the mind. *Dry.*
Whoever pursues his own thoughts, will find them
launch out beyond the extent of body into the
infinity of space. *Locke.*

Spenser has not contented himself with submissive
imitation: he launches out into very flowery paths,
which still conduct him into one great road. *Prior.*

He had not acted in the character of a suppliant,
if he had launched out into a long oration. *Brown.*
I have launched out of my subject on this article.
Arbushnot.

To LAUNCH. *v. a.*

1. To push to sea.
All art is used to sink episcopacy, and launch
presbytery, in England. *King Charles.*

* With flays and cordage last he rigg'd the ship,
And roll'd on leavers, launch'd her in the deep. *Pope.*

2. To dart from the hand. This perhaps,
for distinction sake, might better
written *lance* or *lance*.

The king of Heaven, obscure on high,
Bar'd his red arm, and launching from the sky
His written bolt, not smoking empty smoke,
Down to the deep abyss the flaming fellow strook. *Dryden.*

LAUND. *n. f.* [*lande*, French; *laund*,
Welsh.] Lawn; a plain extended be-
tween woods. *Hammer.*

Under this thick-grown brake we'll breed our-
selves;
For through this laund anon the deer will come;
And in this covert will we make our stand. *Shakspeare.*

LA'UNDRESS. *n. f.* [*lavandiere*, French:]
Skinner imagines that *lavandresse* may
have been the old word.] A woman
whose employment is to wash clothes.

The countess of Richmond would often say, On
condition the princes of Christendom would quench
against the Turks, she would willingly attend
them, and be their *laundress*. *Candlen.*

Take up these cloths here quickly; carry them
to the laundress in Datchet Mead. *Shakspeare.*

The *laundress* must be sure to tear her stockings in
the washing, and yet wash them but last. *Swift.*

LAUNDRY, n. f. [as if *launderie*.]

1. The room in which clothes are washed.
The affairs of the family ought to be consulted, whether they concern the stable, dairy, the poultry, or laundry. *Swift*.

2. The act or state of washing.

Chalky water is too fretting, as appeareth in laundry of cloaths, which wear out apace. *Bacon*.

LAFFOLTA, n. f. [*la folle*, French.] An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering. *Hanmer*.

I cannot sing,
Nor heel the high *lao*; nor sweeten talk;
Nor play at fiddle games. *Shakespeare*.

LAUREATE, adj. [*laureatus*, Lat.] Decked or invested with a laurel.

Ed Amaranthus all his beauty shed,
And daffodills fill their cups with tears,
To strew the laureate hearth where Lycid lies. *Milton*.

Soft on her lap her laureate son reclines. *Pope*.
LAUREATION, n. f. [from *laureate*.] It denotes, in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred, as they have in some of them a flowery crown, in imitation of laurel among the ancients.

LAUREL, n. f. [*laurus*, Lat. *laurier*, Fr.] A tree, called also the cherry bay.
The laurel or laurel of the ancients is affirmed by naturalists to be what we call the bay tree. *Ainsworth*.

The laurel, meed of mighty conquerors,
And poets' rage. *Fairly Queen*.

The laurel or cherry-bay, by cutting away the side branches, will rise to a large tree. *Motimer*.

LAURELL, adj. [from *laurel*.] Crowned or decorated with laurel; laureate.

Hear'st thou the news? my friend! th' express is come.

With laurel'd letters from the camp to Rome. *Dry*.

Then future ages with delight shall see
How Plato's, Bacon's, Newton's, books agree;
Or in fair scenes laurel'd bards be shown.

A Virgil there, and here an Addison. *Pope*.

LAW, n. f. [*laga*, Saxon; *loi*, French; *laugh*, Erse.]

1. A rule of action.

That which doth assign unto each thing the kind,
That which doth moderate the force and power,
That which doth appoint the form and measure of
working; the same we term a law. *Hooker*.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleasing to his children's cause. *Dryden*.

2. A decree, edict, statute, or custom, publicly established as a rule of justice.

Ordain them laws, part such as appertain
To civil justice, part religious rites. *Milton*.

Our nation would not give laws to the Irish,
therefore now the Irish gave laws to them. *Davies on Ireland*.

3. A decree authoritatively annexing rewards or punishments to certain actions.

So many laws argue so many sins. *Milton*.

Laws politique among men pretending man to be rebellious. *Hooker*.

4. Judicial process.

When every case in law is right. *Shakespeare*.

He hath retired law,
And therefore law shall learn him further trial
Than the severity of public power. *Shakespeare*.

Tom Touchy is a fellow famous for taking the law of every body: there is not one in the town where he lives that he has not sued at a quarter-sessions.

5. A distinct edict or rule.

One law is split into two. *Baker on Learning*.

6. Conformity to law; any thing lawful.

In a rebellion,
When what's not meet, but what must be, was law,
Then were they chosen. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

7. The rules or axioms of science: as, the laws of mechanics.

8. An established and constant mode or process; a fixed correspondence of cause and effect: as, the laws of magnetism.

Natural agents have their law. *Hooker*.

I dy'd, whilst in the womb he stay'd,
Attending Nature's law. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

9. The Mosaic institution; distinguished from the gospel.

Law can discover sin, but not remove,
Save by these shadowy expiations. *Milton*.

10. The books in which the Jewish religion is delivered: distinguished from the prophets.

11. A particular form or mode of trying and judging: as, law martial, law mercantile: the ecclesiastical law whereby we are governed.

12. Jurisprudence; the study of law: as, a doctor of law.

LAWFUL, adj. [*law* and *full*.] Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed by law; legitimate; legal.

It is not lawful for thee to have her. *Matthew*.

Gloster's bastard son was kinder to his father,
than my daughters got 'twixen lawful beds. *Shak*.

LAWFULLY, adv. [from *lawful*.] Legally; agreeably to law.

This bond is forfeit;
And lawfully by this the Jew may claim
A pound of flesh. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice*.

Though it be not against strict justice for a man to do those things which he might otherwise lawfully do, albeit his neighbour doth take occasion from thence to conceive in his mind a false belief, yet Christian charity will, in many cases, restrain a man.

I may be allowed to tell your lordship, the king of poets, what an extent of power you have, and how lawfully you may exercise it. *Dryden*.

LAWFULNESS, n. f. [from *lawful*.] Legality; allowance of law.

It were an error to speak further, till I may see some found foundation laid of the lawfulness of the action. *Bacon*.

LAWGIVER, n. f. [*law* and *giver*.] Legislator; one that makes laws.

Solomon we esteem as the lawgiver of our nation. *Bacon*.

A law may be very reasonable in itself, although one does not know the reason of the lawgivers. *Swift*.

LAWGIVING, adj. [*law* and *giving*.] Legislative.

Lawgiving heroes, fain'd for taming brutes,
And raising cities with their charming lutes. *Waller*.

LAWFESS, adj. [from *law*.]

1. Unrestrained by any law; not subject to law.

The necessity of war, which among human actions is the most lawless, hath some kind of affinity with the necessity of law. *Raleigh's Essays*.

The lawless tyrant, who denies
To know their God, or message to regard,
Must be compell'd.

Orpheus did not, as poets feign, time savage, beasts,

But men as lawless, and as wild as they. *Roscom*.

Not the gods, nor angry Jove, will bear
Thy lawless wand'ring walks in open air. *Dryden*.

Blind as the Cyclops, and as blind as he,
They own'd a lawless savage liberty,
Like that our painted ancestors so priz'd,
Ere empire's arts their beasts had civiliz'd. *Dryd*.

He meteor-like, flames lawless through the void,
Destroying others, by himself destroy'd. *Pope*.

2. Contrary to law; illegal.

Take not the quarrel from his powerful arms,
He needs no indirect or lawless course
To cut off those that have offended him. *Shaksp*.

We cite our faults, &c.
That they may hold excus'd our lawless lives. *Shak*.

Thou the first, lay down thy lawless claim;
Thou of my blood who bear'st the Indian name. *Dryden*.

LAWFESSLY, adv. [from *lawless*.] In a manner contrary to law.

Fear not, he bears an honourable mind,
And will not use a woman lawlessly. *Shakespeare*.

LA'WMAKER, n. f. [*law* and *maker*.] Legislator; one who makes laws; a lawgiver.

Their judgment is, that the church of Christ should admit no lawmakers but the evangelists. *Hooker*.

LAWN, n. f. [*land*, Danish; *lawn*, Welsh; *lande*, French.]

1. An open space between woods.

Between them lawns, or level downs, and flocks
Grazing the tender herb, were interpos'd. *Milton*.

His mountains were shaded with young trees,
That gradually shot up into groves, woods, and forests, intermix'd with walks, and lawns, and gardens. *Addison*.

Stern beasts in trains that by his trunk heon fell,
Now grilly forms shoot o'er the lawns of hell. *Pope*.

Interpos'd in lawns and opening glades,
Thin trees arise that flum each other's shades. *Pope*.

2. [*linon*, Fr.] Fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops.

Should'st thou bleed,
To stop the wounds my finest lawn I'd tear,
Wash them with tears, and wipe them with my hair. *Prior*.

From high life high characters are drawn,
A faint in crape is twice a faint in lawn. *Pope*.

What awe did the slow solemn knell inspire;
The duties by the lawn rob'd prelate pay'd,
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd! *Tickell*.

LA'WSUIT, n. f. [*law* and *suit*.] A process in law; a litigation.

The giving the priest a right to the tithes would produce lawsuits and wrangles; his attendance on the courts of justice would leave his people without a spiritual guide. *Swift*.

LA'WYER, n. f. [from *law*.] Professor of law; advocate; pleader.

It like the breath of an unfeeling lawyer, you gave me nothing for it. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

Is the law evil, because some lawyers in their office twerpe from it? *Whitgate*.

I have entered into a work touching laws, in a middle term, between the speculative and received discourses of philosophers, and the writings of lawyers. *Bacon's Holy War*.

The nymphs with scorn beheld their foes,
When the defendant's counsel rose;
And, what no lawyer ever lack'd,
With impudence own'd all the fact. *Swift*.

LAX, adj. [*laxus*, Latin.]

1. Loose; not confined.

Inhabit lax, ye powers of heav'n! *Milton*.

2. Diluted; not strongly combined.

In mines, those parts of the earth which abound with strata of stone, suffer much more than those which consist of gravel, and the like laxer matter, which more easily give way. *Woodward*.

3. Vague; not rigidly exact.

Dialogues were only lax and moral discourses. *Balcan*.

4. Loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool: laxative medicines are such as promote that disposition. *Quincy*.

5. Slack; not tense.

By a branch of the auditory nerve that goes between the ear and the palate, they can hear themselves, though their outward ear be stop'd by the lax membrane to all sounds that come that way. *Hobler's Elements of Speech*.

LAX, n. f. A looseness; a diarrhoea.

LAXATION, n. f. [*laxatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of loosening or slackening.

2. The state of being loosened or slackened.

LAXATIVE, adj. [*laxativ*, Fr. *laxo*, Lat.] Having the power to ease costiveness.

Omitting honey, which is of a laxative power itself; the powder of leadstones doth rather congregate and bind, than purge and loosen the belly. *Brown*.

L A Y

The oil in wax is emollient, *laxative*, and anodyne. *Arbutus on ailments.*

LA'XATIVE. *n. f.* A medicine slightly purgative; a medicine that relaxes the bowels without stimulation.

Nought profits him to have abandon'd life,
Nor vomits upward aid, nor downward *laxative*.
Dryden.

LA'XATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *laxative*.]

Power of easing costiveness.

LA'XITY. *n. f.* [*laxitas*, Latin.]

1. Not compression; not close cohesion; slackness of texture.

The former causes could never beget whirlpools
in a chaos of so great a *laxity* and thinness. *Beatty.*

2. Contrariety to rigorous precision; as, *laxity* of expression.

3. Looseness; not costiveness.

If sometimes it cause any *laxity*, it is in the
same way with iron unprepared, which will disturb
some bodies, and work by purge and vomit. *Brown.*

4. Slackness; contrariety to tension.

Laxity of a fibre, is that degree of cohesion in
its parts which a small force can alter, so as to in-
crease its length beyond what is natural. *Quincy.*

In consideration of the *laxity* of their eyes, they
are subject to relapse. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

5. Openness; not closeness.

Hold a piece of paper close by the flame of a
candle, and by little and little remove it further
off, and there is upon the paper some part of that
which I see in the candle, and it grows full less and
less as I remove; so that if I would trust my sense,
I should believe it as very a body upon the paper as
in the candle, though interceded by the *laxity* of the
medium in which it flows. *Digby on Bodica.*

LA'XNESS. *n. f.* *Laxity*; not tension; not
precision; not costiveness.

For the free passage of the sound into the ear,
it is requisite that the tympanum be tense, and
hard stretched; otherwise, the *laxness* of that mem-
brane will certainly dead and damp the sound.
Holter's Elements of Speech.

LAY. Preterit of *lie*.

O! would the spirit lay upon our heads. *Shaks.*
He was formerly at painted with him at such
time as he forebore adulation at Constantople. *Knight.*

When Abel had heard those words he talked,
and lay in his bed. *1 Kings.*

It lay'd white on the Godhead lay. *Dryden.*

He lay'd to rest in the prey.

That shaded by the trees in his hour lay.

And thence he lay. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Leaving Rome, he lay to Seville, I lay the
first night at a village in the territories of the an-
cient Ven. *Addison.*

How could he have the retin'd of the cloister,
to perform all those acts of devotion in, when the
burthen of the reformation lay upon his shoulders?
Francis Atterbury.

The presbyterians argued, that if the Presbyter
should invade those parts where the numbers and
estates of the dissenters chiefly lay, they would sit
still. *Swift.*

To LAY. *v. a.* [leggan, Saxon; leggen,
Dutch.]

1. To place; to put; to repose. This
word being correlative to *lie*, involves
commonly *immobility* or *extension*; a
punishment *laid* is a punishment that
cannot be shaken off; in *immobility* is in-
cluded weight. One house *laid* to
another, implies *extension*.

He laid his robe from him. *Jonah.*

They have laid their swords under their heads.

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid. *Milt.*

He sacrificing laid

The entrails on the wood. *Milton.*

2. To place along.

Seek not to be judge, being not able to take
away iniquity, but at any time thou fear the per-
son of the mighty, and lay a stumbling-block in
the way of thy uprightness. *Ecclesiasticus.*

L A Y

A *lawn* was laid on the mouth of the den. *Dan.*
3. To beat down corn or grafs.

Alas! that ill accident is laying of corn with great
rain in harvest. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Let no sheep there play,
Nor frisking kids the flow'ry meadows lay. *May.*

4. To keep from rising; to settle; to still.

I'll use th' advantage of my power,
And lay the summer's dust with showers of blood.

Shakspeare.

It was a sandy soil, and the way had been full
of dust; but an hour or two before a refreshing
fragrant shower of rain had laid the dust. *May.*

5. To fix deep; to dispose regularly;

either of these notions may be conceived
from the following examples; but regu-
larity seems rather implied; so we lay,
to lay bricks; to lay planks.

Schismatics, outlaws, or criminal persons, are
not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony. *Bac.*

I lay the deep foundations of a wall.

And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden.*

Men will be apt to call it pulling up the old
foundations of knowledge; I persuade myself,
that the way I have pursued lays those founda-
tions surer. *Locke.*

6. To put; to place.

Then he offered it to him again; then he put it
by again; but to my thinking, he was very loth
to lay his fingers on it. *Shak. Julius Caesar.*

Till us death lay

To ripe and mellow, we are but sinhorn clay. *Donne.*

They shall lay hands on the sick, and recover.

Mark.

They, who so state a question, do no more but
separate and disentangle the parts of it, one from
another, and lay them, when so disentangled, in
their due order. *Locke.*

We to thy name our annual rites will pay,
And on thy altars sacrifices lay. *Pope's Statius.*

7. To bury; to inter.

David fell on sleep, and was laid unto his fathers,
and saw corruption. *Acts.*

8. To station or place privily.

Lay thee an ambush for the city behind thee.

Joshua.

The wicked have laid a snare for me. *Psalm.*

Lay not wait, O wicked man, against the
dwelling of the righteous. *Proverbs.*

9. To spread on a surface.

The colouring upon those maps should be laid
on so thin, as not to obscure or conceal any part
of the hues. *Watts.*

10. To paint; to enamel.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in
fading colours; and if not sometimes refreshed,
vanish and disappear. *Locke.*

11. To put into any state of quiet.

They bragged, that they doubted not but to
slave, and lay asleep, the queen and council of
England. *Bacon.*

12. To calm; to still; to quiet; to allay.

Friends, loud tumults are not laid.

With half the conflicts that they are rais'd. *Jonson.*

Thus put'd the night to foul, till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim steps in purple grey.

Who with her radiant finger full'd the roar
Of thunder, chas'd the clouds, and laid the winds.

Milton.

After a tempest, when the winds are laid,
The calm sea wouders at the rocks it made. *Walter.*

I fear'd I should have found

A tempest in your soul, and came to land. *Denham.*

At once the wind was laid, the whistling sound
Was dumb, a rising earthquake rock'd the ground.

Dryden.

13. To prohibit a spirit to walk.

The husband found no charm to lay the devil
in a petticoat, but the rattling of a bladder with
beans in it. *L'Estrange.*

14. To set on the table.

I laid meat unto them. *Hosea.*

15. To propagate plants by fixing their
twigs in the ground.

The chief time of laying gillflowers is in July,
when the flowers are gone. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

L A Y

16. To wager; to stake.

But since you will be mad, and since you may
Suspect my courage, if I should not lay;
The pawn I proffer shall be full as good. *Dry. Vir.*

17. To repose any thing.

The sparrow hath found an house, and the
swallow a nest for herself, where she may lay
her young. *Psalm.*

18. To exclude eggs.

After the egg is lay'd, there is no further growth
or nourishment from the female. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

A hen mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and
sits upon it; she is infensible of an increase or dimi-
nution in the number of those she lays. *Speilator.*

19. To apply with violence; as, to lay
blows.

Lay siege against it, and build a fort against it,
and cast a mount against it. *Ezekiel.*

Never more shall my torn mind be heal'd,
Nor taste the gentle comforts of repose!

A dreadful band of gloomy cares surround me,
And lay strong siege to my distracted soul. *Phillips.*

20. To apply nearly.

She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her
hands hold the distaff. *Proverbs.*

It is better to go to the house of mourning than
to go to the house of feasting; for that is the end
of all men, and the living will lay it to his heart.

Ecclesiastes.

The peacock laid it extremely to heart, that,
being Juno's darling bird, he had not the night-
ingale's voice. *L'Estrange.*

He that really lays these two things to heart,
the extreme necessity that he is in, and the small
possibility of help, will never come coldly to a
work of that concernment. *Duppa.*

21. To add; to conjoin.

We unto them that lay field to field. *Isaiah.*

22. To put in a state; implying somewhat
of disclosure.

If the sins lie distant; lay it open first, and
cure that apertion before you divide that in *sup.*

Wijeman.

The wars have laid whole countries waste. *Add.*

23. To scheme; to contrive.

Every breath he did with spirit inflame,
Yet still fresh projects lay'd the grey-eyed dame.

Chapman.

Homer is like his Jupiter, has his terrors, shaking
Olympus; Aegle, like the same power in his be-
nevolence, counselling with the gods, laying plans
for empires. *Pope.*

Don Diego and we have laid it so, that before
the rope is well about thy neck, he will break in
and cut thee down. *Arbutnot.*

24. To charge as a payment.

A tax laid upon land seems hard to the land-
holder, because it is so much money going out of
his pocket. *Locke.*

25. To impute; to charge.

Preoccupied with what

You rather must do, than what you should do,
Made you against the grain to voice him could.

Lay the fault on us. *Shakspeare.*

How shall this bloody deed be answered?

It will be laid to us, whose providence

Should have kept short, restrain'd, and cut off haunts,

This mad young man. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

We need not lay new matter to his charge, for

Men grown from out of the city, yet God layeth
not folly to them. *Job.*

Let us be glad of this, and all our fears

Lay on his providence. *Paradise Regained.*

The writers of those times lay the disgraces and
ruins of their country upon the numbers and
cruelties of those savage nations that invaded
them. *Temple.*

They lay want of invention to his charge; a ca-
pital crime. *Dryden's Fiesco.*

You represented it to the queen as wholly in-
nocent of those crimes which were laid unjustly to
its charge. *Dr. Jansen.*

They lay the blame on the poor little ones. *Locke.*

There was eagerness on both sides; but this is
far from laying a blot upon either. *Atterbury.*

26. To impose, as evil or punishment.

- The weariest and most loathed life.
That age, ach, penury, imprisonment
Can lay on nature, is a paradise
To what we fear of death. *Shakespeare.*
Thou shalt not be to him as an usurer, neither
shalt thou lay upon him usury. *Isidus.*
The Lord shall lay the fear of you, and the
dread of you upon all the land. *Deuteronomy.*
These words were not spoken to Adam; neither,
indeed, was there any grant in them made to
Adam; but a punishment laid upon Eve. *Locke.*
27. To enjoin as a duty, or rule of action.
It seemed good to lay upon you no greater
burden. *Acts.*
Whilst you lay on your friend the favour, ac-
quit him of the debt. *Wycherley.*
A prince who never disobey'd,
Not when the most severe commands were laid,
Nor want, nor exile with his duty weigh'd.
Dryden.
You see what obligation the profession of Chris-
tianity lays upon us to holiness of life. *Tillotson.*
Neglect the rules each verbal critic lays,
For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope.*
28. To exhibit; to offer.
It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver
any man to die, before that he which is accused
have the accusers sure to face, and have licence
to answer for himself concerning the crime laid
against him. *Acts.*
Till he lays his indictment in some certain
country, we do not think ourselves bound to
answer. *Atterbury.*
29. To throw by violence.
He bringeth down them that dwell on high; the
lofty city he layeth it low, even to the ground. *Ija.*
Brave Caneus laid Ortygus on the plain,
The victor Caneus was by Turnus slain. *Dryden.*
He took the quiver, and the trusty bow
Achates us'd to bear; the leaders first
He laid along, and then the vulgar pierc'd. *Dryden.*
30. To place in comparison.
Lay down by those pleasures the fearful and
dangerous thunders and lightnings, and then there
will be found no comparison. *Raleigh.*
31. To LAY apart. To reject; to put
away.
Lay apart all shinnings. *James.*
32. To LAY aside. To put away; not to
retain.
Let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which
doth so easily beset us. *Hebrews.*
Amaze us not with that mischievous frown,
But lay aside the greatness of your crown. *Waller.*
Ratoumen first, then Mulgrave rose, like light;
The Sagvrite, and Horace, laid aside,
Inform'd by them, we need no foreign guide. *Gran.*
Retention is the power to revive again in our
minds those ideas which, after improving, have
disappeared, or have been laid aside out of sight.
Locke.
When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,
And lay the upbraid thunder-bolt aside. *Addison.*
33. To LAY away. To put from one;
not to keep.
Queen Fisher laid away her glorious apparel, and
put on the garments of anguish. *Usher.*
34. To LAY before. To expose to view;
to show; to display.
I cannot better fitly your piety, than by laying
before you a prospect of your labours. *Wake.*
That treaty hath been laid before the commons.
Swift.
Their office it is to lay the business of the na-
tion before him. *Addison.*
35. To LAY by. To reserve for some
future time.
Let every one lay by him in store, as God hath
prospered him. *1 Corinthians.*
36. To LAY by. To put from one; to
dismiss.
Let brave spirits that have fitted themselves for
command, either by sea or land, not be laid by as
persons unnecessary for the time. *Bacon.*
She went away and laid by her veil. *Genyis.*

- Did they not swear to live and die.
With Essex, and straight laid him by? *Madhros.*
For that look, which does your people stare,
When in your throne and robes you give the law,
Lay it by here, and give a gentler smile. *Waller.*
Darkness, which surest nymphs disarm,
Defends us ill from Mira's charms;
Mira can lay her beauty by,
Take no advantage of the eye,
Quit all that Lely's art can take,
And yet a thousand captives make. *Waller.*
Then he lays by the publick care,
Thinks of providing for an heir;
Learns how to get, and how to spare. *Denham.*
The Tuscan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the sling. *Dry.*
Where Dardalus his borrow'd wings laid by.
To that obscure retreat I chuse to fly. *Dryden.*
My zeal for you must lay the father by,
And plead my country's cause against my son. *Dry.*
Fortune, conscious of your destiny,
E'en then took care to lay you softly by;
And wrapp'd your fate among her precious things,
Kept fresh to be unfolded with your king's. *Dryd.*
Dismiss your rage, and lay your weapons by.
Know I protect them, and they shall not die. *Dryd.*
When their displeasure is once declared, they
ought not presently to lay by the severity of their
brows, but restore their children to their former
grace with some difficulty. *Locke.*
37. To LAY down. To deposit as a pledge,
equivalent, or satisfaction.
I lay down my life for the sheep. *John.*
For her, my lord,
I dare my life lay down, and will do't, Sir,
Please you t' accept it, that the queen is spotless
I' the eyes of Heaven. *Shakespeare.*
38. To LAY down. To quit; to resign.
The soldier being once brought in for the ser-
vice, I will not have him lay down his arms any
more. *Spenser's Ireland.*
Ambitious conquerors, in their mad career,
Check'd by thy voice, lay down the sword and spear. *Blackmore's Creation.*
The story of the tragedy is purely fiction; for I
take it up where the history has laid it down. *Dryd.*
39. To LAY down. To commit to repose.
I will lay me down in peace and sleep. *Psalms.*
And they lay themselves down upon clothes
laid to pledge by every altar. *Amos.*
We lay us down, to sleep away our cares; night
shuts up the senses. *Granville's Scenja.*
Some god conduct me to the sacred shades,
Or lift me high to Hannus' hilly crown,
Or in the plans of Tempe lay me down. *Dryden.*
40. To LAY down. To advance as a pro-
position.
I have laid down, in some measure, the descrip-
tion of the old known world. *Abbt.*
Kircher lays it down as a certain principle; that
there never was any people so rude, which did not
acknowledge and worship one supreme deity. *Stillingfleet.*
I must lay down this for your encouragement,
that we are no longer now under the heavy yoke
of a perfect unfeeling obedience. *Wake.*
Plato lays it down as a principle, that whatever
is permitted to befall a just man, whether poverty
or sickness, shall, either in life or death, conduce
to his good. *Addison.*
From the maxims laid down many may con-
clude, that their had been abuses. *Swift.*
41. To LAY for. To attempt by ambush,
or insidious practices.
He embarked, being hardly laid for at sea by
Cortugogh, a famous pirate. *Knolls.*
42. To LAY forth. To diffuse; to expatiate.
O bird! the delight of gods and of men! and
so he lays himself forth upon the gratefulness of
the raven. *17th Strange.*
43. To LAY forth. To place when dead
in a decent posture.
Emball me,
Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shak.*
44. To LAY hold of. To seize; to catch.
Then shall his father and his mother lay hold on
him, and bring him out. *Deuteronomy.*

Favourable seasons of aptitude and inclination,
be heedfully laid hold of. *Locke.*

45. To LAY in. To store; to treasure.
Let the main part of the ground employed to
gardens or corn be to a common stock; and laid
in, and stored up, and then delivered out in pro-
portion. *Bacon.*
A vessel and provisions laid in large
For man and beast. *Milton.*
An equal stock of wit and valour
He had laid in, by birth a taylor. *Hudibras.*
They saw the happiness of a private life, but
they thought they had not yet enough to make
them happy, they would have more, and laid in
to make their solitude luxurious. *Dryden.*
Readers, who are in the flower of their youth,
should labour at those accomplishments which may
set off their persons when their bloom is gone, and
to lay in timely provisions for manhood and old
age. *Addison's Guardian.*
46. To LAY on. To apply with violence.
We make no excuses for the oblique: blows are
the proper remedies; but blows laid on in a way
different from the ordinary. *Locke on Education.*
47. To LAY open. To show; to expose.
Teach me, dear creature, how to think and speak,
Lay open to my earthy gross conceit,
Smother'd in errors, it ciple, shallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your word's deceit. *Shak.*
A fool layeth open his folly. *Proverbs.*
48. To LAY over. To incrust; to cover;
to decorate superficially.
Wo unto him that smith to the wood, Awake; to
the dumb stone, Arise, it shall teach: behold, it is
laid over with gold and silver, and there is no
breath at all in the midst of it. *Isaiah.*
49. To LAY out. To extend.
Fathers are wont to lay up for their sons,
Thou for thy son art bent to lay out all. *Milton.*
Tycho Brahe laid out, besides his time and in-
dustry, much greater sums of money on in-
struments than any man we ever heard of. *Boyle.*
The blood and treasure that's laid out,
Is thrown away, and goes for nothing. *Hudibras.*
If you can get a good tutor, you will never re-
pent the charge; but will always have the satis-
faction to think it the money, of all other, the best
laid out. *Locke.*
I, in this venture, double gains pursue,
And laid out all my stock to purchase you. *Dryden.*
My father never at a time like this
Would lay out his great soul in words, and waste
Such precious moments. *Addison's Cato.*
A melancholy thing to see the disorders of a
household that is under the conduct of an angry
steward, who lays out all her thoughts upon
the publick, and is only attentive to find out
mishandlings in the ministry. *Addison's Freeholder.*
When a man spends his whole life among the
stars and planets, or lays out a twelve-month on the
spots in the sun, however noble his speculations may
be, they are very apt to fall into burlesque. *Addi.*
Nature has laid out all her art in beautifying
the mer; she has touched it with vermilion, planted
in it a double row of ivory, and made it the seat
of smiles and blushes. *Addison.*
50. To LAY out. To display; to discover.
He was dangerous, and takes occasion to lay out
bigotry, and false confidence, in all his colours.
Atterbury.
51. To LAY out. To dispose; to plan.
The garden is laid out into a grove for fruits, a
vineyard, and an allotment for olives and herbs.
Notis on the Odyssey.
52. To LAY out. With the reciprocal
pronoun, to exert; to put forth.
No selfish man will be concerned to lay out
himself for the good of his country. *Smalridge.*
53. To LAY to. To charge upon.
When we began, in courteous manner, to lay his
unkindness unto him, he, seeing himself confronted
by so many, like a resolute orator, went not to de-
nial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*
54. To LAY to. To apply with vigour.
Let children be hired to lay to their bones,
From fallow as needeth, to gather up stones. *Tusser.*
We should now lay to our hands to root them up,
and cannot tell for what. *Oxford against the Cove.*

55. To LAY to. To harass; to attack.

The great master having a careful eye over every part of the city, went himself unto the station, which was then hardly laid to by the Bath Muffins.

What! be this, and that, and each man's blow; Both eye, defend, and fist, being laid to fore; Backwards he bears. *Daniel's Civil War.*

56. To LAY together. To collect; to bring into one view.

If we lay all these things together, and consider the parts, rise, and degrees of his sin, we shall find that it was not for nothing. *South.*

Many people apprehend danger for want of taking the true measure of things, and laying matters rightly together. *L'Estrange.*

My readers will be very well pleased, to see so many useful hints upon this subject laid together in so clear and concise a manner. *Addison's Guard.*

One series of consequences will not serve the turn, but many different and opposite deductions must be examined, and laid together, before a man can come to make a right judgment of the point in question. *Locke.*

57. To LAY under. To subject to.

A Roman soul is bent on higher views. To civilise the rude unpolish'd world, And lay it under the restraint of laws. *Addison.*

58. To LAY up. To confine to the bed or chamber.

In the East Indies, the general remedy of all subject to the gout, is rubbing with hands till the motion raise a violent heat about the joints; where it was chiefly used, no one was ever troubled much, or laid up by that disease. *Temple.*

59. To LAY up. To store; to treasure; to repose for future use.

St. Paul did will them of the church of Corinth, every man to lay up somewhat by him upon the Sunday, till himself did come thither, to send it to the church of Jerusalem for relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*

Those things which at the first are obscure and hard, when memory hath laid them up for a time, judgment afterwards growing explaineth them. *Hooker.*

That which remaineth over, lay up to be kept until the morning. *Exodus.*

The king must preserve the revenues of his crown without diminution, and lay up treasures in store against a time of extremity. *Bacon.*

The whole was tilled, and the harvest laid up in several granaries. *Temple.*

I will lay up your words for you till time shall serve. *Dryden.*

This faculty of laying up, and retaining ideas, several other animals have to a great degree, as well as man. *Locke.*

What right, what true, what fit, we justly call, Let this be all my care; for this is all; To lay this harvest up, and hoard with haste What every day will want, and moil, the last. *Pope.*

To LAY, v. n.

1. To bring eggs.

Hens will greedily eat the herb which will make them lay the better. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To contrive; to form a scheme.

Wish mov'd the king, By all the aptest means could be procur'd, To lay to draw him in by any train. *Daniel.*

3. To LAY about. To strike on all sides; to act with great diligence and vigour.

At once he wards and strikes, he takes and pays, Now forc'd to yield, now forcing to invade, Before, behind, and round about him lays. *Spenser.* And laid about in fight more busily, Than th' Amazonian dame Penthesile. *Hudibras.* In the late successful rebellion, how studiously did they lay about them, to cast a slur upon the king? *South.*

He provides elbow-room enough for his conscience to lay about, and have its full play in. *South.*

4. To LAY at. To strike; to endeavour to strike.

Fiercely the good man did at him lay, The blade off groined under the blow. *Spenser.*

The friend of him that layeth at him cannot

be his friend. *Jab.* 5. To LAY on. To make overture of or to invite.

I have laid in for thee, by rebating the future, where justice would allow it, from carrying too sharp an edge. *Dryden.*

6. To LAY on. To strike; to beat without intermission.

His heart laid on, as if it try'd To force a passage through his side. *Hudibras.* Answer, or answer not, 'tis all the same, He lays me on, and makes me bear the blame. *Dry.*

7. To LAY on. To act with vehemence: used of expences.

My father has made her mistress Of the feast, and she lays it on. *Shakspeare.*

8. To LAY out. To take measures.

I made strict enquiry wherever I came, and laid out for intelligence of all places, where the entrails of the earth were laid open. *Woodward.*

9. To LAY upon. To importune; to request with earnestness and incessantly.

Obsolete. All the people laid so earnestly upon him to take that war in hand, that they said they would never bear arms more against the Turks, if he omitted that occasion. *Knolles.*

LAY, n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A row; a stratum; a layer; one rank in a series, reckoned upward.

A viol should have a lay of wire-strings below, as close to the belly as the lute, and then the strings of guts mounted upon a bridge as in ordinary viol, that the upper strings struck might make the lower resound. *Bacon.*

Upon this they lay a layer of stone, and upon that a lay of wood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A wager.

It is esteemed an even lay, whether any man lives ten years longer: I suppose it is the same, that one of any ten might die within one year. *Grant.*

LAY, n. s. [lay, leag, Saxon; ley, Scottish.]

Graffy ground; meadow; ground unplowed, and kept for cattle; more frequently, and more properly, written *lea*.

A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry lay They saw. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

The plowing of *layes* is the first plowing up of grass ground for corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LAY, n. s. [lay, French. It is said originally to signify sorrow or complaint, and then to have been transferred to poems written to express sorrow. It is derived by the French from *leffus*, Latin, a funeral song; but it is found likewise in the Teutonic dialect: ley, leof, Saxon; leey, Danish.]

A song; a poem. It is scarcely used but in poetry.

To the maiden's sounding timbrels sung, In well tuned notes, a joyous lay. *Fairy Queen.* Soon he slumber'd, fearing not be harm'd, The whiles with a loud lay, she thus him sweetly charm'd. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

This is a most majestic vision, and Harmonious charming lays. *Shakspeare's Tempest.* Nor then the solemn nightingale Cens'd warbling, but all night tun'd her soft lays. *Milton.*

If Jove's will Have link'd that amorous power to thy soft lay, Now timely sing. *Milton.*

He reach'd the nymph with his harmonious lay, Whom all his charms could not incline to stay. *Wal.* On Ceres let him call, and Ceres praise With uncouth dances, and with country lays. *Dry.*

Ev'n gods incline their ravish'd ears, And tune their own harmonious spheres To his immortal lays. *Dennis.*

LAY, adj. [laicus, Latin; laic.] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy.

All this they had by law, and some repin'd, The pretences was but due to lay's kind:

But when from lay pretence fell by chance, The Command made it their inheritance. *Dryden.* Lay persons, married or unmarried, being doctors of the civil law, may be chancellors, officials, &c. *Apliff's Paragon.*

It might well startle Our lay unlearned faith. *Rowe.* LAY, n. s. [from lay.]

1. A stratum, or row; a bed; one body spread over another.

A layer of rich mould beneath, and about this natural earth to nourish the fibres. *Evelyn's Kalendar.* The terrestrial matter is disposed into strata or layers, placed one upon another, in like manner as any earthy sediment, settling down from a flood in great quantity, will naturally be. *Woodward.*

2. A sprig of a plant.

Many trees may be propagated by layers: this is to be performed by sitting the branches a little way, and laying them under the mould about half a foot; the ground should be first made very light, and, after they are laid, they should have a little water given them: if they do not comply, well in the laying of them down, they must be pegged down with a hook or two; and if they have taken sufficient root by the next winter, they must be cut off from the main plants, and planted in the nursery: some twist the branch, or bare the rind; and if it be out of the reach of the ground, they fasten a tub or basket near the branch, which they fill with good mould, and lay the branch in it. *Miller.*

Transplant also carnation seedlings, give your layers fresh earth, and set them in the shade for a week. *Evelyn.*

3. A hen that lay eggs.

The oldest are always reckoned the best layers, and the youngest the best layers. *Mortimer.*

LAYMAN, n. s. [lay and man.]

1. One of the people distinct from the clergy.

Laymen will neither admonish one another themselves, nor suffer ministers to do it. *Gov. of the Ten.* Since a trust must be the thought it best To put it out of laymen's power at least, And for their solemn vows prepar'd a priest. *Dry.*

Where can be the grievance, that an ecclesiastical landlord should expect a third part value for his lands, his title as tenant, and as legal, as that of a layman, who is seldom guilty of giving such beneficial bargains? *Beist.*

2. An image used by painters in contriving attitudes.

You are to have a layman almost as big as the life for every figure in particular, besides the natural figure before you. *Dryden.*

LAYSTALL, n. s. A heap of dung.

'Scarcely would he footing find in that foul way, For many corpses, like a great lay-stall Of murdered men, which therein strow'd lay. *Spenser.*

L'AZAR, n. s. [from *Iazara* in the goddess.]

One deformed and nauseous with skin and peticular diseases.

They ever after in most wretched case, Like loathsome lazars, by the hedge lay. *Spenser.* I'll be sworn, and worn upon't, she never shew'd any but lazars. *Shakspeare.*

I am weary with drawing the deformations of life, and lazars of the people, where every figure of imperfection more resembles me. *Dryden.*

L'AZAR-HOUSE. } n. s. [lazaret, Fr. laz- } zaretto, Italian; from } A house for the reception of } the diseased; a hospital. } *Philips.*

Before his eyes appear'd, sad, noiseless, dark, A lazaret-house it seem'd, where were laid Numbers of all diseases. *Milton.*

L'AZARWORT, n. s. [lasterpitium.] A plant.

L'AZILY, adv. [from lazy.] Idly; sluggishly; heavily.

Watch him at play, when following his own inclinations; and see whether he be stirring and active, or whether he lazily and listlessly dreams away his time. *Locke.*

The eastern nations view the rising fires, Whilst night shades us, and lazily retires. *Creech.*
L'AZINESS. *n. f.* [from *lazy*.] Idleness; sluggishness; listlessness; heaviness in action; tardiness.

That influence of fraud and laziness, the unjust forward, who pleaded that he could neither dig nor beg, would quickly have been brought both to dig and to beg too, rather than starve. *South.*

My fortune you have refused, not only from the power of others, but from my own modesty and laziness. *Dryden.*

L'AZING. *adj.* [from *lazy*.] Sluggish; idle. The hands and the feet continued against the belly; they knew no reason, why the one should be *lazing*, and pampering itself with the fruit of the other's labour. *L'Estrange.*

The fox cried, *Ultimam hoc effat laborare*, while he lay *lazing* and lolling upon his couch. *South.*

L'AZUL. *n. f.* The ground of this stone is blue, veined and spotted with white, and a glistering or metallic yellow: it appears to be composed of, first, a white sparry, or crystalline matter; secondly, flakes of the golden or yellow talc; thirdly, a shining yellow substance; this shines off in the calcination of the stone, and emits a sulphurous smell; fourthly, a bright blue substance, of great use among the painters, under the name of ultramarine; and when rich, is found, upon trial, to yield about one-sixth of copper, with a very little silver. *Woodward.*

L'AZY. *adj.* [This word is derived by a correspondent, with great probability, from a *l'aise*, French; but it is however Teutonic; *laiser* in Danish, and *lofigh* in Dutch, have the same meaning; and *Spelman* gives this account of the word: *Dividebantur antiqui Saxones, ut testatur Nithardus, in tres ordines; Edhilingos, Frilingos & Lazzos; hoc est nobiles, ingenios & serviles; quam & nos distinctionem dia retinimus. Sed Ricardus antem secundo pars servorum maximam se in libertatem vindicavit; sic ut hodie apud Anglos rarior invenitur servus, qui mancipium dicitur. Restat nihilominus antiquæ appellationis commemoratio. Ignavos enim hodie lazie dicimus.]*

1. Idle; sluggish; unwilling to work. Our soldiers, like the night-owl's *lazy* sight, Or like a *lazy* thrasher with a flail, Fall gently down, as if they struck their friends. *Shakespeare.*

Wicked condemned men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be *lazy*, and spend victuals. *Bacon.*

Whose *lazy* waters without motion lay. *Keble.*
The lazy glutton safe at home will keep, Indulge his sloth, and batten with his sleep. *Dryd.*

Like Eastern kings a *lazy* state they keep, And close confin'd in their own palace sleep. *Pope.*
Or *lazy* lakes unconscious of a flood, Whose dull brown Naiads ever deep in mud. *Parn.*

What amazing stupidity is it, for men to be negligent of salvation themselves! to sit down *lazy* and unactive. *Rogers.*

2. Slow; tedious. The ordinary method for recruiting their armies, was now too dull and *lazy* an expedient to resist this torrent. *Clarendon.*

LD. is a contraction of *lord*.
LEA. *n. f.* [Jey. Sax. a fallow; lang. Sax. a pasture.] Ground inclosed, not open.

Greatly agast with this pious plea; Him rested the good may on the *lea*. *Spenser.*

Ceres, most bounteous lady, thy rich leas Of wheat, rye, barley, tetches, oats and peas. *Shak.*

Her fallow *leas* The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory Doth root upon. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

Dry up thy narrow'd veins, and plough the *lea*. Whereof ungrateful man with liquorish draughts, And morsels unctuous, greases his pure mind. *Shak.*

Such court guile, As Mercury did fast device, With the mencing Dryades, On the lawns, and on the *leas*. *Milton.*

The lowing herds wind slowly o'er the *lea*. *Gray.*
LEAD. *n. f.* [lab, Saxon.]

1. **Lead** is the heaviest metal except gold and quicksilver. **Lead** is the softest of all the metals, and very ductile, though less so than gold: it is very little subject to rust, and the least sonorous of all the metals except gold. The specific gravity of *lead* is to that of water as 11,322 to 1000. *Lead*, when kept in fusion over a common fire, throws up all other bodies, except gold, that are mixed, all others being lighter, except Mercury, which will not bear that degree of heat: it afterwards vitrifies with the baser metals, and carries them off, in form of scoria, to the sides of the vessel. The weakest acids are the best solvents for *lead*: it dissolves very readily in aqua fortis diluted with water, as also in vinegar. The smoke of *lead* works is a prodigious annoyance, and subjects both the workmen, and the cattle that graze about them, to a mortal disease. *Hill.*

Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound Upon a wheel of fire; that mine own tears Do scald like molten *lead*. *Shakespeare.*

Of *lead*, some I can show you so like steel, and so unlike common *lead* ore, that the workmen call it steel ore. *Boyle.*

Lead is employed for the refining of gold and silver by the cupel; hereof is made common cerufs with vinegar; of cerufs, red *lead*; of plumbum ultimum, the best yellow ochre; of *lead*, and half as much tin, solder for *lead*. *Grew.*

2. [In the plural.] Flat roof to walk on; because houses are covered with *lead*.

Stalls, bulks, windows, Are smother'd up, *leads* fill'd, and ridges hors'd With variable complexions; all agreeing In earnestness to see him. *Shakespeare.*

I would have the tower two stories, and gnomes *leads* upon the top, raised with statues interposed. *Bacon.*

To **LEAD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with *lead* in any manner.

He fashioneth the clay with his arm, he applieth himself to *lead* it over; and he is diligent to make clean the furnace. *Ecclesiasticus.*

There is a traverse placed in a loft, at the right hand of the chair, with a privy door, and a carved window of glass *lead*ed with gold and blue, where the mother sitteth. *Bacon.*

To **LEAD.** *v. a. preter.* I *led*; part. *led*. [laban, Saxon; *leiden*, Dutch.]

1. To guide by the hand.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head Looks fearfully on the confined deep: Bring me but to the very brink of it, And I'll repair the misery thou dost bear, With something rich about me: from that place I shall no *leading* need. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Doth not each on the fallow loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and *lead* him away to watering? *Luke.*

They thrust him out of the city, and *led* him unto the brow of the hill. *Luke.*

2. To conduct to any place.

Save to every man his wife and children, that they may *lead* them away, and depart. *1 Samuel.*
Then brought he me out of the way, and *led* me about the way without unto the utter gate. *Ezek.*

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he *lead*eth me beside the still waters. *Psalms.*

3. To conduct as head or commander.

Would you *lead* forth your army against the enemy, and seek him where he is to fight? *Spens.*

He turns head against the lion's armed jaws; And being no more in debt to years than thou, *Leads* ancient lords, and rev'rend bishops; on To bloody battles. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

If thou wilt have The *leading* of thy own revenges, take One half of my commission, and let down As best thou art experienc'd. *Shakespeare.*

He *led* me on to mightiest deeds, Above the nerve of mortal arm, Against the uncircumcised, our enemies: But now hath call me off. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Christ took not upon him flesh and blood, that he might conquer and rule nations, *lead* armies, or possess places. *South.*

He might muster his family up, and *lead* them out against the Indians, to seek reparation upon any injury. *Locke.*

4. To introduce by going first.

Which may go out before them, and which may go in before them, and which may *lead* them out, and which may bring them in. *Nauclerus.*

His guide, as faithful from that day, As *Heiperus* that *leads* the sun his way. *Fairfax.*

5. To guide; to show the method of attaining.

Human testimony is not so proper to *lead* us into the knowledge of the essence of things, as to acquaint us with the existence of things. *Watts.*

6. To draw; to entice; to allure.

Appoint him a meeting, give him a show of comfort, and *lead* him on with a fine baited delay. *Shakespeare.*

The lord Cottington, being a master of temper, knew how to *lead* him into a mistake, and then drive him into choler, and then expose him. *Ciar.*

7. To induce; to prevail on by pleading motives.

What I did, I did in honour, *Led* by th' impartial conduct of my soul. *Shaksp.*

He was driven by the necessities of the times, more than led by his own disposition, to any rigour of actions. *King Charles.*

What I say will have little influence on those whose ends *lead* them to with the continuance of the war. *Swift.*

8. To pass; to spend in any certain manner.

The sweet woman *leads* an ill life with him. *Shak.*
So shalt thou *lead* Safest thy life, and best prepar'd endure Thy mortal passage when it comes. *Milton.*

Him, fair Lavina, thy surviving wife Shall breed in groves, to *lead* a solitary life. *Dryd.*

Luther's life was *led* up to the doctrines he preached, and his death was the death of the righteous. *Francis Atterbury.*

Celibacy, as then practised in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, taken up under a bold vow, and *led* in all uncleanness. *F. Atterbury.*

This disclaimer is most incident to such as *lead* a sedentary life. *Arbutnot on Alimicus.*

To **LEAD.** *v. n.*

1. To go first, and show the way.

I will *lead* on softly, according as the cattle that goeth before me, and the children, be able to endure. *Genesis.*

2. To conduct as a commander.

Cyrus was beaten and slain under the *leading* of a woman, whose wit and conduct made a great figure. *Temple.*

3. To show the way, by going first.

He left his mother a counsellor by patent, which was a new *leading* example, grown before somewhat rare. *Watson.*

The way of maturing of tobacco must be from the heat of the earth or sun; we see some *leading* of this in musk-melons sown upon a hot-bed danged below. *Bacon.*

The vessels heavy-laden put to sea With prosperous gales, a woman *leads* the way. *Dry.*
LEAD. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Guidance; first place: a low despicable word.

Yorkshire takes the *lead* of the other counties. *Herring.*
LEADEN. *adj.* [leaben, Saxon.]

1. Made of lead.

This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find
The harm of unkind'd twistness, will, too late,
Tye leaden pounds to 's heels. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
O murtherous slumber!

Lay't thou the leaden mace upon my boy,
That plays thee musick? *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

A leaden bullet shot from one of these guns
against a stone wall, the space of twenty-four paces
from it, will be beaten into a thin plate. *Wilkins.*

2. Heavy; unwilling; motionless.

If thou do'st find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons:
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou too. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

3. Heavy; dull.

I'll strive with troubled thoughts to take a nap;
Left leaden slumber poise me down to-morrow,
When I should mount with wings of victory. *Shaksp.*

LEADER, *n. f.* [from lead.]

1. One that leads, or conducts.

2. Captain; commander.

In my tent
I'll draw the form and model of our battle,
Lunit each leader to his several charge,
And part in just proportion our small strength.

I have given him for a leader and commander
to the people. *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

Those escap'd by flight, not without a sharp jest
against their leaders, affirming, that, as they had
followed them into the field, so it was good reason
they should follow them out. *Hayward.*

When our Lycians see
Our brave examples, they admiring say,
Behold our gallant leaders. *Denham.*

The brave leader of the Lycian crew. *Dryden.*

3. One who goes first.

Nay, keep your way, little gallant; you were
wont to be a follower, now you are a leader. *Shaksp.*

4. One at the head of any party or faction:
as, the detestable Wharton was the leader
of the whigs.

The underminings of a senate are enslaved by
three or four leaders, let to get or to keep employ-
ments. *Swift.*

LEADING, *participial adj.* Principal;
chief; capital.

In organized bodies, which are propagated by
seed, the shape is the leading quality, and most
characteristical part, that determines the species.

Mistakes arise from the influence of private
persons, upon great numbers fitted leading men
and parties. *Swift.*

LEADING-STRINGS, *n. f.* [lead and string.]

Strings by which children, when they
learn to walk, are held from falling.

Sound in yonder flocks, ere they to battle are grown,
Like leading-strings, till they can walk alone.

Was he ever able to walk without leading-strings,
or from without bladders, without being discovered
by his hobbling, and his sinking? *Swift.*

LEADMAN, *n. f.* [lead and man.] One who
begins or leads a dance.

Such a light and muffled dance
Saw you never,
And by leadmen for the nonce,
That in a round like gristle stones. *Ben Jonson.*

LEADWORT, *n. f.* [plumbago.] A plant.

LEAF, *n. f.* leaves, plural. [leaf, Saxon;
leaf, Dutch.]

1. The green deciduous parts of plants and
flowers.

This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms.

A man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne
by his graft the same year in which his mission is
made, if his graft have blossom buds; whereas if
it were only leaf buds, it will not bear fruit till
the second season. *Boyle.*

Those things which are removed to a distant view,
ought to make but one mass; as the leaves on the
trees, and the billows in the sea. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

2. A part of a book, containing two pages.

Many ye leaves, when as those holy hands
Shall handle you. *Spenser.*

Peruse my leaves through ev'ry part,
And think thou feed'st my owner's heart
Scotw'd o'er with trifles. *Swift.*

3. One side of a double door.

The two leaves of the one door were folding. 1 Kg.

4. Any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.

Eleven ounces two pence sterling ought to be of
so pure silver, as is called leaf silver, and then the
melter must add of other weight seventeen pence
halfpenny farthing. *Camden.*

Leaf gold, that flies in the air as light as down, is
as truly gold as that in an ingot. *Digby on Fodder.*

To LEAF, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring

leaves; to bear leaves.
Most trees fall off the leaves at autumn; and 'if
not kept back by cold, would leaf about the fol-
dices. *Brown.*

LEAFLESS, *adj.* [from leaf.] Naked of
leaves.

Nare honestly, without some other adornment,
being looked on as a leafless tree, nobody will take
himself to its shelter. *Government of the Tongue.*

Where doves in flocks the leafless trees o'er shade,
And lonely woodcocks haunt the wat'ry glade. *Pe.*

LEAFY, *adj.* [from leaf.] Full of leaves.

The frauds of men were ever so,
Since summer was first leafy. *Shaksp. Lear.*

What chance, good lady, hath heretofore thus?
—Dim darkness, and this leafy labyrinth. *Milton.*

O'er barren mountains, o'er the slow'ry plain,
The leafy forest, and the liquid main,
Extends thy uncontrol'd and boundless reign. *Dr.*

Her leafy arms with such extent were spread,
That hells of birds, that wing the liquid air,
Perch'd in the boughs. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

So when some swift'ring travellers retire
To leafy shades, near the cool sunless verge
Of Paraba, Brazilian stream; her tail
A grisly hydra suddenly shoots forth. *Philips.*

LEAGUE, *n. f.* [ligue, Fr. ligo, Lat.] A
confederacy; a combination either of
interest or friendship.

You peers, continue this united league:
I every day expect an embassage
From my Redeemer, to redeem us hence.

And now in peace my soul shall part to heav'n.
Since I have made my friends at peace on earth. *Sh.*

We come to be informed by yourselves,
What the conditions of that league must be. *Shak.*

Thou shalt be in league with the flocks of the
field; and the beasts of the field shall be at peace
with thee. *Job.*

Go break thy league with Baasha, that he may
depart from me. *2 Chronicles.*

It is a great error, and a narrowness of mind,
to think, that nations have nothing to do one with
another, except there be either an union in sover-
eignty, or a conjunction in pacts or leagues; there
are other bands of society and implicit confederations.

1, a private person, whom my country
As a league breaker gave up bound, presum'd
Single rebellion, and did hostile acts. *Milton.*

Oh Tyrants, with immortal hate
Pursue this hated race; and let there be
Twixt us and them no league nor amity. *Drum.*

To LEAGUE, *v. n.* To unite on certain

terms; to confederate.
Where fraud and falsehood invade for society, the band
presently breaks, and men are put to a loss where
to league and to lessen their dependences. *South.*

LEAGUE, *n. f.* [lieue, Fr.]

1. A league; leuca, Lat. from lech, Welsh;
a stone that was used to be erected at the
end of every league. *Camden.*

2. A measure of length, containing three
miles.

Ere the ships could meet by twice five leagues,
We were encountered by a mighty rock. *Shaksp.*

Er'a Italy, though many a league remote,
In distant echoes answer'd. *Addison.*

LEAGUED, *adj.* [from league.] Confede-
rated.

And now thus begu'd by an eternal bond.

What shall retard the Britons bold designs? *Phil.*

LEAGUER, *n. f.* [beleggeren, Dutch.]

Siege; investment of a town.
We will bind and hoodwink him so, that he shall
suppose no other but that he is carried into the
leaguer of the adventures, when we bring him to
our own tents. *Shaksp. Lear.*

LEAK, *n. f.* [lack, like, Dutch.] A breach
or hole which lets in water.

There will be always evils, which no artful man
can cure, breaches and leaks more than man's
wit hath hands to stop. *Hooker.*

The water rushes in, as it doth usually in the
leak of a ship. *Wilkins.*

Whether she sprung a leak I cannot find,
Or whether she was overcast with wind,
Or that some rock below her bottom rent,
But down at once with all her crew she went. *Dryd.*

To LEAK, *v. n.*

1. To let water in or out.

They will allow us ne'er a Jordan, and then we
leak in your chimney. *Shaksp. Lear.*

His feet should be washed every day in cold
water; and have his shoes so thin, that they might
leak, and let in water. *Locke.*

2. To drop through a breach, or discor-
tinuity.

The water, which will perhaps by degrees leak into
several parts, may be emptied out again. *Wilkins.*

Golden stars hung o'er their heads,
And seem'd to crowd, that they burst upon 'em,
And dart at once their baleful influence
In leaking fire. *Dryden and Lee.*

LEAKAGE, *n. f.* [from leak.] Allowance
made for accidental loss in liquid me-
asures.

LEAKY, *adj.* [from leak.]

1. Battered or pierced, so as to let water
in or out.

Thou'rt so leaky,
That we must leave thee to thy sinking; for
Thy dearest quit thee. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

If you have not enjoy'd what youth could give,
But life sunk through you like a leaky sieve,
Accuse yourself, you liv'd not while you might. *Dr.*

2. Loquacious; not close.

Women are so leaky, that I have hardly met with
one that could not hold her breath longer than she
could keep a secret. *L'Estrange.*

To LEAN, *v. n.* preter. leaned or leant.
[hlanan, Saxon; lenen, Dutch.]

1. To incline against; to rest against.

Lean thine aged back against mine arm,
And in that case I'll tell thee my discourse. *Shaksp.*

Security is express'd among the medals of Gordi-
anus, by a lady leaning against a pillar, a sceptre in
her hand, before an altar. *Percham on Drawing.*

The columns may be allowed somewhat above
their ordinary length, because they lean unto so
good supporters.

Upon his iv'ry sceptre first he leans,
Then shook his head, that shook the firmament.

Oppress'd with anguish, panting and o'er-
sight,
His fainting limbs against an oak he leans. *Dryd.*

2. To propend; to tend toward.

They delight rather to lean to their old customs,
though they be more unjust, and more inconve-
nient. *Spenser.*

Tru't in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean
not unto thine own understanding. *Proverbs.*

A desire leaning to either side, biases the judg-
ment strangely. *Harris.*

3. To be in a bending posture.

She leans me out at her mistress's chamber win-
dow, bids me a thousand times good night. *Shaksp.*

deserted with length of ways, and down with will,
She laid her down; and leaning on her knee,
Invok'd the cause of all her miseryes. *Dryden.*
The gods came downward to behold the woe,
Strap'ning their thighs, and leaping from their stars. *Dryden.*

LEAN. *adj.* [hlane, Saxon.]

1. Not fat; meagre; wanting flesh; bared-boned.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants.
Lean famine, quartering flesh, and climbing fire. *Shakespeare.*

Lean raw-bon'd rascals who would e'er suppose,
They had such courage and audacity! *Shakespeare.*
Lean-look'd prophets whisper fearful change. *Shakespeare.*

I would invent as bitter scorching terms,
With full as many signs of deadly hate,
As *lean*-fac'd envy in her loathsome cave. *Shakespeare.*
Seven other kine came up out of the river, ill-favoured and *lean*-fleshed. *Genesis.*

Let a physician beware how he purge after hard frosty weather, and in a *lean* body, without preparation. *Bacon.*

And fetch their precepts from the cynic tub,
Praising the *lean* and fallow, abstinence. *Milton.*
Swear that Adrastra, and the *lean*-look'd prophet,
Are joint conspirators. *Dryden and Lee.*

Lean people often suffer for want of fat, as fat people may by obstruction of the vessels. *Arbuthnot.*
The laughing graces wait on in my eyes;
But haggard grief, *lean*-looking fallow care,
Dwell on my brow. *Rome's Jane Shore.*

2. Not unctuous; thin; hungry.

There are two chief kinds of terrestrial liquors,
those that are fat and light, and those that are *lean*
and more earthy, like common water. *Barnet.*

3. Low; poor; in opposition to great or rich.

That which combin'd us was most great, and let not
A lower action rend us. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*

4. Jeane; not comprehensive; not embellished; *me*, a *lean* dissertation.

LEAN. *n. f.* That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat.

With razors keen we cut our passage clean
Through hills of fat, and deluges of *lean*. *Farragut.*

LEANLY. *adv.* [from *lean*.] Meagerly; without plumpness.

LEANNESS. *n. f.* [from *lean*.]

1. Extenuation of body; want of flesh; meagreness.

If thy *leanness* loves such food,
There are those, that, for thy sake,
Do enough. *Ben Jonson.*

The symptoms of too great fluidity are excess of
universal secretions, as of perspiration, sweat,
urine, liquid discharges, *leanish*, and weakness. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Want of matter; thinness; poverty.

The poor king Reignier, whose large style
Agrees not with the *leanness* of his purse. *Shakespeare.*

TO LEAP. *v. n.* [hlæpan, Saxon; *leap*, Scottish.]

1. To jump; to move upward or progressively without change of the feet.

If I could win a lady at *leap*-frog, or by vaulting
into my saddle with my armour on, I should
gladly *leap* into a wife. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

A moon *leapeth* better with weights in his hands
than without; for that the weight, if it be proportionable,
strengtheneth the sinews by contracting them. In *leaping* with weights, the arms are
first cast backwards and then forwards with so much
the greater force; for the hands go backward before
they take their rise. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In a narrow pit
He saw a lion, and *leap'd* down to it. *Cowden.*

Thence from the ground the *leap'd*, was seen to
wield
Her brandish'd lance. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To rush with vehemence.

God changed the spirit of the king into mildness,
who in a *leap* from his throne, and took her
to his arms, till she came to herself again. *Escher.*

After he went into the tent, and found her not,
he leaped out to the people. *Matthew.*

He ruin upon ruin leaped,
And on me, like a furious giant, leaped. *Bendish.*
Strait *leaping* from his horse, he rais'd me up. *Howe.*

3. To bound; to spring.

Rejoice ye in that day, and *leap* for joy. *Luke.*
I am warm'd, my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's voice, and burns for
glory. *Addison.*

4. To fly; to start.

He parted frowning from me, as if ruin
leap'd from his eyes: so looks the chafed lion
Upon the daring huntsman that has gall'd him;
Then makes him nothing. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks
of fire *leap* out. *Job.*

TO LEAP. *v. n.*

1. To pass over, or into, by leaping.

Every man is not of a constitution to *leap* a gulf
for the saving of his country. *L'Estrange.*

As one condemn'd to *leap* a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops short. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

She dares pursue if they dare lead:
At their example fill prevails,
She tempts the stream, or leaps the pales. *Prior.*

2. To compress, as beads.

Too soon they must not feel the sting of love:
Let him not *leap* the cow. *Dryden's Georg.*

LEAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Bound; jump; act of leaping.

2. Space passed by leaping.

Aft'r they have carried their riders safe over all
leaps, and through all dangers, what comes of them
in the end but to be broken-winded? *L'Estrange.*

3. Sudden transition.

Wickedness comes on by degrees, as well as
virtue; and sudden *leaps* from one extreme to
another are unnatural. *L'Estrange.*

The commons wrested even the power of chusing
a king intirely out of the hands of the nobles;
which was so great a *leap*, and caused such a convulsion
in the state, that the constitution could not
bear. *Swift.*

4. An assault of an animal of prey.

The cat made a *leap* at the mouse. *L'Estrange.*

5. Embrace of animals.

How she cheats her bellowing lover's eye;
The rushing *leap*, the doubtful progeny. *Dryden.*

6. Hazard, or effect of leaping.

It thinks, it were an easy *leap*
To pluck bright honour from the pale-fac'd moon.
Shakespeare.

You take a precipice for no *leap* of danger,
And woo your own destruction. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*

Behold that dreadful downfall of a rock,
Where you old hilier views the waves from high!
'Tis the convenient *leap* I mean to try. *Dryden.*

LEAP-FROG. *n. f.* [*leap* and *frog*.] A play
of children, in which they imitate the
jump of frogs.

If I could win a lady at *leap*-frog, I should
quickly *leap* into a wife. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

LEAP-YEAR. *n. f.*

A *leap*-year or bissextile is every fourth year, and so
called from its *leaping* a day more that year than in
a common year: so that the common year has 365
days, but the *leap*-year 366; and then February
hath 29 days, which in common years hath but 28.

To find the *leap*-year you have this rule:
I divide by 4; what's left shall be
For *leap*-year 0; for past 1, 2, 3. *Harris.*

The reason of the name of *leap*-year is, that a
day of the week is missed; as, if on one year the
first of March be on Monday, it will on the next
year be on Tuesday, but on *leap*-year it will *leap*
to Wednesday.

That the sun consisteth of 365 days and almost
six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which six hours
omitted will, in process of time, largely deprave
the compute; and this is the occasion of the bissextile or *leap*-year. *Brown.*

TO LEARN. *v. a.* [leornian, Saxon.]

1. To gain the knowledge or skill of.

Learn a parable of the fig-tree. *Matthew.*

He, in a shorter time than was thought possible,
learned both to speak and write the Arabian
tongue. *Knolles.*

Learn, wretches! learn the motions of the mind,
And the great moral end of human kind. *Dryden.*

You may rely upon my tender care,
To keep him far from perils of ambition:
All he can learn of me, will be to weep! *A. Phillips.*

2. To teach. [It is observable, that in
many of the European languages the
same word signifies to learn and to
teach; to gain or impart knowledge.]
This sense is now obsolete.

He would learn
The lion sloop to him in lowly wise,
A lesson hard. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

You taught me language, and my profit on't
Is, I know how to curse: the red plague rid you,
For learning me your language. *Shakespeare. Temp.*

A thousand more mischances than this one,
Have *learn'd* me how to brook this patiently. *Shakespeare.*

Hast thou not *learn'd* me how
To make perfumes? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

TO LEARN. *v. n.* To take pattern:
with of.

Take my yoke upon you, and *learn* of me; for
I am meek and lowly. *Matthew.*

Is imitation of sounds, that Men should be the
teacher is no part of the matter; for birds will
learn one of another. *Bacon's Natural History.*

LEARNED. *adj.* [from *learn*.]

1. Versed in science and literature.

It is indifferent to the matter in hand, which
way the *learned* shall determine of it. *Locke.*

Some by old words to fame have made pretence:
Such labour'd nothing, in so strange a style,
Amaze th' unlearn'd, and make the *learned* smile. *Pope.*

The *learned* met with free approach,
Although they came not in a coach. *Swift.*

The best account is given of them by their own
authors: but I trust more to the table of the *learned*
bishop of Bath. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Skilled; skilful; knowing; with in.

Though train'd in arms, and *learn'd* in martial
arts,

Thou chusest not to conquer men but hearts. *Gran.*

3. Skilled in scholastick, as distinct from
other knowledge.

Till a man can judge whether they be truths or
no, his understanding is but little improved: and
thus men of much reading are greatly *learned*, but
may be little knowing. *Locke.*

LEARNEDLY. *adv.* [from *learned*.] With
knowledge; with skill.

The apostle seemed in his eyes but *learnedly*
mad. *Hooker.*

Much
He spoke, and *learnedly*, for life; but all
Was either pitied in him, or forgotten. *Shakespeare.*

Every conceit swears as *learnedly* as they. *Swift.*

LEARNING. *n. f.* [from *learn*.]

1. Literature; skill in languages or sciences;
generally scholastick knowledge.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is almost
childish; then its youth, when luxuriant and juvenile;
then its strength of manhood, when solid, and,
lastly, its old age, when dry and exhaust. *Bacon.*

To tongue or pudding thou hast no pretence,
Learning thy talent is, but mine is sense. *Prior.*

As Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the
Egyptians, so it is manifest from this chapter, that
St. Paul was a great master in all the *learning* of
the Greeks. *Bentley.*

2. Skill in any thing good or bad.

An art of contradiction by way of scorn, &
learning wherewith we were long since fore-
warned, that the miserable times whereunto we
are fallen should abound. *Hooker.*

LEARNER. *n. f.* [from *learn*.] One who
is yet in his rudiments; one who is ac-
quiring some new art or knowledge.

The late *learners* cannot so well take the ply,
except it be in some minds that have not suffered
themselves to fix. *Bacon.*

Nor can a *learner* work so cheap as a skilful
practise artist can. *Gravitt's Bills of Mortality.*

LEASE. *n. f.* [*leiser*, French. *Spelman.*]

1. A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands.

Why, couldst, wert's thou regent of the world,
It were a shame to let this land by lease. *Shaksp.*
Lords of the world have but for life their lease.
And that too, if the lessor please, must cease. *Den.*
I have heard a man talk with contempt of
bishops's leases, as on a worse foot than the rest of
his estate. *Swift.*

2. Any tenure.

Our high-plac'd Macbeth
Shall live the lease of nature. *Shakspere.*
Thou to give the world increase,
Short need hast thy own life's lease. *Milton.*
To LEASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To let
by lease.

Where the vicar leases his glebe, the tenant must
pay the great tithes to the rector or impropriator, and
the small tithes to the vicar. *Auliffe's Purgeon.*
To LEASE. *v. n.* [*lesen*, Dutch.] To glean;
to gather what the harvest men leave.

She in harvest us'd to lease;
But harvest done, to chase work did aspire,
Bread, drink, and two-pence, was her daily hire. *Dryden.*

LEASER. *n. f.* [from *lease*.] Gleaner;
gatherer after the reaper.

There was no office which a man from England
might not have; and I looked upon all who were
born here as only in the condition of *lease*: and
gleaners. *Swift.*

LEASII. *n. f.* [*lisse*, French; *letse*, Dutch;
laccio, Italian.]

1. A leather thong, by which a falconer
holds his hawk, or a courser leads his
greyhound. *Hanmer.*

Holding Coriolani in the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the leash,
To let him slip at will. *Shakspere.*

What I was, I am;
More straining on, for plucking back; not following
My leash unwillingly. *Shakspere's Winter's Tale.*

2. A tierce; three.

I am sworn brother to a *leash* of drawers, and can
call them all by their Christian names. *Shaksp.*
Some thought when he did gabble
Th'ad heard three labourers of Babel,
Or Cerberus himself pronounce
A *leash* of languages at once. *Hudibras.*

Thou art a living comedy; they are a *leash* of
dull devils. *Dennis's Letters.*

3. A band wherewith to tie any thing in
general.

The ravished soul being thrown such game, would
break those *leashes* that tie her to the body. *B. p.*
To LEASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
bind; to hold in a string.

Then should the warlike Harry, the hand of
Assume the part of Mars; and, at his heels,
To fight in like hounds, should tame, fear, and lead free,
Crouch for employment. *Shakspere's Henry v.*

LEASING. *n. f.* [*leaze*, Saxon.] Lies;
falsehood.

O ye sons of men, how long will ye have such
pleasure in vanity, and seek after the thing that is
idle. *Isaiah.*

He 'mongst ladies would their fortunes read
Out of their hands, and merry *leasings* tell. *Habb.*

He hates foul *leasings* and vile flattery.
Two filthy blots in noble gentery. *Hubbert's Tale.*

That false pilgrim which that *leasings* told,
Was indeed old Archimago. *Fairy Queen.*

I have ever vermed my friends
With all the lies that verity
Would without lapsing suffer: nay, sometimes,
Like to a howl upon a subtle ground
I've tumbled past the throw; and in his praise
Have almost stamp'd the *leasings*. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

As folks, quoth Richard, prone to *leasings*,
Say things at first, because they're pleasing;
Then prove what they have once asserted,
Nor care to have their lies detected:
Till their own dreams at length deceive them,
And oft repeating they believe them. *Prior.*

Trading men shall thrive again,
Not by low lewd traffic the main. *Gay.*

LEAST. *adj.* the superlative of *little*. [*laet*,
Saxon. This word *Wallis* would persuade
us to write *leat*, that it may be analogous
to *leat*; but surely the profit is not worth
the change.] Little beyond others;
finalled.

I am not worhy of the *least* of all the mercies
shewed to thy servant. *Genji.*
A man can do more have a positive idea of the
greatest than he has of the *least* space. *Locke.*

LEAST. *adv.* In the lowest degree; in a
degree below others; less than any other
way.

He resolv'd to waive his suit.
Or for a while play *least* in fight. *Hudibras.*

Ev'n that avert; I chuse it not;
But taste it as the *least* unhappy lot. *Dryden.*

No man more truly knows to place a right value
on your friendship, than he who *least* deserves it on
all other accounts than his due sense of it. *Pope.*

At LEAST. } To say no more; not to
At the LEAST. } demand or affirm more
At LEASTWINE. } than is barely sufficient;
} at the lowest degree.

He who tempts, though in vain, at *least* aspires
The tempted with dishonour. *Milton.*

He from my side subducing, took perhaps
More than enough; at *least* on her bellowed
Too much of ornament, in outward show
Elaborate, of inward less exact. *Milton.*

Upon the wall they saw a young man, at *least* if
he were a man, who sat on horseback. *Sidney.*

Every effect doth after a sort contain, at *leastwise*
resemble, the cause from which it proceedeth. *Hooker.*

Honour and fame at *least* the thund'ring ow'd,
And all he pays the promise of a God. *Pope.*

The remedies, if any, are to be proposed from a
constant course of the milk diet, continued at
least a year. *Temple.*

A fiend may deceive a creature of more excel-
lency than himself, at *least* by the tacit permission
of the Omnipotent Being. *Dryden.*

2. It has a sense implying doubt; to say
no more; to say the *least*; not to say
all that might be said.

Whether such virtue spent now fail'd
New angels to create, if they at *least*
Are his created. *Milton.*

Let useful observation be at *least* some part of
the subject of your conversation. *Watts.*

LEASY. *adj.* [This word seems formed
from the same root with *loisir*, French,
or *loose*.] Flimsy; of weak texture. Not
in use.

He never leaveth, while the sense itself be left
In use and *leasy*. *Ajsham's Schoolmaster.*

LEATHER. *n. f.* [*leDer*, Saxon; *lead*,
Erse.]

1. Dressed hides of animals.

He was a hairy man, and girl with a giddle of
leather about his loins. *2 Kings.*

And if two boots keep out the weather,
What need you have two ludes of leather? *Prior.*

2. Skin; ironically.

Returning found in limb and wind,
Except some leather lost behind. *Swift.*

3. It is often used in composition for
leathern.

The shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather bottle;
Is far beyond a prince's delicacies. *Shakspere.*

LEATHERCOAT. *n. f.* [*leather* and *coat*.]
An apple with a tough rind.

There is a dish of leather-coats for you. *Shaksp.*

LEATHERDRESSER. *n. f.* [*leather* and
dresser.] He who prepares leather; he
who manufactures hides for use.

He removed to China; and by the way was en-
tertained at the house of one T... a leather-
dresser.

LEATHER-MOUTHD. *adj.* [*leather* and
mouth.]

By a leather-mouth'd fellow, I meant such as have
their teeth in their throat; as, the chub or cheven.
Wotton's Angler.

LEATHERY. *adj.* [from *leather*.] Made of
leather.

I saw her hand; she has a leathery hand,
A free-stone colour'd hand: I verily did think
That her old pleasures were on. *Shakspere.*

The wretched animal heav'd forth such groans,
That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat
Almost to bursting. *Shakspere's As you like it.*

In sicken or in leathern pulse retain
A sploudid shilling. *Philips.*

LEATHERSELLER. *n. f.* [*leather* and
seller.] He who deals in leather, and
vends it.

LEATHERY. *adj.* [from *leather*.] Resem-
bling leather.

Wormius calls this craft a leathery sin. *Orren.*

LEAVE. *n. f.* [*lepe*, Saxon; from *lyfan*,
to grant.]

1. Grant of liberty; permission; allowance.

By your leave, Ireneus, notwithstanding all this
your careful forethought, methinks I see an evil luck
unspied. *Spenser.*

When him his dearest Una did behold,
Ditching life, desiring leave to dye. *Spenser.*

I make bold to press upon you.
—You're welcome; give us leave, drawers. *Shaksp.*

The days
Of Sylla's sway, when the sword took leave
To act all that it would. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

Thrice happy think! that in her leave
May boldly creep; we dare not give
Our thoughts to unconfin'd a leave. *Water.*

No friend has leave to bear away the death *Dray.*
Offended that we fought without his leave.

He takes this time his secret hate to show. *Dryden.*
One thing more I crave leave to offer about *Sal-*
logium, before I leave it. *Leahy.*

I must have leave to be grateful to any who serves
me, let him be never so obnoxious to any party;
nor did the tory party put me to the hardship of
asking this leave. *Pope.*

2. Farewell; adieu. In this sense leave is
permission to depart.

Take leave and part, for you must part forthwith. *Shakspere.*

Evils that take leave,
On their departure, must of all shew evil. *Shaksp.*

There is further compliment of leave taking be-
tween France and him. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

Here my father comes;
A double blessing is a double grace;
Occasion smiles upon a second leave. *Shakspere.*

But, my dear nothings, take your leave,
No longer must you me deceive. *Swickling.*

Many stars may be visible in our hemisphere,
that are not so at present; and many shall take
leave of our horizon, and appear unto southern
habitations. *Brown.*

To LEAVE. *v. a. pret.* I left; I have left.
[Of the derivation of this word the
etymologists give no satisfactory ac-
count.]

1. To quit; to forsake.

A man shall leave his father and his mother,
and cleave unto his wife. *Genesis.*

If they love lees, and leave the lusty wine,
Envy them not their palates with the wine. *Ben Jon-*

2. To desert; to abandon.

He that is of an unthankful mind, will leave him
in danger that delivered him. *Feetphakia.*

3. To depart from, without action: as, I
left things as I found them.

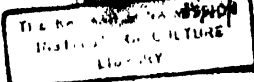
When they were departed from him, they left
him in great distress. *Chronicles.*

4. To have remaining at death.

There be of them that have left a name behind
them. *Ecclesiastes.*

Not to deprive of.

They tell have left me the providence of God.



LEA

and all the promises of the gospel, and my charity to them too. *Taylor.*

6. To suffer to remain.

If it be done without order, the mind comprehendeth less that which is set down; and besides, it leaveth a suspicion, as if more might be said than is expressed. *Bacon.*

These things must be left uncertain to farther discoveries in future ages. *Abbot.*

Who those are, to whom this right by descent belongs, he leaves out of the room of any one to discover from his writings. *Locke.*

7. Not to carry away.

They encamped against them, and destroyed the increase of the earth, and left no sustenance for Israel. *Judges.*

He shall eat the fruit of thy cattle; which also shall not leave thee either corn, wine, or oil. *Deut.*
Vastus gave strict commandment, that they should leave behind them unnecessary baggage. *Knutley's History.*

8. To reject; not to choose.

In all the common incidents of life, I am superiour, I can take or leave. *Steele.*

9. To fix as a token or remembrance.

This I leave with my reader, as an occasion for him to consider, how much he may be beholden to experience. *Locke.*

10. To bequeath; to give as inheritance.

That peace thou leav'st to thy imperial line,
That peace, O! happy shade! be ever thine. *Dryden.*

11. To give up; to resign.

Thou shalt not glean thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and the stranger. *Leviticus.*
If a wife man were left to himself, and his own choice, to wish the greatest good to himself he could devise; the sum of all his wishes would be this, That there were just such a being as God is. *Tillotson.*

12. To permit without interposition.

Whether Esau were a villain, I leave the reader to judge. *Locke.*

13. To cease to do; to desist from.

Let us return, lest my father leave caring for the asses, and take thought for us. *1 Samuel.*

14. To LEAVE off. To desist from; to forbear.

If, upon any occasion, you bid him leave off the doing of any thing, you must be sure to carry the point. *Leete.*

In proportion as old age come on, he left off fire-burning. *Spectator.*

15. To LEAVE off. To forsake.

He began to leave off some of his old acquaintance, his roaring and bullying about the taverns; he put on a serious air. *Irishman.*

16. To LEAVE out. To omit; to neglect.

I am so fraught with curious business, that I leave out ceremony. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
You may mistake. I have told 'em who you are. -- I should be loth to be left out, and here too. *B. Jonson.*

What is set down by order and division doth demonstrate, that nothing is left out or omitted, but all is there. *Bacon.*

Best friend till almost end
Of all thy dues be done, and none left out,
Ere vice worn on the Indian steep
From her cabin'd loop hole peep. *Milton.*

We ask, it those subvert
Reason's establish'd maxims, who assert
That we the world's existence may conceive
Though we are atom out of matter leav'd. *Blackm.*

I always thought this passage left out with a great deal of judgment, by Lucretius and Varro, as it seems to contradict a part in the sixth *Æneid*. *Addison.*

To LEAVE. v. n.

1. To cease; to desist.

She is my essence, and I leave to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foster'd, illumin'd, cherish'd, kept alive. *Shaks.*

And dare this business so far fair is done,
Let us not leave till all our own be won. *Shaks.*

He began at the eldest, and left at the youngest. *Genius.*

2. To LEAVE off. To desist.

Graves, hoping that they in the castle would not hold out, left off to batter or undermine it, where-with he perceived he little prevailed. *Knutley.*

LEC

But when you find that vigorous heat abate,
Leave off, and for another summons wait. *Rycom.*

3. To LEAVE off. To stop.

Wrongs do not leave off there where they begin,
But still beget new mischiefs in their course. *Daniel.*

To LEAVE. v. a. [from *levy*; *lever*, French.] To levy; to raise: a corrupt word, made, I believe, by *Spenser*, for a rhyme.

An army strong the leav'd,
To war on those which him had of his realm bereav'd. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

LE'AVED. *adj.* [from *leaves*, of *leaf*.]

1. Furnished with foliage.

2. Made with leaves or folds.

I will loose the lions of kings, to open before him the two leaved gates. *Isaiah.*

LE'AVEN. *n. f.* [*levain*, Fr. *levare*, Lat.]

1. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light: particularly used of four dough mixed in a mass of bread.

It shall not be baked with leaven. *Leviticus.*
All fermented meats and drinks are easiest digested; and those unfermented, by barnard leaven, are hardly digested. *Floer.*

2. Any mixture which makes a general change in the mass: it generally means something that depraves or corrupts that with which it is mixed.

Many of their propositions favour very strongly of the old leaven of innovations. *King Charles.*

To LE'AVEN. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To ferment by something mixed.

You must tarry the leav'ning. *Shaks.*
Whoever eateth leavened bread, that soul shall be cut off. *Exodus.*

Breads we have of several grains, with divers kinds of leavenings, and seasonings; so that some do extremely move appetites. *Bacon.*

2. To taint; to imbue.

That cruel something unpossess'd,
Corrodes, and leavens all the rest. *Prior.*

LE'AVEN. *n. f.* [from *leav*.] One who deserts or forsakes.

Let the world rank me in register
A mother-leaver, and a fugitive. *Shakespeare.*

LEAVES. *n. f.* The plural of *leaf*.

Parts fit for the nourishment of man in plants are, seeds, roots, and fruits; for trees they give no nourishment at all. *Bacon's Natural History.*

LE'AVINGS. *n. f.* [from *leav*.] Remnant; relics; offal; refuse: it has no singular.

My father has this morning eat'd together,
To this poor hall, his little Roman tenants,
The leavings of Phalaris. *Adams's Cato.*

Then who can think we'll quit the place,
Or stop and light at Chloe's head,
With scraps and leavings to be fed? *Swift.*

LE'AVY. *adj.* [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves; covered with leaves: *leafy* is more used.

Strephon, with leafy twigs of laurel tree,
A garland made on temples for to wear,
For he then chosen was the dignity
Of village lord that Whitfontide to bear. *Sidney.*

Now, near enough: your leafy screens throw down,
And show like those you are. *Shakespeare.*

To LECH. v. a. [*lecher*, Fr.] To lick over.

Haft thou yet lech'd the Athenian's eye
With the love juice? *Shakespeare.*

LE'CHER. *n. f.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *luxure*, old French: *luxuria* is used in the middle ages in the same sense.] A whoremaster.

I will now take the lecher; he's at my house;
he cannot scape me. *Shakespeare.*

You, like a lecher, out of whorish loins.
Are pleas'd to breed out young inheritors. *Shaks.*

The lecher soon transforms his mistress; now
In Is's place appears a lovely cow. *Dryden.*

The sleepy lecher shuts his little eyes,
About his chattering chaps the frothy bubbles rise. *Dryden.*

LED

She yields her charms
To that fair lecher, the strong god of arms. *Pope.*

To LE'CHER. v. n. [from the noun.] To whore.

Die for adultery? no. The wren goes to't, and the small gildot fly does lecher in my sight. *Shaks.*

Gut eats all day, and lechers all the night. *B. Jonson.*

LE'CHEROUS. *adj.* [from *lecher*.] Lewd; lustful.

The sapphire should grow foul, and lose its beauty, when worn by one that is lecherous; the emerald should fly to pieces, if it touch the skin of any unchaste person. *Derham.*

LE'CHEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *lecherous*.] Lewdly; lustfully.

LE'CHEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *lecherous*.] Lewdness.

LE'CHERY. *n. f.* [from *lecher*.] Lewdness; lust.

The rest welter with as little shame in open lechery, as swine do in the common mire. *Ajcham.*

Against such lewdlers, and their lechery,
Those that betray them do no treachery. *Shaks.*

LE'CTION. *n. f.* [*lectio*, Lat.] A reading; a variety in copies.

Every critic has his own hypothesis; if the common text be not favourable to his opinion, a various lection shall be made authentic. *Watts' Logic.*

LECTURE. *n. f.* [*lecture*, French.]

1. A discourse pronounced upon any subject.

Mark him, while Dametas reads his rustick lecture unto him, how to feed his beasts before noon, and where to shade them in the extreme heat. *Sidney.*

Wrangling pedant,
When in musick we have spent an hour,
Your lecture shall have leisure for as much. *Shaks.*

When letters from Caesar were given to Rusticus, he refused to open them till the philosopher had done his lectures. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Virtue is the solid good, which tutors should not only read lectures and talk of, but the labour and art of education should furnish the mind with, and listen there. *Locke.*

2. The act or practice of reading; perusal.

In the lecture of holy scripture, their apprehensions are commonly confined unto the literal sense of the text. *Brown.*

3. A magisterial reprimand; a pedantick discourse.

Numbata will be blest by Cato's lectures. *Addison.*

To LE'CTURE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To instruct formally.

2. To instruct intolently and dogmatically.

To LE'CTURE. v. n. To read in public; to instruct an audience by a formal explanation or discourse: as, Wallis lectured on geometry.

LE'CTURER. *n. f.* [from *lecture*.]

1. An instructor; a teacher by way of lecture.

2. A preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector or vicar.

If any minister refused to admit into his church a lecturer recommended by them, and there was not one orthodox or learned man recommended, he was presently required to attend upon the committee. *Clarendon.*

LE'CTURESHP. *n. f.* [from *lecture*.] The office of a lecturer.

He got a lectureship in town of sixty pounds a-year, where he preached continually in person. *Swift.*

LED. The part. pret. of *lead*.

Then shall they know that I am the Lord their God, which caused them to be led into captivity among the heathen. *Ezekiel.*

The leaders of this people cause them to err, and they that are led on them are destroyed. *Ezekiel.*

As in vegetables and animals, so in most other bodies, not promulgated by seed, it is the colour we most fix on, and are most led by. *Locke.*

LEDOE. *n. f.* [*leggen*, Dutch, to lie.]

1. A row; layer; stratum.

The lowest ledge or row should be merely of stone, closely laid, without mortar: a general caution for all parts in building contiguous to board. *Watson.*

2. A ridge rising above the rest, or projecting beyond the rest.

The four parallel sticks rising above five inches higher than the handkerchief, served as ledges on each side. *Gulliver.*

3. Any prominence, or rising part.

Beneath a ledge of rocks his feet he hides,
The beading brow above a fate retreat provides. *Dryden.*

LEDHORSE. *n. f.* [*led* and *horse*.] A lump-peter horse.

LEF. *n. f.* [*lie*, French.]

1. Dregs; sediment; refuse: commonly *lees*.

My cloaths, my sex, exchange'd for thee,
I'll mingle with the people's wretched *lee*. *Prior.*

2. [Sea term; supposed by *Skinner* from *Prou*, French.] It is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the *lee* shore is that the wind blows on. To be under the *lee* of the shore, is to be close under the weather shore. A *lee-ward* ship is one that is not sail'd by a wind, to make her way so good as the might. To lay a ship by the *lee*, is to bring her so that all her sails may lie against the masts and shipwrecks flat, and the wind to come right on her broadside, so that she will make little or no way.

Dict.
If we, in the bay of Biscay, had had a port under our *lee*, that we might have kept our transporting ships with our men of war, we had taken the Indian fleet. *Raleigh.*

The Hollanders were before Dunkirk with the wind at north-west, making a *lee* shore in all weathers. *Raleigh.*

Unprovided of tackling and victualling, they are forced to sea by a storm; yet better do so than venture splitting and sinking on a *lee* shore. *A. Charles.*

Him, haply stumbling on the Norway foam,
To pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff,
Deeming some island, oft, as seamen tell,
With fix'd anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side under the *lee*, while night
Invels the sea. *Milton.*

Butter'd by his *lee* they lay,
The passing winds through their torn canvases play. *Dryden.*

LEFCH. *n. f.* [*lee*, Saxon.]

1. A physician; a professor of the art of healing; whence we still use *couldech*.

A *leech*, the which had great insight
In that disease of grievous confidence,
And well could cure the same; his name was
Patience. *Spenser's Faery Que.*

Her words prevail'd, and then the learned *leech*
His cunning hand 'gan his wounds to lay,
And all things else the which his art did teach. *Fairy Queen.*

Physick is their bane,
The learned *leeches* in despair depart,
And shake their heads, desponding of their art. *Dryden.*

Wife *leeches* will not vain receipts obtrude:
Deaf to complaints they wait upon the ill,
Till some safe crisis. *Dryden.*

The hoary wrinkled *leech* has watch'd and toil'd,
Tried every health-redoring herb and gum,
And wearied out his painful skill in vain. *Rowe.*

A faithful *leech*,
They say, had wrought this blessed deed;
This *leech* Arbutnot was yeapt. *Guy's Pastors.*

2. A kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood; it is used to draw blood where the lancet is less safe, whence perhaps the name. I drew blood by *leeches* behind his ear. *Wifon.*

Sticking like *leeches*, till they burst with blood,
Without remorse insatiably. *Reynolds.*

TO LEECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with medicaments.

LEECHCRAFT. *n. f.* [*leech* and *craft*.] The art of healing.

We study speech, but others we persuade:
We *leechcraft* learn, but others cure with it. *Darles.*

LEEF. *adj.* [*lieve*, *leve*, Dutch.] Kind; fond.

Whilome all these were low and *leef*,
And lov'd their flocks to feed;
They never strove to be the chief,
And simple was their weed. *Spenser's Pastors.*

LEEK. *n. f.* [*leac*, Saxon; *look*, Dutch; *leech*, Erse; *porrum*, Latin.] A plant.

Know'st thou Fluellen?—Yes.
—Tell him I'll knock his *leek* about his pate,
Upon St. David's day. *Shakespeare.*

Leek to the Welsh, to Dutchmen butter's dear. *Guy.*

We use acrid plants inwardly and outwardly in gangrenes; in the scurvy, water-cresses, horse-radish, garlic, or *leek* potage. *Flower on Humours.*

LEER. *n. f.* [*hleap*, Saxon.]

1. An oblique view.

I spy entertainment in her; she gives the *leer* of invitation. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Alide the devil turn'd
For envy, yet with jealous *leer* malign
Ey'd their advance. *Milton.*

2. A laboured cast of countenance.

Damn with lust praise, concede with civil *leer*. *Pope.*

I place a statesman full before my sight;
A bloated monster in all his gear,
With shameless visage, and perfidious *leer*. *Swift.*

TO LEER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To look obliquely; to look archly.

I will *leer* upon him as he comes by; and do but mark the countenance that he will give me. *Shakespeare.*

I wonder whether you taste the pleasure of independency, or whether you do not sometimes *leer* upon the court. *Swift.*

2. To look with a forced countenance.

Bertran has been taught the arts of courts,
To gild a face with smiles, and *leer* a man to ruin. *Dryden.*

LIES. *n. f.* [*lie*, French.] Dregs; sediment: it has seldom a singular.

The memory of king Richard was so strong,
that it lay like *lies* at the bottom of men's hearts;
and if the vessel was but stirred, it would come up.

If they love *lies*, and leave the lilly wine,
Fancy them not their palates with the wine. *B. Jon.*

The *lies* that trouble it, refine
The regal soul of generous wine. *Dryden.*

TO LEISE. *v. a.* [*lefen*, Dutch.] To lose: an old word.

Then tell to thy profit both butter and cheese,
Who hath it to lose the more he shall *leise*. *Tusser.*

No caud, nor chint fat, will Che'st's *leise*;
But as the yemen on both sides he takes fees;
And pletheth both; for while he melts his grease
For this, that wins for whom he holds his power. *B. Jonson.*

Hox in the port our fleet dear time did *leise*,
Watching like prisoners, which he but for fees. *Donne.*

LEET. *n. f.*

Leet, or *leta*, is otherwise called a law-day. The word seemeth to have grown from the Saxon *lethe*, which was a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them, otherwise called thirthing, and contained the third part of a province or shire: these jurisdictions, one and other, he now abolished, and swallowed up in the county court.

Who has a breast so pure,
But some uncleanly apprehensions
Keep *leets* and law-days, and in sessions sit
With meditations lawful? *Shakespeare.*

You would prefer her at the *leet*,
Because she bought some jugs, and a few d' quarts. *Shakespeare.*

LE'WANG. *adj.* [*lee* and *wang*, Saxon.] Toward the wind. See **LEE**.

The classics were called long ships, the oceanic round, because of their figure approaching towards circular: this figure, though proper for the flowage of goods, was not the fittest for sailing, because of the great quantity of leeward way, except when they sailed full before the wind. *Arbuthnot.*

Let no statesman dare,
A kingdom to a ship compare;
Left he should call our commonwealth
A vessel with a double keel;
Which just like ours, new rigg'd and man'd
And got about a league from land,
By change of wind to leeward side,
The pilot knew not how to guide. *Swift.*

LEST. The participle preter. of *leave*.

Alas, poor lady! desolate and left;
I weep myself to think upon thy words. *Shakespeare.*

Had such a river as this been left to itself,
to have found its way out from among the Alps, what-
ever windings it had made, it must have formed
several little seas. *Addison.*

Were I left to myself, I would rather aim at im-
proving than diverting; but if we will be equal to
the world, we must take it as we find it. *Spec.*

LEIT. *adj.* [*luste*, Dutch; *levis*, Latin.]

Smirous; not right.

'That there is also in men a natural propensity in the right, we cannot with consistency affirm, if we make observation in children, who, permitted the freedom of both hands, do oftentimes confine it unto the left, and are not without great difficulty restrained from it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The right to Plato's golden palace guides,
The left to that unhappy region tends,
Which to the depth of Tartarus descends. *Dryden.*

The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the right and left, the palace bound;
The commons where they can. *Dryden.*

A raven from a wither'd oak,
Left of their lodging was oblig'd to croak:
That oven lik'd him not. *Dryden.*

The left foot naked when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they sheathe the right. *Dry.*

The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatigues left and as well as right. *Prior.*

LEFT-HANDED. *adj.* [*left* and *hand*.]

Using the left hand rather than right.

The limbs are used most on the right side, whereby custom helps; for we *leech* some are left-handed, which are such as have used the left hand most. *Bacon.*

For the seat of the heart and liver on one side, whereby men become left-handed, it happeneth too rarely to countenance an effect so common: for the seat of the liver in the left side is very monstrous. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

LEFT-HANDEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *left-handed*.] Habitual use of the left hand.

Although a quaint left-handedness
Be ungracious; yet we cannot want that hand. *Donne.*

LEG. *n. f.* [*leg*, Danish; *leggur*, Icelandic.]

1. The limb by which we walk; particularly that part between the knee and the foot.

They hallo; and what their tardy feet deny'd,
The trusty staff, then better leg supply'd. *Dryden.*

Punging conduits, and ants eyes,
Had almost brought him off his legs. *Shakespeare.*

Such intrigues people cannot meet with, who have nothing but legs to carry them. *Addison.*

2. An act of obsequence; a bow with the leg drawn back.

At court, he that cannot make a leg, put off his cap, kiss his hand, and say nothing, has neither leg, hands, lip, nor cap. *Shakespeare.*

Their horses never give a bow,
But when they make a leg, and bow. *Shakespeare.*

If the boy should not put off his hat, nor make legs very gracefully, a dancing-master will cure that defect. *Locke.*

He made his leg, and went away. *Swift.*

3. To stand on his own legs; To support himself.

Persons of their fortune and quality could well have stood upon their own legs, and needed not to lay in for countenance and support. *Cutler.*

4. That by which any thing is supported on the ground: as, the leg of a table.

LEGACY, n. f. [*legatum*, Latin.]

A legacy is a particular thing given by last will and testament. *Cowell.*

If there be no such thing apparent upon record, they do as if one should demand a legacy by force and virtue of some written testament, wherein there being no such thing specified, he pleads that there it must needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which always the testator bore him; imagining, that these, or the like proofs, will convict a testament to have that in it, which other men can nowhere by reading find. *Hooker.*

Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine how to cut off some charge in legacies. *Shaksp.*

Good counsel is the best legacy a father can leave a child. *L'Estrange.*

When he thought you gone
T'augment the number of the bliss'd above,
He deem'd 'em legacies of royal love;
Nor arm'd his brother's portions to invade,
But to defend the present you had made. *Dryden.*

When the heir of this vast treasure knew,
How large a legacy was left to you,
He wisely ty'd it to the crown again. *Dryden.*

Leave to thy children tumult, strife, and war,
Portions of toil, and legacies of care. *Prior.*

LEGAL, adj. [*legal*, Fr. *leges*, Lat.]

1. Done or conceived according to law.

Whosoever was before Richard I. was before time of memory; and what is since, is, in a legal sense, within the time of memory. *Hale.*

2. Lawful; not contrary to law.

3. According to the law of the old dispensation.

His merits
To save them, not their own, though legal, works. *Milton.*

LEGALITY, n. f. [*legalité*, Fr.] Lawfulness.

TO LEGALIZE, v. a. [*legaliser*, Fr. from *legal*.] To authorize; to make lawful.

If any thing can legalize revenge, it should be injury from an extremely obliged person: but revenge is so absolutely the peculiar of Heaven, that no consideration can empower, even the best men, to assume the execution of it. *South.*

LEGALLY, adv. [from *legal*.] Lawfully; according to law.

A prince may not, much less may inferior judges, deny justice, when it is legally and competently demanded. *Taylor.*

LEGATARY, n. f. [*legataire*, Fr. from *legatum*, Lat.] One who has a legacy left.

An executor shall exhibit a true inventory of goods, taken in the presence of fit persons, named creditors and legatees, as unto the ordinary. *Ayliffe.*

LEGATE, n. f. [*legatus*, Lat. *legat*, Fr. *legato*, Italian.]

1. A deputy; an ambassador.

The legates from th' Eolian prince return:
Sad news they bring, that after all the cost,
And care employ'd, their embassy is lost. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of spiritual ambassador from the pope; a commissioner deputed by the pope for ecclesiastical affairs.

Look where the holy legate comes apace,
To give us warrant from the hand of Heav'n. *Shak.*
Upon the legate's summons, he submitted himself to an examination, and appeared before him. *Atterbury.*

LEGATE'S n. f. [from *legatum*, Lat.] One who has a legacy left him.

If he chance to 'scape this dismal bout,
The former legates are blotted out. *Dryden's Jun.*
My will is, that if any of the above-named legates should die before us, that then the respective legacies shall revert to myself. *Swift.*

LEGATINE, adj. [from *legatus*.]

1. Made by a legate.

When any one is absolved from excommunication, it is provided by a legatine constitution; that some one shall publish such absolution. *Ayliffe.*

2. Belonging to a legate of the Roman see.

All those you have done of late,
By your power legatine within this kingdom,
Fall in the compass of a promunire. *Shakspere.*

LEGATION, n. f. [*legatio*, Lat.] Deputation; commission; embassy.

After a legation ad res repetendas, and a refusal, and a denunciation or indiction of a war, the war is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.*

In attiring, the duke had a fine and unaffected politeness, and upon occasion colly, as in his legations. *Wotton.*

LEGATION, n. f. [from *lego*, Lat.] One who makes a will, and leaves legacies.

Suppose debate
Betwixt pretenders to a fair estate,
Bequest'd by some legator's last intent. *Dryden.*

LEGEND, n. f. [*legenda*, Lat.]

1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints.

Legends being grown in a manner to be nothing else but heaps of frivolous and scandalous vanities, they have been even with disdain thrown out, the very neils which bred them abhorring them. *Hooker.*

There are in Rome two sets of antiquities, the Christian and the heathen; the former, though of a frether date, are so embroiled with fable and legend, that one receives but little satisfaction. *Addison.*

2. Any memorial or relation.

And in this legend all that glorious deed
Read, whilst you arm you; arm you whilst you read. *Fairfax.*

3. An incredible unauthentic narrative.

Who can show the legends, that record
More idle tales, or fables so absurd? *Blackmore.*

It is the way of attaining to Heaven, that makes profane scornfuls willingly let go the expectation of it. It is not the articles of the creed, but the duty to God and their neighbour, that is such an inconsistent incredible legend. *Bentley.*

4. Any inscription; particularly on medals or coins.

Compare the beauty and comprehensiveness of legends on ancient coins. *Addison on Medals.*

LEGER, n. f. [from *legger*, Dutch. To lie or remain in a place.] Any thing that lies in a place; as, a leger ambassador, a resident, one that continues at the court to which he is sent; a leger-book, a book that lies in the counting-house.

Lord Angelo, having affairs to Heav'n,
Intends you for his swift ambassador,
Where you shall be an everlasting leger. *Shaksp.*

I've giv'n him that,
Which, if he take, shall quite unpeople her
Of leigers for her sweet. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

If leger ambassadors or agents were sent to remain near the courts of princes, to observe their motions, such were made choice of as were vigilant. *Bacon.*

Who can endure
Thy praise too much? thou art Heav'n's leiger here,
Working against the fates of death and hell. *Herb.*

He withdrew not his confidence from any of those who attended his person, who, in truth, lay leiger for the covenant, and kept up the spirits of their countrymen by their intelligence. *Clarendon.*

I call that a leger bait, which is fixed, or made to rest, in one certain place, when you shall be absent; and I call that a walking bait which you have ever in motion. *Walton.*

LEGERDEMAIN, n. f. [contracted perhaps from *legereté de main*, Fr.] Slight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick; deception; knack.

Ho so light was at legerdmain,
That what he touch'd came not to light again. *Hubbard.*

Of all the tricks and legerdmain by which men impose upon their own souls, there is none so common as the plea of a good intention. *South.*

LEGERITY, n. f. [*legereté*, Fr.] Lightness; nimbleness; quickness. Not in use.

When the mind is quicken'd,
The organs though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With castled thought and fresh legerity. *Shakspere.*

LEGGED, adj. [from *leg*.] Having legs; furnished with legs.

LEGIBLE, n. f. [*legibilis*, Latin.]

1. Such as may be read.

You observe some clergymen with their heads held down within an inch of the cushion, to read what is hardly legible. *Swift.*

2. Apparent; discoverable.

People's opinions of themselves are legible in their countenances. Thus a kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprise in his air and motion; it stamps value and significance upon his face. *Cutler.*

LEGIBLY, adv. [from *legible*.] In such a manner as may be read.

LEGION, n. f. [*legio*, Latin.]

1. A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand.

The most remarkable piece in Antoninus's pillar is the figure of Jupiter Pluvius sending rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and thunderbolts on his enemies, which is the greatest confirmation possible of the story of the Christian legion. *Addison.*

2. A military force.

She to foreign realms
Sends forth her dreadful legions. *Philips.*

3. Any great number.

Not in the legions
Of horrid hell, can come a devil more damn'd. *Shak.*

The partition between good and evil is broken down; and where one sin has entered, legions will force their way through the same breach. *Rogers.*

LEGIONARY, adj. [from *legion*.]

1. Relating to a legion.

2. Containing a legion.

3. Containing a great indefinite number.

Too many applying themselves betwixt jest and earnest, make up the legionary body of error. *Brown.*

LEGISLATION, n. f. [from *legislator*, Lat.]

The act of giving laws.

Pythagoras joined legislation to his philosophy, and, like others, pretended to miracles and revelations from God, to give a more venerable sanction to the laws he prescribed. *Littleton.*

LEGISLATIVE, adj. [from *legislator*.]

Giving laws; lawgiving.

Their legislative frenzy they repent,
Enacting it should make no precedent. *Denham.*

The poet is a kind of lawgiver, and those qualities are proper to the legislative style. *Dryden.*

LEGISLATOR, n. f. [*legislator*, Latin;

legislateur, French.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community.

It spoke like a legislator: the thing spoke was a law. *South.*

Heroes in animated marble frown,
And legislators seem to think in stone. *Pope.*

LEGISLATURE, n. f. [from *legislator*, Latin.] The power that makes laws.

Without the concurrent consent of all three parts of the legislature, no law is, or can be made. *Hale.*

In the notion of a legislature is implied a power to change, repeal, and suspend laws in being, as well as to make new laws. *Addison.*

By the supreme magistrate is properly understood the legislative power; but the word magistrate seeming to denote a single person, and to express the executive power, it came to pass that the obedience due to the legislature was, for want of considering this easy distinction, misapplied to the administration. *Swift.*

LEGITIMACY, n. f. [from *legitimate*.]

1. Lawfulness of birth.

In respect of his legitimacy, it will be good. *Ayliffe.*

2. Genuineness; not spuriousness.

The legitimacy of reality of their lineage being vindicated, I now inquire by what means they were hurried out of the ocean. *Woodward.*

LEGITIMATE. *adj.* [from *legitimus*, Lat. *legitime*, French.] Born in marriage; lawfully begotten.

Legitimate Edgar, I must have your land; Our father's love is to the bastard Edmund. *Shaksp.*

An adulterous person is tied to make provision for the children begotten in unlawful embraces, that they may do no injury to the legitimate, by receiving a portion. *Taylor.*

To LEGITIMATE. *v. a.* [*legitimer*, French; from the adjective.]

1. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth.

Legitimate him that was a bastard. *Ayliffe.*

2. To make lawful.

It would be impossible for any enterprise to be lawful, if that which should legitimate it is subsequent to it, and can have no influence to make it good or bad. *Deacy of Plety.*

LEGITIMATELY. *adv.* [from *legitimate*.]

1. Lawfully.

2. Genuinely.

By degrees he rose to Jove's imperial seat; Thus difficulties prove a soul legitimately great. *Dryden.*

LEGITIMATION. *n. s.* [*legitimation*, Fr. from *legitimate*.]

1. Lawful birth.

I have disclaim'd my land; Legitimation, name, and all is gone; Then, good my mother, let me know my father. *Shakspere.*

From whence will arise many questions of legitimation, and what in nature is the difference betwixt a wife and a concubine. *Locke.*

2. The act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.

LEGUME. *n. s.* [*legume*, Fr. *legumen*, Lat.] Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans: in general, all larger seeds; pulse.

Some legumens, as peas or beans, if newly gathered and distilled in a retort, will afford an acid spirit. *Boyle.*

In the spring fell great rains, upon which ensued a most destructive mildew upon the corn and legumes. *Arbuthnot.*

LEGUMINOUS. *adj.* [*leguminosus*, Fr. from *legumen*.] Belonging to pulse; consisting of pulse.

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous foods: as oats, barley, and wheat: or of some of the siliquose or leguminous; as, peas or beans. *Arbuthnot.*

LEISURABLY. *adv.* [from *leisureable*.] At leisure; without tumult or hurry.

Let us beg of God, that when the hour of our rest is come, the patterns of our dissolution may be Jacob, Moses, Joshua, and David, who *leisureably* ending their lives in peace, prayed for the mercies of God upon their posterity. *Hooker.*

LEISURABLE. *adj.* [from *leisure*.] Done at leisure; not hurried; enjoying leisure.

A relation inexcusable in his works of *leisureable* hours, the examination being as ready as the relation. *Brown.*

LEISURE. *n. s.* [*loisir*, French.]

Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind; power to spend time according to choice.

A gentleman fell very sick, and a friend said to him, Send for a physician; but the sick man answered, It is no matter; for if I die, I will die at leisure. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Where ambition and avarice have made no entrance, the desire of leisure is much more natural than of business and care. *Temple.*

You may enjoy your quiet in a garden, where you have not only the leisure of thinking, but the pleasure

to that of nothing which can distinguish your mind. *Dryden.*

2. Convenience of time.

We'll make our leisure to attend on you. *Shakspere.*

They summon'd up their manly, Frank took horse; Commanded me to follow, and attend The leisure of their answer. *Shakspere.*

O happy youth!

For whom thy fates reserve to fair a bride: He sigh'd, and bid us leisure more to say, His honour call'd his eyes another way. *Dryden.*

I shall leave with him that rebuke, to be considered at his leisure. *Locke.*

3. Want of leisure. Not used.

More than I have said, loving countrymen, The leisure and enforcement of the time Forbids to dwell on. *Shakspere's Richard III.*

LEISURELY. *adj.* [from *leisure*.] Not

hasty; deliberate; done without hurry. He was the wretchedest thing when he was young. So long a growing, and so leisurely That, if the rule be true, he should be gracious. *Shakspere.*

The earl of Warwick, with a handful of men, fired Leith and Edinburgh, and returned by a leisurely march. *Hayward.*

The bridge is human life: upon a leisurely survey of it, I found that it consisted of three score and ten intricate arches. *Addison.*

LEISURELY. *adv.* [from *leisure*.] Not in

a hurry; slowly; deliberately. The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste, Our deep-cut keels upon the sands might ran; Or if with caution leisurely we pass, Their numerous groins might charge us one by one. *Dryden.*

We descended very leisurely, my friend being careful to count the steps. *Addison.*

LEMAN. *n. s.* [Generally supposed to be *laimant*, the lover, Fr. but imagined by Junius, with almost equal probability, to be derived from *leef*, Dut. or *leop*, Sax. beloved and *man*. This etymology is strongly supported by the ancient orthography, according to which it was written *leveman*.] A sweetheart; a gallant; or a mistress. *Hannmer.*

Hold for my sake, and do him not to dye; But vanquish'd, thine eternal bonds slave make, And me thy worthy meed unto thy leman take. *Spenser.*

A cup of wine, That's brisk and fine, And drink unto the leman mine. *Shakspere.*

LE'MMA. *n. s.* [*λέμμα*; *lemme*, French.]

A proposition previously assumed.

LE'MON. *n. s.* [*limon*, Fr. *limonium*, low Latin.]

1. The fruit of the lemon-tree.

The juice of lemons is more cooling and astringent than that of oranges. *Arbuthnot.*

The dyers use it for dyeing of bright yellows and lemon colours. *Mortimer.*

Bear me, Pomona!

To where the lemon and the piercing lime, With the deep orange, glowing through the green, Their lighter glories blend. *Thomson.*

2. The tree that bears lemons.

The lemon tree hath large stiff leaves; the flower consists of many leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the fruit is almost of an oval figure, and divided into several cells, in which are lodged hard seeds, surrounded by a thick fleshy substance, which, for the most part, is full of an acid juice. There are many varieties of this tree, and the fruit is yearly imported from Lisbon in great plenty. *Miller.*

LEMONADE. *n. s.* [from *lemon*.] Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

Them, and thy wife, and children, should walk in my garden, buy toys, and drink lemonade. *Arbut.*

To LEND. *v. a.* preterit, and part. pass. lent; [*lennan*, Sax. *leenen*, Dut.]

to that of nothing which can distinguish your mind. *Dryden.*

1. To supply, or contribute to the support of.

In common worldly things he call'd a miser With dull unwillingness to pay a debt, Which, with a bounteous hand, was kindly lent; Much more to be thus opposite with Heaven. *Shaksp.*

They dare not give, and e'en refuse to lend; To their poor kindred, or a wanting friend. *Shaksp.*

2. To suffer to be used on condition that it be reformed.

I'll lend it thee, my dear, but have no power to give it from me. *Shakspere.*

The fair blessing we vouchsafe to lend; Now can we spare you long, though often we may lend. *Dryden.*

3. To afford; to grant in general.

Coveousness, like the sea, receives the tribute of all rivers, though far unlike it in lending any back again. *Deacy of Plety.*

Painting and poetry are two sisters to take, that they lend to each other their name and office: one is called a dumb poetry, and the other a speaking picture. *Dryden's Description.*

From thy new hope, and from thy growing care, Now lend assistance, and relieve the poet. *Dryden.*

Cato, lend me for a while thy patience, And condescend to hear a young man speak. *Addison.*

Wilt lend a hand to close thy mistress's eyes. *Phil.*

LENDER. *n. s.* [from *lend*.]

1. One who lends any thing.

2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest.

Let the state be answered some small matter, and the rest left to the lender; if the abatement be small, it will not discourage the lender: he that took ten in the hundred, will sooner descend to eight than give over this trade. *Bacon.*

Whole droves of lenders crowd the bankers doors, To call in money. *Dryden's Spanish Fryer.*

Interest would certainly encourage the lender to venture in such a time of danger. *Addison.*

LENGTH. *n. s.* [from *leng*, Sax.]

1. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line that can be drawn through a body.

There is in Tiverton a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in height near fifty: it reporteth the voice twelve or thirteen times. *Bacon.*

2. Horizontal extension.

Mercutius rushes on his foes, And first unhappy Aeron overthrows; Stretch'd at his length he spurs the swarting ground. *Dryden.*

3. Comparative extent; a certain portion of space or time: in this sense it has a plural.

Large lengths of seas and shores Between my father and my mother lay. *Shaksp.*

To get from th' uneasy, and Ralph, free; Left danger, fears, and foes, behind, And bent, at least, three lengths the wind. *Hudib.*

Time glides along with undiscover'd haste, The future but a length beyond the past. *Dryden.*

4. Extent of duration or space.

What length of lands, what oceans have you pass'd, What storms sustain'd, and on what shores been cast? *Dryden.*

Having thus got the idea of duration, the next thing is to get some measure of its extension, duration, whereby to judge of its different lengths. *Locke.*

5. Long duration or protraction.

May hear a great monarch, still improving his state, With length of days, and every day like the first. *Dryden.*

Such toil requir'd the Roman name, Such length of labour for to visit a friend. *Dryden.*

In length of time it will cover the whole plain, and make one mountain with that on which it now stands. *Addison.*

6. Reach or expansion of any thing.

I do not recommend to all a pursuit of sciences, to those extensive lengths to which the sciences have advanced. *Watts.*

7. **Full extent; uncontracted state.**
 If Lætitia, who lent me this account, will acquiesce
 me with the worthy gentleman's name, I will insert
 it at length in one of my papers. *Spectator.*

8. **Distance.**
 He had marched to the length of Exeter, which
 he had some thought of besieging. *Clarendon.*

9. **End; latter part of any assignable time.**
 Churches purged of things burdensome, all was
 brought at the length unto that wherein we now
 stand. *Hooker.*

A crooked stick is not straitened, unless it be
 bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it
 may settle itself at the length in a middle state of
 evenness between them both. *Hooker.*

10. **At LENGTH.** [An adverbial mode of
 speech. It was formerly written *at the*
length.] At last; in conclusion.

At length, at length, I have thee in my arms,
 Though our malevolent stars have struggled hard,
 And held us long asunder. *Dryden.*

To LENGTHEN. *v. a.* [from length.]

1. To draw out; to make longer; to elongate.

Relaxing the fibres, is making them flexible, or
 easy to be lengthened without rupture. *Arbuthnot.*

Feeling dew with spangles deck'd the glade,
 And the low sun had lengthen'd every shade. *Pope.*

2. To protract; to continue.

Frame your mind to mirth and merriment,
 Which but a thousand harms, and lengthens life.

Break off thy sins by righteousness, and thine
 iniquities by shewing mercy to the poor: if it may
 be a lengthening of thy tranquillity. *Daniel.*

It is in our power to secure to ourselves an interest
 in the divine mercies that are yet to come, and to
 lengthen the course of our present prosperity. *Aster.*

3. To protract pronunciation.

The learned languages were less constrained in
 the quantity of every syllable, beside helps of gram-
 matical figures for the lengthening or abbreviation
 of them. *Dryden.*

4. To LENGTHEN out. [The particle out
 is only emphatical.] To protract; to
 extend.

What if I please to lengthen out his date
 A day, and take a pride to cozen fate? *Dryden.*

To lengthen out the payment of my tears. *Dryden.*

It lengthens out every act of worship, and pro-
 duces more lasting and permanent impressions in
 the mind, than those which accompany any tran-
 sient form of words. *Addison.*

To LENGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow longer; to
 increase in length.

One may as well make a yard, whose parts lengthen
 and shrink, as a measure of trade in materials, that
 have not always a settled value. *Locke.*

Still his further from its end;

Still finds its error lengthen with its way. *Prior.*

LENGTHWISE. *adv.* [length and wise.]
 According to the length; in a longitu-
 dinal direction.

LENTEN. *adj.* [leniens, Latin.]

1. Affusive; softening; mitigating.

In this one passion man can strength enjoy;
 Time, that of all things lays his lent on hand,
 Yet cannot this; it sticks to our last land. *Pope.*

2. With *of*.

Consolatories writ
 With study, argument, and much persuasion taught
 Lætitia of grief and anxious thought. *Milton.*

3. Laxative; emollient.

Ons relax the fibres, are lenient, balsamick, and
 whole acrimony in the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

LENTIFY. *n. f.* An emollient, or affusive
 application.

I dressed it with lenients. *Wyllman's Surgery.*

To LENTIFY. *v. n.* [lenifier, old Fr. lenia,
 Lat.] To assuage; to mitigate.

Used for squinancies and inflammations in the
 throat, it seemeth to have a mollifying and lenify-
 ing virtue. *Bacon.*

All softening simples, known of low degree, as
 he presses out, and pours their noble juice.
 These first infus'd, to lenify the pain,
 He tugs with pinners, but he tugs in vain. *Dryden.*

LENTIFY. *adj.* [lenitify, Fr. lenio, Lat.]

Affusive; emollient.

Some plants have a milk in them; the cause may
 be an inunction of putrefaction: for those milks
 have all an acrimony, though one would think
 they should be lenitive. *Bacon.*

There is a lenient lenitive expelling the sucres
 without stimulating the bowels; such are animal
 oils. *Arbuthnot.*

LENTIFY. *n. f.*

1. Any thing medicinally applied to ease
 pain.

2. A palliative.

There are lenitives that friendship will apply, be-
 fore it would be brought to delectatory rigours. *South.*

LENTIFY. *n. f.* [lenitas, Lat.] Mildness;
 mercy; tenderness; softness of temper.

Henry gives content,
 Of meer compassion, and of lenity.

To ease your country. *Shakespeare.*

Lenity must gain
 The mighty men, and please the discontent. *Daniel.*

Albeit to amply a pardon was proclaimed touch-
 ing treason, yet could not the boldness be beaten
 down either with severity, or with lenity be abated.

Hayward.

*These jealousies
 Have by one root, the old imprison'd king,
 Whose lenity first pleas'd the gaping crowd:

But when long try'd, and found supremely good,
 Like Alop's log, they leapt upon his back. *Dryd.*

LENS. *n. f.* [from resemblance to the seed
 of a lentil.]

A glass spherically convex on both sides, is usually
 called a lens; such is a burning-glass, or spectacle-
 glass, or an object glass of a telescope. *Newton.*

According to the difference of the lens, I used
 various distances. *Newton.*

LENT. The part. pass. from *lent*.

By Jove the stranger and the poor are sent,
 And what to those we give, to Jove is lent. *Pope.*

LENT. *n. f.* [lenten, the spring, Sax.] The
 quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence;
 the time from Ash Wednesday to Easter.

Lent is from *lenti* gage, because it falleth in the
 spring; for which our progenitor, the Germans,
 use *glent*. *C Camden.*

LENTEN. *adj.* [from *lent*.] Such as is
 used in lent; sparing.

My tent, if you delight not in man, what *lenten*
 entertainment the players shall receive from you!

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

She quench'd her fire at the flood,
 And with a *lenten* fluid cool'd her blood.

Their commons, though but coarse, were nothing
 scant. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

LENTICULAR. *adj.* [lenticular, French.]

Doubly convex: of the form of a lens.

The crystalline humour is of a lenticular figure,
 convex on both sides. *Ray on Creation.*

LENTIFORM. *adj.* [lens and forma, Lat.]

Having the form of a lens.

LENTIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *lentigo*, Lat.]

Scurfy; scurfaceous.

LENTIGO. *n. f.* [Latin.] A freckly or
 scurfy eruption upon the skin; such
 especially as is common to women in
 childbearing. *Quincy.*

LENTIL. *n. f.* [lens, Lat. lentille, Fr.] A
 plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, the point of
 which becomes a short pod, containing orbicular
 seeds, for the most part convex; the leaves are con-
 jugated, growing to one mid-rib, and are terminated
 by tendrils. *Miller.*

The Philistines were gathered together, where
 was a piece of ground full of lentils. *2 Samuel.*

LENTISCK. *n. f.* [lentiscus, Lat. lentisque,
 Fr.] Lentisk wood is of a pale brown,
 almost whitish, resinous, fragrant, and

acid: it is the tree which produces
 mastick, esteemed stringent and bal-
 samick. *Hill.*

Lentisk is a beautiful evergreen, the mastick or
 gum of which is of use for the teeth or gums.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

LENTITUDE. *n. f.* [from *lentus*, Latin.]

Sluggishness; slowness. *Ditt.*

LENTNER. *n. f.* A kind of hawk.

I should enlarge my discourse to the observation
 of the haggard, and the two sorts of lentners

Walton's Angler.

LENTOR. *n. f.* [lentor, Lat. lentor, Fr.]

1. Tenacity; viscosity.

Some bodies have a kind of lentor, and more
 deceptible nature than others. *Bacon.*

2. Slowness; delay; sluggish coldness.

The lentor of eruptions, not inflammatory, points
 to an acid cause. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. [In physics.] That sly, viscid, congu-
 lated part of the blood, which, in malig-
 nant fevers, obstructs the capillary vessels.

Quincy.

LENTOUS. *adj.* [lentus, Latin.] Vitious;

tenacious; capable to be drawn out.

In this spawn of a lentous and transparent body,
 are to be discerned many specks which become
 black, a substance more compact and terrostrous
 than the other; for it riseth not in distillation.

Brown.

LEOD. *n. f.* *Leod* signifies the people; or,
 rather, a nation, country, &c. Thus,

Leodgar is one of great interest with the
 people or nation. *Gibson's Camden.*

LEOF. *n. f.* *Leof* denotes love; so *Leofwin*
 is a winner of love; *leofan*, best be-
 loved: like these Agapetus, Erasmus,
 Philo, Amandus, &c. *Gibson's Camden.*

LEONINE. *adj.* [leoninus, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a lion; having the nature
 of a lion.

2. Leonine verses are those of which the
 end rhymes to the middle; so named from
Leo, the inventor: as

Gloria tactorum temere conceditur horum.

LEOPARD. *n. f.* [leo and pardus, Latin.]

A spotted beast of prey.

Sheep run not half so timorous from the wolf,
 Or horse or oxen from the leopard,

As you fly from your oft-sidled slaves. *Shaksp.*

A leopard is every way, in shape and actions, like
 a cat: his head, his eye, tongue, feet, claws, tail, all
 like a cat's: he boxes with his fore-feet, as a cat
 doth her kittens; leaps at the prey, as a cat at a
 mouse; and will also spit much after the same
 manner: so that they seem to differ, just as a kite
 doth from an eagle. *Greece.*

Before the king tame leopards led the way,
 And troops of lions innocently play. *Dryden.*

LEPER. *n. f.* [lepra, leprosus, Lat.] One
 infected with a leprosy.

I am no loathsome leper; look on me. *Shaksp.*

The leper in whom the plague is, his clothes
 shall be rent. *Leviticus.*

LEPEROUS. *adj.* [formed from *leprosus*, to
 make out a verse.] Causing leprosy; in-
 fected with leprosy; leprous.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
 With juice of curd'd hebonon in a vial,
 And in the porches of mine ears did pour
 The leperous distilment. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

LEPORINE. *adj.* [leporinus, Lat.] Belonging
 to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

LEPROSITY. *n. f.* [from *leprosus*.] Squa-
 mous disease.

If the cradles, impurities, and leprositics of me-
 tals were cured, they would become gold. *Bacon.*

LEPROUS. *n. f.* [lepra, Lat. lepre, Fr.] A
 loathsome distemper, which covers the
 body with a kind of white scales.

By all the Athenian ladies, and their crop.
Be general leprosy. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
It is a plague of leprosy. *Leviticus.*

Between the malice of my enemies and other
mens mistakes, I put as great a difference as be-
tween the itch of novelty and the leprosy of dis-
loyalty. *King Charles.*

Authors, upon the first entrance of the poet,
looked upon it so highly infectious, that they ran
away from it as much as the Jews did from the
leprosy. *Wife's Surgery.*

LEPROUS, *adj.* [*lepre*, Lat. *lepreux*, Fr.]
Infected with a leprosy.

The silly amorous sucks his death.

By drawing in a leprous harlot's breath. *Donne.*

LERE, *n. f.* [*lepe*, Saxon; *leere*, Dutch.]
A lesson; lore; doctrine. Obsolete.

This sense is still retained in Scotland.

The hid pitying his heaviness.

Asked the cause of his great distress;

And also who, and whence, that he were,

Though he that had well yond his *lere*.

Thus melted his talk with many a tear. *Saunders.*

LE'RRY, [from *lere*.] A rating; a lecture.

Rudlick word.

LESS. A negative or privative termination.

[*leap*, Saxon; *loos*, Dutch.] Joined to

a substantive, it implies the absence or

privation of the thing expressed by that

substantive: as, a *witless* man, a man

without wit; *childless*, without children;

fatherless, deprived of a father; *penny-*

less, wanting money.

LESS, *adj.* [*leap*, Sax.] The comparative of
little: opposed to *greater*, or to *so great*;
not so much, not equal.

Mary, the mother of James the *less*. *Mark.*

He that thinks he has a positive idea of infinite

space will find, that he can no more have a positive

idea of the greatest than he has of the least space;

for in this latter we are capable only of a comparative

idea of smallness, which will always be *less* than

any one whereof we have the positive idea. *Locke.*

All the ideas that are considered as having parts,

and are capable of increase by the addition of any

equal or *less* parts, afford us, by their repetition,

the idea of infinity. *Locke.*

'Tis *less* to conquer, than to make wars cease,

And, without fighting, awe the world to peace.

Hollyday.

LESS, *n. f.* Not so much: opposed to *more*,

or to *as much*.

They gathered some more, some *less*. *Endrus.*

Thy servant knew nothing of this, *less* or more.

1 Samuel.

Yet could he not his closing eyes withdraw.

Though *less* and *less* of Emily he saw. *Dryden.*

LESS, *adv.* In a smaller degree; in a
lower degree.

This opinion presents a *less* mercy, but not *less*

dangerous, temptation to those in adversity. *Deacy by Picty.*

The *less* space there is betwixt us and the object,

and the more pure the air is, by so much the more

the specks are preserved and distinguished; and,

on the contrary, the more space of air there is, and

the *less* it is pure, so much the more the object is

confused and embroiled. *Dryden.*

Their learning lay chiefly in flourish; they were

not much wiser than the *less* pretending multitude.

Cotter on Frude.

The *less* they themselves want from others, they

will be *less* careful to supply the necessities of the

indigent. *Smalkelee.*

Happy, and happy still, the might have prov'd,

Were the *less* beautiful, or *less* beloved. *Pope.*

LESSER, *n. f.* The person to whom a lease
is given.

TO LESSEN, *v. a.* [from *less*.]

1. To make less; to diminish in bulk.

2. To diminish the degree of any state or

quality; to make less intense.

Kings may give

To lessen, and not less their own greatness.

Though *lessen* alone will not make one happy
in the other world, yet it shall *lessen* his punish-
ment. *Cadogan's Sermon.*

Collect into one sum as great a number as you
please, this multitude, how great soever, *lessens* not
one jot the power of adding to it, or brings him
any nearer the end of the inexhaustible flock of
number. *Locke.*

This third after fame betrays him into such in-
decencies as are a *lessening* to his reputation, and
is looked upon as a weakness in the greatest cha-
racters. *Spectator.*

Not are the pleasures which the brutal part of
the creation enjoys, subject to be *lessened* by the un-
reason which arises from fancy. *Atterbury.*

3. To degrade; to deprive of power or
dignity.

Who seeks
To *lessen* thee, again his purpose serves
To manifest the more thy might. *Milton.*

St. Paul chose to magnify his office, when ill men
conspired to *lessen* it. *Atterbury's Sermon's.*

TO LESSEN, *v. n.* To grow less; to shrink;
to be diminished.

All government may be esteemed to grow strong
or weak, as the general opinion in those that govern
is seen to *lessen* or increase. *Temple.*

The objection *lessens* much, and comes to no
more than this, there was one witness of no good
reputation. *Atterbury.*

LESSER, *adj.* A barbarous corruption of
less, formed by the vulgar from the habit
of terminating comparatives in *er*; after-
ward adopted by poets, and then by
writers of prose, till it has all the autho-
rity which a mode originally erroneous
can derive from custom.

What great despite doth fortune to thee bear,
Thus lowly to abuse thy beauty bright,
That it should not deface all other *lesser* light? *Fairy Queen.*

It is the *lesser* blot, modesty finds,
Women to change their shapes than men their
minds? *Shakespeare.*

The mountains, and higher parts of the earth,
grow *lesser* and *lesser* from age to age: sometimes
the roots of them are weakened by subterraneous
fires, and sometimes tumbled by earthquakes into
caverns that are under them. *Burnet.*

Cain, after the murder of his brother, cries out,
Every man that findeth me shall slay me. By the
same reason may a man, in the state of nature, pun-
ish the *lesser* breaches of that law. *Locke.*

Any heat promotes the ascent of mineral matter,
but more especially of that which is subtle, and is
consequently movable more easily, and with a
lesser power. *Woodward.*

The larger here, and there the *lesser* lambs,
The new-fall'n young herd bleating for their dams.

Pope.

LESSER, *adv.* [formed by a corruption
from *less*.]

Some say he's mad; others, that *lesser* hate him,
Do call it valiant fury. *Shakespeare.*

LESSERS, *n. f.* [*lajjices*, French.] The dung
of beasts left on the ground.

LESSON, *n. f.* [*leçon*, Fr. *lectio*, Lat.]

1. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher,
in order to improvement.

I but repeat that *lesson*
Which I have learn'd from thee. *Denham.*

2. Precept; notion inculcated.
This day's example hath this *lesson* dear
Deep written in my heart with iron pen,
That bliss may not abide in state of mortal men.

Be not jealous over the wife of thy bosom, and
teach her not an evil *lesson* against thyself. *Ecclesi.*

3. Portions of scripture read in divine
service.

Notwithstanding to eminent properties, whereof
lessons are happily destitute; yet *lessons* being free
from some inconveniences whereunto sermons are
most subject, they may, in this respect, no less take,

than in other, they must give the hand which be-
cometh pre-eminence. *Mass.*

4. Tune pricked for an instrument.

Those good laws were like good *lessons* for a state
out of tune; of which *lessons* little use can be made,
till the state be made fit to be played on. *Devis.*

5. A rating lecture.

She would give her a *lesson* for walking so late,
that should make her keep within doors for one
fortnight. *Sidney.*

TO LESSON, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
teach; to instruct.

Even in kind love, I do conjure thee
To *lesson* me. *Shakespeare.*

Well hast thou *lessen'd* us, this shall we do. *Shaks.*
Children should be fashioned sometimes, and *lessened*
into a contempt and detestation of this vice. *Pfist.*

LESSON, *n. f.* One who lets any thing to
farm, or otherwise, by lease.

Lords of the world have but for life their lease,
And that too, if the *lessor* please, must cease. *Denham.*

If he demises the glebe to a layman, the tenant
must pay the small tithes to the vicar, and the great
tithes to the *lessor*. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

LEST, *conj.* [from the adjective *less*.]

1. This particle may sometimes be resolved
into *that not*, meaning prevention or care
lest a thing should happen.

Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed,
lest if he should exceed, then thy brother should
seem vile. *Deuteronomy.*

Lest they faint
At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd,
All terror hide. *Milton.*

My labour will sustain me, and *lest* cold
Or heat should injure us, his timely care
Hath unthought provided. *Milton.*

King Laud brought hither their corps, *lest* it
might be abused by the barbarous nations. *Addison.*

2. It sometimes means only *that*, with a
kind of emphasis.

One doubt
Pursues me still, *lest* all I cannot die,
lest that pure breath of life, the spirit of man,
Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish
With this corporeal clod. *Milton.*

LESTERCOCK, *n. f.* They have a device
of two sticks filled with corks, and cross-
ed flatlong, out of whose midst there
riseth a thread, and at the same hangeth
a sail; to this engine, termed a *lestercock*,

they tie one end of their boulder, so as the
wind coming from the shore filleth the
sail, and the sail carrieth the boulder into
the sea, which, after the respite of some
hours, is drawn in again by a cord fast-
ened at the nearer end. *Carew.*

TO LET, *v. a.* [*lætan*, Saxon.]

1. To allow; to suffer; to permit.

Nay, nay, quoth he, *let* be your strike and doubt.

Where there is a certainty and an uncertainty,
let the uncertainty go, and hold to that which is
certain. *Bishop Sanderson.*

On this crowd he cast a furious look,
And wulver'd all their strength before he spoke;
Back on your lives, *let* be, said he, my prey,
And let my vengeance take the destin'd way. *Dry.*

Remember me; speak, Raymond, will you let
him? *Dryden.*

2. We must not *let* go manifest truths, because we
cannot answer all questions about them. *Cotter.*

One who fixes his thoughts intently on one
thing, so as to take but little notice of the succession
of ideas in his mind, *lets* slip out of his account a
good part of that duration. *Locke.*

A solution of mercury in aqua fortis being poured
upon iron, copper, tin, or lead, dissolves the metal,
and *lets* go the mercury. *Newton.*

3. A sign of the optative mood used before
the first, and imperative before the third
person. Before the first person singular

LET

it signifies resolution, fixed purpose, or ardent wish.

Let me die with the Philistines. Judges.

Here *let* *pas* sit,
And hold high converse with the mighty dead. Thomson.

3. Before the first person plural, *let* implies exhortation.

Life; let us go. Mark.

4. Before the third person, singular or plural, *let* implies permission.

Let Euclid rest, and Archimedes pause. Milton.

5. Or precept.

Let the soldiers seize him from one of the affluents. Dryden.

6. Sometimes it implies concession.

O'er golden sands let rich Pacholus flow,

Or trees weep amber on the banks of Po,

While by our oaks the precious loads are born,

And realms commanded which those trees adorn. Pope.

7. Before a thing in the passive voice, *let* implies command.

Let not the objects which ought to be contiguous

be separated, and let those which ought to be separated

be apparently so to us; but let this be done

by a small and pleasing difference. Dryden.

8. *Let* has an infinitive mood after it without the particle *to*, as in the former examples.

Put one submissive word which you let fall,

Will make him in good humour with us all. Dryden.

The seventh year thou shalt *let* it rest and lie still. Exodus.

9. To leave: in this sense it is commonly followed by *alone*.

They did me too much injury,

That ever said I hearken'd to your death.

If it were so, I might have let alone

Th' insulting hand of Douglas over you. Shakspeare.

The public outrages of a destroying tyranny are but childish appetites, *let alone* till they are grown unmanageable. L'Estrange's Fables.

Let me alone to accuse him afterwards. Dryden.

This is of no use, and had been better *let alone*:

he is vain to resolve *all* into present possession. Locke.

Nelson, do not let us *alone* till you have shortened our necks, and reduced them to their ancient standard. Addison.

This notion might be *let alone* and despised, as a piece of harmless unintelligible enthusiasm. Rogers.

10. To more than permit; to give.

There's a letter for you, Sir, if your name be Horatio, as I am *let* to know it. Shakspeare.

11. To put to hire; to grant to a tenant.

Solomon had a vineyard at Beal Hamon; he *let* the vineyard unto keepers. Canticles.

Nothing deadens so much the composition of a picture, as figures which appertain not to the subject: we may call them figures to be *let*. Dryden.

She *let* her second floor to a very genteel man. Tupper.

A law was enacted, prohibiting all bishops, and other ecclesiastical corporations, from *letting* their lands for above the term of twenty years. Swift.

12. To suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence.

In this sense it is commonly joined with a particle.

She *let* them down by a cord through the window.

Launch out into the deep, and *let* down your nets for a draught. Luke.

Let down thy pitcher, that I may drink. Genesis.

The beginning of strife is as when one *let*eth out water. Proverbs.

As terebration doth meliorate fruit, so doth pricking vines or trees after they be of some growth, and thereby *letting* forth gum or tears. Bacon.

And if I know which way to do't,

Your honour safe, I'd *let* you out. Hudibras.

The *letting* out our love to mutable objects doth but enlarge our hearts, and make them the wider mark for fortune to be wounded. Boyle.

LET

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every hacken'd fibre drops its hold.
Like nature *letting* down the springs of life. Dryden.

From this point of the story, the poet is *let* down to his traditional poverty. Pope's Essay on Homer.

You may *let* it down, that is, make it softer by tempering it. Mason's Mechanical Exercises.

13. To permit to take any state or course.

Finding an ease in not understanding, he *let* loose his thoughts wholly to pleasure. Sidney.

Let reason teach impossibility in any thing, and the will of man doth *let* it go. Hooker.

He was *let* loose among the woods as soon as he was able to ride on horseback, or carry a gun. Spectator.

14. To *LET* blood, is elliptical for *to let out blood*. To free it from confinement; to suffer it to stream out of the vein.

Be rul'd by me;

Let's purge this choler without *letting* blood. Shakspeare.

His ancient knot of dangerous adversaries

To-morrow are *let* blood in Pomfret castle. Shakspeare.

Hippocrates *let* great quantities of blood, and opened several veins at a time. Arbuthnot.

15. To *LET* blood, is used with a dative of the person whose blood is *let*.

As terebration doth meliorate fruits, so doth *letting* plants blood, as pricking vines, thereby *letting* forth tears. Bacon.

16. To *LET* in. To admit.

Let in your king, whose labour'd spirits

Crave harbourage within your city walls. Shakspeare.

Rosecomb presented his army before the gates of the city: he hopes that the citizens would raise some tumult, and *let* him in. Knolles.

What boots it at one gate to make defence,

And at another to *let* in the foe, Milton's Agonistes.

Effeminately vanquish'd?

The more tender our spirits are made by religion, the more easy we are to *let* in grief, if the cause be innocent. Taylor.

They but preserve the ashes, then the flame,

True to the sense, but truer to his fame,

Fording his current, where thou find'st it low,

Let in thine own to make it rise and flow. Denham.

To give a period to my life, and to his fears you're welcome; here's a throat, a heart, or any other part, ready to *let* in death, and receive his commands. Denham.

17. If a noun follows, for *let* in, *let* into is required.

It is the key that *lets* them into their very heart, and enables them to command all that is there. South's Sermons.

There are pictures of such as have been distinguished by their birth and miracles, with inscriptions, and *let* you into the name and history of the person represented. Addison.

Most historians have spoken of ill success, and terrible events, as if they had been *let* into the secrets of Providence, and made acquainted with that private conduct by which the world is governed. Addison.

These are not mysteries for ordinary readers to *let* into. Addison.

As we rode through the town, I was *let* into the characters of all the inhabitants; one was a dog, another a whelp, and another a cur. Addison.

18. To *LET* in, or into. To procure admission.

They should speak properly and correctly, whereby they may *let* their thoughts into other men's minds the more easily. Locke.

As soon as they have hewn down any quantity of the rocks, they *let* in their springs and reservoirs among their works. Addison.

19. To *LET* off. To discharge. Originally used of an arrow dismissed from the gripe, and therefore suffered to fly off the string: now applied to guns.

Charging my pistol with powder, I cautioned the emperor not to be afraid, and then *let* it off in the air. Swift.

20. To *LET* out. To lead out; to give to hire or farm.

To *LET*. v. a. [Lettan, Saxon.]

1. To hinder; to obstruct; to oppose.

LET

Their senses are not *letted* from enjoying their objects; we have the impediments of honour, and the torments of conscience. Sidney.

To glorify him in all things, is to do nothing whereby the name of God may be blasphemed; nothing whereby the salvation of Jew or Grecian, or any in the church of Christ, may be *let* or hindered. Hooker.

Leave, ah, leave off, whatever wight thou be,

To *let* a weary wretch from her due rest,

And trouble dying soul's tranquillity! Fairy Q.

Wherefore do ye *let* the people from their work? go you unto your burdens. Exodus.

The mystery of iniquity doth already work; only he who now *let*eth will *let*, until he be taken out of the way. 2 Thessalonians.

I will work, and who will *let* it? Isaiah.

And now no longer *let*ted of his prey,

He leaps up at it with enrag'd desire,

O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide survey,

And nods at every house his threatening fire. Dryden.

2. To *LET*, when it signifies to permit or leave, has *let* in the preterit and participle; but when it signifies to hinder, it has *letted*; as, *multa me impediunt, many things have letted me*.

Introduction to Grammar.

To *LET*. v. n. To forbear; to withhold himself.

After king Ferdinand had taken upon him the person of a fraternal ally to the king, he would not *let* to counsel the king. Bacon.

LET. n. f. [from the verb.] Hindrance; obstacle; obstruction; impediment.

The secret *lets* and difficulties in public proceedings are innumerable and inevitable. Hooker.

Solyman without *let* presented his army before the city of Belgrade. Knolles' History of the Turks.

It had been done ere this, had I been counsel;

We had had no *let*, no *let*. Ben Jonson.

Just judge, two *lets* remove; that free from dread,

I may before thy high tribunal plead. Sandys.

To these internal dispositions to sin, add the external opportunities and occasions concurring with them, and removing all *lets* and rubs out of the way, and making the path of destruction plain before the sinner's face; so that he may run his course freely. South.

LET, the termination of diminutive words, from *lyce*, Saxon, *little*, *small*; as, *riculete*, a small stream; *hamlet*, a little village.

LETHARGICK. adj. [*lethargique*, Fr. from *lethargy*.] Sleepy by disease, beyond the natural power of sleep.

Vengeance is as if minutely proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, till they awake from the *lethargick* sleep, and arise from so dead, so mortiferous a state. Hammond.

Let me but try if I can wake his pity

From his *lethargick* sleep. Denham's Sophy.

A lethargy demands the same care and diet as an apoplexy from a phlegmatic cause, such being the constitution of the *lethargick*. Arbuthnot.

LETHARGICKNESS. n. f. [from *lethargick*.]

Morbid sleepiness; drowsiness is a disease.

A grain of glory mixt with humbleness,

Cures both a fever, and *lethargickness*. Herbert.

LETHARGIED. adj. [from *lethargy*.] Laid asleep; entranced.

His motion weakens, or his discernings

Are *lethargied*. Shakspeare's King Lear.

LETHARGY. n. f. [*λεθargia*; *lethargie*, Fr.] A morbid drowsiness; a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake.

The *lethargy* must have his quiet course;

If not, he foams at mouth, and by and by

Breaks out to savage madness. Shakspeare.

Though his eye is open, as the morning's,

Towards lusts and pleasures; yet so fast a *lethargy*

Has seiz'd his powers towards public cares and dangers,

He sleeps like death. Denham's Sophy.

Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy*; and was no otherwise to be rescued from it but by one that would cry mightily. Atterbury.

A *lethargy* is a lighter sort of *apoplexy*, and demands the same cure and diet. *Arbuthnot.*

LETTER. n. s. [L^{et}ter.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion.

The conquering wine hath swept our sense
In soft and delicate *let*ters. *Shakespeare.*

*Let*ter, the river of oblivion, rolls
His wat'ry labyrinth, which whose drinks
Forgets both joy and grief. *Milton.*

LETTER. n. s. [from *let*.]

1. One who lets or permits.

2. One who hinders.

3. One who gives vent to any thing; as,
a blood-letter.

LETTER. n. s. [letter, Fr. *littera* Lat.]

1. One of the elements of syllables; a character in the alphabet.

A superscription was written over him in *letters*
of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew.
Thou whorison Zed! thou unnecessary letter! *Shakespeare.*

2. A written message; an epistle.

They use to write it on the top of *letters*. *Shakespeare.*
I have a letter for her

Of such contents as you will wonder at. *Shakespeare.*
When a Spaniard would write a letter by him,
the Indian would marvel how it should be possible,
that he, to whom he came, should be able to
know all things. *Abbot.*

The affix will do very well for transmitters, and
the hares will make excellent letter carriers. *L'Estrange.*

The file of *letters* ought to be free, easy, and
natural; as near approaching to familiar conver-
sation as possible: the two best qualities in conver-
sation are, good humour and good breeding; those
letters are therefore certainly the best that shew
the most of these two qualities. *Walsh.*

Mrs. P. B. has writ to me, and is one of the best
letter writers I know; very good sense, civility, and
friendship, without any stiffness or constraint. *Swift.*

3. The verbal expression; the literal mean-
ing.

Touching translations of holy scripture, we may
not disallow of their painful travels herein, who
strictly have tied themselves to the very original
letter. *Hooker.*

In obedience to human laws, we must observe the
letter of the law, without doing violence to the rea-
son of the law, and the intention of the lawgiver. *Tay.*

Those words of his must be understood not ac-
cording to the bare rigour of the *letter*, but ac-
cording to the allowances of expression. *South Sermon.*

What! since the pretor did my fetters loose,
And left me free by my own dispose,
May I not live without controul and awe,
Excepting still the *letter* of the law? *Dryden.*

4. *Letters* without the singular: learning.

The Jews marvelled, saying, How knoweth this
man *letters*, having never learned? *John.*

5. Any thing to be read.

Good laws are at best but a dead *letter*. *Addison.*

6. Type with which books are printed.

The iron ladies that *letter* founders use to the
casting of printing *letters*, are kept constantly in
melting metal. *Mason.*

TO LETTER. v. s. [from *letter*.] To stamp
with letters.

I observed one weight *lettered* on both sides;
and I found on one side, written in the dialect of
men, and underneath it, calamities; on the other
side was written, in the language of the gods, and
underneath, blessings. *Addison.*

LETTERED. adj. [from *letter*.] Literate;
educated to learning.

A martial man, not sweetened by a *lettered* edu-
cation, is apt to have a tincture of fierceness. *Catther.*

LETTUCE. n. s. [L^{et}tuce, Latin.]

The species are, common or garden *lettuce*;
cabbage *lettuce*; Sicilian *lettuce*; white and black
cos; white cos; red capuchin *lettuce*. *Miller.*

Fat colworts, and comarling purslaine.

Cold *lettuce*, and refreshing rosemarine. *Spenser.*

Lettuce is thought to be poisonous, when it is so
old as to have milk. *Bucan's Natural History.*

The medicaments proper to diminish milk, are
lettuce, purslane, audive. *Wijman's Surgery.*

LEVANT. adj. [Levant, Fr.] Eastern.

Thwart of those, as force

Forth rush the *levant*, and the potent winds,
Euros and Zephyr. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

LEVANT. n. s. [Lat.] The east, particularly those
coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

LEVATOR. n. s. [Lat.] A chirurgical
instrument, whereby depressed parts of
the skull are lifted up.

Some surgeons bring out the bone in the bore;
but it will be safer to raise it up with your *levator*,
when it is but lightly retained in some part. *Wifem.*

**LEUCOPHLEGMACY. n. s. [from *leuco-*
phlegmatick.]** Paleness, with viscid juices
and cold sweatings.

Spirits produce debility, flatulency, fevers, *leu-*
cophlegmacy, and dropsies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**LEUCOPHLEGMATICK. adj. [Leuco- and
phlegma.]** Having such a constitution of
body where the blood is of a pale colour,
viscid, and cold, whereby it stuffs and
bloats the habit, or raises white tumours
in the feet, legs, or any other parts; and
such are commonly *athmatick* and
drioptical. *Quincy.*

Athmatick persons have voracious appetites,
and for want of a right sanguification are *leuco-*
phlegmatick. *Arbuthnot.*

LEVEE. n. s. [French.]

1. The time of rising.

2. The concourse of those who crowd round
a man of power in a morning.

Wouldst thou be first minister of state;
To have thy *leves* crowded with resort,
Of a depending, gaping, servile court? *Dryden.*

None of her Sylvan subjects made their court,
Leves and couches pass'd without resort. *Dryden.*

LEVEL. adj. [L^{ev}el, Saxon.]

1. Even; not having one part higher than
another.

The doors
Discover ample spaces o'er the smooth
And *level* pavement. *Milton.*

The garden, seated in the *level* floor,
She left behind. *Dryden's Boniface.*

2. Even with any thing else; in the same
line or plane with any thing.

Our navy is address'd, our pow'r collected,
And ev'ry thing lies *level* to our wish. *Shakespeare.*

Now shaves with *level* wing the deep. *Milton.*

There is a knowledge which is very proper to
man, and lies *level* to human understanding, the
knowledge of our Creator, and of the duty we owe
to him. *Tillotson.*

3. Having no gradations of superiority.

Be *level* in preferences, and you will soon be
as *level* in your learning. *Bentley.*

TO LEVEL. v. s. [from the adjective.]

1. To make even; to free from inequali-
ties: as, he *levels* the walks.

2. To reduce to the same height with some-
thing else.

Left bright the moon,
But opposite in *level'd* wet was set. *Milton.*

He will thy foes with silent shame confound;
And their proud structures *level* with the ground. *Sandys.*

3. To lay flat.

We know by experience, that all downright rains
do evermore discover the violence of outrageous
winds, and beat down and *level* the swelling and
mountainous billows of the sea. *Raleigh.*

With unresisted might the monarch reigns.
He *levels* mountains, and he raises plains;

And not regarding difference of degrees,
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryden.*

4. To bring to equality of condition.

Reason can never assent to the admission of those
brutish appetites which would over-run the soul,
and *level* its superior with its inferior faculties. *Deacy of Plato.*

5. To point in taking aim; to aim.

Each at the head

Level'd his deadly aim. *Milton.*

One to the gunners on St. Jago's tow'r,
Bids 'em for *hange level* their cannon lower. *Dry.*

Iron globes which on the victor host

Level'd with such impetuous fury smote. *Milton.*

The construction I believe is not, globes

level'd on the host, but globes *level'd*

smote on the host.

6. To direct to an end.

The whole body of puritans was drawn to be

abettors of all villainy by a few men, whose designs

from the first were *levelled* to destroy both religion

and government. *Swift.*

7. To suit; to proportion.

Behold the law

And rule of beings in your Maker's mind:

And thence, like limbeck, rich ideas draw.

To fit the *level'd* use of humankind. *Dryden.*

TO LEVEL. v. n.

1. To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow

to the same line with the mark.

The glory of God, and the good of his church,

was the thing which the apostles aimed at, and

therefore ought to be the mark whereto we all

level. *Hooker.*

2. To conjecture; to attempt to guess.

I pray thou overtake them; and, as thou namest

them I will describe them; and, according to my

description, *level* at my affection. *Shakespeare.*

3. To be in the same direction with a mark.

He to his engine flew.

Plac'd near at hand in open view,

And rais'd it till it *level'd* right,

Against the glow-worm tail of kite. *Hudibras.*

4. To make attempts; to aim.

Ambitious York did *level* at thy crown. *Shakespeare.*

5. To efface distinction or superiority: as,

infamy is always trying to *level*.

LEVEL. n. s. [from the adjective.]

1. A plane; a surface without protube-

rances or inequalities.

After draining of the level in Northamptonshire,

innumerable mice did upon a sudden arise. *Rale.*

Those bred in a mountainous country oversee

those that dwell on low *levels*. *Sandys.*

2. Rate; standard; customary height.

Love of her made us raise up our thoughts

above the ordinary *level* of the world, so as great

clerks do not disdain our conference. *Stow.*

The praises of military men inspired me with

thoughts above my ordinary *level*. *Dryden.*

3. Suitable or proportionate height.

It might perhaps advance their minds so far

Above the *level* of subjection, as

T'assume to them the glory of that war. *Dante.*

4. A state of equality.

The time is not far off when we shall be upon the

level; I am resolv'd to anticipate the time, and be

upon the *level* with them now: for he is so that

neither seeks nor wants them. *Atterbury to Pope.*

Providence, for the most part, sets us upon a

level, and observes proportion in its dispensations

towards us. *Spectator.*

I suppose, by the file of old friends, and the

like, it must be somebody there of his own *level*;

among whom his patty have, indeed, more friends

than I could wish. *Swift.*

5. An instrument whereby motions adjust

their work.

The *level* is from two to ten feet long, that it may

reach over a considerable length of the work; if

the plumb-line hang just upon the perpendicular,

when the *level* is set flat down upon the work, the

work is level; but if it hangs on either side the

perpendicular, the floor or work must be raised on

that side, till the plumb-line hang exactly on the

perpendicular. *Mason.*

6. Rule; plan; scheme: borrowed from

the mechanic *level*.

Be the fair *level* of thy actions laid.

As *level* rance will, and prudence may persuade,

And try if life be worth the liver's care. *Prior.*

7. The line of direction in which any mil-

lary weapon is aimed.

LEV *l'lev*
Of a full chang'd confederacy, and gave thanks
To you that chok'd it. *Shakespeare.*

As if that name,
Shot from the deadly level of a gun,
Did murther her. *Shakespeare.*

Three happy is that humble pair,
Beneath the level of all care,
Over whose heads those arrows fly,
O! fast distrust and jealousy. *Waller.*

8. The line in which the fight passes.
Fird at first sight with what the mule impacts,
In fearless youth we tempt the heights of arts;
While from the boundless level of our mind
Sweat view we take, our feeble lengths behind. *Pope.*

LEVELLER, *n. f.* [from *level*.]

1. One who makes any thing even.

2. One who detroys superiority; one who
endeavours to bring all to the same state
of equality.

You are an everlasting leveler; you won't allow
encouragement to extraordinary merit. *Celtier*

LEVELNESS, *n. f.* [from *level*.]

1. Evenness; equality of surface.

2. Equality with something else.

The river Elber is expressed lying along, for so
you must remember to draw rivers, to express
their levelness with the earth. *Peacham.*

LEVEN, *n. f.* [*levain*, French. Commonly
though less properly, written *leaven*; see
LEAVEN.]

1. Ferment; that which being mixed with
bread makes it rise and ferment.

2. Any thing capable of changing the nature
of a greater mass.

The matter fermenteth upon the old *leaven*, and
becometh more acid. *Wijman's Surgeon.*

The pestilential *leavens* conveyed in goods. *Arab.*

LEVER, *n. f.* [*levier*, French.]

The second mechanical power, is a balance supported
by a hyponomochion; only the centre is not in the
middle, as in the common balance, but near one
end; for which reason it is used to elevate or raise a
great weight; whence comes the name *levers*. *Harris*
Have you any *levers* to lift me up again, being
down? *Shakespeare.*

Some draw with cords, and some the monster
drive.

With rolls and *levers*. *Denham.*

In a *lever*, the motion can be continued only for
so short a space, as may be unfeeling to that little
distance between the fulcrum and the weight;
which is always so much lesser, as the proportion
between the weight and the power is greater,
and the motion itself more easy. *W. Mat. Magick.*
Some hoisting *levers*, some the wheels prepare. *Dryden.*

LEVERET, *n. f.* [*lièvre*, Fr.] A young
hare.

Their travels o'er that silver field does show,
Like track of *leverets* in morning snow. *Waller.*

LEVER, *n. f.* [from *lever*, Fr.] A blast on
the trumpet; probably that by which the
soldiers are called in the morning.

He that led the cavalcade
Wore a fowgelder's flagellet,
On which he blew as strong a *levert*;
As well-lee'd lawyer on his breviate. *Hudibras.*

LEVEROOK, *n. f.* [*lypene*, Sax.] This
word is retained in Scotland and denotes
the lark.

The finall birds have their particular seasons;
as, the *leverook*. *Walter's Angler.*

If the lark is 'twill smore aw the *leverook*.
Scotch. Prov.

LEVYABLE, *adj.* [from *levy*.] That may
be levied.

The sums which any agreed to pay, and were
not brought in, were to be *levyable* by course of
law. *Bacon's Henry viii.*

LEVITHAN, *n. f.* [*לִיָּוִיָּתָן*] A water
animal mentioned in the book of Job.

By some imagined the crocodile; but in
poetry generally taken for the whale.

We may, as bottleless, spend our vain command
Upon the enraged soldiers in their spoil,
As find our precepts to the *levithan*,
To come ashore. *Shakespeare's Henry v.*

Canst thou draw out *levithan* with an hook? *Job.*

Move to embody the deep, *levithan*,
And his unwieldy train, in dreadful sport
Compet the bottom'd brine. *Thomson's Winter.*

To **LEVIGATE**, *v. a.* [*levigo*, Latin.]

1. To rub or grind to an impalpable powder.

2. To mix till the liquor becomes smooth
and uniform.

The chyle is white, as consisting of salt, oil, and
water, much *levigat* to smooth. *Arbuthnot.*

LEVIGATION, *n. f.* [from *levigate*.]

Levigation is the reducing of hard bodies, as coral,
tutty, and precious stones, into a subtle powder, by
grinding upon marble with a muller; but unless the
instruments are extremely hard, they will so wear
as to double the weight of the medicine. *Quincy.*

LEVITE, *n. f.* [*levita*; Lat. from *Levi*.]

1. One of the tribe of Levi; one born to
the office of priesthood among the Jews.

In the Christian church, the office of deacon
succeeded in the place of the *levites* among the
Jews; who were as ministers and servants to the
priests. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. A priest; used in contempt.

LEVITICAL, *adj.* [from *levite*.] Belong-
ing to the Levites; making part of the
religion of the Jews.

By the *levitical* law, both the man and the
woman were stoned to death; so heinous a crime
was adultery. *Ayliffe.*

LEVITY, *n. f.* [*levitas*, Latin.]

1. Lightness; not heaviness; the quality
by which any body has less weight than
another.

He gave the form of *levity* to that which ac-
cented; to that which descended, the form of
gravity. *Raleigh.*

This bubble, by reason of its comparative *levity*
to the solidity that encloses it, would ascend to
the top. *Bentley.*

2. Inconstancy; changeableness.

They every day broached some new thing;
which restless *levity* they did interpret to be their
growing in spiritual perfection. *Hooker.*

Where wigs with wigs, with sword-knots sword-
knots strive,

Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive,
This erring mortals *levity* may call. *Pope.*

3. Unsteadiness; luxury of mind.

I unbosom'd all my secrets to thee.
Not out of *levity*, but over-power'd
By thy request. *Milton's Agonistes.*

4. Idle pleasure; vanity.

He never employed his omnipotence out of
levity or ostentation, but as the necessities of men
required. *Calamy.*

5. Trifling gayety; want of seriousness.

Our graver business frowns at this *levity*. *Shaks.*

Hopton abhorred the licence, and the *levities*,
with which he saw too many corrupted. *Clarendon.*

That spirit of religion and seriousness vanished,
and a spirit of *levity* and libertinism, infidelity and
profaneity, started up in the room of it. *Atterbury.*

To **LEVY**, *v. a.* [*lever*, French.]

1. To raise; to bring together: applied

to men.

He resolved to finish the conquest of Ireland,
and to that end *levied* a mighty army. *Davies.*

2. To raise: applied to money.

Levy a tribute unto the Lord of the men of war.

Instead of a ship, he should *levy* upon his country
such a sum of money. *Clarendon.*

3. To raise: applied to war. This sense,

though *Milton's*, is improper.

They live in hatred, enmity, and strife,
Among themselves, and *levy* cruel wars. *Milton.*

LEVY, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of raising money or men.

They have already contributed all their super-
fluous funds, and every new *levy* they make must be
at the expence of their farms and commerce. *Addis.*

2. War raised.

Treason has done his worst: nor steel, nor poison,
Malice domestick, foreign *levy*, nothing
Can touch him further! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

LEWD, *adj.* [*lapede*, Saxon.]

1. Lay; not clerical: from *lead*, *people*.
It is sometimes gross; ignorant. *Oblo-*
lete.

For *lewd* men this book I writ. *Sp. Crofthead.*

So these great clerks their little wisdom shew
To mock the *lewd*, as learn'd in this as they. *Davies.*

2. Wicked; bad; dissolute.

If some be admitted into the ministry, either
void of learning, or *lewd* in life, are all the rest to
be condemned? *Whitgift.*

Before they did oppress the people only by co-
lour of a *lewd* custom, they did afterwards use the
same oppressions by warrant. *Davies.*

3. Lustful; libidinous.

He is not lolling on a *lewd* love-bed;

But on his knees at meditation. *Shakespeare.*

Then *lewd* Anchemolus he laid in dust,
Who stain'd his Rep-dame's bed with impious lust.
Dryden.

LEWDLY, *adv.* [from *lewd*.]

1. Wickedly; naughtily.

A sort of naughty persons, *lewdly* bent,
Have practis'd dangerously against your state. *Sha.*

2. Libiduously; lustfully.

He *lewdly* tarried Elred, *lewdly* lov'd
Whose wanton pleasure shew too much did please.

That quite his heart from Guendelme remov'd.
Spenser.

So *lewdly* dull his idle works appear,

The watchful dexters deserve no comments here. *Dry.*

LEWDNESS, *n. f.* [from *lewd*.] Lustful
licentiousness.

Suffer no *lewdness*, nor indecent speech,

The apartment of the tender youth to reach. *Dry.*

Danquous's letter to Nicholas is an authentic
record of the *lewdness* committed under the
reign of Elizabeth. *Atterbury.*

LEWDSTER, *n. f.* [from *lewd*.] A lecher;
one given to criminal pleasures.

Against such *lewdsters*, and their lechery,

Thou that betray them do no treachery. *Shaks.*

LEHIS D'OR, *n. f.* [French.] A golden
French coin, in value twelve livres, now
settled at seventeen shillings. *Dict.*

LEXICOGRAPHER, *n. f.* [*λεξικός* and *γράφω*;
lexicographe, Fr.] A writer of dictio-
naries; a harmless drudge, that buies
himself in tracing the original, and de-
tailing the signification of words.

Commentators and *lexicographers* acquainted
with the Syriac language, have given these hints
in their writings on scripture. *Watts.*

LEXICOGRAPHY, *n. f.* [*λεξικός* and *γράφω*.]
The art or practice of writing dictio-
naries.

LEXICON, *n. f.* [*λεξικόν*.] A dictionary;
a book teaching the signification of
words.

Though a linguist should pride himself to have all
the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet if he
had not studied the solid things in them as well as
the words and *lexicons*, yet he were nothing so
much to be esteemed a learned man as any woman
competently wife in his mother dialect only. *Milton.*

LEV, *n. f.* *lee*, *lay*, are all from the Saxon
leag, a field or pasture, by the usual
melting of the letter *g* or *g*.

Gibson's Camden.

LIABLE, *n. f.* [*liable*, from *lier*, old Fr.]
Obnoxious; not exempt; subject;
with to.

But what is strength without a double share
Of wisdom? vast, unwieldy, burthensome,
Proudly secure, yet *liable* to fall.

By weakly subtleties.

The English booby of Spenser and Milton, who neither of them wanted genius or learning; and yet both of them are liable to many censures. Dry.
This, or any other scheme, coming from a private hand, might be liable to many defects. Swift.

LIAR. n. f. [from *lie*.] This word would analogically be *liar* but this orthography has prevailed, and the convenience of distinction from *liar*, he who lies down, is sufficient to confirm it. One who tells falsehood; one who wants veracity. She's like a liar, gone to burning hell!

Twain I that kill'd her. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

He approves the common liar, same.

Who speaks him thus at Rome. *Shakespeare.*

I do not reject his observation as untrue, much less condemn the person himself as a liar, whenever it seems to be contradicted. Boyle.

Thy better soul abhors a liar's part,

Wife is thy voice, and noble is thy heart. Pope.

LIARD. adj.

1. Mingled roan. Markham.

2. *Liard* in Scotland denotes gray-haired: as, he's a *liard* old man.

LIBATION. n. f. [*libatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity.

In digging new earth pour in some wine, that the vapour of the earth and wine may comfort the spirits, provided it be not taken for a heathen sacrifice, or libation to the earth. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

2. The wine so poured.

They had no other crime to object against the Christians, but that they did not offer up libations, and the smoke of sacrifices, to dead men. Atterbury.

The goblet then he took, with nectar crown'd,

Sprinkling the first libations on the ground. Dryden.

LIBBARD. n. f. [*liebard*, German; *Teopardus*, Lat.] A leopard.

Make the libbard stern,

Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did yearn. Spenser.

The libbard and the tiger, as the mole

Rising, the crumbled earth above them threw. Milton.

The torrid parts of Africk are by Pido resermbled to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots, represent the disperseness of habitations, or towns of Africk. Brevintwood.

LIBELL. n. f. [*libellus*, Lat. *libelle*, Fr.]

1. A satire; defamatory writing; a lampoon.

Are we reproached for the name of Christ? that ignominy serves but to advance our future glory, every such libel here becomes panegyric there. Decay of Poem.

Good heav'n! that fets and knives should be
To with their vile resemblance may remain!

And stand recorded, at their own request,

To future days, a libel or a jest. Dryden.

2. [In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing against a person exhibited in court.

To **LIBEL. v. n.** [from the noun.] To spread defamation, written or printed: it is now commonly used as an active verb, without the preposition against.

Sweet seraws to fly about the streets of Rome. What's this but libelling against the senate? Shak.

He, like a privilege of spy, whom nothing can

Differed, libels now against each great man. Donne.

To **LIBEL. v. a.** To satirize; to lampoon.

Is the peerage of England dishonoured when a peer suffers for his treason? it is to be libelled, or may way defamed, he has his scandalum magnatum to punish the offender. Dryden.

But what so pure which envious tongues will spare

Some wicked wits have libell'd all the fair. Pope.

LIBELLER. n. f. [from *libel*.] A defamer

by writing; a lampooner.

Our common libellers are as free from the imputation of wit, as of morality. Dryden's Juvenal.

The squibs are those who, in the common phrase, are called libellers and lampooners. Tattler.

The common libellers, in their invectives, tax the church with an insatiable desire of power and wealth; equally common to all bodies of men. Swift.

LIBELLOUS. adj. [from *libel*.] Defamatory.

It was the most malicious furnise that had ever been brewed, howsoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet. Wotton.

LIBERAL. adj. [*liberalis*, Lat. *liberal*, Fr.]

1. Not mean; not low in birth; not low in mind.

2. Becoming a gentleman.

3. Munificent; generous; bountiful; not parsimonious.

Her name was Mercy, well-known over all,

To be both gracious and eke liberal. Spenser.

Sparing would show a worse sin than ill doctrine.

Men of his way should be most liberal.

They're set here for examples. Shakespeare.

Needs must the power

That made us, and for us this ample world,

Be infinitely good, and of his good

As liberal and free, as infinite. Milton.

The liberal are secure alone,

For what we frankly give, for ever is our own. Granville.

4. It has of before the thing, and to before the person.

There is no art better than to be liberal of praise and commendation to others, in that wherein a man's self hath any perfection. Bacon's Essay.

Several clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, are, in their sermons, very liberal of all those which they find in ecclesiastical writers, as if it were our duty to understand them. Swift.

LIBERALITY. n. f. [*liberalitas*, Lat. *liberalité*, Fr.] Munificence; bounty; generosity; generous profusion.

Why should he despair, that knows no court

With words, but looks, and liberty? Shakespeare.

Such moderation with thy bounty join,

That thou mayst find nothing give that is not thine;

That liberality be not call away,

Which makes us borrow what we cannot pay. Den.

LIBERALLY. adv. [from *liberal*.]

1. Bounteously; bountifully; largely.

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not. James.

2. Not meanly; magnanimously.

LIBERTINE. n. f. [*libertin*, French.]

1. One unconfin'd; one at liberty.

When he speaks,

The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;

And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,

To find his sweet and bonied sentences. Shakespeare.

2. One who lives without restraint or law.

Man, the lawless libertine, may revel

Free and unquell'd. Rowe's Jane Shore.

Want of power is the only bond that a libertine puts to his views upon any of the sex. Clarissa.

3. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion.

They say this town is full of cozenage,

Disguised cheats, prating mountebanks,

And many such like libertines of sin. Shakespeare.

That word may be applied to some few libertines in the audience. Collier's View of the Stage.

4. [In law; *libertinus*, Lat.] A freedman;

or rather, the son of a freedman.

Some persons are forbidden to be accusers on the score of their sex, as women; others on the score of their age, as pupils and infants; others on the score of their condition, as libertines against their patrons. Ayliffe's Perseus.

LIBERTINE. adj. [*libertin*, Fr.] Licentious;

irreligious.

There are many that marry not, but chuse rather a libertine and impure single life, than to be yoked in marriage. Bacon.

Might not the queen make diligent inquiry, if any person about her should happen to be of libertine principles or morals? Swift.

LIBERTINISM. n. f. [from *libertine*.] Irreligion; licentiousness of opinions and practice.

That spirit of religion and seriousness vanished all at once, and a spirit of liberty and libertinism, of infidelity, and profaneness, started up in the room of it. Atterbury's Sermons.

LIBERTY. n. f. [*liberté*, Fr. *libertas*, Lat.]

1. Freedom, as opposed to slavery.

My master knows of your being here, and hath threatened to put me into everlasting liberty, if I tell you of it; for he sweats he'll turn me away. Shakespeare.

O liberty! thou goddess, heavenly bright,

Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight,

Eternal pleasures in thy presence reign. Addison.

2. Exemption from tyranny or inordinate government.

Justly thou abhorrest

The son, who, on the quiet state of man

Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue

Rational liberty; yet know what, since

thy original lapse, true liberty

Is lost, which always with right reason dwells,

Milton.

3. Freedom, as opposed to necessity.

Liberty is the power in any agent to do, or forbear, any particular action, according to the determination, or thought of the mind, whereby either of them is preferred to the other. Locke.

As it is in the motions of the body, so it is in the thoughts of our minds: where any one is such, that we have power to take it up, or lay it by, according to the preference of the mind, there we are at liberty. Locke.

4. Privilege; exemption; immunity.

His majesty gave not an intire country to any, much less did he grant jura regalia, or any extraordinary liberties. Davies.

5. Relaxation of restraint: as, he fees himself at liberty to choose his condition.

Licence they mean when they cry liberty. Mils.

6. Leave; permission.

I shall take the liberty to consider a third ground, which, with some men, has the same authority. Locke.

LIBIDINOUS. n. f. [*libidinosus*, Lat.]

Lewd; lustful.

None revolt from the faith, because they must not look upon a woman to lust after her, but because they are much more restrained from the perpetration of the lust. If wanton glances and libidinous thoughts had been permitted by the gospel, they would have apostatized nevertheless. Bentley.

LIBIDINOUSLY. adv. [from *libidinous*.]

Lewdly; lustfully.

LIBRAL. adj. [*libralis*, Lat.] Of a pound weight.

LIBRARIAN. n. f. [*librarius*, Lat.]

1. One who has the care of a library.

2. One who transcribes or copies books.

Christ had three swallows, and three retpads, the waves: they must be understood of regular tides. There are indeed but two tides in a day, but these are the error of the librarians. Binnome.

LIBRARY. n. f. [*librum*, Fr.] A large

collection of books, publick or private.

Then as they open his library to view,

And antique registers for to asite,

There charged to the prince's hand to risks

An ancient book, high Pindar's monuments; Fairing Queen.

I have given you the library of a printer, and a catalogue of such books as he ought to rent. Den.

To **LIBRATE. v. a.** [*libro*, Lat.] To

poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise.

LIBRATION. n. f. [*libratio*, Lat. *libration*, French.]

1. The state of being balanced.

This is what may be said of the balance, and the libration of the body. Dryden's Darius's story.

Their planets still
In loose librations stretch'd, to track the void.
Trembling refuse. *Thomson's Spring.*

a. [In astronomy.]

Libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time. Astronomers likewise ascribe to the moon a *libratory* motion, or motion of trepidation, which they pretend is from east to west, and from north to south, because that at full moon they sometimes discover parts of her disk which are not discovered at other times. These kinds are called, the one a *libration* in longitude, and the other a *libration* in latitude. Besides this, there is a third kind, which they call an apparent *libration*, and which consists in this, that when the moon is at her greatest elongation from the south, her axis being then almost perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, the sun must enlighten towards the north pole of the moon some parts which he did not before, and that, on the contrary, some parts of those which he enlightened towards the opposite pole are obscured; and this produces the same effect which the *libration* in latitude does. *Diet. Trev.*

Those planets which move upon their axis, do not all make intire revolutions; for the moon maketh only a kind of *libration*, or a reciprocated motion on her own axis. *Grew.*

LIBRATORY. adj. [from *libro*, Lat.] Balancing; playing like a balance.

LICK, the plural of *louse*.

Red bladders rising on their paps appear,
And flaming carbuncles, and noisome sweat,
And clammy dews, that loathsome lice beget;
Till the slow creeping evil eats his way. *Dryden.*

LICIBANE. n. f. [*lice* and *bane*.] A plant.

LICENTSE. n. f. [*licentia*, Lat. *licence*, Fr.]

1. Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and necessary restraint.

Some of the wiser feeling that a popular licence is indeed the many-headed tyranny, prevailed with the rest to make Misidorus their chief. *Sidney.*

Taunt my suits
With such full licence, as both truth and malice
Have power to utter. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

They bat for freedom in their senseless moods,
And still revolt when truth would set them free;
Licence they mean, when they cry liberty. *Milton.*

The privilege that ancient poets claim,
Now turn'd to license by too just a name. *Rafcom.*

Though this be a state of liberty, yet it is not a
state of licence; though man, in that state, have
an uncontrollable liberty to dispose of his person
or possessions, yet he has not liberty to destroy
himself. *Locke.*

2. A grant of permission.

They sent some to bring them a licence from the
senate. *Judith.*

Those few abstract names that the schools forged,
and put into the mouths of their scholars; could
never yet get admittance into common use, or obtain
the licence of publick approbation. *Locke.*

We procured a licence of the duke of Parma to
enter the theatre and gallery. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Liberty; permission.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver
any man to die, before that he which is accused
have the accusers face to face, and have licence
to answer for himself. *Acts.*

To LICENSER. v. a. [*licencier*, Fr.]

1. To permit by a legal grant.

Wit's Titans brav'd the fates,
And the press ground'd with licens'd blasphemies. *Pope.*

2. To dismiss; to send away. Not in use.

He would play well, and willingly, at some
games of greatest attention, which he wou'd, that when
he list he could think his thoughts. *Wotton.*

LICENSER. n. f. [from *license*.] A grantor
of permission; commonly a tool of power.

LICENTIOUS. n. f. [*licentiatius*, low Lat.]

1. A man who uses licence. Not in use.

The licentious somewhat licentious, tell they
should prejudice possibill liberty, will pardon
themselves for doubting or rejecting a better, if the
same fall empty. *Camden.*

2. A degree in Spanish universities.

A man might, after that time, sue for the degree
of *licentiate* or *magister* in this faculty. *Arbuth.*

To LICENTIATE. v. a. [*licentier*, Fr.] To
permit; to encourage by licence.

We may not hazard either the stiling of gene-
rous inclinations, or the licentiating of any thing
that is coarse. *L'Estrange.*

LICENTIOUS. adj. [*licenciosus*, French;
licentiosus, Latin.]

1. Unrestrained by law or morality.

Later ages pride, like corn-fed seed,
Abus'd her plenty, and sat swain increase,
To all licentious lust, and 'gan exceed
The measure of her means, and natural first need. *Fairy Queen.*

How would it touch thee to the quick,
Should'st thou but hear I were licentious?
And that this body, consecrate to thee,
With ruffian lust should be contaminate? *Shaksp.*

2. Presumptuous; unconfined.

The Tyber, whose licentious waves,
So often overflow'd the neighbouring fields,
Now runs a smooth and inoffensive course. *Rafcom.*

LICENTIOUSLY. adv. [from *licentious*.]

With too much liberty; without just
restraint.

The licentiates, somewhat licentious, will pardon
themselves. *Camden's Remains.*

LICENTIOUSNESS. n. f. [from *licentious*.]

Boundless liberty; contempt of just
restraint.

One error is so fruitful, as it begetteth a thousand
children, if the licentiousness thereof be not
timely restrained. *Raleigh.*

This custom has been always looked upon, by
the wisest men, as an effect of licentiousness, and
not of liberty. *Swift.*

During the greatest licentiousness of the press,
the character of the queen was insulted. *Swift.*

LICH. n. f. [*lice*, Saxon.] A dead carcass;

whence *lichwake*, the time or act
of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the
gate through which the dead are carried
to the grave; *Lichfield*, the field of
the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so
named from martyred christians. *Salve*
magna parens. *Lichwake* is still retained
in Scotland in the same sense.

LICHOWL. n. f. [*lich* and *owl*.] A sort of
owl, by the vulgar supposed to foretel
death.

To LICK. v. a. [*liccan*, Saxon; *lecken*,
Dutch.]

1. To pass over with the tongue.

Aesculapius went about with a dog and a she-goat,
both which he used much in his cures; the first for
licking all ulcerated wounds, and the goat's milk
for the diseases of the stomach and lungs. *Temple.*

A bear's a savage beast;
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into shape and frame. *Indidras.*

He with his tepid rays the rose renews,
And licks the drooping leaves, and dries the dews. *Dryden.*

I have seen an antiquary lick an old coin, among
other trash, to distinguish the age of it by its taste. *Addison.*

2. To lap; to take in by the tongue.

At once pluck out
The multitudinous tongue; let them not lick
The sweet which is their poison. *Shakspere.*

3. To lick up. To devour.

Now shall this company lick up all that are round
about us, as the ox licketh up the grass. *Numbers.*

When luxury has lick'd up all thy self,
Care'd by thy neighbours, thy trustees, thyself:
Think how posterity will treat thy name. *Pope.*

LICK. n. f. [from the verb.] A blow;
rough usage; a low word.

He turned upon me as round as a chafed bear,
and gave me a lick across the face. *Dryden.*

LICKERISH. } adj. [*licencius*, a guttural,
LICKEROUS. } Saxon. This seems to
be the proper way of spelling the word,
which has no affinity with *liquor*, but
with *like*.]

1. Nice in the choice of food.

Voluptuous men sacrifice all substantial satis-
factions to a *lickerish* palate. *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; greedy to swallow; eager, not
with hunger but gulf.

It is never tongue-tied, where fit commenda-
tion, whereof womankind is so *lickerish*, is offered
unto it. *Sidney.*

Stephen, fond boy, delighted, did not know
That it was love that shin'd in shining maid;
But lick'd rous, poison'd, fain to her would go. *Sid.*

Certain rare manuscripts, sought in the most re-
mote parts by Ercenius, the most excellent linguist,
had been left to his widow, and were upon sale to
the jesuits; *liquorish* chapmen of all such ware. *Wot.*

In vain he proffer'd all his goods to save
His body, destin'd to that living grave;
The *liquorish* hag rejects the pelf with scorn,
And nought that the man would f'ever turn. *Dry.*

In some provinces they were so *liquorish* after
man's flesh, that they would suck the blood as it
ran from the dying man. *Locke.*

3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite.

This sense I doubt.

Would'st thou seek again to trap me here
With *lickerish* baits, fit to ensnare a brute? *Milton.*

LICKERISHNESS. n. f. [from *lickerish*.]

Niceness of palate.

LICORICE. n. f. [*γλυκίσσα*; *liquoricia*,
Italian.] A root of sweet taste.

Liquorice root is long and slender, externally of
a dusky reddish brown, but within of a fine yellow,
full of juice, and of a taste sweeter than sugar;
it grows wild in many parts of France, Italy,
Spain, and Germany. The unspiced juice of this
root is brought to us from Spain and Holland;
from the trike of which places it obtained the name
of Spanish juice. *Lill's Mat. Med.*

LICTOR. n. f. [Latin.] A beadle that
attended the consuls to apprehend or
punish criminals.

Saucy factors
Will catch at us like strumpets. *Shakspere.*

Pro-consuls to their provinces
Hasting, or on return, in robes of state,
Lictors and rods the ensigns of their power. *Milton.*

Democritus could feed his spleen, and shake
His sides and shoulders till he felt 'em ake;
Though in his country town no lictors were,
Nor rods, nor ax, nor tribune. *Dryden.*

LID. n. f. [*hlid*, Saxon; *lied*, German.]

1. A cover; any thing that shuts down
over a vessel; any stopple that covers
the mouth, but not enters it.

Hops, instead of flying off wi' the rest, stuck
down close to the lid of the cup, that it was shut
down upon her. *Addison.*

2. The membrane that, when we sleep or
wink, is drawn over the eye.

Do not for ever with thy veiled lids,
Seek for thy noble father in the dust. *Shaksp.*

Our eyes have lids, our ears still open we keep. *Devis.*

That eye dropp'd sense distinct and clear,
As any muse's tongue could speak;
When from its lid a pearly tear
Ran trickling down her beauties cheek. *Prior.*

The rod of Hermes
To sleep could mortal eye-lids fix,
And drive departed souls to Styx:
That rod was just a type of Sid's
Which o'er a British senate's lid
Could scatter opium full as well,
And drive as many souls to hell. *Swift.*

LIE. n. f. [*lie*, French.] Any thing im-
pregnated with some other body; as,
soap or salt.

Chamber-lie breeds fleas like a leech. *Shaksp.*

All liquid things concocted by heat become
yellow, as *lie*, *urine*, &c. *Peascham on Drawing.*

Lie. *v. n.* [Liege, Saxon.]

1. A criminal falsehood.

Then he that *lieth* against me, with my sword I'll prove the lie thou *liest*. *Shakespeare.*

It is properly an *adversary* representation of something contrary to, or at least *less*, the inward truth of the mind; in *other* words, one thing is signified or expressed, and the same thing not meant or intended, that is properly a *lie*. *Shaksp.*

Truth is the object of our understanding, as good is of our will; and the understanding can no more be delighted with a *lie*, than the will can choose an *apparent* evil. *Dryden.*

When I hear my neighbour speak that which is not true, and I say to him, This is not true, or this is false, I only convey to him the naked idea of his error; this is the primary idea: but if I say it is a *lie*, the word *lie* carries also a secondary idea; for it implies both the falsehood of the speech, and my reproach and censure of the speaker. *Watts.*

2. A charge of falsehood: to give the lie, is a formulaary phrase.

That lie shall *lie* to heavy on my sword, That it shall rouse vengeance and revenge; Till thou the lie givest, and that lie rest In earth as quiet as thy father's skull. *Shaksp.*

It is a contradiction to suppose, that whole nations of men should unanimously give the lie to what, by the most invincible evidence, every one of them knew to be true. *Locke.*

Men will give their own experience the lie, rather than admit of any thing disagreeing with their tenets. *Locke.*

3. A fiction. This sense is ludicrous. The cock and fox, the fool and knave imply; The truth is moral, though the tale a lie. *Dryden.*

To *lie*. *v. n.* [leagan, Saxon; liegen, Dutch.]

4. To utter criminal falsehood.

I know not where he lodges; and for me to devise a lodging, and say, He lies here, or he lies there, were to *lie* in mine own throat. *Shakespeare.*

If a soul *lie* unto his neighbour in that which was delivered him to keep, he shall restore that which was delivered. *Leviticus.*

Should I *lie* against my right? *Job.*

5. To exhibit false representation.

Inform us, will the exp'riat treat? Or do the prints and papers *lie*? *Swift.*

To *lie*. *v. n.* pret. I lay; I have lain or lien. [liegan, Saxon; liggen, Dutch.]

6. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else.

7. To rest; to press upon.

Death *lies* on her like an untimely snow'r Upon the sweetest flow'r of all the field. *Shaksp.*

Lie heavy on him, earth, for he

Laid many a heavy load on thee. *Epitaph on Van.*

8. To be reposed in the grave.

All the kings of the nations *lie* in glory, every one in his own house. *Isaiah.*

I will *lie* with my fathers, and thou shalt carry me out of Egypt, and bury me in their burying-place. *Genesis.*

9. To be in a state of decumbiture.

How many good young princes would do to; their fathers *lying* so sick as yours at this time is? *Shakespeare.*

My little daughter *lieth* at the point of death; I pray thee come and lay thy hands on her, that she may be healed. *Mark.*

10. To pass the time of sleep.

The watchful traveller,

That by the moon's mistaken light did rise,

Lay down again, and clou'd his weary eyes. *Dryd.*

Forlorn he moun'd, and persecuted slie;

Climb'd the steep mountain, in the cavern *lie*. *Prior.*

11. To be laid up or reposed.

I have seen, where copperas is made, great variety of them, divers of which I have yet *lying* by me. *Boyle.*

12. To remain fixed.

The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us, the recovering of *Jiménez*, for that has ever *lied* at their hands. *Temple.*

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8. To reside.

If they do not well; shall thou not be accepted? and if thou doest not well, *thou liest* at the door. *Gen.*

9. To be placed or situate, with respect to something else.

Deserts, where there *lay* no way. *Wydor.*

I fly

To those happy climes that *lie*

Where day never shuts his eye. *Milton.*

There *lies* our way, and that our passage home. *Dryden.*

Envy *lies* between beings equal in nature, though unequal in circumstances. *Collier of Envy.*

The business of a tutor, rightly employed, *lies* out of the road. *Locke on Education.*

What *lies* beyond our positive idea towards infinity, *lies* in obscurity, and has the undetermined confusion of a negative idea. *Locke.*

10. To press upon afflictively.

Thy woe *lieth* hard upon me, and thou hast afflicted me with all thy woe. *Psalms.*

He that commits a sin shall find

The pressing guilt *lie* heavy on his mind,

Though bribes or favour shall assert his cause. *Crece.*

Shew the power of religion, in abating that particular anguish which seems to *lie* so heavy on Leonora. *Addison.*

11. To be troublesome or tedious.

Suppose kings, besides the entertainment of luxury, should have spent their time, at least what *lay* upon their hands, in chemistry, it cannot be denied but princes may pass their time advantageously that way. *Temple.*

I would recommend the studies of knowledge to the female world, that they may not be at a loss how to employ those hours that he upon their hands. *Addison's Guardian.*

12. To be judicially imputed.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her look to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it *lie* on my head. *Shaksp.*

13. To be in any particular state.

If money go before, all ways do *lie* open. *Shaksp.*

The highways *lie* waste, the wayfarer man

careth. *Isaiah.*

The seventh year thou shalt let it rest and *lie* still. *Exodus.*

Do not think that the knowledge of any particular subject cannot be improved, merely because it has *lain* without improvement. *Watts.*

14. To be in a state of concealment.

Many things in them *lie* concealed to us, which they who were concerned understood at first sight. *Locke.*

15. To be in prison.

Your imprisonment shall not be long;

I will deliver you, or else *lie* for you. *Shakespeare.*

16. To be in a bad state.

Why will you *lie* pining and pinching yourself in such a louseful, starving course of life? *L'Estr.*

The generality of mankind *lie* pecking at one another, till one by one they are all torn to pieces. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Are the gods to do your drudgery, and you *lie* bellowing with your finger in your mouth? *L'Estr.*

17. To be in a helpless or exposed state.

To see a hated person superior, and to *lie* under the anguish of a disadvantage, is far enough from diversion. *Collier.*

It is but a very small comfort, that a plain man, *lying* under a sharp fit of the stone for a week, receives from this fine sentence. *Tillotson.*

As a man should always be upon his guard against the vices to which he is most exposed, so we should take a more than ordinary care not to *lie* at the mercy of the weather in our moral conduct. *Addison.*

The maintenance of the clergy is precarious; and collected from a most miserable race of farmers, at whose mercy every minister *lies* to be defrauded, *Swift.*

18. To consist.

The image of it gives me content already; and I trust it will grow to a most perfect perfection. — It *lies* much in your holding. *Shakespeare.*

He that thinks that diversion *lies* in his hard labour, forgets the early rising and hard riding of hunting. *Locke.*

19. To be in the power; to belong to.

Do'st thou endeavour, as much as in thee *lies*, to preserve the lives of all men? *Dryden.*

He shews himself very malicious if he knows I deserve credit, and yet goes about to *lie* it, as much as in him *lies*. *Stillington's History.*

Mars is the warrior's god; in him it *lies* On whom he favours to confer the prize. *Dryden.*

20. To be valid in a court of judicature as, an action *lieth* against one.

21. To cost; as, it *lies* me in more money.

22. To *lie* at. To importune; to tease.

23. To *lie* by. To rest; to remain still.

Every thing that breath *lies* play,

Even the billows of the sea.

Hung their heads, and then *lay* by;

In sweet music is such art,

Killing care, and grief of heart.

Full asleep, or hearing thee. *Shakespeare.*

24. To *lie* down. To rest; to go into a state of repose.

The leopard shall *lie* down with the kid. *Isaiah.*

The needy shall *lie* down in stubble. *Isaiah.*

25. To *lie* down. To sink into the grave.

His bones are full of the sin of his youth, whose shall *lie* down with him in the dust. *Job.*

26. To *lie* in. To be in childbed.

As for all other good women that love to do but little work, how handsome it is to *lie* in and sleep, or to louse themselves in the sinning, they that have been but awhile in Ireland can well witness. *Swift.*

You confine yourself most unreasonably. Come, you must go visit the lady that *lies* in. *Shakespeare.*

She had *lain* in, and her right breast had been spotted with it. *Wickman's Surgery.*

The doctor has practised by sea and land, and therefore cures the green sickness and *lyings* in. *Spee.*

When Florimel design'd to *lie* privately in;

She chose with such prudence her pangs to conceal, That her nurse, nay her midwife, scarce heard her once squeal. *Prior.*

Hysterical affections are contracted by accidents in *lying* in. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

27. To *lie* under. To be subject to; to be oppressed by.

A generous person will *lie* under a great disadvantage. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

This mistake never ought to be imputed to Dryden, but to those who suffered *to* noble a genius to *lie* under necessity. *Pope.*

Europe *lay* then under a deep lethargy, and was no otherwise to be rescued but by one that would cry mightily. *Atterbury.*

28. To *lie* upon. To become the matter of obligation or duty.

There are not places merely of favour, the charge of souls, *lies* upon them; the greatest account whereof will be required at their hands. *Bacon.*

It should *lie* upon him to make out how matter, by undirected motion, could at first necessarily fall, without over erring or misarrying, into such a curious formation of human bodies. *Bentley's Sermon.*

29. To *lie* with. To converse in bed.

Pardon me, Bassanio,

For by this ring the *lay* with me. *Shakespeare.*

30. It may be observed of this word in general, that it commonly implies something of sluggishness, inaction, or steadiness, applied to persons; and some gravity or permanency of condition, applied to things.

LIE. *adj.* [leop, Saxon; lief, Dutch.]

Dear; beloved. Obsolete.

My *liege* lord thus beguiled had,

For he was flesh; all flesh doth frailty breed. *Spenser.*

You, with the rest,

Causeless have laid disgrace on my head;

And with your best endeavours have *lied* up

My *liege* liege to be mine enemy. *Shakespeare.*

LIE. *adv.* Willingly; now used only in familiar speech.

If I could speak so wisely under an arrest, I would send for certain of my creditors, and yet to say the truth, I had at *liege* have the liberty of freedom, or the morality of imprisonment. *Shakespeare.*

LIEGE. *adj.* [*lige*, Fr. *ligio*, Italian; *ligius*, low Latin.]

1. Bound by some feudal tenure; subject; whence *liegeman* for subject.

2. Sovereign. [This signification seems to have accidentally risen from the former, the lord of *liege men*, being by mistake called *liege lord*.]

Did not the whole realm acknowledge Henry VIII. for their king and *liege lord*? *Spenser*.

My lady *liege*, said he,
What all your sex desire is sovereignty. *Dryden*.
So much of it as is founded on the law of nature, may be called natural religion; that is to say, a devotedness unto God our *liege lord*, in as to act in all things according to his will. *Grew's Cynography*.

LIEGE. *n. f.* Sovereign; superiour lord: scarcely in use.

O pardon me, my *liege*! but for my tears I had forefall'd this dear and deep rebuke. *Shak.*

The other part reserv'd I by content, For that my sovereign *liege* was in my debt. *Shak.*

The natives, dubious whom They must obey, in consternation wait Till right conquest will pronounce their *liege*. *Phil.*

LIEGEMAN. *n. f.* [from *liege* and *man*.] A subject. Not in use.

This *liegeman* 'gan to wax more bold, And when he felt the folly of his lord, In his own kind, he 'gan himself unfold. *Spenser*.

Since then the successors of those that now live, yielded themselves then subjects and *liegemen*, shall it not tie their children to the same subjection? *Spenser on Ireland*.

Stand, ho! who is there?
—Friends to this ground, and *liegemen* to the Dane. *Shakespeare*.

LIEGER. *n. f.* [more proper *legier*, or *leger*.] A resident ambassador.

His passions and his fears Lie *liegers* for you in his breast, and there Negotiate your affairs. *Denham's Sophy*.

LIE. The participle of *lie*.
One of the people might lightly have *lien* with thy wife. *Genfis*.

LIENTERICK. *adj.* [from *lientery*.] Pertaining to a *lientery*.

There are many medicinal preparations of iron, but none equal to the tincture made without acids; especially in obstructions, and to strengthen the tone of the parts; as in *lienterick* and other like cases. *Grew's Museum*.

LIENTERY. *n. f.* [from *lien*, here, smooth, and *enteris*, intestine, gut; *lienterie*, Fr.] A particular looseness or diarrhoea, wherein the food passes so suddenly through the stomach and guts, as to be thrown out by stool with little or no alteration. *Quincy*.

LIER. *n. f.* [from *to lie*.] One that lies or lies down; or remains concealed.

There were *liers* in ambush against him behind the city. *Johnson*.

LIEU. *n. f.* [Fr.] Place; room: it is only used with *in*: *in lieu*, instead.

God, of his great liberality, had determined, *in lieu* of man's endeavours, to bestow the same by the rule of that justice which best becometh him. *Hooker*.

In lieu of such an increase of dominion, it is our business to extend our trade. *Addison's Freeholder*.

LIEVE. *adv.* [See **LIEF**.] Willingly.

Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, trippingly on the tongue; but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as lieve the town-crier had spoke my lines. *Shakespeare*.

Action is death to some sort of people, and they would as lieve hang as work. *I. Strange*.

LIEUTENANCY. *n. f.* [*lieutenante*, Fr. from *lieutenant*.]

1. The office of a lieutenant.

If such tricks as these slip you out of your *lieutenancy*, it had been better you had not lifted your three fingers so off. *Shakespeare*.

2. The body of lieutenants.

The list of undivided masters, is hardly so long as the list of the *lieutenancy* of our metropolis. *Belton on the Cliffs*.

LIEUTENANT. *n. f.* [*lieutenant*, Fr.]

1. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority.

Whither away to fast?
—No farther than the tower.
—We'll enter all together.

And in good time here the *lieutenant* comes. *Shak.*

I must put you in mind of the lords *lieutenants*, and deputy *lieutenants*, of the counties: their proper use is for ordering the military affairs, in order to oppose an invasion from abroad, or a rebellion or sedition at home. *Bacon*.

Killing, as it is considered in itself without all undue circumstances, was never prohibited to the lawful magistrate, who in the vicegerent or *lieutenant* of God, from whom he derives his power of life and death. *Bramhall against Hobbes*.

Sent by our new *lieutenant*, who in Rome, And since from me, has heard of your renown: I come to offer peace. *Philip's Briton*.

2. In war, one who holds the next rank to a superiour of any denomination; as, a general has his *lieutenant* general, a colonel his *lieutenant* colonel, and a captain simply his *lieutenant*.

It were meet that such captains only were employed as have formerly served in that country, and been at least *lieutenants* there. *Spenser on Ireland*.

According to military custom the place was good, and the *lieutenant* of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainship. *Watton*.

The earl of Essex was made *lieutenant* general of the army; the most popular man of the kingdom, and the darling of the swordsmen. *Clarendon*.

His *lieutenant*, engaging against his positive orders, being beaten by Lysander, Alcibiades was again banished. *Swift*.

Caust thou so many gallant soldiers see, And captains and *lieutenants* light for me? *Guy*.

LIEUTENANTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *lieutenant*.] The rank or office of lieutenant.

LIVE. *n. f.* plural *lives*, [*lipian*, to live, Saxon.]

1. Union and co-operation of soul with body; vitality; animation, opposed to an *inanimate state*.

On thy *live* no more.
—My *live* I never held but as a pawn To wage against thy fates. *Shakespeare's K. Lear*.

She shews a body rather than a *live*, A statue than a breather. *Shakespeare*.

Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath *live*. *Genfis*.

The identity of the same man consists in nothing but a participation of the same continued *live*, by constantly fleeting particles of matter, in succession vitally united to the same organized body. *Locke*.

2. Present state; as distinct from other parts of human existence.

O *live*, thou nothing's younger brother! So like, that we may take the one for 't'other! Dream of a shadow! a reflection made From the false glories of the gay reflected bow, Is more a solid thing than thou!

Thou weak built illusion, that dost proudly rise Up betwixt two eternities;

Yet canst not wave nor wind sustain, But, broken and o'erwhelm'd, the ocean meets again. *Cowley*.

When I consider *live*, 'tis all a cheat, Yet fool'd by hope men favour the deceit, Live on, and think to-morrow will repay;

To-morrow's faster than the former day; I see more; and when it says we shall be blest With some new joy, takes off what we possess.

Strange would it were none would live past years again, Yet all know how to start in what yet remain; And those that live of *live* think to receive What they are daily running could not give: I'm tired of waiting for this chemic gold, Which looks as young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden*.

How'er 'tis well that while man
Through *live's* perverse misadventures
He can imagin'd pleasures find, *Pope*.

To combat against real ones.
So peaceful shalt thou end thy blasted days,
And seal thyself from *live* by slow decay. *Pope*.

3. Enjoyment, or possession of existence, as opposed to death.

Then avarice 'gan through his veins to inspire His greedy flames, and kindle *live* devouring fire. *Spenser*.

Their complot is to have my *live*:
And, if my death might make this island happy,
And prove the period of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingness. *Shakespeare*.

Nor love thy *live*, nor hate: but what thou liv'st Live well, how long or short permit to Heaven. *Milton*.

He entreated me not to take his *live*, but exact a sum of money. *Broom on the Odyssey*.

4. Blood, the supposed vehicle of life.
His gulping entrails smok'd upon the ground,
And the warm *live* came issuing through the wound. *Pope*.

5. Conduct; manner of living with respect to virtue or vice.

His faith perhaps in some nice tenets might Be wrong; his *live* I'm sure was in the right. *Cowley*.

Henry and Edward, brightest sons of fame, And virtuous Alfred, a more sacred name; After a *live* of glorious toils endur'd, Clos'd their long glories with a sigh. *Pope*.

I'll teach my family to lead good lives. *Mrs. Barker*.

6. Condition; manner of living with respect to happiness and misery.

Such was the *live* the frugal Sabines led; So Remus and his brother god were bred. *Dryden*.

7. Continuance of our present state; as, half his *live* was spent in study.

Some have not any clear ideas all their lives. *Locke*.

Untam'd and fierce the tyger still remains, And tries his *live* with biting on his chains. *Prior*.

The administration of this bank is for *live*, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens. *Addison*.

8. The living form: opposed to copies.

That is the best part of beauty which a picture cannot express, no, nor the first sight of the *live*. *Bacon's Essays*.

Let him visit eminent persons of great name abroad, that he may tell how the *live* agree with the same. *Bacon*.

He that would be a master, must draw by the *live* as well as copy from originals, and join theory and experience together. *Collier*.

9. Exact resemblance: with to before it.

I believe no character of any person was ever better drawn to the *live* than this. *Denham*.

Rich carvings, portraiture, and imagery, Where ev'ry figure to the *live* express'd The godhead's pow'r. *Dryden's Knight's Tale*.

He saw in order painted on the wall The wars that came around the world had blown, All to the *live*, and every leader known. *Dryden*.

10. General state of man.

Studious they appear Of arts that polish *live*; inventors rare! Unmindful of their Maker. *Milton*.

All that cheers or softens *live*.
The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope*.

11. Common occurrences; human affairs; the course of things.

This I know, not only by reading of books in my study, but also by experience of *live* abroad in the world. *Afham*.

Not to know at large of things remote From use, obscure and subtle; but to know That which before us lies in daily *live*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

12. Living person.

Why should I play the Roman fool, and die On my own sword? whilst I see these gashes Do better upon them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

13. Narrative of a life past.

Plutarch, that writes his *live*, Tells us, that Cato dearly lov'd his wife. *Pope*.

14. **Spirit; briskness; vivacity; resolution.**
The knight bent his forehead with a new life of resolution, as if his captain had been a ring out of which their courage had sprung.
They have no notion of life and live in fancy and in words, and any thing that is fast in grammar and in measure, is as good oratory and poetry to them as the best.

Not with half the fire and life
With which he told Amphitryon's wife.

15. **Animal; animated existence; animal being.**

Full nature teems with life.

16. **System of animal nature.**

Lives through all life.

17. **Life is also used of vegetables, and whatever grows and decays.**

LIFEBLOOD. *n. f.* [*life and blood.*] The blood necessary to life; the vital blood.

This sickness doth infect
The very lifeblood of our enterprise.

How couldst thou drain the lifeblood of the child?

His forehead struck the ground,
Lifeblood and life rush'd mingled through the wound.

They loved with that calm and poble value
which dwells in the heart, with a warmth like that of lifeblood.

Money, the lifeblood of the nation,
Corrupts and stagnates in the veins,
Unless a proper circulation

Its motion and its heat maintains.

LIFEVERLASTING. An herb.

LIFEGIVING. *adj.* [*life and giving.*]

Having the power to give life.

His own heat,

Kindled at first from heaven's life-giving fire.

He sat devising death

To them who live'd; nor on the virtue thought

Of that life-giving plant.

LIFEGUARD. *n. f.* [*life and guard.*]

The guard of a king's person.

LIFELESS. *adj.* [*from life.*]

Dead; deprived of life.

I who make the triumph of to-day,

May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,

Ghastly with wounds, and lifeless on the bier.

Unanimated; void of life.

Was I to have never parted from thy side?

As good have grown there still a lifeless rib!

Thus began

Outrage from lifeless things.

The power which produces their motions,

springs from something without themselves, if this

power were suspended, they would become a lifeless

inactive heap of matter.

And empty words she gave, and sounding strain,

But senseless, lifeless; idol void and vain.

Wanting power, force, or spirit.

Hopeless and helpless doth Egeon wend,

But to procrastinate his lifeless end.

Unknowing to command, proud to obey

A lifeless king, a royal shade I lay.

Wanting or deprived of physical energy.

The other victor flames a moment food,

Then fell, and lifeless left th' extinguish'd wood.

LIFELESSLY. *adv.* [*from lifeless.*]

Without vigour; frigidly; jejunely.

LIFE LIKE. *adj.* [*life and like.*]

Like a living person.

Minerva, life-like, on embodied air

Impress'd the form of Iphigenia the fair.

LIFESTRING. *n. f.* [*life and string.*]

Nerve; string imagined to convey life.

These lines are the veins, the arteries,

The undecaying lifestrings of those hearts

That still shall pant, and still shall exercise

The motion spirit and nature both impart.

LIFETIME. *n. f.* [*life and time.*]

Continuance or duration of life.

Jordan talked profane all his life-time, without

knowing what it was.

LIFEWEARY. *adj.* [*life and weary.*]
Wretched; tired of living.

Let me have
A drink of poison, such soon speeding grief
As will disperse itself through all the veins,
That the life-weary taker may fall dead.

TO LIFT. *v. a.* [*lyfta*, Swedish; *lofter*, Danish. I lifted, or lift; I have lifted, or lift.]

1. To raise from the ground; to heave; to elevate; to hold on high.

Is it not as this mouth should tear this hand

For lifting food to't?

Your guests are coming;

Lift up your countenance, as 'twere the day

Of celebration of that nuptial.

Propp'd by the spring, it lifts aloft the head,

But of a sickly beauty soon to shed,

In summer living, and in winter dead.

2. To bear; to support. Not in use.

So down he fell, that th' earth him underneath

Did groan, as feeble to great load to lift.

3. To rob; to plunder. Whence the term

shoplifter.

So weary bees in little cells repose,

But if night robbers lift the well-lux'd hive,

An humming through their waxen city grows.

4. To exalt; to elevate mentally.

My heart was lift up in the ways of the Lord.

Of Orpheus now no more let poets tell,

To bright Cuccia greater power is given,

His numbers rais'd a shade from hell,

Hers lifts the soul to heav'n.

5. To raise in fortune.

The eye of the Lord lifted up his head from

misery.

6. To raise in estimation.

Neither can it be thought, because some lessons

are chosen out of the Apocrypha, that we do offer

disgrace to the word of God, or lift up the writings

of men above it.

7. To exalt in dignity.

See to what a godlike height

The Roman virtues lift up mortal man!

8. To elevate; to swell, as with pride.

Lifted up with pride.

Our successes have been great, and our hearts

have been too much lifted up by them, so that we

have reason to humble ourselves.

9. Up is sometimes emphatically added to

lift.

He lift up his spear against eight hundred,

whom he slew at one time.

Answer, lift up the lad, and hold him in thine

hand.

TO LIFT. *v. n.* To strive to raise by strength.

Pinch cattle of pasture while summer doth last,

And lift at their tails ere a winter be past.

The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its

strength, like the body strained by lifting at a weight

too heavy, has often its force broken.

LIFT. *n. f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. The manner of lifting.

In the lift of the feet, when a man goeth up the

hill, the weight of the body beareth most upon

the knees.

In races, it is not the large stride, or high lift,

that makes the speed.

2. The act of lifting.

The goat gives the fox a lift, and out he springs.

3. Effort; struggle. Dead lift is an effort

to raise what with the whole force can-

not be moved; and figuratively any

state of impotence and inability.

Myself and Trulla made a lift

To help him out at a dead lift.

Mr. Doctor had puzzled his brains

In making a ballad, but was at a stand.

And you freely must own, you were at a dead lift.

4. *Lift*, in Scotland, denotes a load or surcharge of any thing; as also, if one be disguised much with liquor, they say, *He has got a great lift*.

5. [*In Scottish.*] The sky: for in a stormy night they say, *How clear the lift is!*

6. *Lifts* of a sail, are ropes to raise or lower them at pleasure.

LIFTER. *n. f.* [*from lift.*] One that lifts. Thou, O Lord, art my lifter, and the lifter up of mine hand.

TO LIO. *v. n.* [*leggen*, Dutch.] To lie.

Then bend the great case

I have of thy health and thy welfare,

Which many wild beasts lioen in wait,

For to entrap in thy tender mesh.

LIGAMENT. *n. f.* [*ligamentum*, from ligo, Latin; *ligament*, French.]

1. *Ligament* is a white and solid body, softer than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane; they have no conspicuous cavities, neither have they any sense, lest they should suffer upon the motion of the joint: their chief use is to fasten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, lest they should be dislocated with exercise.

Be all their ligaments at once unbound,
And their disjointed bones to powder ground. Soul.
The incus is one way joined to the malleus, the other end being a process is fixed with a ligament to the stapes.

2. [*In popular or poetical language.*] Any thing which connects the parts of the body.

Though our ligaments betimes grow weak,
We must not force them till themselves they break.

3. Bond; chain; entanglement.

Men sometimes, upon the hour of departure, do speak and reason above themselves; for then the soul, beginning to be freed from the ligaments of the body, reasons like herself, and disengages in a strain above mortality.

LIGAMENTAL. } *n. f.* [*from ligament.*]

LIGAMENTOUS. } Composing a ligament.

The urachus or ligamentous passage, is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it discharges the watery and urinary part of its aliment.

The clavicula is inserted into the first bone of the sternum, and bound in by a strong ligamentous membrane.

LIGATION. *n. f.* [*ligatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of binding.

2. The state of being bound.

The number of the body seems to be but the waking of the soul: it is the ligation of sense, but the liberty of reason.

LIGATURE. *n. f.* [*signature*, French; *ligatura*, Latin.]

1. Any thing tied round another; bandage.

He deludeth us also by philters, ligatures, charms, and many superstitious ways in the cure of diseases.

If you slit the artery, and thrust into it a pipe, and cast a strict ligature upon that part of the artery; notwithstanding the blood hath free passage through the pipe, yet will not the artery beat below the ligature; but do but take off the ligature, it will beat immediately.

The many ligatures of our English dress check the circulation of the blood.

I found my arms and legs very strongly fastened on each side to the ground; I likewise felt several slender ligatures across my body, from my armpits to my thighs.

2. The act of binding.

The fatal noose performed its office, and with most strict ligature squeezed the blood into his veins.

Any stoppage of the circulation will produce a
strophy, as by strong ligature or compression. *Arbut.*

3. The state of being bound. Not very proper.

Sand and gravel grounds easily admit of heat and moisture, for which they are not much the better, because they let it pass too soon, and contract no ligature. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LIGHT. *n. f.* [leohr, Saxon.]

1. That material medium of light; that body by which we see; luminous matter.

Light is propagated from luminous bodies in time, and spends about seven or eight minutes of an hour in passing from the sun to the earth. *Newt.*

2. State of the elements, in which things become visible; opposed to darkness. God called the light day, and the darkness he called night. *Genes.*

So alike thou driv'st away
Light and darkness, night and day. *Career.*

3. Power of perceiving external objects by the eye; opposed to blindness.

My strength faileth me; as for the light of mine eyes, it also is gone from me. *Psalms.*

It is true that light is in the soul. She all in every part, what was the light To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd. So obvious and so easy to be querel'd, And not as feeling through all parts diffus'd, That the might look at wall through ev'ry pore? *Milton.*

4. Day.

The murderer rising with the light killeth the poor. *Job.*

Ere the third dawning light
Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise
Out of his grave, fresh as the dawning light. *Milt.*

5. Life.

Infants that never saw light. *Pope.*
Swift roll the years, and rise the expected morn,
O spring to light, auspicious babe be born! *Pope.*

6. Artificial illumination.

Seven lamps shall give light. *Numbers.*

7. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge.

Of those things which are for direction of all the parts of our life needful, and not impossible to be discerned by the light of nature itself, are there not many which few mens natural capacity hath been able to find out? *Hooker.*

Light may be taken from the experiment of the horse-tooth ring, how that those things which adjuge the brise of the spirits, do help discusse contrary to the intention desired. *Bacon.*

I will place within them as a guide
My umpire conscience, whom if they will hear,
Light after light well us'd they shall attain,
And to the end perfiting safe arrive. *Milton.*

I opened Ariosto in Italian, and the very first two lines gave me light to all I could desire. *Dry.*
If internal light, or any proposition which we take for inspired, be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is a settled revelation, reason warrants it. *Locke.*

The ordinary words of language, and our common use of them, would have given us light into the nature of our ideas, if considered with attention. *Locke.*

The books of Varro concerning navigation are lost, which no doubt would have given us great light in those matters. *Arbutnot.*

8. The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or in which the light is supposed to fall.

Never admit two equal lights in the same picture; but the greater light must strike forcibly on those places of the picture where the principal figures are; diminishing as it comes nearer the borders. *Dryden.*

9. Reach of knowledge; mental view.

Light, and understanding, and wisdom, like the wisdom of the gods, was found in him. *Daniel.*

We saw as it were thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land, knowing how that part of the South Sea was utterly unknown, and might have islands or continents that hitherto were not come to light. *Bacon.*

They have brought to light not a few profitable experiments. *Bacon.*

10. Point of view; situation, direction in which the light falls.

Frequent consideration of a thing wears off the strangeness of it; and shews it in its several lights, and various ways of appearance, to the view of the mind. *Smith.*

It is impossible for a man of the greatest parts to consider any thing in its whole extent, and in all its variety of lights. *Spectator.*

An author who has not learned the art of ranging his thoughts, and setting them in proper lights, will lose himself in his confusion. *Spectator.*

11. Publick view; publick notice.

Why am I ask'd what next shall see the light?
Hear'st thou I was born for nothing but to write. *Pope.*

12. The publick.

Grave epistles bring vice to light,
Such as a king might send, a bishop write. *Pope.*

13. Explanation.

I have endeavour'd, throughout this discourse, that every former part might give strength unto all that follow, and every latter bring some light unto all before. *Hooker.*

We should compare places of scripture treating of the same point: thus one part of the sacred text could not fail to give light unto another. *Locke.*

14. Any thing that gives light; a pharos; a taper; any luminous body.

That light you see is burning in my hall;
How far that little candle throws his beams,
So shines a good deed in a naughty world. *Shaksp.*
Then he called for a light, and sprang in and fell down before Paul. *Acts.*

I have felt thee to be a light of the Gentiles, for salvation unto the ends of the earth. *Acts.*

Let them be for signs,
For seasons, and for days, and circling years;
And let them be for lights, as I ordain
Their office in the firmament of heav'n,
To give light on the earth. *Milton.*

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the sun and a meteor. *Glauville.*

Several lights will not be seen,
If there be nothing else between;
Men doubt, because they stand to thick i' th' sky,
If those be stars that paint the galaxy. *Cowley.*

I will make some offers at their safety, by fixing some marks like lights upon a coast, by which the ships may avoid at least known rocks. *Temple.*

He must still mourn
The sun, and moon, and ev'ry starry light,
Eclips'd to him, and lost in everlasting night. *Prior.*

LIGHT. *adj.* [leohr, Saxon.]

1. Not tending to the centre with great force; not heavy.

Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And tott with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

These weights did not exert their natural gravity till they were laid in the golden balance, inasmuch that I could not guess which was light or heavy whilst I held them in my hand. *Spectator.*

2. Not hardenome; easy to be worn, or carried, or lifted; not onerous.

Horse, oven, plough, tumbril, cart, waggon, and wain,
The lighter and stronger the greater thy gain, Tuff. *Shaksp.*

It will be light, that you may bear it
Under a cloak that is of any length.

A king that would not feel his crown too heavy, must wear it every day; but if he think it too light, he knoweth not of what metal it is made. *Bacon.*

3. Not afflictive; easy to be endured.

Every light and common thing incident into any part of man's life. *Hooker.*

Light suff'ring give us leisure to complain,
We groan, but cannot speak, in greater pain. *Dry.*

4. Easy to be performed; not difficult.

Well pleas'd were all his friends, the task was light,
The father, mother, daughter, they invite. *Dryd.*

5. Easy to be acted on by any power.

Apples of a light colour, both red and fair,
Melons &c. by water heateth up the juice,
Lies of digestion hole, and is for use. *Dryden.*

6. Not heavily armed.

Paulus Perillus, with a company of light horsemen, lay close in ambush, in a convenient place for that purpose. *Knolles.*

7. Active; nimble.

He to light was at her ordain'd,
That what he touch'd came not to light again. *Spee.*
Alahel was as light of foot as a wild roe. *Spenser.*
These Stamford came, for his honour was lame
Of the gout three months together;
But it prov'd, when they fought, but a running gout,
For heels were lighter than ever. *Denham.*

Youths, a blooming band;
Light bounding from the earth at once they rise,
Their feet half visible quiver in the skies. *Pope.*

8. Unencumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments.

Unmarried men are best masters, but not best subjects; for they are light to run away. *Bacon.*

9. Slight; not great.

A light error in the manner of making the following trials was enough to render some of them unsuccessful. *Boyle.*

10. Not dense; not gross.

In the wilderness there is no bread, nor water, and our soul loatheth this light bread. *Numbers.*
Light fumes are merry, godder fumes are sad.
Both are the reasonable soul run mad. *Dryden.*

11. Easy to admit any influence; unsteady; unfetted; loose.

Fulle of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand. *Shak.*
These light vain persons fill are drunk and mad
With surfeits, and pleasures of their youth. *How.*
They are light of belief, great listeners after news. *Howel.*

There is no greater argument of a light and inconsiderate person, than profusely to scoff at religion. *Tillotson.*

12. Gay; airy; wanting dignity or solidity; trifling.

Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too light. *Shaksp.*

Forgive
If fictions light I mix with truth divine,
And fill these lines with other truths than thine. *Pope.*

13. Not chaste; not regular in conduct.

Let me not be light,
For a light wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shak.*

14. [from light, *n. f.*] Bright; clean

As soon as the morning was light, the men were sent away. *Genes.*

The horses ran up and down with their tails and manes on a light fire. *Knolles.*

15. Not dark; tending to whiteness.

In painting, the light and a white colour are but one and the same thing: no colour more resembles the air than white, and by consequence no colour which is lighter. *Dryden.*

Two cylindrick bodies with annular sulci, found with sharks teeth, and other shells, in a light coloured clay. *Woodward.*

LIGHT. *adv.* [for lightly, by colloquial corruption.] Lightly; cheaply.

Shall we let light by that custom of reading, from whence so precious a benefit hath grown? *Hooker.*

TO LIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To kindle; to enflame; to set on fire; to make flame.

Swinging coals about in the wire, thoroughly lighted them. *Boyle.*

This truth shines so clear, that to go about to prove it, were to light a candle to seek the sun. *Chastelle.*

The maid, who waited her commands,
Ran in with lighted tapers in their hands. *Dryden.*
Be witness, gods, and strike Jocasta dead,
If an immodest thought, or low desire,
Inflam'd my breast since first our loves were lighted. *Dryden.*

Absence might cure it, or a second mistress
Light up another flame, and put out this. *Addis.*

2. To give light to; to guide by light.

A beam that falls
From some the pure glance of thine eye,
Lighting in eternity. *Chapman.*
As hopeful, lasting flames! like those that burn
To light the dead, and warm the unfruitful urn. *Pope.*

3. To illuminate; to fill with light.
The sun was set, and vesper, to supply
His absent beams, had lighted up the sky. *Dryden.*
4. *Up* is emphatically joined to light.
No sun was lighted up the world to view. *Dryd.*
5. [from the adjective.] To lighten; to ease of a burden.

Load some of our passengers,
And light this weary vessel of her load. *Fairy Q.*

To **LEANT**, v. n. [*lickt*, chance, Dutch; preter. *lighted*, or *light*, or *lit*.]

t. To happen to find; to fall upon by chance: it has on before the thing found.

No more fastid in valour than disposed to justice,
If either they had lighted on a better friend, or could
Have learned to make friendship a child, and not
The father of virtue. *Widney.*

The prince, by chance, did on a lady light,
That was right fair, and from as morning rose. *Spem.*

Happily your eye shall light upon some toy
You have desire to purchase. *Shakespeare.*

As in the thick of people once up, there want
Not stirring winds to make them more rough; so
In this people did light upon two ringleaders. *Bacon.*

Of late years, the royal oak did light upon count
Rhodophil. *Howel.*

The way of producing such a change on colours
may be easily enough lighted on, by those conver-
sant in the solutions of mercury. *Boyle.*

He sought by arguments to soothe her pain;
Nor those avail'd: at length he lighted on one,
Before two moons their orb with light adorn,
If heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden.*

Truth, light upon this way, is of no more avail
to us than error; for what is so taken up by us,
may be false as well as true; and he has not done
his duty, who has thus stumbled upon truth in his
way to preferment. *Locke.*

Whoever first lit on a parcel of that substance
we call gold, could not rationally take the bulk and
figure to depend on its real essence. *Locke.*

As wily Reynard walk'd the forests at night,
On a tragedian's mask he chanc'd to light;
Turning it o'er, he murr'd with disdain,
How vast a head is here without a brain! *Addison.*

A weaker man may sometimes light on notions
which had eluded a wiser. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. To fall in any particular direction:
with on.

The wounded steed curvets; and rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before; his hoofs behind.
Spring up in air swift, and last the wind. *Dryden.*

3. To fall; to strike on: with on.

He ut his foe with furious rigour smites,
That strongest oak might seem to overthrow;
The stroke upon his shield so heavy lights,
That to the ground it doubleth him full low. *Spenser.*

At an uncertain lot none can find themselves
grieved on whomsoever it lighteth. *Hooker.*

They shall hang on no more; neither shall the
sun light on them, nor any heat. *Revelations.*

On me, me only, as the source and spring
Of all corruption, all the blame lights due. *Milton.*

A curse lights upon him presently after: his
great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it,
and his head and right hand cut off, and hung up
before Jerusalem. *Santh.*

4. [*alighthan*, Sax.] To descend from a
horse or carriage.

When Newman saw him running after him, he
lighted down from the chriot to meet him. *2 Kings.*

I saw 'em flake on horseback,
Beheld them when they lighted, how they clung
In their embraces. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Rebekah lifted up her eyes, and when she saw
Hanc, she lighted off the camel. *Genesis.*

The god laid down his terrible rays,
Then lighted from his glittering coach. *Swift.*

5. To settle; to rest; to stop from light.

Ephe'd a quire of such enticing birds,
That she will light to listen to their lays. *Shaksf.*

Then as a bee which among weeds doth rest,
Which form sweet flow'rs, with lusty dash and gey,
She lights on that, and this, and snatches all
But pleas'd with those, doth rise, and far away. *Deuice.*

Plant trees and shrubs near home, for bees to
pitch on at their swarming, that they may not be in
danger of being lost for want of a light place. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To **LEGTEN**, v. n. [*lit*, *lige*, Saxon.]

1. To flash, with thunder.

This dreadful night,
That thunders, lightens, opens graves, and roars
As doth the lion. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Although I joy in thee,
I have no joy of this contract to-night;
It is too rash, too unadvised, too sudden,
Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be
Ere one can say it lightens. *Shakespeare.*

The lightning that lighteth out of the one part
under heaven, sheweth unto the other part. *Luke.*

2. To shine like lightning.

Yet looks he like a king: behold his eye,
As bright as is the eagle's, lightens forth
Controlling majesty. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

3. To fall; to light. [from *light*.]

O Lord, let thy mercy lighten upon us, as we do
put our trust in thee. *Common Prayer.*

To **LEGTEN**, v. n. [from *light*.]

1. To illuminate; to enlighten.

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that lightens all the hole. *Shaksf.*

O Light! which mak'st the light which makes the
day,
Which lett'st the eye without, and mind within;
Lighten my spirit with one clear heavenly ray.
Which now to view itself doth first begin. *Dante.*

A key of fire ran all along the shore,
And lighted all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

Nature from the storm
Shines out afresh; and through the lighted air
A higher lute, and a clearer calm,
Diffusive tremble. *Thompson's Summer.*

2. To exonerate; to unload. [from *light*,
adj.]

The mariners were afraid, and cast forth the
wares that were in the ship into the sea, to lighten
it of them. *Jonah.*

3. To make less heavy.

Long since with woe
Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof,
That fellowship in pain divides not smart,
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load. *Milton.*

In offices of love how we may lighten
Each other's burden. *Milton.*

4. To exhilarate; to cheer.

A trusty villain, very oft,
When I am dull with care and melancholy,
Lightens my humour with his merry jest. *Shaksf.*

The audience are grown weary of continued
melancholy scenes; and few tragedies shall suc-
ceed in this age, if they are not lightened with a
course of mirth. *Dryden.*

5. [from *light*, to make *light*.]

A heavy boat into which ships are
lightened or unloaded.

They have dock boats for passengers, and lighters
for burthen. *Carver.*

He climb'd a stranded lighter's height,
Shot to the black abyss, and plung'd downright. *Pope.*

6. [*lighten*, and *man*.]

One who manages a lighter.

Where much shipping is employed, whatever
becomes of the merchant, multitudes of people
will be gainers; as shipwrights, butchers, carmen,
and lightermen. *Child.*

7. [*light* and *finger*.]

Nimble at conversation; thievish.

8. [*light* and *foot*.]

Nimble in running or dancing; active.

Him so far had horn his lightfoot speed,
Pricked with wrath and fiery horse disdain,
That him to follow was but fruitless pain. *Fairy Q.*

And all the troop of lightfoot Palades
Flock all about to see her lovely face. *Spenser.*

LEIGHTEN, v. n. [*light* and *heart*.]

1. Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak.

The English Liturgy, how piously and wisely
forever framed, had found great opposition; the
ceremonies had wrought only upon light-headed,
weak men, yet learned men excepted against some
particulars. *Charlton.*

2. Delirious; disordered in the mind by
disease.

LEIGHTENED, v. n. [*light* and *heart*.]

Gny; merry; airy; cheerful.

LEIGHTENING, n. s. [*light* and *heart*.]

A high building, at the top of which lights
are hung to guide ships at sea.

He charged himself with the riques of such ves-
sels as carried corn in winter; and built a *pharos*
or *light-house*. *Apollonius.*

LEIGHTENED, v. n. [*light* and *leg*.]

Nimble; swift.

Lightlegged Pas has got the middle space. *Stacy.*

LEIGHTLESS, v. n. [*from light*.] Wanting
light; dark.

LEIGHTLY, adv. [*from light*.]

1. Without weight.

This grave partakes the fleshly birth,
Which cover lightly gentle earth. *Ben Jonson.*

2. Without deep impression.

The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly receiv'd, were easily forgot. *Prior.*

3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of
course.

If they write or speak publicly but five words,
one of them is lightly about the dangerous citadel
of the church of England in respect of abused
ceremonies. *Hooker.*

Believe 't not lightly that your son
Will not exceed the common, or be caught
With cautious bait and practice. *Shak. Coriol.*

Short summer lightly has a forward spring. *Shak.*

4. Without reason.

Flatter not the rich; neither do thou willingly or
lightly appear before great personages. *Taylor.*

Let every man that hath a calling be diligent in
performance of its employment, so as not lightly, or
without reasonable occasion, to neglect it. *Taylor.*

5. Without dejection; cheerfully!

Bid that welcome
Which comes to punish us, and we punish it,
Seeming to bear it lightly. *Shaksf. Ant. and Cleop.*

6. Not chaste.

If I were lightly disposed, I could fill perhaps
have offers, that some who hold their heads higher,
would be glad to accept. *Swift.*

7. Nimble; with agility; not heavily or
turdily.

Methought I stood on a wide river's bank;
When on a sudden, Tyrimond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er;
Leaping and bounding on the billows' heads,
Till lately we had reach'd the farther shore. *Dry.*

8. Gayly; airily; with levity; without
heed or care.

LEIGHTMIND, v. n. [*light* and *mind*.]

Unsettled; unsteady.

He that is hasty to give credit is *light-minded*. *Hecelesiasticus.*

LEIGHTNESS, n. s. [*from light*.]

1. Want of weight; absence of weight:
the contrary to *heaviness*.

Some are for masts of ships, as fir and pine, be-
cause of their length, straightness, and lightness. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Suppose many degrees of *lightness* and *lightness*
in particles, so as many might float in the air
a good while before they fell. *Burnet.*

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness.

For, unto knight there is no greater shame,
Than *lightness* and inconstancy in love. *P. Quere.*

Of two things they will chide one; namely,
whether they would, to their *lightness* disagree, with

ridiculous *lightness*, dignify him, while reflection they had in to immoderate manner desired, or else conducted unto that demand. *Hooker.*

As I blow this feather from my face,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the greatest gulf;
Such is the *lightness* of you common men. *Shaksp.*

3. Uneasiness; want of conduct of women.
Is it the disdain of my estate, or the opinion of my *lightness*, that emboldened such base fancies towards me? *Sidney.*

Can it be,
That modesty may more betray our sense,
Than woman's *lightness*? *Shaksp. for Meis.*

4. Agility; nimbleness.
LAUGHTING. n. f. [from *lighten*, *lightening*, *lightning*.]

1. The flash that attends thunder.
Lightning is a great flame, very bright, extending every way to a great distance, suddenly darting upwards, and there ending, so that it is only momentaneous. *Muichenbrock.*

Some think the *lightning* born before the thunder;

What tells us then they both together are? *Duties.*

Salmonous, setting cruel pains I found
For emulating Jove; the rattling sound
Of mimic thunder, and the glutting blaze
Of pointed *lightnings*, and their torry rays. *Dryden.*

No warning of the approach of flame,
Swiftly, like sudden death, it came;
Like travellers by *lightning* kill'd,
I burnt the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

2. Mitigation; abatement, [from *to lighten*, to make less heavy.]

How oft when men are at the point of death,
Have they been merry? whom their keepers call
A *lightning* before death. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*
We were once in hopes of his recovery, upon a kind mischance from the widow; but this only proved a *lightning* before death. *Spenser.*

LIGHTS. n. f. [supposed to be called so from their lightness in proportion to their bulk.] The lungs; the organs of breathing; we say, *lights* of other animals, and *lungs* of men.

The complaint is chiefly from the *lights*, a part as of no quick sense, so no feat for any sharp debate. *Hayward.*

LIGHTSOME. adj. [from *light*.]

1. Luminous; not dark; not obscure; not opaque.

Neither the sun, nor any thing sensible is that light itself, which is the cause that things are *lightsome*, though it make itself, and all things else, visible; but a body most enlightened, by whom the neighbouring region, which the Greeks call *aether*, the place of the supposed element of fire, is effected and qualified. *Raleigh.*

White walls make rooms more *lightsome* than black. *Bacon.*

Equal posture, and quick spirits, are required to make colours *lightsome*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The sun
His course exalted through the Ram had run,
Through Taurus, and the *lightsome* realms of love. *Dryden.*

2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate.

It sauteh to sitly with that *lightsome* affection of joy, wherein God delighteth when his saints praise him. *Hooker.*

The *lightsome* passion of joy was not that which now often usurps the name; that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension, and plays upon the surface of the soul. *South.*

LIGHTSOMENESS. n. f. [from *lightsome*.]

1. Luminousness; not opacity; not obscurity; not darknessness.

It is to our atmosphere that the variety of colours, which are painted on the skies, the *lightsomeness* of our air, and the twilight, are owing. *Chapman.*

2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.

LIOMAS' LOES. n. f. [*lignum aloes, Lat.*]
Aloes wood.

The *aloes* spread forth as gardens by the river's side, as the trees of *figs* which the Lord hath planted, and as cedar trees beside the waters. *Nam.*

LIGNEOUS. adj. [*ligneus, Lat. ligneus, Fr.*]

Made of wood; wooden; resembling wood.

It should be tried with shoots of vines, and roots of red roses; for it may be they, being of a more *lignuous* nature, will incorporate with the tree itself. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Ten thousand seeds of the plant harts-tongue, hardly make the bulk of a pepper-corn: now the covers, and the true body of each seed, the parenchymous and *lignuous* part of it, and the fibres of those parts, multiplied one by another, afford a hundred thousand millions of formed atoms, but how many more we cannot define. *Grew.*

LIGNUMVITA. n. f. [*Lat.*] Guaiacum; a very hard wood.

LAPID. n. f. A precious stone.

The third row a *ligure*, an agate, and an amethyst. *Ezodus.*

LIKE. adj. [lic, Saxon; *liik*, Dutch.]

1. Resembling; having resemblance.

Whom art thou *like* in thy greatness? *Ezekiel.*
His son, or one of his illustrious sons,
How *like* the former, and almost the same! *Dryd.*

As the earth was designed for the being of men, why might not all other planets be created for the *like* uses, each for their own inhabitants? *Bentley.*
This plan, as laid down by him, looks *like* an universal art than a distinct logic. *Baker.*

2. Equal; of the same quantity.

More clergymen were impoverished by the late war, than ever in the *like* space before. *Spratt.*

3. [for *likely*.] Probable; credible.

The trials were made, and it is *like* that the experiment would have been effectual. *Bacon.*

4. Likely; in a state that gives probable expectations. This is, I think, an improper, though frequent use.

If the duke continues these favours towards you, you are *like* to be much advanced. *Shakspere.*
He is *like* to die for hunger, for there is no more bread. *Jeremiah.*

The yearly value thereof is already increased double of that it was within these few years, and in *like* daily to rise higher till it amount to the price of our land in England. *Davies.*

Hopton resolved to visit Waller's quarters, that he might judge whether he were *like* to pursue his purpose. *Clarendon.*

Many were not easy to be governed, nor *like* to conform themselves to strict rules. *Clarendon.*

If his rules of reason be not better suited to the mind than his rules for health are fitted to our bodies, he is not *like* to be much followed. *Baker.*

LIKE. n. f. [This substantive is seldom more than the adjective used elliptically; *the like* for *the like thing*, or *like person*.]

1. Some person or thing resembling another.

He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his *like* again. *Shakspere.*

Every *like* is not the same. O Cesar! *Shaksp.*

Though there have been greater fleets for number, yet for the bulk of the ships never the *like*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Albeit an eagle did bear away a lamb in her talons, yet a raven endeavouring to do the *like* was held entangled. *Hayward.*

One offers, and in offering makes a *stay*;

Another forward sets, and doth no more;

A third the *like*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

His desire

By conversation with his *like* to help,
Or solace his defects. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Two *likes* may be mistaken. *L'Estrange.*

Sho'd study to reform the men,
Or add some grains of folly more

To women than they had before;

This might their natural fancy strike,
Since every being loves its *like*. *Swift.*

2. Used with *had*; near approach; a state

like to another state. A sense common,

but not just: perhaps *had* is a corruption for *was*.

Report being carried from one to another in my ship, *had* like to have been my interthrow. *Raleigh.*

LIKE. adv.

1. In the same manner; in the same manner as: it is not always easy to determine whether it be an adverb or adjective.

The joyous nymphs, and light-foot fairies,
Which thither came to hear their music sweet,
Now hearing them so heavily lament,
Like heavily lamenting from them went. *Spenser.*

Like as a father pities this children, to the Lord pities them that fear him. *Psalms.*

Are we proud and passionate, malicious and revengeful? Is this to be the-minded with Christ, who was meek and lowly? *Tillotson.*

What will be the consequence when he sees me neglected, and forsaken like himself? *Shaksp.*

They roar'd like lions caught in toils, and end'd

The man knew what they *meant* who heretofore

Had seen the like he murd'ers'd on the shore. *Waller.*

2. In such a manner as befits.

Be strong, and quit yourselves *like* men! *1 Samuel.*

3. Likely; probably. A popular use not analogical.

I *like* the work well; as it be demanded,

As *like* enough it will, I'd have it copied. *Shaksp.*

To *like. v. a.* [*lican, Sax. liken, Dut.*]

1. To choose with some degree of preference.

As nothing can be so reasonably spoken as to content all men, so this speech was not of them all *liked*. *Knotts.*

He gave such an account as made it appear that he *liked* the design. *Clarendon.*

We *like* our present circumstances well, and dream of no change. *Atterbury.*

2. To approve; to view with approbation, not fondness.

Though they did not *like* the evil he did, yet they *liked* him that did the evil. *Sidney.*

He grew content to mark their speeches, then to marvel at such wit in shopkeepers, after to *like* their company. *Sidney.*

He proceeded from looking to *liking*, and from *liking* to loving. *Sidney.*

For several virtues

I have *lik'd* several women; never any With so full soul. *Shakspere's Tempest.*

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;
That *lik'd*, but had a rougher task in hand

Than to drive *liking* to the pains of love. *Shaksp.*

Scarcely any man passes to a *liking* of sin in others, but by first practising it himself. *South.*

Beasts can *like*, but not distinguish too,

Nor their own *liking* by reflection know. *Dryden.*

3. To please; to be agreeable to. Now disused.

Well hoped he, ere long that hardy guest,
If ever covetous hand, or insatiable eye,
Or lips he laid on thing that *lik'd* him best,
Should be his prey. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Say, my fair brother now, if this device
Do *like* you, or may you to *like* entice. *Hubbard.*

This desire being recommended to her majesty, it *lik'd* her to include the same within one entire leaf. *Bacon.*

He shall dwell where it *liketh* him best. *Dent.*

There let them learn, as *likes* them, to despise

God and Messiah. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To *like. v. n.*

1. To be pleased with; with of before the thing approved. Obsolete.

Of any thing more than of God they could not by any means *like*, as long as whatsoever they knew besides God, they apprehended it not in itself without dependency upon God. *Hooker.*

The young soldiers did with such cheerfulness *like* of this resolution, that they thought two days a long delay. *Knotts.*

2. To choose; to list; to be pleased.

The man *likes* not to take his brother's wife. *Dent.*

He that has the prison doors set open imperfectly at liberty, because he may either go or stay, as he best *likes*. *Locke.*

LIKELIHOOD. } *n. f.* [from *likely*.]

LIKELINESS.

1. Appearance; show. Obsolete.

What of his heart perceive you in his face,
By any likelihood he would to-day?
—that with no man here he is offended. *Shaksp.*

2. Resemblance; likeness. Obsolete.

The mayor and all his brethren in best sort,
Like to the senators of antique Rome,
Go forth and fetch their conquering Caesar in.
As by a law, but loving likelihood,
Were now the general of our gracious empress,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
How many would the peaceful city quit
To welcome him? *Shakspere's Henry v.*

There is no likelihood between pure light
and black darkness, or between righteousness and reprobation. *Haleigh.*

3. Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth.

As it noteth one such to have been in that age,
so had there been more, it would by likelihood as well have noted many. *Hooker.*

Many of likelihood informed me of this before,
which hung so tottering in the balance, that I could
neither believe nor misdoubt. *Shakspere.*

I never yet did hurt,
To lay down likelihood, and forms of hope. *Shaksp.*

As there is no likelihood that the place could be so
altered, so there is no probability that these rivers
were turned out of their courses. *Haleigh.*

Where things are least to be put to the venture, as
the eternal interests of the other world ought to be;
there every, even the least, probability, or likelihood
of danger, should be provided against. *South.*

There are predictions of our Saviour recorded by
the evangelists, which were not completed till after
their death, and had no likelihood of being so when
they were pronounced by our blessed Saviour. *Aad.*

Thus, in all likelihood, would it be with a liber-
tine, who should have a visit from the other world:
the first horror it raised would go off, as new diver-
sions come on. *Atterbury.*

LIKELY. *adj.* [from *like*.]

1. Such as may be liked; such as may
please. Obsolete.

These young companions make themselves believe
they love at the first look of a likely beauty. *Sidm.*

St. John, they are your likely men; I would
have you served with the best. *Shakspere.*

2. Probable; such as may in reason be
thought or believed; such as may be
thought more reasonably than the con-
trary: as, a likely story, that is, a credi-
ble story.

LIKELY. *adv.* Probably; as may reason-
ably be thought.

While man was innocent, he was likely ignorant
of nothing that imported him to know. *Glanville.*

TO LIKEN. *v. a.* [from *like*.] To represent
as having resemblance; to compare.

The prince broke your head for likening him to a
fuging man of Windsor. *Shakspere's Henry iv.*

For who, though with the tongue
Of angels, can relate; or to what things
Taken on earth conspicuous, that may lift
Human imagination to such height
Of God-like power? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

LIKENESS. *n. f.* [from *like*.]

1. Resemblance; similitude.

They all do live, and moved are
To multiply the likeness of their kind. *Spenser.*

A transfiguration to make his author appear as char-
ming as he can, provided he maintains his character,
and make him not unlike himself. Transfiguration is a
kind of drawing after the life, where this is a double
sort of likeness, a good one, and a bad one. *Dryden.*

There will be found a better likeness, and a worse;
and the better is continually to be chosen. *Dryden.*

2. Form; appearance.

Never came trouble to my house in the likeness of
your grace; for trouble being gone, comfort should
remain. *Shakspere.*

It is safer to stand upon our guard against an enemy
in the likeness of a friend, than to embrace any man
for a friend in the likeness of an enemy. *L'Estrange.*

3. One who resembles another; a copy; a
counterpart.

Poor Cupid, fubbing, scarce could speak.
Indeed, mamma, I do not know, ye:
Alas! how easy my mistake!

I took you for your likeness Cloe. *Prim.*

LI'KSWISS. *adv.* [like and with.] In like
manner; also; moreover; too.

Jesus said unto them, I also will ask you one
thing, which if ye tell me, I likewise will tell you by
what authority I do these things. *Matthew.*

So was it in the decay of the Roman empire, and
likewise in the empire of Almaine, after Charles
the Great, every bird taking a feather. *Bacon.*

Spirit of vitriol poured to pure unmix'd serum,
conglutates as if it had been boiled. Spirit of sea-salt
makes a perfect conglutination of the serum likewise,
but with some different phenomena. *Arbuthnot.*

LI'KING. *adj.* [perhaps because plump-
ness is agreeable to the sight.] Plump;

in a state of plumpness.

I fear my lord the king, who hath appointed
your meat and your drink; for why should he see
your faces worse liking, than the children which
are of your sort? *Daniel.*

LI'KING. *n. f.* [from *like*.]

1. Good state of body; plumpness.

I'll repent, and that suddenly, while I'm in some
liking; I shall be out of heart shortly, and then I
shall have no strength to repent. *Shakspere.*

Their young ones are in good liking; they grow
up with corn. *Job.*

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their luti-
ness; and, being in good liking, were set on a stall,
when exposed to sale, to show the good habit of
their body. *Dryden's Notes to Pers.*

2. State of trial.

The royal soul, that, like the lab'ring moon,
By charms of art was hurried down;
Forced with regret to leave her native sphere,
Came but a while on liking here. *Dryden.*

3. Inclination.

Why do you longer feed on loathed light,
Or liking find to gaze on earthly maid? *F. Queen.*

LI'KING. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Delight
in; pleasure in; with to.

There are limits to be set betwixt the boldness
and rashness of a poet; but he must understand
those limits who pretends to judge, as well as he
who undertakes to write; and he who has no liking
to the whole, ought in reason to be excluded from
censuring of the parts. *Dryden.*

LI'LACH. *n. f.* [*lilac*, *lilds* Fr.] A tree.

The white thorn is in leaf, and the lilach tree.

Bacon.

LI'LIED. *adj.* [from *lily*.] Embellished
with lilies.

Nymphs and shepherds dance no more
By sandy Lodon's lily'd banks. *Milton.*

LILY. *n. f.* [*lilium*, Latin.]

There are thirty-two species of this plant, includ-
ing white lilies, orange lilies, and marigolds of va-
rious sorts. *Miller.*

Oh! had the monster seen those lily hands
Tremble, like aspen leaves, upon a lute,
And make the silken strings delight to kiss them;
He would not then have touch'd them for his life!

Shakspere.

Shakspere'd upon a kingdom where no pity!
No friends! no hope! no kindred weep for me!
Almost no grave allow'd me! like the lily,
That once was mistress of the field, and flourish'd,
I'll hang my head, and perish. *Shakspere.*

Arno, a river of Italy, is drawn like an old man,
by his right side a lion, holding forth in his right
paw a red lily, or flower-de-luce. *Peacocks.*

Take but the humblest lily of the field;
And if our pride will to our reason yield,
It must by force comparison be shown,
That on the regal seat great David's son,
Array'd in all his robes, and types of pow'r,
Shines with less glory than that humble flower. *Pope.*

LILY-DAFFODIL. *n. f.* [*lilio-narcissus*.] A
foreign flower.

LILY-HYACINTH. *n. f.* [*lilio-hyacinthus*.]

A high, a shy flower, composed of six leaves
shaped like the flower of hyacinth; the leaves are
fleshy, and shaped like those of the lily. There are
three species of this plant; one with a blue flower,
another white, and a third red. *Miller.*

LILY of the Valley, or May lily. *n. f.*
[*lilium convallium*.]

The flower consists of one leaf, is shaped like a
bell, and divided at the top into six segments; the
ovary becomes a soft globular fruit, containing
several round seeds. It is very common in shady
woods. *Miller.*

Lily of the valley has a strong root that runs
into the ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LILY-LIVER. *adj.* [lily and liver.] White-
livered; cowardly.

A bite, lily-livered, action-taking knave. *Shaksp.*

LI'NATURE. *n. f.* [*linatura*, Latin.] Fl-
lings of any metal; the particles rubbed
off by a file.

LI'N. *n. f.* [lim, Sax. and Scot. *lem*, Dan.]

1. A member; a jointed or articulated part
of animals.

A second Hector, for his grim aspect,
And large proportion of his strong knit limbs.

Shakspere.

Oh! that I had been here, to tear her limb meat!
Now am I come each limb to survey, *Shakspere.*

If thy appearance answer loud report! *Milton.*

2. [*limb*, Fr. *limbus*, Lat.] An edge; a
border; a philosophical word.

By moving the prism about, the colours again
emerged out of the white net, the violet and the
blue at its inward limb, and at the outward limb
the red and yellow. *Newton.*

TO LIMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with limbs.

As they please,
They limb themselves, and colour, shape, and size
Assume, as likes them best, condense, or rare. *Milt.*

2. To tear asunder; to dismember.

LI'MBECK. *n. f.* [corrupted by popular
pronunciation from *alembick*.] A still.

Her cheeks, on which this streaming nectar fell,
Still'd through the limbeck of her diamond eyes. *Felistras.*

Fires of Spain, and the line,
Whose countries limbecks upon bodies be,
Canst thou for gun bear? *Donne.*

Call up, unbound,
In various shapes, old Proteus from the sea,
Prun'd through a limbeck to this naked form. *Milt.*

The earth, by secret conveyances, lets in the sea,
and sends it back fresh, her bowels serving for a
limbeck. *Howell.*

He first survey'd the charge with careful eyes,
Yet judg'd, like vapours that from limbecks rise,
It would in richer showers descend again. *Dryden.*

The warm limbeck draws
Salutious waters from the noontide brood. *Philips.*

LI'MBER. *adj.* [from *limb*.] Formed with
regard to limbs.

A fleet of five years' age, large limb'd, and fed,
To Jove's high altars Agamemnon led. *Pope.*

LI'MBER. *adj.* Flexible; easily bent; pli-
ant; lithe.

You put me off with limber vows. *Shakspere.*

I wonder how, among these jealousies of court and
state, Edward Atheling could subsist, being the indubi-
tate heir of the Saxon line; but he had tried, and
found him a prince of limber virtues; so as though
he might have some place in his caution, yet he
reckoned him beneath his fear. *Watson.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Mouse, or worm: those wad'd their limber tails
For wings; and smallest lineaments exact.

In all the livens deck'd of summer's pride. *Milt.*

She durst never stand at the bay, having nothing
but her long tot limber ears to defend her. *Moor.*

The muscles were strong on both sides of the as-
pera arteria, but on the under side, opposite to that
of the oesophagus, very limber. *Ray on Creation.*

LI'MBERNESS. *n. f.* [from *limber*.] Flexi-
bility; pliancy.

Limbo. *v. f.* [*Ex quo sit limbus inferorum. Du Cange.*]

1. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain. Populantly hell.

No, he is in tarter limbo, worse than hell,
A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,
One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel.

Shakespeare.

Oh what a sympathy of woe is this!
As far from help as limbo is from bliss.

Sardus.

All these up which I do
Fly o'er the battlements of the world far off,
Into a limbo large, and broad, sing call'd
The paradise of fools.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Any place of misery and constraint.

For he no longer was at large;
But Vivia straight brought on the charge;
And in the felt came limbo put.

Hudibras.

The knight and squire, where he was shut,
Friar, thou art come off thyself, but poor I am
Left in limbo.

Dryden's Spanish Friar.

Lim. *n. f.* [*lim, gelyman, Sax. to glue.*]

1. A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it.

Poor bird I thou'lt never far the net or lime,

The pitfall, nor the gin.

You must lay lime to tangle her desires,

By wailful songs, whose compell'd rhymes
Should be full fraught with servicable vows.

Shakespeare.

Then are new-bewaid maidens, he throws,
Like nets or lime twigs, where'er he goes,

His title of baron on every wench.

Dante.

A thrush was taken with a bush of lime twigs.

L'Estrange.

Then toils for beasts, and lime for birds were found,

And deep-mouth'd dogs did forest walks surround.

Dryden.

Or court a wife, spread out his wily parts,
Like nets, or lime twigs, for rich widows' hearts.

Pope.

2. Matter of which mortar is made: so called because used in cement.

There are so many species of lime stone, that we are to understand by it in general any stone that, upon a proper degree of heat, becomes a white calx, which will make a great ebullition and noise on being thrown into water, falling into a loose white powder at the bottom. The lime we have in London is usually made of chalk, which is weaker than that made of stone.

Hill's Materia Medica.

They were now, like sand without lime, ill bound together, especially as many as were English, who were at a gaze, looking strange one upon another, not knowing who was faithful to their side.

As when a lofty pile is rais'd,
We never hear the workmen praise'd,
Who bring the lime, or place the stones,
But all admire Inigo Jones.

Swift.

Lime is commonly made of chalk, or of any sort of stone that is not sandy, or very cold.

Mortimer.

3. The linden tree. [*linb, Sux. tilia, Lat.*]

The flower consists of several leaves, placed orbicularly, in the form of a rose, having a long narrow leaf growing to the stalk of each cluster of flowers, from whose cup rises the pointal, which becomes articulated, of one capsule, containing an oblong seed. The timber is used by carvers and turners. These trees continue found many years, and grow to a considerable bulk. Sir Thomas Browne mentions one in Norfolk sixteen yards in circuit.

Miller.

For her the limes their pleasing shades deny,
For her the lilies hung their heads, and die.

4. A species of lemon. [*lime, French.*]

Bear me, Pomona! to thy citron groves!
To where the lemon and the piercing lime,
With the deep orange glowing through the green,
Their lighter glories blend.

Thomson.

To LIMB. *v. a.* [from *lim*.]

1. To entangle; to ensnare.

O bosom, black as death!
Q' lined soul, that, struggling to be free,
Art more engaged.

Shakespeare.

Example, that so terribly shows in the wreck of

maidenhood, cannot, for all that, diffuse succour, but that they are *limb'd* with the twigs that threaten them.

The bird that hath been *limb'd* in a bush,
With trembling wings misdotheth every bush,
And I, the hapless snail to one sweet bird,
Have now the fatal object in my eye.

Where my poor young was *limb'd*, was caught, and kill'd.

2. To smear with lime.

Myself have *limb'd* a bush for her,
And plac'd a quire of such enticing birds,
That she will light to listen to their lays.

Those twigs in time will come to be *limb'd*,
And then you are all lost if you do but touch them.

3. To cement. This sense is out of use.

I will not ruin my father's house,
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together,
And set up Lancaster.

4. To manure ground with lime.

Encouragement that abatement of interest gave to landlords and tenants, to improve by draining, marling, and liming.

All sorts of pease love *limb'd* or marled land.

Mortimer.

Lim. *n. f.* [*lime and kiln.*] Kiln where stones are burnt to lime.

The counter gate is as hateful to me, as the neck of a lime-kiln.

They were found in a lime-kiln, and having puff'd the fire, each is a little vitriol.

Woodward.

Lim. *n. f.* [*lime and stone.*] The stone of which lime is made.

Fire stone and lime stone, if broke small, and laid on cold lands, must be of advantage.

Mortimer.

Lime-water. *n. f.*

Lime-water, made by pouring water upon quick-lime, with some other ingredients to take off its ill flavour, is of great service internally in all cutaneous eruptions, and diseases of the lungs.

He tried an experiment on wheat infused in lime-water alone, and some in brandy and lime-water mixed, and had from each grain a great increase.

Mortimer.

Lim. *n. f.* [*limit, French; limitor, Lat.*] Bound; border; utmost reach.

The whole *limit* of the mountain round about shall be most holy.

We went, great emperor, by thy command,
To view the utmost *limits* of the land;
Ev'n to the place where no more world is found,
But frowning billows beating on the ground.

To LIMIT. *v. a.* [*limiter, Fr. from the noun.*]

1. To confine within certain bounds; to restrain; to circumscribe; not to leave at large.

They tempted God, and *limited* the Holy One of Israel.

Thanks I must you owe, that you are thence protect; for there is boundless theft in *limited* professions.

If a king come in by conquest, he is no longer a *limited* monarch.

2. To restrain from a lax or general signification; as, the universe is here *limited* to this earth.

LIMITAREOUS. *adj.* [from *limit*.] Belonging to the bounds.

LIMITARY. *adj.* [from *limit*.] Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendent.

Then, when I am thy captive, talk of chains,
Proud *limitary* cherub!

Milton.

LIMITATION. *n. f.* [*limitation, Fr. limitation, Lat.*]

1. Restriction; circumscription.

Limitation of each creature, is both the perfection and the preservation thereof.

Am I young?

But, as it were, in sort of *limitation*?

I despair, how this *limitation* of Adam's empire to his line and posterity, will help us to one heir.

This *limitation*, indeed, of our authors, will save the

the labour, who would look for him among the race of brutes; but will very little contribute to the discovery amongst men.

If a king *limits* by conquest, he is no longer a *limited* monarch; if he *limits* by constitution, he becomes immediately *king de jure*.

2. Confinement from a lax or undetermined import.

The cause of error is ignorance, what restraints and limitations all principles have in regard of the matter whereunto they are applicable.

Lim. *n. f.* A mongrel.

To LIMIN. *v. a.* [*coliminer, Fr.* to adorn books with pictures.] To draw; to paint any thing.

Mine eyes doth his effigies witness,
Most truly *limin'd*, and living in your face.

Emblems *limin'd* in lively colours.

How are the glories of the field spun, and by what pencil are they *limin'd* in their unaffected beauty?

Lim. *n. f.* [*corrupted from coliminer*, a decorator of books with initial pictures.] A painter; a picture-maker.

That divers *liminers* at a distance, without either copy or design, should draw the same picture to an undistinguishable exactness, is more conceivable than that matter, which is so diversified, should frame itself so unerringly, according to the idea of its kind.

Poets are *liminers* of another kind,
To copy out ideas in the mind;

Words are the paint by which their thoughts are And nature is their object to be drawn.

Lim. *adj.* [*limofus, Latin.*] Muddy; slony.

That country became a gained ground by the muddy and *limous* matter brought down by the Nilus, which settled by degrees unto a firm land.

They *limous'd* this natural melancholick acidity to be the *limous* or slony feculent part of the blood.

Lim. *adj.* [*limpio, Latin.*]

1. Vapid; weak. Not in use.

The chub eats waterish, and the flesh of him is not firm, *limp*, and talkative.

2. It is used in some provinces, and in Scotland, for *limber*, flexible.

To LIMP. *v. n.* [*limpen, Saxon.*] To halt; to walk lamely.

An old poor man,
Who after me hath many a weary step
Limp'd in pure love.

Pluck the lin'd crutch from thy old *limping* fire.

How far
The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow in underprising it; so far this shadow doth *limp* behind the substance.

When Plutus, with his riches, is sent from Jupiter, he *limps* and goes slowly; but when he is sent by Pluto, he runs, and is swift of foot.

Limping death, last'd on by fate,
Comes up to shorten half our date.

The *limping* smith observ'd the sudden'd feast,
And hopping here and there put in his word.

Can syllogism set things right?
No: majors soon with minors fight;
Or both in friendly comfort join'd,
The consequence *limps* false behind.

Lim. *n. f.* A kind of shellfish.

Lim. *adj.* [*limpide, Fr. limpidus, Lat.*]

Clear; pure; transparent.

The springs which were clear, fresh, and *limpid*, become thick and turbid, and impregnated with sulphur as long as the earthquake lasts.

The brook that purls along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock,
Gently diffus'd into a *limpid* plain.

Lim. *n. f.* [from *limpid*.] Clearness; purity.

Lim. *adv.* [from *limp*.] In a lame halting manner.

LINE. *adj.* [from *line*.]

1. Viscous; glutinous.

Striving more, the more in loose strong
Himself he tied, and wrapt his wings twain
In *line* spaces the subtil loops among. *Spenser*.

2. Containing lime.

A human skull covered with the skin, having
been buried in some *line* soil, was tanned, or turned
into a kind of leather. *Grew's Museum*.

To **LINE**. *v. n.* [ablinnan, Sax.] To yield;
to give over.

Unto his foe he came,
Resolv'd in mind all suddenly to win,
Or soon to lose before he once would *line*. *Spenser*.

LINEPIKE. *n. f.* An iron pin that keeps
the wheel on the axle-tree. *Died*.

LINECTUS. *n. f.* [from *lingo*, Lat.] Medi-
cine licked up by the tongue.

LINEEN. *n. f.* [linb, Sax.] The lime tree.
See **LINE**.

Hard box, and *linden* of a softer grain. *Dryden*.
Two neighbouring trees with walls encompass'd
round,

One a hard oak, a softer *linden* one. *Dryden*.

LINE. *n. f.* [*linea*, Latin.]

1. Longitudinal extension.

Even the planets, upon this principle, must gravitate
no more towards the sun; so that they would not
revolve in *curve lines*, but fly away in direct tangents,
till they struck against other planets. *Bentley*.

2. A slender string.

Well sung the Roman bard; all human things,
Of dearest value, hang on slender strings;
To see the then sole hope, and in design

Of heav'n our joy, supported by a *line*. *Waller*.
A *line* seldom holds to strain, or draws straight
in length, above fifty or sixty feet. *Mozon*.

3. A thread extended to direct any opera-
tions.

We as by *line* upon the ocean go,
Whose paths shall be familiar as the land. *Dryden*.
The string that sustains the angler's hook.

Victorious with their *lines* and eyes,
They make the fishes and the men their prize. *Waller*.

4. Lineaments, or marks in the hand or face.

Long is it since I saw him,
But time hath nothing blur'd those *lines* of favour
Which then he wore. *Shakespeare*.

I shall have good fortune; go to, here's a simple
line of life; here's a small tribe of wives. *Shaksp.*

Here, while his canting drone-pipe scan'd
The mystic figures of her hand,
He tips the palmistry, and dines

On all her fortune-telling *lines*. *Cleveland*.

5. Delineation; sketch.

You have generous thoughts turned to such specu-
lations: but this is not enough towards the rising
such buildings as I have drawn you here the *lines*
of, unless the direction of all affairs here were
wholly in your hands. *Temple*.

The inventors meant to turn such qualifications
into persons as were agreeable to his character,
from whom the *line* was drawn. *Pope*.

6. Contour; outline.

Oh lasting as those colours may they shine,
Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy *line*! *Pope*.

7. As much as is written from one margin
to the other; a verse.

In the preceding *line*, Ulysses speaks of Nae-
scas, yet immediately changes the words to the
masculine gender. *Broome*.

In moving *lines* these few epistles tell
What fate attends the nymph who loves too well.

8. Rank of soldiers.

They pierce the broken foe's remotest *lines*.
Addison.

9. Work thrown up; tranch.

Now snatch an hour that favours thy design,
Unite thy forces, and attack their *lines*. *Dryden*.

10. Method; disposition.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this
center,

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Others degree, priority, and place,
In figure, course, proportion, season, form,
Office and custom, in all *line* of order. *Shaksp.*

12. Extension; limit.

Eden stretch'd her *line*
From Auran eastward to the royal tow'rs
Of great Scelencia. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

13. Equator; equinoctial circle.

When the sun below the *line* descends,
Then one long night continued darkness joins.
Creech.

14. Progeny; family, ascending or descend-
ing.

He chid the sisters
When first they put the name of king upon me,
And bade them speak to him; then prophet like,
They had'd him father to a *line* of kings. *Shaksp.*

He sends you this most memorable *line*,
In ev'ry branch truly demonstrative,
Willing you overlook this pedigree. *Shakspere*.

Some *lines* were noted for a stern, rigid virtue,
Savage, haughty, partitionous and unpopular;
Others were sweet and affable. *Dryden*.

His empire, courage, and his boasted *line*,
Were all prov'd mortal. *Ruscommon*.

A golden bowl
The queen commanded to be crown'd with wine,
The bowl that Belus us'd, and all the Tynan *line*.
Dryden.

The years
Ran smoothly on, productive of a *line*
Of wise heroic kings. *Philips*.

15. A *line* is one tenth of an inch.

16. [In the plural.] A letter: as, I read
your *lines*.

17. Lint or flax.

To **LINE**. *v. a.* [supposed by *Junius* from
linum, linings being often made of linen.]

1. To cover on the inside.

A box *lined* with paper to receive the mercury
that might be spilt. *Boyle*.

2. To put any thing in the inside: a sense
rather ludicrous.

The charge amounteth very high for any one
man's purse, except *lined* beyond ordinary, to reach
unto. *Carew*.

Her women are about her: what if I do *line* one
of their hands? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

He, by a gentle bow, divin'd
How well a cully's purse was *lin'd*. *Suif*.

3. To guard within.

Notwithstanding they had *lined* some hedges with
musketeers, they were totally dispersed. *Clarendon*.

4. To strengthen by inner works.

Line and new repair your towns of war
With men of courage, and with means defendant.
Shakspere.

5. To cover with something soft.

Son of sixteen,
Pluck the *lin'd* crutch from thy old limping sire.
Shakspere.

6. To double; to strengthen with help.

Who *lin'd* himself with hope,
Eating the air, on promise of supply. *Shakspere*.

My brother Mortimer doth stir
About his title, and hath sent for you
To *line* his enterprise. *Shakspere*.

The two armies were assigned to the leading of
two generals, both of them rather courtiers, and
affured to the state, than martial men; yet *lined*
and assisted with subordinate commanders of great
experience and valour. *Baron*.

7. To impregnate: applied to animals
generating.

Thus from the Tyrian pastures *lin'd* with Jove
He bore Europa, and still keeps his love. *Creech*.

LINEAGE. *n. f.* [*linage*, Fr.] Race; pro-
geny; family, ascending or descending.

Both the *lineage* and the certain fire
From which I sprung, from me are hidden yet.
Spenser.

Joseph was of the house and *lineage* of David. *Luke*.
The Tirlan cometh forth with all his generation
or *lineage*, the males before him, and females follow-
ing him; and if there be a woman from whose body

the whole *lineage* is descended, there is a traverse
where the street, *Baron*.

Men of mighty fame,
And from th' immortal gods their *lineage* came. *Dry-*

No longer shall the widow'd land bemoan
A broken *lineage*, and a doubtful throne,
But boast her royal progeny's increase.

And count the pledges of her future peace. *Addis*.
This care was infused by God himself, in order to
ascertain the descent of the Messiah, and to prove
that he was, as the prophets had foretold, of the tribe
of Judah, and of the *lineage* of David. *Atterbury*.

LINEAL. *adj.* [*linealis*, from *linea*, Lat.]

1. Composed of lines; delineat'd.

When any thing is mathematically demonstrated
weak, it is much more mechanically weak; errors
ever occurring more easily in the management of
gross materials than *lineal* designs. *Watson*.

2. Descending in a direct genealogy.

To re-establish, de facto, the right of *lineal* succe-
ssion to paternal government, is to put a man in pos-
session of that government which his fathers did en-
joy, and he by *lineal* succession had a right to. *Locke*.

3. Hereditary; derived from ancestors.

Peace be to France, if France in peace permit
Our just and *lineal* entrance to our own. *Shaksp.*

4. Allied by direct descent.

Queen Isabel, his grandmother,
Was *lineal* of the lady Ermenegere. *Shakspere*.
O that your brows my laurel had sustain'd!
Well had I been depos'd if you had reign'd:
The father had descended for the son;
For only you are *lineal* to the throne. *Dryden*.

LINEALLY. *adv.* [from *lineal*] In a direct
line.

If he had been the person upon whom the crown
had *lineally* and rightfully descended, it was a
good law. *Clarendon*.

LINEAMENT. *n. f.* [*lineament*, Fr. *linea-*
mentum, Lat.] Feature; discriminating
mark in the form.

Noble York
Found that the issue was not his begot:
Which well appeared in his *lineaments*,
Being nothing like the noble duke, my father. *Shakspere*.

Six wings he wore, to shade
His *lineaments* divine. *Milton*.

Man he seems
In all his *lineaments*, though in his face
The glimpses of his father's glory shine. *Milton*.

There are not more differences in men's faces,
and the outward *lineaments* of their bodies, than
there are in the natures and tempers of their minds;
only there is this difference, that the distinguishing
characters of the face, and the *lineaments* of the
body, grow more plain with time, but the peculiar
physiognomy of the mind is most discernible in
children. *Locke*.

I may advance religion and morals, by tracing some
few *lineaments* in the character of a lady, who hath
spent all her life in the practice of both. *Swift*.

The utmost force of boiling water is not able to
destroy the structure of the tenderest plant: the
lineaments of a white lily will remain after the
strongest decoction. *Arbuthnot*.

LINEAR. *adj.* [*linearis*, Lat.] Composed of
lines; having the form of lines.

Wherever it is freed from the sand stone, it is
covered with *linear* strata, tending towards several
centers, so as to compose flat stellar figures. *Woodes*.

LINEATION. *n. f.* [*lineatio*, from *linea*,
Lat.] Draught of a line or lines.

There are in the lurney ground two white *linea-*
tions, with two of a pale red. *Woodward*.

LINEEN. *n. f.* [*linum*, Lat.] Cloth made
of hemp or flax.

Here is a basket, he may creep in; throw soul
linen upon him, as if going to bucking. *Shaksp.*

Unseen, unseen, the fiery serpents slims
Between her *linen* and her naked limbs. *Dryden*.

LINEEN. *adj.* [*lineus*, Latin.]

1. Made of linen.

A *lineen* sock on one leg, and a kersey boot hole
on the other, gartered with a red and blue list. *Shaksp.*

2. Resembling linen.

L I N

Death of (thy soul) those *liven* cheeks of thine
Are counsellors to fear. What soldiers, whey-face?
Shakespeare.

LIVEN-DRA'PER. *n. f.* [*liven* and *draper.*]
He who deals in linen.

LING. *n. f.* [*ling*, Islandick.]

1. Heath. This sense is retained in the
northern counties; yet *Bacon* seems to
distinguish them.

Heath, and *ling*, and *sedges.* *Bacon.*

2. [*linghe*, Dutch.] A kind of sea fish.
When harvest is ended, take shipping, or ride,
Ling, salt fish, and herring, for Lent to provide.

Our English bring from thence good store of fish,
but especially our deepest and thickest *ling*, which
are therefore called *island lings.* *Abbot.*

LING. The termination notes commonly
diminution; as, *kitling*, and is derived
from *klein*, German, *little*: sometimes a
quality; as, *firstling*, in which sense
Skinner deduces it from *tangen*, old
Teutonic, to *belong*.

To **LINGER.** *v. n.* [from *leng*, Sax. *long.*]

1. To remain long in languor and pain.

Like wretches, that have *linger'd* long.

We'll snatch the strongest cordial of our love. *Dry.*

Better to rush at once to shades below,
Than *linger* life away, and nourish woe. *Pope.*

2. To hesitate; to be in suspense.

Perhaps thou *ling'st*, in deep thoughts detain'd
Of th' enterprise so hazardous and high.

Paradisi Regained.

3. To remain long. In an ill sense.

Let order die,
And let this world no longer be a stage

To feed contention in a *ling'ring* act. *Shakespeare.*

Ye brethren of the lyre, and tuneful voice,
Lament his lot; but at your own rejoice.

Now live secure, and *linger* out your days;
The gods are pleas'd alone with *Purcell's* lays. *Dry.*

Your very fear of death shall make ye try
To catch the shade of immortality;

Wishing on earth to *linger*, and to save
Part of its prey from the devouring grave. *Prior.*

4. To remain long without any action or
determination.

We have *lingered* about a match between Anne
Pope and my cousin *Slender*, and this day we shall
have our answer. *Shakespeare.*

5. To wait long in expectation or uncer-
tainty.

I must solicit
All his concerns as mine:

And if my eyes have pow'r, he should not sue
In vain, nor *linger* with a long delay. *Dryden.*

6. To be long in producing effect.

Who doth think, he hath strange *ling'ring* poisons.
Shakespeare.

To **LINGER.** *v. a.* To protract; to draw
out to length. Out of use.

I can get no remedy against this consumption
of the pulse. Porro sing only *lingers* and *lingers* A,
out, but the disease is incurable. *Shakespeare.*

She *ling* is my desires. *Shakespeare.*

Let your brief plagues be mercy,
And *linger* not our fire destruction on. *Shaksp.*

LINGERER. *n. f.* [from *linger.*] One who
lingers.

LINGERINGLY. *adv.* [from *lingering.*]

With delay; tardily.

Of poisons, some kill more gently and *linger-
ingly*, others more violently and speedily, yet
both kill. *Hale.*

LINGET. *n. f.* [from *linguet*; *lingot*, Fr.]

A small mass of metal.

Other matter hath been used for money, as among
the Lacedaemonians, iron *linguets* quenched with
vinegar, that they may serve to no other use. *Cumt.*

LINGO. *n. f.* [Portuguese.] Language;
tongue, speech. A low cant word.

I have thoughts to learn somewhat of your *lingo*,
before I cross the seas. *Cambray.*

L I N

LINGUACIOUS. *adj.* [*lingua*, Lat.] Full
of tongue; loquacious; talkative.

LINGUADENTAL. *adj.* [*lingua* and *dens*.
Lat.] Uttered by the joint action of the
tongue and teeth.

The *linguadental*, *f. v.*, as also the *linguadental*,
th. dh, he will soon learn. *Holder.*

LINGUIST. *n. f.* [from *lingua*, Lat.] A
man skilful in languages.

Though a *linguist* should pride himself to have
all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet,
if he had not studied the solid things in them, as
well as the words and lexicons, he were nothing so
much to be esteemed a learned man, as any yeo-
man or tradesman competently wise in his mother
dialect only. *Milton.*

Our *linguist* received extraordinary rudiments
towards a good education. *Spectator.*

LINGWORT. *n. f.* An herb.

LINIMENT. *n. f.* [*liniment*, Fr. *linimentum*,
Lat.] Ointment; balsam; unguent.

The nostrils, and the jugular arteries, ought to
be anointed every morning with this *liniment* or
balsam. *Harvey.*

The wife author of nature hath provided on the
rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold up-
on with her bill, and squeezes out an oily *liniment* or
liniment, fit for the anointment of the feathers. *Ray.*

LINING. *n. f.* [from *line.*]

1. The inner covering of any thing; the
inner double of a garment.

Was I deceived, or did a subtle cloud
Turn forth her silver *lining* on the night? *Milton.*

The fold in the grille of the nose is covered
with a *lining*, which differs from the facing of the
tongue. *Grew.*

The gown with stiff embrod'ry shining,
Looks charming with a lighter *lining.* *Prior.*

2. That which is within.

The *lining* of his coffers shall make coats
To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars. *Shaksp.*

LINK. *n. f.* [*gelencke*, German.]

1. A single ring of a chain.

The Roman state, whose course will yet go on
The way it takes, cracking ten thousand curbs
Of more strong *links* asunder, than can ever
Appear in your impediment. *Shakespeare.*

The moral of that poetical fiction, that the up-
permost *link* of all the series of subordinate causes
is fastened to Jupiter's chair, signifies an useful
truth. *Hale.*

Trunks hang together in a chain of mutual de-
pendance; you cannot draw one *link* without at-
tracting others. *Glennville.*

While she does her upward flight sustain,
Touching each *link* of the continued chain,
At length she is oblig'd and forc'd to see
A first, a source, a life, a deity. *Prior.*

2. Any thing doubled and closed together.

Make a *link* of hoise hair very strong, and fasten
it to the end of the stick that springs. *Mortimer.*

3. A chain; any thing connecting.

Nor rattle's dungeon, nor strong *links* of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shaksp.*

I feel
The *link* of nature draw me; flesh of flesh,
Bone of my bone thou art. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Fire, blood and earth, and air, by this were bound,
And love, the common *link*, the new creation
crown'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

4. Any single part of a series or chain of
consequences; a graduation in ratiocina-
tion; a proposition joined to a foregoing
and following proposition.

The thread and train of consequences in intellec-
tive ratiocination is often long, and chained together
by divers *links*, which cannot be done in imaginative
ratiocination by some attributed to brutes. *Hale.*

5. A series; this sense is improper. *Addi-
son* has used *link* for chain.

Though I have here only chosen this single *link* of
matters, I might find out others among those names
which are still extant, that delivered down this ac-
count of our Saviour in a successive gradation. *Addy.*

L I N

6. [from *lynx*.] A torch made of pitch
and hards.

O, thou art an everlasting bonfire light; thou
hast saved me a thousand marks in *links* and torches,
walking with thee in the night betwixt taverns
and taverns. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he
makes her in divers places a faliginous *link* of lies.
Howel.

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
Goodly and great he fails behind his *link.* *Dryden.*

One that bore a *link*

On a sudden clapp'd his flaming cudgel,
Like *linkstock*, to the horse's touch-hole. *Hudibras.*

7. Perhaps in the following passage it may
mean lampblack.

There was no *link* to colour Peter's hat. *Shaksp.*

To **LINK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate; as, the links of a chain.

Descending tread us down,
Thus drooping; we with *linked* thunderbolts
Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milton.*

Against eating cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs;
Murried to immortal verse,
Such as the meeting fold may pierce
In notes, with many a winding bout
Of *linked* sweetness long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. To unite; to conjoin in concord.

They're so *linked* in friendship,

That young prince Edward marries Warwick's
daughter. *Shakespeare.*

3. To join; to connect.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke. *Pope.*

So from the first eternal order ran,
And creature *link'd* to creature, man to man. *Pope.*

4. To join by confederacy or contract.

They make an offer of themselves into the ser-
vice of that enemy, with whose servants they *link*
themselves in so near a bond. *Hooker.*

Be advised for the best,
Ere thou thy daughter *link* in holy band
Of wedlock, to that new unknown guest. *F. Queen.*

Blood in princes *link'd* not in such fort,
As that it is of any pow'r to tye. *Daniel.*

5. To connect, as concomitant.

New hope to spring
Out of despair; joy, but with fear yet *link'd*. *Milton.*

God has *links* our hopes and our duty together.

Decay of Piety.

So gracious hath God been to us, as to *link* to-
gether our duty and our interest, and to make
those very things the instances of our obedience,
which are the natural means and causes of our
happiness. *Tillotson.*

6. To unite or concatenate in a regular
series of consequences.

These things are *linked*, and, as it were, chained
one to another: we labour to eat, and we cut to
live, and we live to do good; and the good which
we do is sown down, with reference unto a future
harvest. *Hooker.*

Tell me, which part it does necessitate?

I'll chuse the other: there I'll *link* th' effect;

A chain, which fools to catch themselves project!

Dryden.

By which chain of ideas thus visibly *linked* to-
gether in train, i. e. each intermediate idea agreeing
on each side with those two it is immediately placed
between, the ideas of men and self-determination
appear to be connected. *Locke.*

LINKBOY. *n. f.* [*link* and *boy.*] A boy

LINKMAN. *n. f.* that carries a torch to ac-
commodate passengers with light.

What a ridiculous thing it was, that the con-
tinued shadow of the earth should be broken by
sudden miraculous disclusions of light, to prevent
the officiousness of the *linkboy*. *More.*

Though thou art tempted by the *linkman's* call,
Yet trust him not along the lonely wall. *Guy.*

In the black form of cinder-wench the came.

O may no *linkboy* interrupt their love! *Guy.*

LINNET. *n. f.* [*linet*, Fr. *linaria*, Lat.] A
small singing bird.

The swallows make use of ocelandine, the *lanceol* of euphrasia, for the repairing of their sight. *Morr.*
Is it for thee this lance pours into thy throat? *Pope.*
LANCEOL. *n. f.* [*lancea* *lin.*, Lat.] The seed of flax, which is much used in medicine.

The joints may be closed with a cement of lime, linseed oil, and cotton. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LINSEYWOOLSEY. *adj.* [*linen* and *wool*.] Made of linen and wool mixed; vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts.

A lawless *linseywoolsey* brother, *Hudibras.*

Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, *linseywoolsey* brothers, *Pope.*

Grave munnies! *See* clefs some, and shirtless others. *Pope.*

LINSTOCK. *n. f.* [*lunte* or *lente*, Teutonic, *lint* and *stock*.] A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon. *Hannmer.*

The nimble gunner

With *linstock* now the devilish cannon touches,

And down goes all before him. *Shakespeare.*

The distance judg'd for shot of ev'ry rim,

The *linstocks* touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*

LINT. *n. f.* [*linteum*, Lat. *lin*, Welsh and Erse.]

1. The soft substance commonly called flax.

2. Linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores.

I dressed them up with unguentum basilici cum vitello ovi, upon pledgits of *lint*. *Wyseman.*

LINTEL. *n. f.* [*linéal*, Fr.] That part of the door frame that lies cross the door posts over head.

Take a bunch of hyssop, and dip it in the blood

that is in the basin, and strike the *linel* and the two side-posts. *Exodus.*

When you lay any timber or brick work, as

lintels over windows, lay them in loam, which is a great preserver of timber. *Moron.*

Silver the *lintels* deep projecting o'er,

And gold the ringlets that command the door. *Pope.*

LION. *n. f.* [*lion*, Fr. *leo*, Lat.]

1. The fiercest and most magnanimous of fourfooted beasts.

King Richard's surname was Cor-de-Lion, for

his lion-like courage. *Cumden's Remains.*

Be lion mettled; proud, and take no care

who chafes, who frets, or where conspirers are;

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be. *Shakespeare.*

The sphinx, a famous monster in Egypt, had

the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion. *Peachment on Drawing.*

They rejoice

Each with their kind, lion with lions;

So fitly them in pairs thou hast combin'd. *Milton.*

See lion hearted Richard,

Piously valiant, like a torrent swell'd

With wintry tempests, that distains all mounds,

Breaking away impetuous, and involves

Within its sweep, trees, houses, men, he press'd,

Amidst the thickest battle. *Philips.*

1. A sign in the zodiac.

The lion for the honour of his skin,

The squeezing crab, and stinging scorpion shine

For aiding heaven, when giants dar'd to brave

The threat'ned stars. *Creech's Manilius.*

LIONESS. *n. f.* [*feminine* of *lion*.] A she lion.

Under which bush's shade, a *lioness*

Lay couching head on ground, with catlike watch,

When that the sleeping man should stir. *Shakespeare.*

The furious *lioness*,

Forgetting young ones, through the fields doth

roar. *Moy.*

The greedy *lioness* the wolf pursues,

The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the browse. *Dryden.*

If we may believe Pliny, lions do, in a very

severe manner, punish the adulteries of the *lioness*.

Ayliffe's Paragon.

LION'S-EAR. *n. f.* [*leontopetalon*, Lat.] A plant.

LION'S-MOUTH. *n. f.* [*from lion*.] The

LION'S-PAW. *n. f.* [*from lion*.] The

LION'S-TAIL. *n. f.* [*from lion*.] The

LION'S-TOOTH. *n. f.* [*from lion*.] The

LIP. *n. f.* [*lippe*, Saxon.]

1. The outer part of the mouth, the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth, which are of so much use in speaking, that they are used for all the organs of speech.

Those happiest smiles

That play'd on her ripe lip, seem'd not to know

What guests were in her eyes. *Shakespeare.*

No talchoud shall defile my lips with lies,

Or with a veil of truth disguise. *Sandys.*

Her lips blush deeper sweets. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. The edge of any thing.

In many places is a ridge of mountains some

distance from the sea, and a plain from their roots,

to the shore; which plain was formerly covered by

the sea, which bounded against those hills as its first

ramparts, or as the ledges or lips of its vessel. *Burnet.*

In wounds, the lips sink and are flaccid; a gleet

followeth, and the flesh within withers. *Wifeman.*

3. To make a lip. To hang the lip in

fullness and contempt.

A letter for me! It gives me an estate of seven

years health; in which time I will make a lip at

the physician. *Shakespeare.*

To **LIP.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To kiss.

Obsolete.

A hand, that kings

Have *lip*, and trembled kissing. *Shakespeare.*

Oh! 'tis the fiend's arch mock,

To *lip* a wanton and suppose her chaste. *Shakespeare.*

LIP LABOUR. *n. f.* [*lip* and *labour*.] Action

of the lips without concurrence of the

mind; words without sentiments.

Fasting, when prayer is not directed to its own

purposes, is but *lip labour*. *Taylor.*

LIPOTHYMOUS. *adj.* [*λίπος* and *θυμός*.]

Swooning; fainting.

If the patient be surpris'd with a *lipothymous* lan-

guor, and great oppression about the stomach and

hypochonders, expect no relief from cordials. *Hare.*

LIPOTHYMY. *n. f.* [*λίποθυμία*.] Swoon;

fainting fit.

The senators falling into a *lipothymy*, or deep

swooning, made up this pageantry of death with a

representing of it unto life. *Taylor.*

In *lipothymy* or swoonings, he used the figuration

of this finger with saffron and gold. *Brown.*

LIPPED. *adj.* [*from lip*.] Having lips.

LIPITUDE. *n. f.* [*lipitudine*, Fr. *lipitudo*, Lat.] Blearedness of eyes.

Diseases that are infectious are, such as are in the

spirits and not so much in the humours, and there-

fore pass easily from body to body, such are pesti-

lences and *lipitudes*. *Bacon.*

LIPWISDOM. *n. f.* [*lip* and *wisdom*.] Wis-

dom in talk without practice.

I find that all is but *lipwisdom*, which wants ex-

perience; I now, woe is me, do try what love can

do. *Sidney.*

LIPUABLE. *adj.* [*from lipuo*, Lat.] Such

as may be melted.

LIPUATION. *n. f.* [*from lipuo*, Lat.]

1. The act of melting.

2. Capacity to be melted.

The common opinion hath been, that crystal is

nothing but ice and snow concentered, and, by dura-

tion of time, congealed beyond *lipuation*. *Brown.*

To **LIPUATE.** *v. a.* [*lipuo*, Lat.] To melt;

to liquefy.

If the salts be not drawn forth before the clay is

baked, they are apt to *lipuate*. *Woodward.*

LIQUEFACTION. *n. f.* [*liquefactio*, Lat. *liquefaction*, Fr.] The act of melting;

the state of being melted.

Heat dissolves and makes bodies that keep in their spirits, as in diverse *liquefactions*; and to drink time in honey, which by age was not more liquid. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The burning of the earth will be a true *liquefaction* or dissolution of it, as to the exterior regions. *Burnet.*

LIQUEFIABLE. *adj.* [*from liquefy*.] Such

as may be melted.

There are three causes of fixation, the even spread-

ing of the spirits and tangible parts, the closeness of

the tangible parts, and the juveneness or extreme

communion of spirits; the two first may be joined

with a nature *liquefiable*, the last not. *Bacon.*

To **LIQUEFY.** *v. a.* [*liquefier*, Fr. *lique-*

facto, Lat.] To melt; to dissolve.

That degree of heat which is in lime and ashes,

being a smothering heat, is the most proper, for

it doth in other *liquefy* not rarely; and that is true

maturation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To **LIQUEFY.** *v. n.* To grow liquid.

The blood of St. Jemmius *liquefy* at the ap-

proach of the saint's head. *Addison on Italy.*

LIQUESCENCY. *n. f.* [*liquefcentia*, Lat.]

Apiness to melt.

LIQUESCENT. *adj.* [*liquefcent*, Latin.]

Melting.

LIQUID. *adj.* [*liquide*, Fr. *liquidus*, Lat.]

1. Not solid; not forming one continuous

substance; fluid.

Gently rolls the *liquid* glass. *Dr. Daniel.*

2. Soft; clear.

Her breast, the sug'red nest

Of her delicious soul, that there does lie,

Bathing in streams of *liquid* melody. *Crahan.*

3. Pronounced without any jar or harsh-

ness.

The many *liquid* consonants give a pleasing found

to the words, though they are all of one syllable. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Let Carolina smooth the tuneful lay,

Lull with Amelia's *liquid* name the mine,

And sweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope.*

4. Dissolved, so as not to be obtainable by

law.

If a creditor should appeal to hinder the burial

of his debtor's corse, his appeal ought not to be re-

ceived, since the business of burial requires a quick

dispatch, though the debt be entirely *liquid*. *Ayliffe.*

LIQUID. *n. f.* Liquid substance; liquor.

Be it thy choice, when summer heats annoy,

To sit beneath her shady canopy,

Quaffing rich *liquids*. *Philips.*

To **LIQUIDATE.** *v. a.* [*from liquid*.] To

clear away; to lessen debts.

LIQUIDITY. *n. f.* [*from liquid*.] Subtlety;

thinness.

The spirits, for their *liquidity*, are more incapa-

ble than the fluid medium, which is the conveyor

of sounds, to persevere in the continued repetition

of vocal airs. *Glenville.*

LIQUIDNESS. *n. f.* [*from liquid*.] Quality

of being liquid; fluency.

Out of amusements, in a cool place, thickened into

the consistence of white butter, which with the least

heat, resumed its former *liquidness*. *Boyle.*

LIQUOR. *n. f.* [*liquor*, Lat. *liqueur*, Fr.]

1. Any thing liquid: it is commonly used

of fluids inebriating, or impregnated with

something, or made by decoction.

Nor envy'd them the grape

Whose heads that turbulent *liquor* fills with fumes. *Milton.*

Sin taken into the soul, is like a *liquor* pour'd into

a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also seasons. *South's Sermons.*

2. Strong drink: in familiar language.

To **LIQUOR.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To

drench or moisten.

Capt wheels squeak hot when they are *liquored*. *Bacon.*

LIRICOUSNESS. *n. f.* A flower.

LISSE. *n. f.* A cavity; a hollow.

In the *type* of a rock at Kingscote in Gloucestershire, I found a number of petrified cockles, each near as big as my fist. *Hale.*

TO LISP. *v. a.* [hlipp, Sax.] To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate, like children.

Come, I cannot cog, and say, thou art this and that, like a many of these *lissing* hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's apparel, and smell like Bucklebury in simpling time. *Shakespeare.*

Scarce had he learnt to *lisp* a name Of martyr, yet he thinks it thence Life should to long play with that breath, Which spent can buy so brave a death. *Crahan.*

They ramble not to learn the mode, How to be dress'd, or how to *lisp* abroad. *Cleveland.*

Appulse partial, giving some passage to breath, is made to the upper teeth, and causes a *lissing* sound, the breath being strained through the teeth. *Holder.*

As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame, I *lisp'd* in numbers, for the numbers came. *Pope.*

LISP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of *lissing*.

I overheard her answer, with a very pretty *lisp*. O! Strephon, you are a dangerous creature. *Teller.*

LISPER. *n. f.* [from *lisp*.] One who *lisp*s.

LISSE. *n. f.* [lisse, Fr.]

1. A roll; a catalogue.

He was the ablest emperor of all the *lisp*. *Bacon.*

Some say the loudstone is poison, and therefore in the *lisp* of poisons we find in many authors. *Brown.*

Bring next the royal *lisp* of Sturts forth, Undaunted mind, that rul'd the rugged north. *Pr.*

2. [lice, Fr.] Enclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought.

Till now alone the mighty nations strove, The rest, at gaze, without the *lisp* did stand; And threat'ning France, plac'd like a painted Jove, Kept idle thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Paris thy son, and Sparta's king advance, In menur'd *lisp* to toss the weighty lance; And who his rival shall an arms subdue, His be the dance, and his the treasure too. *Pope.*

3. Bound; limit.

The ocean, overpeering of his *lisp*, Fets not the flats with more insipid haste, Than young Laertes in a riotous head O'er-bears your officers. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

She within *lisp* my ranging mind hath brought That now beyond myself I will not go. *Dante.*

4. [lyrean, Saxon.] Desire; willingness; choice.

Alas, she has no speech t

—Too much;

I find it still when I have *lisp* to sleep. *Shakespeare.*

Nothing of passion or peevishness, or *lisp* to contradict, shall have any bias on my judgment. *King Charles.*

He saw false Reynard where he lay full low; I need not fear he had no *lisp* to crow. *Dryden.*

5. [licium, Lat. *Esse*, Fr.] A strip of cloth.

A linen *lisp* on one leg; and a kersey boat hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue *lisp*. *Shakespeare.*

Instead of a *lisp* of cotton, or the like fibre, we made use of a siphon of glass. *Boyle.*

A *lisp* the colder's temples ties, To keep the hair out of his eyes. *Swift.*

6. A border.

They thought it better to let them stand as a *lisp*, or marginal border, unto the Old Testament. *Hooker.*

TO LIST. *v. n.* [lyrean, Sax.] To choose; to desire; to be disposed; to incline.

To fight in field, or to de end this wall, Point what you *lisp*, I thought refuse at all. *Fairy Queen.*

Unto them that add to the word of God what them *lispeth*, and make God's will submit unto their will, and break God's commandments for their own tradition's sake, unto them it seemeth not good. *Hooker.*

They imagine, that laws which permit them not

to do as they would, will endure them to speak as they *lisp*. *Hooker.*

Let other men think of your devices as they *lisp*, in my judgment they be mere fancies. *Whitgrave.*

Now by my mother's son, and that's myself, It shall be moon, or star, or what I *lisp*. *Shakespeare.*

Kings, lords of times, and of occasions, may Take their advantage when, and how they *lisp*. *Daniel.*

When they *lisp*, into the womb That bred them they return; and howl, and gnaw My bowels, their repast. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

TO LIST. *v. a.* [from *lisp*, a roll.]

1. To enlist; to enrol or register.

For a man to give his name to Christianity in those days, was to *list* himself a martyr, and to bid farewell not only to the pleasures, but also to the hopes of this life. *South.*

They *list* with women each degenerate name Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryden.*

2. To retain and enrol soldiers; to enlist.

The lords would, by *listing* their own servants, persuade the gentlemen in the town to do the like. *Clarendon.*

The king who raised this wall appointed a million of soldiers, who were *listed* and paid for the defence of it against the Saracens. *Temple.*

Two hundred horse he shall command; Though few, a warlike and well-chosen band, They in my name are *listed*. *Dryden.*

3. [from *list*, enclosed ground.] To enclose for combats.

How dares your pride presume against my laws, As in a *listed* field to fight your cause? Unask'd the royal grant. *Dryden, Knight's Tale.*

4. [from *list*, a fired or border.] To few together, in such a sort as to make a party-coloured show.

Some may wonder at such an accumulation of benefits, like a kind of embroidering or *listing* of one favour upon another. *Wotton.*

5. [contracted from *listen*.] To hearken to; to listen; to attend.

Then weigh, what loss your honour may sustain, If with too credent ear you *list* his songs: Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open To his unmaster'd importunity. *Shakespeare.*

I, this found I better know: *Ben Jonson.*

LISTEN. *adj.* Striped; party-coloured in long streaks.

Over his head beholds A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow

Conspicuous, with three *listed* colours gay, Betok'ning peace from God, and covenant new *Malton.*

As the show'ry arch With *listed* colours gay, or, azure, gules, Delights and puzzles the beholders eyes. *Philips.*

TO LISTEN. *v. a.* To hear; to attend.

Obsolete.

Lady, vouchsafe to *listen* what I say. *Shakespeare.*

One eyed, God bless us! and, amen! the other: As they had seen me with their hangman's hands, *Shakespeare.*

Listening their tale I could not say, amen! He, that no more must say, is *listened* more Than they whom youth and ease have taught to get it. *Shakespeare.*

The wonted roar was up amidst the woods, And *list'd* the air with barbarous dissonance, At which I cens'd and *list'd* them a while. *Milton.*

TO LISTEN. *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention.

Listen to me, and if you speak me fair, I'll tell you news. *Shakespeare.*

Antinous used often to go disguised, and *listen* at the tents of his soldiers; and at a time heard some that spoke very ill of him: whereupon he said, If you speak ill of me, you should go a little farther off. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Listen, O siles, unto me, and hearken, ye people. *Isaiah.*

When we have occasion to *listen*, and give a more particular attention to some sound, the tympanum is drawn to a more than ordinary tension. *Holder.*

On the green bank I sat, and *listen'd* long;

Nor till her lay was ended could I move, But with'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryden.*

He shall be receiv'd with more regard, And *listen'd* to, than modest truth is heard. *Dryden.*

To this humour most of our late comedies owe their success: the audience *listens* to nothing else. *Addison.*

LISSTNER. *n. f.* [from *listen*.] One that hearkens; a hearkener.

They are light of belief, great *listners* after news. *Howel.*

Listners never hear well of themselves. *L'Estr.*

If he constantly attends the tea, and be a good *listener*, he may make a tolerable figure, which will serve to draw in the young chaplain. *Swift.*

The hush word, when spoke by any brother in a lodge, was a warning to the rest to have a care of *listeners*. *Swift.*

LISSTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *listless*.] Without thought; without attention.

To know this perfectly, watch him at play, and see whether he be stirring and active, or whether he lazily and *listlessly* dreams away his time. *Locke.*

LISSTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *listless*.] Inattention; want of desire.

It may be the palate of the soul is indisposed by *listlessness* or sorrow. *Taylor.*

LISSTLESS. *adj.* [from *list*.]

1. Without inclination; without any determination to one thing more than another.

Intemperance and sensuality clog men's spirits, make them gross, *listless*, and unactive. *Tillotson.*

If your care to wheat alone extend, Let Maia with her sisters first descend, Before you trust in earth your future hope; Or else expect a *listless*, lazy crop. *Dryden.*

2. Careless; heedless; with of.

The sick for air before the portal gasp, Or idle in their empty hives remain, Be numb'd with cold, and *listless* of their gain. *Dryden.*

LIT. the preterit of *light*; whether to *light* signifies to happen, or to set on fire, or guide with light.

Believe thyself, thy eyes, That first inflam'd, and *lit* me to thy love; Those stars, that still must guide me to my joy. *Southerne.*

I lit my pipe with the paper. *Addison.*

LITANY. *n. f.* [λατάνια; *litania*, French.]

A form of supplicatory prayer.

Supplications, with solemnity for the appeasing of God's wrath, were, of the Greek church, termed *litanies*, and rogations of the Latin. *Hooker.*

Recollect your sins that you have done that week, and all your lifetime; and recite humbly and devoutly some penitential *litanies*. *Taylor.*

LITERAL. *adj.* [literal, Fr. *litera*, Lat.]

1. According to the primitive meaning; not figurative.

Through all the writings of the ancient fathers, we see that the words which were, do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a *literal*, they now have a metaphorical use, and are as so many notes of remembrance unto us, that what they did signify in the latter, is accomplished in the truth. *Hooker.*

A foundation being primarily of use in architecture, hath no other *literal* notation but what belongs to it in relation to an house, or other building; nor figurative, but what is founded in that, and deduced from thence. *Hammond.*

2. Following the letter, or exact words.

The fittest for public audience are such as, following a middle course between the rigour of *literal* translations and the liberty of paraphrases, do with greater shortness and plainness deliver the meaning. *Hooker.*

3. Consisting of letters: as, the *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the ciphers.

LITERAL. *n. f.* [from *literal*.] Original meaning.

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their *literals*, an example we have in our profession. *Brown.*

LITERALITY. *n. f.* [from *literal*.] Original meaning.

Not attaining the true deutenoscopy and second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies, and are not sometimes persuaded beyond their *literalities*. *Brown.*

LITERALLY. *adv.* [from *literal*.]

1. According to the primitive import of words; not figuratively.

That a man and his wife are one flesh, I can comprehend; yet *literally* taken, it is a thing impossible. *Swift.*

2. With close adherence to words; word by word.

Endeavouring to turn his Nisus and Euryalus as close as I was able, I have performed that episode too *literally*; that giving more scope to Mezentius and Lausus, that version, which has more of the majesty of Virgil, has less of his conciseness. *Dry.*

So wild and ungovernable a poet cannot be translated *literally*; his genius is too strong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*

LITERARY. *adj.* [from *literarius*, Latin.] Respecting letters; regarding learning.

Literary history, is an account of the state of learning and of the lives of learned men. *Literary* conversation, is talk about questions of learning. *Literary* is not properly used of milive letters. It may be said, this *epistolary* correspondence was political oftener than *literary*.

LITERATI. *n. f.* [Italian.] The learned.

I shall consult some *literati* on the project sent me for the discovery of the longitude. *Spectator.*

LITERATURE. *n. f.* [from *literatura*, Latin.] Learning; skill in letters.

This kingdom hath been famous for good *literatures*; and if preferment attend deservings, there will not want supplies. *Bacon.*

When men of learning are acted by a knowledge of the world, they give a reputation to *literature*, and convince the world of its usefulness. *Addison.*

LITHARGE. *n. f.* [from *litharge*, Fr. *lithargyrum*, Lat.]

Litharge is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This refinement is of two kinds, *litharge* of gold, and *litharge* of silver. It is collected from the furnaces where silver is separated from lead, or from those where gold and silver are purified by means of that metal. The *litharge* sold in the shops is produced in the copper works, where lead has been used to purify that metal, or to separate silver from it. *Hist.*

I have seen four parcels of glass adhering to the test or cupel as well as the gold or *litharge*. *Bacon.*

If the lead be blown off from the silver by the bellows, it will, in great part, be collected in the form of a darkish powder; which, because it is blown off from silver, they call *litharge* of silver. *Boyle.*

LITTLE. *adj.* [from *litte*, Saxon.] Lumber; flexible; pliant; easily bent.

The unwieldy elephant, To make them mirth, us'd all his might, and wreath'd His *litte* proboscis. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

LITHESS. *n. f.* [from *lithe*.] Lumberiness; flexibility.

LITHE. *adj.* [from *lithe*.] Soft; pliant.

Thou antick death,

Two Talbots winged through the *lithe* sky,

In thy drapight shall scape mortality. *Shaksp.*

1. [from *litte*, Saxon.] Bad; sorry; corrupt. It is in the work of Robert of Gloucester written *luther*.

LITHOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *lithos* and *graphein*.]

The art or practice of engraving upon stones.

LITHOMAST. *n. f.* [from *lithos* and *mastis*.] Prediction by stones.

As strange must be the *lithomancy*, or divination, from this stone, whereby Helenus the prophet foretold the destruction of Troy. *Brown.*

LITHONTRIPTICK. *n. f.* [from *lithos* and *triptikon*, Fr.] Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHOTOMY. *n. f.* [from *lithos* and *tomos*.] A chirurgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.

LITHOTOMY. *n. f.* [from *lithos* and *tomos*.] The art or practice of cutting for the stone.

LITIGANT. *n. f.* [from *litigans*, Latin; *litigant*, French.] One engaged in a suit of law.

The cast *litigant* sits not down with one cross verdict, but recommences his suit. *Dicoy of Piety.* The *litigants* tear one another to pieces for the benefit of some third interest. *L'Estrange.*

LITIGANT. *adj.* Engaged in a juridical contest.

Judicial acts are those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are sped in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties *litigant*. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

To **LITIGATE**. *v. a.* [from *litigo*, Latin.] To contend in law; to debate by judicial process.

To **LITIGATE**. *v. n.* To manage a suit; to carry on a cause.

The appellant, after the interposition of an appeal, *litigates* in the same cause. *Ayliffe.*

LITIGATION. *n. f.* [from *litigatio*, Lat. from *litigare*.] Judicial contest; suit of law.

Never one clergyman had experience of both *litigations*, that hath not contended, he had rather have three suits at Westminster hall, than one in the arches. *Clarendon.*

LITIGIOUS. *adj.* [from *litigieux*, French.]

1. Inclined to lawsuits; quarrelling; wrangling.

Soldiers had wars, and lawyers find out still *litigious* men, who quarrels move. *Donne.*

His great application to the law had not infected his temper with any thing positive or *litigious*. *Addison.*

2. Disputable; controvertible.

Litigious and controverted causes, the will of God is to have them to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine. *He* No fences parted fields, nor marks, nor bounds. During which'd acres of *litigious* grounds. *Locke.*

LITIGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *litigiously*.] Wranglingly.

LITIGIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *litigiosus*.] A wrangling disposition; inclination to vexatious suits.

LITTER. *n. f.* [from *litere*, French.]

1. A kind of vehicular bed; a carriage capable of containing a bed hung between two horses.

To my *litter* first; Weakness possideth me. *Shakspere.*

He was carried in a rich chariot *litter*-wise, with two horses at each end. *Bacon.*

The drowsy lighted steeds, That draw the *litter* of close curtain'd sleep. *Milton.*

Here modest matrons in soft *litters* driv'n, In solemn pomp appear. *Dryden.*

Litters thick before the donor's gate, And begging lords and teasing ladies wait. *Dryden.*

2. The straw laid under animals, or on plants.

To crouch in *litter* of your stable planks. *Shaksp.* Take off the *litter* from your kernel beds. *Exodus.*

Their *litter* is not told by fows unclean. *Dryden.*

3. A brood of young.

I do here walk before thee like a sow that hath overbalanced all her *litter* but one. *Shakspere.*

Reflect upon that numerous *litter* of strange, fruitless opinions, that crawl about the world. *Smith.*

A wolf came to a sow, and very kindly offered to take care of her *litter*. *L'Estrange.*

Full many a year his hateful head had been For tribute paid, nor since in Cambria seen: The last of all the *litter* 'scap'd by chance. *Dryden.*

And from Geneva first infected France. *Dryden.*

4. A birth of animals.

Fruitful as the sow that carry'd The thirty pigs at one large *litter* farrow'd. *Dry.*

5. Any number of things thrown hither and about.

Strephon, who found the room was void, Stole in, and took a *litter* survey Of all the *litter* as it lay. *Swift.*

To **LITTER**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring forth: used of beasts, or of human beings in abhorrence or contempt.

Then was this island, Save for the son that the did *litter* here, A treckled whelp, hag-born, not honour'd with A human shape. *Shakspere.*

My father named me Autolycus, being *litter'd* under Mercury, who, as I am, was likewise a trimper up of unconfident trifles. *Shakspere.*

The whelps of bears are, at first *littering*, without all form or fashion. *Shakspere.*

We might conceive that dogs were created blind, because we observe they were *litter'd* to with us. *Brown.*

2. To cover with things negligently, or hither and about.

They found The room with volumes *litter'd* round. *Swift.*

3. To cover with straw.

He found a stall where oxen stood, But for his ease well *litter'd* was the floor. *Dryden.*

4. To supply cattle with bedding.

LITTLE. *adj.* comp. *less*, superlat. *least*, [from *litte*, Saxon.]

1. Small in extent.

The coast of Dun went out too *little* for them. *Locke.*

2. Not great; small; diminutive; of small bulk.

He fought to see Jesus, but could not for the press, because he was *little* of stature. *Locke.*

His son, being then very *little*, I considered only as what to be moulded as one pleases. *Locke.*

One would have all things *little*, hence has try'd Turkey poultry, fresh from the egg, in butter fry'd. *King.*

3. Of small dignity, power, or importance.

When thou wast *little* in thine own fight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes? *1 Samuel.*

He was a very *little* gentleman. *Clarendon.*

All that is past ought to seem *little* to thee, because it is to be mirth. *Taylor.*

4. Not much; not many.

He must be looked a *little* scoundrel. *Revelations.*

A *little* sleep, a *little* slumber, a *little* folding of the hands to sleep: shall poverty come upon thee. *Proverbs.*

And now in *little* space The contest met. *Milton.*

By bad experiment I know How *little* weight my words with thee can find. *Mil.*

A *little* learning is a dangerous thing; Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring. *Pope.*

5. Some; not none: in this sense it always stands between the article and the noun.

I leave him to reconcile these contradictions, which may plentifully be found in him, by any one who will but read with a *little* attention. *Locke.*

LITTLE. *n. f.*

1. A small space.

Much was in *little* writ: and all convey'd With cautious care, for fear to be betray'd. *Dryden.*

2. A small part; a small proportion.

He that despiseth *little* things, shall perish by *little* and *little*. *Ecclesiast.*

The poor remnant of human seed which remained in their mountains, peopled their country again slowly, by *little* and *little*. *Brown.*

By tracing the precipitated matter from the rest by filtration, and diligently grinding the white

Thou'rt like a foul misshapen creature,
Mark'd by the deficiencies to be avoided.
As venomous toads, or lizards dreadful things. *Shak.*
Adder's fork, and blind-worm's sting;
Lizard's leg, and owl's wing. *Shakspere.*

LI'ARDSTONE. n. f. [*lizard and stone.*] A kind of stone.

LI'ARDSTALL. n. f. A plant.
LI'ARD (legum.) doctor. A doctor of the canon and civil laws.

Lo. interj. [*In Sax.*] Look; see; behold. It is a word used to recal' the attention generally to some object of sight; sometimes to something heard, but not properly; often to something to be understood.

Lo! within a ken our army lies. *Shakspere.*
Now must the world point at poor Catherine,
And say, lo! there is mad Petruchio's wife. *Shak.*

*Lo! I have a weapon,
A better never did itself sustain
Upon a soldier's thigh.* *Shakspere.*
Thou dost utter,
I am yours for ever.

Why to you now, I've spoke to the purpose. *Shakspere.*
For lo! he sung the world's stupendous birth. *Rejkommen.*

*Lo! heav'n and earth combine
To bless our bold design.* *Dryden's Albion.*

LOACH. n. f. [*Loche, Fr.*]
The loach is a most dainty fish; he breeds and feeds in little and clear swift brooks or rills, and lives there upon the gravel, and in the sharpest streams: he grows not to be above a finger long, and no thicker than is fitable to that length; he is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of warts like a barbel: he has two fins at his sides, four at his belly, and one at his tail, dappled with many black or brown spots: his mouth, barbel-like, under his nose. This fish is usually full of eggs or spawn, and is by Gelfin, and other physicians, commended for great nourishment, and to be very grateful both to the palate and stomach of sick persons, and is to be fished for with a small worm, at the bottom, for he seldom rises above the gravel. *Walton's Angler.*

LOAD. n. f. [*blabe, Sax.*]

1. A burden; a freight; lading.
A fair plant with fruit furchard'd,
Deigns gone to ease thy load, and taste thy sweet. *Milton.*

Then on his back he laid the precious load.
And sought his wonted shelter. *Dryden.*
Let India boast her groves, nor envy we
The weeping amber, and the halmey tree;
White by our oaks the precious loads are born,
And realms command which these trees adorn. *Pope.*

2. Weight; pressure; encumbrance.
Jove lighten'd of its load

Th' enormous mass, the labour of a god. *Pope.*

3. Weight, or violence of blows.
Like lion mov'd they laid on load,
And made a cruel fight. *Chery Chace.*

Far heavier load thyself expect to feel
From my prevailing arm. *Milton.*
And Menebous laid hard load upon his helm. *Dryden.*

4. Any thing that depresses.
How a man can have a quiet and cheerful mind
under a great burden and load of guilt, I know
not, unless he be very ignorant. *Ray.*

5. As much drink as one can bear.
There are those that can never sleep without
their load, nor enjoy one easy thought, till they have
laid all their cares to rest with a bottle. *L'Estrange.*

The thundering god,
Ev'n he withdrew to rest, and had his load. *Dryd.*

To LOAD. v. a. preterit *loaded*; par. *loaden* or *laden.* [*hlaban, Sax.*]

1. To burden; to freight.
At last, laden with honour's spoils,
Returns the good Andronicus to Rome. *Shaksp.*

Your carriages were heavy loaden; they are a
burden to the land. *Quia.*

2. To encumber; to embarrass.
He that makes no reflections on what he reads,
only loads his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in
winter nights for the entertainment of others. *Lee.*

3. To charge a gun.
A mariner having discharged his gun, and loading
it suddenly again, the powder took fire. *Wifman.*

4. To make heavy by something appended
or annexed.

Thy dreadful vow, loaden with death, still sounds
In my stunn'd ears. *Addison's Cato.*

LOAD. n. f. [*more properly lode,* as it was
anciently written; from *leban, Sax.* to
lead.] The leading vein in a mine.

The tin lay conched at first in certain strikes
amongst the rocks, like the veins in a man's body,
from the depth whereof the main load spreadeth
out his branches, until they approach the open air.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.
Their manner of working in the lead mines, is
to follow the load as it lieth. *Carew.*

LO'ADER. n. f. [*from load.*] He who loads.

LO'ADSMAN. n. f. [*load or lode and man.*]
He who leads the way; a pilot.

LO'ADSTAR. n. f. [*more properly as it is
in Munderville, lodestar, from leban, to
lead.*] The polestar; theynosure; the
leading or guiding star.

She was the loadstar of my life; she the blessing
of mine eyes: she the overthrow of my desires,
and yet the recompence of my overthrow. *Sidney.*

My helice, the loadstar of my life. *Spenser.*
O happy star!

Your eyes are loadstars, and your tongue sweet air!
More tunable than lark to shepherd's ear
When wheat is green, when hawthorn buds appear. *Shakspere.*

That clear majesty
Which standeth fix'd, yet spreads her heavenly worth,
Lodestone to hearts, and lodestar to all eyes. *Davies.*

LO'ADSTONE. n. f. [*properly lodestone or
lodging-stone. See LOADSTAR.*] The mag-
net; the stone on which the mariners
compass needle is touched to give it a
direction north and south.

The loadstone is a peculiar and rich ore of iron,
found in large masses, of a deep iron gray where fresh
broken, and often tinged with a brownish or reddish
colour; it is very heavy, and considerably hard, and
its great character is that of affecting iron. This
ore of iron is found in England, and in most other
places where there are mines of that metal. *Hill.*

The use of the loadstone was kept as secret as
any of the other mysteries of the art. *Swift.*

LOAF. n. f. [*from hlaf or lap, Sax.*]

1. A mass of bread as it is formed by the
baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake.

Early it is
Of a cut loaf to steal a shive we know. *Shakspere.*

The bread corn in the town sufficed not for six
days, hereupon the soldiers entered into propor-
tion; and, to give example, the lord Clinton li-
mited himself to a loaf a-day. *Hayward.*

With equal force you may break a loaf of bread
into more and less parts than a lump of lead of the
same bigness. *Digby.*

2. Any thick mass into which a body is
wrought.

Your wine becomes so limpid, that you may bottle
it with a piece of loaf sugar in each bottle. *Mort.*

LOAM. n. f. [*lim, laam, Sax. limus, Lat.
from lym, a fen, Junius.*] Fat, unctuous,
tenacious earth; marl.

The purist treasure
Is spotless reputation; that away,
Men are but gilded loam or painted clay. *Shaksp.*

Alexander retumeth to dust the dust is earth; of
earth we make loam; and why of that loam might
they not stop a better jugal? *Shakspere.*

To LOAM. v. a. [*from the noun.*] To
smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.

The joint ends and girders which be in the walls,
must be loamed all over, to preserve them from the
corroding of the mortar. *Milton.*

LOAMY. adj. [*from loam.*] Marly.

The mellow earth is the best, between the two
extremes of clay and sand, if it be not loamy and
binding. *Bacon.*

Auricle seedlings best like a loamy sand, or
light moist earth; yet rich and shaded. *Evelyn.*

LOAN. n. f. [*hlam, Sax.*] Any thing lent;
any thing given to another, on condition
of return or repayment.

The better such ancient revenues shall be paid,
the less need her majesty ask subsidies, fifteens,
and loans. *Bacon.*

You're on the fret;
Because, in so debauch'd and vile an age,
Thy friend and old acquaintance deers disown
The gold you lent him, and forswear the loan. *Dry.*

LOATH. adj. [*lað, Sax.*] Unwilling; dis-
liking; not ready; not inclined.

These fresh and delightful brooks, how slowly
they slide away, as loth to leave the company of
so many things united in perfection! *Sidney.*

With lofty eyes; half loth to look so low,
She thanked them in her disdainful wife,
No other grace vouchsafed them to show
Of prince's worthy. *Spenser.*

When he heard her answers loth he knew
Some secret sorrow did her heart distress. *Spenser.*

To speak so indirectly, I am loth;
I'd say the truth; but to accuse him so,
That is your part. *Shakspere.*

Long doth he stay, as loth to leave the land,
From whose soft side the first doth issue make;
She tastes all places, turns to ev'ry hand,
Her flow'ry banks unwilling to forsake. *Davies.*

Then wilt thou not be loth
To leave this paradise, but shalt possess
A paradise within thee, happier far! *Milton.*

To pardon willing, and to punish loth;
You strike with one hand, but you heal with both.
Lamenting all that prostrate lie, you grieve
You cannot make the dead again to live. *Waller.*

When Aeneas is forced to kill Lausus, the poet
shows him compassionate, and is loth to destroy
such a master-piece of nature. *Dryden.*

As some faint pilgrim standing on the shore,
First views the torrent he would venture o'er;
And then his inn upon the farther ground,
Loth to wade through, and loth to go round:
Then dipping in his staff doth trial make
How deep it is; and, sighing, pulls it back. *Dry.*

I know you thy to be oblig'd;
And still more loth to be oblig'd by me. *Southerne.*

To LOATH. v. a. [*from loath.*]

1. To hate; to look on with abhorrence.
Parthenia had learned both liking and misliking,
loving and loathing. *Sidney.*

They with their filthiness
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness. *Spenser.*

How am I caught with an unwary oath,
Not to reveal the secret which I loath. *Waller.*

For the lion loaths the taste of blood,
And roaring hunts his female through the wood. *Dryden.*

Now his exalted spirit loaths
Incumbrances of food and cloathes. *Swift.*

2. To consider with the disgust of satiety.
Loathing the honey'd cakes, I long'd for bread. *Cowley.*

Our appetite is extinguished with the satisfaction,
and is succeeded by loathing and satiety. *Hogers.*

3. To feel food with dislike.
Loathing is a symptom known to attend dis-
orders of the stomach; the cure must have regard
to the cause. *Quincy.*

To LOATHE. v. n.

1. To create disgust; to cause abhorrence.
Obsolete.

Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,
The grifty toadfoot grown there might I see,
And loathing paddocks lording on the same. *Spensf.*

2. To feel abhorrence or disgust.
The fish in the river shall die, and the river
sink; and the Egyptians shall loath to drink of the
water. *Ezraus.*

Why do I long within this hated place,
Where every object shocks my loathing eyes? *Ross.*

LOATHED. *n. f.* [from *loath*.] One that loathes.

LOATHFUL. *adj.* [loath and full.]

1. Abhorring; hating.
Which he did with *loathful* eyes behold,
He would no more endure. *Hamlet.*

2. Abhorred; hated.

Above the reach of *loathful* sinful lust,
Whose base effect, through cowardly distrust
Of his weak wings, dare not to heaven fly. *Spenser.*

LOATHINGLY. *adv.* [from *loath*.] In a fastidious manner.

LOATHLY. *adj.* [from *loath*.] Hateful; abhorred; exciting hatred.

An huge great dragon, horrible in sight,
Bred in the *loathly* lakes of Tartary,
With murderous ravin. *Spenser.*

The people fear me; for they do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and *loathly* births of nature. *Shakespeare.*

Sour-eyed disdain, and discord, shall bestow
The union of your bed with weeds so *loathly*,
That you shall hate it. *Shakespeare.*

LOATHLY. *adv.* [from *loath*.] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination.

The upper streams make such haste to have their
part of embracing, that the nether, though *loathly*,
must needs give place unto them. *Sidney.*

Loathly opposite I stood
To his unnatural purpose. *Shakespeare.*

This shows that you from nature *loathly* stray,
That suffer not an artificial day. *Donne.*

LOATHWESS. *n. f.* [from *loath*.] Unwillingness.

The fair soul herself
Weigh'd between *loathness* and obedience,
Which end the beam should bow. *Shakespeare.*

Should we be taking leave,
As long a term as yet we have to live,
The *loathness* to depart would grow. *Shakespeare.*

After they had sat about the fire, there grew a
general silence and *loathness* to speak amongst
them; and immediately one of the weakest fell
down in a swoon. *Bacon.*

LOATHSOME. *adj.* [from *loath*.]

1. Abhorred; detestable.

The fresh young fly
Did much disdain to subject his desire
To *loathsomeness* sloth, or hours in ease to waste. *Spenser.*

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To *loathsomeness* sickness. *Milton.*

If we consider man in such a *loathsomeness* and pro-
voking condition, was it not long enough that he
was permitted to enjoy a being? *South.*

2. Causing satiety or fastidiousness.

The sweetest honey
Is *loathsomeness* in its own deliciousness,
And in the taste confounds the appetite. *Shakespeare.*

LOATHSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *loathsomeness*.] Quality of raising hatred, disgust, or abhorrence.

The catcombs must have been full of flesh
and *loathsomeness*, if the dead bodies that lay in
them were left to rot in open niches. *Addison.*

LOAVES, plural of *loaf*.

Democritus, when he lay a dying, caused *loaves*
of new bread to be opened, poured a little wine
into them; and so kept himself alive with the
odors till a feast was past. *Bacon.*

LOB. *n. f.*

1. Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish.

Farewell, thou *lob* of spirits, I'll begone,
Our queen and all her elves come here anon. *Shakespeare.*

2. Lob's pound; a prison. Probably a

prison for idlers, or sturdy beggars.

Crowd, whom in jawn bound,
Thou bawdy there's *lob's* pound. *Hudibras.*

3. A big return.

For the trout the dew worm, which some also
call the *lob* worm, and the branding, are the chief.
Walton.

To LOB. *v. s.* To fall in a slovenly or

lasy manner.

The business of his food *lobbed* his

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And *lob's* *lob's*

lob's their heads, dropping the hide and hips.
Shakespeare.

LOBBY. *n. f.* [*lobbe*, German.] An open-
ing before a room.

His *lobbies* fill with tendance,
Rain sacrificial whiff-rings in his ear,
Make sacred even his stirrup. *Shakespeare.*

Before the duke's rising from the table, he stood
expecting till he should pass through a kind of
lobby between that room and the next, where were
divers attending him. *Watson.*

Try your backfairs, and let the *lobby* wait,
A stratagem in war is no deceit. *King.*

LOBE. *n. f.* [*lobe*, Fr. *lobé*.] A division; a
distinct part: used commonly for a part
of the lungs.

Nor could the *lobes* of his rank liver swell
To that prodigious mass, for their eternal ment.
Dryden.

Air bladders form *lobuli*, which hang upon the
bronchia like bunches of grapes; these *lobuli* con-
stitute the *lobes*, and the *lobes* the lungs. *Arbutnot.*

From whence the quick reciprocating breath,
The *lobe* adhesive, and the sweat of death. *Swet.*

LOBSTER. *n. f.* [*lobstee*, Sax.] A crus-
taceous fish.

Those that cast their shells, are the *lobster*, the
crab, and craw fish. *Bacon.*

It happeneth often that a *lobster* hath the great
claw of one side longer than the other. *Brown.*

LOCAL. *adj.* [*local*, Fr. *locus*, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of place.

By ascending, after that the sharpness of death
was overcome, he took the very *local* possession of
glory, and that to the use of all that are his, even
as himself before had witnessed, I go to prepare a
place for you. *Hooker.*

A higher flight the vent'rous goddess tries,
Leaving material world and *local* skies. *Prior.*

2. Relating to place.

The circumstance of *local* nearness in them unto
us, might haply enforce in us a duty of greater sepa-
ration from them than from those other. *Hooker.*

Where there is only a *local* circumstance of wor-
ship, the same thing would be worshipping, supposing
that circumstance changed. *Stillington.*

3. Being in a particular place.

Dream not of their fight,
As of a duel, or of the *local* wounds
Of head, or heel. *Milton.*

How is the change of being sometimes here,
sometimes there, made by *local* motion in vacuum,
without a change in the body moved? *Digby.*

LOCALITY. *n. f.* [from *local*.] Existence in
place; relation of place, or distance.

That the soul and angels are devoid of quantity
and dimension, and that they have nothing to do
with grosser *locality*, is generally opinioned. *Hume.*

LOCALLY. *adv.* [from *local*.] With respect
to place.

Whether things, in their natures so divers as
body and spirit, which almost in nothing commu-
nicate, are not essentially divided, though not *lo-*
cally distant, I leave to the readers. *Glanville.*

LOCATION. *n. f.* [*locatio*, Lat.] Situation
with respect to place; act of placing;

state of being placed.

To say that the world is somewhere, means no
more than that it does exist; this, though a phrase
borrowed from place, signifying only its existence,
not *location*. *Locke.*

LOCH. *n. f.* A lake. *Scottish.*

A lake or *loch*, that has no fresh water running
into it, will turn into a stinking puddle. *Cheyne.*

LOCK. *n. f.* [*loc*, Sax. in both senses.]

1. An instrument composed of springs and
bolts, used to fasten doors or chests.

No gate so strong, no *lock* so firm and fast,
But with that piercing noise flew open quit or brast.
Spenser.

We have *locks*, to safeguard secretaries,
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. *Shakespeare.*

Locks are used for several purposes, so are there

several inventions in *locks*, in contriving their works
or guards. *Milton.*

2. The part of the gun by which fire is
struck.

A gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges
and discharges: under the breech of the barrel is one
box for the powder, a little before the *lock*, another for
the bullets, behind the cock a charger, which carries
the powder to the further end of the *lock*. *Crow.*

3. A hug; a grapple.

They must be practised in all the *locks* and
gripes of a wrestling, as need may often be in fight
to tug or grapple, and to close. *Milton.*

4. Any enclosure.

Sergeant, eager with his beak to press
Betwixt the rival galley and the rock,
Shuts up the unwieldy centaur in the *lock*. *Dryden.*

5. A quantity of hair or wool hanging to-
gether.

Well might he perceive the hanging of her hair
in *locks*, some curled, and some forgotten. *Sidney.*

A goodly cypress, who bowing her fair head over
the water, it seemeth she looked into it, and dressed
her green *locks* by that running river. *Sidney.*

His grizly *locks*, long grown and unbound,
Disordered hung about his shoulders round. *Spenser.*

The bottom was set against a *lock* of wool, and
the found was quite decayed. *Bacon.*

They nourish only a *lock* of hair on the crown
of their heads. *Sandys.*

A *lock* of hair will draw more than a cable rope.
Crow.

Behold the *locks* that are grown white
Beneath a helmet in your father's battles. *Addison.*

Two *locks* that graceful hung behind
In equal curls, and well-contriv'd, to deck
With shining ringlets her smooth ivory neck. *Pope.*

6. A tuft.

I suppose this letter will find thee picking of
daisies, or twirling to a *lock* of hay. *Addison.*

To LOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut or fasten with locks.

The garden, fasted on the level floor,
She left behind, and *locking* ev'ry door,
Thought all secure. *Dryden.*

2. To shut up or confine, as with locks.

I am *locked* in one of them;
If you do love me, you will find me out. *Shakespeare.*

We do *lock*
Our former sample in our strong-barr'd gates. *Shakespeare.*

Then seek to know those things which make us
blest,
And having found them, *lock* them in thy breast. *Denham.*

The frightened dame
The *lock* in secret *lock'd*. *Dryden's Ode.*

If the door to a council be kept by armed men,
and all such whose opinions are not liked kept out,
the freedom of those within is infringed, and all
their acts are as void as if they were *locked* up. *Bay.*

One conducts to the poet's completing of his
work; the other *locks* his pace, and *locks* him up
like a knight-errant in an enchanted castle. *Dryden.*

The father of the gods
Cynthia's tears to thy dark shades,
And *lock'd* 'em wide withal, oppress'd with moan.
Shakespeare.

If one third of the money in trade were *locked*
up, must not the landholders receive one third
less? *Locke.*

Always *lock* up a cat in a closet where you keep
your china plates, for fear the mice may find it
and break them. *Bayly.*

Your wine *lock'd* up,
Plain milk will do the feat. *Pope.*

3. To close fast.

Booth blots his bloom, and *locks* his frozen eyes.
Crow.

To LOCK. *v. n.*

1. To become fast by a lock.

For not of wood, nor of enduring brass,
Doubly disparted it did *lock* and close,
That when it *locked*, none might through it pass. *Spenser.*

2. To unite by mutual interfection.

Either they *lock* into each other, or slip and spin
11

another's farsee; as much of their farsee touches as make them cohere. *B. ult.*

LOCKER. n. f. [from lock.] Any thing that is clofed with a lock; a drawer.

I made lockers or drawers at the end of the boat. *Robinson Crusoe.*

LOCKET. n. f. [loquet, Fr.] A small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace, or other ornament.

Where knights are kept in narrow lists, With wooden lockets 'bout their wrists. *Hudibras.*

LOCKRAM. n. f. A suit of coarse linen. *Hammer.*

The kitchen malkin pins

Her richest lockram about her neck, Clambering the walls to eye him. *Shakespeare.*

LOCKRON. n. f. A kind of ranunculus.

LOCOMOTION. n. f. [locus and motus, Lat.] Power of changing place.

All progression, or animal locomotion, is performed by drawing on, or impelling forward, some part which was before at quiet. *Brown.*

LOCOMOTIVE. adj. [locus and moveo, Lat.] Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place.

I shall consider the motion, or locomotive faculty of animals. *Derham.*

In the night too oft he kicks, Or shows his locomotive tricks. *Prior.*

An animal cannot well be defined from any particular, organized part, nor from its locomotive faculty, for some adhere to rocks. *Ashmole.*

LOCUST. n. f. [locusta, Lat.] A devouring insect.

The Hebrews had several sorts of locusts, which are not known amongst us: the old historians and modern travellers remark, that locusts are very numerous in Africa, and many places of Asia, that sometimes they fall like a cloud upon the country, and eat up every thing they meet with. Moses describes four sorts of locusts. Since there was a prohibition against using locusts, it is not to be questioned, but that these creatures were commonly eaten in Palestine, and the neighbouring countries. *Calmét.*

To-morrow will I bring the locusts into thy count. *Exodus.*

An replete with the fœvus of animals, rotting, has produced pestilential fevers, such have likewise been raised by great quantities of dead locusts. *A. B.*

LOCUST-TREE. n. f.

The locust-tree hath a papilionaceous flower, from whose calyx arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes an unisepalous hard pod, including roundish hard seeds, which are surrounded with a fungus stringy substance. *Miller.*

LODESTAR. See LOADSTAR.

LODESTONE. See LOADSTONE.

LODGE. v. a. [logian, Sax. loger, Fr.]

1. To place in a temporary habitation.

When he was come to the court of France, the king siled him by the name of the duke of York; lodged him, and accommodated him, in great state. *Bacon.*

2. To afford a temporary dwelling; to supply with harbour for a night.

My house was proud to lodge a knight. *Dry.*

3. To place; to plant.

When on the brink the foaming boar I met, And in his side thought to have lodg'd my spear, The desperate savage rush'd within my force, And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Otway.*

He lodg'd an arrow in a tender breast, That had so often to his own been prest. *Addison.*

In viewing again the ideas that are lodg'd in the memory, the mind is more than passive. *Locke.*

4. To fix; to settle.

By whose fell working I was first advanc'd, And by whose pow'r I well might lodge a tear To be again displac'd. *Shakespeare.*

I can give no reason, More than a lodg'd bite, and a certain loathing I bear Antonio. *Shakespeare.*

5. To place in the memory.

This cunning the king would not understand, though he lodg'd it, and noted it, in some particular. *Bacon.*

6. To harbour or cover.

The deer is lodg'd, I've track'd her to her covert; Rush in at once. *Addison.*

7. To afford place to.

The memory can lodge a greater store of images, than all the senses can present at one time. *Cheyne.*

8. To lay flat.

Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down;

Though castles topple on their warders' heads. *Shakespeare.*

We'll make foul weather with despided tears; Our sighs, and they, shall lodge the summer corn, And make a death in this revolting land. *Shak.*

To LODGE. v. n.

1. To reside; to keep residence.

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye, And where care lodgeth sleep will never lie. *Shak.* Something holy lodges in that breast, And with these raptures moves the vocal air To testify his hidden residence. *Milton.*

And dwells such rage in loftiest bosoms then? And lodge such daring souls in little men? *Pope.*

2. To take a temporary habitation.

Why commands the king, That his chief followers lodge in towns about him, While he himself keepeth in the cold field? *Shak.*

I know not where he lodges; and for me to devise a lodging, and say, he lies here or he lies there, were to be in mine own throat. *Shakespeare.*

Thy father is a man of war, and will not lodge with the people. *Samuel.*

3. To take up residence at night.

My lords And soldiers, stay and lodge with me this night. *Shakespeare.*

Oh, that I had in the wilderness a lodging place of wayfaring men, that I may leave my people! *Jeremiah.*

Here thou art but a stranger travelling to thy country; it is therefore a huge folly to be afflicted, because thou hast a less convenient inn to lodge in by the way. *Taylor.*

4. To lie flat.

Long cone whast they reckon in Oxfordshire bell for rank clays; and its straw makes it not subject to lodge, or to be milled. *Mortimer.*

LODGE. n. f. [logis, French.]

1. A small house in a park or forest.

He brake up his court, and retired himself, his wife and children, into a certain forest thereby, which he calleth his desert, wherein he hath built two fine lodges. *Steele.*

I found him as melancholy as a lodge in a warren. *Shakespeare.*

He and his lady both are at the lodge, Upon the north side of this pleasant chace. *Shak.*

Thus at their shady lodge arriv'd, both stood, Both turn'd, and under open sky ador'd

The God that made both sky, air, earth. *Milton.* Whenever I am turned out, my lodge depends upon a low-spirited family. *Swift.*

2. Any small house appendant to a greater; as, the porter's lodge.

LOGEMENT. n. f. [from lodge; logement, French.]

1. Disposition or collocation in a certain place.

The curious lodgement and inoculation of the auditory nerves. *Derham.*

2. Accumulation; collection.

An oppressed diaphragm from a mere lodgement of extravasated matter. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. Possession of the enemy's work.

The military pedant is making lodgements, and fighting battles, from one end of the year to the other. *Addison.*

LODGER. n. f. [from lodge.]

1. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another.

Base tyke, call'st thou me host? now, I scorn the term; nor shall my Nell keep lodgers. *Shakespeare.*

There were in a family, the men and his wife, three children, and three servants or lodgers. *Craunt's Bills.*

Those houses are soonest infected that are crowded with multiplicity of lodgers, and nasty families. *Harvey.*

The gentleman begged me to stop; for that a lodger he had taken in was run mad. *Tetter.*

Sylla was reproached by his fellow lodger that whilst the fellow lodger paid eight pounds one shilling and fivepence halfpenny for the uppermost story, he paid for the rest twenty-four pounds four shillings and fourpence halfpenny. *Arbuthnot.*

2. One that resides in any place.

Look in that breast, most dirty dear; Say, can you find but one such lodger there? *Pope.*

LODGING. n. f. [from lodge.]

1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another.

I will in Cassio's lodging lose this napkin, And let him find it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Let him change his lodging from one end of the town to another, which is a great adman of acquaintance. *Bacon.*

At night he came To his known lodgings, and his country dame. *Dryden.*

He desired his sister to bring her away to the lodgings of his friend. *Addison's Guardian.*

Wits take lodgings in the found of Bow. *Pope.*

2. Place of residence.

Fair bosom fraught with virtue's richest treasure, The nest of love, the lodging of delight,

The bower of bliss, the paradise of pleasure, The sacred harbour of that heavenly flight. *Spenser.*

3. Harbour; covert.

The hounds were uncoupled; and the flag thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than to the slender fortification of his lodging. *Sidney.*

4. Convenience to sleep on.

Thine feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows, yielding us soft and warm lodging. *Ray.*

LOFT. n. f. [loft, Welsh; or from lift.]

1. A floor.

Entychus fell down from the third loft. *Acts.* There is a traverse placed in a loft above. *Bac.*

2. The highest floor.

A trickling stream from high rock tumbling down, And ever drizzling rain upon the loft, Mixt with a murmuring wind. *Spenser.*

3. Rooms on high.

Passing through the spheres of watchful fire, And hills of snow, and lofty of piled thunder. *Milton.*

A weasel once made shift to sink In at a corn loft, through a chink. *Pope.*

LOFTLY. adv. [from lofty.]

1. On high; in an elevated place.

2. Proudly; haughtily.

They speak wickedly concerning oppression: they speak loftily. *Psalms.*

3. With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely.

My lowly verse may loftily arise, And lift itself unto the highest skies. *Spenser.*

LOFTINESS. n. f. [from lofty.]

1. Height; local elevation.

2. Sublimity; elevation of sentiment.

Three poets in three distant ages born; The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd, The next in majesty; in both the last. *Dryden.*

3. Pride; haughtiness.

Augustus and Tiberius had loftiness enough in their temper, and affected to make a sovereign figure. *Cottier.*

LOFTY. adj. [from loft, or lift.]

1. High; hovering; elevated in place.

Cities of men with lofty gates and towers. *Milt.* See lofty Lebanon his head advanced.

See nothing forgets on the mountains dance. *Pope.*

2. Elevated in condition or character.

Thus saith the high and lofty One. *Isaiah.*

3. Sublime; elevated in sentiment.

He know
himself to brag and build the lofty rhyme. *Milton.*
Proud; haughty.
The eyes of the lofty shall be humbled. *Isiah.*
Lofty and four to them that lov'd him not;
But to those men that fought him, sweet as summer.

Man, the tyrant of our sex, I hate,
A lowly servant, but a lofty mate. *Dryden.*

LOG, *n. s.* [The original of this word is not known. *Skinner* derives it from *lizzu*, Sax. to lie; *Junius*, from *loge*, Dutch, sluggish; perhaps the Latin, *lignum*, is the true original.]

1. A shapeless bulky piece of wood.
Would the lightning had
Burnt up those logs that thou'rt injur'd to pile.

The worms with many feet are bred under logs
of timber, and many times in gardens, where no
logs are. *Bacon.*

Some log, perhaps, upon the waters swim,
An udder drift, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, first a floating trough became,
And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*

2. An Hebrew measure, which held a quarter
of a cub, and consequently five-sixths
of a pint. According to Dr. Arbuthnot
it was a liquid measure, the seventy-
second part of the bath or ephah, and
twelfth part of the hin. *Calm.*

A meat offering mingled with oil, and one log
of oil. *Leviticus.*

LOGARITHMS, *n. s.* [*logarithme*, French;
λογος and *ἀριθμος*.]

Logarithms, which are the indexes of the ratios
of numbers one to another, were first invented by
Napier lord Merchiston, a Scottish baron, and af-
terwards completed by Mr. Briggs, a civilian pro-
fessor at Oxford. They are a series of artificial
numbers contrived for the expedition of calcula-
tion, and proceeding in an arithmetical proportion,
so the numbers they answer to do in a geometrical
one, for instance,

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
1 2 4 8 16 32 64 128 256 512

Where the numbers above, beginning with (1), and
arithmetically proportional, are called *logarithms*.
The addition and subtraction of *logarithms* answers
to the multiplication and division of the numbers
they correspond with; and this saves an infinite
deal of trouble. In like manner will the extraction
of roots be performed, by deducting the *logarithms*
of any numbers for the square root, and trifling
them for the cube, and so on. *Harris.*

LOGGERS, *n. s.*

Loggats is the ancient name of a play or game,
which is one of the unlawful games enumerated in
the thirty-third statute of Henry VIII. It is the
game which is now called kittle-pins, in which boys
often make use of bones instead of wooden pins,
throwing at them with another bone instead of
bowling. *Hammer.*

Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but
to play at *loggats* with them. *Shakespeare.*

LOGGERHEAD, *n. s.* [*logge*, Dut. *stupid*,
and *head*; or rather from *log*, a heavy
motionless mass, as *blockhead*.] A dolt;
a blockhead; a thickskull.

Where hast thou been, Hal?

—With three or four *loggerheads*, amongst three
four score hogheads. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Says this *loggerhead*, what have we to do to
quench other people's fires? *Plough.*

To fall to *LOGGERHEADS*. } fight with-
out weapons.

A couple of travellers that took up an ass, fell so
loggerheads which should be his master. *L. Strange.*

LOGGERHEADEN, *adj.* [from *loggerhead*.]
Dull; stupid; doltish.

You *loggerheaded* unpolish'd groom, what!
no attendance? *Shakespeare.*

O'GICK, *n. s.* [*logique*, Fr. *logica*, Lat.

from *λογος*, the art of reasoning. One
of the seven sciences.

Logick is the art of using reason well in our in-
quiries after truth, and the communication of it to
others. *Watts's Logick.*

Talk *logick* with acquaintance,
And practise rhetoric in your common talk. *Shakespeare.*

By a *logick* that left no man any thing which he
might call his own, they no more looked upon it
as the case of one man, but the case of the king-
dom. *Cleric's son.*

Here foam'd rebellious *logick*, gurg'd and bound,
There slurr'd fair rhetoric languish'd on the ground.
Pope.

LOGICAL, *adj.* [from *logick*.]

1. Pertaining to *logick*; taught in *logick*.

The heretick complained greatly of St. Augus-
tine, as being too full of *logical* subtilties. *Hooker.*
Those who in a *logical* dispute keep in general
terms, would hide a fallacy. *Dryden.*

We ought not to value ourselves upon our
ability, in giving subtle rules, and finding out
logical argument; since it would be more perfec-
tion not to want them. *Baker.*

2. Skilled in *logick*; furnished with *logick*.

A man who sets up for a judge in criticism,
should have a clear and *logical* head. *Spectator.*

LOGICALLY, *adv.* [from *logical*.] Accord-
ing to the laws of *logick*.

How can her old good man
With honour take her back again?

From hence I *logically* gather,
The woman cannot live with either. *Prior.*

LOGICIAN, *n. s.* [*logicien*, Fr. *logicians*,
Lat.] A teacher or professor of *logick*;
a man versed in *logick*.

If a man can play the true *logician*, and have
as well judgment as invention, he may do great
things. *Bacon.*

It may be believed that *logicians* man is distin-
guish'd from all other creatures by the faculty of
laughter. *Addison.*

Each staunch polemic stubborn as a rock,
Each fierce *logician* full expelling Locke,

Came whip and spur. *Pope's Dunciad.*

A *logician* might put a case that would serve for
an exception. *Swift.*

The Arabian physicians were subtle men, and
most of them *logicians*; accordingly they have
given method, and shed subtilty upon their author.
Baker.

LOGMAN, *n. s.* [*log* and *man*.] One whose
business is to carry logs.

For your sake
Am I this patient *logman*. *Shakespeare's Temp.*

LOGOMACHY, *n. s.* [*λογμαχία*.] A con-
tention in words; a contention about
words.

Forced terms of art did much puzzle sacred
theology with distinctions, cavils, quiddities, and
to transformed her to a mere kind of sophistry and
logomachy. *Houet.*

LOGWOOD, *n. s.*

Logwood is of a very dense and firm texture; and
is the heart only of the tree which produces it. It
is very heavy, and remarkably hard, and of a deep,
strong, red colour. It grows both in the East and
West Indies, but no where so plentifully as on the
coast of the bay of Campechy. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with
logwood water. *Peachment.*

LOGHOCK, *n. s.*

Loghock is an Arabian name for those forms of
medicines which are now commonly called *eleg-
mas*, *limbatives*, or *limatics*. *Quincy.*

Loghocks and pectorals were prescribed, and ve-
nection repeated. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

LOIN, *n. s.* [*laign*, Welsh.]

1. The back of an animal carved out by
the butcher.

2. *Loins*; the reins.

My face I'll guine with silk,
Blanket my *loins*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Thou blunder of thy heavy mother's womb!
Thou loathed ille of thy father's loins! *Shaksp.*

High in the love of Heaven? yet from my *loins*
Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the Son
Of God most high. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A multitude like which the populous north
Pour'd never from her frozen womb, to pass
Rhene, or the Danaw, when her barbarous sons
Came like a deluge on the south. *Milton.*

To LOITER, *v. n.* [*luteru*, Dutch.] To
linger; to spend time carelessly; to idle.

So John, you *loiter* here too long, being you
are to take soldiers up in the countries. *Shaksp.*

Wherever this long delay?

You *loiter*, while the spoils are thrown away.

Mark how he spends his time, whether he ac-
tively *loiters* it away. *Locke.*

If we have gone wrong, let us redeem the mis-
take; if we have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace,
and make the most of the present opportunity.

LOITERER, *n. s.* [from *loiter*.] A lingerer;
an idler; a lazy wretch; one who lives
without business; one who is sluggish
and dilatory.

Give gloves to thy reapers a larger to cry;
And daily to *loiters* have a good eye. *Tupper.*

The poor, by idleness or unthriftness, are riotous
spenders, vagabonds, and *loiters*. *Maynard.*

Where hast thou been, thou *loiterer*?

Though my eyes close'd, my arms have still been
open'd.

To search it thou wert come. *Othway.*

Providence would only enter mankind into the
useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest
to employ our industry, that we live not like idle
loiters and truants. *Morse.*

Each idle *loiterer*, that attend

No cause, no trust, no duty, and no friend. *Pope.*

To LOLE, *v. n.* [Of this word the etymo-
logy is not known. Perhaps it might be
contemptuously derived from *lollard*, a
name of great reproach before the re-
formation; of whom one tenet was,
that all trades not necessary to life are
unlawful.]

1. To lean idly; to rest lazily against any
thing.

So hangs, and *lolls*, and weeps upon me's to
shakes and pulls me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

He is not *lolling* on a few love bed,
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakespeare.*

Cloze by a softly murm'ring stream,
Where lovers us'd to *loll* and dream. *Hudibras.*

To *loll* on couches, rich with citron sceds,
And lay your guilty limbs in Tyrian beds. *Dryd.*

Vind of care he *lolls* supine in state,
And leaves his business to be done by fate. *Dryd.*

But winton now, and *lolling* at our ease,
We suffer all the invertebrate ills of peace. *Dryden.*

A lazy, *lolling* fort

Of ever idle *loiters*. *Dunciad.*

2. To hang out; used of the tongue
hanging out in weariness or play.

The triple porter of the Stygian *loll*,
With *lolling* tongue lay yawning at thy feet. *Dryd.*

With harmless play amidst the bowls he *lolls* it,
And with his *lolling* tongue assu'd the taste. *Dryd.*

To LOLE, *v. a.* To put out; used of the
tongue exerted.

All authors to their own defects are blind;
Hast thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,
To see the people, when I play months they *loll*,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues *loll* d out a foot. *Dryden's Persius.*

By Strymon's freezing streams he sat alone,
Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his wrongs,
Fierce tigers couch'd around; and *loll'd* their
fawning tongues. *Dryden's Virgil.*

LOMP, *n. s.* A kind of roundish fish.

LONE, *adj.* [contracted from *alone*.]

1. Solitary; unfrequented; having no
company.

Here the lone hour a blank of life displays,
Savage.

L O N

Thus vanish foggy, gnomes, and balls,
And leave you in fine woods, or empty walks. *Pope.*
2. Single; not conjoined or neighbouring
to others.

No lone house in Wales, with a mountain and a
rookery, is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.*

LO'NELINESS. *n. f.* [from *lonely*.]

1. Solitude; want of company.

The huge and fearful assembly grew to him a
tedious loneliness, esteeming nobody face. *Dai-*
phnema was lost. *Stdney.*

2. Disposition to solitude.

I like

The mystery of your loneliness, and find
Your salt tears head. *Shakespeare.*

LO'SELY. *adj.* [from *lone*.]

1. Solitary.

I go alone.

Like to a lonely dragon; that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shak.*

Why thus dost thou up the stars
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the miled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*
Thus has made you note, and vainly tell
Of arms imagin'd, in your lonely cell. *Dryden.*

2. Addicted to solitude.

When, fairest prince,

You lonely thus from the full court retire,
Love and the graces follow to your solitude. *Rome.*

LO'NESS. *n. f.* [from *lone*.] Solitude;
dislike of company.

If of court life you know the good,
You would leave loneliness. *Donne.*
I can love her who loves loneliness best. *Donne.*

LO'ESOME. *adj.* [from *lone*.] Solitary;
dismal.

You either must the earth from rest disluch,
Or roll around the heavens the solar orb,
Else what a dreadful face will nature wear?
How horrid will these loneliness fests appear! *Blackm.*

LO'NG. *adj.* [long, Fr. *longue*, Lat.]

1. Not short: used of time.

He talk'd a long while, even till break of day. *Acts.*
He was desirous to see him of a long season. *Luke.*

2. Not short: used of space.

Empress, the way is ready, and not long. *Milt.*

3. Having one of its geometrical dimen-
sions in a greater degree than either of
the other.

His branches because long because of the waters. *Isaiah.*

We made the trial in a long neck'd phial left
open at the top. *Boyle.*

4. Of any certain measure in length.

Women eat their children of a span long. *Lam.*
These, as a line, their long dimensions drew,
Stretching the ground with sinuous trace. *Milton.*

The fig-tree spreads her arms,
Branching so broad and long. *Milton.*

A pond'rous mace,
Full twenty cubits long, he swings around. *Pope.*

5. Not soon ceasing, or at an end.

Man goeth to his long home. *Ecclesiastes.*
Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy
days may be long upon the land. *Exodus.*

They open to themselves at length a way
Up hither, under long obedience try'd. *Milton.*

His after long debate of thoughts reveal'd
Irresolute, his final sentence chose. *Milton.*

Long and careless this. *Milton.*

6. Dilatory.

Death will not be long in coming, and the cov-
nant of the grave is not shew'd unto thee. *Ecclesiastes.*

7. Tedious in narration.

Chief must try to disiect
With long and tedious havoc, fabled knights. *Milton.*

Reduce, my muse, the wond'ring song,
A tale should never be too long. *Prior.*

8. Continued by succession to a great series.

But first a long succession must ensue. *Milton.*

9. [from the verb. *To long*.] Longing;
desirable: or perhaps long continued,

from the disposition to continue looking
at any thing desired.

Praying for him, and casting a long look that
way, he saw the gilly leave the pariah. *Stdney.*
By every circumstance I know he loves;
Yet he but doubts, and paries, and casts out
Many a long look for succour. *Dryden.*

10. [In music and pronunciation.] Pro-
tracted: as, a long note; a long syllable.

LONG. *adv.*

1. To a great length in space.

The marble brought, erected the spacious dome,
Or form the pillars long-extended rows,
On which the planted grove and pencil garden
grows. *Prior.*

2. Not for a short time.

With mighty barres of long-enduring brafs.
Fairfax.

When the trumpet soundeth long, they shall
come up to the mount. *Exodus.*

The martial Ancus
Forbids the rusty sword again. *Dryden.*

Refusa'd the long-forgotten shield.
One of these advantages, which Corneille has
laid down, is the making choice of some signal and
long-expected day, whereon the action of the play
is to depend. *Dryden.*

So stood the pious prince immov'd, and long
Sustain'd the madness of the noisy throng. *Dryden.*

The muse resumes her long-forgotten lays.
And love, as lord's, his ancient realm surveys. *Dryden.*

No man has complained that you have dis-
cours'd too long on any subject, for you leave us in
an eagerness of learning more. *Dryden.*

Persia left for you
The realm of Candahar for dow'r I brought,
That long-contended prize for which you fought. *Dryden.*

It may help to put an end to that long-aggitated
and unreasonable question, whether man's will be
free or no? *Locke.*

Heav'n restores
To thy fond with the long-expected shore. *Pope.*

3. In the comparative, it signifies for more
time; and in the superlative, for most
time.

When she could not longer hide him, she took
for him an ark of bulrushes. *Exodus.*

Elders parents signifies either the eldest men and
women that have had children, or those who have
longest had mine. *Locke.*

4. Not soon.

Not long after there arose against it a tempestuous
wind. *Acts.*

5. At a point of duration far distant.

If the world had been eternal, those would have
been found in it, and generally spread long ago,
and beyond the memory of all ages. *Tillotson.*

Say, that you once were virtuous long ago?
A frugal, hardy people. *Philip's Briton.*

6. [for along; au long, Fr.] All along;
throughout: of time.

There sat a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them meditate all his life long. *F. Queen.*

Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night long,
And then they say no spirit walks abroad,
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm,
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time. *Shaksp.*

He fed me all my life long to this day. *Genesis.*

Forty years long was I grieved with this gen-
eration. *Psalms.*

LONG. *adv.* [[gelang, a fault, Sax.] By the
fault; by the failure. A word now out
of use, but truly English.

Respective and wary men had rather seek
quietly their own, and wish that the world may go
well, so it be not long of them, than with pains and
hazard make themselves advisers for the common
good. *Hooker.*

Maine, Blois, Poitiers, and Tours are won away,
Long all of Somerset, and his delay. *Shakespeare.*

Address, all this can be long of you. *Shakespeare.*

L O N

L O N

If we were to him that we know so much, it is
perhaps long of his fond adores that we know so
little more. *Glanville.*

TO LONG. *v. n.* [gelangen, German, to ask.
Shaksp.] To desire earnestly; to wish
with eagerness continued: with for or
after before the thing desired.

Fresh expectation troubled not the land
With any long'd for change, or better state. *Shaksp.*

And thine eyes shall look, and sail with longing
for them. *Deuteronomy.*

If erst he wished, now he long'd sore. *Fairfax.*

The great master perceived, that Rhodes was
the place the Turkish tyrant long'd after. *Knolles.*

If the report be good, it causeth love,
And longing hope, and well assured joy. *Darics.*

His sons, who seek the tyrant to sustain,
And long for arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death deserv'd. *Dryden's Tancid.*

Glad of the gift, the new-made warrior goes,
And arms among the Greeks, and longs for equal
foes. *Dryden.*

Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,
This longing after immortality? *Addison's Cato.*

There's the tie that binds you;
You long to call him father: Maria's charms
Work in your heart unseen, and plead for Cato. *Addison.*

Nicomedes longing for herrings, was supplied
with fresh ones by his cook, at a great distance
from the sea. *Arbuthnot.*

Through stormy seas
I counted dangers, and long'd for death. *A. Philips.*

LONGANIMITY. *n. f.* [longanimitas, Lat.
longanimitt, Fr.] Forbearance; patience
of offenders.

It had overcome the patience of Job, as it did
the meekness of Moses, and surely had mastered
any but the longanimity and lasting forbearance
of God. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

That innocent and holy nation had rather go
clad in the snowy white robes of meekness and
longanimity, than in the purple mantle of blood.

Howe's England's Tears.

LONGBOAT. *n. f.* The largest boat be-
longing to a ship.

At the first descent on shore, he did countenance
the landing in his longboat. *Wotton.*

They first betray their masters, and then, when
they find the vessel sinking, save themselves in the
longboat. *L'Etranger.*

LONGEVITY. *n. f.* [longevus, Latin.]
Length of life.

That those are countries suitable to the nature of
man, and convenient to live in, appears from the
longevity of the natives. *Ray on Creation.*

The instances of longevity are chiefly amongst
the aboriginals. *Arbuthnot on Atoms.*

LONGIMANOUS. *adj.* [longimanus, Fr.
longimanus, Lat.] Longhanded; having
long hands.

The villainy of this Christian exceeded the per-
secution of heathens, whose malice was never to
longimaneous as to reach the soul of their enemies,
or to extend unto the exile of their citysmen. *Brown.*

LONGIMETRY. *n. f.* [longus and metria;
longimetric, Fr.] The art or practice of
measuring distances.

Our two eyes are like two different stations in
longimetry, by the distance of which the distance
between two objects is measured. *Cheyne.*

LONGING. *n. f.* [from *long*.] Earnest de-
fire; continual wish.

When within short time I came to the degree of
uncertain wishes, and that those wishes grew to un-
quiet longings, when I would fix my thoughts upon
nothing, but that within little varying they should
end with Philoclea. *Stdney.*

I have a woman's longing.

An appetite that I am sick withal,
To see great Hector in the weeds of peace. *Shaksp.*

The will is left to the pursuit of near satisfac-
tions, and to the removal of those unpleasant
which it then feels in its wants of, and longings
after them. *Locke.*

From the vices and follies of others, observe how such a practice *looks* in another person, and remember that it *looks* well, or worse, in yourself. *Watts*.
This makes it look the more like truth, nature being frugal in her principles, but various in the effects whence arising. *Cheyne*.

8. To have any air, mien, or manner.

Nay, look not big, nor stamp, nor flare, nor fret, I will be master of what is mine own. *Shakespeare*.
What haste looks through his eyes?
So should he look that seems to speak things strange.

Give me your hand, and trust me you look well, and bear your years very well. *Shakespeare*.
Can there, or such, be any aids to us?
Look they as they were built to shake the world,
Or be a moment to our enterprise? *B. Jonson*.
Though I cannot tell what a man say; if he will be sincere, I may easily know what he looks. *Collier*.
It will be his lot to look singular, in loose and licentious times, and to become a by-word. *Atterbury*.

9. To form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or beholding.

I welcome the condition of the time,
Which cannot look more hideously on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shakespeare*.
That which was the worst now least affects me:
Blindness, for had I sight, confus'd with shame,
How could I *look* up, or heave the head? *Milt*.
These look up to you with reverence, and would be animated by the sight of him at whose foot they have taken fire in his writings. *Swift to Pope*.

10. To Look about one. To be alarmed; to be vigilant.

It will import those men who dwell careless to look about them; to enter into serious contemplation, as they may avert that ruin. *Decay of Piety*.
If you find a swelling of your flesh, then look about you, especially if troubled with a cough. *Hurley*.
John's cause was a good milch cow, and many a man subsisted his family out of it: however, John began to think it high time to look about him.

Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

11. To Look after. To attend; to take care of; to observe with care, anxiety, or tenderness.

Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth. *Luke*.

Politeness of manners, and knowledge of the world, should principally be looked after in a tutor. *Locke*.

A mother was wont to indulge her daughters, when any of them desired dogs, squirrels, or birds, but then they must be sure to look diligently after them, that they were not ill-used. *Locke*.

My subject does not oblige me to look after the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now retreated. *Woodward*.

12. To Look for. To expect.

Phalaris's disgrace was enquired, in lieu of comfort, of Arctia, who telling him she never looked far other, bade him seek some other mistress.

Being a labour of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for. *Hooker*.

Thou shalt feel our justice, in whose easiest passage look for no less than death. *Shakespeare*.

If we sin willfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no sacrifice for sin, but a certain fearful looking for of judgment. *Hebrews*.

In dealing with cunning persons, it is good to say little to them, and that which they least look for. *Bacon's Essays*.

This mistake was not such as they looked for; and, though the error in form seemed to be consented to, yet the substance of the accusation might be still insisted on. *Clarendon*.

Inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary scruples in confession, instead of setting you free, which is the benefit to be looked for by confession, perplex you the more. *Taylor*.

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear the bait of honied words. *Milton*.
I'm down in deep despair,
He dares not offer one repenting prayer:
Adam'd he lies, and daily looks for death. *Dryden*.

I walk with patience all the way, and till now in still'd; and the long day is over. *Dryden*.
Is still dream'd with some new delay.

This limitation of Adam's sinners has been, will save those the labour who would look for our heir among the race of brutes, but will very little contribute to the discovery of one amongst men. *Locke*.

13. To Look into. To examine; to sift; to inspect closely; to observe narrowly.

His nephew's levies to him appear'd
To be a preparation 'gainst the Polish;
But better look'd into, he truly found
It was against your highness. *Shakespeare*.

The more frequently and narrowly we look into the works of nature, the more occasion we shall have to admire their beauty. *Atterbury*.

It is very well worth a traveller's while to look into all that lies in his way. *Addison on Italy*.

14. To Look on. To respect; to esteem; to regard as good or bad.

Ambitious men, if they be checked in their desires, become secretly discontent, and look upon men and matters with an evil eye. *Bacon's Essays*.

If a harmless maid
Should ere a wife become a nurse,
Her friends would look on her the worse. *Prior*.

15. To Look on. To consider; to conceive of; to think.

I looked on Virgil as a succinct, majestic writer; one who weighed not only every thought, but every word and syllable. *Dryden*.

He looked upon it as morally impossible, for persons infinitely proud to frame their minds to an impartial consideration of a religion that taught nothing but self-denial and the cross. *South*.

Do we not all profess to be of this excellent religion? but who will believe that we do so, that shall look upon the actions, and consider the lives of the greatest part of Christians? *Tillotson*.

In the want and ignorance of almost all things, they looked upon themselves as the happiest and wisest people of the universe. *Locke*.

Those prayers you make for your recovery are to be looked upon as best heard by God, if they move him to a longer continuance of your sickness. *Male*.

16. To Look on. To be a mere idle spectator.

I'll be a chandle-holder, and look on. *Shaksp.*
Some come to meet their friends, and to make merry; others come only to look on. *Bacon*.

17. To Look over. To examine; to try one by one.

Look over the present and the former time, if no example of so vile a crime appears, then mourn. *Dryden's Juvenal*.

A young child, distracted with the variety of his play-games, tired his maid every day to look them over. *Locke*.

18. To Look out. To search; to seek.

When the thriving tradesman has got more than he can well employ in trade, his next thought is to look out for a purchase. *Locke*.

Where the body is affected with pain or sickness, we are forward enough to look out for remedies, to listen to every one that suggests them, and immediately to apply them. *Atterbury*.

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, and compact, we must look out for words as beautiful and comprehensive as can be found. *Felton*.

The curious are looking out, some for flattery, some for ironies, in that poem; the four folks think they have found out some. *Swift*.

19. To Look out. To be on the watch.

Is a man bound to look out sharp to plague himself? *Collier*.

20. To Look to. To watch; to take care of.

There is not a more fearful wild fowl than your lion living; and we ought to look to it. *Shaksp.*
Who knocks so loud at door?
Look to the door there, Francis. *Shakespeare*.

Let this fellow be looked to: let some of my people have a special care of him. *Shakespeare*.
Uncleanly scruples fear not you; look to it. *Shakespeare*.

Know the state of thy socks, and look well to thy herds. *Proverbs*.

When it came once among our people, that the state offered conditions to strangers that would stay,

we had work enough to get any of our men to look to our ship.

If any took sanctuary for sake of treason, the king might appoint him keepers to look to him in captivity. *Bacon*.

The dog's running away with the flesh, bids the cook look better to it another time. *Strange*.

For the truth of the theory I am in no wise concerned; the composer of it must look to that. *Woodward*.

21. To Look to. To behold.

To Look. r. a.

1. To seek; to search for.
Looking my love, I go from place to place,
Like a young fawn that hath lost the hind,
And seek each where. *Spenser*.

2. To turn the eye upon.
Let us look one another in the face. *2 Kings*.

3. To influence by looks.
Such a spirit must be left behind!
A spirit fit to flout into an empire,
And look the world to law. *Dryden's Cleomenes*.

4. To Look out. To discover by searching.

Casting my eye upon many of the general bills as next came to hand, I found encouragement from them to look out all the bills I could. *Graunt*.

Whoever has such treatment, when he is a man, will look out other company, with whom he can be at ease. *Locke*.

Look. interj. [properly the imperative mood of the verb: it is sometimes look ye.] See! lo! behold! observe!

Look, where he comes, and say good man too; he's as far from jealousy as I am from giving him cause. *Shakespeare*.

Look you, he must seem thus to the world: fear not your advancement. *Shakespeare*.

Look, when the world hath fewest barbarous people, but such as will not marry, except they know means to live, as it is almost every where at this day, except Italy, there is no danger of inundations of people. *Bacon's Essays*.

Look you! we that pretend to be subject to a constitution, must not carve out our own quality; for at this rate a cobbler may make himself a lord. *Collier on Pride*.

Look. n. f.

1. Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance.

Thou cream-fac'd loon,
Where got'st thou that goose look? *Shakespeare*.
Thou wilt save the afflicted people, but will bring down high looks. *Psalms*.

Their looks erected, and their clay refin'd,
Their looks erected, and their clay refin'd. *J. Dryden, jun.*

And though death be the king of terrors, yet pain, disgrace, and poverty, have frightful looks, able to discompose most men. *Locke*.

2. The act of looking or seeing.
Then on the crowd he cast a furious look,
And wither'd all their strength. *Dryden*.

When they met they made a surly stand,
And glar'd like angry lions, as they pass'd,
And with'd that ev'ry look might be their last. *Dryden*.

Looker. n. f. [from look.]

1. One that looks.

2. Looker on. Spectator, not agent.
Shepherd's poor pipe, when I is lark bound tellies anguish, unto the fair looker on, pasture not passion enters. *Sidney*.

Such labour is then more necessary than pleasant, both to them which undertake it, and for the lookers on. *Hooker*.

My business in this state
Made me a looker on here in Vienna;
Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble
Till it o'er-run the stew. *Shakespeare*.

Did not this fatal war affront thy coast,
Yet fatterest thou an idle looker on? *Fairfax*.

The Spaniard's valour lieth in the eyes of the looker on; but the English valour lieth about the soldier's breast: a valour of glory and a valour of natural courage are two things. *Bacon*.

The people love him;
The lookers on, and the enquiring vulgar
Will talk themselves to action. *Donham's Sophy.*
He with'd be had indeed been gone,
And only to have food a looker on. *Addison.*

LOOKING-GLASS. *n. f.* [look and glass.]
Mirror; a glass which shows forms
reflected.

Command a mirror hither straight,
That it may show me 'what a face I have.
—Go some of you and fetch a looking-glass. *Shak.*
There is none so homely but loves a looking-glass. *South.*

We should make no other use of our neighbours'
faults, than of a looking-glass to mend our own
manners by. *L'Estrange.*

The surface of the lake of Nemi is never ruffled
with the least breath of wind, which perhaps, to-
gether with the clearness of its waters, gave it formerly
the name of Diana's looking-glass. *Addison.*

LOOM. *n. f.* [from *glomus*, a bottom of
thread. *Minghew.* *Lome* is a general
name for a tool or instrument. *Junius.*]
The frame in which the weavers work
their cloth.

He must leave no uneven thread in his loom, or
by indulging to any one sort of reprovable dis-
course himself, defeat all his endeavours against
the rest. *Government of the Tongue.*

Minerva, studious to compose,
Her twisted threads, the web of *Fortune*,
And o'er a loom of marble hung. *Addison.*

A thousand maidens ply the purple loom,
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior.*

To LOOM. *v. n.* [leoman. Sax.] To appear
at sea. *Skinner.*

LOOM. *n. f.* A bird.

A loom is as big as a goose; of a dark colour,
dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and
wings; each feather marked near the point with
two spots: they breed in Farr Island. *Grew.*

LOOM. *n. f.* [This word, which is now
used only in Scotland, is the English
word *loam*.] A sorry fellow; a scound-
rel; a rascal.

Thou cream-fac'd loon!
Where got'st thou that goose look? *Shakespeare.*
The false loon, who could not work his will
By open force, employ'd his flatter ring skill:
I hope, my lord, said he, I not offend;
Are you afraid of me that are your friend? *Dryd.*

This young lord had an old cunning rogue, or, as
the Scots call it, a false loon of a grandfather, that
one might call a Jack of all trades. *Arbuthnot.*

LOOP. *n. f.* [from *loopen*, Dutch; to run.]
A double through which a string or lace is
drawn; an ornamental double or fringe.

Nor any skill'd in loops of sing'ring fine,
Might in their dexter cunning ever dare
With this, so curious network, to compare. *Spenser.*

Make me to feel't, or at least to prove it,
That the probation bear no hinge, nor loop,
To hang a doubt on. *Shakespeare.*

Bind our crooked legs in hoops
Made of shells, with silver loops. *Ben Jonson.*

An old fellow shall wear this or that sort of cut
in his cloaths with great integrity, while all the rest
of the world are degenerated into buttons, dockets,
and loops. *Addison.*

LOOPEN. *adj.* [from *loop*.] Full of holes.

Poor naked wretches, when lo'er you are,
That 'hide the pelting of this filthy form'
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shakespeare.*

LOOPHOLE. *n. f.* [loop and hole.]

1. Aperture; hole to give a passage.
The Indian heathman flung his heat,
Shelters in cool, and told his pursuing herds,
At loopholes cut through the thick shade. *Milton.*

Ere the blushing Eastern looms,
The moon on the Indian sleep,
From her cabin'd loophole peep. *Milton.*

Walk not near your corner house by night; for
there are hundred eyes planted in every loophole
that go off at the twinkling of an eye. *Dryden.*

For all you have a loophole for a friend. *Dryden.*

LOOPHOLE. *n. f.* [from *loophole*.] Full
of holes; full of openings, or void spaces.

This uneasy loophole'd goal,
In which y' are hamper'd by the felloek,
Cannot but put y' in the midst of wedlock. *Hudib.*

LOORD. *n. f.* [loerd, Dutch; *lourdant*,
French; *lurdas*, Erie; a heavy, stupid,
or witless fellow. *D.* *Trevour* derives
lourdant from *Lorde* or *Lourde*, a village
in Gascoigny, the inhabitants of which
were formerly noted robbers, say they.
But dexterity in robbing implies some
degree of subtilty, from which the Gas-
coigns are so far removed, that they are
awkward and heavy to a proverb. The Erie
imports some degree of knavery, but in a
ludicrous sense, as in English, you pretty
rogue; though in general it denotes re-
proachful heaviness, or stupid laziness.—
Spenser's Scholiast says, *loord* was wont,
among the old Britons, to signify a lord;
and therefore the Danes, that usurped
their tyranny here in Britain, were called,
for more dread than dignity, *lurdans*, i. e.
lord Danes, whose insolence and pride was
so outrageous in this realm; that if it for-
tuned a Briton to be going over a bridge,
and saw a Dane set foot upon the same,
he must return back till the Dane was
clean over, else he must abide no less
than present death: but being afterward
expelled, the name of *lurdane* became so
odious unto the people whom they had
long oppressed, that, even at this day,
they use for more reproach to call the
quartan ague the fever *lurdane*. So far
the Scholiast, but erroneously. From
Spenser's own words, it signifies some-
thing of stupid dulness rather than ma-
gisterial arrogance. *Macbean.*] A drone.

Siker, thou'st but a lazy loord,
And rekes much of thy swinke,
That with fond terms and witless words
To bleer mine eyes do'st think. *Spenser.*

To LOOSE. *v. a.* [lejan, Saxon.]

1. To unbind; to untie any thing fastened.
The shoes of his feet I am not worthy to loose. *Acts.*

Can'st thou loose the bands of Orion?
Who is worthy to loose the fens thereof? *Rev.*
This is to cut the knot when we cannot loose it. *Burnet.*

2. To relax.
The joints of his loins were loosed. *Daniel.*

3. To unbind any one bound.
I loose him, and bring him to me. *Locke.*

4. To free from imprisonment.
The captive hasteneth that he may be loosed. *Isaiah.*

He loosed, and set at liberty, four or five kings
of the people of that country, that Herod kept in
chains. *Abbot.*

5. To free from any obligation.
Art thou loosed from a wife? seek not a wife. *1 Corinthian.*

6. To free from any thing that shackles
the mind.
Ay; there's the man, who, loos'd from left and self,
Lies to the pastor owes than to himself. *Dryden.*

7. To free from any thing painful.
Woman, thou art loosed from thy infirmity. *Luke.*

8. To disengage.
When hear'd was nam'd, they loos'd their hold
again. *Dryden.*

Then sprung the forth, they follow'd her again.

To LOOSE. *v. a.* To be free to depart by
loosing the anchor.

Ye should have hearkened, and not have loosed
from Ocre. *Abbt.*

The emperor loosing from Barcelona, came to
the port of Mago, in the island of Minorca. *Knelles.*
Loosing thence by night, they were driven by
contrary winds back into this port. *Reland.*

LOOSE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Unbound; untied.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife,
I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets
more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakespeare.*

Lo! I see four men loose walking. *Daniel.*

2. Not fast; not fixed.

Those few that clotted might rebound after the
collision; or if they cohered, yet by the next cou-
sion might be separated again, and so on in an eter-
nal vicissitude of fast and loose, though without ever
consociating into the bodies of planets. *Benley.*

3. Not tight; as, a loose robe.

4. Not crowded; not close.

With extended wings a host might pass,
With horse and chariot rank'd in loose array. *Milton.*

5. Wanton; not chaste.

Fair Venus seem'd unto his bed to bring,
Her, whom he waking evermore did ween
To be the chafest flower that ay did spring:
On earthly branch, the daughters of a king,
Now a loose woman to vile service bound. *Queen.*

When loose epistles violate chaste eyes,
She half consents who sleepily denies. *Dryden.*

6. Not close; not concise; lax.

If an author be loose and diffuse in his style, the
translator needs only regard the propriety of the
language. *Felton.*

7. Vague; indeterminate; not accurate.

It is but a loose thing to speak of possibilities,
without the particular designs; so is it to speak of
lawfulness, without the particular cases. *Bacon.*

It seems unaccountable to be so exact in the
quantity of liquor where a small error was of little
concern, and to be so loose in the doses of powerful
medicines. *Arbuthnot.*

8. Not strict; not rigid.

Because conscience, and the fear of observing
from that which is right, maketh them diligent
observers of circumstances, the loose regard whereof
is the nurse of vulgar folly. *Hooker.*

9. Unconnected; rambling.

I dare venture nothing without a strict examina-
tion; and am as much ashamed to put a loose in-
digested play upon the publick, as to offer brass
money in a payment. *Dryden.*

Varro spends whole mornings in scanning over
loose and unconnected pages, and with fresh curiosity
is ever glancing over new words and ideas, and yet
treasures up but little knowledge. *Watts.*

10. Lax of body; not cossive.

What hath a great influence upon the health, is
going to stool regularly: people that are very loose
have seldom strong thoughts, or strong bodies. *Locke.*

11. Disengaged; not enslaved.

Their prevailing principle is, to sit as loose from
pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them,
as they can. *Atterbury.*

12. Disengaged from obligation: com-
monly with *from*; in the following line
with *of*.

Now I stand
Loose of my vow; but who knows Cato's thoughts? *Addison.*

13. Free from confinement.

They did not let prisoners loose homeward; for
with the wildest tempests loose,
That thrown again upon the coast,
I may once more repeat my pain. *Prior.*

14. Remiss; not attentive.

15. To break loose. To gain liberty.

If to break loose from the conduct of reason and
to want that restraint of examination which keeps
us from chasing the worse, be liberty, madmen and
fools are only the freemen. *Locke.*

Like two black storm on either hand,
Our Spanish army and the Indians stand;

This only space betwixt the clouds is clear,
Where you, like day, break loose from both appear.
Dryden.

16. To let Loose. To set at liberty; to set at large; to free from any restraint. And let the living bird loose into the open field.
Leuticus.

We ourselves make our fortunes good or bad; and when God lets loose a tyrant upon us, or a sickness, if we fear to die, or know not to be patient, the calamity sits heavy upon us.
Taylor.

In addition and division, either of space or duration, it is the number of its repeated additions or divisions that alone remains distinct, as will appear to any one who will let his thoughts loose in the vast expansion of space, or divisibility of matter.
Locke.

If improvement cannot be made a recreation, they must be let loose to the childish play they fancy; which they should be weaned from, by being made farthest of it.
Locke.

Loose. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Liberty; freedom from restraint.

Come, and forsake thy cloying store,
And all the busy pageantry
That wife men scorn, and fools adore:
Come, give thy soul a loose, and taste the pleasures of the poor.
Dryden.

Lucia, might my big swollen heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a loose to sorrow,
Marsia could answer thee in sighs.
Addison.

The dery Pegasus disdain
To mind the rider's voice, or hear the reins;
When glorious fields and opening camps he views,
He runs with an unbounded loose.
Prior.

Poets should not, under a pretence of imitating the ancients, give themselves such a loose in lyrics, as if there were no connection in the world.
Felton.

2. Diffusion from any restraining force.

Air at large maketh no noise, except it be sharply percutted; as in the sound of a string, where air is percutted by a hard and stiff body, and with a sharp loose.
Bacon.

Loosely. *adv.* [from loose.]

1. Not fast; not firmly; easily to be disengaged.

I thought your love eternal: was it ty'd
So loosely, that a quarrel could divide?
Dryden.

2. Without bandage.

Her golden locks for haste were loosely shed
About her ears.
Fairy Queen.

3. Without union or connexion.

Part loosely wing the region, part more wise
In common, rang'd in figure, wedge their way.
Mil.
He has within himself, all degrees of perfection that exist loosely and separately in all second beings.
Norris.

4. Irregularly.

A bishop, living loosely, was charged that his conversation was not according to the apostles lives.
Camden.

5. Negligently; carelessly.

We have not loosely through license permitted things to pass away as in a dream.
Hooker.
The chiming of some particular words in the memory, and making a noise in the head, seldom happens but when the mind is lazy, or very loosely and negligently employed.
Locke.

6. Unsolidly; meanly; without dignity.

A prince should not be so loosely studied, as to remember so weak a composition.
Shakespeare.

7. Unchastely.

The sage how loosely does Aftrea tread,
Who lightly puts all characters to bed?
Pope.

To Loose. *v. a.* [from loose.] To part; to tend to separation.

When the polypus appears in the throat, extract it that way, it being more ready to loosen when pulled in that direction than by the nose.
Sharp.

To Loose. *v. a.* [from loose.]

1. To relax any thing tied.

2. To make less coherent.

After a year's rooting, then shaking doth the tree good, by loosening of the earth.
Bacon.

3. To separate a company.

From their foundation, having bound that
They pluck'd the fixed stars from off their head.
Milton.

She breaks her back, the looser sides give way,
And plunge the Tuscan soldiers in the sea.
Dryden.

4. To free from restraint.

It resolves those difficulties which the rules beget;
it looses his hands, and assists his understanding.
Dryden.

5. To make not coftive.

Fear looseth the belly; because the heat retiring towards the heart, the guts are relaxed in the same manner as fear also causes trembling.
Bacon.

Looseness. *n. f.* [from loose.]

1. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed.

The cause of the casting of skin and shell should seem to be the looseness of the skin or shell, that sticketh not close to the flesh.
Bacon.

2. Latitude; criminal levity.

A general looseness of principles and manners, pad lewed on us like a pestilence, that walketh not in darkness, but at noon-day.
Auberbury.

3. Irregularity; neglect of laws.

He endeavoured to win the common people, both by strained curtesy and by looseness of life.
Hayward.

4. Lewdness; unchastity.

Courtly court he made full to his dame,
Pour'd out in looseness on the grassy ground,
Both careless of his health and of his fame.
Spenser.

5. Diarrhoea; flux of the belly.

Taking cold moveth looseness by contraction of the skin and outward parts.
Bacon.

In pestilent diseases, if they cannot be expelled by sweat, they fall likewise into looseness.
Bacon.

Fat meats, in phlegmatick stomachs, procure looseness and hinder retention.
Arbuthnot.

Loosestrife. *n. f.* [*lysimachia*, Latin.]

An herb.
Miller.

To LOP. *v. a.* [It is derived by Skinner from *laube*, German, a leaf.]

1. To cut the branches of trees.

Gentle niece, what stern ungentle hands
Have lopp'd and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments!
Shakespeare.

Like to pillars,
Or hollow'd bodies, made of oak or fir,
With branches lopp'd in wood, or mountain fell'd.
Milton.

The plants, whose luxury was lopp'd,
Or age with crutches underprop'd.
Cleaveland.

The oak growing from a plant to a great tree, and then lopp'd, is still the same oak.
Locke.

The hook the bore, instead of Cynthia's spear,
To lop the growth of the luxuriant year.
Pope.

2. To cut any thing.

The gardener may lop religion as he pleases.
Hovel.

So long as there's a head,
Hither will all the mountain spirits fly;
Lop that but off.
Dryden.

All that denominated it paradise was lopped off by the deluge, and that only left which it enjoyed in common with its neighbour countries.
Woodw.

Rhyme sues in needless bonds the poet ties,
Procrustes like, the ax or wheel applies,
To lop the mangled sense, or stretch it into size.
Smith.

LOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is cut from trees.

Or liker thy head very tottie is,
So on thy corbe shoulder it leans amiss;
Now thyself hath lost both lop and top.
Spenser.

As my budding branch thou would'st crop.
Nor should the boughs grow too big, because they give opportunity to the rain to look into the tree, which will quickly cause it to decay, so that you must cut it down, or else both body and top will be of little value.
Montimer.

2. [Lappa, Swedish.] A flea.

LOPE. The pret. of leap. *Opposite.*

With that sprang forth a naked swain,
With spotted wings like peacock's train,
And laughing leaps a tree.
Spenser.

LOPPEN. *n. f.* [from lop.] One that cuts trees.

LOPPED. *adj.* Complicated; as, lopped milk. *Ainsworth.* Thus it is still called in Scotland.

Loquacious. *adj.* [loquax, Latin.]

1. Full of talk; full of tongue.

To whom did she
Confessing soon; yet not before her judge
Bold, or loquacious, thus blash'd reply'd. *Milton.*

In counsel she gives license to her tongue,
Loquacious, bawling, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. Speaking.

Blind British bands, with volent touch
Traverse loquacious strings, whose solemn notes
Provoke to harmless revels. *Philips.*

3. Apt to blab; not secret.

LOQUACITY. *n. f.* [loquacitas, Latin.]

Too much talk.

Why loquacity is to be avoided, the wife man gives sufficient reason, for in the multitude of words there wanteth not sin.
Roy.

Too great loquacity, and too great taciturnity by fits.
Arbuthnot.

LORD. *n. f.* [hlaford, Saxon.]

1. Monarch; ruler; governor.

Man over man

He made not lord.
Milton.

Of Athens he was lord.
Dryden.

We have our author's only arguments to prove, that heirs are lords over their brethren.
Locke.

They call'd their lord Afton to the game,
He shook his head in answer to the name. *Addison.*

O'er love, o'er fear, extends his wide domain,
Unconquer'd lord of pleasure and of pain. *F. of H. W.*

2. Master; supreme person.

But now I was the lord
Of this fair mansion, master of my servants,
Queen o'er myself; and even now, but now,
This house, these servants, and this same my self
Are yours, my lord.
Shakespeare.

3. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler.

Now being assembled into one company, rather without a lord than at liberty to accomplish their misery, they fall to division.
Hayward.

'Tis death to fight, but kingly to controul
Lord-like at ease, with arbitrary pow'r,
To peel the chiefs, the people to devour. *Dryden.*

4. A husband.

I oft in bitterness of soul deplor'd
My absent daughter, and my dearest lord. *Pope.*

5. One who is at the head of any business; an overseer.

Grant harvest lord more by a penny or two,
To call on his fellows the better to do. *Tupper.*

6. A nobleman.

Thou art a lord, and nothing but a lord. *Shaksp.*

7. A general name for a peer of England.

Nor were the crimes objected against him to clear, as to give convincing satisfaction to the major part of both houses, especially that of the lords.
King Charles.

8. A baron, as distinguished from those of higher title.

9. An honorary title applied to officers: as, lord chief justice, lord mayor, lord chief baron.

To Lord. *v. a.* To domineer; to rule despotically: with over before the subject of power.

Unrighteous lord of love! what law is this,
That me thou makest thus tormented be?
The whiles the lordeth in licentious blifs
Of her free will, scorning both thee and me. *Spenser.*

I see them lording it in London streets. *Shaksp.*

These huge tracts of ground they lorded over,
begot wealth, wealth usher'd in pride.
Hovel.

They had by this possess'd the tow'rs of Gath,
And lorded over them whom now they serve. *Milt.*

I should choose rather to be tumbled into the dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth of our Lord, than by a denial of truth, through blood and perjury, wade to a degree; and lord it in a throne.
South.

But if thy passions lord it in thy breast,
Art thou not still a slave?
Dryden.

LOT

It cannot last, because that act seems to have been carried on rather by the interest of particular countries, than by that of the whole, which must be a *leger* by it. Temple.

A ball with gilded horns,
Shall be the portion of the conquering chief;
A sword and helm shall cheer the *loser's* grief. Dry.
Lofers and malcontents, whose portion and inheritance is a freedom to speak. South.

Loss. *n. f.* [from *loſe*.]

1. Detriment; privation; diminution of good; the contrary to *gain*.

The only gain he purchased was to be capable of *loſs* and detriment for the good of others. Hooker.
An evil natured son is the dishonour of his father that beget him; and a foolish daughter is born to his *loſs*. Ecclesiasticus.

The abatement of price of any of the landholder's commodities, lessens his income, and is a clear *loſe*. Locke.

2. Mifs; privation.

If he were dead, what would betide of me? —No other harm but *loſs* of such a lord.
—The *loſs* of such a lord includes all harms. Shakſp.

3. Deprivation; forfeiture.

Loſs of Eden, till one greater man
Reſtore it, and regain. Milton.

4. Destruction.

Her fellow ſhips from far her *loſs* deſcry'd;
But only ſhe was ſunk, and all were ſafe beſide. Dry.
There ſucceeded an abſolute victory for the English, with the ſlaughter of above two thouſand of the enemy, with the *loſs* but of our men, though not a few hurt. Bacon.

5. Fault; puzzle: uſed only in the following phraſe.

Not the leaſt tranſaction of ſenſe and motion in man, but philoſophers are at a *loſs* to comprehend. South.

Reason is always ſtriving, and always at a *loſs*, while it is exerciſed about that which is not its proper object. Dryden.

A man may ſometimes be at a *loſs* which ſide to cloſe with. Baker.

6. Uſeleſs application.

It would be *loſs* of time to explain any farther our ſuperiority to the enemy in numbers of men and horſe. Addiſon.

Loſt. *participial adj.* [from *loſe*.] No longer perceptible.

In ſeventeen days appear'd your pleaſing coat,
And woody mount dink half in vapours *loſt*. Pope.

Lot. *n. f.* [*hlaut*, Gothick; *hlōt*, Saxon; *lot*, Dutch.]

1. Fortune; ſtate aſſigned.

Kids at length conclude my ling'ring lot;
Didſt thou not, although I be not fair,
Who is an heir of many hundred ſheep,
Doth beauty keep which never ſun can burn,
Nor ſtorms do turn. Sidney.

Our own *lot* is beſt; and by aiming at what we have not, we *loſe* what we have already. L'Eſtran.

Prepar'd I ſtand; he was but born to try
The *lot* of man, to ſuffer and to die. Pope.

2. A die, or any thing uſed in determining chances.

Aaron ſhall caſt *lots* upon the two goats; one *lot* for the Lord, and the other *lot* for the ſcape-goat. Leviticus.

Their tasks in equal portions the divides,
And where unequal, there by *lots* decides. Dryd.
Ulyſſes bids his friends to criſt *lots*, to ſlew, that he would not voluntarily expoſe them to a certain danger. Browne.

3. It ſeems in Shakſpeare to ſignify a lucky or wiſhed chynce.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is *lots* to blinks
My name hath touch'd your ears; it is Menenius. Shakſpeare.

4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot: as, what *lot* of ſilks had you at the ſale?

5. Proportion of taxes: as, to pay ſcot and *lot*.

Lotz tree or nettle tree. *n. f.* A plant.

LOV

The leaves of the *lotz* tree are like thoſe of the nettle. The fruit of this tree is not ſo tempting to us, as it was to the companions of Ulyſſes: the wood is durable, and uſed to make pipes for wind inſtruments: the root is proper for hafts of knives, and was highly eſteemed by the Romans for its beauty and uſe. Miller.

LOTOS. *n. f.* [Latin.] See LOTZ.

The trees around them all their food produce,
Lotos, the name divine, nectareous juice. Pope.

Lo'tion. *n. f.* [*lotio*, Lat. *lotion*, Fr.] A form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, uſed to waſh any part with. Quinc.
In *lotions* in women's caſes, he orders two potions of hellicore macerated in two cottle of water. Arbuthnot.

Lo'ttery. *n. f.* [*lotterie*, Fr. from *lot*.] A game of chance; a ſortilege; diſtribution of prizes by chance; a play in which *lots* are drawn for prizes.

Let high-ſighted tyranny range on,
Till each man drop by *lottery*. Shakſpeare.

The *lottery* that he hath deſiſed in theſe three cheſts of gold, ſilver, and lead, will never be choſen by any but whom you ſhall rightly love. Shakſp.

Fortune, that with malicious joy
Doth man, her ſlave, oppreſs,
Still various and unconstant ſtill,
Promotes, degrades, delights in triſte,
And makes a *lottery* of life. Dryden.

Every warrior may be ſaid to be a ſoldier of fortune, and the beſt commanders to have a *lottery* for their work. South.

Lo'vage. *n. f.* [*lenificum*, Lat.] A plant.

LOUD. *adj.*

1. Noiſy; ſtriking the ear with great force.

Contending on the Leſbian ſhore,
His prowess Philomelides confeſs'd,
And loud acclaiming Greeks the victor bleſs'd. Pope.
The numbers ſiſt and clear,
Gently ſteal upon the ear;
Now louder, and yet louder riſe,
And fill with ſpreading ſounds the ſkies. Pope.

2. Clamorous; turbulent.

She is loud and ſtubborn; her feet abide not in her houſe. Proverbs.

Lo'UDLY. *adv.* [from *loud*.]

1. Noiſily; ſo as to be heard far.

The ſoldier that philoſopher well blam'd,
Who long and loudly in the ſchools declaim'd. Den.

2. Clamorouſly; with violence of voice.

I read above fifty pamphlets, written by ſo many prebtyrian divines, loudly diſclaiming toleration. Swift.

Lo'UDNESS. *n. f.* Noiſe; force of ſound; turbulence; vehemence or furiousneſs of clamour.

Had any diſturbance made room for grief, it would have moved according to prudence, and the proportions of provocation: it would not have falſhed out into complaint or *loudneſs*. South.

To LOVE. *v. a.* [*lupan*, Saxon.]

1. To regard with paſſionate affection, as that of one ſex to the other.

Good ſhepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love.
—It is to be made all of ſighs and tears;
It is to be made all of ſmiles and ſervice;
It is to be made of fantaſy,
All made of paſſion, and all made of wiſhes;
All adoration, duty, and obedience;
All humbleneſs, all patience, all impatience,
All purity, all trial, all obſervance. Shakſpeare.

I could not love I'm ſure
One who in love were wiſe. Cowley.

The jealous man wiſhes himſelf a kind of deity to the perſon he loves; he would be the only employment of her thoughts. Addiſon.

2. To regard with the affection of a friend.

None but his brethren he, and ſiſters, knew,
Whom the kind youth prefer'd to me,
And much above myſelf lov'd them too. Cowley.

3. To regard with parental tendernels.

He that loveth me ſhall be loved of my father, and I will love him, and will manifeſt myſelf to him. John.

4. To be pleaſed with; to delight in.

LOV

Fish uſed to ſalt water delight more in freſh: we ſee that ſalmon and ſmelts love to get into rivers, though againſt the ſtream. Bacon.

Wit, eloquence, and poetry,
Arts which I lov'd. Cowley.

He lov'd my worthleſs rhimes, and, like a friend,
Would find out ſomething to commend. Cowley.

5. To regard with reverent unwillingneſs to offend.

Love the Lord thy God with all thine heart. Deuteronomy.

LOVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The paſſion between the ſexes.

Hearken to the birds love-learned ſong,
The dewie leaves among! Spenſer.

While idly I ſtood looking on,
I found th' effect of love in idleneſs. Shakſp.

My tales of love were wont to weary you;
I know you joy not in a love diſcourſe. Shakſp.

I look'd upon her with a ſoldier's eye,
That lik'd, but had a rougher talk in hand
Than to drive hking to the name of love. Shakſp.

What need a vermin-tinctur'd lip for that,
Love-darting eyes, or trefles like the morn? Milt.

Love quarrels oft in pleaſing concord end,
Not wedlock treachery, endang'ring life. Milton.

A love potion works more by the ſtrength of charm than nature. Collier.

You know y' are in my power by making love. Dryden.

Let mutual joys our mutual truſt combine,
And love, and love-born confidence be thine. Pope.

Cold is that breſt which warm'd the world before,
And theſe love-darting eyes muſt roll no more. Pope.

2. Kindneſs; good-will; friendſhip.

What love, think thou, I ſue ſo much to get?
My love till death, my humble thanks, my prayers;
That love which virtue begs, and virtue grants. Shakſpeare.

God brought Daniel into favour and tender love with the prince. Daniel.

The one preach Chriſt of contention, but the other of love. Philippians.

By this ſhall all men know that ye are my diſciples, if ye have love one to another. John.

Unwearied have we ſpent the nights,
Till the Lesbian ſtars, to ſam'd for love,
Wonder'd at us from above. Cowley.

3. Courtſhip.

Demetrius
Made love to Nedar's daughter Helena,
And won her ſoul. Shakſpeare

It you will marry, make your loves to me,
My lady is beſpoke. Shakſpeare.

The enquiry of truth, which is the love-making or wooing of it; the knowledge of truth, the preference of it; and the belief of truth, the enjoying of it, is the ſovereign good of human nature. Bacon.

4. Tenderneſs; parental care.

No religion that ever was, ſo fully repreſents the goodneſs of God, and his tender love to mankind which is the moſt powerful argument to the love of God. Tillotſon

5. Liking; inclination to: as, the love of one's country.

In youth, of patrimonial wealth poſſeſt,
The love of ſcience ſainly warm'd his breſt. Fent

6. Object beloved.

Open the temple gates unto my love.
It that the world and love were young
And truth in every ſhepherd's tongue;
Theſe pretty pleaſures might me move,
To live with thee, and be thy love. Shakſpeare.

The haſh'd never hopes his love to ſee. Dryd
The lover and the love of human kind. Pope

7. Lewdneſs.

He is not lolling on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation. Shakſpeare

8. Unreaſonable liking.

The love to ſin makes a man ſin againſt his own reaſon. Taylor

Men in love with their opinions may not only ſuppoſe what is in queſtion, but allege wrong matter of fact. Locke

9. Fondneſs; concord.

Come, love and health to all!
Then I'll ſit down: give me ſome wine; ſit ſill. Shakſpeare

Shall I come unto you with a rod, or in love, and in the spirit of meekness? *1 Corinthians.*
10. Principle of union.

Love is the great instrument of nature, the bond and cement of society, the spirit and spring of the universe: love is such an affection as cannot so properly be said to be in the soul, as the soul to be in that: it is the whole man wrapt up into one desire. *South.*

11. Picturesque representation of love.

The lovely babe was born with ev'ry grace:
 Such was his form as painters, when they show
 Their utmost art, on naked loves bestow. *Dryden.*

12. A kind of endearment.

'Tis no dishonour, trust me, love, 'tis none;
 I would die for thee. *Dryden.*

13. Due reverence to God.

I know that you have not the love of God in you.

Love is of two sorts, of friendship and of desire; the one betwixt friends, the other betwixt lovers; the one a rational, the other a sensitive love: so our love of God consists of two parts, as esteeming of God, and desiring of him. *Hammond.*

The love of God makes a man chaste without the laborious arts of fasting, and exterior disciplines; he reaches at glory without any other arms but those of love. *Taylor.*

14. A kind of thin silk stuff. *Ainsworth.*

This leaf held near the eye, and overtoed to the light, appeared so full of pores, with such a transparency as that of a sieve, a piece of cypress, or love-hood. *Boyle.*

LO'VEAPPLE. n. f. A plant. *Miller.*

LO'VEKNOT. n. f. [*love and knot.*] A complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is figured.

LO'VELETTER. n. f. [*love and letter.*] Letter of courtship.

Have I escaped loveletters in the holyday time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakespeare.*

The children are educated in the different notions of their parents; the sons follow the father, while the daughters read loveletters and romances to their mother. *Spectator.*

LO'VELILY. adv. [*from lovely.*] Amiably; in such a manner as to excite love.

Lovely diedfall. *Otway.*

LO'VELINESS. n. f. [*from lovely.*] Amiableness; qualities of mind or body that excite love.

Carrying thus in one person the only two bands of good-will, loveliness and lovingness. *Swincy.*

When I approach
 Her loveliness, so absolute she seems,
 That what she wills to do, or say,
 Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best. *Milton.*

If there is such a native loveliness in the sex, us to make them victorious when in the wrong, how resolute is their power when they are on the side of truth? *Spectator.*

LO'VELORN. adj. [*love and lorn.*] Forfeaken of one's love.

The love-lorn nightingale
 Nightly to thee her sad long mourneth well. *Milton.*

LO'VELY. adj. [*from love.*] Amiable; exciting love.

The breast of Hecuba,
 When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier
 Than Hector's forehead. *Shakespeare.*
 Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided. *2 Samuel.*

The flowers which it had press'd
 Appeared to my view,
 More fresh and lovely than the rest,
 That in the meadows grew. *Denham.*

The Christian religion gives us a more lovely character of God than any religion ever did. *Tillot.*

The fair
 With cleanly powder dry their hair;
 And round their lovely breast and head
 Fresh flow'rs their mingled odours shed. *Prior.*

LO'VEMONGER. n. f. [*love and monger.*] One who deals in affairs of love.

Thou art an old lovmonger, and speakest skilfully. *Shakespeare.*

LO'VE. n. f. [*from love.*]

1. One who is in love.

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see
 The pretty follies that themselves commit. *Shaksf.*

Let it be never said, that he whose breast
 Is fill'd with love, should break a lover's rest. *Dry.*

2. A friend; one who regards with kindness.

Your brother and his lover have embrac'd. *Shaksf.*

I tell thee, fellow,
 Thy general is my lover: I have been
 The book of his good act, whence men have read
 His fame unparallel'd happily amplified. *Shaksf.*

3. One who likes any thing.

To be good and gracious, and a lover of knowledge, are amiable things. *Burnet.*

LO'VE. n. f. [*from l'ouvert, French, an opening.*] An opening for the smoke to go out at in the roof of a cottage. *Spens.*

LO'VESECRET. n. f. [*love and secret.*] Secret between lovers.

What danger, Arimant, is this you fear?
 Or what love-secret which I must not hear? *Dryden.*

LO'VESICK. adj. [*love and sick.*] Disordered with love; languishing with amorous desire.

See, on the floor, inhabits purple spring,
 Where nightingales their lovesick ditty sing. *Dryd.*

To the dear mistress of my lovesick mind,
 Her swain a pretty present has design'd. *Dryden.*

Of the relief to ease a lovesick mind,
 Flavia prescribes despair. *Granville.*

LO'VEROME. adj. [*from love.*] Lovely. A word not used.

Nothing new can spring
 Without thy warmth, without thy influence bear,
 Or beautiful or lovelome can appear. *Dryden.*

LO'VESONG. n. f. [*love and song.*] Song expressing love.

Poor Romeo is already dead!
 Stab'd with a wench's black eye,
 Run through the ear with a love-song. *Shakespeare.*

Love-song weeds and fatyrick thorns are grown,
 Where seeds of better arts were early sown. *Donne.*

LO'VESUIT. n. f. [*love and suit.*] Courtship.

His lovesuit hath been to me
 As tearful as a siege. *Shakespeare.*

LO'VETALE. n. f. [*love and tale.*] Narrative of love.

The lovetale
 Infected Sion's daughters with like heat;
 Whole wanton passions in the sacred porch
 Ezekiel saw. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Cato's a proper person to entrust
 A lovetale with. *Addison.*

LO'VETHOUGHT. n. f. [*love and thought.*]

Amorous fancy.

Away to sweet beds of flowers,
 Lovethoughts he rich when canopied with bowers. *Shakespeare.*

LO'VETOY. n. f. [*love and toy.*] Small presents given by lovers.

Has this amorous gentleman presented himself
 with any love-togs, such as gold snail-boxes? *Arbuth.*

LO'VETRICK. n. f. [*love and trick.*] Art of expressing love.

Other disports than dancing jollities;
 Other love-tricks than glancing with the eyes. *Donne.*

LOVET. n. f. [*loch, Irish, a lake.*] A lake; a large inland standing water.

A people near the northern pole that won,
 Whom Ireland sent from loughs and forests hore,
 Divided far by sea from Europe's shore. *Farisat.*

Lough Neils never freezes. *Phil. Transf.*

LO'VING. participial adj. [*from love.*]

1. Kind; affectionate.

So loving to my mother,
 That he would not let ev'n the winds of heav'n
 Visit her face too roughly. *Shakespeare.*

This chel was of great courage, and much loved
 of his soldiers, to whom he was no less loving again. *Hayward.*

2. Expressing kindness.

The king took her of his arms till she came to herself, and comforted her with loving words. *Elymer.*

LO'VINGKINDNESS. n. f. Tenderness; favour; mercy. A scriptural word.

Remember, O Lord, thy tender mercies, and thy lovingkindnesses. *Psalms.*

He has adapted the arguments of obedience to the imperfection of our understanding, requiring us to consider him only under the amiable attributes of goodness and lovingkindness, and to adore him as our friend and patron. *Rever.*

LO'VINGLY. adv. [*from loving.*] Affectionately; with kindness.

The new king, having no less lovingly performed all duties to him dead, than alive, pursued on the siege of his unnatural brother, as much for the revenge of his father, as for the establishing of his own quiet. *Sidney.*

It is no great matter to live lovingly with good-natured and meek persons; but he that can do so with the froward and perverse, he only hath true charity. *Taylor.*

LO'VINGNESS. n. f. [*from loving.*] Kindness; affection.

Carrying thus in one person the only two bands of good-will, loveliness and lovmngness. *Sidney.*

LOUIS D'OR. n. f. [*French.*] A golden coin of France, valued at twenty shillings.

If he is desir'd to change a louis d'or, he must consider of it. *Spectator.*

TO LOUNGE. v. n. [*lunderen, Dutch.*] To idle; to live lazily.

LO'UNGER. n. f. [*from lounge.*] An idler.

LOUSE. n. f. plural lice. [*lur, Saxon; luy, Dutch.*] A small animal, of which different species live on the bodies of men, beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures.

There were lice upon man and beast. *Erasmus.*

Frogs, lice, and flies, must all his palace fill
 With loath'd intrusion. *Milton.*

It is beyond even an atheist's credulity and impudence to affirm, that the first men might proceed out of the tumours of trees, as maggots and flies are supposed to do now, or might grow upon trees; or perhaps might be the lice of some prodigious animals, whose species is now extinct. *Bentley.*

Not that I value the money the fourth part of the sum of a louse. *Swift.*

TO LOUSE. v. a. [*from the noun.*] To clean from lice.

As for all other good women, that love to do but little work, how handsome it is to louse themselves in the sunshine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witness. *Spenser.*

You fat and lous'd him all the sun-shine day. *Swift.*

LO'USEWORT. n. f. The name of a plant; called also rattle and cockcomb.

LO'USILY. adv. [*from louse.*] In a paltry, mean, and scurvy way.

LO'USINESS. n. f. [*from lousy.*] The state of abounding with lice.

LO'USY. adj. [*from louse.*]

1. Swarming with lice; overrun with lice.

Let him be drub'd with lace, live high and whore,
 Sometimes be lousy, but he never poor. *Dryden.*
 Sweetbriar and gooseberry are only lousy in dry times, or very hot places. *Martineau.*

2. Mean; low born; bred on the dunghill.

I pray you now remembrance on the lousy knave mine host.

A lousy knave, to have his gibes and his mockeries. *Shakespeare.*

LOUT. n. f. [*loete, Dutch. Mr. Lye.*] A mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown.

Panels, whose noble hearts doth disdain, that the trust of her virtue is reposed in such a lout's hands.

LOW

had yet, to show approbation, taken on the shepherdish apparel. *Sidney.*

This *low*, as he exceeds our lords, the odds is, that we scarce are men, and you are gods. *Shak.*

I have need of such a youth, That can with some discretion do my business; For 'tis no trading to you foolish *low*. *Shakespeare.*

Thus wail'd the *lows* in melancholy strain. *Gay.*

To *LOW*. *v. n.* [*lutan*, Sax.] To bend; to bow; to stoop. Obsolete. It was used in a good sense.

He fair the knight saluted, *lowing low*, Who fair him quitted, as that courteous was. *Spens.*

Under the land bag he was seen, *Low*ing low, like a forlorn green. *Ben Jonson.*

The palmer, gaily with age, with countenance *low*ing low,

His head ev'n to the earth before the king did bow. *Drayton.*

To *LOW*. *v. a.* This word seems in *Shakespeare* to signify, to overpower.

I am *low*ed by a traitor villain, And cannot help the noble chevalier. *Shakespeare.*

LOWTISH. *adj.* [from *low*.] Clownish; bumpkinly.

This *lowtish* clown is such, that you never saw so all-favoured a visor; his behaviour such, that he is beyond the degree of ridiculous. *Sidney.*

LOWTISHLY. *adv.* [from *low*.] With the air of a clown; with the gait of a bumpkin.

Low. *adj.*

1. Not high.

Their wand'ring course now high, now *low*, then hid, *Milton.*

Progressive, retrograde.

2. Not rising far upward.

It became a spreading vine of *low* stature. *Ferriol.*

3. Not elevated in place, or local situation.

O mighty Cæsar! dost thou live so *low*? Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils, Shrunk to this little measure? *Shakespeare.*

Equal in days and nights, except to those Beyond the polar circles; to them day Had unblest light, while the *low* sun, To recompense his distance, in their sight Had roused a full horizon, and not known Or east or west. *Milton.*

Whatever is washed away from them is carried down in the ocean grounds, and into the sea, and nothing is brought back. *Burnet.*

4. Descending far downward; deep.

The *low*est bottom shok of Erebos. *Milton.*

So high as heav'd the tumid hills, to *low*, Town sunk a hollow bottom, broad and deep, Capacious bed of waters. *Milton.*

His volant touch Instruct through all proportions *low* and high Fleed and purf'd tranſcrite the romantic figure. *Mil.*

5. Not deep; not swelling high; shallow: used of water.

As two men were walking by the sea-side at *low* water, they saw an oyster, and both pointed at it together. *Elfrange.*

It is *low* ebb fare with his accuser, when such peccadilloes are put in to swell the charge. *Atterb.*

6. Not of high price: as, corn is *low*.

7. Not loud; not noisy.

As when in open air we blow, The breath, though strain'd, sounds flat and *low*: But it a trumpet take the blast, It hits it high, and makes it last. *Baſter.*

The theatre is so well contrived, that, from the very depth of the stage, the *low*est sound may be heard distinctly to the farthest part of the audience; and yet, if you raise your voice as high as you please, there is nothing like an echo to cause confusion. *Add.*

8. In latitudes near to the line.

They take their course either high to the north, or *low* to the south. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

9. Not rising to great a sum as some other accumulation of particulars.

Who can imagine, that in sixteen or seventeen hundred years time, taking the *lower* chronology, that the earth had then flood, mankind should be propagated no farther than Judea? *Burnet.*

LOW

10. Late in time: as, the *lower* empire.

11. Dejected; depressed.

His spirits are so *low* his voice is drown'd, He hears as from afar, or in a swoon, Like the dead murmur of a distant sound. *Dryden.*

Though he before had gall and rage, Which death or conquest must alluage; He grows dispirited and *low*. *Prior.*

He hates the fight, and shuns the foe.

12. Impotent; subdued.

To be worth, The *low*est, most dejected thing of fortune, Stands full in expectation. *Shakespeare.*

Why but to awe, Why but to keep ye *low* and ignorant? *Milton.*

To keep them all quiet, he must keep them in greater awe and less splendor; which power he will use to keep them as *low* as he pleases, and at no more cost than makes for his own pleasure. *Ground.*

13. Not elevated in rank or station; abject.

He woees both high and *low*, both rich and poor. *Shakespeare.*

Try in men of *low* and mean education, who have never elevated their thoughts above the spade. *Locke.*

14. Dishonourable; betokening meanness of mind: as, low tricks.

Yet sometimes nations will decline so *low* From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong But justice, and some fatal course annexed, Deprives them of their outward liberty, Their inward lost. *Milton.*

15. Not sublime; not exalted in thought or diction.

He has not so many thoughts that are *low* and vulgar, but, at the same time, has not so many thoughts that are sublime and noble. *Addison.*

In comparison of these divine writers, the noblest wits of the heathen world are *low* and dull. *Locke.*

16. Submissive; humble; reverent.

I bring them to receive From thee their names, and pay them fealty With *low* subjection. *Milton.*

From the true her step she turn'd, But first *low* reverence done, as to the pow'r That dwelt within. *Milton.*

Low. *adv.*

1. Not aloft; not on high.

There under Ebon shades and *low*-brow'd rocks, As ragged as thy locks In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell. *Milton.*

My eyes no object met Not *low*-hung clouds, that dropt themselves in rain, To shake their fleeces on the earth again. *Dryden.*

No luxury found room In *low*-roof'd houses, and bare walls of lome. *Dryden.*

Vast yellow offsprings are the German's pride; But hotter climates narrower frames obtain, And *low*-built bodies are the growth of Spain. *Creach.*

We wand'ring go through dreary wastes, Where round some mould'ring tow'r pale ivy creeps, And *low*-brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deeps. *Pope.*

2. Not at a high price; meanly. It is chiefly used in composition.

Proud of their numbers, and secure in soul, The confident and over-lusty French: Do the *low*-rated English play at dice? *Shaksp.*

This is the prettiest *low*-born lads that ever Ran the greenfield; nothing she does or seems, But smacks of something greater than herself, Too noble for this place. *Shakespeare.*

Whenever I am turned out, my lodge descends upon a *low*-spined creeping family. *Swift.*

Corruption, like a general flood, Shall deluge all; and as vice creeping on, Spread like a *low*-born mist, and blot the sun. *Pope.*

3. In times approaching toward our own.

In that part of the world which was first inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds. *Locke.*

4. With a depression of the voice.

Lucea, speak *low*, he is retir'd to rest. *Addison.*

5. In a state of subjection.

How comes it that, having been once so *low* brought, and thoroughly subjected, they afterwards lifted up themselves so strongly again? *Spenser.*

LOW

To *Low*. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sink; to make low. Probably misprinted for *lower*.

The value of guineas was *low*ed from one-and-twenty shillings and sixpence to one-and-twenty shillings. *Swift.*

To *Low*. *v. n.* [*hlonan*, Sax. The adjective *low*, not high, is pronounced *lo*, and would rhyme to *no*: the verb *low*, to *below*, *low*; and is by *Dryden* rightly rhymed to *now*.] To *below* as a cow.

Doth the wild ass bray when he has grass? or *loweth* the ox over his fodder? *Job.*

The maids of Argos, who, with frantic cries, And imitated *lowings*, fill'd the skies. *Ruscommon.*

Far to grac'd his shield, but to *low*, With horns exalted stands, and seems to *low*. *Dryden.*

Had he been born some simple shepherd's heir! The *lowing* herd, or fleecy sheep his care. *Prior.*

LOWBELL. *n. f.* [*laeye*, Dutch; *leg*, Sax. or *log*, Islandick, a flame, and *bell*.] A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are awakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net. *Low* denotes a flame in Scotland; and to *low*, to flame.

LOWE. The termination of local names.

Low, *low*, comes from the Saxon *hleap*, a hill, heap, or barrow; and so the Gothick *hlau* is a monument or barrow. *Gilson.*

To LOWER. *v. a.* [from *low*.]

1. To bring low; to bring down by way of submission.

As our high vessels pass their wat'ry way, Let all the naval world due homage pay: With holy reverence their top-honours *lower*, Contending the asserted power. *Prior.*

2. To suffer to sink down.

When water issues out of the apertures with more than ordinary rapidity, it bears along with it such particles of loose matter as it met with in its passage through the stone, and it sustains those particles till its motion begins to remit, when by degrees it *lowers* them, and lets them fall. *Woodward.*

3. To lessen; to make less in price or value.

The kingdom will lose by this *lowering* of interest, if it makes foreigners withdraw any of their money. *Locke.*

Some people know it is for their advantage to *lower* their interest. *Child on Trade.*

To LOWER. *v. n.* To grow less; to fall; to sink.

The present pleasure, By revolution *low*'ing, does become The opposite of itself. *Shakespeare.*

To LOWER. *v. a.* [It is doubtful what was the primitive meaning of this word: if it was originally applied to the appearance of the sky, it is no more than to *grow low*, as the sky seems to do in dark weather: if it was first used of the countenance, it may be derived from the Dutch *loeren*, to look askance: the *ow* sounds as *ou* in *hour*; in the word *lower*, when it means to *grow*, or *make low*, the *ow* sounds as *o* in *more*.]

1. To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded.

Now is the winter of our discontent Made glorious summer by this sun of York; And all the clouds that *lower*d upon our house, In the deep bosom of the ocean buried. *Shaksp.*

The *low*'ring spring, with lavish rain, Beats down the slender stem and bearded grain. *Dryden.*

When the heavens are filled with clouds, and all nature wears a *lowering* countenance, I withdraw myself from these uncomfortable teenes. *Addison.*

The dawn is overcast, the morning *low*'rs, And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addison.*

If on Swithun's feast the welkin *low*'rs, And ev'ry penthouse streams with hoity show'rs, Twice twenty days shall clouds their fleeces *draw*. *Gay.*

LOW

To frown; to pout; to look fallen.

There was Diana when Acton saw her, and one of her foolish nymphs, who weeping, and withal lowering, one might see the workman meant to set forth tears of anger. *Sidney.*

He mounts the throne, and Jago took her place, But fallen discontent sat low'ring on her face; Then impotent of tongue, her silence broke, Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. *Dryd.*

LOW'ER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cloudiness; gloominess.

2. Cloudiness of look.

Philoctetes was jealous for Zelmane, not without so mighty a lower as that face could yield. *Sidney.*

LOW'ERINOLY. *adv.* [from lower.] With cloudiness; gloomily.

LOW'ERMOST. *adj.* [from low, lower, and most.] Lowest.

Plants have their seminal parts uppermost, living creatures have them lowermost. *Bacon.*

It will also happen, that the same part of the pipe which was now lowermost, will presently become higher, so that the water does ascend by descending; ascending in comparison to the whole instrument; and descending in respect of its several parts. *Wilk.*

LOW'LAND. *n. f.* [low and land.] The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills; the marsh.

What a devil is he? His errand was to draw the lowland damps, And noisome vapours, from the foggy fens, Then breathe the baleful stench with all his force. *Dryden.*

No nat'ral cause she found from brooks or bogs, Or marshy lowlands, to produce the fogs. *Dryden.*

LOW'LY. *adv.* [from lowly.]

1. Humbly; without pride.

2. Meantly; without dignity.

LOW'LINESS. *n. f.* [from lowly.]

1. Humility; freedom from pride.

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder, Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shaksp.*

The king-becoming graces, As justice, verity, temperance, stoutness, Bounty, forgiveness, mercy, lowliness, Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude, I have no reliſh of the m. *Shaksp.*

With lowliness majestick, from her seat, And grace, that won who saw to with her stay, Note. *Milton.*

If with a true Christian lowliness of heart, and a devout fear of God, we perform them, we shall find, that they will turn to a greater account to us, than all the warlike preparations in which we trust. *Atterbury.*

1. Meanness; want of dignity; abject depression.

They continued in that lowliness until the division between the two houses of Lancaster and York arose. *Spenser.*

The lowliness of my fortune has not brought me to flatter vice; it is my duty to give testimony to virtue. *Dryden.*

LOW'LY. *adj.* [from low.]

1. Humble; meek; mild.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart. *Matthew.*

He did bend to us a little, and put his arms broad; we of our parts saluted him in a very lowly and submissive manner, as looking that from him we should receive sentence of life or death. *Ba.*

With cries they fill'd the holy lane; Then thus with lowly voice Plinius began. *Dryd.*

The heavens are not pure in his sight, and he charges even his angels with folly; with how low a reverence must we bow down our souls before so excellent a Being, and adore a Nature so much superior to our own! *Rogers.*

1. Mean; wanting dignity; not great.

For from the natal hour distinctive names, One common right the great and lowly claims. *Pope.*

1. Not lofty; not sublime.

For all who read, and reading not disdain, Pile rural poems, and their lowly strain, The name of Venus oft intend'd shall see. *Dryden.*

LOX

Lo'wly. *adv.* [from low.]

1. Not highly; meantly; without grandeur; without dignity.

I will shew myself highly fed, and lowly taught; I know my business is but to the court. *Shaksp.*

'Tis better to be lowly born, And range with humble livers in content, Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ring grief, And wear a golden sorrow. *Shaksp.*

2. Humbly; meekly; modestly.

Heav'n is for thee too high To know what passes there; be lowly wife: Think only what concerns thee, and thy being. *Milton.*

Another crowd Preferr'd the same request, and lowly bow'd. *Pope.*

LOW'N. *n. f.* [Lun, Irish; locn, Dutch, a stupid drone.] A scoundrel; a rascal. Not in use.

King Stephen was a worthy peer, His breeches cost him but a crown, He thought them twixpenne all too dear, And therefore called the tailor low'n. *Shaksp.*

LOW'NESS. *n. f.* [from low.]

1. Contrariety to height; small distance from the ground.

They know By th' height, the lowness, or the mean, if dearth Or foison follow. *Shaksp.*

The lowness of the bough where the fruit cometh, maketh the fruit greater, and to ripen better; for you shall even see, in apricots upon a wall, the greatest fruits towards the bottom. *Bacon.*

In Gothic cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height, the lowness opens it in breadth. *Adams.*

2. Meanness of character or condition, whether mental or external.

Nothing could have subdu'd nature To such a lowness but his unkind daughter. *Shak.*

Now I must To the young man send humble treaties, And palter in the shift of lowness. *Shaksp.*

3. Want of rank; want of dignity.

The name of servants has of old been reckoned to imply a certain meanness of mind, as well as lowness of condition. *South.*

4. Want of sublimity; contrary to loftiness of style or sentiment.

This tale is accommodated to his subjects, either high or low; if his taunt be too much lowness, that of Pericles is the burden of his satirists. *Dryd.*

5. Submissiveness.

The people were in such lowness of obedience as subjects were like to yield, who had lived almost four-and-twenty years under so politic a king as his father. *Bacon.*

6. Depression; dejection.

Hence that poverty and lowness of spirit to which a kingdom may be subject, as well as a particular person. *Swift.*

LOW'THOUGHTED. *adj.* [low and thought.]

Having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditations; mean of sentiment; narrow-minded.

Above the smook and stir of this dim spot, Which men call earth, and with lowthoughted care, Strive to keep up a heap and fervid being. *Id.*

Oh grace serene! Oh virtue heavenly fair! Divine oblation of lowthoughted care! Fresh blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky, And faith our early immortality! *Pope.*

LOW'SPIRITED. *adj.* [low and spirit.] Dejected; depressed; not lively; not vivacious; not sprightly.

Severity carried to the highest pitch breaks the mind; and then, in the place of a disorderly young fellow, you have a lowspirited moped creature. *Luc.*

LOXODROMICK. *n. f.* [loxos, and dromos.]

Loxodromick is the art of oblique sailing by the rhombs, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when you sail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the same meridian, but across them: hence the table of

LUB

rhombs, or the transverse tables of rhombs, with the table of longitudes and latitudes, by which the sailor may practically find his course, distance, latitude, or longitude, is called loxodromick. *Harris.*

LOYAL. *adj.* [loyal, Fr.]

1. Obedient; true to the prince.

Of Gloucester's treachery, And of the loyal service of his son, When I inform'd him, then he call'd me for. *Shak.*

The regard of duty in that most loyal nation overcame all other difficulties. *Knollys.*

Loyal subjects often lose their prince, Yet mean his sacred person not the least offence. *Dryden.*

2. Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover.

Hail, wedded love! by thee Founded in reason loyal, just, and pure. *Milton.*

There Laodamia with Evadne moves, Unhappy both! but loyal in their loves. *Dryden.*

LOYALIST. *n. f.* [from loyal.] One who professes uncommon adherence to his king.

The cedar, by the infliction of the loyalists, fell out with the homebians. *Howel.*

LOYALLY. *adv.* [from loyal.] With fidelity; with true adherence to a king; with fidelity to a lover.

The circling year I wait, with ampler stores, And sifter pomp, to hail my native shores; Then by my realms due homage would be paid, For wealthy kings are loyally obey'd. *Pope.*

LOYALTY. *n. f.* [loialte, Fr.]

1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince.

Though loyalty, well held, to fools does make Our faith mere folly; yet he that can endure To follow with allegiance a fall'n lord, Does conquer him that did his master conquer. *Shak.*

He had never had any veneration for the court, but only such loyalty to the king as the law required. *Clarendon.*

Abdiel faithful found Unshaken, uneduc'd, austerity'd, His loyalty he kept.

For loyalty is still the same, Whether it win or lose the game; True as the dial to the sun, Although it be not shone upon. *Hudibras.*

2. Fidelity to a lady, or lover.

LOZENGE. *n. f.* [loſenge, French. Of unknown etymology.]

1. A rhomb.

The best builders resolve upon rectangular squares, as a mean between too few and too many angles; and through the equal inclination of the sides, they are stronger than the rhomb or lozenge. *Watson.*

2. Lozenge is a form of a medicine made into small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted.

3. A cake of preserved fruit: both these are so denominated from the original form, which was rhomboidal.

1. *r.* a contraction for lordship.

LU'BBER. *n. f.* [from lubber.] A lazy sturdy fellow.

Yet their wine and their victuals those curmudgeon lubbers

Lock up from my sight, in cellars and cupboards. *Swift.*

LUBBER. *n. f.* [Of this word the best derivation seems to be from lubbed, said by Junius to signify in Danish fat.] A sturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky lofel; a booby.

For to tempt and shewers deceiveth a many, And lugsing lubbers lose many a penny. *Tupper.*

Their chide the smaller shoals of fish from the main sea into the havens, leaping up and down, pouncing like a fat lubber out of breath. *Carew.*

They clasp the lubber Ajax on the shoulder, As it his feet were on brave Hector's breast, And great Troy shrinking. *Shaksp.*

A notable lubber thou represent him to be. *Shak.*

Tell how the drudging goblin sweats; His shadowy bail hath thread'd the corn,

LUB

That ten day labourers could not end;
Then lies him down the lubber fend. *Milton.*
Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,
Than did your lubber state mankind beside. *Dry.*
How can you name that superannuated lubber?
Congreve.

LUBBERLY. *adj.* [from *lubber*.] Lazy and bulky.

I came to Eaton to marry Mrs. Anne Page;
and she's a great lubberly boy. *Shakespeare.*

LUBBERLY. *adv.* Awkwardly; clumsily.
Merry Andrew on the low rope copies lubberly
the same tricks which his master is so dexterously
performing on the high. *Dryden.*

L.U. *n. f.* A game at cards,
Ev'n mighty puns who kings and queens over-
throw.

And now'd down armies in the fights of *lu*. *Pope.*
TO LUBRICATE. *v. a.* [from *lubricus*,
Lat.] To make smooth or slippery; to
smooth.

There are aliments which, besides this lubrica-
ting quality, stimulate in a small degree. *Arbuth.*

The patient is relieved by the mucilaginous and
the saponaceous remedies, some of which lubricate,
and others both lubricate and stimulate. *Sharp.*

TO LUBRICATE. *v. a.* [from *lubricus*,
Lat.] To smooth; to make slippery.

LUBRICITY. *n. f.* [from *lubricus*, Latin,
lubricité, French.]

1. Slipperiness; smoothness of surface.
2. Aptness to glide over any part, or to
facilitate motion.

Both the ingredients are of a lubricating nature;
the mucilage adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the
oil preserves the mucilage from inspissation. *Ray.*

3. Uncertainty; slipperiness; instability.
The manifold impossibilities and lubricities of
matter cannot have the same conveniences in any
modification. *Mare.*

He that enjoyed crowns, and knew their worth,
expected them not out of the charge of universal
lot; and yet the politician is not discouraged
at the uncertainty of human affairs, and the lubri-
city of his subject. *Guineville.*

4. Wantonness; lewdness.
From the lechery of these fanns, he thinks that
satyr is derived from them, as if wantonness and
lubricity were essential to that poem which ought
in all to be avoided. *Dryden.*

LUBRIC. *adj.* [lubricus, Lat.]

1. Slippery; smooth on the surface.
A throng
Of short thick fobs, whose thund'ring volleys float
And rattle themselves over her lubric throat
In panting murmurs. *Cragshaw.*

2. Uncertain; unsteady.
I will deduce him from his cradle through the
deep and lubric waves of fate, till he is swal-
lowed in the gulph of fatality. *Wotton.*

3. Wanton; lewd. [lubrique, French.]
Why were we hurry'd down
This lubric and adult'rate age;
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,
To encrease the flaming ordures of the flame? *Dryden.*

LUBRICOUS. *adj.* [lubricus, Latin.]

1. Slippery; smooth.
The parts of water being volatile and lubricous
as well as fine, it easily insinuates itself into the tubes
of vegetables, and by that means introduces into
them the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward.*

2. Uncertain.
The judgment being the leading power, if it be
stored with lubricous opinions instead of clearly
conceived truths, and peremptorily resolved in
them, the practice will be as irregular as the con-
ceptions. *Glansville.*

LUBRIFICATION. *n. f.* [lubricus and *fio*,
Lat.] The act of smoothing.

A twofold liquor is prepared for theunction
and lubrication of the heads of the bones; an oily

LUC

one, furnished by the marrow; a mucilaginous,
supplied by certain glandules seated in the arti-
culations. *Ray on Creation.*

LUBRICATION. *n. f.* [lubricus and *facio*,
Lat.] The act of lubricating or smooth-
ing.

The cause is tribustiction and relaxation, as in
medicines emollient; such as milk, honey, and
mallows. *Bacon.*

LUC. *n. f.* [perhaps from *lupus*, Lat.] A
pike full grown.

They give the dozen white lues in their coat. *Shakespeare.*

LUCENT. *adj.* [lucens, Latin.] Shining;
bright; splendid.

I meant the day-star should not brighter rise,
Nor lend like influence from his lucent seat. *Ben Jonson.*

A spot like which perhaps
Astronomer in the sun's lucid orb,
Through his glass'd optick tube yet never saw. *Milton.*

LUCERN. *n. f.* [medico.] An herb remark-
able for quick growth.

LUCID. *adj.* [lucidus, Lat. *lucide*, Fr.]
1. Shining; bright; glittering.

Over his lucid arms
A military vest of purple flow'd;
Liverier than Melcham. *Milton.*

It contracts it, preserving the eye from being in-
jured by too vehement and lucid an object, and
again dilates it for the apprehending objects more
remote in a fainter light. *Ray.*

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the
end of one's finger, be held at the distance of about
a quarter of an inch, or half an inch, from that part
of the glass where it is most in motion, the electric
vapour which is excited by the friction of the glass
against the hand, will, by discharging against the white
paper, cloth, or finger, be put into such an agitation
as to emit light, and make the white paper, cloth,
or finger, appear lucid like a glow-worm. *Newton.*

The pearls shell its lucid globe unfold,
And Phœbus warm the up'ning ore to gold. *Pope.*

2. Pellucid; transparent.
On the fertile banks,
Of Abana and Pharpar, lucid streams. *Milton.*

On the transparent side of a globe, half silver and
half of a transparent metal, we saw certain strange
figures circularly drawn, and thought we could
touch them, till we found our fingers stopped by
that lucid substance. *Gulliver's Travels.*

3. Bright with the radiance of intellect;
not darkened with madness.

The long diffusions of the two houses, which,
although they had had lucid intervals and happy
pauses, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom,
ready to break forth. *Bacon.*

Some beams of wit on other souls may fall,
Strike through and make a lucid interval;
But Shadwell's genuine night admits no ray,
His rising fogs prevail upon the day. *Dryden.*

I believed him in a lucid interval, and desired
he would please to let me see his book. *Tatler.*

A few festal and voluptuous persons may, for
a season, eclipse this native light of the soul; but
can never so wholly smother and extinguish it, but
that, at some lucid intervals, it will recover itself
again, and shine forth to the conviction of their
conscience. *Bentley.*

LUCIDITY. *n. f.* [from *lucid*.] Splendour;
brightness.

LUCIFEROUS. *adj.* [lucifer, Lat.] Giving
light; affording means of discovery.

The experiment is not ignoble, and luciferous
enough, as shewing a new way to produce a vola-
tile salt. *Boyle.*

LUCIFICK. *adj.* [lux and *facio*, Latin.]
Making light; producing light.

When made to converge, and to mixed to-
gether; though their lucifick motion be continued,
yet by interfering, that equal motion, which is the
colorisick, is interrupted. *Grew.*

LUC. *n. f.* [geluck, Dutch.]

1. Chance; accident; fortune; hap; ca-
sual event.

LUC

He forc'd his neck into a noose,
To shew his play at last and loose;
And, when he chanc'd to 'scape, shiftook,
For art and subtlety, his luck. *Hudibras.*

Some such method may be found by human in-
dustry or luck, by which compound bodies may be
resolved into other substances than they are di-
vided into by the fire. *Boyle.*

2. Fortune, good or bad.
Glad of such luck, the luckless lucky maid
A long time with that savage people staid,
To gather breath in many miseries. *Spenser.*

Farwel, good luck go with thee. *Shakespeare.*
I did demand what news from Shrewsbury.

He told me, that rebellion had all luck,
And that young Harry Percy's spur was cold. *Shakespeare.*

That part of mankind who have had justice, or
the luck, to pass in common opinion, for the wisest,
have followed a very different scent. *Temple.*

Such, how highly soever they may have the luck
to be thought of, are far from being fortunate in-
deed. *South.*

The guests are found too numerous for the treat,
But all, it seems, who had the luck to eat,
Swear they ne'er tasted more delicious meat. *Tate.*

LUCKILY. *adv.* [from *lucky*.] Fortunately;
by good hap.

It is the pencil thrown luckily full upon the
horse's mouth, to express the foam, which the pain-
ter with all his skill could not form. *Dryden.*

It happens luckily for the establishment of a new
race of kings upon the British throne, that the first
of this royal line has all high qualifications. *Addis.*

LUCKINESS. *n. f.* [from *lucky*.] Good
fortune; good hap; casual happiness.

He who sometimes lights on truth, is in the
right but by chance; and I know not whether the
luckiness of the accident will excuse the irregular-
ity of his proceeding. *Locke.*

LUCKLESS. *adj.* [from *luck*.] Unfortu-
nate; unhappy.

Glad of such luck, the luckless lucky maid
A long time with that savage people staid,
To gather breath in many miseries. *Spenser.*

Never shall my thoughts be late,
Though luckless, yet without disgrace. *Snelling.*

What else but his immoderate lust of pow'r,
Prayers made and grants d'm a lucky hour? *Dry.*

LUCKY. *adj.* [from *luck*; *geluckig*, Dutch.]
Fortunate; happy by chance.

But I more fearful, or more lucky might,
Dispos'd with that deformed, dismal sight,
Fled all away. *Spenser.*

Perhaps some arm more lucky than the roth,
May reach his heart, and free the world from
bondage. *Addison.*

LUCRATIVE. *adj.* [lucratus, Fr. *lucrati-
vus*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable; bringing
money.

The trade of merchandize being the most lucra-
tive, may bear usury at a good rate: other con-
tracts not so. *Bacon.*

The disposition of Ulysses inclined him to pur-
sue the more dangerous way of living by war,
than the more lucrative method of life by agri-
culture. *Brownie.*

LUCRE. *n. f.* [lucrum, Lat.] Gain; profit;
pecuniary advantage. In an ill sense.

Malice and lucre in them
Have laid this woe here. *Shakespeare.*

They all the sacred mysteries of Heaven
To their own vile advantages shall turn
Of lucre and ambition. *Milton.*

A soul supreme in each hard instance try'd,
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride,
The rage of pow'r, the blast of publick breath,
The lust of lucre, and the dread of death. *Pope.*

LUCRIFEROUS. *adj.* [lucrum and *ficio*,
Lat.] Gainful; profitable.

Silver was afterwards separated from the gold, but
in so small a quantity, that the experiment, the costs
and pains considered, was not lucriferous. *Boyle.*

LUCRIFICK. *adj.* [lucrum and *facio*, Lat.]
Producing gain.

LUCTATION. *n. f.* [luctor, Lat.] Struggle;
effort; contest.

LUG

To **LUCUBRATE**. *v. a.* [*lucubrare*, Lat.]
To watch; to study by night.

LUCUBRATION. *n. f.* [*lucubratio*, Latin.]
Study by candlelight; nocturnal study; any thing completed by night.

Thy *lucubrations* have been perused by several of our friends. *Taylor.*

LUCUBRATORY. *adj.* [*lucubratorius*, from *lucubror*, Lat.] Composed by candlelight.

You must have a dish of coffee, and a solitary candle at your side, to write an epistle *lucubratory* to your friend. *Pope.*

LUCULENT. *adj.* [*luculentus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; transparent; lucid. This word is perhaps not used in this sense by any other writer.

And *luculent* along
The purer rivers flow. *Thomson.*

2. Certain; evident.

They are against the obdurate incredulity of the Jews, the most *luculent* testimonies that Christian religion hath. *Hosker.*

LUDICROUS. *adj.* [*ludicer*, Lat.] Burlesque; merry; sportive; exciting laughter.

Plutarch quotes this instance of Homer's judgment, in closing a *ludicrous* scene with decency and instruction. *Brown.*

LUDICROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ludicrous*.]

Sportively; in burlesque; in a manner that may excite laughter.

LUDICROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ludicrous*.]

Burlesque; sportiveness; merry cast or manner; ridiculoufness.

LUDIFICATION. *n. f.* [*ludificor*, Latin.]

The act of mocking, or making sport of another. *Dick.*

LUFF. *n. f.* [In Scotland.] The palm of the hand.

To **LUFF**. *v. n.* [or *loof*.] To keep close to the wind. Sea term.

Contract your swelling sails, and *luff* to wind. *Dryden.*

To **LUG**. *v. a.* [*aluccan*, Saxon, to pull; *loga*, Swedish, the hollow of the hand.]

1. To hale or drag; to pull with rugged violence.

You gods! why this

Will *lug* your priests and servants from your sides. *Shakspeare.*

Thy bear is safe, and out of peril.

The *lugg* indeed, and wounded very ill. *Hudib.*

When *luga* bears agree with bears,

Shall secret ones *lug* hunts by th' ears? *Hudibras.*

See him drag his feeble legs about

Like hounds ill coupled: Jowler *lugs* him still

Through hedges. *Dryden.*

Whole pleasure is to see a strumpet tear

A cynick's beard, and *lug* him by the hair. *Dryd.*

Either every single animal spirit must convey a whole representation, or else they must divide the image amongst them, and to *lug* off every one his share. *Collier.*

2. To **LUG** out. To draw a sword, in burlesque language.

But butt and belmen never know these cares,

No time, nor trick of law, their action bars;

They will be heard, or they *lug* out and cut. *Dry.*

To **LUG**. *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily;

perhaps only misprinted for *laga*.

My dragging soul flies under her own pitch,

Like fowl in air, too damp, and *lugs* along.

As it were a body in a body. *Dryden.*

LUG. *n. f.*

A kind of small fish.

They feed on salt unmerchable pilchards,

ing worms, *lugs*, and little crabs. *Carew.*

[In Scotland.] An ear.

Lug, a land measure; a pole or perch.

That ample pit, yet far renown'd

For the large leap which Debon did compel

LUL

CESSALIN to make, being eight bags of ground. *Spens.*

LUGGAGE. *n. f.* [from *lag*.] Any thing cumbersome and unwieldy that is to be carried away; any thing of more weight than value.

Come, bring your *luggage* nobly on your back. *Shakspeare.*

What do you mean

To doat thus on such *luggage*? *Shakspeare.*

Think not thou to find me slack, or need

Thy politic maxims, or that cumbersome

Luggage of war there shown me. *Milton.*

How durst thou with that fullen *luggage*

O' th' self, old ir'n, and other baggage,

To oppose thy lumber against us? *Hudibras.*

The mind of man is too light to bear much certainty among the rustling winds of passion and opinion; and if the *luggage* be prized equally with the jewels, none will be cast out till all be shipwrecked. *Glanville.*

A lively faith will bear aloft the mind,

And leave the *luggage* of good works behind. *Dry.*

I am gathering up my *luggage*, and preparing for my journey. *Swift to Pope.*

LUGUBRIOUS. *adj.* [*lugubre*, Fr. *lugubris*, Lat.] Mournful; sorrowful.

A demure, or rather a *lugubrious* look, a whining tone, makes up the sum of many mens humilitations. *Decay of Piet.*

LUKEWARM. *adj.* [The original of this word is doubted. *Warmth*, in Saxon,

is *hleod*; in old Frisick *hlj*; in Dutch *lieue*; whence probably our *luke*, to which *warm* may be added, to determine, by the first word, the force of the second; as we say, *boiling hot*.]

1. Moderately or mildly warm; so warm as to give only a pleasing sensation.

A dreary coric, whole life away did pass,

All hallow'd in his own yet *lukewarm* blood,

That from his wound yet welled forth alas! *Spens.*

May you a better least never behold,

You knot of mouth friends: smoke and *lukewarm* water

Is your perfection. *Shakspeare.*

Bathing the body in *lukewarm* water is of great advantage to contemplate hot and sharp humours. *Wysman's Surgery.*

Whence is it but from this attractive power, that water, which alone distils with a gentle *lukewarm* heat, will not distil from salt of tartar without a great heat? *Newton.*

2. Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous.

If some few continue stedfast, it is an obedience to *lukewarm* and languishing, that it merits not the name of passion. *Dryden.*

This sober conduct is a mighty virtue

In *lukewarm* patriots *Addison.*

LUKEWARMLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. With moderate warmth.

2. With indifference.

LUKEWARMNESS. *n. f.* [from *lukewarm*.]

1. Moderate or pleasing heat.

2. Indifference; want of ardour.

Some kind of zeal counts all merciful moderation *lukewarmness*. *King Charles.*

The defect of zeal is *lukewarmness*, or coldness in religion; the excess is inordinate heat and spiritual fury. *Spratt.*

Go dry your chaff and stubble, give fire to the zeal of your faction, and reproach them with *lukewarmness*. *Swift.*

To **LULL**. *v. a.* [*lulu*, Danish; *lallo*, Lat.]

1. To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound.

There trickled softly down

A gentle stream, whose murmuring wave did play

Amongst the pumy flowers, and made a sound

To lull him fast asleep, that by it lay. *F. Queen.*

Such sweet compulsion doth in music lie,

To lull the daughters of necessity. *Milton.*

These *lull'd* by nightingales embracing sleep. *Milton.*

2. To compose; to quiet; to put to rest.

To find & see it shall not be his hap,

[And peace shall lull him in her flow'ry lap. *Milton.*

LUM

No more these scenes my meditations aid,

Or *lull* to rest the visionary maid. *Pope*

By the vocal woods and waters half'd,

And lost in lonely musing in a dream. *Thomson*

LULLABY. *n. f.* [*lullus*, Lat. Quem nutritum fuisse deum contendit Turnebus,

from *lull*: it is observable, that the nurses call sleep *by, by*; *lullaby* is therefore *lull* to sleep.] A song to still babes.

Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles keel,

Sung *lullaby*, to bring the world to rest. *Fairfax.*

Philomel, with melody,

Sing in your sweet *lullaby*;

Lulla, lulla, lullaby; lulla, lulla, lullaby. *Shakspeare.*

If you will let your lady know I am here to speak with her, and bring her along with you, it may make my bounty further.

—Marry, Sir, *lullaby* to your bounty till I come again. *Shakspeare.*

Drinking is the *lullaby* used by nurses to still crying children. *Locke on Education.*

LUMBAGO. *n. f.* [*lumbi*, Lat. the loins.]

Lumbago are pains very troublesome about the loins, and small of the back, such as precede agues and fevers: they are most commonly from fullness and acrimony, in common with a disposition to yawnings, shudderings, and erratic pains in other parts, and go off with evacuation, generally by sweat, and other critical discharges of fevers. *Quinc.*

LUMBER. *n. f.* [*loma*, *geloma*, Saxon, household-stuff; *lommering*, the dirt of a house, Dutch.] Any thing useless or cumbersome; any thing of more bulk than value.

The very bed was violated

By the coarse hands of filthy dungeon villains,

And thrown amongst the common lumber. *Otway.*

One son at home

Concerns thee more than many guests to come.

If to some useful art he be not bred,

He grows mere lumber, and is worse than dead. *Dryden.*

Thy neighbour has remov'd his wretched store,

Few hands will rid the lumber of the poor. *Dryden.*

If God intended not the precise use of every single atom, that atom had been no better than a piece of lumber. *Grew.*

The poring scholiasts mark;

Was, who, like owls, see only in the dark;

A lumber-house of books in every head. *Pope.*

To **LUMBER**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To heap like useless goods irregularly.

In *Rolls* we must have so much stuff *lumbered* together, that not the least beauty of tragedy can appear. *Haymer.*

To **LUMBER**. *v. n.* To move heavily, as burdened with his own bulk.

First let them run at large,

Nor lumber o'er the meads, nor cross the wood. *Dryden.*

LUMINARY. *n. f.* [*luminare*, Lat. *luminare*, Fr.]

1. Any body which gives light.

The great *luminary*

Dispenses light from far. *Milton.*

2. Any thing which gives intelligence.

Sir John Graham, I know not upon what *luminaries* he eloped in his face, dissuaded him from marriage. *Wotton.*

3. Any one that instructs mankind.

The circulation of the blood, and the weight and spring of the air, had been reserved for a late happy discovery by two great *luminaries* of this island. *Bentley.*

LUMINATION. *n. f.* [from *lumen*, Lat.]

Emission of light. *Dick.*

LUMINOUS. *adj.* [*luminous*, Fr.]

1. Shining; emitting light.

Fire burneth wood, making it first *luminous*, then black and brittle, and lastly, broken and incinerate. *Bacon.*

Its first convex divides

The *luminous* inferior orb into shades, *Milton.*

From chaos.

How came the sun to be *luminous*? Not from the necessity of natural causes. *Bentley.*

LUM

2. Enlightened.
Earth may, industrious of herself, fetch day,
Travelling east, and with her part averie
From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still luminous by his ray. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
3. Shining; bright.
The most luminous of the primæval colours are
the yellow and orange; these affect the tents more
strongly than all the rest together. *Newton.*
- LUMP.** *n. f.* [*lompe*, Dutch.]
1. A small mass of any matter.
The word *lump* is by the Egyptians used first for
fuel, and then they cross the ashes into lumps like
a stone, and so sell them to the Venetians. *Bacon.*
Without this various agitation of the water,
how could lumps of sugar or salt cast into it be so
perfectly dissolved in it, that the lumps themselves
totally disappear. *Boyle.*
A wretch is prisoner made;
Whose flesh torn off by lumps, the rav'nous fow
In morsels cut. *Lute.*
Every fragrant flower, and od'rous green,
Were fragrant well, with lumps of amber laid be-
tween. *Dryden.*
To conceive this of the soul's intimate union
with an infinite being, and by that union receiving
of ideas, leads one into as gross thoughts, as a
country-maid would have of an infinite butter-
print, the several parts whereof being applied to
her lump of butter, left on it the figure or idea
there was present next of. *Locke.*
2. A shapeless mass.
Hence, heap of wrath, foul indigested lump;
As crooked in thy manners as thy shape. *Shakspeare.*
Why might there not have been, in this great mass,
huge lumps of solid matter, which, without any form
or order, might be jumbled together? *Kent's Lear.*
3. Mats undistinguished.
All mens honours
Lie like one lump before him, to be fashion'd
Into what punch he please. *Shakspeare.*
It is rare to find any of these metals pure: but
copper, iron, gold, silver, lead, and tin, all po-
tentially in one lump. *Woodward.*
4. The whole together; the gross.
If my readers will not go to the price of buying
my papers by retail, they may buy them in the
lump. *Addison.*
Other epidemical vices are rife and predomi-
nant only for a season, and must not be ascribed
to human nature in the lump. *Bentley.*
The principal gentlemen of several counties are
stigmatized in a lump, under the notion of being
papists. *Swift.*
To LUMP. *v. a.* To take in the gross,
without attention to particulars.
The expenses ought to be lumped together
Swift's Par.
Boccalini, in his political balance, after laying
France in one scale, throws Spain into the other,
which wanted but very little of being a counter-
poise: the Spaniards upon this reckoned, that if
Spain of itself weighed so well, they could not fail
of success when the several parts of the monarchy
were lumped in the same scale. *Adisson.*
- LUMPSH.** *n. f.* [*lump and fish*.] A sort
of fish.
- LUMPING.** *adj.* [*from lump*.] Large;
heavy; great. A low word.
Nick, thou shalt have a lumping penny worth.
Arbutnot.
- LUMPISH.** *adj.* [*from lump*.] Heavy;
gross; dull; unactive; bulky.
Out of the earth was formed the flesh of man,
and therefore heavy and lumpy. *Raleigh.*
Sylvia is lumpy, heavy, melancholy. *Shakspeare.*
Love is all spirit: but his foener may
Be taken tardy, when they might-tricks play.
Than we; we are too dull and lumpy. *Suckling.*
Little terrestrial particles swimming in it after
the grossest were sink down, which, by their
heaviness and lumpy figure, made their way
more speedily. *Burnet.*
How dull and how insensible a beast
Is man, who yet would lord it o'er the rest?
Philosophers and poets vainly strove
In every age the lumpy mass to move. *Dryden.*

LUN

- LUNARITY.** *adv.* [*from lunipish*.] With
heaviness; with stupidity.
- LUNPISHNESS.** *n. f.* [*from lunipish*.]
Stupid heaviness.
- LUNARY.** *adj.* [*from lump*.] Full of lumps;
full of compact masses.
One of the best spades to dig hard lumpy clays,
but too small for light garden mould. *Mortimer.*
- LUNACY.** *n. f.* [*from luna*, Lat. the moon.]
A kind of madness influenced by the
moon; madness in general.
Love is merely madness, and deserves as well a
dark house and a whip as madmen do; and the
reason why they are not so punished and cured is,
that the lunacy is so ordinary, that the whippers
are in love too. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*
Your kindred sin your house,
As beaten hence by your strange lunacy. *Shakspeare.*
There is difference of lunacy: I had rather be
mad with him, than when he had nothing, thought
all the ships that came into the haven his, than
with you, who, when you have so much coming in,
think you have nothing. *Suckling.*
- LUNAR.** } *adj.* [*lunaire*, French; *luna-*
LUNARY. } *ria*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the moon.
They that have resolved that these years were
but lunar years, viz. of a month, or Egyptian
years, are easily confuted. *Raleigh.*
Then we upon our globe's last verge shall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the sky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,
And on the lunar world securely pry. *Dryden.*
2. Being under the dominion of the moon.
They have denominated some herbs solar and
some lunar, and such like toys put into great
words. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The figure of its seed much resembles a horse-
shoe, which *Baptista Porta* hath thought too low a
signification, and raised the figure into a lunar re-
presentation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- LUNARY.** *n. f.* [*lunaria*, Lat. *lunatic*, Fr.]
Moonwort.
Then sprinkles she the juice of rue
With nine drops of the midnight dew,
From lunary distilling. *Dryden's Nymphid.*
- LUNATED.** *adj.* [*from luna*, Lat.] Formed
like a half moon.
- LUNATICK.** *adj.* [*lunaticus*, Lat.] Mad;
having the imagination influenced by
the moon.
Bedlam beggars, from low farms,
Sometimes with lunatick haas, sometimes with
puys, *Shakspeare.*
Enforce their charity.
- LUNATICK.** *n. f.* A madman.
The lunatick, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact
One sees more devils than vast hell can hold;
The madman. *Shakspeare.*
I dare ensure any man well in his wits, for one
in the thousand that he shall not die a lunatick in
Bedlam within these seven years; because not
above one in about one thousand five hundred have
done so. *Graunt's Bills.*
See the blind beggar dance, the cripple sing,
The sot a hero, lunatick a king. *Pope.*
The residue of the yearly profits shall be laid out
in purchasing a piece of land, and in building
thereon an hospital for the reception of ideots and
lunaticks. *Swift.*
- LUNATION.** *n. f.* [*lunation*, Fr. *luna*, Lat.]
The revolution of the moon.
If the lunations be observed for a cycle of nine-
teen years, which is the cycle of the moon, the
same observations will be verified for succeeding
cycles for ever. *Holder on Time.*
- LUNCH.** } *n. f.* [*Mishew* derives it
LUNcheon. } from *lunja*, Spanish;
Skinner from *kleinken*, a small piece,
Teutonic. It probably comes from
clutch or *clunch*.] As much food as one's
hand can hold.

LUR

- When heavy show flood's falling, like an ear,
I die'd the *luncheon* from the barley loaf;
With crumbled bread I thicken'd well the mess. *Gay.*
- LUNE.** *n. f.* [*luna*, Lat.]
1. Any thing in the shape of a half moon.
A troop of Janizaries strew'd the field,
Fall'd in jost ranks or wedges, luncs, or squares,
Firm as they stood. *Watts.*
2. Fits of lunacy or frenzy; mad freaks.
The French say of a man fantastical or
whimsical, *Il a des lunes*. *Hanmer.*
Bestrew them
These dangerous, unsafe luncs, i' th' king;
He must be told on't, and he shall: the office
Becomes a woman's best. *Shakspeare.*
3. A leath: as, the lune of a hawk.
- LUNETTE.** *n. f.* [*French*.] A small half
moon.
Lunette is a covered place made before the coun-
tine, which consists of two faces that form an angle
inwards, and is commonly raised in fesses full of
water, to serve instead of a sluice braye, and to dis-
pute the enemy's passage: it is six fathoms in extent,
of which the parapet is four. *Trenou.*
- LUNGS.** *n. f.* [*lungen*, Sax. *long*, Dut.]
The lights; the part by which breath is
inspired and expired.
More would I, but my lungs are wasted so,
That strength of speech is utterly denied me. *Shak.*
The bellows of his lungs begin to swell,
Nor can the good receive, nor bad expel. *Dryden.*
Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
And throats of brass inspir'd with iron lungs;
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the punishments those crimes have met. *Dryden.*
- LUNGED.** *adj.* [*from lungs*.] Having
lungs; having the nature of lungs;
drawing in and emitting air, as the lungs
in an animal body.
The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the lung'd bellows huffing fire provoke. *Dryden.*
- LUNG-GROWN.** *adj.* [*lung and grown*.]
The lungs sometimes grow fast to the skin that
lines the breast within; whence such as are detained
with that accident are lung-grown. *Harter.*
- LUNGWORT.** *n. f.* [*pulmonaria*, Latin.]
A plant. *Miller.*
- LUNISO'LAR.** *adj.* [*lunifolair*, Fr. *luna* and
solaris, Lat.] Compounded of the revo-
lution of sun and moon.
- LUNT.** *n. f.* [*lonte*, Dut.] The matchcord
with which guns are fired.
- LUPINE.** *n. f.* [*lupin*, Fr. *lupinus*, Latin.]
A kind of pulse.
It has a papilionaceous flower, out of whose em-
palement rises the pale, which afterwards turns
into a pod filled with either plain or spherical
seeds: the leaves grow like fingers upon the foot
stalks. *Miller.*
When *Protogenes* would undertake any excel-
lent piece, he used to diet himself with peas and
lupines, that his invention might be quick and re-
fined. *Peackam on Drawing.*
Where stalks of *lupines* grew,
Th' ensuing season, in return, may bear
The bearded product of the golden year. *Dryd.*
- LURCH.** *n. f.* [This word is derived by
Skinner from *fourche*, a game of draughts,
much used, as he says, among the Dutch;
fourche he derives from *arca*; so that, I
suppose, those that are lost are left in
lorche, in the *lurch* or *box*; whence the
use of the word.]
To leave in the LURCH. To leave in a
sordid or deserted condition; to leave
without help. A ludicrous phrase.
Will you now to peace incline,
And languish in the wait design,
And leave us in the lurch. *Denham.*

*But though thou art of a different kind,
I will not have thee in the land.* *Madison.*
There is sure to be a deep conspiracy with those
that, when they had themselves upon a pinch, will
leave their friends in the lurch. *U. Strange.*

Can you suppose your word with three of the
honestest best men in the world? It is
base to take advantage of their simplicity and cred-
ulity, and leave them in the lurch at last. *Arbuth.*

Flirts about town had a design to cast us out of
the fashionable world, and leave us in the lurch, by
some of their late refinements. *Addison.*

To LURCH. v. n. [*loeren*, Dutch, or rather
from the noun.]

1. To shift; to play tricks.

I myself, sometimes leaving goodness on my left
hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am
fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch. *Shaksp.*

2. To lie in wait; we now rather use
lurk.

While the one was upon wing, the other stood
lurking upon the ground, and flew away with the
fish. *DeFoe.*

To LURCH. v. a. [*lurcor*, Latin.]

1. To devour; to swallow greedily.

Too far off from great cities may hinder busi-
ness; or too near *lurceth* all provisions, and
maketh every thing dear. *Bacon.*

2. To defeat; to disappoint. A word now
used only in burlesque. [from the game
lurch.]

He waxed like a tree;
And, in the brunt of seventeen battles since,
He *lurched* all swords o' the garland. *Shaksp.*
God never designed the use of them to be con-
tinual; by putting such an easiness in them, as
should to quickly fail and lurch the expectation. *South.*

This is a sure rule, that will never deceive or
lurch the sincere communicant. *South.*

3. To steal privily; to filch; to pilfer.

LU'RCHEE. n. f. [from *lurch*.]

1. One that watches to steal, or to betray
or entrap.

His thefts some tradesman spies,
Swift from his play the fuddling *lurchee* flies;
Whilst every honest tongue stop thief's rounds. *Gay.*

2. A dog that watches for his game.

I cannot represent those worthies more naturally
than under the shadow of a pack of dogs, made up
of finders, *lurchers*, and setters. *Tatler.*

3. [*lurco*, Lat.] A glutton; a gorman-
dizer. Not used.

LU'RE. n. f. [*lurre*, Fr. *lore*, Dut.]

1. Something held out to call a hawk.

My falcon now is sharp and passing empty,
And, till the swoop, the milt not be full gorg'd,
For then the never looks upon her lure. *Shaksp.*

This lure she cast abroad, thinking that this fane
and belief would draw, at one time or other, some
birds to strike upon it. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

A great estate to an heir, is as a lure to all the
birds of prey round about to seize on him. *Bacon.*

This lute-neck'd pride, nor wit nor force can bend,
Nor high-blown hopes to reason's lure descend. *Denham.*

A false Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of tarts, and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

2. Any enticement; any thing that pro-
mises advantage.

How many have with a smile made small account
Of beauty, and her lures, easily scorn'd
All her assaults, on worthier things intent? *Milton.*

Lure
Held out her lure to his superior eye,
And grieved to see him pale contemptuous by. *Madden.*

To LURE. v. n. [from the noun.] To call
hawks,

Standing near one that lured loud and shrill, I
had suddenly an offender, as if somewhat had
broken, or been dislocated in my ear, and imme-
diately after a loud ringing. *Bacon.*

To LURE. v. n. To attract; to entice;
to draw.

Against a flock
Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote,
Against the day of battle, to a field
Where whistles the encamp'd, come flying, lur'd
With scent of living carcasses. *Milton.*

A man spent one day in labour, that he might
pass the other at ease; and lur'd on by the pleasure
of this bait, when he was in vigour he would pro-
vide for as many days as he could. *Temple.*

Should you lure
From his dark haunt, beneath the tangled roots
Of pendant trees, the monarch of the brook,
Behoves you then to ply your finest art. *Thomson.*

Volumes on shelter'd stalls expanded lie,
And various science lures the learned eye. *Gay.*

LU'RID. adj. [*luridus*, Lat.] Gloomy; dis-
mal. Not used.

Slow settling o'er the lurid grove,
Unusual darkness broods, *Thomson.*

To LURK. v. n. [probably *lurch* and *lurk*
are the same word. See *LUNCH*.] To
lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie close.

Far in land a savage nation dwelt,
That never tasted grace, nor goodness felt;
But like wild beasts, lurking in loathsome den,
And flying fast as roebuck through the fen,
All naked. *Fairy Queen.*

Millbrook *lurketh* between two hills, a village of
some eighty houses, and borrowing his name from a
mill and little brook running there through *Caren.*

They lay not to live by their woe,
But theavily loiter and lurk. *Taffer's Husbandry.*

If sinners enter thee, consent not; if they say,
let us lay wait for blood, let us lurk privily for the
innocent. *Proverbs.*

The wife, when danger or dishonour lurks,
Safest, and fecundest by her husband slays. *Milton.*

The lurking gold upon the fatal tree. *Dryden.*

Lurk'd in her hand, and mournd his captive queen;
He springs to vengeance. *Pope.*

I do not lurk in the dark: I am not wholly
unknown to the world: I have set my name at
length. *Swift.*

LU'RKER. n. f. [from *lurk*.] A thief that
lies in wait.

LU'RKINGPLACE. n. f. [*lurk* and *place*.]
Hiding place; secret place.

Take knowledge of all the lurkingplaces where
he hideth himself. *1 Samuel.*

LU'RICIOUS. adj. [from *delicious*, say some;
but *Shinner* more probably derives it from
luxurious, corruptly pronounced.]

1. Sweet, so as to nauseate.

2. Sweet in a great degree.

The food that to him now is as *luscious* as loches,
shall shortly be as bitter as coloquintida. *Shaksp.*

With brandish'd blade rush on him, break his
glass,
And shed the *luscious* liquor on the ground. *Milt.*

Blown roses hold their sweetness to the lust,
And rous'd keep their *luscious* native taste. *Dryd.*

3. Pleading; delightful.

He will bait him in with the *luscious* proposal
of some gaudy purchase. *South.*

LU'SCIOUSLY. adv. [from *luscious*.] Sweet
to a great degree.

LU'SCIOUSNESS. n. f. [from *luscious*.] Im-
moderate sweetness.

Can there be a greater indulgence in God, than
to embitter sensualities whose *lusciousness* intox-
icates us, and to clip wings which carry us from
him? *Decay of Picty.*

Peas breed worms by reason of the *lusciousness*
and sweetness of the grain. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LU'SEY. n. f. [*lupus*, *cervarius*, Lat.] A
lynx.

LU'N. adj. Of a dark, deep, full colour,
opposite to pale and faint; from *lunche*.

How lush and lusty the grass looks! how green!
Shaksp.

LU'N. adj. [*lunche*, Fr.] Idle; lazy; worth-
less. *Dict.*

LU'SKISH. adj. [from *lusk*.] Somewhat
inclining to laziness or indolence.

LU'SKISHLY. adv. [from *luskish*.] Lazily;
indolently.

LU'SKISHNESS. n. f. [from *luskish*.] A
disposition to laziness. *Spenser.*

LU'SORIOUS. adj. [*luforius*, Lat.] Used in
play; sportive.

Things more open to exception, yet unjustly con-
demned as unlawful; such as the *luforious* lots,
dancing, and stage-plays. *Bishop Sanderson.*

LU'SORY. adj. [*luforius*, Lat.] Used in play.

There might be many entertaining continuances,
for the instruction of children in geometry and
geography, in such alluring and *lufory* methods,
which would make a most agreeable and lasting
impression. *Watts on the Mind.*

LU'N. n. f. [*lun*, Sax. *luff*, Dutch.]

1. Carnal desire.

Thus our court, infected with their manners,
Shows like a riotous inn, epicurism and *luff*
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a grace'd palace. *Shaksp.*

Lust and rank thoughts.

They are immoderately given to the *lust* of
the flesh, making no conscience to get ballards. *Albion.*

When a temptation of *lust* assaults thee, do not
resist it by disputing with it, but fly from it, that is,
think not at all of it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

2. Any violent or irregular desire.

I will divide the spoil; my *lust* shall be satisfied
upon them. *Isaiah.*

The ungodly, for his own *lust*, doth persecute the
poor: let them be taken in the crafty willows
they imagined. *Psalms.*

Virtue was represented by Hercules; he is drawn
offering to strike a dragon; by the dragon are meant
all manner of *lusts*. *Peacock on Drawing.*

All weigh our acts, and what's or seems unjust,
Impute not to necessity, but *lust*. *Dryden.*

The *lust* of lucre. *Pope.*

3. Vigour; active power; *lusciness*. Not
used.

Trees will grow greater, and bear better fruit, if
you put salt, or less of wine, or blood, to the root:
the cause may be, the increasing the *lust* or spirit
of the root. *Bacon.*

To LU'N. v. n.

1. To desire carnally.

Inconstant man, that loved all he saw,
And *lusted* after all that he did love. *Lucian.*

2. To desire vehemently.

Giving sometimes prodigally; not because he
loved them to whom he gave, but because he *lusted*
to give. *Shaksp.*

The Christian captives in chains could no way
move themselves, if they should unadvisedly *lust*
after liberty. *Knollys.*

3. To lift; to like. Out of use.

Their eyes swell with tears, and they do even
what they *lust*. *Pope.*

4. To have irregular dispositions, or desires.

The mixed multitude tell a *lusting*, and the
children of Israel also wept, and said, Who shall
give us flesh to eat? *Numbers.*

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy. *Psalms.*

LU'STIFUL. adj. [*lust* and *full*.]

1. Libidinous; having irregular desires.

Turning wrathful fire to *lustful* heat,
With beauty in thought but to have desired. *Fairy Queen.*

There is no man that is temperate or *lustful*,
but besides the guilt likewise stains and obscures
his soul. *Thomson.*

2. Provoking to sensuality; inspiring to lust.

Thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarged. *Milton.*

LU'STIFULLY. adv. [from *lustful*.] With
sensual concupiscence.

LU'STULNESS. n. f. [from *lustful*.] Li-
bidinousness.

LUSTINED. } *n. f.* [from *lusty*.] Vigour;
LUSTINOUS. } sprightliness; corporal
 ability. Not in use.

A goodly personage,
 Now in his freshest flower of *lustful* red,
 Fit to mantle fair lady with love's rage. *Spenser.*

Reason and respect
 Make livers pale, and *lustful* dole. *Shakspeare.*

It prove it on his body;
 Despight his nice fence, and his active practice,
 His May of youth and bloom of *lustful* hand. *Shakspeare.*

LUSTILY. *adv.* [from *lusty*.] Stoutly;
 with vigour; with mettle.

I determine to light *lustily* for him. *Shakspeare.*

Now, gentlemen,
 Let's take and to it *lustily* a while. *Shakspeare.*

Barbarossa took upon him that painful journey,
 which the old king *lustily* performed. *Knollys.*

He has taught *lustily* for her, and deserves her. *Southern.*

LUSTINESS. *n. f.* [from *lusty*.] Stoutness;
 sturdiness; strength; vigour of body.

Fresh Chron being ready sight,
 He with good speed began to take his flight
 Over the fields in his frank *lustiness*. *Spenser.*

Where there is so great a prevention of the ordinary
 time, it is the *lustiness* of the child, but when it is
 less, it is four indispotion of the mother. *Bacon.*

Cupidona flares were famous for their *lustiness*,
 and being in good liking, were set on a stall
 to show the good habit of their body, and made to
 play tricks before the buyers to show their activity
 and strength. *Dryden & Peisius.*

LUSTLESS. *adj.* [from *lust*.] Not vigorous;
 weak.

LUSTRAL. *adj.* [*lustral*, Fr. *lustralis*, Lat.]
 Used in purification.

His better parts by *lustral* waves refin'd,
 More pure, and nearer to æthereal mind. *Garth.*

LUSTRATION. *n. f.* [*lustration*, Fr. *lustratio*,
 Lat.] Purification by water.

Joh's religious care
 His sons assemble, whose united prayers,
 Like sweet perfumes, from golden censers rise;
 He with divine *lustrations* sanctifies. *Sandys.*

Thet spirits are corporeal seems a conceit derogative
 unto himself, and such as he should rather labour
 to overthrow; yet thereby be establisheth the doctrine
 of *lustrations*, simulacra, and charms. *Brown.*

Should Jo's priest command
 A pilgrimage to Meroc's burning sand;
 Through deserts they would seek the secret spring,
 And holy water for *lustration* bring. *Dryden.*

What were all their *lustrations*, but so many
 solemn purgings, to render both themselves and
 their sacrifices acceptable to their gods? *South.*

By ardent pray'r, and clear *lustration*,
 Purge the contagious spots of human weakness;
 Inspire no mortal can behold Apollo. *Prior.*

LUSTRE. *n. f.* [*lustre*, Fr.]

1. Brightness; splendour; glitter.

You have one eye left to see some mischief on him.
 —Left it see more, prevent it; out, vile gally!
 where is thy *lustre* now? *Shakspeare.*

To the soul time doth perfection give,
 And adds fresh *lustre* to her beauty still. *Davies.*

The scorching sun was mounted high,
 In *lustre*, to the noonday sky. *Addison.*

But but some fleeting years, and these poor eyes,
 Where now without a bonnet some *lustre* lies,
 No longer shall their little honours keep,
 But only be of use to read or weep. *Prior.*

All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair,
 The sun's mild *lustre* warms the vital air. *Pope.*

2. A luster with lights.

Ridotta tips, and dances till the fee
 The doubling *lustre* dance as quick as the. *Pope.*

3. Eminence; renown.

His ancestors continued about four hundred
 years, rather without obscurity than with any great
lustre. *Wotton.*

I used to wonder how a man of birth and spirit
 could endure to be wholly insignificant and obscure
 in a foreign country, when he might live with
lustre in his own. *Swift.*

4. [from *lustre*, Fr. *lustre*, Lat.] The
 space of five years.

Both of us have cloied the tenth *lustre*, and it is
 time to determine how we shall play the last act of
 the Yare. *Belongbrake.*

LUSTRING. *n. f.* [from *lustre*.] A shining
 silk; commonly pronounced *lustring*.

LUSTROUS. *adj.* [from *lustre*.] Bright;
 shining; luminous.

Noble heroes, my sword and yours are kin, good
 sparks and *lustrous*. *Shakspeare.*

The more *lustrous* the imagination is, it filleth
 and fixeth the better. *Bacon.*

LUSTWORT. *n. f.* [*lust* and *wort*.] An herb.
LUSTY. *adj.* [*lustig*, Dutch.] Stout;
 vigorous; healthy; able of body.

This *lusty* lady came from Persia late,
 She with the Christians had encounter'd oft. *Spenser.*

It *lusty* love should go in quest of beauty,
 Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch? *Shakspeare.*

We yet may live the old man in a morning,
lusty as health, come ruddy to the field,
 And there pursue the chase. *Otway.*

LUTANIST. *n. f.* [from *lute*.] One who
 plays upon the lute.

LUTARIOUS. *adj.* [*lutarius*, Lat.]

1. Living in mud.

2. Of the colour of mud.

A truly tortoise-shell, of the *lutarius* kind. *Grew.*

LUTE. *n. f.* [*luth*, *lut*, Fr.]

1. A stringed instrument of musick.

Orpheus with his *lute* made trees,
 And the mountain tops that freeze,
 Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakspeare.*

May must be drawn with a sweet countenance,
 upon his head a garland of roses, in one hand a
lute. *Peucham.*

In a sadly pleasing strain
 Let the warbling *lute* complain. *Pope.*

A *lute* string will bear a hundred weight with-
 out rupture, but at the same time cannot exert its
 elasticity. *Arbutnot.*

Lands of singing, or of dancing slaves,
 Love-whispering woods, and *lute*-resounding waves. *Du Coud.*

2. [from *lut*, Fr. *lutum*, Lat.] A composi-
 tion like clay, with which chymists close
 up their vessels.

Some temper lute, some spacious vessels move,
 These furnaces erect, and those approve. *Garth.*

TO LUTE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
 close with lute, or chymists clay.

Take a vessel of iron, and let it have a cover of
 iron well *luted*, after the manner of the chemists. *Bacon.*

Iron may be so heated, that, being closely *luted*
 in a glass, it shall constantly retain the fire. *Wilkins.*

LUTULENT. *adj.* [*lutulentus*, Lat.] Muddy;
 turbid.

TO LUX. } *v. a.* [*luxer*, Fr. *luxo*, Lat.]
TO LUXATE. } To put out of joint; to
 disjoint.

Consider well the *luxated* joint, which way it
 slipped out; it requireth to be returned in the
 same manner. *Wifeman.*

Descending careless from his couch, the fall
 Lus'd his joint neck, and spinal marrow bruise'd. *Philips.*

LUXATION. *n. f.* [from *luxo*, Latin.]

1. The act of disjoining.

2. Any thing disjointed.

The undue situation, or connexion of parts, in
 fractures and *luxations*, are to be rectified by chi-
 rurgical means. *Floyer.*

LUXE. *n. f.* [*luxus*, Lat.] Luxury;
 voluptuousness. Not used.

The pow'r of wealth I try'd,
 And all the various *lux* of costly pride. *Prior.*

LUXURIANCE. } *n. f.* [from *luxurians*,
LUXURIANCE. } Lat.] Exuberance;
 abundant or wanton plenty or growth.

A fungus prevents healing only by its *luxuriance*. *Wifeman.*

*Flowers grow upon the garden in the greatest
 luxuriance and perfection.* *Spectator.*

While through the parting robe th' alternate beaut
 in full *luxuriance* rose. *Thougn's Summer.*

LUXURIANT. *adj.* [*luxurians*, Lat.] Ex-
 uberant; superfluously plentiful.

A sweet and *luxuriant* speech becomes youth
 well, but not age. *Bacon.*

The mantling vine gently creeps *luxuriant*. *Milt.*

If the fancy of Ovid be *luxuriant*, it is his char-
 acter to be so. *Dryden.*

Prune the *luxuriant*, the uncouth refine,
 But show no mercy to an empty line. *Pope.*

TO LUXURIATE. *v. n.* [*luxurio*, Lat.]
 To grow exuberantly; to shoot with su-
 perfluous plenty.

LUXURIOUS. *adj.* [*luxuricus*, Fr. *luxuriosus*,
 Latin.]

1. Delighting in the pleasures of the table.

2. Administering to luxury.

Those whom last thou saw'st
 In triumph, and *luxurious* wealth, are they
 First seen in acts of prowess eminent,
 And great exploits; but of true virtue void. *Milt.*

The *luxurious* board. *Anon.*

3. Lustful; libidinous.

She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed:
 Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty. *Shakspeare.*

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful. *Shakspeare.*

4. Voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure.

Luxurious cities, where the noise
 Of riot ascends above their loftiest tow'rs. *Milton.*

5. Softening by pleasure.

Repel the Tuscan fœces, their city seize,
 Protect the Latians in *luxurious* ease. *Dryden.*

6. Luxuriant; exuberant.

Till more hands
 Aid us, the work under our labour grows
Luxuriant by refrant. *Milton.*

LUXURIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *luxurious*.]
 Deliciously; voluptuously.

Hotter hours you have
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shakspeare.*

Where mice and rats devour'd poetick bread,
 And with heroic verse *luxuriously* were fed. *Dryden.*

He never slept in solemn state;
 Nor day to night *luxuriously* did join. *Dryden.*

LUXURY. *n. f.* [*luxurè*, old Fr. *luxuria*,
 Lat.]

1. Voluptuousness; addictedness to plea-
 sure.

Egypt with Assyria strove
 In wealth and *luxury*. *Milton.*

Riches expose a man to pride and *luxury*, and a
 foolish elation of heart. *Spectator.*

2. Lust; lewdness.

Urges his hateful *luxury*,
 His bestial appetite in change of lust,
 Which stretch'd unto their servants, daughters,
 wives. *Shakspeare.*

3. Luxuriance; exuberance.

Young trees of several kinds set contiguous in a
 fruitful ground, with the *luxury* of the trees will
 incorporate. *Bacon.*

4. Delicious fare.

He cut the side of the rock for a garden, and by
 laying on it earth, furnished out a kind of *luxury*
 for a hermit. *Addison.*

LY. A very frequent termination both of
 names of places and of adjectives and
 adverbs. When *ly* terminates the name
 of a place, it is derived from *leag*, Sax.
 a field. *Gibson.* When it ends an
 adjective or adverb, it is contracted
 from *lick*, *like*: as, *beakly*, *beaklike*;
plainly, *plainlike*.

LYCANTHROPY. *n. f.* [*lycanthropie*, Fr.
lycas and *anthropos*.] A kind of mad-
 ness, in which men have the qualities of
 wild beasts.

LYM

As the tree like a man in his days, and grows as much the wiser as the man the greater of a journey, and was for ever after wiser, not to come near a dove. *Pope.*

LYMB. *adj.* for like.

LYING. *participial noun, from lie, whether it signifies to be recumbent, or to speak falsely, or otherwise.*

They will have me whipt for speaking true, thou wilt have me whipt for lying, and sometimes I am whipt for holding my peace. *Shakespeare.*

Many tears and temptations beset me by the lying in wait of the Jews. *Acts.*

LYMPH. *n. f.* [*lymph*, Fr. *lymphe*, Lat.] Water; transparent colourless liquor.

When the chyle passeth through the mesentery, it is mixed with the lymph, the most spirituous and elaborated part of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

LYMPHATED. *adj.* [*lymphatus*, Lat.] Mad. *Dict.*

LYMPHATICK. *n. f.* [*lymphatique*, Fr. from *lymphe*, Lat.]

The lymphatick are slender pellucid tubes, whose cavities are contracted at small and unequal distances: they are carried into the glands of the mesentery.

LYR

receiving first a fine thin lymph from the lymphatick ducts, which dilates the chylous fluid. *Chagne.*

Upon the death of an animal, the spirits may sink into the veins, or lymphatics, and glandules. *Floyer.*

LYMPHADUCT. *n. f.* [*lymphe* and *ductus*, Lat.] A vessel which conveys the lymph.

The glands, All artful knots, of various hollow threads, Which lymphaducts, an art'ry, nerve, and vein, Involve'd and close together wound, contain. *Blacken.*

LYNDEN TREE. *n. f.* [*tilia*, Lat.] A plant.

LYNX. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight.

He that has an idea of a beast with spots, has but a confused idea of a leopard, it not being thereby sufficiently distinguished from a lynx. *Locke.*

What modes of light betwixt each wide extreme, The mole's dim curtain, and the lion's beam. *Pope.*

LYRE. *n. f.* [*lyre*, Fr. *lyra*, Lat.] A harp; a musical instrument to which poetry is, by poetical writers, supposed to be sung.

With other notes than to the Orphean lyre. *Mil.* My softest verse, my darling lyre, Upon Euphelia's toilet lay. *Prior.*

LYR

He never touched his lyre in such a truly chromatick manner as upon that occasion. *Arbuthnot.*

LYRICAL. *adj.* [*lyricus*, Lat. *lyrique*, Fr.]

LYRICK. *adj.* Pertaining to a harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp; lingering to a harp.

All his trophies hung and nets enroll'd In copious legend, or sweet lyric song. *Milton.*

Somewhat of the purity of English, somewhat of more equal thoughts, somewhat of sweetness in the numbers; in one word, somewhat of a finer turn, and more lyrical verse, is yet wanting. *Dry.*

The lute neglected, and the lyric muse, Love taught my tears in sadder notes to gow, And tun'd my heart to elegies of woe. *Pope.*

LYRICK. *n. f.* A poet who writes songs to the harp.

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian lyricists, did not only compose the words of his divine odes, but set them to music himself. *Addison.*

LYRIST. *n. f.* [*lyristes*, Lat.] A musician who plays upon the harp.

His tender theme the chipping lark chose Minerva's anger, and the direful woes Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore. *Pope.*

M.

MAC

M Has, in English, one unvaried sound, by compression of the lips; as, *mine, tame, camp*: it is never mute.

MACARON. *n. f.* [*macarone*, Italian.]

1. A coarse, rude, low fellow; whence *macaronick* poetry, in which the language is purposely corrupted.

Like a big wife, at sight of loathed meat, Ready to travel; so I sigh and sweat, To hear this *macaron* talk on in vain. *Donne.*

2. [*macaron*, Fr.] A kind of sweet biscuit, made of flower, almonds, eggs, and sugar.

MACAW. *n. f.* A bird in the West Indies, the largest species of parrot.

MACAW-TREE. *n. f.*

A species of the palm-tree, very common in the Cambee Islands, where the negroes pierce the tender fruit, whence issues a pleasant liquor; and the body of the tree affords a solid timber, supposed by some to be a sort of ebony. *Milner.*

MAZE. *n. f.* [*mæza*, Sax. *maza*, Spanish.] 1. An enigm of authority bore before magistrates.

He mightily upheld that royal maze Which now thou bear'st. *Fairy Queen.*

2. [*massue*, Fr. *massa*, Lat.] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal.

O murtherous slumber! Lay'st thou thy louden mace upon my boy That plays thee music? *Shakespeare.*

The Turkish troops breaking in with their scymitars and heavy iron maces, made a most bloody execution. *Kneller.*

Death with his mace petrified snote. *Milton.*

With his mace their monarch struck the ground; With inward trembling earth receiv'd the wound, And rising streams a ready passage found. *Dryden.*

The mighty mace with such luste descend, They break the bones, and make the armour bend. *Dryden.*

3. [*mace*, Latin.] A kind of spise.

MAC

The nutmeg is inclosed in a threefold covering, of which the second is mace: it is thin and membranaceous, of an oleaginous and a yellowish colour: it has an extremely fragrant, stomachick, and agreeable smell, and a pleasant, but acrid and oleaginous taste. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Water, vinegar, and honey, is a most excellent sudorific: it is more effectual with a little mace added to it. *Arbuthnot.*

MACCULE. *n. f.* [*mace* and *ule*.] Ale spiced with mace.

I precluded him a draught of maccule, with hopes to dispose him to rest. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

MAC'BEARER. *n. f.* [*mace* and *bear*.] One who carries the mace before persons in authority.

I was placed at a quadrangular table, opposite to the mace-bearer. *Spectator.*

TO MAC'ERATE. *v. a.* [*macer*, Latin; *macerer*, French.]

1. To make lean; to wear away.

Recurrent pains of the stomach, megrims, and other recurrent head-achs, *macerate* the parts, and render the looks of patients consumptive and pining. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. To mortify; to harass with corporal hardships.

Covetous men are all fools; for what greater folly can there be, or madness, than for such a man to *macerate* himself when he need not? *Burton.*

Out of an excess of zeal they practise mortifications; they *macerate* their bodies, and impair their health. *Fiddes.*

3. To steep almost to solution.

In lotions in women's cases, he orders two portions of hellibore *macerated* in two cythes of water. *Arbuthnot.*

MACERATION. *n. f.* [*maceration*, French; from *macerate*.]

1. The act of wasting, or making lean.

2. Mortification; corporal hardships.

3. *Maceration* is an infusion either with or

MAC

without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved. *Quincy.*

The saliva serves for a maceration and dissolution of the meat into a chyle. *Ray on Creation.*

MACC-REED. *n. f.* [*typha*.] An herb.

MAC'CHINAL. *adj.* [*from machina*, Lat.] Relating to machines. *Dict.*

TO MAC'HINATE. *v. a.* [*machinar*, Lat. *machiner*, Fr.] To plan; to contrive.

MAC'HINATION. *n. f.* [*machinatio*, Lat. *machination*, Fr. from *machinate*.] Artifice; contrivance; malicious scheme.

If you miscreant, Your business of the world hath for an end, And *machinatio* ceases. *Shakespeare.*

O from their *machinations* free, That would my guiltless soul betray;

From those who in my wrongs agree,

And for my life their engines lay! *Sandys.*

Be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell!

And devilish *machinations* come to naught. *Milton.*

How were they zealous in respect to their temporal governors? Not by open rebellion, not by private *machinations*; but in blessing and submitting to their emperors, and obeying them in all things but their idolatry. *Spratt.*

MACH'INE. *n. f.* [*machina*, Lat. *machine*, Fr.] This word is pronounced *may-been*.

1. Any complicated work in which one part contributes to the motion of another.

We are led to conceive this great machine of the world to have been once in a state of greater simplicity, as to conceive a watch to have been once in its first materials. *Burnet.*

In a watch's fine machine, The added movements which declare How full the moon, how old the year, Derive their secondary power.

From that which simply points the hour. *Prior.*

2. An engine.

In the hollow *ad.*
Selected numbers of their soldiers hide;
With inward *arms* the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels stuff the dark abode. *Dryden.*

3. Supernatural agency in poems.

The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods. *Pope.*

MACHINERY. *n. f.* [from *machine*.]

1. *Engineering*; complicated workmanship; self-moved engines.

2. The machinery signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem. *Pope.*

MA'CHINIST. *n. f.* [*machiniste*, Fr. from *machine*, Lat.] A constructor of engines or machines.

MA'CILENCY. *n. f.* [from *macilent*.] Leanness. *Diff.*

MA'CILENT. *adj.* [*macilentus*, Latin.] Lean.

MA'CKEREL. *n. f.* [*markereel*, Dut. *maquereau*, Fr.] A fish.

Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle; as whiting and mackerel. *Carew.*

Law ordered that the Sunday should have rest; And that no nymph her noisy fowl should sell,
Except it no young milk or mackerel. *King.*

Sooner shall cats disport in water clear,
And speckled mackerels graze the meadows fair,
Than I forget my shepherd's wonted love. *Gay.*

MACKEREL-GALE seems to be, in *Dryden's* cant, a strong breeze; such, I suppose, as is desired to bring mackerel fresh to market.

They put up every sail,
The wind was fair, but blew a mackerel-gale. *Dryd.*

MA'CROCOSM. *n. f.* [*macrocosme*, Fr. *μακρος* and *κοσμος*.] The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.

MACTATION. *n. f.* [*mactatus*, Lat.] The act of killing for sacrifice.

MACULA. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A spot.

And lastly, the body of the sun may contract some spots or macula greater than usual, and by that means be darkened. *Burnet.*

2. [In physick.] Any spots upon the skin, whether those in fevers or scorbutick habits.

TO MA'CLULATE. *v. a.* [*maculo*, Lat.] To stain; to spot.

MACULATION. *n. f.* [from *maculate*.] Stain; spot; taint.

I will throw my glove to death himself,
That there's no maculation in thy heart. *Shaksp.*

MA'CLE. *n. f.* [*macula*, Lat.] A spot; a stain.

MAD. *adj.* [genmad, Sax. *matto*, Italian.]

1. Disordered in the mind; broken in the understanding; distracted; delirious without a fever.

Alack, Sir, he is mad.

'Tis the time's plague when madmen lead the blind. *Shaksp.*

This madd mad me, let it sound no more;
For though it have help'd madmen to their wits,
In me, it seems, it will make wise men mad. *Shaksp.*

Cupid, of thee the poets sung,
Thy mother from the sea was sprung;
But they were mad to make thee young.

We must bind our passions in chains, lest like mad folks they break their locks and bolts, and do all the mischief they can. *Taylor.*

A bear, enraged at the stinging of a bee, ran like and into the beegarden, and over-turn'd all the hives. *L'Estrange.*

Madmen ought not to be mad.

But who can help his folly? *Dryden.*
But some strange graces and odd fancies he had,
Was just not ugly, and was just not mad. *Pope.*

2. Expressing disorder of mind.

His gestures force

He mark'd, and mad demenor when alone. *Mil.*

3. Overrun with any violent or unreasonable desire: with on, after, of, perhaps better for, before the object of desire.

It is the land of graven images, and they are mad upon their idols. *Jeremiah.*

The world is running mad after force, the extremity of bad poetry, or rather the judgment that is fallen upon dramatick writing. *Dryden.*

The people are not so very mad of scores, but that they could be content to eat the bread of civil persons. *Rymer.*

4. Enraged; furious.

Holy writ represents St. Paul as making havock of the church, and persecuting that way unto the death, and being exceedingly mad against them. *Decay of Piety.*

TO MAD. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make mad; to make furious; to enrage.

O villain! cried out Zelmane, madd'd with finding an unlooked-for rival. *Sidney.*

This will cut me outwardly,
As strongly as the conscience does within,
To the madding of her lord. *Shaksp.*

This mads me, that perhaps ignoble hands
Have overlaid him, for they could not conquer. *Dryden.*

TO MAD. *v. n.* To be mad; to be furious.

The madding wheels
Of brazen chariots rag'd: dire was the noise
Of conflicts! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

She, mixing with a throng
Of madding matrons, bears the bride along. *Dryd.*

MAD. *n. f.* [*maðu*, Sax.] An earthworm.

Ainsworth.

MA'DAM. *n. f.* [*ma dame*, Fr. my dame.] The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree. It was anciently spoken as in French, with the accent upon the last syllable.

Certes, madam, ye have a great cause of plaint. *Spem.*
Madam, once more you look and move a queen! *Philips.*

MA'DBRAIN. } *adj.* [mad and brain.]

MA'DBRAINED. } Disordered in the mind; hotheaded.

I give my hand oppos'd against my heart,
Unto a madbrain rudely, full of spleen. *Shaksp.*

He let fall his book,
And as he stoop'd again to take it up,
This madbrain'd bridegroom took him such a cuff,
That down fell priest and book. *Shaksp.*

MA'DCAP. *n. f.* [mad and cap; either taking the cap for the head, or alluding to the caps put upon distracted persons by way of distinction.] A madman; a wild hotheaded fellow.

That *lass* Biron, the merry madcap lord;
Not award with him but a jest. *Shaksp.*

The nimble-footed madcap prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that dash the world aside,
And bid it pass. *Shaksp.*

TO MA'DDEN. *v. n.* [from mad.] To become mad; to act as mad.

The dog-star rages, nay 'tis past a doubt,
All Bedlam or Parnassus is let out;
Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand,
They rave, recite, and madden round the land. *Pope.*

TO MA'DDEN. *v. a.* To make mad.

Such madding draughts of beauty,
As for a while o'erwhelm'd his raptur'd thought. *Thomson.*

MA'DDER. *n. f.* [*mabere*, Sax.] A plant. The flower of the madder consists of one single leaf, which is cut into four or five segments, and expanded at the top; the flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit, composed of two juicy berries

clothy joined together, containing both the seed and hollow part of a nut; the leaves are round and furrowed like disks in whorls.

Madder is cultivated in vast quantities in France; what the Dutch send over for medicinal is the root, which is only dried; but the green quantity is used by the dyers, who have it less coarse powder.

MADE. The participle preterit of *make*. Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parent, but that the works of God should be made manifest. *Jo.*

MADEFACTION. *n. f.* [*madefacio*, Lat.] The act of making wet.

To all madefaction there is required an ambition. *Bac.*

TO MA'DEPPY. *v. a.* [*madefo*, Latin.] moisten; to make wet.

MA'DGEHOWLET. *n. f.* [*dubo*.] An owl. *Ainsworth.*

MA'DHOUSE. *n. f.* [mad and house.] A house where madmen are cured or confined.

A fellow in a madhouse being asked how he came there? Why, says he, the mad folks abroad are many for us, and so they have mastered all the ber people, and cooped them up here. *L'Estr.*

MA'DLY. *adv.* [from mad.] Without understanding; furiously.

He wav'd a torch aloft, and madly vain,
Sought godlike worship from a servile train. *Dry.*

MA'DMAN. *n. f.* [mad and man.] A man deprived of his understanding.

They shall be like madmen, spurring none, I still sporting. *L'Estr.*

He that eagerly pursues any thing, is no better than a madman. *L'Estr.*

He who ties a madman's hands, or takes up his sword, loves his person while he disarms frenzy. *Sor.*

MA'DNESS. *n. f.* [from mad.]

1. Distraction; loss of understanding; perturbation of the faculties.

Why, woman, your husband is in his old lunacy: he so buffets himself on the forehead, that any madnes I ever yet beheld, seemed but tannels and civility to this distemper. *Shaksp.*

There are degrees of madnes as of folly, it disorderly jumbling ideas together, in some more some less. *Locke.*

2. Fury; wildness of passion; rage.

The power of God sets bounds to the raging the sea, and restrains the madnes of the people. *King Chari.*

He rav'd with all the madnes of despair,
He roar'd, he beat his breast, and tore his hair. *Dryd.*

MADRIER. *n. f.*

Madrier, in war, is a thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied against a gate, or other thing intended to be broken down. *Bail.*

MA'DRIGAL. *n. f.* [*madrigal*, Spanish and French, from *mandra*, Latin; whence was written anciently *mandriale*, Italian.]

A pastoral song; any light airy short sonnet.

A madrigal is a little amorous piece, which contains a certain number of unequal verses, not tied to the scrupulous regularity of a sonnet, or suitability of an epigram: it consists of one single set of verses, and in that differs from a canzone which consists of several strophes, which return the same order and number. *Bail.*

Waters, by whose falls
Birds sing melodious madrigals. *Shaksp.*

His artful strains have oft delay'd
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. *Milto.*

Their tongue is light and trifling in comparison of the English; more proper for sonnets, madrigals and elegies, than heroic poetry. *Dryde.*

MA'DWORT. *n. f.* [mad and wort.] An herb.

MERE. *adv.* It is derived from the Saxo

MAGNANIMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *magnanimous*.] Bravely; with greatness of mind.

A complete and generous education fits a man to perform justly, fully, and magnanimously, all the offices of peace and war. *Milton.*

MAGNET. *n. f.* [*magnes*, Latin.] The loadstone; the stone that attracts iron. Two magnets, heav'n and earth, allure to bliss. The larger loadstone that, the nearer this, Dryden.

It is not reasonable to ask, Whether obeying the magnet be essential to iron? *Locke.*

MAGNETICAL. *adj.* [from *magnet*.]

MAGNETICK. *adj.*

1. Relating to the magnet.

Review this whole magnetick scheme. *Black.*

Water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times rarer, than gold; and gold is so rare as very readily, and without the least opposition, to transmit the magnetick effluvia, and easily to admit quicksilver into its pores, and to let water pass through it. *Newton.*

2. Having powers correspondent to those of the magnet.

The magnet acts upon iron through all dense bodies not magnetick, nor red hot, without any diminution of its virtue; as through gold, silver, lead, glass, water. *Newton.*

3. Attractive; having the power to draw things distant.

The moon is magnetick of heat, as the sun is of cold and moisture. *Bacon.*

She should all parts to reunion bow; She, that had all magnetick force alone, To draw and fasten hundred parts in one. *Dante.*

They, as they move towards his all-cheering lamp, Turn swift their various motions, or are turn'd By his magnetick beam. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. Magnetick is once used by Milton for magnet.

Draw out with credulous desire, and lead At will the manliest, resolutest heart, As the magnetick hardest iron draws. *Par. Reg.*

MAGNETISM. *n. f.* [from *magnet*.]

1. Power of the loadstone.

Many other magnetisms, and the like attractions through all the creatures of nature. *Brown.*

2. Power of attraction.

By the magnetism of interest our affections are irresistibly attracted. *Glanville.*

MAGNIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *magnify*.]

Worthy to be extolled or praised. Unusual.

Number, though wonderful in itself, and sufficiently magnifiable from its demonstrable affection, hath yet received adjections from the multiplying conceits of men. *Brown.*

MAGNIFICENT. *adj.* [*magnificus*, Latin.]

MAGNIFICENT. *adj.* Illustrious; grand; great; noble. Proper, but little used.

The house that is to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding magnificent, of fame and glory, throughout all countries. *1 Chronicles.*

Thrones, dominations, principdoms, virtues, powers.

If these magnificent titles yet remain, Not merely titular. *Milton.*

O parent! these are thy magnificent deeds, Thy trophies! *Milton.*

MAGNIFICENCE. *n. f.* [*magnificentia*, Latin.]

Grandeur of appearance; splendour. This desert soil

Wants not her hidden lutes, gems, and gold, Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise Magnificence. *Milton.*

Not Babylon Nor great Alcazar, such magnificent Equall'd in all her glories to inhume Belus or Serapis, their gods; or seat Their kings, when Egypt with Assyria strove In wealth and luxury. *Milton.*

One may observe more splendour and magnificence in particular persons houses in Genoa, than in those that belong to the publick. *Addison.*

MAGNIFICENT. *adj.* [*magnificus*, Latin.]

1. Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous.

Man be made, and for him built Magnificent this world. *Milton.*

It is suitable to the magnificent harmony of the universe, that the species of creatures should, by gentle degrees, ascend upward from us toward his perfection, as we see they gradually descend from us downwards. *Locke.*

Immortal glories in my mind revive, When Rome's exalted beauties I descry, Magnificent in piles of ruin lie. *Addison.*

2. Fond of splendour; setting greatness to show.

If he were magnificent, he spent with an aspiring intent; if he spared, he heaped with an aspiring intent. *Sidney.*

MAGNIFICENTLY. *adv.* [from *magnificent*.]

Pompously; splendidly. Beauty a monarch's.

Which kingly power magnificently proves, By crowds of slaves and peopled empire's loves. Dry.

We can never conceive too highly of God; to neither too magnificently of nature, his handy work. *Green.*

MAGNIFICO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A grandee of Venice.

The duke himself, and the magnificoes Of greatest port, have all proceeded with him. *Shak.*

MAGNIFIEN. *n. f.* [from *magnify*.]

1. One that praises; an encomiast; an extoller.

The primitive magnifiers of this star were the Egyptians, who notwithstanding chiefly regarded it in relation to their river Nilus. *Brown.*

2. A glass that increases the bulk of any object.

TO MAGNIFY. *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Latin.]

1. To make great; to exaggerate; to amplify; to extol.

The ambassador, making his oration, did so magnify the king and queen, as was enough to glut the hearts. *Bacon.*

2. To exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation.

Greater now in thy return, Than from the grant angels: thee that day Thy thunders magnify'd; but to create Is greater than created to destroy. *Milton.*

3. To raise in pride and pretension.

He shall exalt and magnify himself above every god. *Daniel.*

If ye will magnify yourselves against me, know now that God hath overthrown me. *Joh.*

He shall magnify himself in his heart. *Daniel.*

4. To increase the bulk of any object to the eye.

How these red globules would appear, if glasses could be found that could magnify them a thousand times more, is uncertain. *Locke.*

By true reflection I would see my face; Why brings the fool a magnifying glass? *Gran.*

The greatest magnifying glasses in the world are a man's eyes, when they look upon his own person. *Pope.*

As things seem large which we through mist descry.

Dulness is ever apt to magnify. *Pope.*

5. A cant word for to have effect.

My governors assured my father I had wanted for nothing; that I was almost eaten up with the green sickness; but this magnified but little with my father. *Spectator.*

MAGNITUDE. *n. f.* [*magnitudo*, Latin.]

1. Greatness; grandeur.

He with plain heroic magnitude of mind, And celestial vigour arm'd, Their armories and magazines contemns. *Milton.*

2. Comparative bulk.

This tree hath no extraordinary magnitude, touching the trunk or stem; it is hard to find any one bigger than the rest. *Raleigh.*

Never repose so much upon any man's single counsel, fidelity, and discretion, in managing affairs

of the last magnitude, that in matters of religion and justice, we create in yourself, or others, a difference of your own judgment. *King Charles.*

When I behold this goodly frame, this world, Of heav'n's and earth's confiding; and compute These magnitudes; this earth, a spot, a grain, An atom, with the firmament compar'd. *Milton.*

Convince the world that you're devout and true; Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be A peer of the last magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

Conceive the particles of bodies to be disposed amongst themselves, that the intervals of empty spaces between them may be equal in magnitude to them all; and that these particles may be composed of other particles much smaller, which have as much empty space between them as equals all the magnitudes of these smaller particles. *Newton.*

MAGPIE. *n. f.* [from *pie*, *pica*, Latin, and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*, as *phil* is used to a *sparrow*, and *poll* to a *parrot*.]

A bird sometimes taught to talk.

Angurs, that under flood relations, have By magpies and by choughs, and rooks brought forth The secret of man of blood. *Shakespeare.*

-Diffimulation is expressed by a lady wearing a viand of two faces, in her right hand a magpie, which Spenser described looking through a lattice. *Peacham on Drawing.*

So have I seen in black and white, A prating thing, a magpie high, Majestically talk;

A stately worthless animal, That plies the tongue, and wags the tail, All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

MAGYDARE. *n. f.* [*magudaris*, Lat.] An herb. *Answorth.*

MAID. *n. f.* [*maiden*, *magden*, Saxon; *maegd*, Dutch.]

1. An unmarried woman; a virgin.

Your wives, your daughters, Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare.*

This is a man old, wrinkled, faded, wither'd, And not a maiden, as thou say'st he is. *Shakespeare.*

I am not solely led By nice direction of a maiden's eyes. *Shakespeare.*

She employed the residue of her life to repairing of highways, building of bridges, and endowing of maidens. *Cicero.*

Your deluded wife had been a maid; Down on the bridal bed a maid she lay, A maid the rose at the approaching day. *Dryden.*

Let me die, the said, Rather than lose the spotless name of maid. *Dryd.*

2. A woman servant.

My maid Nerissa and my self, mean time, Will live as maids and widows. *Shakespeare.*

Old Tancred visited his daughter's bow; Her cheek, for such his custom was, he kiss'd, Then blest'd her kneeling, and her maids dismiss'd. *Dryden.*

Her closet and the gods share all her time, Except when, only by some maids attended, She seeks some shady solitary grove. *Rowe.*

A thousand maidens ply the purple loom, To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior.*

3. Female.

If the bear a maid child. *Leviticus.*

MAID. *n. f.* [*raia vel squatina minor*.] A species of skate fish.

MAIDEN. *adj.*

1. Consisting of virgins.

Nor was there one of all the nymphs that roav'd O'er Menalus, and the maiden through More favour'd once. *Addison.*

2. Fresh; new; unused; unpolluted.

He seduced his maiden sword. *Shakespeare.*

When I am dead, strew me o'er With maiden flowers, that all the world may know I was a chaste wife to my grave. *Shakespeare.*

By this maiden blossom in my hand I scorn thee and thy fashion. *Shakespeare.*

MAIDENHAIR. *n. f.* [*maiden* and *hair*; *adiantum*.] This plant is a native of the southern parts of France and in the Mediterranean, where it grows on rocks, and

MAID

old ruins, whence it is brought for medicinal use.
Just is drawn in a mantle of dark green, upon his head a garland of beech, holly, and maidenhair. *Peacock.*

MAIDENHEAD. } *n. f.* [from *maiden*.]
MAIDENHOOD. }

1. Virginity; virginal purity; freedom from contamination.

And, for the modest lore of maidenhood,
 Bids me not sojourn with these armed men.
 Oh whither shall I fly; what sacred wood
 Shall lude me from the tyrant? or what den?

*She hated chambers, closets, secret noyes,
 And in broad fields prefer'd her maidenhead. Fair.*
 Example, that to terrible frowns in the wreck
 of maidenhood, cannot for all that dissuade succession,
 but that they are lined with the twigs that threaten them.

*Maidenhood she loves, and will be swift
 To aid a virgin.* *Milton.*

2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state. This is now become a low word.
 The devil and mischief look big
 Upon the maidenhead of our affairs. *Shakespeare.*
 Some who attended with much expectation,
 at their first appearing have flamed the maidenhead
 of their credit with some negligent performance.

*Hope's chaste kiss wrongs no joy's maidenhead,
 Then spousal rites pre-judge the marriage-bed.* *Crowley.*

MAIDENLIP. *n. f.* [*lappago*.] An herb.

MAIDENLY. *adj.* [*maiden and like*.] Like a maid; gentle, modest, timorous, decent.

'Tis not maidenly;
 Our sex, as well as I, may chide you for it. *Shakespeare.*
 You virtuous sis, and bashful fool! must you be
 blushing? what a maidenly man at arms are you
 become! *Shakespeare.*

MAIDHOOD. *n. f.* [from *maid*.] Virginity.
 By maidhood, honour, and every thing,
 I love thee. *Shakespeare.*

MAIDMARIAN. *n. f.* [*puer ludius*, Lat.] A kind of dance, so called from a buffoon dressed like a man, who plays tricks to the populace.

A set of morrice-dancers danced a maidmari-
 with a tabor and pipe. *Temple.*

MAIDPALE. *adj.* [*maid and pale*.] Pale like a sick virgin.

Change the complexion of her maidpale peace
 To scarlet indignation. *Shakespeare.*

MAIDSERVANT. *n. f.* A female servant.
 It is perfectly right what you say of the indiffer-
 ence in common friends, whether we are sick or
 well; the very maidservants in a family have the
 same notion. *Swift.*

MAJESTICAL. } *adj.* [from *majesty*.]
MAJESTICK. }

1. August; having dignity; grand; imperial; regal; great of appearance.

They made a doubt
 Presence majestical would put him out:
 For, quoth the king, an angel shall thou see,
 Yet fear not thou, but speak audaciously. *Shakespeare.*
 Get the start of the majestick world,
 And bear the palm alone, *Shakespeare.*
 We do it wrong, being to majestical,
 To offer it the show of violence. *Shakespeare.*

In his face
 Sate meekness, heighten'd with majestick grace. *Denham.*

A royal robe he wore with graceful pride,
 Embroider'd sandals glitter'd as he trod,
 And forth he mov'd, majestick as a god. *Pope.*

2. Stately; pompous; splendid.
 It was no mean thing which he purposed; to
 perform a work to majestical and stately was no
 small charge. *Hooker.*

MAI

3. Sublime; elevated; lofty.
 Which passage does not only argue an infinite
 abundance, both of aptitudinal materials, but like-
 wise of magnificent and majestic desires in every
 common person. *Wotton.*

The least portions must be of the epick kind; all
 must be grave, majestic, and sublime. *Dryden.*

MAJESTICALLY. *adv.* [from *majestical*.]
 With dignity; with grandeur.

From Italy a wand'ring ray
 Of moving light illuminates the day;
 Northward she bends, majestically bright,
 And here she fixes her imperial light. *Græville.*
 So have I seen in black and white,
 A parting thing, a magic light,
 Majestically stalk;
 A stately worthiest animal,
 That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
 All flatter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

MAJESTY. *n. f.* [*majestas*, Latin.]

1. Dignity; grandeur; greatness of appearance; an appearance awful and solemn.

The voice of the Lord is full of majesty. *Psalms.*
 The lord reigneth; he is clothed with majesty. *Psalms.*

Amidst
 Thick clouds and dark, doth Heaven's all-ruling
 Sire

Chuse to reside, his glory unobscur'd,
 And with the majesty of darkness round
 Covers his throne. *Milton.*

Great, without pride, in sober majesty. *Pope.*

2. Power; sovereignty.
 Thine, O Lord, is the power and majesty. 1 *Chro.*
 To the only wife God be glory and majesty. *Jude.*
 He gave Nebuchadnezzar thy father majesty. *Daniel.*

3. Dignity; elevation of manner.
 The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,
 The next in majesty. *Dryden.*

4. The title of kings and queens.
 Most royal majesty,
 I crave no more than what your highness offer'd,
 Nor will you tender less. *Shakespeare.*

I have a garden opens to the sea,
 From whence I can your majesty convey
 To some high friend. *Waller.*
 He, who had been always believed a creature of
 the queen, visited her majesty but once in six weeks.

I walk in awful state above
 The majesty of heaven. *Dryden.*

MAIL. *n. f.* [*maille*, Fr. *maglia*, Ital. from
maille, the mesh of a net. *Skinner.*]

1. A coat of steel network worn for defence.

Being advised to wear a privy coat, the duke
 gave this answer, That against any popular fury,
 a shirt of mail would be but a silly defence. *Wotton.*

2. Any armour.

We strip the lobster of his scarlet mail. *Gay.*
 Some shirts of mail, some coats of plate put on,
 Some don'd a curace, some a corset bright. *Fairf.*
 Some wore a coat-armour, imitating scale,
 And next their skin wore stubborn shirts of mail;
 Some wore a breast-plate. *Dryden.*

3. A postman's bundle; a bag. [*male*, *mal-
 lette*, Fr.]

To MAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To arm defensively; to cover, as with
 armour.

The mailed Mars shall on his altar sit
 Up to the ears in blood. *Shakespeare.*

2. To bundle in a wrapper.
 I am thy married wife,
 And thou a prince, protector of this land;
 Methinks I should not thus be led along,
 Mail'd up in flame, with papers on my back. *Shakespeare.*

To MAIM. *v. a.* [*maimen*, Gothick, to cut
 off; *mehaigner*, to maim, old French;
mehaina, Armoric; *manus*, Latin.] To
 deprive of any necessary part; to cripple

MAI

by loss of a limb: originally written from
 the French *mayhem*.

You wrought to me a legat, by which power
 You main'd the jurisdiction of all bishops. *Shakespeare.*
 The multitude wondered when they saw the dumb
 to speak, the maimed to be whole, and the lame to
 walk; and they glorified God. *Matthew.*

MAIM. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Privation of some essential part; lame-
 ness, produced by a wound or amputa-
 tion.

Surely there is more cause to fear, lest the want
 thereof be a maim, than the use a blemish. *Hooker.*
 Humphry duke of Glo'ister, force himself,
 That tears to shew'd a maim; two pulls at once;
 A lady banish't, and a limb lost out! *Shakespeare.*

2. Injury; mischief.

Not so deep a maim,
 As to te cast forth in the common air,
 Have I derived. *Shakespeare.*

3. Essential defect.

A noble author esteems it to be a maim in history,
 that the acts of parliament should not be reciev'd.

MAIN. *adj.* [*magne*, old Fr. *magnum*, Lat.]

1. Principal; chief; leading.

In every grand or main publick duty which God
 requirerth of his church, there is, besides that matter
 and form wherein the essence thereof consisteth,
 a certain outward fashion, whereby the same is in
 decent manner administered. *Hooker.*

There is a history in all men's lives,
 Figuring the nature of the times deceased;
 The which observ'd a man may prophely,
 With a near aim, of the main chance of things
 As yet not come to life. *Shakespeare.*

He is superfluous grown of late,
 Quite from the main opinion he had once
 Of fantasy, of dreams, and ceremonies. *Shakespeare.*
 There arose three notorious and main rebellions,
 which drew several armies out of England. *Ducies.*

The netter flood,
 Which now divided into four main streams,
 Runs diverse. *Milton.*

I should be much for open war, O peers,
 If what was urg'd
 Main reason to persuade immediate war,
 Did not dissuade me most. *Milton.*

All creatures look to the main chance, that is,
 food and propagation. *Locke.*

Our main interest is to be as happy as we can,
 and as long as possible. *Tillotson.*

Nor tell me in a dying father's tone,
 Be careful full of the main chance, my son;
 Put out the principal in truly hands;
 Live on the life, and never dip thy hands. *Dryden.*

Whilst they have busied themselves in various
 learning, they have been wanting in the main
 thing. *Baker.*

Nor is it only in the main design, but they have
 followed him in every episode. *Pope.*

2. Mighty; huge; overpowering; vast.

Think, you question with a Jew,
 You may as well go stand upon the beach,
 And bid the main flood bate his usual height. *Shakespeare.*

Seest thou what rage
 Transports our adversary, whom no bounds,
 Nor yet the main abyss,
 Wide interrupt, can hold? *Milton.*

3. Gross; containing the chief part.

We ourselves will follow
 In the main battle, which on either side
 Shall be well winged with our chieftest horse. *Shakespeare.*

All aboard
 Charg'd our main battle's front. *Shakespeare.*

4. Important; forcible.

This young prince, with a train of young noble-
 men and gentlemen, but not with any main army,
 came over to take possession of his new patrimony.

That, which thou might
 Believ'st to main to our success, I bring. *Milton.*

MAIN. *n. f.*

1. The gross; the bulk; the greater part.
 The main of them may be reduced to language,
 and an improvement in wisdom, by seeing men. *Locke.*

2. The sun; the whole; the general.
They allowed the liturgy and government of the church of England as to the *main*. *King Charles*.
These notions concerning coinage have, for the *main*, been put into writing above twelve months. *Locke*.
3. The ocean; the great sea, as distinguished from bays or rivers.
A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Till a king be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook
Into the *main* of waters. *Shakespeare*.
Where's the king?
But the wind blow the earth into the sea;
Or swell the curled waters 'bove the *main*,
That things might change. *Shakespeare*.
He fell, and struggling in the *main*,
Cry'd out for helping hands, but cry'd in vain. *Dryden*.
Say, why should the collected *main*
Infl within itself contain?
Why to its caverns should it sometimes creep,
And with delightful silence sleep
On the lov'd bosom of its parent deep? *Pope*.
4. Violence; force.
He 'gan advance
With huge force, and importable *main*,
And towards him with dreadful fury prance. *Spenser*.
With might and *main* *Hudibras*.
He basted to get up again.
With might and *main* they chae'd the murderous
fox
With brazen trumpets, and inflated box. *Dryden*.
5. [from *manus*, Lat.] A hand at dice.
Were it good,
To set the exact wealth of all our states
All at one cast; to set to rich a *main*
In the nice hazard of one doubtful hour? *Shakespeare*.
To pass our tedious hours away,
We throw a merry *main*. *Earl Dorset's Song*.
Writing is but just like dice,
And lucky *main*s make people wise;
That jumbled words, if fortune throw 'em,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior*.
6. The continent.
In 1582 we turned challengers, and invaded the
main of Spain. *Bacon*.
7. A hamper.
Ainsworth.
M'INLAND. *n. f.* [*main* and *land*.] Con-
tinent. *Spenser* and *Dryden* seem to ac-
cent this word differently.
Ne was it island then,
But was all desolate, and of some thought
By sea to have been from the Celtic *mainland*
brought. *Spenser*.
Those whom Tyber's holy forest shade,
Or Circe's hills from the *mainland* divide. *Dryden*.
- M'INLET. *adv.* [from *main*.]
1. Chiefly; principally.
A brutish vice,
Inductive *mainly* to the sin of Eve. *Milton*.
They are *mainly* reducible to three. *Morr*.
The metallic matter now found in the perpen-
dicular intervals of the strata, was originally lodged
in the bodies of those strata, being interspersed
amongst the matter, whereof the said strata *mainly*
consist. *Woodward's Natural History*.
2. Greatly; hugely.
It was observed by one, that himself came hardly
to a little riches, and very easily to great riches: for
when a man's stock is come to that, that he can ex-
pect the prime of markets, and overcome those
bargains, which, for their greatness, are few men's
money, and be partner in the industries of younger
men, he cannot but increase *mainly*. *Bacon*.
- M'INMAST. *n. f.* [*main* and *mast*.] The
chief or middle mast.
One dire shot,
Clos'd by the board the prince's *mainmast* bore. *Dryden*.
A Dutchman, upon breaking his leg by a fall
from a *mainmast*, told the bystanders-by, it was a
mercy it was not his neck. *Spectator*.
- M'INPENNABLE. *adj.* Bailable; that
may be admitted to give surety.

- M'INFEROR. *n. f.* Surety; bail.
He enforced the earl himself to fly, till twenty-
six noblemen became *maininferors* for his appearance
at a certain day; but he making default, the enter-
most advantage was taken against his sureties. *Darwin on Ireland*.
- M'INPRISE. *n. f.* [*main* and *pris*, Fr.]
Delivery into the custody of a friend,
upon security given for appearance;
bail.
Sir William Bretingham was executed for trea-
son, though the earl of Desmond was left to his
prize. *Darwin*.
Give its poor entertainer quarter;
And, by discharge or *mainprise*, grant
Delivery from this base restraint. *Hudibras*.
To M'INPRISE. *v. a.* To bail.
M'INSALE. *n. f.* [*main* and *sale*.] The
sale of the mainmast.
They committed themselves unto the sea, and
hunted up the *mainmast* to the wind, and made to-
ward shore. *Acts*.
M'INSHEET. *n. f.* [*main* and *sheet*.] The
sheet or sail of the mainmast.
Strike, strike the top-sail; but the *main-sheet* fly,
And furl your sails. *Dryden*.
To MAINTAIN. *v. a.* [*maintenir*, Fr.]
1. To preserve; to keep; not to suffer to
change.
The ingredients being prescribed in their sub-
stance, *maintain* the blood in a gentle fermentation,
reclude opulations, and mundify it. *Hartrey*.
2. To defend; to hold out; to make good;
not to resign.
This place, these pledges of your love, *maintain*.
Dryden.
God values no man more or less, in placing him
high or low, but every one as he *maintains* his
post. *Grew's Cosmologia*.
3. To vindicate; to justify; to support.
If any man of quality will *maintain* upon Ed-
ward earl of Gloucester, that he is a manifold traitor,
let him appear. *Shakespeare*.
These possessions being unlawfully gotten, could
not be *maintained* by the just and honourable law
of England. *Darwin*.
Lord Roberts was full of contradiction in his
temper, and of parts so much superior to any of the
company, that he could too well *maintain* and
justify those contradictions. *Clarendon*.
Maintain
My right, nor think the name of mother vain. *Dryden*.
4. To continue; to keep up; not to fuller
to cease.
Maintain talk with the duke, that my charity
be not of him perceived. *Shakespeare*.
Some did the song, and some the choir *maintain*,
Beneath a laurel shade. *Dryden*.
5. To keep up; to support the expence of.
I seek not to wax great by others waning;
Subsistence, that I have *maintains* my state,
And tends the poor well pleased from my gate. *She*.
What concerns it you if I wear pearl and gold?
I thank my good father I am able to *maintain* it. *Shakespeare*.
6. To support with the conveniences of life.
It was St. Paul's choice to *maintain* himself by
his own labour. *Hooker*.
If a woman *maintain* her husband, she is full of
anger and much reproach. *Ecclesiasticus*.
It is hard to *maintain* the truth, but much harder
to be *maintained* by it. Could it ever yet feed,
cloath, or defend its assertors? *South*.
7. To preserve from failure.
Here ten thousand images remain
Without confusion, and their rank *maintain*. *Blackmore*.
To MAINTAIN. *v. n.* To support by
argument; to assert as a tenet.
In tragedy and satire I *maintain* against some of
our modern critics, that this age and the last have
excell'd the ancients. *Dryden*.
- MAINTAINABLE. *adj.* [from *maintain*.]
Defensible; justifiable.

- Being made lord lieutenant of Bulloigne, the walls
were beaten and shaken, and scarce *maintainable*, he
defended the place against the Dauphin. *Heywood*.
- MAINTAINER. *n. f.* [from *maintain*.] Sup-
porter; cherisher.
He dedicated the work to Sir Philip Sidney, a
special *maintainer* of all learning. *Spenser*.
The maintainers and cherishers of a regular de-
votion, a true and decent piety. *South*.
- MAINTENANCE. *n. f.* [*maintenanc*, Fr.]
1. Supply of the necessaries of life; sus-
tenance; sustentation.
It was St. Paul's choice to *maintain* himself,
whereas in living by the churches *maintenance*, as
others did, there had been no offence committed. *Hooker*.
God assigned Adam *maintenance* of life, and
then appointed him a law to observe. *Hooker*.
Those of better fortune not making learning
their *maintenance*, take degrees with little im-
provement. *Swift*.
2. Support; protection; defence.
They knew that no man might in reason take upon
him to determine his own right, and according to
his own determination proceed in *maintenance*
thereof. *Hooker*.
The beginning and cause of this ordinance
among the Irish was for the defence and *main-
tenance* of their lands in their posterity. *Spenser*.
3. Continuance; security from failure.
Whatsoever is granted to the church for God's
honour, and the *maintenance* of his service, is
granted to God. *South*.
- M'INTOP. *n. f.* [*main* and *top*.] The top
of the mainmast.
From their *maintop* joyful news they hear
Of ships, which by their mould bring new supplies. *Dryden*.
Difely could the *maintop*-mast bestride,
And down the ropes with a live vigour slide. *Addis*.
- M'INYARD. *n. f.* [*main* and *yard*.] The
yard of the mainmast.
With sharp hooks they took hold of the tackling
which held the *mainyard* to the mast, then rowing
they cut the tackling, and brought the *mainyard* by
the board. *Arbutnot*.
- M'AJOR. *adj.* [*major*, Latin.]
1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent.
They bind none, no not though they be many
saying only when they are the *major* part of a gen-
eral assembly, and then their voices being more in
number, must overway their judgments who are
fewer. *Hooker*.
The true meridian is a *major* circle passing through
the poles of the world and the zenith of any place,
exactly dividing the east from the west. *Brown*.
In common discourse we denominate persons
and things according to the *major* part of their
character: he is to be called a wife man who has
but few follies. *Watts*.
2. Greater in dignity.
Full Greek, full fame, honour, or go, or stay,
My *major* vow lies here. *Shakespeare*.
- M'AJOR. *n. f.*
1. The officer above the captain; the lowest
field officer.
2. A mayor or head officer of a town.
Obsolete.
3. The first proposition of a syllogism,
containing some generality.
The *major* of our author's argument is to be
understood of the material ingredients of bodies. *Boyle*.
4. MAJOR-general. The general officer of
the second rank.
Major-general Ravignan returned with the French
king's answer. *Tatler*.
5. MAJOR-domo. *n. f.* [*majeur dome*, Fr.]
One who holds occasionally the place of
master of the house.
- MAJORIZATION. *n. f.* [from *major*.] In-
crease; enlargement.
There be five ways of *majoration* of sounds: en-
closure simple; enclosure with dilatation; commu-

sitation; reflection concurrent; and approach to the sensory. Bacon.

MAJORITY, n. s. [from *major*, Lat.]

1. The state of being greater.

It is not plurality of parts without majority of parts that maketh the total greater. Greu.

2. The greater number. [*majorité*, Fr.]

It was highly probable the majority would be so wife as to espouse that cause which was most agreeable to the publick weal, and by that means hinder a sedition. Addison.

As in senates so in schools,

Majority of voices rules. Prior.

Decent executions keep the world in awe; for that reason the majority of mankind ought to be hang'd every year. Arbuthnot.

3. [from *maiores*, Lat.] Ancestry.

Of evil parents an evil generation, a posterity not unlike their majority: of mischievous progenitors, a venomous and destructive progeny. Brown.

4. Full age; end of minority.

During the infancy of Henry the third, the barons were troubled in expelling the French: but this prince was no sooner come to his majority, but the barons rais'd a cruel war against him. Davies.

5. First rank. Obsolete.

Douglas, whole high deeds,
Whose hot incursions, and great name in arms,
Holds from all soldiers chief majority.
And military title capital. Shakespeare.

6. The office of a major.

MAIZE, or Indian Wheat. n. s.

The whole maize plant has the appearance of a reed. This plant is propagated in England only as a curiosity, but in America it is the principal support of the inhabitants, and consequently propagated with great care. Miller.

Maize affords a very strong nourishment, but more vicious than wheat. Arbuthnot.

TO MAKE. v. a. [Inacan, Saxon; *mechen*, German; *maken*, Dutch.]

1. To create.

Let us make man in our image. Genesis.
The Lord hath made all things for himself. Prov.
Remember 'st thou
Thy making, while the Maker gave thee being? Milton.

2. To form of materials.

He fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had made it a molten calf. Exodus.
God hath made of one blood all nations of men. Acts.

We have no other measure, save one of the moon, but are artificially made out of the by compounding or dividing the m. Holder.

3. To compose: as, parts, materials, or ingredients.

One of my fellows had the speed of him; who, almost dead for breath, had scarcely more than would make up his message. Shakespeare.

The heav'n, the air, the earth, and boundless sea,
Make but one temple for the Deity. Waller.

A pint of salt of tartar, exposed unto a moist air, will make more liquor than the former measure will contain. Brown.

4. To form by art what is not natural.

There lavish nature, in her best attire,
Pours forth sweet odours, and alluring sights;
And art with her contending, doth aspire
To excel the natural with made delights. Spenser.

5. To produce or effect as the agent.

If I suspect without cause, why then make sport at me; then let me be your jest. Shakespeare.
When their hearts were merry they said, Call for Sampson, that he may make us sport. Judges.
Give unto Solomon a perfect heart to build the palace for the which I have made provision. 1 Chronicles.

Thou hast set signs and wonders in the land of Egypt, and hast made thee a name. Jeremiah.
Joshua made peace, and made a league with them. Joshua.

Both combine
To make their greatness by the fall of man. Dryden.
Egypt, mad with superstition grown,
Makes gods of monsters. Tate's Journal.

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6. To produce as a cause.

Wealth maketh many friends; but the poor is separated from his neighbour. Proverbs.

A man's gift maketh room for him, and bringeth him before great men. Proverbs.

The child taught to believe any occurrence to be a good or evil omen, or any day of the week lucky, hath a wide inroad made upon the soundness of his understanding. Watts.

7. To do; to perform; to practise; to use in action.

Though the appear honest to me, yet in other places she enlargeth her mirth so far, that there is shrewd construction made of her. Shakespeare.

She made haste, and let down her pitcher. Gen.

We made prayer unto our God. Nehemiah.

He shall make a speedy riddance of all in the land. Zechariah.

They all began to make excuse. Luke.

It hath pleased them of Macedonia and Achaia to make a certain contribution for the poor. Romans.

The Venetians, provoked by the Turks with divers injuries, both by sea and land, resolved, without delay, to make war likewise upon him. Kneller.

Such mischief as before was never made,
But when of old the sons of morning sung. Milton.

All the actions of his life were ripped up and surveyed, and all malicious glosses made upon all he had said, and all he had done. Clarendon.

Says Camille, since neither you nor I love repetitions, I shall not now make any of what else was urged against Themistius. Boyle.

The Phariseans made claim to this man as theirs, and attributed to him the invention of letters. Hale.

What Hope, O Pantheus! whither can we run?
Where make a stand? and what may yet be done? Dryden.

While merchants make long voyages by sea
To get estates, he cuts a shorter way. Dryden.

To what end did Ulysses make that journey?
Æneas undertook it by the commandment of his father's ghost. Dryden.

He that will make a good use of any part of his life, must allow a large portion of it to recreation. Locke.

Make some request, and I,
Whate'er it be, with that request comply. Addison.

Were it permitted, he should make the tour of the whole system of the sun. Arbuthnot and Pope.

8. To cause to have any quality.

She may give so much credit to her own laws, as to make their sentence weightier than any bare and naked conceit to the contrary. Hooker.

I will make your cities waste. Leviticus.

Her husband hath utterly made them void on the day he heard them. Numbers.

When he had made a convenient room, he set it in a wall, and made it fast with iron. Wj. of Sol.

He made the water wine. John.

He was the more inflamed with the desire of battle with Waller to make even all accounts. Clarendon.

I bred you up to arms, mis'd you to power,
Permitted you to fight for this usurper;
All to make sure the vengeance of this day,
Which even this day has mis'd.

In respect of actions within the reach of such a power in him, a man seems as free as it is possible for freedom to make him. Locke.

9. To bring into any state or condition.

I have made thee a god to Pharaoh. Exodus.

Joseph made ready his chariot, and went up to meet Israel. Genesis.

Who made thee a prince and a judge over us? Exodus.

Ye have troubled me, to make me to sink among the inhabitants. Genesis.

He made himself no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant. Philippians.

He should be made manifest to Israel. John.

Though I be free from all men, yet have I made myself servant unto all, that I might gain the more. 1 Corinthians.

He hath made me a by-word of the people. Job.

Make ye him drunken; for he magnified himself against the Lord. Jeremiah.

Joseph was not willing to make her a publick example. Matthew.

By the assistance of this faculty we have all those ideas in our understanding, which, though we do not actually contemplate, yet we can bring to light, and make appear again, and be the objects of our thoughts. Locke.

The Lacedæmonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness by bringing a drunken man into their company, and shewing them what a beast he made of himself. Watts.

10. To form; to settle; to establish.

Those who are wise in courts
Make friendship with the murderers of state,
Nor seek the ruins of a wretched exile. Rowe.

11. To hold; to keep.

Deep in a cave the sylbil makes abode. Dryden.

12. To secure from distress; to establish in riches or happiness.

He hath given her this monumental ring, and thinks himself made in the unchangeable composition. Shakespeare.

This is the night,

That either makes me, or torments me quite. Shakspeare.

Each element his dread command obeys,
Who makes or ruins with a smile or frown,
Who as by one he did our nation raise,
Now he with another pulls us down. Dryden.

To suffer; to incur.

The loss was private that I made;
Twas but myself I lost; I lost no legions. Dryden.

He accuseth Neptune unjustly, who makes shipwreck a second time. Bacon.

14. To commit.

I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of the faults which I have made. Dryden.

15. To compel; to force; to constrain.

That the soul in a sleeping man should be this moment busy a thinking, and the next moment in a waking man not remember those thoughts, would need some better proof than bare assertion to make it be believed. Locke.

They should be made to rise at their early hour; but great care should be taken in waking them, that it be not done hastily. Locke.

16. To intend; to purpose to do; in this sense it is used only in interrogation.

He may ask this civil question, - Friend!
What dost thou make a shipboard? to what end? Dryden.

Gomez; what mak'st thou here with a whole brotherhood of city-bachelors? Dryden.

17. To raise as profit from any thing.

He's in for a commodity of brown pepper; of which he made five marks ready money. Shakspeare.

Did I make a gain of you by any of them I sent? 2 Corinthians.

If Auletes, a negligent prince, made so much, what must now the Romans make, who govern it so wisely? Arbuthnot.

It is meant of the value of the purchase, it was very high; it being hardly possible to make so much of land, unless it was reckoned at a very low price. Arbuthnot.

18. To reach; to tend to; to arrive at: a kind of sea term.

Acosta recordeth, they that sail in the middle can make no land of either side. Brown.

I've made the port already,
And laugh securely at the lury storm. Dryden.

They ply their shatter'd oars
To nearest land, and make the Libyan shores dry.

Did I but purpose to embark with thee,
While gentle zephyrs play in prosperous gales;
But would forsake the ship, and make the shore,
When the winds whistle, and the tempests roar? Prior.

19. To gain.

The wind came about, and settled in the west for many days, so as we could make little of the way. Bacon.

I have made way
To some Philistian lords, with whom they treat. Milton.

Now mark a little why Virgil is so much concerned to make this marriage; it was to make way for the divorce which he intended afterwards. Dryden.

20. To force; to gain by force.

Rugged rocks are interpos'd in vain;

M A K

He makes his way o'er mountains, and contents
Utterly torrents, and unforded streams. *Dryden.*

The stone wall which divides China from Tor-
tary, is reckoned nine hundred miles long, running
over rocks, and making way for rivers through
mighty arches. *Temple.*

21. To exhibit.

When thou makest a dinner, call not thy friends,
but the poor. *Luke.*

22. To pay; to give.

He shall make amends for the harm that he hath
done. *Leviticus.*

23. To put; to place.

You must make a great difference between Her-
cules's labours by land, and Jason's voyage by sea
for the golden fleece. *Bacon.*

24. To turn to some use.

Whate'er they catch,
Their fury makes an instrument of war. *Dryden.*

25. To incline to; to dispose to.

It is not requisite they should destroy our reason,
that is, to make us rely on the strength of nature,
when she is least able to relieve us. *Brown.*

26. To effect as an argument.

Seeing they judge this to make nothing in the
world for them. *Hooker.*

You conceive you have no more to do than, having
found the principal word in a concordance, intro-
duce much of the verbe as will serve your turn,
though in reality it makes nothing for you. *Suiff.*

27. To represent; to show.

He is not that goose and ass that Valla would
make him. *Baker.*

28. To constitute.

Our desires carry the mind out to absent good,
according to the necessity which we think there is
of it, to the making or encrease of our happiness. *Locke.*

29. To amount to.

Whate'er they were, it maketh no matter to
me: God accepteth no man's person. *Galatians.*

30. To mould; to form.

Lye not erect but hollow, which is in the making
of the bed; or with the legs gathered up, which is
the more wholesome. *Bacon.*

Some undeserved fault
I'll find about the making of the bed. *Shaksp.*

They mow fern green, and burning of them to
ashes, make the ashes up into balls with a little
water. *Mortimer.*

31. To MAKE away. To kill; to destroy.

He will not let slip any advantage to make away
him whose just title, ennobled by courage and
goodness, may one day shake the seat of a never-
secure tyranny. *Sidney.*

Clarence was, by practice of evil persons about
the king his brother, called thence away, and soon
after, by sinister means, was slain made away. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He may have a likely guest,
How these were they that made away his brother. *Shakspere.*

Trajan would say of the vain jealousy of princes
that seek to make away those that aspire to their
succession, that there was never king that did put
to death his successor. *Bacon.*

My mother I slew at my very birth, and since
have made away two of her brothers, and haply to
make way for the purposes of others against myself. *Hayward.*

Give poets leave to make themselves away. *Hoie.*
What multitude of infants have been made away
by those who brought them into the world! *Addison.*

32. To MAKE away. To transfer.

Debtors,
When they never mean to pay,
To some third make all away. *Walker.*

33. To MAKE account. To reckon; to believe.

They make no account but that the navy should
be absolutely matter of the seas. *Bacon.*

34. To MAKE account of. To esteem; to regard.

To MAKE free with. To treat without ceremony.

the man who have made free with the greatest

M A K

names in church and state, and exposed to the world
the private misfortunes of families. *Dunciad.*

36. To MAKE good. To maintain; to de-
fend; to justify.

The grand master, guarded with a company of
most valiant knights, drove them out again by force,
and made good the place. *Knolles.*

When he comes to make good his confident un-
dertaking, he is fain to say things that agree very
little with one other. *Boyle.*

I'll either die, or I'll make good the place. *Dryden.*

As for this other argument, that by pursuing one
single theme they gain an advantage to express, and
work up, the passions, I with any example he could
bring from them could make it good. *Dryden.*

I will add what the same author subjoins to make
good his foregoing remark. *Locke on Education.*

37. To MAKE good. To fulfil; to ac-
complish.

This letter doth make good the friar's words. *Shakspere.*

38. To MAKE light of. To consider as of
no consequence.

They made light of it, and went their ways. *Matthew.*

39. To MAKE love. To court; to play
the gallant.

How happy each of the sexes would be, if there
was a window in the breast of every one that makes
or receives love. *Addison.*

40. To MAKE merry. To feast; to pur-
take of an entertainment.

A hundred pound or two, to make merry withal? *Shakspere.*

The king went to Latham, to make merry with
his mother and the earl. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A gentleman and his wife will ride to make merry
with his neighbour, and after a day those two go to
a third; in which progress they enclose like snow-
balls, till through their burthenome weight they
break. *Carw's Survey of Cornwall.*

41. To MAKE much of. To cherish; to
foster.

The king hearing of their adventure, suddenly
falls to take pride in making much of them, extol-
ling them with infinite praises. *Sidney.*

The bud is dead
That we have made so much on! *Shakspere.*

It is good discretion not to make too much of any
man at the first. *Bacon's Essays.*

The early and the lazy make much of the rout;
and yet making much of themselves too, they take
care to carry it precisely to bed, and keep it warm. *Temple.*

42. To MAKE of. What to make of, is,
how to understand.

That they should have knowledge of the lan-
guages and affairs of those that he at such a distance
from them, was a thing we could not tell what to
make of. *Bacon.*

I put the summer here at Nimmequen, without
the least remembrance of what had happened to me
in the spring, till about the end of September, and
then I began to feel a pain I knew not what to make
of, in the same joint of my other foot. *Temple.*

There is another statue in brass of Apollo, with
a modern inscription on the pedestal, which I
know not what to make of. *Addison.*

I desired he would let me see his book: he did so,
smiling; I could not make any thing of it. *Tatler.*

Upon one side were huge pieces of iron, cut into
strange figures, which we knew not what to make
of. *Suiff.*

43. To MAKE of. To produce from; to
effect.

I am astonished that those who have appeared
against this paper have made so very little of it. *Addison.*

44. To MAKE of. To consider; to ac-
count; to esteem.

Makes me no more of me than of a slave? *Dryden.*

45. To MAKE of. To cherish; to foster.

Not used.

Xaycus was wonderfully beloved, and made of,

M A K

by the Turkish merchants, whose language he had
learned. *Knolles.*

46. To MAKE over. To settle in the hands
of trustees.

Widows, who have tried one lover,
Trust none again till th' have made over. *Hudib.*

The wife begins make over their estates.
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,
And give me seizure of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

47. To MAKE over. To transfer.

The second money made over to us by the second
covenant, is the promise of pardon. *Hammond.*

Age and youth cannot be made over, nothing but
time can take away years, or give them. *Collier.*

My wait is redced to the depth of four inches
by what I have already made over to my neck. *Addison's Guardian.*

Moor, to whom that patent was made over, was
forced to leave off coining. *Suiff.*

48. To MAKE out. To clear; to explain;
to clear to one's self.

Make out the rest.—I am disorder'd so,
I know not further what to say or do. *Dryden.*

Antiquaries make out the most ancient medals
from a letter with great difficulty to be discerned. *Felton.*

It may seem somewhat difficult to make out the
bills of fare for some suppers. *Arbuthnot.*

49. To MAKE out. To prove; to evince.

There is no truth which a man may more evi-
dently make out to himself, than the existence of a
God. *Locke.*

Though they are not self-evident principles, yet
what may be made out from them by a wary de-
duction, may be depended on as certain and in-
fallible truths. *Locke.*

Men of wit and parts, but of short thoughts and
little meditation, distrust every thing for fiction
that is not the dictate of sense, or made out im-
mediately to their senses. *Burnet.*

We are to vindicate the just providence of God
in the government of the world, and to endeavor,
as well as we can, upon an imperfect view of
things, to make out the beauty and harmony of the
seeming discords and irregularities of the di-
vine administration. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Scaliger hath made out, that the history of Troy
was no more the invention of Homer than of
Virgil. *Dryden.*

In the passages from divines, most of the reason-
ings which make out both my propositions are al-
ready suggested. *Atterbury.*

I dare engage to make it out, that they will have
their full principal and interest at six per cent. *Suiff.*

50. To MAKE sure of. To consider as
certain.

They made as sure of health and life, as if both
of them were at their disposal. *Dryden.*

51. To MAKE sure of. To secure to one's
possession.

But whether marriage bring joy or sorrow,
Make sure of this day, and hang to-morrow. *Dryden.*

52. To MAKE up. To get together.

How will the farmer be able to make up his rent
at quarter-day? *Locke.*

53. To MAKE up. To reconcile; to com-
pose.

I knew when seven justices could not make up
a quarrel. *Shakspere.*

54. To MAKE up. To repair.

I fought for a man among them that should make
up the hedge, and stand in the gap before me for
the land. *Ezekiel.*

55. To MAKE up. To compose, as ingre-
dients.

These are the lineaments of flattery, which do
together make up a face of most extreme deformity.
Gowermout of the Tongue.

He is to encounter an enemy made up of wiles
and stratagems; an old serpent, a long experienced
deceiver. *South.*

Zeal should be made up of the largest measures
of spiritual love, desire, hope, hatred, grief, indig-
nation. *Spratt.*

Oh be woe all made up of love and charms;
Whatever maid could wish, or man admire. *Addison.*

M A K

Harlequin's part is made up of blunders and absurdities. *Addison.*

Vines, figs, oranges, almonds, olives, myrtles, and fields of corn, made up the most delightful little landscape. *Addison.*

Old mould'ring urns, racks, daggers, and distrest, Make up the frightful horror of the place. *Garth.*

The parties among us are made up on outside of moderate whigs, and on the other of presbyterians. *Swift.*

56. To MAKE up. To shape.

A catapodium is a medicine swallowed solid, and most commonly made up in pills. *Arbuthnot.*

57. To MAKE up. To supply; to make less deficient.

Whatever, to make up the doctrine of man's salvation, is added as in supply of the Scripture's insufficiency, we reject it. *Hooker.*

I borrowed that celebrated name for an evidence to my subject, that so what was wanting in my proof might be made up in the example. *Glennville.*

Thus think the crowd, who, eager to engage, Take quickly fire, and kindle into rage;

Who ne'er consider, but without a pause Make up in passion what they want in cause. *Dryd.*

If his romantic disposition transport him so far as to expect little or nothing from this, he might however hope, that the principles would make it up in dignity and respect. *Swift.*

58. To MAKE up. To compensate; to balance.

If they retrench any the smaller particulars in their ordinary expence, it will easily make up the halfpenny a-day which we have now under consideration. *Spectator.*

Thus wisely she makes up her time, Mis-spent when youth was in its prime. *Granville.*

There must needs be another state to make up the inequalities of this, and to save all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*

59. To MAKE up. To settle; to adjust.

The reasons you allege, do more conduce To the hot passion of distemper'd blood, Than to make up a free determination 'Twixt right and wrong. *Shakespeare.*

Though all at once cannot See what I do deliver out to each, Yet I can make my audit up, that all From me do back receive the flow'r of all, And leave me but the bran. *Shakespeare.*

He was to make up his accounts with his lord, and by an easy undiscoverable cheat he could provide against the impending distress. *Rogers's Sermons.*

60. To MAKE up. To accomplish; to conclude; to complete.

There is doubt how far we are to proceed by collection before the full and complete measure of things necessary be made up. *Hooker.*

Is not the lady Constance in this troop? —I know she is not; for this match made up, Her preference would have interrupted much. *Shak.*

On Wednesday the general account is made up and printed, and on Thursday published. *Granville.*

This life is a scene of vanity, that soon passes away, and affords no solid satisfaction but in the consciousness of doing well, and in the hopes of another life: this is what I can say upon experience, and what you will find to be true when you come to make up the account. *Locke.*

61. This is one of the words so frequently occurring, and used with so much latitude, that its whole extent is not easily comprehended, nor are its attenuated and fugitive meanings easily caught and restrained. The original sense, including either production or formation, may be traced through all the varieties of application.

To MAKE. v. n.

1. To tend; to travel; to go any way.

Oh me, lieutenant! what villains have done this? —I think, that one of them is hereabouts, And cannot make away. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

I do beseech your majesty make up, Left your retirement do amuse your friends. *Shak.*

The earl of Lincoln resolved to make on where

the king was, to give him battle, and marched towards Newark. *Bacon.*

There made forth to as a small boat, with about eight persons in it. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Warily provide, that while we make forth to that which is better, we meet not with that which is worse. *Bacon's Essays.*

A wonderful erroneous observation that maketh about, is commonly received contrary to experience. *Bacon.*

Make on, upon the heads Of men, struck down like piles, to reach the lives Of those remain and stand. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

The Moors, terrified with the hideous cry of the soldiers making toward land, were easily beaten from the shore. *Kneller.*

When they set out from mount Sinai they made northward unto Rishmah. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Some speedy way for passage must be found; Make to the city by the postern gate. *Dryden.*

The bull His easier conquest proudly did forego; And making at him with a furious bound, From his bent forehead aim'd a double wound. *Dry.*

Too late young Turnus the delusion found Far on the sea, full making from the ground. *Dryd.*

A man of a disturbed brain seeing in the street one of those lads that used to vex him, stepped into a cutler's shop, and seizing on a naked sword made after the boy. *Locke.*

Seeing a country gentleman trotting before me with a spaniel by his horse's side, I made up to him. *Addison.*

The French king makes at us directly, and keeps a king by him to set over us. *Addison.*

A monstrous bear rush'd forth; his baleful eyes Shot glaring fire, and his full-pointed bristles Rose high upon his back; at me he made, Whetting his tusks. *Smith.*

2. To contribute; to have effect.

Whatever makes nothing to your subject, and is improper to it, admit not into your work. *Dryd.*

Blinded he is by the love of himself to believe that the right is wrong, and wrong is right, when it makes for his own advantage. *Swift.*

3. To operate; to act as a proof or argument, or cause.

Where neither the evidence of any law divine, nor the strength of any invincible argument, otherwise found out by the light of reason, nor any notable publick inconvenience doth make against that which our own laws ecclesiastical have instituted for the ordering of these affairs; the very authority of the church itself sufficeth. *Hooker.*

That which should make for them must prove, that men ought not to make laws for church government, but only keep those laws which in Scripture they had made. *Hooker.*

It is very needful to be known, and maketh unto the right of the war against him. *Spenser.*

Let us follow after the things which make for peace. *Romans.*

Perkin Warbeck finding that time and temporizing, which, whilst his practices were covert, made for him, did now, when they were discovered, rather make against him, resolv'd to try some exploit upon England. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A thing may make to my present purpose. *Boyle.* It makes to this purpose, that the light conserving stones in Italy must be set in the sun before they retain light. *Digby.*

What avails it to me to acknowledge, that I have not been able to do him right in any line; for even my own confession makes against me. *Dryden.*

4. To show; to appear; to carry appearance.

Joshua and all Israel made as if they were beaten before them, and fled. *Joshua.*

It is the unanimous opinion of your friends, that you make as if you hang'd yourself, and they will give it out that you are quite dead. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To MAKE away with. To destroy; to kill; to make away. This phrase is improper.

The women of Greece were seized with an unaccountable melancholy, which dispos'd several of them to make away with themselves. *Spectator.*

6. To MAKE for. To advantage; to favour.

M A K

Compare with indifference these disparities of times; and we shall plainly perceive, that they make for the advantage of England at this present time. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

None deny there is a God, but those for whom it maketh that there were no God. *Bacon's Essays.*

I was assur'd, that nothing was design'd Against thee but safe untidy and hold; That made for me, I knew that liberty Would draw thee forth to perilous enterprises. *Mil.*

7. To MAKE up for. To compensate; to be instead.

Have you got a supply of friends to make up for those who are gone? *Swift to Pope.*

8. To MAKE with. To concur.

Antiquity, custom, and consent, in the church of God, making with that which law doth establish, use themselves most sufficient reasons to uphold the same, unless some notable publick inconvenience enforce the contrary. *Hooker.*

MAKE. n. f. [from the verb.] Form; structure; nature.

Those mercenial spirits, which were only lent the earth to shew men their folly in admiring it, possess delights of a nobler make and nature, which anticipate immortality. *Granville.*

Upon the decease of a lion the beasts met to chase a king; several put up, but one was not of make for a king; another wanted brains or strength. *L'Estrange.*

Is our perfection of so frail a make, As every plot can undermine and shake? *Dryden.*

Several lies are produced in the loyal ward of Portoken, of so feeble a make, as not to bear carriage to the Royal Exchange. *Addison's Freeholder.*

It may be with superior souls as with giantlike, which exceed the due proportion of parts, and, like the old heroes of that make, commit something near extravagance. *Pope.*

MAKE. n. f. [maca, gemaca, Saxon.] Companion; favourite friend.

The elt therewith stonied, Upstart'd lightly from his looser make, And his untidy weapons 'gan in hand to take. *Fairy Queen.*

Did her therefore herself long ready make, To wait on love amongst his lovely crew;

Where every one that misseth then her make, Shall be by him answer'd with penance due. *Spenser.*

For since the wife town, Has let the sports down, Of May games and morris, The maids and their makes, At dances and wakes, Had their napkins and posies, And the wipers for the noses. *Ben Jonson's Owl.*

MA'KEBATE. n. f. [make and debate.] Breeder of quarrels.

Love in her passions, like a right makebate, whipter'd to both sides arguments of quarrel. *Sile.*

Outrageous party-writers are like a couple of makebates, who inflame small quarrels by a thousand stories. *Swift.*

MA'KER. n. f. [from make.]

1. The Creator.

Both in him, in all things, as it meet, The universal Maker we may praise. *Milton.*

Thus the divine Cecilia found, And to her Maker's praise confin'd the sound. *Pope.*

Such plain roots as pety could raise, And only vocal with the Maker's praise. *Pope.*

The power of reasoning was given us by our Maker to pursue truths. *Watts's Logic.*

2. One who makes any thing.

Every man in Turkey is of some trade; Sultan Achmet was a maker of ivory rings. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

I dare promise her boldly what few of her makers of visits and compliments dare to do. *Pope.*

3. One who sets any thing in its proper state.

You be indeed makers or marters of all men's manners within the realm. *Akham's Schoolmaster.*

MA'KEPEACE. n. f. [make and peace.] Peacemaker; reconciler.

To be a makepeace shall become my age. *Shaksp.*

M A L

MA'KEWIGHT. *n. f.* [*make and weight.*]

Any small thing thrown in to make up weight.

Me lonely sitting, nor the glimmering light
Of *make weight* candle, nor the joyous talk
Of loving friend delights. *Philips.*

MALACHITE. *n. f.* This stone is sometimes intirely green, but lighter than that of the nephritick stone, so as in colour to resemble the leaf of the mallow, *μαλάχη*, from which it has its name; though sometimes it is veined with white, or spotted with blue or black. *Woodward.*

MA'LABY. *n. f.* [*maladie, Fr.*] A disease; a distemper; a disorder of body; sickness. Better it is to be private

In sorrow's torment, than ty'd to the pomp of a pulpit,
Virtue inward *maladies*, which have not scope to be breath'd out. *Sidney.*

Physicians first require, that the *malady* be known thoroughly, afterwards teach how to cure and redress it. *Spenser.*

Say, can you fast? your stomachs are too young.
And abstinence engenders *maladies*. *Shakespeare.*
An accidental violence of motion has removed that *malady* that has baffled the skill of physicians. *South.*

Love's a *malady* without a cure;
For love has pierc'd me with his fiery dart;
He fasts without, and biles at my heart. *Dryden.*

MAL'ADIE. *n. f.* [from *mal and adare*, Italian, to go ill.] A dry scab on the palfen of horses.

MAL'APERT. *adj.* [*mal and pert.*] Saucy; quick with impudence; sprightly without respect or decency.

Peace, master marquis, you are *malapert*;
Your fire-new stamp of honour is scarce current. *Shakespeare.*

If thou dar'st tempt me further, draw thy sword.
—What, what? nay, then, I must have an ounce or two of this *malapert* blood from you. *Shakespeare.*
Are you growing *malapert*? Will you force me make use of my authority? *Dryden.*

MAL'APERTNESS. *n. f.* [from *malapert.*] Liveliness of reply without decency; quick impudence; sauciness.

MAL'APERTLY. *adv.* [from *malapert.*] Impudently; saucily.

To **MAL'AXATE.** *v. a.* [*μαλάττω.*] To soften, or knead to softness, any body.

MALAXATION. *n. f.* [from *malaxate.*] The act of softening.

MAL'E. *adj.* [*male, French; masculus, Lat.*] Of the sex that begets, not bears young; not female.

Which shall be heir of the two *male* twins, who, by the diffision of the mother, were laid open to the world? *Locke.*

You are the richest person in the commonwealth; you have no *male* child; your daughters are all married to wealthy patricians. *Swift.*

MAL'E. *n. f.* The he of any species.

In most the *male* is the greater, and in some few the female. *Bacon.*

There be more *males* than females, but in different proportions. *Grant's Bith of Mortality.*

MAL'E, in composition, signifies *ill*; from *mule*, Latin; *male*, old French.

MAL'ADMINISTRATION. *n. f.* Bad management of affairs.

From the practice of the wisest nations, when a prince was laid aside for *maladministration*, the nobles and people did refuse the administration of the supreme power. *Swift.*

A general canonical denunciation, is that which is made touching such a matter as properly belongs to the ecclesiastical court, for that a subject denounces his superior for *maladministration*, or a wicked life. *Anglic.*

M A L

MALECONTENT. } *adj.* [*male and con-*
MALECONTENT'ED. } *tent.*] Discontent-
ed; dissatisfied.

Brother Clarence, how like you our choice,
That you stand pensive, as half *malecontent*? *Shak.*
Poor Clarence! Is it for a wife

That thou art *malecontent*? I will provide thee. *Shak.*
The king, for securing his state against mutinous and *malecontented* subjects, who might have refuge in Scotland, sent a solemn ambassage to conclude a peace. *Bacon.*

They cannot signalize themselves as *malecontents*, without breaking through all the softer virtues. *Addi.*

The usual way in despotic governments is to confine the *malecontent* to some castle. *Addison.*

MALECONTENT'EDLY. *adv.* [from *malecontent.*] With discontent.

MALECONTENT'EDNESS. *n. f.* [from *malecontent.*] Discontentedness; want of affection to government.

They would ascribe the laying down my paper to a spirit of *malecontentedness*. *Spectator.*

MALEDICT'ED. *adj.* [*maledictus, Latin.*] Accursed.

MALEDICTION. *n. f.* [*malediction, Fr. maledictio, Lat.*] Curse; execration; denunciation of evil.

Then let my life long time on earth maintained be,
To wretched me, the last, worst *malediction*. *Sidney.*

The true original cause, divine *malediction*, laid by the sin of man upon these creatures which God hath made for the use of man, was above the reach of natural capacity. *Hooker.*

In Spain they fluid near eight months, during which Buckingham lay under millions of *maledictions*; which, upon the prince's arrival in the west, did vanish into praies. *Wotton.*

MALEF'ACTION. *n. f.* [*male and facio, Lat.*] A crime; and offence.

Guilty creatures at a play
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been struck to to the foul, that presently
They have proclaim'd their *malefactions*. *Shakespeare.*

MALEF'CTOR. *n. f.* [*male and facio, Lat.*] An offender against law; a criminal; a guilty person.

A jaylor to bring forth
Some monstrous *malefactor*. *Shakespeare.*

As much as *malefactors* do your sword. *Reston.*
It is a sad thing when men shall repair to the ministry, not for preterment but refuge; like *malefactors* flying to the altar, only to save their lives. *South.*

If their barking dog disturb her ease,
Th' unmanner'd *malefactor* is arraign'd. *Dryden.*

The *malefactor* goat was laid
On Bacchus' altar, and his forest paid. *Dryden.*

MALEF'ICK. } *adj.* [*maleficus, Latin.*]
MALEF'IQUE. } Mischievous; hurtful.

MALEF'RACTICE. *n. f.* [*male and practice.*] Practice contrary to rules.

MALEF'VOLENCE. *n. f.* [*malevolentia, Lat.*] Ill will; inclination to hurt others; malignity.

The son of Duncan
Lives in the English court; and is receiv'd
Of the most pious Edward with such grace,
That the *malevolence* of fortune nothing
Takes from his high respect. *Shakespeare.*

MALEF'VOLENT. *adj.* [*malevolus, Latin.*] Ill-disposed toward others; unfavourable; malignant.

I have thee in my arms,
Though our *malevolent* stars have struggled hard,
And held us long asunder. *Dryden.*

MALEF'VOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *malevolent.*] Maliguly; malignantly; with illwill.

The oak did not only resent his fall, but vindicate him from aspersions *malevolently* cast upon him. *How.*

MA'LI'CE. *n. f.* [*malice, Fr. malitia, Lat.*]

1. Badness of design; deliberate mischief.

M A L

God hath forgiven me many sins of *malice*, and therefore surely he will pity my infirmities. *Taylor.*
2. Ill intention to any one; desire of hurting.

Duncan is in his grave;
Malice domestick, foreign levy, nothing
Can touch him further! *Shakespeare.*

When Satan, who late sed before the throats
Of Gabriel out of Eden, now improv'd
In meditated fraud and *malice*, bent
On man's destruction, maugre what might hap
Of heavier on himself, fearless return'd. *Milton.*

To **MA'LI'CE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with ill will. Obsolete.

The cause why he thus fly to *maliced*,
Was that his mother which him bore and bred,
The most fine-fingered workman on the ground,
Arachne, by his means, was vanquished. *Spenser.*

MA'LI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*malicieux, Fr. malitiosus, Lat.*] Ill-disposed to any one; intending ill; malignant.

We must not flint
Our necessary actions in the fear
To cope *malicious* censurers; which ever,
As rav'nous fishes, do a vessel follow
That is new-trimm'd. *Shakespeare.*

I grant him bloody,
Sudden, *malicious*, smacking of ev'ry sin
That has a name. *Shakespeare.*

Thou know'st what *malicious* foe,
Envy our happiness, and of his own
Despairing, seeks to work us woe and shame. *Milt.*

The air appearing to *malicious* in this moribund conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard. *Harv.*

MA'LI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *malicious.*] With malignity; with intention of mischief.

An intrigue between his majesty and a junto of ministers *maliciously* bent against me, broke out, and had like to have ended in my utter destruction. *Swift.*

MA'LI'CIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *malicious.*] Malice; intention of mischief to another.

Not out of envy or *maliciousness*,
Do I forbear to crave your special aid. *Herbert.*

MA'LI'GN. *adj.* [*maligae, French; malignus, Latin:* the g is mute or liquecent.]

1. Unfavourable; ill-disposed to any one; malicious.

Witchcraft may be by operation of *malign* spirits. *Bacon.*

If in the constellations war were sprung,
Two planets, rushing from aspect *malign*
Of fiercest opposition, in mid sky,
Should combat, and their jarring spheres confound. *Milton.*

Of contempt, and the *malign* hostile influence it has upon government, every man's experience will inform him. *South.*

2. Infectious; fatal to the body; pestilential.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth *malign* ulcers and pernicious imposthumations. *Bacon.*

To **MA'LI'GN.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To regard with envy or malice.

The people practise what mischiefs and villanies they will against private men, whom they *maligen*, by stealing their goods, or murdering them. *Spenser.*

It is hardly to be thought that any governor should so *maligen* his successor, as to suffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have kept under. *Spenser.*

Strangers conspired together against him, and *maligned* him in the wilderness. *Feetlefficus.*

If it is a pleasure to be envied and that not, to be *maligned* standing, and to despised falling; then is it a pleasure to be great and to be able to dispose of men's fortunes. *South.*

2. To mischief; to hurt; to harm.

MA'LI'GNANCY. *n. f.* [from *malignant.*]

1. Malevolence; malice; unfavourableness.

My stars shine darkly over me: the *malignancy* of my fate might, perhaps, disemper yours; therefore I crave your leave that I may bear my evils alone. *Shakespeare.*

2. Destructive tendency.

The infection doth produce a bubo, which, according to the degree of *malignancy*, either proves easily curable, or else it proceeds into venom. *Wyc.*

M A L

MAL'IGNANT. *adj.* [*malignant*, French.]

1. Malign; envious; unpropitious; malicious; mischievous; intending or effecting ill.

O malignant and ill-boding stars!
Now art thou come unto a feast of death. *Shaksp.*
Not friended by his with to your high person,
His will is most malignant, and it stretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Shaksp.*

To good malignant, to bad men benign. *Milton.*
They have seen all other notions besides their
own represented in a false and malignant light;
whereupon they judge and condemn at once. *H. Att.*

2. Hostile to life: as, malignant fevers.
They hold, that the cause of the gout is a malignant vapour that falls upon the joint; that the swelling is a kindness in nature, that calls down humours to dump the malignity of the vapours, and thereby assuage the pain. *Temple.*

Let the learn'd begin
Th' enquiry, where disease could enter in:
How those malignant atoms forc'd their way,
What in the faultless frame they found to make
their prey? *Dryden.*

MAL'IGNANT. *n. f.*

1. A man of ill intention, malevolently disposed.

Occasion was taken, by several malignant, secretly to undermine his great authority in the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

2. It was a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel sectaries in the civil wars.

MAL'IGNANTLY. *adv.* [from *malignant*.]
With ill intention; maliciously; mischievously.

Now arriving
At place of potency, and sway o' th' state,
If he should fall malignantly remain
Fast foe to the plebeians, your voices might
Be curies to yourselves. *Shaksp.*

MAL'IGNER. *n. f.* [from *malign*.]

1. One who regards another with ill will.
I thought it necessary to justify my character in point of cleanliness, which my maligners call in question. *Swift.*

2. Sarcastical censorer.
Such as these are philosophy's maligners, who pronounce the most generous contemplations, needless unprofitable subtleties. *Clayville.*

MAL'IGNITY. *n. f.* [*malignité*, French.]

1. Malice; maliciousness.
Deeds are done which man might charge a right On stubborn fate, or undiscerning might,
Had not their guilt the lawless soldiers known,
And made the whole malignity their own. *Titch.*

2. Contrariety to life; destructive tendency.
Whether any tokens of poison did appear, reports are various; his physicians discerned an invincible malignity in his disease. *Hayward.*

No redress could be obtained with any vigour proportionable to the malignity of that far-spread disease. *King Charles.*

3. Evilness of nature.
This shews the high malignity of fraud, that in the natural course of it tends to the destruction of common life, by destroying trust and mutual confidence. *South.*

MAL'IGNLY. *adv.* [from *malign*.] Enviously; with ill will; mischievously.
Left you think I really more than teach,
Or praise malignity art I cannot reach;
Let me for once refuse to instruct the times. *Pope.*

MAL'IKIN. *n. f.* [from *malik*, of *Mary*, and *kin*, the diminutive termination.] A kind of mop made of clouts for sweeping ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts dressed up; thence a dirty wench. *Hanmer.*

The kitchen malikin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shaksp.*

MALL. *n. f.* [*malleus*, Latin, a hammer.]

1. A kind of beater or hammer.
He took a mall, and after having hollowed the

handle, and that part which strikes the ball, he enclosed in them several drugs. *Spectator.*

2. A stroke; a blow. Not in use.

With mighty mall,
The monster merciless him made to fall. *F. Queen.*
Give that rev'rend head a mall
Or two, or three, against a wall. *Hudibras.*

3. A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls. *Moll* is, in Islandick, an area or walk spread with shells.
This the beau monde shall from the mall survey,
And hail with musick its propitious ray. *Pope.*

TO-MALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat or strike with a mall.

MAL'LLARD. *n. f.* [*malard*, French.] The drake of the wild duck.

Antony claps on his sea wings like a doting mallard,

Leaving the fight in height. *Shaksp.*

The birds that are most easy to be drawn are mallard, shoveler, and goose. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Arm your hook with the line, and cut so much of a brown mallard's feather as will make the wings. *Walton's Angler.*

MALLEABILITY. *n. f.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring the hammer; quality of spreading under the hammer.

Supposing the nominal essence of gold to be a body of such a peculiar colour and weight, with the malleability and fusibility, the real essence is that constitution on which these qualities and their union depend. *Locke.*

MALLEABLE. *adj.* [*malleable*, French; from *malleus*, Latin, a hammer.] Capable of being spread by beating: this is a quality possessed in the most eminent degree by gold, it being more ductile than any other metal; and is opposite to friability or brittleness.

Make it more strong for falls, though it come not to the degree to be malleable. *Bacon.*

The beaten soldier proves most manifold,
That like his sword endures the anvil;
And justly held more formidable,
The more his valour's malleable. *Hudibras.*

If the body is compact, and heads or yields inward to pressure without any sliding of its parts, it is hard and elastic, returning to its figure with a force rising from the mutual attraction of its parts: if the parts slide one upon another, the body is malleable or soft. *Newton.*

MALLEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring the hammer; malleability; ductility.

The bodies of most life that are fought for out of the earth are the metals, which are distinguished from other bodies by their weight, fusibility, and malleableness. *Locke.*

TO MALLEATE. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Lat.] To hammer; to forge or shape by the hammer.

He first found out the art of melting and malleating metals, and making them useful for tools. *Derham.*

MALLET. *n. f.* [*malleus*, Lat.] A wooden hammer.

The vessel foddered up was warily struck with a wooden mallet, and thereby compressed. *Boyle.*
Their left-hand does the calking iron guide,
The rattling mallet with the right they hit. *Dryd.*

MALLOWS. *n. f.* [*malva*, Latin; *mælepe*, Saxon.] A plant.

Shards or mallows for the pot,
That keep the loofen'd body sound. *Dryden.*

MALMSEY. *n. f.*

1. A fort of grape.

2. A kind of wine.

Metheglin, wort, and malmsey. *Shaksp.*

MALT. *n. f.* [*mealt*, Saxon; *mont*, Dutch.] Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

Beer hath malt first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the hop. *Bacon.*

M A L

M A N

TO MALT. *v. n.*

1. To make malt.

2. To be made malt.

To house it green it will mow-burn, which will make it malt worse. *Mortimer.*

MAL'DRINK. *n. f.* [*malt and drink*.] All maldrinks may be boiled into the confidence of a stinky syrup. *Finger on Honour.*

MAL'DUST. *n. f.* [*malt and dust*.]

Malt-dust is an enricher of barren land, and a great improver of barley. *Mortimer.*

MAL'TFLOOR. *n. f.* [*malt and floor*.] A floor to dry malt.

Empty the corn from the cistern into the malt-floor. *Mortimer.*

MAL'THORSE. *n. f.* [*malt and horse*.] It seems to have been, in *Shakspere's* time, a term of reproach for a dull dolt.

You peasant swain, you whoreson, you malthorse drudge.

None, malthorji, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch. *Shaksp.*

MAL'TMAN. } *n. f.* [from *malt*.] One

MAL'TSTER. } who makes malt.
Sir Arthur the maltster! how live it will sound!

Tom came home in the chariot by his lady's side; but he unfortunately taught her to drink brandy, of which she died; and Tom is now a journeyman maltster. *Swift.*

MALVA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*malva*, Latin.] Relating to mallows.

MALVERNATION. *n. f.* [French.] Bad shifts; mean artifices; wicked and fraudulent tricks.

MAM. } *n. f.* [*mamma*, Latin: this

MAMMA' } word is said to be found for the compellation of *mother* in all languages; and is therefore supposed to be the first syllables that a child pronounces.]

The fond word for mother.
Poor Cupid fobbing fence could speak;
Indeed, mamma, I did not know ye,
Alas! how easy my mistake,

I took you for your likeness Cloe. *Prior.*
Little masters and misters are great impediments to servants; the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales to papa and mamma. *Swift.*

MAMME'E tree. *n. f.*

The *mamme'e tree* hath a roseaceous flower, which afterwards becomes an almost spherical fleshy fruit; containing two or three seeds inclosed in hard rough shells. *Mitler.*

MAMMET. *n. f.* [from *mam* or *mamma*.]

A puppet, a figure dressed up. *Hanmer.*
Kate; this is no world

To play with mammetts, and to tilt with lips. *Shaksp.*

MAMMI'FORM. *adj.* [*mammiforme*, Fr.

mamma and *forma*, Lat.] Having the shape of paps or dugs.

MAMMI'LLARY. *adj.* [*mammillaire*, Fr.

mammillaris, Lat.] Belonging to the paps or dugs.

MAMMOCK. *n. f.* A shapeless piece.

The ice was broken into large mammocks. *James.*

TO MAMMOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To tear; to break; to pull to pieces.
I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and he did to set his teeth, and did tear it! Oh, I warrant, how he mammoct it? *Shaksp.*

MAMMON. *n. f.* [Syriack.] Riches.

MAN. *n. f.* [man, mon, Sax.]

1. Human being.

The king is but a man as I am; the violet smells to him as it doth to me; the element shews to him as it doth to me, all his senses have but human conditions. *Shaksp.*

All the west bank of Nilus is possessed by an idolatrous man-eating nation. *Brerewood.*
A creature of a more exalted kind
Was wanted yet, and thou was man design'd,
Conscious of thought. *Dryden.*

Nature in *man* capacious souls hath wrought,
 An I given them voice expressive of their thought;
 In *man* the God descends, and joys to find
 The narrow image of his greater mind. *Creech.*

A combination of the ideas of a certain figure,
 with the powers of motion and reasoning joined to
 substance, make the ordinary idea of a *man*. *Locke.*

On human actions reason though you can,
 It may be reason, but it is not *man*. *Pope.*

2. Not a woman.
 Bring forth *men* children only!
 For thy untaunted mettle should compose
 Nothing but males. *Shakespeare.*

I had not so much of *man* in me,
 But all my mother came into mine eyes,
 And gave me up to tears. *Shakespeare.*

Every *man* child shall be circumcised. *Genesis.*

Census, a woman once, and once a *man*,
 But ending in the sex the first began. *Dryden.*

A long time since the custom began, among
 people of quality, to keep *man* cooks of the French
 nation. *Swift.*

3. Not a boy.
 The nurse's legends are for truth receiv'd,
 And the *man* dreams but what the boy believ'd. *Dryden.*

4. A servant; an attendant; a dependant.

Now thanked be the great god Pan,
 Which thus preserves my loved life,
 Thank'd be I that keep a *man*,
 Who ended hath this bloody strife:
 For if my *man* must prail's have,
 What then must I that keep the knave? *Sidney.*

My brother's servants
 Were then my fellows, now they are my *men*. *Shak.*

Such gentlemen as are his majesty's own sworn
 servants should be preferred to the charge of his
 majesty's ships, choice being made of men of valour
 and capacity rather than to employ other *men*. *Raleigh's Essays.*

I and my *man* will presently go ride
 Far as the Cornish mount. *Cowley.*

5. A word of familiar address, bordering
 on contempt.

You may mistake of any thing we say
 We speak no treason, *man*. *Shakespeare.*

6. It is used in a loose signification like
 the French *on*, one, any one.

This tame young sober-blooded boy doth not love
 me, nor a *man* cannot make him laugh. *Shaksp.*

A *man* in an infant may discover the assertion
 to be impossible. *Milton's Divine Dialogues.*

He is a good natured *man*, and will give as much
 as a *man* would desire. *Stillingfleet.*

By ten thousand of them a *man* shall not be able
 to advance one step in knowledge. *Tillotson.*

Our thoughts will not be ducted what objects to
 pursue, nor be taken off from those they have once
 fixed on, but run away with a *man*, in pursuit of
 those ideas they have in view. *Locke.*

A *man* would expect to find some antiquities,
 but all they have to show of this nature is an old
 rollum of a Roman ship. *Addison.*

A *man* might make a pretty landscape of his own
 plantation. *Addison.*

7. One of uncommon qualifications.

Manners maketh *man*. *William of Wicliam.*

I dare do all that may become a *man*;
 Who dares do more is none.

—What beast w'th then
 That made you break this caterprize to me:
 When you durst do it, then you were a *man*;
 And, to be more than what you were, you would
 Be so much more the *man*. *Shakespeare.*

He tript me behind, being down, insulted, cal'd,
 And put upon him such a deal of *man*,
 That worth'd him. *Shakespeare.*

Will reckon he should not have been the *man* he
 is, had not he broke windows, and knocked down
 conbibles, when he was a young fellow. *Addison.*

8. A human being qualified in any particular
 manner.

Thou art but a youth, and he a *man* of war from
 his youth. *1 Samuel.*

9. Individual.

In matters of equity between *man* and *man*, our
 Saviour has taught us to put my neighbour in
 the place of myself, and myself in the place of my
 neighbour. *Watts.*

10. Not a beast.

Thy face, bright *Cerberus*, autumn's heats retain,
 The softer season sutting to the *man*. *Creech.*

11. Wealthy or independent person: to
 this sense some refer the following passage
 of *Shakespeare*, others to the sense next
 foregoing.

There would this monster make a *man*; any
 strange beast there makes a *man*. *Shakespeare.*

What poor *man* would not carry a great burthen
 of gold to be made a *man* for ever. *Tillotson.*

12. When a person is not in his senses, we
 say, he is not his own *man*. *Ainsworth.*

13. A moveable piece at chess or draughts.

14. *MAN* of war. A ship of war.

A Flemish *man* of war lighted upon them, and
 overmastered them. *Carver.*

To *MAN*. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with men.

Your ships are not well *mann'd*;
 Your mariners are mulctees, or rapers. *Shaksp.*

There stands the castle by yond tuft of trees,
Mann'd with three hundred in it. *Shakespeare.*

A navy, to secure the seas, is *mann'd*;
 And forces sent. *Daniel.*

It hath been agreed, that either of them should
 send certain ships to sea well *mann'd* and apparel-
 led to fight. *Hayward.*

Their ships go as long voyages as any, and are for
 their burdens as well *mann'd*. *Raleigh's Essays.*

He had *mann'd* it with a great number of tall sol-
 diers, more than for the proportion of the cattle. *Bac.*

They *man* their boats, and all their young men
 arm. *Waller.*

The Venetians could set out thirty men of war,
 a hundred gallies, and ten galleates; though I can-
 not conceive how they could *man* a fleet of half
 the number. *Addison.*

Timoleon forced the Carthaginians out, though
 they had *mann'd* out a fleet of two hundred men
 of war. *Arbutnot.*

2. To guard with men.

See, how the sturdy Warwick *mans* the wall. *Shak.*

The summons take of the same trumpet's call,
 To tally from one post, or *man* one publick wall. *Tate.*

3. To fortify; to strengthen.

Advise how war may be best upheld,
Mann'd by her two main nerves, iron and gold,
 In all her equipage. *Milton.*

Theodosius having *mann'd* his soul with proper
 reflections, exerted himself in the best manner he
 could, to animate his penitent. *Addison.*

4. To tame a hawk.

Another way I have to *man* my haggard,
 To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
 That is, to watch her. *Shakespeare.*

5. To attend; to serve; to wait on as a
man or servant.

Thou whoreson mandrake, thou art hither to be
 worn in my cup than to wait at my heels: *I* was
 never *mann'd* with agate till now. *Shakespeare.*

They dish'd their husbands land
 In decoctions, and are *mann'd*
 With ten empiricks in their chamber,
 Lying for the spirit of amber. *Ben Jonson.*

6. To direct in hostility; to point; to aim.

Obsolete.

Man but a rash against Othello's breast,
 And he retires. *Shakespeare.*

MAN'NACLES. n. s. [manicles, Fr. manica,
 from *manus*, Lat.] Chain for the hands;
 shackles.

For my sake wear this glove;
 It is a *manacle* of love. *Shakespeare.*

Thou
 Must, as a foreign recreant, be led
 With *manacles* along our streets. *Shakespeare.*

Doctrine unto souls is as fetters on the feet, and
 like *manacles* on the right hand. *Ereclijsticus.*

The law good men count their ornament and
 protection; others, their *manacles* and oppression.
King Charles.

To *MAN'NACLE*. v. a. [from the noun.]

To chain the hands; to shackle.

We'll bait thy bears to death.
 And *manacle* the bearward in their chains. *Shaksp.*

I'll *manacle* thy neck and feet together. *Shaksp.*

Is it thus you use this monarch, to *manacle* and
 shackle him hand and foot? *Arbutnot and Pope.*

To *MAN'NAGE*. v. s. [manager, Fr.]

1. To conduct; to carry on.

The fathers had *mann'd* the charge of idolatry
 against the heathens. *Stillingfleet.*

Let her at least the vocal brass inspire,
 And tell the nations in no vulgar strain,
 What wars I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior.*

2. To train a horse to graceful action.

He rode up and down gallantly mounted, *man-*
aging his horse, and charging and discharging his
 lance. *Knutles.*

They vault from hunters to the *manag'd* feed. *Young.*

3. To govern; to make tractable.

Let us stick to our point, and we will *manage*
 Bull I'll warrant you. *Arbutnot.*

4. To wield; to move or use easily.

Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be
 easily *manag'd*. *Newton.*

5. To husband; to make the object of
 caution.

There is more to *manage*! If I fail,
 It shall be like myself; a setting sun
 Should leave a tract of glory in the skies. *Dryden.*

The less he had to lose, the less he car'd
 To *manage* loathsome life, when love was the re-
 ward. *Dryden.*

6. To treat with caution or decency; this
 is a phrase merely gallick, not to be
 imitated.

Notwithstanding it was so much his interest to
manage his protestant subjects in the country, he
 made over his principality to France. *Addison.*

To *MAN'NAGE*. v. n. To superintend affairs;
 to transact.

Leave them to *manage* for thee, and to grant
 What their unerring wisdom fees thee want. *Dryd.*

MAN'NAGE. n. s. [mesnage, menage, Fr.]

1. Conduct; administration.

To him put
 The *manage* of my state. *Shakespeare.*

Thus might have been prevented,
 With very easy arguments of love,
 Which now the *manage* of two kingdoms must
 With fearful, bloody issue arbitrate. *Shakespeare.*

For the rebels which stand out in Ireland,
 Expedient *manage* must be made, my liege,
 Ere further leisure yield them further means. *Shak.*

Young men, in the conduct and *manage* of
 actions, embrace more than they can hold, and stir
 more than they can quiet. *Bacon.*

The plea of a good intention will serve to sanctify
 the worst actions; the proof of which is but too
 manifest from that scandalous doctrine of the
 jesuits concerning the direction of the intention,
 and likewise from the whole *manage* of the late
 rebellion. *South.*

2. Use; instrumentality.

To think to make gold of quicksilver is not to be
 hoped; for quicksilver will not endure the *manage*
 of the fire. *Bacon.*

3. Government of a horse.

In thy slumbers
 I heard thee murmur tales of iron wars,
 Speak terms of *manage* to the bounding steed. *Shak.*

The horse you must draw in his career with his
manage and turn, doing the curvetto. *Peucham.*

4. Discipline; governance.

Whenever we take a strong bias, it is not out of
 a moral incapacity to do better, but for want of a
 careful *manage* and discipline to set us right at
 first. *L'Estrange.*

MAN'NAGEABLE. adj. [from *manage*.]

1. Easy in the use; not difficult to be
 wielded or moved.

The conditions of weapons and their improve-
 ment are, that they may serve in all weathers; and
 that the carriage may be light and *manageable*. *Bacon.*

Very long tubes are, by reason of their length, a
 to bend, and shake by bending so as to cause a cou-

MAN

tinual trembling in the objects, whereas by contrivance the glasses are readily manageable. *Newton.*

2. Governable; tractable.
MANAGEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from manageable.]

1. Accommodation to easy use.

This disagreement may be imputed to the greater or less exactness or manageableness of the instruments employed. *Boyle.*

2. Tractableness; easiness to be governed.
MANAGEMENT. *n. f.* [management, Fr.]

1. Conduct; administration.

An ill argument introduced with deference, will procure more credit than the profoundest science with a rough, insolent, and noisy management. *Locke.*

The wrong management of the earl of Godolphin was the only cause of the union. *Swift.*

2. Prudence; cunning practice.

Mark with what management their tribes divide; Some stick to you, and some to either side. *Dryd.*

3. Practice; transaction; dealing.

He had great managements with ecclesiasticks in the view of being advanced to the pontificate. *Add.*

MANAGER. *n. f.* [from manage.]

1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing.

A skilful manager of the rabble, so long as they have but ears to hear, needs never enquire whether they have any understanding. *South.*

The manager opens his sluice every night, and distributes the water into the town. *Addison.*

An artful manager, that crept between His friend and shame, and was a kind of screen. *Pope.*

2. A man of frugality; a good husband.

A prince of great aspiring thoughts; in the main, a manager of his treasure, and yet bountiful, from his own motion, where, or he discerns merit. *Temple.*

The most severe censure cannot but be pleased with the prodigality of Ovid's wit; though he could have wished, that the matter of it had been a better manager. *Dryden.*

MANAGERY. *n. f.* [menagerie, Fr.]

1. Conduct; direction; administration.

They who most exactly describe that battle give so full an account of their conduct or direction in the managery of that affair, that posterity would receive little benefit in the most particular relation of it. *Clarend.*

2. Husbandry; frugality.

The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attested its good managery, that it is not credible crowns are conferred gratis. *Decay of Picty.*

3. Manner of using.

No expert general will bring a company of raw, untrained men into the field, but will, by little bloody skirmishes, instruct them in the manner of the fight, and teach them the ready managery of their weapons. *Decay of Picty.*

MANATION. *n. f.* [manatio, Latin.] The act of issuing from something else.

MANCHE. *n. f.* [Fr.] A sleeve.

MANCHET. *n. f.* [michet, Fr. Skinner.] A small loaf of fine bread.

Take a small toast of manchet, dipped in oil of sweet almonds. *Bacon.*

I love to entertain my friends with a frugal collation; a cup of wine, a dish of fruit, and a manchet. *Morc's Dialogues.*

MANCHINEEL tree. *n. f.* [mancanilla, Lat.]

The manchineel tree is a native of the West Indies, and grows to the size of an oak: its wood is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long, and is therefore much esteemed: in cutting down those trees, the juice of the bark must be burnt out before the work is begun; for it will raise blisters on the skin, and burn holes in linen; and if it should fly into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of losing their sight: the fruit is of the colour and size of the golden pippin; many Europeans have suffered, and others lost their lives by eating it: the leaves abound with juice of the same nature; cattle never shelter themselves, and scarcely will any vegetable grow under their shade; yet goats eat this fruit without injury. *Miller.*

To MANCIPATE. *v. a.* [mancipo, Lat.] To enslave; to bind; to tie.

MAN

Although the regular part of nature is seldom varied, yet the methods, which are in themselves more variable, and less circumscribed to stated notions, are oftentimes employed to various ends. *Hall.*

MANCIPATION. *n. f.* [from mancipate.] Slavery; involuntary obligation.

MANCIPLE. *n. f.* [manceps, Lat.] The steward of a community; the purveyor: it is particularly used of the purveyor of a college.

Their manciple fell dangerously ill, Bread must be had, their grist went to the mill: This Simkin moderately stole before, Their steward sick, he robb'd them ten times more. *Betterton's Miller of Trompington.*

MANDAMUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A writ granted by the king, so called from the initial word.

MANDARIN. *n. f.* A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

MANDATARY. *n. f.* [mandataire, Fr. from mando, Lat.] He to whom the pope has, by his prerogative, and proper right, given a mandate for his benefice. *Ayliffe.*

MANDATE. *n. f.* [mandatum, Latin.]

1. Command.

Her force is not any where so apparent as in express mandates or prohibitions, especially upon advice and consultation going before. *Hooker.*

The necessity of the times cast the power of the three estates upon himself, that his mandates should pass for laws, whereby he laid what taxes he pleased. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

2. Precept; charge; commission, sent or transmitted.

Who knows, If the fearless Caesar have not sent His powerful mandate to you. *Shakspeare.*

This Moor, Your special mandate, for the state affairs Hath hither brought. *Shakspeare.*

He thought the mandate forg'd, your death conceal'd. *Dryden.*

This dream all powerful Juno sends, I hear Her mighty mandates, and her words you hear. *Dry.*

MANDATOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] Director.

A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a master and mandator to his proctor. *Ayliffe.*

MANDATORY. *adj.* [mandare, Lat.] Preceptive; directory.

MANDIBLE. *n. f.* [mandibula, Lat.] The jaw; the instrument of manducation.

He saith, only the crocodile moveth the upper jaw, as if the upper mandible did make an articulation with the cranium. *Grew.*

MANDIBULAR. *adj.* [from mandibula, Lat.] Belonging to the jaw.

MANDITION. *n. f.* [mandigione, Italian.] A soldier's coat. *Skinner.* A loose garment; a sleeveless jacket. *Ainsworth.*

MANDRAKE. *n. f.* [mandragoras, Latin; mandragore, French.] A plant.

The flower of the mandrake consists of one leaf in the shape of a bell, and is divided at the top into several parts; the root is said to bear a resemblance to the human form. The reports of tying a dog to this plant, in order to root it up, and prevent the certain death of the person who dares to attempt such a deed, and of the groans emitted by it when the violence is offered, are equally fabulous. *Miller.*

Among other virtues, mandrake has been fully celebrated for rendering barren women fruitful: it has a soporific quality, and the ancients used it when they wanted a narcotick of the most powerful kind. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Would curses kill, as doth the mandrake's groan, I would invent us bitter teaching terms, As curs, as harsh, and horrible to hear. *Shakspeare.*

Not poppy, nor mandragora, Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world, Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep. *Shak.* And shrieks like mandrakes, torn out of the earth, That living mortals, hearing them, run mad. *Shakspeare.*

MAN

Go, and catch a falling star, Get with child a mandrake root. *Dante.*

MANDREL. *n. f.* [mandrin, Fr.] An instrument to hold in the lathe the substance to be turned.

Mandrels are made with a long wooden shank, to fit stiff into a round hole that is made in the work that is to be turned; this mandrel is a shank, or pin-mandrel. *Maron.*

To MANDUATE. *v. a.* [manduco, Latin.] To chew; to eat.

MANDUCATION. *n. f.* [manducatio, Lat.] Eating.

Manducation is the action of the lower jaw in chewing the food, and preparing it in the mouth before it is received into the stomach. *Quincy.*

As he who is not a holy person does not feed upon Christ, it is apparent that our manducation must be spiritual, and therefore to mastic the food, and consequently it cannot be natural flesh. *Taylor.*

MANE. *n. f.* [maene, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses, or other animals.

Dametas was tossed from the saddle to the mane of the horse, and thence to the ground. *Sidney.* A currie comb, mane comb, and whip for a judge. *Taylor.*

The weak wanton Cupid Shall from your neck unloose his am'rous fold; And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane, Be shook to air. *Shakspeare.*

The horses breaking loose, ran up and down with their tails and manes on a light-fire. *Kneller.*

A lion shakes his dreadful mane, And angry grows. *Waller.*

For quitting both their swords and reins, They grasp'd with all their strength the manes. *Hudibras.*

MANEATER. *n. f.* [man and eat.] A cannibal; an anthropophagite; one that feeds upon human flesh.

MANED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Having a mane.

MANES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Ghost; shade; that which remains of man after death.

Hail, O ye holy manes! hail again, Paternal shades! *Dryden.*

MANFUL. *adj.* [man and full.] Bold; stout; daring.

A handful It had devour'd, 'twas so manful. *Hudibras.*

MANFULLY. *adv.* [from manful.] Boldly; stoutly.

Artinefe behaved herself manfully in a great fight at sea, when Xerxes stood by as a coward. *Abbot.*

I slew him manfully in fight, Without false vantage, or base treachery. *Shakspeare.*

He that with this Christian armour manfully fights against, and repels, the temptations and assaults of his spiritual enemies; he that keeps his conscience void of offence, shall enjoy peace here, and for ever. *Italy on Creation.*

MANFULNESS. *n. f.* [from manful.] Stoutness; boldness.

MANGANESE. *n. f.* [manganesia, low Lat.]

Manganese is a name the glassmen use for many different substances, that have the same effect in clearing the foul colour of their glass: it is properly an iron ore of a poorer sort. *Hill.*

Manganese is rarely found but in an iron vein. *Woodward.*

MANGCORN. *n. f.* [mengen, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of several kinds mixed: us, wheat and rye. It is generally pronounced mung corn.

MANGE. *n. f.* [mangcaison, Fr.] The itch or scab in cattle.

The sheep died of the rot, and the swine of the mange. *Ben Jonson.*

Tell what crisis does divide The rot in sheep, or mange in swine? *Hudibras.*

MANOEVR. *n. f.* [mangeoire, Fr.] The place

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or vessel in which animals are fed with corn.

A chariot got into a manger, and there lay growing to keep the horses from their provender. *J. F. Strange.*

MAN'GINESS. *n. f.* [from *mangy*.] Scabbiness; infection with the mange.

To MAN'GLE. *v. a.* [*mangelen*, Dutch, to be wanting; *mangus*, Lat.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piece meal; to butcher.

Catho, may you suspect
Who they should be, that thus have mangled you?
Shakespeare.

Your dishonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shakspeare.*
Thoughts, my tormentors arm'd with deadly
fangs.

Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts,
Exasperate, exasperate, and into
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb,
Or medicinal liquor can alluage. *Milton.*

Mangle mischief. *Don Sebastian.*
The triple porter of the Stygian feat,
With lolling tongue, lay sawning at thy feet,
And, seiz'd with fear, forgot his mangled meat.
Dryden.

What could swords or poisons, racks or flames,
But mangle and disjoint this brittle frame!
More fatal Henry's words; they murder Eleanora's
fame. *Prior.*

It is hard, that not one gentleman's daughter
Should read her own tongue; as any one may find,
who can hear them when they are disposed to
mangle a play or a novel, where the least word out
of the common road discorrupts them. *Swift.*

They have joined the most obdurate consonants
without one intervening vowel, only to shorten a
syllable; so that most of the books we see now-a-
days, are full of those manglings and abbrevia-
tions. *Swift.*

Inextricable difficulties occur by mangling the
sense, and curtailing authors. *Baker on Learning.*

MANGLER. *n. f.* [from *mangle*.] A
hacker; one that destroys bunglingly.

Since after thee may rise an impious line,
Coarse manglers of the human face divine;
Paint on, till late dissolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickel.*

MAN'GO. *n. f.* [*mangostan*, Fr.] A fruit of
the isle of Java, brought to Europe
pickled.

The fruit with the husk, when very young,
makes a good preserve, and is used to pickle like
mangoes. *Mortimer.*

What lord of old wou'd bid his cook prepare
Mangoes, portargo, champagne, caviare? *King.*

MAN'GY. *adj.* [from *mange*.] Infected
with the mange; scabby.

Away, thou issue of a mangy dog!
I swoon to see thee. *Shakespeare.*

MAN'HATER. *n. f.* [*man* and *hater*.] Mi-
santhrope; one that hates mankind.

MAN'HOOD. *n. f.* [from *man*.]

1. Human nature.
In Seth was the church of God established;
from whom Christ descended, as touching his
manhood. *Raleigh.*

Not therefore joins the Son
Manhood to godhead, with more strength to foil
thy enemy. *Milton.*

2. Virility; not womanhood.
'Tis in my pow'r to be a sovereign now,
And, knowing more, to make his manhood bow.
Dryden.

3. Virility; not childhood.
Tethy and wayward was thy infancy;
Thy school days frightful, desolate, wild, and
furious;
Thy prime of manhood daring, bold, and venturesome.
Shakespeare.

By fraud or force the suitor train destroy,
And starting into manhood, scorn the boy. *Pope.*

4. Courage; bravery; resolution; fortitude.

M A N

Nothing so hard but his valour overcame; which
he so guided with virtue, that although no man was
spoken of but he for manhood, he was called the
courteous Amphilius. *Sidney.*

MAN'FAC. *adj.* [*maniacus*, Lat.] Ra-
MAN'FACAL. } ging with madness; mad
to rage.

Epilepsis and maniacal lunacies usually conform
to the age of the moon. *Crew's Cosmology.*

MAN'IFEST. *adj.* [*manifestus*, Lat.]
1. Plain; open; not concealed; not doubt-
ful; apparent.

They all concur as principles, they all have their
forcible operations therein, although not all in like
apparent and manifest manner. *Hooker.*

That which may be known of God is manifest in
them; for God hath shewed it unto them. *Romans.*
He was fore-ordained before the foundation of
the world, but was manifest in these last times for
you. *1 Peter.*

He full
Resplendent all his father manifest
Express'd. *Milton.*

Thus manifest to fight the God appear'd. *Dryden.*
I saw, I saw him manifest in view.
His voice, his figure, and his gesture knew. *Dryden.*

2. Detected; with of.
Calisto there stood manifest of shame,
And, turn'd a bear, the northern star became. *Dryden.*

MAN'IFEST. *n. f.* [*manifeste*, Fr. *manifesto*,
Italian.] Declaration; publick protesta-
tion.

You authentick witnesses I bring
Of this my manifest: that never more
This hand shall combat on the crooked shore. *Dryden.*

To MAN'IFEST. *v. a.* [*manifeste*, Fr. *mani-
festo*, Lat.] To make appear; to make
publick; to show plainly; to discover.

Thy life did manifest thou lov'dst me not;
And thou wilt have me die assured of it. *Shakspeare.*
He that loveth me I will love him, and manifest
myself to him. *John.*

He was pleas'd himself to assume, and manifest
his will in our flesh; and so not only as God from
heaven, but God visible on earth, to preach re-
formation among us. *Hammond.*

This perverse commotion
Must manifest these worthies to be heir
Of all things. *Milton.*

Were he not by law withstood,
He'd manifest his own inhuman blood. *Dryden.*

It may be part of our employment in eternity
to contemplate the works of God, and give him
the glory of his wisdom manifested in the creation.

MAN'IFESTA'TION. *n. f.* [*manifestation*, Fr.
from *manifest*.] Discovery; publication;
clear evidence.

Though there be a kind of natural right in the
noble, wife, and virtuous, to govern them which are
of a servile disposition; nevertheless, for manifesta-
tion of this their right, the assent of them who are
to be governed seemeth necessary. *Hooker.*

As the nature of God is excellent, so likewise is
it to know him in those glorious manifestations of
himself in the works of creation and providence.

The secret manner in which acts of mercy ought
to be performed, requires this publick manifesta-
tion of them at the great day. *Atterbury.*

MAN'ESTIBLE. *adj.* [properly *manifest-
able*.] Easy to be made evident.

This is manifestible in long and thin plates of steel
perforated in the middle, and equilibrated. *Romans.*

MAN'IFESTLY. *adv.* [from *manifest*.]
Clearly; evidently; plainly.

We see manifestly, that sounds are carried with
wind. *Bacon.*

Sects, in a state, seem to be tolerated because
they are already spread, while they do not mani-
festly endanger the constitution. *c.*

MAN'IFESTNESS. *n. f.* [from *manifest*.]
Perspicuity; clear evidence.

MAN'IFESTO. *n. f.* [Italian.] Publick
protestation; declaration.

M A N

It was proposed to draw up a manifest, setting
forth the grounds and motives of our taking arms. *Addison.*

MAN'IFOLD. *adj.* [*many and fold*.]

1. Of different kinds; many in number;
multiplied; complicated.

When his eyes did her behold,
Her heart did seem to melt in pleasures manifold. *Spenser.*

Terror of the torments manifold.
In which the damned souls he did behold. *Spenser.*

If that the king;
Have any way your good deserts forgot,
Which he confesseth to be manifold, *Shakespeare.*

He bids you name your griefs.
If any man of quality will maintain upon Ed-
ward Earl of Gloster, that he is a manifold traitor,
let him appear. *Shakespeare.*

They receive manifold more in this present time,
and in the world to come life everlasting. *Luke.*

To represent to the life the manifold use of
friendship, see how many things a man cannot do
himself. *Bacon's Essays.*

My scope in this experiment is manifold. *Bacon.*
We are not got further than the borders of the
mineral kingdom, so very ample is it, so various
and manifold its productions. *Woodward.*

2. Milton has an uncommon use of it.

They not obeying
Incur'd, what could they less? the penalty;
And manifold in sin deserv'd to fall. *Milton.*

MAN'IFOLDED. *adj.* [*many and fold*.]
Having many complications or dou-
bles.

His puissant arms about his noble breast,
And manifolded shield, be bound about his wrist. *Fairy Queen.*

MAN'IFOLDLY. *adv.* [from *manifest*.] In
a manifold manner.

They are manifoldly acknowledged the saviors
of that country. *Sidney.*

MAN'IGLIONS. *n. f.* [in gunnery.] Two
handles on the back of a piece of ord-
nance, cast after the German form. *Bailey.*

MAN'IKIN. *n. f.* [*manniken*, Dutch.] A
little man.

This is a dear manikin to you, Sir Toby.
—I have been dear to him, lad, some two thousand
strong. *Shakespeare.*

MAN'IPLE. *n. f.* [*manipulus*, Latin.]

1. A handful.
2. A small band of soldiers.

MAN'IPULAR. *adj.* [from *manipulus*, Lat.]
Relating to a manipule.

MAN'KILLER. *n. f.* [*man* and *killer*.] Mur-
derer.

To kill mankillers man has lawful pow'r,
But not th' extended licence to devour. *Dryden.*

MAN'KIND. *n. f.* [*man* and *kind*.] The
race or species of human beings.

From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I proceed;
As how with peccant angels late they saw. *Milton.*

Erewhile perplex'd with thoughts what would
become

Of me and all mankind; but now I see
His day, in whom all nations shall be blest. *Milton.*

Plato witnesseth, that soon after mankind began
to increase, they built many cities. *Raleigh.*
All mankind alike require their rights,
All born to want; a miserable race. *Pope.*

MAN'KIND. *adj.* Resembling man, not
woman in form or nature.

A mank'd witch! hence with her, out o' door:
A mad intelligency baw'd! *Shakespeare.*

MAN'LESS. *adj.* [*man* and *less*.] Without
men; not manned.

Sir Walter Raleigh was wont to say, the Spaniards
were suddenly driven away with quibs; for he was
no more but a stratagem of fire-works mank'd
sent upon the Armada at Calais by the favour of
the wind in the night, that put them to such terror,
as they cut their cables. *Bacon.*

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MAN'LINESS. *adj.* [man and like.] Having the complexion and proper qualities of man.

Such a right manlike man, he scarce often erring, yet shews howold fair make. *Shake.*

MAN'LINESS. *n. f.* [from manly.] Dignity; bravery; stoutness.

Young master, willing to shew himself a man, lets himself loose to all irregularities; and thus courts credit and manliness in the casting off the modesty he has till then been kept in. *Locke.*

MAN'LY. *adj.* [from man.]

1. Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; stout; undaunted; undismayed.

As did Ajax old Anchises bear, So I bear thee upon my manly shoulders. *Shak.*

Let's briefly put on manly readiness, And meet 'till hall together. *Shakespeare.*

Scrape and manly, harden'd to sustain The load of life, and exerted in pain. *Dryden.*

See great Marcellus! how, pour'd in toils, He moves with manly grace. *Dryden.*

2. Not womanish; not childish.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy with a reed voice; and turn two mincing steps into a manly stride. *Shakespeare.*

MAN'LY. *adv.* [from man.] With courage like a man.

MAN'NA. *n. f.* A gum, or honey-like juice concreted into a solid form, seldom so dry but it adheres to the fingers: its colour is whitish, or brownish, and it has sweetness, and with it a sharpness that renders it agreeable: manna is the product of two different trees, both varieties of the ash: when the heats are free from rain, these trees exude a white juice. It is but lately that the world were convinced of the mistake of manna being an aërial produce, by covering a tree with sheets in the manna season, and the finding as much manna on it as on those which were open to the air. *Hill.*

It would be well inquired, whether manna doth fall but upon certain herbs, or leaves only. *Bacon.*

The manna in heaven will suit every man's palate. *Locke.*

MAN'NER. *n. f.* [maniere, French.]

1. Form; method.

In my divine Emilia make me blest. Find thou the manner, and the means prepare; Possession, more than conquest, is my care. *Dryd.*

2. Custom; habit; fashion.

As the manner of time is. *New Testament.*

3. Certain degree.

It is in a manner done already; For many carriages he hath dispatch'd To the sea-side. *Shakespeare.*

The bread is in a manner common. *1 Samuel.*

If the envy be general in a manner upon all the ministers of an estate, it is truly upon the state itself. *Bacon's Essays.*

This universe we have possess'd, and rul'd In a manner at our will, th' affairs of earth. *Milton.*

Augustus does in a manner confess the charge. *Roder.*

4. Sort; kind.

All manner of men assembled here in arms against God's power, and the king's: we charge you to repair to your dwelling-places. *Shakespeare.*

A love that makes breath poor, and speech unable; Beyond all manner of so much I love you. *Shak.*

What manner of men were they whom ye slew? *Judges.*

The City may flourish in trade, and all manner of outward advantages. *Atterbury.*

5. Mien; cut of the look.

Art and manner are more expressive than words. *Clarissa.*

Some men have a native dignity in their manner, which will procure them more respect by a look, than others can obtain by the most impetuous countenance. *Clarissa.*

6. Peculiar way; distinct mode of person.

It can hardly be imagined how great a difference was in the humour, disposition, and manner, of the war's under Essex, and the other under Waller. *Clarendon.*

Some few touches of your lordship, which have endeavoured to express after your manner, have made whole poems of mine to pass with approbation. *Dry.*

As man is known by his company, so a man's company may be known by his manner of expressing himself. *Swift.*

7. Way; mode; of things.

The temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves after a gentle, but very powerful, manner. *Atterb.*

8. [In the plural.] Character of mind.

His princes are as much distinguished by their manners as by their dominions; and even those among them, whose characters seem wholly made up of courage, differ from one another as to the particular kinds. *Addison.*

9. General way of life; morals; habits.

The kinds of music have most operation upon manners: as, to make them warlike; to make them soft and effeminate. *Bacon.*

Every fool carries more or less in his face the signature of his manners; more legible in some than others. *LeFrange.*

We bring our manners to the best abodes, And thank what pleases us must please the gods. *Dry.*

10. [In the plural.] Ceremonious behaviour; studied civility.

The time will not allow the compliment, Which very manners urge. *Shakespeare.*

These bloody accidents must excuse my manners, That so neglected you. *Shakespeare.*

Our guests and not our manners reason now. *Shak.*

Ungracious wretch, Fit for the mountains and the barbarous caves, Where manners ne'er were preach'd. *Shakespeare.*

Dear Kate, you and I cannot be confined within the weak list of a country's fashion: we are the makers of manners, Kate. *Shakespeare.*

Good manners bound her to invite The stranger dame to be her guest that night. *Dry.*

None but the careless and the confident rush rudely into the presence of a great man: and shall we, in our applications to the great God, take that to be religion, which the common reason of mankind will not allow to be manners? *South.*

Your passion bends Its force against your nearest friends; Which manners, decency, and pride, Have taught you from the world to hide. *Swift.*

11. To take in the MANNER. To catch in the actual commission of a crime.

If I melt into melancholy while I write, I shall be taken in the manner; and I shalby one too tender to these impressions. *Dopce.*

MANNERLINESS. *n. f.* [from mannerly.] Civility; ceremonious complaisance.

Others out of mannerliness and respect to God, though they deny this universal soul of the universe, yet have devised several systems of the universe. *Hale.*

MANNERLY. *adj.* [from manner.] Civil; ceremonious; complaisant.

Tut; tut; here's a mannerly forbearance. *Shak.*

Let me have

What thou thinkest meet, and is most mannerly. *Shakespeare.*

Fools make a mock at sin, affront the God whom we serve, and vilify religion; not to oppose them, by whatever mannerly names we may pollute the offence, is not modestly but cowardice, and a transgression of our allegiance to Christ. *Boget.*

MANNERLY. *adv.* Civilly; without rudeness.

When we've sup'd, We'll mannerly demand thee of thy story. *Shak.*

MANNIKIN. *n. f.* [man and klein, Germ.] A little man; a dwarf.

MANNISH. *adj.* [from man.] Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; impudent.

Nature had proportioned her without any fault; yet altogether framed not to make up that harmony that Cupid delights in; she makes without might

M A N

M A N

from a man's countenance, which overthrew that lovely sweetness, the noblest power of womankind, far siter to prevail by parity than haste. *Sidney.*

A woman, impudent and manly grown, Is not more lust'd than an effeminate man. *Shak.*

When manly Meria, that two-handed whore, Astride on horse-back hunts the Tuscan bear, Dry MA'NOR. *n. f.* [manoir, old French; manerium, low Latin; maner, Armorick.]

Manor signifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of these manors, it seems, that, in the beginning, there was a certain compass of ground, granted by the king to some man of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exercise some jurisdiction, more or less, within that compass, as he thought good to grant; performing him such services, and paying such yearly rent for the same, as he by his grant required: and that afterwards this great man parcelled his land to other manner men, making them again such services and rents as he thought good; and by that means, as he became tenant to the king, so the inferiors became tenants to him: but those great men, or their posterity, have alienated these manors and lands to given them by their price, and many for capital offences have sold them to their king; and thereby they still remain in the crown, or are bestowed again upon others. But whosoever possesses these manors, the liberty belonging to them is real and predial, and therefore remains, though the owners be changed. In these days, a manor rather signifies the jurisdiction and royalty incorporeal, than the land or site: for a man may have a manor in gross, as the law terms it, that is, the right and interest of a court-baron, with the perquisites thereto belonging. *Covent.*

My parks, my walks, my manors that I hold, Ev'n now forsake me; and of all my lands Is nothing left me. *Shakespeare.*

Kinmen of mine They shall abound as formerly. O day! Have broke their backs with laying manors on them For this great journey. *Shakespeare.*

MANQUILLER. *n. f.* [man and cpellan, Saxon.] A murderer; a mankiller; a manlayer.

This was not Kayne the Manqueller, but one of a gentler spirit and milder sex, to wit, a woman. *Carew.*

MANSE. *n. f.* [mansio, Latin.]

1. Farm and land.

2. A parsonage house.

MANSTON. *n. f.* [mansio, Latin.]

1. The lord's house in a manor.

2. Place of residence; abode; house.

All these are but ornaments of that divine spark within you, which being descended from heaven, could not elsewhere pick out so sweet a mansion. *Sid.*

A fault no less grievous, if to be true, than if some king should build his mansion-house by the model of Solomon's palace. *Hooker.*

To leave his wife, to leave his babes, His mansion, and his tales, in a place From whence himself does fly: he loves us not. *Shakespeare.*

Thy mansion wants thee, Adam; rise, First man, of men innumerable, ordain'd; First father; called by thee, I come thy guide To the garden of bliss, thy feet prepar'd. *Milton.*

A mansion is provided thee; more fair Than this, and worthy Heaven's peculiar care, Not fram'd of common earth. *Dryden.*

3. Residence; abode.

These poets near our princes sleep, And in one grave their mansions keep. *Denham.*

MANSLAUGHTER. *n. f.* [man and slaughter.]

1. Murder; destruction of the human species.

The whole pleasure of that book standeth in open manslaughter and bold bawdry. *Ajsham.*

To overcome in battle, and subdue Nations, and bring home spoils with infinite Manslaughter, shall be held the highest pitch of human glory. *Milton.*

2. [In law.] The act of killing a man

M A N

not wholly without fault, though without malice; punished by forfeiture.

When a man, throwing at a cock, killed a bystander, I roled it manslaughter. *Fisher.*

MANSLAYER. *n. f.* [man and slay.] One that has killed another.

Cries for refuge for the manslayer. Numbers.

MANSU'ETE. *adj.* [mansuetus, Lat.] Tame; gentle; not ferocious; not wild.

This holds not only in domestic and mansuet birds; for then it might be thought the effect of circumscription or institution, but also in the wild. *Ray.*

MAN'SUETUDE. *n. f.* [mansuetudo, French; mansuetudo, Lat.] Tameness; gentleness.

The angry lion did prevent his paw, Which by consent was given to mansuetude; The fearful hare her ears, which by their law Humility did teach to fortitude. *Herbert.*

MANTLE. *n. f.* [mantel, old French.]

Work raised before a chimney to conceal it, whence the name, which originally signifies a cloak.

From the Italians we may learn how to raise fair mantle within the room, and how to disguise the shafts of chimneys. *Wotton.*

If you break any china on the mantel-tree or cabinet, gather up the fragments. *Sayst.*

MANTELET. *n. f.* [mantelet, French.]

1. A small cloak worn by women.

2. In fortification.

A kind of moveable penthouse, made of pieces of timber sawed into planks, which being about three inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of almost six feet; they are generally cased with tin, and set upon little wheels; so that in a siege they may be driven before the pioneers, and serve as blinds to shelter them from the enemy's small shot; there are other mantelets covered on the top, whereof the miners make use to approach the walls of a town or castle. *Harris.*

MANTIGER. *n. f.* [man and tiger.] A large monkey or baboon.

Near these was placed, by the black prince of Moumotapa's side, the glaring cat-a-mountain, and the man-munching mantiger. *Arbuth and Pope.*

MANTLE. *n. f.* [mantell, Welsh.] A kind of cloak or garment thrown over the rest of the dress.

We, well cover'd with the night's black mantle, At unawares may beat down Edward's guard, And seize himself. *Shakespeare.*

Poor Iou drinks the green mantle of the standing pool. *Shakespeare.*

The day begins to break, and night is fled, Whose pulchry mantle over-veiled the earth. *Shaksp.*

Their actions were disguised with mantles, very usual in times of disorder, of religion and justice. *Hayward.*

The herald and children are clothed with mantles of satin; but the herald's mantle is stream'd with gold. *Bacon.*

By which the beauty of the earth appears, The divers-colour'd mantle which she wears. *Saunders.*

Before the sun, Before the heav'n's thou wert, and at the voice Of God, as with a mantle didst invest The rising world of waters dark and deep, Won from the void and formless infinite. *Milton.*

Upon loosening of his mantle the eggs fell from him at unawares, and the eagle was a third time defeated. *L'Estrange.*

Dan Pope for thy misfortune griev'd, With kind concern and skill has weav'd A silken web; and ne'er shall fade Its colours: gently has he laid The mantle o'er thy sad distress, And Venus shall the texture bless. *Prior.*

A gracious veil from his broad shoulders flew, That let the unhappy Phaeton to view; The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd, And the whole fable in the mantle glow'd. *Addison.*

TO MANTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloak; to cover; to disguise.

As the morning fresh upon the night, Melting the darkness; so the rising senses Begin to chase the ign'rant fumes, that mantle Their clearer reason. *Shakespeare.*

M A N

I left them
I th' filthy mantled pool beyond your cell,
There dancing up to th' cables. *Shakespeare.*

TO MANTLE. *v. n.* [The original of the signification of this word is not plain.]

Skinner considers it as relative to the expansion of a mantle: as, the hawk mantleth; she spreads her wings like a mantle.]

1. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure.

The swan with arched neck
Between her white wings mantling, rows
Her state with oary feet. *Milton.*

2. To joy; to revel.

My frail fancy fed with full delight
Doth bathe in bliss, and mantleth most at ease;
Ne thinks of other heaven, but how it might
Her heart's desire with most contentment please. *Sp.*

3. To be expanded; to spread luxuriantly.

The pair that clad
Each shoulder broad, came mantling o'er his breast
With regal ornament. *Milton.*

The mantling vine
Lays forth her purple grape, and gaudy creeps
Luxuriant. *Milton.*

I saw them under a green mantling vine,
That crawls along the side of you fault hill,
Plucking ripe clusters. *Milton.*

You'll sometimes meet a fop, of nicest trend,
Whose mantling peruke veils his empty head. *Gay.*

And where his mazy waters flow,
He gave the mantling vine to grow
A trophy to his love. *Fenton.*

4. To gather any thing on the surface; to froth.

There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do cream and mantle like a standing pond;
And do a wiful fullness entertain,
With purpose to be dress'd in an opinion
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shakespeare.*

It drinketh fresh, flowereth, and mantleth exceedingly. *Bacon.*

From plate to plate your eye-balls roll,
And the brain dances to the mantling bowl. *Pope.*

5. To ferment; to be in sprightly agitation.

When mantling blood
Flow'd in his lovely cheeks; when his bright eyes
Sparkled with youthful fire; when ev'ry grace
Shone in the father, which now crowns the son. *Smith.*

MAN'TUA. *n. f.* [this is perhaps corrupted from manteau, French.] A lady's gown.

Not Cynthia, when her mantua's pin'd awry,
E'er felt such rage, resentment, and despair,
As thou, sad virgin! for thy ravish'd hair. *Pope.*

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's lappets, ruffles, and mantuas. *Sayst.*

MAN'TUAMAKER. *n. f.* [mantua and maker.] One who makes gowns for women.

By profession a mantua maker: I am employed by the most fashionable ladies. *Addison.*

MAN'UAL. *adj.* [manualis, Latin; manuel, French.]

1. Performed by the hand.

The speculative part of painting, without the assistance of manual operation, can never attain to that perfection which is its object. *Dryden.*

2. Used by the hand.

The treasurer oblig'd himself to procure some declaration under his majesty's sign manual. *Cham.*

MAN'UAL. *n. f.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand.

This manual of laws, filed the confessor's laws, contains but few heads. *Hale.*

In those prayers which are recommended to the use of the devout persons of your church, in the manuals and offices allowed them in our own language, they would be careful to have nothing they thought scandalous. *Sittingst.*

MAN'CHIAL. *adj.* [manubia, Latin.] Belonging to spoil; taken in war.

MAN'UBRIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A handle.

Though the sucker move easily enough up and down in the cylinder by the help of the manubrium,

yet if the manubrium be taken off, it will require a considerable strength to move it. *Boyle.*

MANUDUCTION. *n. f.* [manuductio, Lat.] Guidance by the hand.

We find no open tract, or constant manuduction, in this labyrinth. *Brown.*

That they are carried by the manuduction of a rule, is evident from the constant regularity of their motion. *Glanville.*

This is a direct manuduction to all kind of sin, by abusing the confidence with undervaluing persuasions concerning the malignity and guilt even of the foulest. *South.*

MANUFACTURE. *n. f.* [manus and facio, Lat. manufacture, Fr.]

1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship.

2. Any thing made by art.

Heav'n's pow'r is infinite: earth, air, and sea, The manufacture needs the making pow'r obey. *Dryden.*

The peasants are clothed in a coarse kind of canvas, the manufacture of the country. *Addison.*

TO MANUFACTURE. *v. a.* [manufacturer, French.]

1. To make by art and labour; to form by workmanship.

2. To employ in work; to work up: as, we manufacture our wool.

MANUFACTURER. *n. f.* [manufacturier, Fr. manufacturus, Lat.] A workman; an artificer.

In the practices of artificers and the manufacturers of various kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways of compounding things for the several uses of human life. *Watts.*

TO MANUMIT. *v. a.* [manumitto, Latin.]

To set free; to dismiss from slavery.

A constant report of a danger so imminent run through the whole castle, even into the deep dungeons, by the compassion of certain manumitted slaves. *Kneller.*

He presents
To thee renown'd for pity and force,
Poor captives manumitted, and matchless horse. *Vol.*

MANUMISSION. *n. f.* [manumission, Fr. manumissio, Lat.] The act of giving liberty to slaves

Slaves wore iron rings until their manumission or preferment. *Brown.*

The pulvis was somewhat like a night-cap, as the symbol of liberty, given to slaves at their manumission. *Arbuthnot.*

TO MANUMIT. *v. a.* [manumitto, Lat.] To release from slavery.

Manumit and release him from those drudgeries to vice, under which those remain who live without God. *Government of the Tongue.*

Thou wilt beneath the burthen bow,
And glad receive the manumitting blow
On thy shav'd slavish head. *Dryden.*

MANURABLE. *adj.* [from manure.] Capable of cultivation.

This book gives an account of the manurable lands in every manor. *Hale.*

MANURANCE. *n. f.* [from manure.] Agriculture; cultivation. An obsolete word, worthy of revival.

Although there should none of them fall by the sword, yet they being kept from manurance, and their cattle from running abroad, by this hard restraint they would quickly devour one another. *Spenser.*

TO MANURE. *v. a.* [manourer, Fr.]

1. To cultivate by manual labour.

They mock our scant manuring, and require More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth. *Milton.*

2. To dung; to fatten with composts.

Fragments of shells, reduced by the agitation of the sea to powder, are used for the manuring of land. *Woodward.*

3. To fatten as a compost.

Revenge her slaughter'd citizen.

MAN

Or share their fate: the corpse of half-bred female
Measure the fields of Thebes, while he
Sits here, deliberating in cold debate. *Addij. Cato.*

MANURE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands; dung or compost to fatten land.

When the Nile from Pluvian fields is fled,
The last manure with heav'nly fire is warm'd.

Dryden.
Mud makes an extraordinary manure for land that is sandy. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MANUREMENT. *n. f.* [from *manure*.] Cultivation; improvement.

The manurement of wit is like that of soil, where before the pains of tilling or sowing, men consider what the mould will bear. *Watson.*

MANURER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a husbandman.

MANUSCRIPT. *n. f.* [*manuscrit*, French; *manuscriptum*, Latin.] A book written, not printed.

A collection of rare manuscripts, exquisitely written in Arabic, and fought in the most remote parts by the diligence of Erpenius, the most excellent linguist, were upon sale to the Jesuits. *Watson.*
Her majesty has perused the manuscript of this opera, and given it her approbation. *Dryden.*

MANY. *adj.* comp. more, superl. most. [manig, Saxon.]

1. Consisting of a great number; numerous; more than few.

Our enemy, and the destroyers of our country, few many of us. *Judges.*

When many atoms descend in the air, the same cause which makes them be many, makes them be light in proportion to their multitude. *Digby.*

Sufficient that thy prayers are heard, and death, thus due by sentence, when thou didst transgress, defeated of his seizure, many days.

Give in thee of grace, wherein thou may'st repent, And one bad act with many deeds well done May'st cover. *Milton.*

The apostles never give the least directions to Christians to appeal to the bishop of Rome for a determination of the many differences which, in those times, happened among them. *Tillotson.*

2. Marking number indefinite, or comparative.

Both men and women, as many as were willing-hearted, brought bracelets. *Esodus.*

This yet I apprehend not, why to those Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth, So many and to various laws are given; So many laws argue so many sins. *Milton.*

3. Powerful; with too, in low language.

They come to vie power and expence with those that are too high and too many for them. *L'Estrange.*

MANY. *n. f.* [This word is remarkable in the Saxon for its frequent use, being written with twenty variations: mane-geo, manio, maniu, manygeo, mane-geo, manigo, manize, manizo, mane-geo, menezo, menezi, menizeo, manigo, menizu, meniu, meniu. *Lyc.*]

1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people.

After him the rascal many ran,
Heap'd together in rude rabblement. *F. Queen.*
O thou fond man! with what loud applause
Did'st thou beat heav'n with blessing Bellingbroke. *Shakespeare.*

I had a purpose now
To lead our man to the holy land;
Let rich and lying still might keep them look
Too near into my state. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

A cure-cra's mother of a many children. *Shak.*
The vulgar and the many are fit only to be led
By a few, but by no means fit to guide them-
selves. *South.*

Where parting from the king, the chiefs divide,
And wheeking East and West, because their many
ride. *Dryden.*

M.A.P

He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life. *Tillotson.*
Seeing a great many rich gowns, he was
amazed to find that pieces of quality were up to
early. *Addijon's Preacher.*

2. Many, when it is used before a singular noun, facts, to be a substantive. In conversation, for many a man they say a many men.

Thou art a bollop of my flesh.
And for thy sake have I shed many a tear. *Shak.*
He is beset with enemies, the weakness of which
is not without many and many a way to the weak-
ing of a malice. *L'Estrange.*

Broad were their collars too, and every one
Was set about with many a costly stone. *Dryden.*
Many a child can have the distinct clear ideas
of two and three long before he has any idea of
infinity. *Locke.*

3. Many is used much in composition

MANYCOLOURED. *adj.* [many and colour.]

Having various colours.

Hail manycolour'd messenger, that ne'er
Do'st deliver the voice of Jupiter. *Shakespeare.*

He hears not me, but on the other side,
A manycolour'd peacock having spy'd,
Leaves him and me. *Donne.*

The hoary majesty of spades appears:
Put forth one manly leg, to fight reveal'd.

The rest his manycolour'd robe conceal'd. *Pope.*

MANYCORNED. *adj.* [many and corner.]

Polygonal; having corners more than
twelve: the geometricians have particu-
lar names for angular figures up to
those of twelve corners.

Search those manycorner'd minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds. *Dryden.*

MANYHEADED. *adj.* [many and head.]

Having many heads.

Some of the wiser seeing that a popular licence
is indeed the manyheaded tyranny, prevailed with
the rest to make Muldorus their chief. *Sidney.*

The proud Duciss came
High mounted on her manyheaded beast. *F. Queen.*

The manyheaded beast hath broke,
Or shaken from his head, the royal yoke. *Denham.*

Those were the preludes of his fate,
That form'd his manhood to labdle.

The hydra of the manyheaded lustful crew. *Dryden.*

MANYLANGUED. *adj.* [many and lan-
guage.] Having many languages.

Seek Atides on the Spartan shore;
He, wand'ring long, a wider circle made,
And manylanguage'd nations has survey'd. *Pope.*

MANYPEOPLED. *adj.* [many and people.]

Numerously populous.

He from the manypeopled city flies;

Content his labours, and the drivers cries. *Sidney.*

MANYTIMES, an adverbial phrase. Often; frequently.

They are Roman catholic in the device and
legend, which are both manytimes taken out of the
Scriptures. *Addijon.*

M.A.P. *n. f.* [*mappa*, low Latin.] A geogra-
phical picture on which lands and seas
are delineated according to the longitude
and latitude.

Zelmene earnestly entreated Dorus, that he
would bestow a map of this little world upon her,
that she might see whether it were troubled with
such uninhabitable climes of cold despairs, and hot
rages, as her's was. *Sidney.*

I will take the map of Ireland, and lay it before
me, and make mine eyes my schoolmasters, to give
my understanding to judge of my plot. *Spenser.*

Old coins are like to many maps for explaining
the ancient geography. *Addijon on Ancient Coins.*

O'er the map my finger thought to stray,
Cross many a region marks the winding way;
From sea to sea, from realm to realm I rove,
And grow a mere geographer by love. *Tickel.*

TO MAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To de-
lineate; to set down.

M.A.R

I am near to the place where they should meet.
If Pitauio have map'd it right. *Shakespeare.*

MARPLE. *n. f.* [*acer*.]

The maple-tree hath jagged or angular leaves;
the seeds grow two together in hard-wing'd vessels:
there are several species; the greater maple is tall
called the sycamore tree: the common maple is
frequent in hedge rows. *Miller.*

The platane round,
The carver holme, the maple seldom in-
jured sound. *Spenser.*

Of the sycamore wood burnt to ashes they
make a strong dye. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MAPPERY. *n. f.* [from *map*.] The art of
planning and designing.

The skill and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands shall serve
When fitly calls them on;

They call this bed-work, mappery, plot war. *Shak.*

TO MAR. *v. a.* [*amynnan*, Saxon.] To in-
jure; to spoil; to hurt; to mischief; to
damage. Obsolete.

Lois is no flume, nor to be left than soc,
But to be better than himself, doth mar
Both loser's lot, and victor's praise with. *F. Queen.*

The matter may here only stumble, and perchance
fall in teaching, in the marring and maiming of
the scholars in learning. *African's Schoolmaster.*

When priests are more in words than matter,
When brewers murr their malt with water. *Shaksp.*

I pray you mar no more trees with writing fons
in their barks.—I pray you mar no more of my
verses with reading them ill-favour'dly. *Shaksp.*

Beware thou of honour, be not then disgrac'd
Take care thou mar not when thou thinkest to
mend. *Felissa.*

Aumarle became the man that all did mar,
Whether through indiscretion, chance, or worse. *Donich.*

The ambition to prevail in great things is less
harmful than that other, to appear in every thing;
for that breeds confusion, and murr's business, when
great in dependencies. *Bacon's Essays.*

O! could we see how cause from cause doth spring!
How mutually they link'd and folded are:
And hear how oft one disagreeing string
The harmony doth rather make than mar. *Davies.*

Iron, envy, and despair,
Mar'd all his borrow'd village, and betray'd
Him counterfeit. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Had he been there, untimely joy through all
Men's hearts diffus'd, had mar'd the funeral. *Voltaire.*

Mother!

'Tis much unsafe my fire to disobey:
Not only you provoke him to your cost,
But murr's his murr'd, and the good cheer is lost. *Dryden.*

MARANATHA. *n. f.* [Syriack.] It signi-
fies, the Lord comes, or, the Lord is
come: it was a form of the denouncing
or anathematizing among the Jews. St.
Paul pronounces, If any love not the
Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema
maranatha, which is as much as to say,
May't thou be devoted to the greatest of
evils, and to the utmost severity of
God's judgments; may the Lord come
quickly to take vengeance of thy crimes. *Galmet.*

MARASMUS. *n. f.* [*μαρασμος*, from *μαραινω*.]

A consumption, in which persons waste
much of their substance. *Quincy.*

Fining atrophy.

Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence. *Milton.*

A *marasmus* imports a consumption following a
fever; a consumption or withering of the body, by
reason of a natural extinction of the native heat,
and an extinction of the body, caused through an
immoderate heat. *Hartley.*

MARBLE. *n. f.* [*marbre*, Fr. *marmor*, Lat.]

1. Stone used in statues and elegant build-
ings, capable of a bright polish, and in
a strong heat becoming into lime.

Notes

M A R

Mark a little why Virgil is so much so revered to make this marriage; it is to make way for the divorce which he intended afterwards. Dryden.

MA'RKER. *n. f.* [*marqueur*, Fr. from *mark*.]

1. One that puts a mark on any thing.

2. One that notes, or takes notice.

MA'RKET. *n. f.* [anciently written *marcat*, of *mercatus*, Lat.]

1. A publick time, and appointed place, of buying and selling.

It were good that the privilege of a market were given, to enable them to their defence: for there is nothing doth sooner cause civility than many market towns, by which the people repairing often thither will learn civil manners. Spenser.

Mistress, know yourself, down on your knees, And thank Heav'n, falling, for a good man's love: For I must tell you frankly in your ear, Sell when you can, you are not for all markets. Shak.

They counted our life a pallime, and our time here a market for gain. Warton.

If one bushel of wheat and two of barley will, in the market, be taken one for another, they are of equal worth. Locke.

2. Purchase and sale.

With another year's continuance of the war, there will hardly be money left in this kingdom to turn the common markets, or pay rents. Temple.

The precious weight Of pepper and Sabaean incense take, And with post-haste thy running market make, Be sure to turn the penny. Dryden's Persius.

3. Rate; price. [*marché*, Fr.]

'Twas then, old soldiers, cover'd o'er with scars, Thought all past services rewarded well, If to their share at least two acres fell, Their country's small bounty; so of old Was blood and life at a low market sold. Dryden.

To MA'RKET. *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains.

MA'RKET-BELL. *n. f.* [*market and bell*.]

The bell is the notice that trade may begin in the market.

Enter, go in, the market-bell is rung. Shakespeare.

MARKET-CROSS. *n. f.* [*market and cross*.]

A cross set up where the market is held. These things you have articulated, Proclaim'd at market-crosses, read in churches, To face the garment of rebellion With some fine colour. Shakespeare.

MARKET-DAY. *n. f.* [*market and day*.]

The day on which things are publickly bought and sold.

For that I was, I thought imperial Rome, Like Mantua, where on market-day we come, And thither drive our lambs. Dryden's Virgil.

He ordered all the Lacques to be seized that were found on a market-day in one of his frontier towns. Addison.

MA'RKET-FOLKS. *n. f.* [*market and folks*.]

People that come to the market.

Poor market-folks that come to sell their corn. Shak.

MA'RKET-MAN. *n. f.* [*market and man*.]

One who goes to the market to sell or buy.

Be wary how you place your words, Talk like the vulgar sort of market-men, That come to gather money for their corn. Shak.

The market-man should act as if his master's whole estate ought to be applied to that servant's business. Swift.

MA'RKET-MAID. *n. f.* [*market and maid*.]

A woman that goes to buy or sell.

You are come

A market-maid to Rome, and have prevented The ostentation of our love. Shakespeare.

MA'RKET-PLACE. *n. f.* [*market and place*.]

Place where the market is held.

The king, thinking he had put up his sword, because of the noise, never took leisure to hear his answer, but made him prisoner, meaning the next morning to put him to death in the market-place. Shadwell.

The gates he order'd all to be unbar'd, And from the market-places draw the guard. Dryden.

Behold the market-places with poor o'es spread, The man of Rags divides the weekly bread. Pope.

MA'RKET-PRICE. *n. f.* [*market and price*.]

MA'RKET-RATE. *n. f.* [*market and rate*.] The price at which any thing is currently sold.

Money governs the world, and the market-price is the measure of the worth of men as well as of things. L'Estrange.

He that wants a vessel, rather than lose his market will not fail to have it at the market-rate. Locke.

MA'RKET-TOWN. *n. f.* A town that has the privilege of a stated market; not a village.

Nothing doth sooner cause civility in any country than market-towns, by reason that people repairing often thither will learn civil manners of the better sort. Spenser.

No, no, the pope's mitre my master Sir Roger seized, when they would have thrust him at our market-town. Gay.

MA'RKETABLE. *adj.* [*from market*.]

1. Such as may be sold; such for which a buyer may be found.

A plain fish, and no doubt marketable. Shakspeare.

2. Current in the market.

The pretorian soldiers are not to that impudence, that after the death of Pertinax they made open sale of the empire, as if it had been of common marketable wares. Decay of Piety.

The marketable value of any quantities of two commodities are equal, when they will exchange one for another. Locke.

MA'RKMAN. *n. f.* [*mark and man*.] A

MA'RKSMAN. *n. f.* [*mark and man*.] A man skilful to hit a mark.

In sadness, cousin, I do love a woman.

—I aim'd so near when I suppos'd you lov'd.

—A right good marksmen. Shakspeare.

Whom nothing can procure,

When the wide world runs bias from his will,

To write his things, and there, not mend the ill:

This is the marksmen, safe and sure.

Who still is right, and prays to be so still. Herbert.

An ordinary marksmen may know certainly when he shoots less wide at what he aims. Dryden.

MARL. *n. f.* [*maarl*, Welsh; *mergel*, Dutch;

marga, Lat. *marle*, *marne*, Fr. in Sax.

menz is marrow, with an allusive signification, *marle* being the fatness of the earth.] A kind of clay, which is become

fatter, and of a more enriching quality,

by a better fermentation, and by its having lain so deep in the earth as not to

have spent or weakened its fertilizing

quality by any product. It is supposed to

be much of the nature of chalk, and is

believed to be fertile from its salt and

only quality. Quincy.

We understand by the term *marls* simple native earths, less heavy than the bores or clays, not soft and unctuous to the touch, nor ductile while moist,

dry and crumbly between the fingers, and readily dissoluble in water.

Marl is the best compost, as having most fatness, and not heating the ground too much. Bacon.

Uneasy steps

Over the burning marl, not like those steps

On heaven's azure. Milton.

To MARL. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To

manure with marl.

Improvements by marling, lining, and draining, have been since money was at five and six per cent.

Child.

Sandy land marled will bear good pease. Mortimer.

To MARL. *v. a.* [*from marline*.] To fasten

the sails with marline.

MA'RLINE. *n. f.* [*meapn*, Skinner.] Long

wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in

pitch, with which the ends of cables are

guarded against friction.

Some the gall dresses with dawdy marline bind, Or scarloth matts with strong tarpawling coats. Dry.

MA'RLINESPIKE. *n. f.* A small piece of

iron for fastening ropes together, or to open the ropes when the sail is to be

lower'd in the Bayley.

MA'RLPIT. *n. f.* [*marl and pit*.] Pit out of which marl is dug.

Several others, of different figures, were found; part of them in a rivulet, the rest in a marlpit in a field. Woodward.

MA'RLY. *adj.* [*from marl*.] Abounding with marl.

The oak thrives best on the richest clay, and will penetrate strangely to come at a marly bottom. Mort.

MA'RMALADE. *n. f.* [*marmalade*, Fr.

MA'RMALLET. *n. f.* [*marmelo*, Portuguese.

a quince.]

Marmalade is the pulp of quinces boiled into a confiture with sugar: it is subaliant, grateful to the stomach. Quincy.

MARMORATION. *n. f.* [*marmor*, Lat.] Incrustation with marble.

MA'RMOREAN. *adj.* [*marmoreus*, Latin.]

Made of marble.

MA'RMOSET. *n. f.* [*marmonset*, Fr.] A

small monkey.

I will instruct thee how

To snare the nimble marmoset. Shakspeare.

MARMOT. *n. f.* [*Italian*.]

The marmotto, or mus alpinus, as big or bigger than a weaselt, which abounds all winter, doth live upon its own fat. Ray.

MA'ROUETRY. *n. f.* [*marqueterie*, French.]

Chequered work; work inlaid with variegation.

MA'ROUIS. *n. f.* [*marquis*, Fr. *marchio*, Lat.

margrave, German.]

1. In England one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

None may wear ermine but princes, and there is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, marquises, and earls, which they must not exceed. Prædham on Drunken.

2. Marquis is used by Shakspeare for mar-

chionese. [*marquisi*, Fr.]

You shall have

Two noble partners with you: the old dukes

Of Norfolk, and the lady marquess Dorset. Shak.

MA'ROUSATE. *n. f.* [*marquisat*, Fr.] The

seignior of a marquis.

MA'RRER. *n. f.* [*from mar*.] One who

spoils or hurts any thing.

You be indeed makers, or marriers, of all men's

manners within the realm. Ascham.

MA'RRAGE. *n. f.* [*mariage*, Fr. *maritagium*,

low Lat. *from maritus*.]

1. The act of uniting a man and woman

for life.

The marriage with his brother's wife

Has crept too near his conscience. Shakspeare.

If that thy bent of love be honourable,

Thy purpose marriage, send me word to-morrow.

Shakspeare.

The French king would have the disposing of the

marriage of Bretagne, with an exception, that he

should not marry her himself. Bacon.

Some married persons, even in their marriage, do

better please God than some virgins in their state of

virginity. they, by giving an example of conjugal

affection, by preserving their faith unbroken, and by

educating children in the fear of God, please God in

a higher degree than those virgins whose piety is

not answerable to their opportunities. Taylor.

I propose that Palamon shall be

In marriage join'd with beautiful Emily. Dryden.

2. State of perpetual union.

MA'RRAGE is often used in composition.

In a late draught of marriage-articles, a lady stipulated with her husband, that she should be at liberty to patch on which side she pleased. Spectator.

By the honour of my marriage-bed,

Aliter young Arthur claim this land for mine. Shak.

M A R

To death when death again I would.
This grave's the second marriage-bed.
For though the hand of fate could force
Twist soul and body a divorce,
It could not sever man and wife,
Because they both liv'd but one life. *Crowley.*
Thereon his arms and once lov'd portrait lay,
Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey. *Denham.*
Thou shalt come into the marriage-chamber too.
Neither her worthiness, which in truth was great,
nor his own suffering for her, which is wout to en-
dear affection, could set her sickleness; but, be-
fore the marriage-day appointed, he had taken to
wife Baccha, of whom she complained. *Sidney.*
Virgin awake! the marriage-hour is nigh. *Pope.*
Give me, to live and die.

A spotless maid, without the marriage-tie. *Dryden.*
MARRIAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *marriage*.]
1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.

Every wedding, one with another, produces four
children, and that is the proportion of children
which marriageable man or woman may be
presumed shall have. *Gravatt.*

I am the father of a young heiress, whom I be-
gin to look upon as marriageable. *Spectator.*
When the girls are twelve years old, which is the
marriageable age, their parents take them home. *Swift.*

2. Capable of union.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; she spous'd, about him twines
Her marriageable arms, and with her brings
Her dowry, th' adopted clusters, to adorn
His barren leaves. *Milton.*

MARRIED. *adj.* [from *marry*.] Conju-
gal; connubial.

Thus have you shunn'd the marry'd state. *Dryden.*

MARROW. *n. f.* [merg, Sax. *smerr*, Eric;
smerrgh, Scottish.]

All the bones of the body which have any con-
siderable thickness have either a large cavity, or they
are spongy, and full of little cells: in both the
one and the other there is an oleaginous substance,
called marrow, contained in proper vessels or mem-
branes, like the fat: in the large bones this line
out, by the gentle heat of the body, is exhaled through
the pores of its small bladders, and enters some
narrow passages, which lead to some fine canals ex-
cavated in the substance of the bone, that the mar-
row may supple the fibres of the bones, and render
them less apt to break. *Quincy.*

Would he were wafed, marrow, bones, and all,
That from his loins no hopeful branch may spring. *Shakespeare.*

The skull hath brains as a kind of marrow with-
in it: the back bone hath one kind of marrow, and
other bones of the body have another: the jaw-
bones have no marrow levered, but a little pulp of
marrow diffused. *Bacon.*

Pamper'd and edify'd their zeal
With marrow puddings nunny a meal. *Hudibras.*
He bit the dart, and wrench'd the wood away,
The point still buried in the marrow lay. *Addison.*

MARROW, in the 'Scottish dialect, to this
day, denotes a fellow, companion, or
associate; as also equal match, *he met*
with his marrow. [*mari*, husband, Fr.]

Though buying and selling doth wonderful well,
Yet chopping and changing I cannot command
With thee or his marrow for fear of ill end. *Tupper.*

MARROWBONE. *n. f.* [*bone* and *marrow*.]
1. Bone boiled for the marrow.

2. In burlesque language, the knees.
Upon this he fell down upon his *marrowbones*,
and begged of Jupiter to give him a pair of horns. *L'Allegre.*

Down on your *marrowbones*, upon your alle-
giance; and make an acknowledgment of your
offences; for I will have ample satisfaction. *Dryden.*

MARROWEAT. *n. f.* A kind of pea.
MARROWLESS. *adj.* [from *marrow*.] Void
of marrow.

Avant!
Thy bones are *marrowless*, thy blood is cold;
Thou hast no speculation in those eyes,
Which thou dost glare with. *Shakespeare.*

M A R

TO MARRY. *v. a.* [marry, Fr. *marier*,
Latin.]

1. To join a man and woman, as perform-
ing the rite.

What! shall the curate controul me? Tell him,
that he shall marry the couple himself. *Gay.*

2. To dispose of in marriage.
When Augustus consulted with Mecenas about
the marriage of his daughter Julia, Mecenas took
the liberty to tell him, that he must either marry
his daughter to Agrippa, or take away his life; there
was no third way, he had made him to great. *Bacon.*

3. To take for husband or wife.
You'd think it strange if I should marry her.

As a mother shall she meet him, and receive him
as a wife married of a virgin. *Shakespeare.*

TO MARRY. *v. n.* To enter into the con-
jugal state.

He hath my gowl will,
And none but he, to marry with Nan Page. *Shakespeare.*
Let them marry to whom they think best. *Newton.*
Virgil concludes with the death of Turnus, for
after that difficulty was removed, Aeneas might
marry, and establish the Trojans. *Dryden.*

MARRI, MARS, MAS, are derived from
the Sax. *meppre*, a fen, or fenny place.

Gibson's Camden.

MARSH. *n. f.* [merre, Sax. See *MARISH*.]
A fen; a bog; a swamp; a watery tract
of land.

In their courses make that round,
In meadows and in marshes found,
Of them to call the fenny ground,
Of which they have the keeping. *Drayton.*

Worms for colour and shape, alter even as the
ground out of which they are got; as the *marsh*
worm and the flag worm. *Walton.*

We may see in more temperate climates great
varieties in the people thereof; the up-lands in Eng-
land yield stout, sinewy, hardy men, the *marsh*-
lands, men of large and high stature. *Hale.*

Your low meadows and *marsh*-lands you need
not lay up till April, except the Spring be very wet,
and your *marshes* very pondy. *Mortimer.*

MARSH-MALLOW. *n. f.* [*althaa*, Lat.] It
is in all respects like the mallow, but its
leaves are more soft and woolly. *Miller.*

MARSH-MARIGOLD. *n. f.* [*populago*, Lat.]
This flower consists of several leaves,
which are placed circularly, and expand
in form of a rose, in the middle of which
rises the pointal, which becomes a mem-
branaceous fruit, in which there are several
cells, for the most part bent down-
ward, collected into little heads, and full
of seeds. *Miller.*

And set soft hyacinths with iron-blue,
To shade *marsh-marigolds* of shining hue. *Dryden.*

MARSHAL. *n. f.* [*marfchal*, Fr. *marf-
challus*, low Lat. from *marfcale*, old Fr.
a word compounded of *mare*, which, in
old Fr. signified a horse, and *scale*, a sort
of servant; one that has the charge of
horses.]

1. The chief officer of arms.

The duke of Suffolk claims
To be high steward; next the duke of Norfolk
To be earl marshal. *Shakespeare.*

2. An officer who regulates combats in the
lists.

Dares their pride presume against my laws,
As in a list field to fight their cause?
Unask'd the royal grant; no marshal by.
As kindly rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

3. Any one who regulates rank or order at
a feast, or any other assembly.

Through the hall there walked to and fro
A jolly yeoman, marshal of the feast,
Whose name was Appetite; he did bestow
Both guests and meats, whenever in they came,
And knew them how to order without blame. *Spenser.*

M A R

4. A harbinger; a purfuitant; one who
goes before a prince to declare his com-
ing, and provide entertainment.

Her face, when it was fairer, had been but as a
marshal to lodge the love of her in his mind, which
now was so well placed as it needed no help of
outward harbinger. *Sidney.*

TO MARSHAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To arrange; to rank in order.

Multitude of jealousies, and lack of some predo-
minant desire, that should *marshal* and put in order
all the rest, maketh any man's heart hard to find
or sound. *Bacon.*

It is as unconceivable how it should be the di-
rectrix of such intricate motions, as that a blind
man should *marshal* an army. *Glennville.*

Archies look'd not with so pleas'd a face,
In unobtain'd o'er his future Roman race,
And *marshalling* the heroes of his name.
As, in their order, next to night they came. *Dryden.*

2. To lend as a harbinger.

Thou *marshall'st* me the way that I was going.
Shakespeare.

MARSHALLER. *n. f.* [from *marshal*.] One
that arranges; one that ranks in order.

Dryden was the great refiner of English poetry,
and the best *marshaller* of words. *Tropp.*

MARSHALSEA. *n. f.* [from *marshal*.] The
prison in Southwark belonging to the
marshal of the king's household.

MARSHALSHIP. *n. f.* [from *marshal*.] The
office of a marshal.

MARSHLEDER. *n. f.* A elder rose, of
which it is a species.

MARSHROCKET. *n. f.* A species of water-
cress.

MARSHY. *adj.* [from *marsh*.]

1. Goggy; wet; fenny; swampy.

Though here the *marshy* grounds approach your
fields,

And there the soil a stony harvest yields. *Dryden.*
It is a discomper of such as inhabit *marshy*, fer-
low, moist soils, near stagnating water. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Produced in marshes.

Feed

With delicacies of leaves and *marshy* weed. *Dryden.*

MART. *n. f.* [contracted from *market*.]

1. A place of publick traffick.

Christ could not suffer that the Temple should
serve for a place of *mart*, nor the Apostle of Christ
that the church should be made an *agg*. *Hooker.*

If any born at Ephesus

Be seen at Syrian *marts* and fairs, *Shakespeare.*

He dies.

Faciel, in the description of Tyre, and the
exceeding trade that it had with all the East as the
only *mart* town, reciteth both the people with whom
they commerece, and also what commodities every
country yielded. *Raleigh.*

Mart came to a great *mart* of the best horses.

Temple.

The French, since the accession of the Spanish
monarchy, supply with cloth the best *mart* we had
in Europe. *Addison.*

2. Bargain; purchase and sale.

I play a merchant's part,
And venture mostly on a desperate *mart*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Letters of *mart*. See *MART*.

TO MART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
traffick; to buy or sell.

South when I was young I wou'd have ranfack'd
The pedlar's *litten* treasury; you've let him go,
And nothing *marted* with him. *Shakespeare.*

Cassio, you yourself

Do sell and *mart* your offices for gold

To undo fivers. *Shakespeare.*

If he shall think it fit,

A sassy stranger in his court to *mart*,

As in a *mart*. *Shakespeare.*

MARTEN. } *n. f.* [*marte*, *martre*, Fr.

MARTERN. } [*marter*, Lat.]

1. A large kind of weasel, whose fur is
much valued.

a. [martlet, Fr.] A kind of swallow that builds in houses; a martlet.

A churchwarden, to express St. Martin in the fields, caused to be engraved, on the communion cup, a *martlet*, a bird like a swallow, sitting upon a globe-bell between two trees. *Peacham.*

MARTIAL. adj. [martial, Fr. martialis, Lat.]

1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave.

Into my *techie* breast
Come gently, but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the *martial* troops thou dost infect.
And hearts of great heroes dost enrage. *Fanny Q.*

The queen of *martials*,
And Mars himself conducted them. *Chapman.*

It hath seldom been seen, that the far southern
people have invaded the northern, but contrariwise,
whereby it is manifest, that the northern tract of
the world is the more *martial* region. *Bacon.*

His subjects call'd aloud for war;
But peaceful kings o'er *martial* people sit,
Each other's poise and counterbalance are. *Dry.*

a. Having a warlike show; suiting war.

See
His thousands, in what *martial* equipage
They issue forth! Steel bow and shafts their arms,
Of equal dread in flight or in pursuit. *Milton.*

When our country's cause provokes to arms,
How *martial* music every bosom warms. *Pope.*

3. Belonging to war; not civil; not according to the rules or practice of peaceable government.

Let his neck answer for it, if there is any *martial*
law in the world. *Shakespeare.*

They proceed to a kind of *martial* justice with
enemies, offering them their law before they drew
their sword. *Bacon.*

4. Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars.

The natures of the fixed stars are astrologically
differenced by the planets, and esteemed *martial* or
jovial according to the colours wherewith they answer
their planets. *Brown.*

5. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called Mars by the chymists.

MARTIALIST. n. f. [from martial.] A warrior; a fighter.

Many brave adventurous spirits fell for love of
her; amongst others the high-hearted *martialist*,
who first lost his hands, then one of his chiefest
limbs, and lastly his life. *Houel.*

MARTINGALE. n. f. [martingale, Fr.] A broad strap made fast to the girths under
the belly of a horse, and runs between
the two legs to fasten the other end, under
the noseband of the bridle. *Harris.*

MARTINMAS. n. f. [Martin and mas.] The feast of St. Martin; the eleventh of
November, commonly corrupted to *martins*
or *martlemas*.

Martins brefs doth bear good taste,
When country-folke do dainties lacke. *Tupper.*

MARTINET. } n. f. [martinet, French.]

MARTLET. } A kind of swallow.

This guest of Summer,
The temple-haunting *martlet*, does approve,
By his lov'd mansionry, that heaven's breath
Smells sweetly here. No jutting linæe,
Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant easle.
Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd
The air is delicate. *Shakespeare.*

As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,
And gaze upon the gather'd clouds for rain;
Then first the *martlet* meets it in the sky,
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train. *Dryden.*

MARTNETS. n. f. Small lines fastened to the leech of the sail, to bring that part of the leech which is next to the yard-arm close up to the sail, when the sail is to be furled.

MARTYR. n. f. [martyr; martyr, Fr.]

One who by his death bears witness to the truth.

Prayers and tears may serve a good man's turn;
if not to conquer as a soldier, yet to suffer as a
martyr. *King Charles.*

Thus could not the mouths of worthy *martyrs* be
silenced. *Brown.*

Nearer heav'n his virtues shone more bright,
Like rising flames expanding in their height,
The *martyr's* glory crown'd the soldier's fight. *Dry.*

To be a *martyr* signifies, only to witness the truth
of Christ; but the witnessing of the truth then was
so generally attended with persecution, that *martyr*
dom now signifies not only to witness, but to
witness by death. *South's Sermons.*

The first *martyr* for Christianity was encouraged,
in his last moments, by a vision of that divine per-
son for whom he suffered. *Addison.*

Truth's early champion, *martyr* for his God.
Thomson.

To MARTYR. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To put to death for virtue, or true pro-
fession.

2. To murder; to destroy.

You could not beg for grace.
Hark, wretches, how I mean to *martyr* you.
This one hand yet is left to cut your throats. *Shaksp.*

If to every common funeral,
By your eyes *martyr'd*, such grace were allow'd
Your face would wear not patches, but a cloud. *Suckling.*

Martyr'd with the gout.
MARTYRDOM. n. f. [from martyr.] The
death of a martyr; the honour of a
martyr; testimony born to truth by
voluntary submission to death.

If an infidel should pursue to death an heretic
professing Christianity only for Christian profession
sake, could we deny unto him the honour of *mar-*
tyrdom? *Hooker.*

Now that he hath left no higher degree of earthly
honour, he intends to crown their innocency with
the glory of *martyrdom*. *Bacon.*

Herod, whose unblest
Hand, Of what darts not jealous greatness? tore
A thousand sweet babes from their mother's breast,
The blooms of *martyrdom*. *Crymch.*

Wars, little to the only argument
Heroick deem'd, chief martyr to dissent
With long and tedious havoc, fabled knights
In battles feng'd; the better fortune
Of patience and heroick *martyrdom*
Unfing. *Milton.*

What mists of providence are these?
So faints, by supernatural pow'r set free,
Are left at last in *martyrdom* to die. *Dryden.*

MARTYROLOGIST. n. f. [martyrologiste, Fr.] A writer of martyrology.

MARTYROLOGY. n. f. [martyrologe, Fr. martyrologium, Lat.] A register of mar-
tyrs.

In the Roman *martyrology* we find at one time
many thousand martyrs destroyed by Dioclesian, be-
ing met together in a church, rather than escape by
offering a little mense at their coming out. *Stillingfleet.*

MARVEL. n. f. [merveille, Fr.] A wonder;
any thing astonishing. Little in use.

A *marvel* it were, if a man could espy, in the
whole Scripture, nothing which might breed a pre-
bable opinion, that divine authority was the same
way inclinable. *Hooker.*

I am scarce in breath, my lord.
—No *marvel*, you have to bestir'd your valour;
you cowardly recall! *Shakespeare.*

No *marvel*
My lord protector's hawk do towre so well. *Shak.*

MARVEL OF PERU. A flower. *Ainsw.*

To MARVEL. v. a. [merveiller, Fr.] To
wonder; to be astonished. *Dryden.*

You make me *marvel*. *Shakespeare.*

Harry, I do not only *marvel* where thou spendest
thy time, but also how thou art accompanied. *Shakespeare.*

The army *marvelled* at it. *Shakespeare.*

The common proverb is, One for the long
proverb, and one for the short. *Zeckendorf.*

MARVELLOUS. adj. [merveilleux, Fr.]

1. Wonderful; strange; astonishing.

She has a *marvellous* white hand, I must confess
eyes. *Shakespeare.*

This is the Lord's doing; it is *marvellous* in our
eyes. *Psalms.*

2. Surpassing credit.

The *marvellous* fable includes whatever is super-
natural, and especially the machines of the gods.
Pope's Preface to the Iliad.

**3. The marvellous is used, in works of
criticism, to express any thing exceeding
natural power, opposed to the probable.**

MARVELLOUSLY. adv. [from marvellous.]
Wonderfully; strangely.

You look not well, feignior Antonio;
You have too much respect upon the world;
They lose it that do buy it with much care.
Believe me, you are *marvellously* chang'd. *Shaksp.*

The encouragement of his too late success, with
which he was *marvellously* elated. *Clarendon.*

MARVELLOUSNESS. n. f. [from marvellous.] Wonderfulness; strangeness; as-
tonishingness.

MASCULINE. adj. [masculin, Fr. masculinus, Lat.]

1. Male; not female.

Pray God, she prove not *masculine* ere long! *Shak.*

His long beard notch the air and fire, the two
masculine elements, exercising their operation upon
nature, being the feminine. *Peacham.*

Oh why did God,
Creator wife, that peopled highest heav'n
With spirits *masculine*, create at last
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Resembling man; virile; not soft; not effeminate.

You find something bold and *masculine* in the air
and posture of the first figure, which is that of
Virtue. *Addison.*

3. [In grammar.] It denotes the gender
appropriated to the male kind in any
word, though not always expressing sex.

MASCULINELY. adv. [from masculine.]
Like a man.

Aurelia tells me, you have done most *masculinely*,
And play the orator. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

MASCULINENESS. n. f. [from masculine.]
Mannishness; male figure or behaviour.

MASH. n. f. [mache, Dutch.]

1. The space between the threads of a net:
commonly written *mesh*.

To defend against the stings of bees, have a net
knit with so small *mashes*, that a bee cannot get
through. *Mortimer.*

**2. Any thing mingled or beaten together
into an undistinguished or confused body,
[from mischen, Dut. to mix, or mascher,
French.]**

3. A mixture for a horse.

Put half a peck of ground malt into a pail, then
put to it as much scalding water as will wet it well;
stir it about for half an hour till the water is very
sweet, and give it the horse lukewarm: this *mash* is
to be given to a horse after he has taken a purge,
to make it work the better; or in the time of great
sickness, or after hard labour. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

When wars foil, they feed them with *mashes*,
and other moist food. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To MASH. v. a. [mascher, Fr.]

1. To beat into a confused mass.

The pressure would be intolerable, and they would
even *mask* themselves and all things else apiece. *More.*

To break the claw of a lobster, clap it between
the sides of the dining-room door: thus you can do
it without *masking* the meat. *Swift.*

**2. To mix malt and water together in
brewing.**

What was he in the last of his days, as he was in the last of his days.

MASK. *n. f.* [*masque*, French.]

1. A cover to disguise the face, or to show the face unto her, and told her plainly that she was his prisoner.

Since she did neglect her looking-glass,
And throw her sun-expelling mask away;
The air hath starr'd the roses in her cheeks,
And pick'd the fly from the face of her face. *Shakspeare.*

Could we suppose that a mask represented ever so naturally the general humour of a character, it can never suit with the variety of passions that are incident to every single person in the whole course of a play. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Any pretence or subterfuge.

Too plain thy nakedness of soul cry'd,
Why dost thou strive the conscious shame to hide,
By masks of eloquence, and veils of pride? *Pope.*

3. A festive entertainment, in which the company is masked.

Will you prepare for this masque to-night? *Shakspeare.*
4. A revel; a piece of mummery; a wild bustle.

They in the end agreed,
That at a masque and common reveling,
Which was ordain'd they should perform the deed. *Daniel.*

This thought might lead me through this world's
vain mask,
Content, though blind, had I no other guide. *Milton.*

5. A dramatick performance, written in a tragick style, without attention to rules or probability.

Thus I have broken the ice to invention, for the
lively representation of floods and rivers necessary
for our painters and poets in their pictures, poems,
comedies, and masks. *Peacham.*

TO MASK. *v. a.* [*masquer*, French.]

1. To disguise with a mask or vifor.

What will grow of such errors as grow masked under
the cloak of divine authority, impossible it is that
the wit of man should imagine, till time have
brought forth the fruits of them. *Hooker.*

'Tis not my blood
Wherein thou see'st me masked. *Shakspeare.*
Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she;
But being mask'd he was not sure. *Shakspeare.*

The old Vatican Terence has, at the head of
every scene, the figures of all the persons, with their
particular disguises; and I saw an antique statue
masked, which was perhaps designed for Quatius in
the Eumach, for it agrees exactly with the figure
he makes in the manuscript. *Addison.*

2. To cover; to hide.

I to your assistance do make love,
Masking the business from the common eye,
For sundry weighty reasons. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
As when a piece of wanton lawn,
A thin aerial veil is drawn
O'er beauty's face, seeming to hide,
More sweetly shows the blushing bride:
A soul whose intellectual beams
No mists do mask, no lazy steams. *Crashaw.*

TO MASK. *v. n.*

1. To revel; to play the mummer.

Thy gown? Why, ay; come, taylor, let us see't;
What masking stuff's here! *Shakspeare.*
Masking habits, and a borrow'd name,
Contrive to hide my plenitude of shame. *Prior.*

2. To be disguised any way.

MA'SKER. *n. f.* [from *mask*.] One who
revels in a mask; a mummer.

Tell false Edward,
That Lewis of France is sending over masters,
To revel it with him and his new bride. *Shakspeare.*

Let the scenes abound with light, and let the
masters that are to come down from the scene have
some motions upon the scene before their coming
down. *Boaden.*

The masters come late, and I think will stay,
Like furies, till the sock-actors are away. *Boaden.*
VOL. II.

MA'STER. *adj.* [construed from *master*.] *See*
Construed of *master*; *see* *master*; *see* *master*.

MASON. *n. f.* [*maçon*, Fr. *machio*, low
Latin.] A builder with stone.

Many and a reason very wittily before the thing
be true; that the materials being left rough, are
more manageable in the mason's hand than if they
had been smooth. *Wotton.*

A mason that makes a wall, meets with a stone
that wants no cutting, and places it in his work. *Mor.*

MA'ONRY. *n. f.* [*maçonerie*, French.] The
craft or performance of a mason.

MASQUERA'DE. *n. f.* [from *masque*, Fr.]

1. A diversion in which the company is
masked.

What guards the purity of melting maids,
In courtly balls and midnight masquerades,
Safe from the treach'rous tye, and daring spark,
The glance by day, the whisper in the dark? *Pope.*

2. Disguise.

I was upon the frolic this evening, and came to
visit thee in masquerade. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
Truth, of all things the plainest and sincerest,
Is forced to gain admittance in disguise, and court us
in masquerade. *Felton.*

TO MASQUERA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go in disguise.

A freak took an ass in the head, and he goes
into the woods, masquerading up and down in a
lion's skin. *L'Estrange.*

2. To assemble in masks.

I find that our art hath not gained much by the
happy revival of masquerading among us. *Swift.*

MASQUERA'DER. *n. f.* [from *masquerade*.]

A person in a mask.

The most dangerous sort of cheats are but *mas-*
queraders under the view of friends. *L'Estrange.*

MASS. *n. f.* [*masse*, Fr. *masa*, Lat.]

1. A body; a lump; a continuous quantity.

If it were not for these principles, the bodies of
the earth, planets, comets, sun, and all things in
them, would grow cold and freeze, and become in-
active masses. *Newton's Opticks.*

Some passing into their pores, others adiering
in lumps or masses to their outside, so as wholly to
cover and involve it in the mass they together
constituted. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. A large quantity.

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,
Have cost a mass of publick treasury. *Shakspeare.*
He discovered to me the richest mines which the
Spaniards have, and from whence all the mass of
gold that comes into Spain is drawn. *Raleigh.*

He had spent a huge mass of treasure in trans-
porting his army. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Bulk; vast body.

The Creator of the world would not have framed
to huge a mass of earth but for some reasonable
creatures to have their habitation. *Abbot.*

This army of such mass and charge,
Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shakspeare.*

4. Congeries; assemblage indistinct.

The whole knowledge of groups, of the lights
and shadows, and of those masses which Titian calls
a bunch of grapes, is, in the prints of Rubens, ex-
posed clearly to the light. *Dryden.*

At distance, through an artful glass,
To the mind's eye things well appear;
They lose their forms, and make a mass.

Comus'd and black, if brought too near. *Prior.*

Where flowers grow, the ground at a distance
seems covered with them, and we must walk into it
before we can distinguish the several weeds that
spring up in such a beautiful mass of colours. *Addison.*

5. Gross body; the general; the bulk.

Comets have power over the gross and mass of
things; but they are rather gazed upon than wisely
observed in their effects. *Boaden.*

Where'er thou art, he is; th' eternal Mind
Aids through all places; is to none confin'd:
Fills ocean, earth, and air, and all above,
And through the universal mass does move. *Dryden.*

The mass of the people have seen their eyes,
and will not be governed by Clodius and Curius. *Swift.*

If there is not sufficient quantity of blood and
strength of circulation, it may infect the whole
mass of the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

6. [masse, Lat.] The service of the Romish
church.

Burnished gold is that manner of gilding which
we see in old parchment and mass books, done by
monks and priests; who were very expert herein. *Peacham on Drawing.*

He infers, that then Luther must have been un-
pardonably wicked in using masses for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*

TO MASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cele-
brate mass.

Their massing furniture they took from the law,
left having a mass and a priest, they should want
vestments. *Hooker.*

TO MASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] It seems
once to have signified to thicken; to
strengthen.

They feared the French might, with silling or
massing the house, or else by fortifying, make such
a piece as might annoy the haven. *Hayward.*

MASSACRE. *n. f.* [*massacre*, Fr. from
mazzare, Italian.]

1. Carnage; slaughter; butchery; indis-
criminate destruction.

Of whom such massacre
Make they, but of their brethren, men of men. *Milton.*

Slaughter grows murder, and as it goes too far,
And makes a massacre, what was a war. *Dryden.*

2. Murder.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The most arch deed of piteous massacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakspeare.*

TO MASSACRE. *v. a.* [*massacrer*, Fr. from
the noun.] To butcher; to slaughter in-
discriminately.

I'll find a day to massacre them all,
And raze their faction and their family. *Shakspeare.*

Christian religion, now crumbled into fractions,
may, like dust, be irrecoverably dissipated, if God
do not countermines us, or we recover so much
sobriety as to forbear to massacre what we pretend
to love. *Deeny of Pity.*

After the miserable slaughter of the Jews, at the
destruction of Jerusalem, they were scattered into
all corners, oppressed and detested, and sometimes
massacred and extirpated. *Atterbury.*

MASSICOT. *n. f.* [Fr.] Corals calcined

by a moderate degree of fire: of this
there are three sorts, arising from the
different degrees of fire applied in the
operation. White massicot is of a yel-
lowish white, and is that which has re-
ceived the least calcination; yellow
massicot has received more, and gold co-
loured massicot still more. *Trepan.*

MA'SSINESS. *n. f.* [from *massy*, *mas-*

MA'SSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *massy*, *mas-*

see *see*.] Weight; bulk;
ponderousness.

It was more notorious for the distinctness of the
provision served in it, than for the massiness of the
dish. *Hales ill.*

MA'SSIVE. *adj.* [*massif*, Fr.] Heavy;

MA'SSY. *adj.* wrightly; ponderous;
bulky; continuous.

If you would hurt,
Your swords are now too massy for your strength,
And will not be uplifted. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

Perhaps these few stones and sling, used with in-
vocation of the Lord of Hosts, may countervail the
massive armour of the uncircumcised Philistine.

Government of the Tongue.

No sideboards the golden plates were peris'd,
No fleeting slaves the massive dishes dress'd. *Dryden.*

The more gross the massive parts of the terror.

trial glass, the beam of stone, eye their order to the foliage.

If their tinnors or glasses were so thick and mazy that no light could get through them, I question not but that they would, like all other opaque bodies, appear of one and the same colour in all positions of the eye.

The intrepid Theban hears the bustling sky,
Sees yawning rocks in mazy fragments fly,
And views along'd from the hills afar.
The floods descending, and the wat'ry war. Pope.

MAST. *n. f.* [*mist, mât, Fr. mât, Sax.*]
1. The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail is fixed.

Ten masts attach'd make not the altitude
That ships sail perpendicularly fallen. *Shakspeare.*
He dropp'd his anchors, and his oars he ply'd;
Furl'd every sail, and drawing down the mast,
His vessel moor'd. *Dryden.*

2. The fruit of the oak and beech. It has in this sense no plural termination.

The oaks bear mast, the briars Karlet hips;
The bounteous housewife, nature, on each bush
Lays her tuff wels before you. *Shakspeare.*

Trives that bear mast, and nuts, are more lasting
than those that bear fruits; as oaks and beeches
last longer than apples and pears.

When sheep fed like men upon acorns, a shepherd
drove his flock into a little oak wood, and up he
went to shake them down some mast. *L'Estrange.*

The breaking down an old frame of government,
and erecting a new, seems like the cutting down an
old oak and planting a young one; it is true, the
grandson may enjoy the shade and the mast, but
the planter, besides the pleasure of imagination,
has no other benefits.

Wood ring dolphins at the palace ghde;
On leaves and mast of mighty oaks they browse,
And their broad wings are spread in the boughs. *Dryden.*

MASTED. *adj.* [from *mast*.] Furnished with masts.

MASTER. *n. f.* [*meester, Dutch; maitre, Fr. magister, Lat.*]

1. One who has servants: opposed to man or servant.

But now I was the lord
Of this fair mansion, master of my servants,
Queen o'er myself; and even now, but now,
This house, these servants, and this name I myself
Am your's, my lord. *Shakspeare.*

Take up thy master. *Shakspeare.*
My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge that begg'd it;
The boy, his clerk, begg'd mine;
And neither man nor master would take sight
But the two rings. *Shakspeare.*

2. A director; a governor.

If thou be made the master of a tent, be among
them as one of the rest. *Ecclijasticus.*

O thou, my friend, my genius, come along,
Thou master of the poet, and the song. *Pope.*

3. Owner; proprietor; with the idea of governing.

An orator, who had undertaken to make a panegyric on Alexander the Great, and who had employed the strongest figures of his rhetoric in the praise of Bucephalus, would do quite the contrary to that which was expected from him; because it would be believed, that he rather took the horse for his subject than the master. *Dryden.*

4. A lord; a ruler.

Wisdom and virtue are the proper qualifications in the master of a house. *Guardian.*

There Caesar, grac'd with both Minerva, thone,
Caesar the world's great master and his own. *Pope.*

Exalts
The pride of royal blood, that checks my soul:
You know, alas! I was not born to kneel,
To sue for pity, and to own a master. *Philips.*

5. Chief; head.

Chief master-gunner am I of this town,
Something I must do to procure me grace. *Shakspeare.*

As a wife master-builder I have laid the foundation,
and another buildeth thereon. *1 Corinthians.*

The best sets are the heads got from the very tops
of the root; the next are the runners, which spread
from the master roots. *Mortimer.*

6. Possessor.

When I have done, my master of a hundred thousand drachms, I have miserably set myself on the foot of a prince, and will demand the grand vizir's daughter in marriage. *Addison.*

The duke of Savoy may make himself master of the French dominions on the other side of the Rhone. *Addison.*

7. Commander of a trading ship.

An unhappy master is he that is made engaging by many shipwrecks; a miserable merchant, that is neither rich nor wise, but after some bankruptcies.

A sailor's wife had chequins in her lap;
Her husband's to Aleppo gone, master o' th' Tiger. *Shakspeare.*

8. One uncontrolled.

Let every man be master of his time
Till seven at night. *Shakspeare.*

Grief, and increasing; but by sea
He is an absolute master. *Shakspeare.*

9. An appellation of respect.

Master doctor, you have brought those drugs.
Stand by, my masters, bring him near the king. *Shakspeare.*

Masters, play here, I will content your pains,
Something that's brief; and bid good morrow. *Shakspeare.*

10. A young gentleman.

If gaming does an aged face entice,
Then my young master twitly learns the vice. *Dryden.*

Master lay with his bedchamber towards the south sun; his lodg'd in a garret, exposed to the north wind. *Arbuthnot.*

Where there are little masters and milks in a house, they are impediments to the diversions of the servants; the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales. *Swift.*

11. One who teaches; a teacher: correlative to scholar or learner.

Very few men are wise by their own counsel, or learned by their own teaching; for he that was only taught by himself had a fool to his master. *H. Jones.*

To the Jews join the Egyptians, the first masters of learning. *South.*

Masters and teachers should not raise difficulties to their scholars; but smooth their way, and help them forwards. *Locke.*

12. A man eminently skilful in practice or science.

The great mocking master mock'd not then,
When he said, Truth was buried here below. *Dar.*

Spenser and Fairfax, great masters of our language, saw much farther into the beauties of our numbers than those who followed. *Dryden.*

A man must not only be able to judge of words and style, but he must be a master of them too; he must perfectly understand his author's tongue, and absolutely command his own. *Dryden.*

He that does not pretend to painting, is not touched at the commendation of a master in that profession. *Collier.*

No care is taken to improve young men in their own language, that they may thoroughly understand, and be masters of it. *Locke.*

13. A title of dignity in the universities: as, master of arts.

To MA'STER. *r. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To be a master to; to rule; to govern.

Ay, good faith,
And rather father thee, than master thee. *Shakspeare.*

2. To conquer; to overpower; to subdue.

Thrice blessed they that master to their blood,
To undergo such maiden pilgrimage. *Shakspeare.*

The princes of Germany did not think him sent to command the empire, who was neither able to rule his insolent subjects of England, nor master his rebellious people in Ireland. *Davidson.*

Then comes some third party, that masters both plaintiff and defendant, and carries away the booty. *L'Estrange.*

Honour burns in me, not so fiercely bright,
But pale as fire when master'd by the light. *Dryden.*

Obstinacy and wild neglects must be mastered, even though it cost blood. *Locke.*

A man can no more justly make use of another's necessity, than he that has more strength can seize

upon a weaker, master him to his obedience, and, with a strong arm, subdue him to his power.

The subordination of an individual slave is a work of time and patience; civilisation must be mastered and subdued by degrees. *Cabot's Sermons.*

3. To execute with skill.

I do not take myself to be so perfect in the transactions and privileges of Bohemia, as to be fit to handle that part: and I will not offer at that I cannot master. *Lucian.*

MASTER-HAND. *n. f.* The hand of a man eminently skilful.

Musick resembles poetry; in each
Are nameless graces which no methods teach,
And which a master-hand alone can reach. *Pope.*

MASTER-JEST. *n. f.* Principal jest.

Who shall break the master-jest,
And what, and how, upon the rest? *Hudibras.*

MASTER-KEY. *n. f.* The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one.

This master-key
Fits every lock, and leads us to his person. *Dryden.*

MASTER-SINEW. *n. f.*

The master-sinew is a large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated, which is the largest and most visible sinew in a horse's body; this sometimes is relaxed or strained. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

MASTER-STRING. *n. f.* Principal string.

He touch'd me
Ev'n on the tender it point; the master-string,
That makes most harmony or discord to me.
I own the glorious subject fires my breast. *Rowe.*

MASTER-STROKE. *n. f.* Capital performance.

Ye skilful masters of Machaon's race,
Who nature's maze intricacies trace:
Tell how your teach has here eluded been,
How oft am'd and ravi'd you have torn
The conduct, prudence, and stupendous art,
And master-strokes in each mechanic part. *Blackmore.*

MASTER-TEETH. *n. f.* The principal teeth.

Some living creatures have their master-teeth indented one within another like laws; as lions and dogs. *Bacon.*

MA'STERDOM. *n. f.* [from *master*.] Dominion; rule. Not in use.

You shall put
This night's great business into my dispatch,
Which shall to all our nights and days to come
Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom. *Shakspeare.*

MA'STERLESS. *adj.* [from *master*.]

1. Wanting a master or owner.

When all was past he took his forlorn wood,
His silver shield now idle masterless. *Fairy Queen.*

The foul opinion
You had of her pure honour, gains or loses
Your sword or mine; or masterless leaves both
To who shall find them. *Shakspeare.*

2. Ungoverned; unshuffled.

MA'STERLY. *adv.* With the skill of a master.

Thou dost speak masterly,
Young though thou art. *Shakspeare.*

I read a book; I think it very masterly written. *Swift.*

MA'STERLINESS. *n. f.* [from *masterly*.]

Eminent skill.

MA'STERLY. *adj.* [from *master*.]

1. Suitable to a master; artful; skilful.

As for the warmth of fancy, the masterly figures, and the copiousness of imagination, he has exceeded all others. *Dryden.*

That clearer strokes of masterly design,
Of wise contrivance, and of judgment thine,
In all the parts of nature, we adore,
Thine clear and highest works of human art, which
A man never discovers new beauties, or improves

the act of checking.

in gentle number crowns his eyes. Dryden.
 He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare,
 And o'er his eye-brows hung his matted hair, Dry.

match with the inventions they presu'd
easy, and of his wonder made a cure: "Biffan.
I but thought I had the countess's son."

And though his heart be great, his actions gallant,
 N 2

He wants a crown to puff against a crown
Birth to match birth, and power to balance power.
Dryden.

The shepherd's tender of Spenser is not to be
mated in any modern language.
Dryden.

4. To suit; to proportion.
Let poets match their subject to their strength,
And often try what weight they can support. *Ruse.*
Mine have been still
Match'd with my birth; a younger brother's hopes.
Rouse.

Employ their wit and humour in chusing and
matching of patterns and colours.
Swift.

5. To marry; to give in marriage.

Great king,
I would not from your love make such a fray,
To match you where I hate. *Shakespeare.*

Thou dost protect thy love, and would'st it show
By matching her, as she would match her for. *Donne.*
Them willingly they would have still retained,
And match'd with the prince. *Daniel.*

When a man thinks himself match'd to one who
should be a comfort to him, instead thereof he finds
in his bosom a beast. *South.*

A senator of Rome, while Rome furv'd,
Would not have match'd his daughter with a king.
Addison.

TO MATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be married.

A thing that may luckily fall out to him that
hath the blessing to match with some heroic-
minded lady. *Shelley.*

I hold it a sin to match in my kindred. *Shaksp.*
Let tigers match with hinds, and wolves with
sheep.

And every creature couple with his foe. *Dryden.*
All creatures else are thus unworthy thee,
They match'd, and thou alone art left for me. *Dryd.*

2. To suit; to be proportionate; to tally.

1. **MATCHABLE.** *adj.* [from *match*.] Suit-
able; equal; fit to be joined.

Ye, whose high worths surpassing paragons,
Could not on earth have found one fit for mate,
Ne but in heaven matchable to none.

Why did ye stoop into so lowly state? *Spenser.*
Correspondent.

What a land that are not matchable with any
upon our shores, are of those very kinds which are
found no where but in the deepest parts of the sea.
Woodward.

1. **MATCHLESS.** *adj.* [from *match*.] Having
no equal.

This happy day two lights are seen,
A glorious saint, a matchless queen. *Waller.*
Much less, in arms, oppose thy matchless force,
When thy sharp spur shall urge thy foaming horse.
Dryden.

2. **MATCHLESSLY.** *adv.* In a manner not to
be equalled.

1. **MATCHLESSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *matchless*.]
State of being without an equal.

2. **MATCHMAKER.** *n. s.* [from *match* and *make*.]
One who contrives marriages.

You came to him to know
If you should carry me, or no;
And would have hid him and his imps,
To be your matchmakers and pimps. *Hudibras.*

3. **MATCHES.** *n. s.* [from *match*.] Matches to burn.

4. **MATCH.** *n. s.* [from *match*.] A husband or wife.

I that am smil'd best and earthly wight,
Unworthy match for such immortal wight,
I sell well wote, and mine unequal fate. *Spenser.*

5. **MATCH.** *n. s.* [from *match*.] A comparison, male or female.

Go, base intruder! over-weening slave!
Show thy fawning smiles on equal mates. *Shaksp.*

6. **MATCH.** *n. s.* [from *match*.] A comparison, male or female.

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MATERNITY, *n. f.* [*maternitas*, Fr. *maternitas*, Lat.] The character or relation of a mother.

MAT-FELON, *n. f.* [*matter*, to kill, and *felon*, a thief.] A species of knap-weed growing wild.

MATHEMATICAL, *adj.* [*mathematicus*, Lat.] Considered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians.

The east and west
Upon the globe, a *mathematick* point
Only divides: thus happiness and misery,
And all extremes, are all contiguous. *Denham*.
It is as impossible for an aggregate of lines to comprehend or exhaust one infinite, as it is for the greatest number of *mathematick* points to amount to, or constitute a body. *Poyle*.
I suppose all the particles of matter to be situated in an exact and *mathematical* evenness. *Bentley*.

MATHEMATICALLY, *adv.* [from *mathematick*.] According to the laws of the mathematical sciences.

We may be *mathematically* certain, that the heat of the sun is according to the density of the sunbeams, and is reciprocally proportional to the square of the distance from the body of the sun. *Bentley*.
MATHEMATICIAN, *n. f.* [*mathematicus*, Lat. *mathematicien*, Fr.] A man versed in the mathematics.

One of the most eminent *mathematicians* of the age assured me, that the greatest pleasure he took in reading Virgil was in examining *Æneas's* voyage by the map. *Spectator*.

MATHEMATICKS, *n. f.* [*mathematika*, Gr.] That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured; and it is either pure or mixt: pure considers abstracted quantity, without any relation to matter; mixt is interwoven with physical considerations. *Harris*.

The *mathematicks* and the metaphysics
Fall to them, as you find your stomach serves you. *Shakespeare*.

See mystery to *mathematicks* fly. *Pope*.
MATHES, *n. f.* [*chamaemelum sylvestre*.] An herb. *Ainsworth*.

MATHESIS, *n. f.* [*μάθησις*.] The doctrine of mathematics.

Mad-mathesis alone was unconfus'd. *Pope*.

MATIN, *adj.* [*matin*, Fr. *matutinus*, Lat.] Morning; used in the morning.

Up rose the victor angels, and to arms
The *matin* trumpet rung. *Milton*.

I waste the *matin* lamp in sigh, for thee:
Thy image steals between my god and me. *Pope*.

MATIN, *n. f.* Morning.

The glow-worm flees the *matin* to be near,
And 'gins to pale his ineffable fire. *Shakespeare*.

MATINES, *n. f.* [*matines*, Fr.] Morning worship.

The winged choristers began
To chirp their *matins*. *Cleveland*.

By the pontifical, no altar is consecrated without reliques; the vigils are celebrated before them, and the nocturn and *matins*, for the saints whose reliques are. *Stillingfleet*.

That he should raise his mitred crest on high,
Add clap his wings, and call his family
To sacred rime; and vex th' *ethereal* powers
With midnight *matins*, at uncivil hours. *Dryden*.

MATREAS, *n. f.* [*matras*, Fr.] A chymical glass vessel used for digestion or distillation, being sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually tapered into a conical figure.

Protect from violent storms, and the too purifying
darts of the sun, your pennell'd tulips and *marigolds*,
Dousing them with *matrasses*. *Exelson*.

MATRICE, *n. f.* [*matrice*, Lat.]

1. The womb; the cavity where the fetus is formed.

If the time required in vivification be of any length, the fetus will exhale before the creature be mature, except it be enclosed in a place where it may have continuance of the heat, and closeness that may keep it from cooling; and such places are the wombs and *matrices* of the females. *Bacon*.

2. A mould; that which gives form to something enclosed.

Stones that carry a resemblance of cockles were formed in the cavities of shells; and these shells have served as *matrices* or moulds to them. *Hooder*.

MATRICIDE, *n. f.* [*matricidium*, Lat.]

1. Slaughter of a mother.

Nature compensates the death of the father by the *matricide* and murder of the mother. *Brown*.

2. [*matricida*, Lat. *matricide*, Fr.] A mother killer. *Ainsworth*.

TO MATRICULATE, *v. a.* [from *matricula*: a matrix, quod ea velut *matrice* continentur militum nomina. *Ainsw.*]

To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England; to enlist; to enter into any society by setting down the name.

He, after some trial of his manners and learning, thought fit to enter himself at that college, and after to *matriculate* him in the university. *Walton*.

MATRICULATE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

A man matriculated.

Suffer me, in the name of the *matriculates* of that famous university, to ask them some plain questions. *Ainsworth*.

MATRICULATION, *n. f.* [from *matriculate*.] The act of matriculating.

A scholar absent from the university for five years is struck out of the *matriculation* book; and upon his coming de novo to the university, ought to be again *matriculated*. *Ayliffe*.

MATRIMONIAL, *adj.* [*matrimonialis*, Fr. from *matrimonium*, Lat.] Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; conjugal; nuptial; hymeneal.

If he relies upon that title, he could be but a king at court, and have rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power, though remaining in his queen. *Bacon*.

So spoke domestic Adam in his care,
And *matrimonial* love. *Milton*.

Since I am turn'd the husband, you the wife;
The *matrimonial* victory is mine,
Which, having fairly gain'd, I will resign. *Dryden*.

MATRIMONIALITY, *adj.* [from *matrimonial*.] According to the manner or laws of marriage.

He is *matrimonially* wedded into his church, that he cannot quit the same, even on the score of going into a religious house. *Ayliffe*.

MATRIMONY, *n. f.* [*matrimonium*, Lat.]

Marriage; the nuptial state; the contract of man and wife; nuptials.

If any know cause why this couple should not be joined in *holy matrimony*, they are to declare it. *Common Prayer*.

MATRIX, *n. f.* [*Lat. matrice*, Fr.] Womb;

a place where any thing is generated or formed; *matrice*.

If they be lodged in a convenient *matrix*, they are not excited by the efficacy of the sun. *Brown*.

MATRON, *n. f.* [*matrone*, Fr. *matrona*, Lat.]

1. An elderly lady.

Come, civil night,
Thou sober-fac'd *matron*, all in black. *Shakespeare*.

Your wives, your daughters,
Your *matrons* and your maids, could not fill up
The pattern of my lust. *Shakespeare*.

She was in her early bloom, with a diffidence very
lute inferior to the most experienced *matrons*. *Tal*.

2. An old woman.

MATRONAL, *adj.* [*matronalis*, Lat.]

Suitable to a matron; constituting a matron.

He had heard of the beauty and virtuous behaviour of the queen of Naples, the widow of Ferdinand the younger, being then of *matronal* years of seven and twenty. *Bacon*.

MATRONLY, *adj.* [*matron and like*.] Elderly; ancient.

The *matronly* wife plucked out all the brown hairs, and the younger the white. *Ayliffe*.

MATROSS, *n. f.*

Matrosses, in the train of artillery, are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, spunging, firing, and loading them; they carry fire-locks, and march along with the store-waggons as a guard, and as assistants, in case a wagon should break. *Bentley*.

MATTE, *n. f.* [*matiere*, Fr. *matéria*, Lat.]

1. Body; substance extended.

If then the soul another soul to make,
Because her power, is kept within a bound,
She must some former stuff or *matter* take,
But in the soul there is no *matter* found. *Dewet*.

It seems probable to me, that God in the beginning formed *matter* in solid, massy, hard, impenetrable, moveable particles, of such sizes and figures, and with such other properties, and in such proportions, as most conduced to the end for which he formed them; and that those primitive particles being solids, are incomparably harder than any porous bodies compounded of them; even to very hard as never to wear or break in pieces, no ordinary power being able to divide what God himself made one in the first creation. *Newton*.

Some have dimensions of length, breadth, and depth, and have also a power of resistance, or exclude every thing of the same kind from being in the same place: this is the proper character of *matter* or body. *Watts's Logic*.

2. Materials; that of which any thing is composed.

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the *matter* of tempests before the air here below. *Bacon*.

3. Subject; thing treated.

The subject or *matter* of laws in general is thus far forth constant, which *matter* is that for the ordering whereof laws were instituted. *Hunter*.

I have words to speak in thy ear will make thee dumb; yet are they much too light for the *matter*. *Shakespeare*.

Son of God, Saviour of Men! Thy name
Shall be the copious *matter* of my song. *Milton*.

It is *matter* of the greatest affrontment to observe the common boldness of men. *Decay of Party*.

I shall turn
Full fraught with joyful tidings of their works,
New *matter* of his praise, and of our songs. *Dryd*.

This is so certain in true philosophy, that it is *matter* of affrontment to me how it came to be doubted. *Chrysos*.

4. The whole; the very thing supposed.

He grants the deluge to have come for very great *matter*, that but very few escaped. *Tinsley*.

5. Affair; business; in a familiar sense.

To help the *matter*, the alchemists call in many vanities out of astrology. *Bacon*.

Matters succeeded to well with him, that every body was in admiration to see how mighty rich he was grown. *Ayliffe*.

Never was any thing gotten by sensuality and sloth in *matter* of profit or reputation. *Ayliffe*.

A town was reasoning the *matter* with a flag, why he should run away from the dogs. *Ayliffe*.

Some young female seems to have carried *matters* so far, that she is ripe for asking advice. *Spectator*.

If chance herself should err,
Observe how *matters* would miscarry. *Prior*.

6. Cause of disturbance.

Where art thou? What's the *matter* with thee? *Shakespeare*.

What's the *matter* you'difficultous request,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make your *matters* tell? *Shakespeare*.

7. Subject of suit or complaint.

Slender, I broke your head; what matter have you against me?

—*Slender*, Sir, I have matter in my head against you.

If the craftsman have a matter against any man, the law is upon; let them implead one another.

In armies, if the matter should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory should go on the one side; and yet if tried by the gods, it would go on the other.

8. **Import; consequence; importance; moment.**

If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have bestowed the thousand I borrowed of you; but it is no matter, this poor show doth better.

And please yourselves this day;
No matter from what hands you have the play.

A prophet some, and some a poet cry,
No matter which, is neither of them I ye,
From sleepy Othys' top to Pilus drove
his herd.

Pleas'd or displeas'd, no matter now 'tis past;
The first who dares be angry breathes his last.

9. **Thing; object; that which has some particular relation, or is subject to particular consideration.**

The king of Armenia had in his company three of the most famous men for matters of arms. *Slid.* Plato reprehended a young man for entering into a dissolute house; the young man said, Why for so small a matter? Plato replied, But custom is no small matter.

Many times the things deduced to judgment may be mean and tame, when the reason and consequence ther. of may trench to point of estate. I call matter of estate not only the parts of sovereignty but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent.

It is a maxim in state, that all countries of new acquit, till they be settled, are rather matters of burden than of strength.

10. **Question considered.**
Upon the whole matter, it is absurd to think that confidence can be kept in order without frequent examination.

11. **Space or quantity nearly computed.**
Away he goes to the market-town, a matter of seven miles off, to enquire if any had seen his ass.

I have thoughts to tarry a small matter in town, to learn somewhat of your lingo.

12. **Purulent running; that which is formed by suppuration.**

In an indurated tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, the matter being suppurated, I opened it.

13. **Upon the MATTER.** A low phrase now out of use. Considering the whole; with respect to the main; nearly.

In their superiors it quencheth jealousy, and layeth their competitors asleep; so that upon the matter, in a great wit deformity is an advantage to rising.

Upon the matter, in those prayers I do the same thing I did before, save only that what before I spoke without book I now read.

The elder, having consumed his whole fortune, when forced to leave his title to his younger brother, left upon the matter nothing to support it.

Waller, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in horse, but was, upon the matter, equal in foot.

If on one side there are fair proofs, and no pretence of proof on the other, and that the difficulties are most pressing on that side which is destitute of proof, I desire to know, whether this be not upon the matter as satisfactory to a wife man as a demonstration.

To MATTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be of importance; to import. It is used with only *it*, *this*, *that*, or *what* before it.

It matters not how they were called, so long as they were called.

If Petrarch's muse did Laura's wit resemble,
And Cowley flatter'd dear Orinda's verse;
She hopes from you—Pox take her hopes and fears,
I plead her sex's claim: what matters here? Prior.

2. To generate matter by suppuration.

Deadly wounds upward bleed, each slight sore mattereth.

The herpes beneath matter'd, and were dried up with common epuloticks?

To MATTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard; not to neglect: as, I matter not that calumny.

Laws my pindarick parents matter'd not.

MATTERY. *adj.* [from matter.] Purulent; generating matter.

The putrid vapours colliquate the phlegmatick humours of the body, which transfixing to the lungs, causes their mattery cough.

MATTOCK. *n. f.* [mattock, Sax.]

1. A kind of toothed instrument to pull up weeds.

Give me that mattock, and the wrenching iron.

2. A pickaxe.

You must dig with mattock and with spade, And pierce the inmost centre of the earth.

The Turks laboured with mattocks and pick-axes to dig up the foundation of the wall.

To destroy mountains was more to be expected from earthquakes than corrosive waters, and condemneth the judgment of Xerxes, that wrought through mount Athos with mattocks.

MATRESS. *n. f.* [matras, Fr. matras, Welsh.] A kind of quilt made to lie upon.

Their matresses were made of feathers and straw, and sometimes of furs from Gaul.

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate With golden canopies and beds of state; But the poor patient will as soon be found On the hard matress, or the mother ground.

MATURATION. *n. f.* [from maturo, Lat.]

1. The state of growing ripe.

One of the causes why grains and fruits are more nourishing than leaves is, the length of time in which they grow to maturation.

There is the maturation of fruits, the maturation of drinks, and the maturation of imposthumes; as also other maturations of metals.

2. The act of ripening.

We have no heat to spare in Summer; it is very well if it be sufficient for the maturation of fruits.

3. In phisick.

Maturation, by some phisical writers, is applied to the suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter, and differs from concoction or digestion, which is the raising to a greater perfection the alimentary and natural juices in their proper canals.

MATURATIVE. *adj.* [from maturo, Lat.]

1. Ripening; conducive to ripeness.

Between the tropicks and equator their second Summer is hotter, and more maturative of fruits than the former.

2. Conducive to the suppuration of a sore.

Butter is maturative, and is profitably mixed with anodynes and suppuratives.

MATU'RE. *adj.* [maturus, Lat.]

1. Ripe; perfected by time.

When once he was mature for man; In Britain where was he,

That could stand up his parallel, Or rival object be?

Their prince is a man of learning and virtue, mature in years and experience, who has seldom vanity to gratify.

Mature the virgin of Egypt's race, Grace shap'd her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face.

How shall I meet, or how amount the sage, Unkill'd in speech, nor yet mature of age.

Brought up in the manner of a soldier.

This lies sleeping, and in vapors for the vapors breaking out.

They'll rake up; and in the mature time, With this ungracious paper strike the light Of the death-prattling duke.

3. Well-disposed; fit for execution; well-digested.

To MATU'RE. *v. a.* [maturo, Lat.]

1. To ripen; to advance to ripeness.

Prick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it a little with sack, to see if the virtual heat of the wine will not mature it.

2. To advance toward perfection.

Love undig'd my labours past, Matures my present, and shall bound my last.

MATURELY. *adv.* [from mature.]

1. Ripely; completely.

2. With counsel well-digested.

A prince ought maturely to consider, when he enters on a war, whether his coffers be full, and his revenues clear of debts.

3. Early; soon. A Latinism.

We are so far from relying on God that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the antediluvians; that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial, and receiving us more maturely into those everlasting habitations above.

MATURITY. *n. f.* [maturitè, Fr. maturitas, Lat.] Ripeness; completion.

It may not be unfit to call some of young years to train up for those weighty affairs, again the time of greater maturity.

Impatient nature had taught motion To start from time, and cheerfully to fly Before, and seize upon maturity.

Various mortifications must be undergone, many difficulties and obstructions conquered, before we can arrive at a just maturity in religion.

MA'UDLIN. *adj.* [Maudlin is the corrupt appellation of Magdalen, who is drawn by painters with swollen eyes, and disordered look; a drunken countenance, seems to have been so named from a ludicrous resemblance to the picture of Magdalen.] Drunk; fuddled; approaching to ebriety.

And the kind maudlin crowd melts in her praise.

She largely, what she wants in words, supplies With maudlin eloquence of trickling eyes.

MA'UDLIN. *n. f.* [ageratum, Lat.] A plant.

The flowers of the maudlin are digested into loofe umbels.

MA'UGRE. *adj.* [malgré, Fr.] In spite of; notwithstanding. Out of use.

This, *maugre* all the world, will I keep fast; Or some of you shall smother it in Rome.

Maugre thy strength, place, outh, and eminence; Thy valour, and thy heart; thou art a traitor.

I through the ampie air, in triumph high Shall lead hell captive; *maugre* hell! and show The pow'rs of darkness bound.

Maugre all which, 'twas to stand fast, As long as monarchy should last.

He prophesied of the success of his gospel; which after his death, immediately took root, and spread itself every where, *maugre* all opposition or persecution.

MA'VIS. *n. f.* [mauvie, Fr.] A thrush, or bird like a thrush. An old word.

The world that cannot deem of worthy things, When I do praise her, say I do but flatter;

So doth the cuckoo, when the *mauvie* sings, Begins his witless note apace to clear.

In birds, kites have a resemblance with hawks, and black-birds with thrushes and *mauvies*.

To MAUL. *v. a.* [from malleus, Lat.] To beat; to bruise; to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner.

MAY

Will be who saw the soldier's station oft,
And the May-day's sports, and the May-day's
To which he went. *Dryden.*
Once say you poor Hesperus, how oft
The theme is given, and from the pencil's call'd,
Whether by should to Rome directly got. *Dryden.*
I had some repulse for people;
And, till they drove me out of date,
Could maul a minister of state. *Swift.*
But fate with butchers plac'd thy priestly stall,
Meek modesty, tooth to murder, hack and maul. *Pope.*
MAY-L. *n. f.* [*maileus, Lat.*] A heavy hammer; commonly written *mail*.
A man that beareth false witness is a *maul*, a sword, and sharp arrow. *Proverbs.*
MAUND. *n. f.* [*mand, Sax. mande, Fr.*] A hand-basket.
To MAUNDER. *v. n.* [*maundire, Fr.*] To grumble; to murmur.
He made me many visits, *maundering* as if I had done him a discourtesy in leaving such an opening. *Wifeman.*
MA'UNDERER. *n. f.* [from *maunder.*] A murmurer; a grumbler.
MAUNDY-THURSDAY. *n. f.* [derived by *Spelman* from *mande*, a hand-basket, in which the king was accustomed to give alms to the poor; by others from *dies mandati*, the day on which our Saviour gave his great *mandate*, That we should love one another.] The Thursday before Good-friday.
MAUSOLEUM. *n. f.* [*Lat. mausoleum, Fr.*] A name which was first given to a stately monument erected by queen Artimisia to her husband Mausolus, king of Caria.] A pompous funeral monument.
MAW. *n. f.* [*maza, Sax. marghe, Dutch.*]
1. The stomach of animals, and of human beings, in contempt.
So out in feasts with costly changes clad,
To cram'd *maws* a sprit new stomach brings. *Sid.*
We have hents of dungs, and of bellies and *maws* of living creatures, and of their bloods. *Bacon.*
Though plentiful, all too little seems,
To stuff this *maw*, this vast unhoused corps. *Milt.*
The serpent, who has *maw* embrace had fill'd,
The branches in his curl'd embraces held. *Dryden.*
2. The claw of birds.
Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill; their *maw* is the hopper which holds and toasts the grain, letting it down by degrees into the stomach, where it is ground by two strong muscles; in which action they are assisted by small stones, which they swallow for the purpose. *Arbuthnot.*
MA'WAIR. *adj.* [perhaps from *maw.*] Apt to give satiety; apt to cause loathing.
Flow, Welford! flow, like thine inspirer beer,
So sweetly *mauwish*, and so smoothly dull. *Pope.*
MA'WKISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *mauwish.*] Aptness to cause loathing.
MA'WMET. *n. f.* [or *mummet*; from *mam* or *mother.*] A puppet, anciently an idol.
MA'WMISH. *adj.* [from *maw* or *mawmet.*] Foolish; idle; nauseous.
It is one of the most nauseous, *mauwish* mortifications, for a man to have to do with a punctual, finical top. *L'Estrange.*
MAW-WORM. *n. f.* [*maw and worm.*]
Ordinary gut-worms loosen, and slide off from, the intestines of the guts, and frequently creep into the stomach for nutriment, being attracted thither by the sweet chyle; whence they are called stomach or *maw-worms*. *Harvey.*
MA'XILLAR. } *adj.* [*maxillaris, Lat.*]
MA'XILLARY. } Belonging to the jaw-bone.
The greatest quantity of hard substance contained towards the head; there is the skull, the teeth, and the *maxillary* bones. *Bacon.*

MAY

MAY-MON. *n. f.* [*maius, Lat.*]
An ancient festival; a head-day; a day of merriment.
That which is of late I teach. *Shakespeare.*
It is a custom, in fact, that all countries of new acquit, till settled, are rather matters of bawdy than strength. *Bacon.*
Yet, as in duty bound, they serve him on;
Nor ease, nor wealth, nor life itself regard,
For 'tis their *maius*, love is love's reward. *Dryden.*
That the temper, the sentiments, the morality of men, is influenced by the example and disposition of those they converse with, is a reflexion which has long since passed into proverbs, and been ranked among the standing *maxims* of human wisdom. *Hog.*
MAY, auxiliary verb, preterit *might*. [*mazun, Sax. maghen, Dutch.*]
1. To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed; as, you *may* do for me [per me licet] all you can.
He that is sent out to travel with the thoughts of a man, desirous to improve himself, *may* get into the conversation of persons of condition. *Locke.*
2. To be possible; in the words *may be*.
It *may be*, I shall otherwise bethink me. *Shakespeare.*
3. To be by chance.
Be the workmen what they *may be*, let us speak of the work. *Bacon.*
How old *may* Phillis be, you ask,
Whose beauty thus all hearts engages?
To answer is no easy task,
For she has really two ages. *Prior.*
4. To have power.
This also tendeth to no more but what the king *may* do: for what he *may* do is of two kinds; what he *may* do as just, and what he *may* do as possible. *Bacon.*
Make the most of life you *may*. *Bourne.*
5. A word expressing desire.
May you live happily and long for the service of your country. *Dryden.*
MAY-BE. Perhaps; it *may be* that.
May-be, that better reason will assuage
The rash revenger's heart, words well dispos'd
Have secret power to appease inflamed rage. *Spenser.*
May-be the unwarlike count solicits her
In the unlawful purpose. *Shakespeare.*
'Tis nothing yet, yet all thou hast to give;
Thou add those *may-be* years, thou hast to live. *Dry.*
What they offer is here *may-be* and shift, and scarce ever amounts to a tolerable reason. *Cressch.*
MAY. *n. f.* [*Maius, Lat.*]
1. The fifth month of the year; the confine of spring and summer.
May must be drawn with sweet and amiable countenance, clad in a robe of white and green, embowered with daisies, hawthorns, and blue-bottles. *Peachment.*
Hail! bounteous May, that dost inspire
Mirth and youth, and warm desire;
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing. *Milton.*
2. The early or gay part of life.
On a day, alack the day!
Love, whose month is ever May,
Spied a blossom passing fair,
Playing in the wanton air. *Shakespeare.*
Maidens are *May* when they are maids.
But the sky changes when they are wives. *Shakespeare.*
My liege
Is in the very *May-morn* of his youth,
Ripe for exploits. *Shakespeare.*
I'll prove it on his body, if he dare;
Despight his nice fence, and his active practice,
His *May* of youth, and bloom of lushhood. *Shakespeare.*
To MAY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather flowers on May morning.
When merry May first early calls the morn,
With merry maids a *maying* they do go. *Saturny.*
Cupid with Aurora playing.
As he met her once a *maying*. *Milton.*
MAY-BUG. *n. f.* [*May and bug.*] A chaffer.
MAY-DAY. *n. f.* [*May and day.*] The first of May.

MAY

As much impossible.
Unless we fence them from the door with cresses.
To scatter 'em, as 'tis to make 'em soep. *Shakespeare.*
On May-day morning. *Shakespeare.*
MAY-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*May and flower.*] A plant.
The plague, they report, hath a scent of the *May-flower*. *Bacon.*
MAY-FLY. *n. f.* [*May and fly.*] An insect.
He loves the *May-fly*, which is bred of the cod-worm or caddis. *Watson.*
MAY-GAME. *n. f.* [*May and game.*] A diversion; sport; such as are used on the first of May.
The king this while, though he seemed to account of the designs of Perkins but as a *May-game*, yet had given order for the watching of benches upon the coast. *Bacon.*
Like early lovers, whose unpractis'd hearts
Were long the *May game* of malicious arts,
When once they find their jealousies were vain,
With double heat renew their fires again. *Dryden.*
MAY-LILY. *n. f.* [*phemeron.*] The lily with lily of the valley.
MAY-POLE. *n. f.* [*May and pole.*] Pole to be danced round in May.
Amid the area wide the took her stand;
Where the tall *May-pole* once o'clock'd the strand. *Pope.*
MAY-WEED. *n. f.* [*May and weed.*] A species of chamomile, called also stinking chamomile, which grows wild. *Misler.*
The *May-weed* doth burn; and the thistle doth feast,
The lilies pull downward both rice and the wheat. *Shakespeare.*
MAYOR. *n. f.* [*major, Lat.*] The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called *Lord Mayor*.
When the king once heard it; out of anger,
He sent command to the lord mayor straight
To stop the unmour. *Shakespeare.*
The mayor locked up the gates of the city. *Knolles.*
Wou'dst thou not rather chide a small renown;
To be the mayor of some poor paltry town? *Dryden.*
MAYORALTY. *n. f.* [from *mayor.*] The office of a mayor.
It is incorporated with the *mayoralty* and nameth *burgesses* to the parliament. *Crovel.*
There was a sharp prosecution against Sir William Capel, for misgovernment in his *mayoralty*. *Bacon.*
MAYORESS. *n. f.* [from *mayor.*] The wife of the mayor.
MAYZARD. *n. f.* [*maischeire, Fr.*] A jaw.
Now my lady Worm's chaplets, and know it about the *mayzard* with a feston's spade. *Shakespeare.*
Where thou might'st find him without hazard
Of outrage to thy hide and *mayzard*. *Hudibras.*
MAZE. *n. f.* [*mijlin, Dutch, to mistake; mare, Sax. a whirlpool, Skinner.*]
1. A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding passages.
Circular hole of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a *surging maze*. *Milton.*
The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate;
Puzzled with *mazes* and perplex'd with errors,
Our understanding teaches them in vain. *Adams.*
He, like a capricious river, pour'd his long
O'er all the *maze* of enchanted ground. *Shakespeare.*
2. Confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity.
He left in himself nothing but a *maze* of longing, and a dung on of sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
While they study how to bring to pass that religion may seem but a matter *maze*, they lose themselves in the very *maze* of their own discourses, as if reason did even purposely forsake them, who of purpose forsake God, the author thereof. *Hooker.*
I have thrust myself into this *maze*,
Happily to wive and thrive as best I may. *Shakespeare.*
Others apart sat on a hill retir'd,
In thoughts more elevate, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate,

MEA

*Fix'd fate, free-will, such knowledge absolute,
And found no end, in wandering mazes lost.* *Milt.*
MEASUR. *v. a.* [from the poss.] To be-
wilder; to confuse.

Much was I mov'd to see this monster kind,
In hundred forms to change his fearful hue. *Spens.*
MA'ZER. *n. f.* [*mazer*, Dutch, a knot of
maple.] A maple cup.

Then, lo! Perigot, the pledge which I plight,
A mazer wrought of the maple ware,
Wherewith is enshafed many a fair sight
Of bears and tigers that make fierce wars. *Spenser.*
Virgil observes, like Theocritus, a just decorum,
both of the subject and person, as in the third pas-
toral, where one of his shepherds describes a bowl,
or mazer, curiously carved. *Dryden.*

MA'ZY. *adj.* [from *maze*.] Perplexed with
windings; confused.

How from that sphere sound the crisped brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and fands of gold,
With mazy error, under pendant shades,
Run nectar. *Milton.*

The Lapiths to chariots add the statu
Of bits and bridles, taught the steed to bound,
To run the ring, and trace the mazy round. *Dryd.*
M. D. Medicinæ doctor, doctor of physick.

ME.

1. The oblique case of *I*.
Me, only me, the hand of fortune bore,
Unblest to tread an interdicted shore. *Pope.*
For me the fates severely kind, ordain
A cool suspense. *Pope.*

2. *Me* is sometimes a kind of ludicrous
expletive.

He thrust me himself into the company of three
or four gentlemanlike dogs, under the duke's table.

He presently, as greatness knows itself,
Steps me a little higher than his vow
Made to my father, while his blood was poor. *Shaksp.*

I, acquainted with the smell before, knew it was
Crab, and goes me to the fellow that whips the
dogs. *Shaksp.*

I followed me close, came in foot and hand, and,
with a thought, seven of the eleven I paid. *Shaksp.*

3. It is sometimes used ungrammatically
for *I*: as, *methinks*.

Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,
Than my unpleas'd eye for your courtesy. *Shaksp.*

ME'ACOCK. *n. f.* [*mea coq*, Fr. *Skinner*.]
An uxorious or effeminate man.

ME'ACOCK. *adj.* Tame; timorous;
cowardly.

'Tis a world to see,
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A meacock wretch can make the curliest frow.

MEAD. *n. f.* [*mabo*, Sax. *meethe*, Dut.
meth, German; *hydromeli*, Lat.] A kind
of drink made of water and honey.

Though not so solative a drink as mead, yet it
will be more grateful to the stomach. *Bacon.*

He sheers his over-burden'd sheep;
Or mead for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the jars. *Dryden.*

MEAD. } *n. f.* [*mæbe*, Sax.] Ground
ME'ADOW. } somewhat watery, not
ploughed, but covered with grass and
flowers. *Mead* is a word chiefly
poetical.

Where all things in common do rest,
Come feed with the pasture and mead,
Yet what doth it stand you in stead? *Tupper.*

A hand select from forage drives
A herd of beevies, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a meadow ground. *Milton.*

Paints her, 'tis true, with the same hand which
spreads,

Like glorious colours, through the flow'ry meads,
Whom lavish Nature with her best attire
Cloaths the gay spring, the season of desire. *Waller.*

Yet ere to-morrow's sun shall show his head,
The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy bed. *Dryden.*

ME

MEADOW-SAYEON. *n. f.* [*scoticum*, Lat.]
A plant.

The meadow-sayeon has a flower resembling of
one leaf, shaped like a lip, rising in form of a small
tube, and is gradually widened into its segments;
it has likewise a solid, bulbous root, covered with a
membranous skin. *Milt.*

MEADOW-SWEET. *n. f.* [*ulmaria*, Latin.]
A plant.

MEAGER. *adj.* [*maigre*, Fr. *maeger*, Lat.]
1. Lean; wanting flesh; starved.

Thou art so lean and meagre waxen late,
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble gate. *Spens.*

Now will the canker sorrow eat my bud,
And chafe the native beauty from my cheek,
And he will look as hollow as a ghost,

As dun and meagre as an eagle's fit. *Shaksp.*

Meager were his looks,
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones. *Shaksp.*

Whatsoever their neighbour gets, they lose, and
the very bread that one eats makes t'other meager. *L'Estrange.*

Fierce famine with her meagre face,
And fivers of the fiery race,
In swarms th'offending wretch surround,
All brooding on the blasted ground,
And humping death, lesh'd on by fate,
Comes up to shorten halt our date. *Dryden.*

2. Poor; hungry.

Caunon's happy land, when worn with toil,
Requir'd a Sabbath year to mend the meagre fall. *Dryden.*

TO MEAGER. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
To make lean.

It cannot be, that I should be so shamefully be-
trayed, and as a man meagered with long watching
and painful labour, laid himself down to sleep.

Knutley's History of the Turks.

ME'AGERNESS. *n. f.* [from *meager*.]
1. Leanness; want of flesh.

2. Scantiness; bareness.

Poyning's, the better to make compensation of
the meagreness of his service in the wars by acts of
peace, called a parliament. *Baron.*

MEAK. *n. f.* A hock with a long handle.

A meake for the pease, and to swing up the
brake. *Tupper.*

MEAL. *n. f.* [*male*, Sax. *repast* or *portion*.]
1. The act of eating at a certain time.

Bona said unto her, At meal time come, eat, and
dip thy morsel. *Ruth.*

The quantity of aliment necessary to keep the
animal in a due state of vigour, ought to be divided
into meals at proper intervals. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A repast; the food eaten.

What strange fish
Hath made his meal on thee? *Shaksp.*

Give them great meals of beef, and iron and
steel, they will eat like wolves, and fight like
devils. *Shaksp.*

They made me a miser's feast of happiness,
And could not furnish out another meal. *Dryden.*

3. A part; a fragment.

That yearly rent is still paid into the hunsper,
even as the former casualty itself was wont to be, in
parcel meal, brought in and answered there. *Bacon.*

4. [*mælepe*, Sax. *meel*, Dut. *mahlen*, to
grind, German.] The flower or edible
part of corn.

In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years
of such power and favour, all that came out could
not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but must
have a mixture of podar and bran in this lower
age of human fragility. *Wotton.*

An old weasel conveys himself into a meal tub
for the mice to come to her, since she could not go
to them. *L'Estrange.*

TO MEAL. *v. a.* [*meler*, Fr.] To sprinkle;
to mingle.

Were he meald
With that which he corrects, then were he ty-
rannous. *Shaksp.*

MEALMAN. *n. f.* [*meal* and *man*.] One
that deals in meal.

MEALY. *adj.* [from *meal*.]

ME

1. Having the taste or look of meal;
mealy; having the quality of meal.

The mealy parts of plants gathered in winter make
too rick an aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Besprinkled, as with meal.

With four wings, as all furunculous and mealy,
winged animals, as butterflies and moths. *Bacon.*

Like a gay insect, in his summer time,
The top light fluttering spreads his mealy wings. *Thomson.*

MEALY-MOUTHED. *adj.* [imagined by
Skinner to be corrupted from *mild-*
mouthed or *mellow-mouthed*; but per-
haps from the fore mouths of animals,
that, when they are unable to commi-
nate their grain, must be fed with meal.]

Soft mouthed; unable to speak freely.

She was a fool to be mealy-mouthed where nature
speaks to plain. *L'Estrange.*

MEALY-MOUTHEDNESS. *n. f.* [from the
adjective.] Balfulsness; restraint of
speech.

MEAN. *adj.* [*mæne*, Saxon.]

1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth.

She was stricken with most obdurate love to a
young man but of mean parentage, in her father's
court, named Antiphilus; so mean, as that he was
but the son of her nurse, and by that means, with-
out other defect, became known of her. *Sidney.*

The fairest maid of fairer mind;
By fortune mean, in nature born a queen. *Sidney.*

Let pale-fac'd fear keep with the mean-born man,
And find no harbour in a royal heart. *Shaksp.*

True hope is swift, and flies with swallow wings;
Kings it wakes gods, and meaner creatures kings. *Shaksp.*

2. Low-minded; base; ungenerous; spirit-
less.

The shepherd knows not thunder from a tabor,
More than I know the sound of Marcus' tongue
From every meany man. *Shaksp.*

Can you imagine I to mean could prove,
To save my life by changing of my love? *Dryden.*

We fail not to please men, nor to promote any
mean, worldly interest. *Smalbridge's Sermons.*

3. Contemptible, despicable.

The Roman legions, and great Cesar found
Our fathers no mean foes. *Philips.*

4. Low in the degree of any good quality;
low in worth; low in power.

Some things are good, yet in so mean a degree
of goodness, that many are only not disproved nor
disfellowed of God for them. *Harker.*

French wheat is bearded, and requirith the best
soil, recompensing the same with a profitable plenty;
and not wheat, so termed because it is unbarbed,
is contented with a meaner earth, and contenting
with a scanty gain. *Corw.*

The lands be not holden of her majesty, but by
a mean tenure in socage, or by knight's service at
the mott. *Bacon.*

By this extortion he suddenly grew from a mean
to a mighty estate, inasmuch that his ancient in-
heritance being not one thousand marks yearly,
he became able to dispend ten thousand pounds.

To peaceful Rome new laws ordain;
Call'd from his mean abode a sceptre to sustain. *Dryden.*

I have sacrificed much of my own self-love, in
preventing not only many mean things from seeing
the light, but many which I thought tolerable. *Pope.*

5. [*moyen*, French.] Middle; moderate;
without excess.

He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and
best-graced men that ever I saw, being of middle
age and a mean stature. *Sidney.*

Now read with them those organick arts which
enable men to discourse and write, and according to
the fittest style of lofty, mean, or lowly. *Milton.*

6. Intervening; intermediate.

In the mean while the heaven was black with
clouds and wind, and there was a great rain. *King.*

MEAN. *n. f.* [*moyen*, French.]

1. **Modestly**; *modestly*, *modestly*.
 Their contrary fashions will level down,
 Did three men sit in order, and would
 To keep themselves within their narrow room,
 Together shak'd with admittance shuns. *Spenser*.
 Off the scene
 Our mean securities, and our more defects
 From our commodities. *Shakespeare*.
 Temperance, with golden square,
 Betwixt them both did measure out a mean. *Shaksp.*
 There is a mean in all things, and a certain mea-
 sure wherein the good and the beautiful conflux, and
 but of which they never can depart. *Dryden*.
 But no authority of gods or men
 Allow of any mean in poesy. *Rafconson*.
 Again: her then her forces prudence joins,
 And to the golden mean herself confines. *Deuham*.
 2. **Measure**; *regulation*. Not used.
 The rolling sea resounding soft,
 In his big bafe then fitly answered,
 And on the rock the waves breaking aloft,
 A solemn mean unto them measured. *Fairy Queen*.
 3. **Interval**; *interim*; *mean time*.
 But fith this wretched woman overcome,
 Of anguish rather than of crime hath been,
 Reserve her cause to her eternal doom,
 And in the mean vouchsafe her honourable tomb. *Spenser*.
 4. **Instrument**; *measure*; that which is
 used in order to any end.
 Pamela's noble heart would needs gratefully
 make known the valiant mean of her safety. *Sid*.
 As long as that which Christians did was good,
 and no way subject to just reproof, their virtuous
 conversation was a mean to work the heathens con-
 version unto Christ. *Hauker*.
 It is no excuse unto him who, being drunk, com-
 mitteth inequity, and allegeth that his wits were not
 his own; in as much as himself might have chosen
 whether his wits should by that mean have been
 taken from him. *Hauker*.
 I'll devise a mean to draw the Moor
 Out of the way, that your converse and business
 May be more free. *Shakespeare*.
 No place will please me so, no mean of death,
 As here by Caesar and by you cut off. *Shakespeare*.
 Nature is made better by no mean,
 But nature makes that mean; so over that art
 Which, you say, adds to nature, is an art
 That nature makes. *Shakespeare*.
 5. It is often used in the plural, and by
 some not very grammatically with an
 adjective singular: the singular is in this
 sense now rarely used.
 The more base art thou,
 To make such means for her as thou hast done,
 And leave her on such slight conditions. *Shaksp.*
 By this means he had them the more at vantage,
 tempted and harassed with a long march. *Bacon*.
 Because he wanted means to perform any great
 action, he made means to return the favour. *Davies*.
 Strong was their plot,
 Their parties great, means good, the season fit,
 Their practice close, their faith suspected not. *Daniel*.
 By this means not only many helpless persons will
 be provided for, but a generation will be bred up
 not perverted by any other hopes. *Spurr*.
 Who is there that hath the leisure and means to
 collect all the proofs concerning most of the opi-
 nions he has, so as safely to conclude that he hath
 a clear and full view. *Lacke*.
 A good character, when established, should not
 be raised in as an end, but only employed as a
 means of doing still further good. *Atterbury*.
 It renders us careless of approving ourselves to
 God by religious duties, and by that means securing
 the continuance of his goodness. *Atterbury*.
 6. **By all MEANS**. Without doubt; with-
 out hesitation; without fail.
 7. **By no MEANS**. Not in any degree;
 not at all.
 The wine on this side of the lake is by no means
 so good as that on the other. *Addison*.
 8. **Means** are likewise used for revenue;
 fortune: probably from *defence*.
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- Your means are good, your wealth great. *Shaksp.*
 The compass of his life will allow you
 the best of means which you are not to evil;
 and yet he has no means to make you better.
 O my dear friend, *Shakespeare*.
 Enter the hot blood or admit any hoile; the
 queen perchance spending his time, and himself
 his means. *Wotton*.
 9. **MEAN-TIME**. } In the intervening
 MEAN-WHILE. } time: sometimes
 an adverbial mode of speech.
 Mean-while
 The world shall burn, and from her ashes spring
 New heav'n and earth. *Milton*.
 Mean-time the rapid bear's rowl'd down the light,
 And on the shaded ocean rush'd the night. *Dryden*.
 Mean-time her warlike brother on the seas,
 His waving streamers to the winds displays. *Dryd.*
 Mean-time, in shades of night, Aeneas lies;
 Care seiz'd his soul, and deep furrow his eyes. *Dry.*
 Mean-while I'll draw up my Numidian troops.
 And, as I see occasion, favour thee. *Addison*.
 The Roman legions were all recalled to help their
 country against the Goths; mean-while the Britons,
 left to shift for themselves, and harassed by inroads
 from the Picts, were forced to call in the Saxons
 for their defence. *Saunders*.
 To MEAN. *v. n.* [*meenen*, Dutch.]
 1. To have in the mind; to purpose.
 These delights if thou canst give,
 Mirth, with thee I mean to live. *Milton*.
 2. To think; to have the power of thought.
 And he who now to sense, now nonsense, leaning,
 Means not, but blunders round about a meaning. *Pope*.
 To MEAN. *v. a.*
 1. To purpose; to intend; to design.
 Ye thought evil against me; but God meant it
 unto good, to save much people alive. *Genesis*.
 And let more perfect have attain'd than fate
 Meant me, by venturing higher than my lot. *Milton*.
 I practis'd it to make you taste your cheer
 With double pleasure, lest prepar'd by fear:
 So loyal subjects often leave their prince,
 Yet mean, his sacred person not the least to fence. *Dry.*
 2. To intend; to hint covertly; to under-
 stand.
 When your children shall say, What mean you by
 this service? ye shall say, It is the passover. *Exodus*.
 I forake an argument on which I could delight
 to dwell; I mean your judgment in your choice of
 friends. *Dryden*.
 Whatever was meant by them, it could not be
 that Cam, as elder, had a natural dominion over
 Abel. *Locke*.
 MEANDER. *n. f.* [*Meander* is a river in
 Phrygia remarkable for its winding
 course.] Maze; labyrinth; flexuous
 passage; serpentine winding; winding
 course.
 Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections,
 have leached into those various meanders of the
 veins, arteries, and integrals of the body. *Hale*.
 'Tis well, that while mankind
 Through fate's perverse meander errs,
 He can imagine pleasures find,
 To combat against real cares. *Prior*.
 While tingling rivers in meanders glide,
 They scatter verdant life on either side;
 The valleys smile, and with their flow'ry face,
 And wealthy births contend the floods embrace. *Blackmore*.
 Law is a bottomless pit: John Bull was flattered
 by the lawyers, that his fun would not last above a
 year; yet ten long years did Focus hear his cause
 through all the meanders of the law, and all the
 courts. *Arbutnot*.
 MEANDROUS. *adj.* [from *meander*.] Wind-
 ing; flexuous.
 MEANING. *n. f.* [from *mean*.]
 1. Purpose; intention.
 I am no honest man, if there be any good mean-
 ing towards you. *Shakespeare*.
 2. Habitual intention.
 Some whose meanings hath at first been fair,
 Grow knaves by use, and rebels by despair. *Raf.*

3. The sense; the thing understood.
 The meaning, all the names I call for him,
 Not of the same kind. *Milton*.
 These lost the sense their learning to display,
 And those explain'd the meaning of the way. *Pope*.
 No word more frequently in the mouths of men
 than confidence; and the meaning of it is, in some
 measure, understood: however, it is a word extremely
 abused by many, who apply other meanings to it
 which God Almighty never intended. *Swift*.
 4. Sense; power of thinking.
 He was not stupid though he wrote a satire,
 For still there goes some meaning to all nature. *Dryd.*
 — True no meaning passes more than wit. *Pope*.
 MEANLY. *adv.* [from *mean*.]
 1. Moderately; not in a great degree.
 Dr. Metcalf, master of St. John's College, a man
 meanly learned himself, but not meanly addicted
 to set forward learning in others. *Addison*.
 In the reign of Domitian, poetry was but meanly
 cultivated, but paladising eminently flourish'd. *Dryd.*
 2. Without dignity; poorly.
 It was the winter wild,
 While the heav'n's born child,
 All meanly wrapt in the rude manger lies. *Milton*.
 The Perian state will not endure a king
 So meanly born. *Deuham*.
 3. Without greatness of mind; ungene-
 rously.
 Would you meanly thus rely
 On power, you know, I must oblige. *Prior*.
 4. Without respect.
 Our kindred, and our very names, seem to have
 something desirable in them: we cannot bear to
 have others think meanly of them. *Watts*.
 MEANNESS. *n. f.* [from *mean*.]
 1. Want of excellence.
 The minister's greatness or meanness of know-
 ledge to do other things, in this place as a
 stranger, with whom our Lord of Common Prayer
 hath nothing to do. *Hauker*.
 This figure is of a base date by the meanness of
 the workmanship. *Addison*.
 2. Want of dignity; low rank; poverty.
 No other nymphs have beds to mens hearts,
 But as their meanness hath hopes imports. *Waller*.
 Poverty, and meanness of condition, expose the
 wife to scorn, it being natural for men to place
 their esteem rather upon things great than good. *South*.
 3. Lowness of mind.
 The name of servants has been reckoned to imply
 a certain meanness of mind, as well as lowness of
 condition. *South*.
 4. Sordidness; niggardliness.
 MEANT, perf. and part. pass. of *To mean*.
 By Silvia if thy charming self be meant;
 It friend's up by thy virgin vows extent.
 O! let me in Aminta's praises join;
 Her's my esteem shall be, my passion thine. *Prior*.
 MEASE. *n. f.* [probably a corruption of
 measure; as, a mease of herrings is five
 hundred.] *Ainsworth*.
 MEASLES. *n. f.* [*morbilli*, Lat.].
 1. Measles are a critical eruption in a fever
 well known in the common practice. *Quincy*.
 My lungs
 Coin words till their decay, against those measles,
 Which we did then should better us, yet seek
 The very way to catch them. *Shakespeare*.
 Before the plague of London, inflammation of
 the lungs were rise and mortal, as likewise the
 measles. *Arbutnot*.
 2. A disease of swine.
 One, when he had an unlucky old game, would
 needs tell it, and proclaimed the virtues of it;
 nothing ever thrived on it, no owner of it ever
 died in his bed; the swine died of the measles, and
 the sheep of the rot. *Johnson's Dictionary*.
 3. A disease of trees.
 Apple-trees are often infected with the measles,
 by being scorched with the sun. *Morimer*.

MEASLED, *adj.* [from *measle*.] Infected with the measles.

Thou vermin wretched,
As e'er in *measled* pork was hatched;
Thou rail of worship that dull grow
On rump of justice as of cow. *Fullbrook.*

MEASLY, *adj.* [from *measle*.] Scabbed with the measles.

Ist trotted forth the gon's laime,
To ease her against the stump,
And finally was heard to whine,
As she scrubb'd her *measly* rump. *Swift.*

MEASURABLE, *adj.* [from *measure*.]

1. Such as may be measured; such as may admit of computation.

God's eternal duration is permanent and invisible, not *measurable* by time and motion, not to be computed by number of successive moments. *Bentley.*

2. Moderate; in small quantity.

MEASURABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *measurable*.] Quality of admitting to be measured.

MEASURABLY, *adv.* [from *measurable*.]

Moderately.
Wine *measurably* drunk, and in fesson, bringeth
kindness of the heart. *Eccelesiasticus.*

MEASURE, *n. f.* [from *measure*, Fr. *mesure*, Lat.]

1. That by which any thing is measured.

A Taylor's news,
Who stood with shears and *measure* in his hand,
Standing on stilts, which his nimble haste
Had falsely thrust upon contrary feet,
Told of many a thousand. *Shakespeare.*

A concave *measure*, of known and denominated capacity, serves to measure the capacity of any other vessel. *Holder.*

All magnitudes are capable of being measured; but it is the application of one to another which makes actual *measures*. *Holder.*

When Moses speaks of *measures*, for example, of an ephah, he presumes they knew what *measure* he meant: that he himself was skilled in weights and *measures*, arithmetic and geometry, there is no reason to doubt. *Arbutnot on Colins.*

2. The rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned.

He lived according to nature, the other by ill customs, and *measures* taken by other men's eyes and tongues. *Taylor.*

God's goodness is the *measure* of his providence. *Mora.*

I expect, from those that judge by first sight and rash *measures*, to be thought fond or intemperate. *Glennville's Scenics.*

3. Proportion; quantity settled.

Measure is that which perfecteth all things, because every thing is for some end; neither can that thing be available to any end, which is not proportionable thereto; and to proportion as well excesses as defects are opposite. *Hosker.*

I enter not into the particulars of the law of nature, or its *measures* of punishment; yet there is such a law. *Locke.*

4. A stated quantity; as, a *measure* of wine.

Be large in mirth, when we'll drink a *measure*
The table round. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. Sufficient quantity.

I'll never pause again,
Till either death hath clos'd these eyes of mine,
Or fortune given me *measure* of revenge. *Shaksf.*

6. Allotment; portion allotted.

Good Kent, how shall I live and work
To match thy goodness? life will be too short
And every *measure* fail me. *Shakespeare.*

We will not boast of things without our *measure*, but according to the measure of the rule which God hath distributed to us, a *measure* to reach even unto you. *2 Corinthians.*

If else thou seek it
Ought, not surpassing him that *measure*, say. *Milton.*
Our religion sets before us not the example of a stupid stoic, who had, by ultimate principles, hardened himself against all pain beyond the common *measures* of humanity, but an example of a man like ourselves. *Thomson.*

7. Degree; quantity.

I have laid down, in *measures*, the description of the old world.

There is a great *measure* of wisdom to be used in the performance of civilities, so that you neither omit it when your own heart may tell you that there is something amiss, nor over scrupulously pursue it when you are not conscious to yourself of notable failings. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*

The rains were but preparatory in some *measure*, and the violence and continuation of the deluge depended upon the disruption of the great abyss. *Burnet's Theory.*

8. Proportionate time; musical time.

Amysillis locates thy secret pains,
And thy fond heart beats *measure* to thy strains. *Prior.*

9. Motion harmonically regulated.

My legs can keep no *measure* in delight,
When my poor heart no *measure* keeps in grief:
Therefore no dancing, girl, some other sport. *Shakespeare.*

As when the stars in their ethereal race,
At length have roll'd around the liquid space,
From the same point of heav'n their course advance,
And move in *measures* of their former dance. *Dryden.*

10. A stately dance. This sense is, I believe, obsolete.

Wooming, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jig, a *measure* and a cinque pace; the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding mannerly, modest as a *measure*, full of state and antientry. *Shakespeare.*

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our stern alarms chang'd to merrymetings,
Our dreadful march, a to delightful *measures*. *Shaksf.*

11. Moderation; not excess.

O love, be moderate, allay thy ecstacy;
In *measure* rein thy joy, scant this excess;
I feel too much thy blessing, make it less,
For fear I surfeit. *Shakespeare.*

Hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth without *measure*. *Isaiah.*

12. Limit; boundary. In the same sense is

ἡμετέριον ὄριον ἀνάστα τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἰσχυροῦ
ἡμετέριον ὄριον ἀνάστα τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἰσχυροῦ
ἡμετέριον ὄριον ἀνάστα τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἰσχυροῦ

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the *measure* of my days, what it is, that I may know how frail I am. *Psalms.*

13. Any thing adjusted.

Christ reveals to us the *measures* according to which God will proceed in dispensing his rewards. *Smallidge's Sermons.*

14. Syllables metrically numbered; metre.

I addressed them to a lady, and affected the softness of expression, and the smoothness of *measures*, rather than the height of thought. *Dryden.*

The numbers themselves, though of the heroic *measure*, should be the smoothest imaginable. *Pope.*

15. Tune; proportionate notes.

The joyous nymphs and light-foot fairies,
Which thither came to hear their music sweet,
And to the *measures* of their melodies
Did learn to move their nimble-dancing feet. *Spenser.*

16. Mean of action; mean to an end.

The original of this phrase refers to the necessity of *measuring* the ground upon which any structure is to be raised, or any distant effect to be produced, as in shooting at a mark. Hence he that proportioned his means to his end was said to take right *measures*. By degrees *measures* and means were confounded, and any thing done for an end, and sometimes any transaction absolutely, is called a *measure*, with no more propriety than if, because an archer might be said to have taken wrong *measures* when his mark was beyond his reach, we should say that it was a bad *measure* to use a heavy arrow. His majesty found what wrong *measures* he had taken in the conferring that trust, and lamented his error. *Clarendon.*

17. To *measure* is said to be hardly treated.

To *measure* is said to be hardly treated. *Lat.*

1. To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule.

Archidamus having received from Philip, after the victory of Cheronæ, proud letters, writ back, that if he *measured* his own shadow he would find it no longer than it was before his victory. *Bacon.*

2. To pass through; to judge of extent by marching over.

A true devoted pilgrim is not weary
To *measure* kingdoms with his feeble steps. *Shaksf.*
I'll tell thee all my whole device
At the park gate; and therefore haste away.
For we must *measure* twenty miles to-day. *Shaksf.*

The vessel ploughs the sea,
And *measures* back with speed her former way. *Dry.*

3. To judge of quantity or extent, or greatness.

Great are thy works, Jehovah; infinite
Thy pow'r! What thou hast *measure* thee, or
tongue
Relate thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To adjust; to proportion.

To secure a contented spirit, *measure* your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires. *Taylor.*

Silver is the instrument as well as measure of commerce; and 'tis by the quantity of silver he gets for any commodity in exchange, that he *measures* the value of the commodity he sells. *Locke.*

5. To mark out in stated quantities.

What thou seest is that portion of eternity which is called time, *measured* out by the sun, and reaching from the beginning of the world to its consummation. *Spectator.*

6. To allot or distribute by measure.

With what *measure* you mete, it shall be *measured* to you again. *Matthew.*

MEASURELESS, *adj.* [from *measure*.] Infinite; immeasurable.

He shut up in *measureless* content. *Shakespeare.*

MEASUREMENT, *n. f.* [from *measure*.]

Menfuration; act of measuring.

MEASURER, *n. f.* [from *measure*.] One that measures.

MEASURING, *adj.* [from *measure*.] It is applied to a cast not to be distinguished in its length from another but by measuring.

When lusty shepherds chrow
The bar by turns, and none the ren out-go
So far, but that the best are *measuring* casts,
Their emulation and their pasture lulls. *Waller.*

MEAT, *n. f.* [met, French.]

1. Flesh to be eaten.

To his father he eat ten asses laden with corn, and bread, and *meat* for his father by the way. *Genesis.*

Carnivore, and birds of prey, are no good *meat*; but the reason is, rather the choleric nature of those birds than their feeding upon flesh, for peewees and ducks feed upon it; and yet are good *meat*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

There was a multitude of excises; as, the vectigal uncelth, a tax upon *meat*. *Arbutnot.*

2. Food in general.

Never words were music to thine ear,
And never *meat* sweet-favour'd in thy taste,
Unless I spoke or car'd. *Shakespeare.*

Meats for the belly, and the belly for *meats*; but God shall destroy both. *1 Corinthians.*

MEATED, *adj.* [from *meat*.] Fed; foddered.

Strong oxen and horses, well *meated* and well clad,
Well *meated* and clad. *Tupper's Husbandry.*

MEATH, *n. f.* [medd, Welsh, unde mede, meddwl ebrius sunt.] Drink, properly of honey.

For drink the grape
She crushes, inoffensive mull, and *meathes*
From many a berry. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

MEATHING, *part.* generally called mizzling.

The air feels more moist when the water is in

small than is great design; inconstancy and sinking
rubb, than is great summa. *Arbuthnot on Air.*
MECHANICAL. *adj.* [mechanicus, Lat.]
MECHANICK. *n. f.* [mechanique, Fr. from
μηχανη.]

1. Constructed by the laws of mechanics.
Many a fair precept in poetry, is like a seeming
demonstration in mathematicks, very specious in
the diagram, but failing in the mechanic opera-
tion. *Dryden.*

The main business of natural philosophy, is to
argue from phenomena without feigning hypo-
theses, and to deduce causes from effects till we
come to the very first cause, which certainly is not
mechanical; and not only to unfold the mechanism
of the world, but chiefly to resolve these, and such
like questions. *Newton.*

2. Skilled in mechanics; bred to manual
labour.

3. Mean; servile; of mean occupation.
Know you not, being mechanical, you ought not
to walk upon a labouring day, without the sign of
your profession. *Shakespeare.*

Hug him, mechanical fat-butcher rogue; I will
stare him out of his wits; I will hew him with my
cudgel. *Shakespeare.*

Mechanick slaves,
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the view. *Shakespeare.*

To make a god, a hero, or a king,
Descend to a mechanick dialect. *Rafcommon.*

MECHANICK. *n. f.* A manufacturer; a
low workman.

Do not bid me
Dismiss my soldiers, or capitulate
Again with Rome's mechanicks. *Shakespeare.*

A third proves a very heavy philosopher, who
possibly would have made a good mechanick, and
have done well enough at the useful philosophy of
the spade or the anvil. *South.*

MECHANICKS. *n. f.* [mechanica, Lat.] A
mathematical science, which shews the
effects of powers, or moving forces, so
far as they are applied to engines, and
demonstrates the laws of motion. *Harris.*
The rudiments of geography, with something of
mechanicks, may be easily conveyed into the minds
of acute young persons. *Watts.*

Salomon was a great proficient in mechanicks,
and inventor of a vessel which imitated thunder.
Brown.

MECHANICALLY. *adv.* [from mechanick.]

According to the laws of mechanism.
They suppose even the common animals that are
in being, to have been formed mechanically among
the rest. *Ray.*

Later philosophers feign hypotheses for explain-
ing all things mechanically, and refer other causes
to metaphysics. *Newton.*

MECHANICALNESS. *n. f.* [from mecha-
nick.]

1. Agreeableness to the laws of mechanism.

2. Meanness.

MECHANICIAN. *n. f.* [mechanicien, Fr.]

A man professing or studying the con-
struction of machines.

Some were figured like male, others like female
screws, as mechanicians speak. *Boyle.*

MECHANISM. *n. f.* [mechanisme, Fr.]

1. Action according to mechanic laws.

After the chyle has passed through the lungs,
nature continues her usual mechanism, to convert
it into animal substance. *Arbuthnot.*

He acknowledges nothing besides matter and
motion; so that all must be performed either by
mechanism or accident, either of which is wholly
unaccountable. *Bentley.*

2. Construction of parts depending on each
other in any complicated fabric.

MECHANICAL. *n. f.* [from the place.]

Mechacum is a large root, twelve or fourteen
inches long; the plant which affords it is a species
of bindweed, and its stalks are singular: the root
in powder is a gentle and mild purgative. *Mut.*

MED. *n. f.* [Medicus, Lat.]

1. The first element of children.

Infants new-born have a macerum, or sort of
dark-coloured excrement in the bowels. *Arbuth.*

MEDAL. *n. f.* [medaille, Fr. probably from
metallum, Lat.]

1. An ancient coin.

The Roman medals were their current money:
when an action deserved to be recorded on a coin,
it was stamped, and issued out of the mint. *Addison.*

2. A piece stamped in honour of some re-
markable performance.

MEDALLICK. *adj.* [from medal.] Pertain-
ing to medals.

You will never, with all your medallick eloquence,
persuade Eugenius, that it is better to have a
pocketful of Othos than of Jacobuses. *Addison.*

MEDALLION. *n. f.* [medaillon, Fr.] A
large antique stamp or medal.

Medallions, in respect of the other coins, were
the same as modern medals in respect of modern
money. *Addison.*

MEDALLIST. *n. f.* [medailliste, Fr.] A man
skilled or curious in medals.

As a medallist, you are not to look upon a cabinet of
medals as a treasure of money, but of knowledge. *Ad.*

TO MEDDLE. *v. n.* [middelen, Dutch.]

1. To have to do: in this sense it is always
followed by with.

It is reported that cassia, when gathered, is put
into the skins of beasts newly flayed, which breed-
ing worms, they devour the pith and marrow, and
to make it hollow; but meddle not with the back,
because it is litter. *Bacon.*

With the power of it upon the spirits of men we
will only meddle. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I have thus far been an upright judge, not med-
dling with the design nor disposition. *Dryden.*

2. To interpose; to act in any thing.

For my part, I'll not meddle nor make any
farther. *Shakespeare.*

In every turn of state, without meddling on either
side, he has always been favourable to merit. *Dryd.*

The civil lawyers have pretended to determine
concerning the succession of princes; but, by our
author's principles, have meddled in a matter that
belongs not to them. *Locke.*

Wh' t' halt thou to do to meddle with the affairs
of my family? to dispose of my estate, old boy?
Arbuthnot.

3. To interpose or intervene importunately
or officiously.

Why should'st thou meddle to thy hurt? 2 Kings.
It is an honour for a man to cease from strife:
but every fool will be meddling. *Proverbs.*

This meddling priest longs to be found a fool.
Rome.

Let me shake off th' intrusive cares of day,
And lay the meddling senses all aside. *Thomson.*

TO MEDDLE. *v. a.* [from medler, Fr.] To
mix; to mingle. *Obsolete.*

He that had well yond his life,
Thus meddled his talk with many a tear. *Spenser.*

A meddled state of the orders of the gospel, and
ceremonies of popery, is not the best way to banish
popery. *Hobbes.*

MEDDLER. *n. f.* [from meddle.] One who
bustles himself with things in which he
has no concern.

Do not drive away such as bring thee informa-
tion, as meddlers, but accept of them in good part.
Bacon.

This may be applied to those that assume to
themselves the merits of other men's services, med-
dle's, bustles, and importuners. *L'Estrange.*

MEDDLESOUS. *adj.* Intermeddling; as, a
meddlesome busybody. *Ainsworth.*

MEDL'ASTINE. *n. f.* [Fr. medullinum,
Lat.] The simbrated body about which
the guts are convolved.

None of the membranes which invest the inside
of the breast but ally to the medl'astine, the
mediastine as well as the pleura. *Arbuthnot.*

TO MEDDIATE. *v. n.* [from medius, Lat.]

1. To interpose as an equal friend to both
parties; to act indifferently between
contending parties; to intercede.

The corruption of manners in the world, we shall
find owing to some mediating ichemias that offer to
comprehend the different interests of sin and reli-
gion. *Rogers.*

2. To be between two.

By being crowded, they exclude all other
bodies that before mediated between the parts of
their body. *Digby.*

TO MEDDIATE. *v. a.*

1. To effect by mediation.

The earl made many professions of his desire to
interpose, and mediate a good peace between the
nations. *Clarendon.*

I possess chemists and corpuscularians of advan-
tages by the confederacy I am mediating between
them. *Boyle.*

2. To limit by something in the middle.

They styled a double step, the space from the
elevation of one foot to the same foot set down
again, mediated by a step of the other foot, a
space, equal to five feet. *Holder.*

MEDIATE. *adj.* [mediat, Fr. medius, Lat.]

1. Interposed; intervening.

Soon the mediate clouds shall be dispell'd;
The sun shall soon be face to face beheld. *Prior.*

2. Middle; between two extremes.

Anxious we hover in a mediate state,
Betwixt infinity and nothing. *Prior.*

3. Acting as a mean. *Unusual.*

The most important care of a new king, was his
marriage, for mediate establishment of the royal
line. *Watts.*

MEDIATELY. *adv.* [from mediate.] By a
secondary cause; in such a manner that
something acts between the first cause and
the last effect.

God worketh all things amongst us mediately by
secondary means; the which means of our safety
being shipping and sea-forces, are to be esteemed
as his guts, and then only available and benefi-
cial when he vouchsafeth his grace to use them
aright. *Raleigh's Essay.*

Pestilent contagion is propagated immediately
by conversing with infected persons, and mediately
by pestilent seminaries propagated through the
air. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

MEDIATION. *n. f.* [mediation, Fr. from
medius, Lat.]

1. Interposition; intervention; agency be-
tween two parties, practised by a com-
mon friend.

Some nobler taken I have kept apart
For Lavinia and Octavia, to induce
Their mediation. *Shakespeare.*

Noble offices thou may'st effect
Of mediation, after I am dead,
Between his greatness and thy other brethren. *Shakespeare.*

The king sought unto them to compose their
troubles between him and his subjects; they ac-
cordingly interposed their mediation in a round
and princely manner. *Bacon.*

2. Agency interposed; intervention power.

The passions have their residence in the sensitive
appetite: for inasmuch as man is a compound of
soul as well as spirit, the soul, during its abode in
the body, does all things by the mediation of these
passions. *South's Sermons.*

It is utterly unexpectable, that inanimate brute
matter, without the mediation of some immaterial
being, should operate upon other matter without
mutual contact. *Bentley.*

3. Intercession; entreaty for another.

MEDIATOR. *n. f.* [mediateur, French.]

1. One that intervenes between two parties.

You had found by experience the trouble of all
mens conference, and for all matters to yourself, as
a mediator between them and their sovereign. *Bee.*

MED

2. An intercessor; an entreator for another; one who uses his influence in favour of another.

It is against the sense of the law, to make saints or angels to be mediators between God and them.

3. One of the characters of our blessed Saviour.

A mediator is considered two ways by nature or by office, as the fathers distinguish. He is a mediator by nature, as partaking of both natures divine and human; and mediator by office, as transacting matters between God and man.

Man's friend, his mediator, his design'd, Both ransom and redeemer voluntary.

MEDIATORIAL. } *adj.* [from mediator.]
MEDIATORY. } Belonging to a mediator.

All other effects of Christ's mediatorial office are accounted for from the truth of his resurrection.

MEDIA'TORSHIP. *n. s.* [from mediator.] The office of a mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX. *n. f.* [*medius*, Latin.] A female mediator.

MEDIC. *n. f.* [*medica*, Lat.] A plant.

MEDICAL. *adj.* [*medicus*, Lat.] Physical; relating to the art of healing; medicinal.

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being composed by snatches of time, as medical vocation would permit.

MEDICALLY. *adv.* [from medical.] Physically; medicinally.

That which promoted this consideration, and medically advanced the same, was the doctrine of Hippocrates.

MEDICAMENT. *n. s.* [*medicamentum*, Fr. *medicamentum*, Lat.] Any thing used in healing; generally topical applications.

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then publick reprehensions; and, upon the unsuccessfulness of these under *medicaments*, the use of stronger physick, the censures.

A cruel wound was cured by scaling *medicaments*, after it was putrified; and the violent swelling and bruise of another was taken away by scaling it with milk.

MEDICAMENTAL. *adj.* [*medicamentum*, Fr. *medicamentum*, Lat.] Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

MEDICAMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *medicamentum*.] After the manner of medicine; with the power of medicine.

The substance of gold is invincible by the powerful action of natural heat; and that not only alchemically in a substantial mutation, but also *medicamentally* in any corporeal conversion.

TO MEDICATE. *v. a.* [*medico*, Lat.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

The fumes, streams, and stench of London, do so *medicate* and impregnate the air about it, that it becomes capable of little more.

TO THIS may be ascribed the great effects of medicated waters.

MEDICATION. *n. s.* [from *medicate*.] 1. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients.

The watering of the plant with an infusion of the medicine may have more force than the rest, because the *medication* is oft renewed.

2. The use of physick.

He advieth to observe the equinoxes and solstices, and to decline *medication* ten days before and after.

MEDICINABLE. *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Latin.] Having the power of physick.

Old oil is more clear and hot in *medicinal* use.

Accept a bottle made of a serpentine stone, which gives any wine infused therein for four and twenty hours the taste and operation of the Spaw water,

and is very *medicinal* for the cure of the spleen.

The hearts and galls of plums are *medicinal*.

MEDICINAL. *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Lat.] This word is now commonly pronounced *medicinal*, with the accent on the second syllable; but more properly, and more agreeably to the best authorities, *medicinal*.

1. Having the power of healing; having physical virtue.

Come with words, as *medicinal* as true, Hot as either; to purge him of that humour That press'd him from sleep.

Thoughts my tormentors arm'd with deadly stings, Mingle my apprehensive tenderest parts; Exasperate, exacerate and raise Fire inflammation, which no cooling herb Nor *medicinal* liquor can allunge.

The second cause took the swift command, The *medicinal* head, the ready hand; All but eternal doom was conquer'd by their art.

2. Belonging to physick.

Learn'd he was in *medicinal* lore, For by his side a pouch he wore, Replete with strange hermetick powder, That wounds nine miles point-blank with folder.

Such are call'd *medicinal*-days by some writers, wherein no crisis or change is expected, but to forbid it the use of medicines; but it is most properly used to those days wherein purging or any other evacuation, is more conveniently complied with.

Medicinal-hours are those wherein it is supposed that medicines may be taken, commonly reckoned in the morning fasting, about an hour before dinner, about four hours after dinner, and going to bed; but times are to be governed by the symptoms and aggravation of the distemper.

MEDICINALLY. *adv.* [from *medicinal*.] Physically.

The wauccles that leech-like lie'd on blood, Sucking for them were *medicinally* good.

MEDICINE. *n. f.* [*medicina*, Fr. *medicina*, Lat.] It is generally pronounced as if only of two syllables, *med'cine*. Physick; any remedy administered by a physician.

O, my dear father! reformation, hang Thy *medicine* on my lips; and let this kiss Repair those violent harms.

A merry heart doth good like a *medicine*, but a broken spirit drieth the bones.

I wish to die, yet dare not death endure; Darest the *med'cine*, yet desire the cure.

TO MEDICINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To affect as physick. Not used.

Not all the drowsy syrups of the world, Shall ever *medicinate* thee to that sweet sleep Which thou owest yesterday.

MEDIETY. *n. f.* [*medietas*, Fr. *medietas*, Lat.] Middle state; participation of two extremes; half.

They contained no stony composition, but were made up of man and bird; the human *mediety* variously placed not only above but below.

MEDIOCRITY. *n. f.* [*mediocritas*, Fr. *mediocritas*, Lat.] 1. Moderate degree; middle rate.

Men of age seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a *mediocrity* of success.

There appeared a sudden and marvellous conversion in the duke's case, from the most exalted to the most depressed, as if his expedition had been capable of no *mediocrity*.

He likens the *mediocrity* of wit to one of a mean fortune, who manages his steward with great parsimony; but who, with fear of running into profuseness, never arrives to the magnificence of living.

Getting and improving our knowledge in substances only by experience and history, is all that the weakness of our faculties in this state of *mediocrity*, while we are in this world, can attain to.

MED

2. Moderation; temperance. Left appetite, in the use of food, should be beyond that which is mean, viz. one ordinance is that law of reason which teacheth *mediocrity* in meats and drinks.

When they urge us to extreme opposition against the church of Rome, do they mean we should be drawn unto it only for a time, and afterwards return to a *mediocrity*?

TO MEDITATE. *v. a.* [*mediter*, Fr. *meditor*, Lat.] 1. To plan; to scheme; to contrive.

Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war; God knows, I did not then think of war.

Like a lion that unheeded lay; Dissembling sleep, and watchful to betray, With inward rage he *meditates* his prey.

Before the memory of the flood was lost, men *meditated* the setting up a false religion at Babel.

2. To think on; to revolve in the mind.

There set a man of ripe and perfect age, Who did them *meditate* all his life long.

Blessed is the man that doth *meditate* good things in wisdom, and that reasoneth of holy things.

TO MEDITATE. *v. n.* To think; to muse; to contemplate; to dwell on with intense thought. It is commonly used of pious contemplation.

His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he *meditate* night and day.

I will *meditate* also of all thy work, and talk of all thy doings.

Meditate till you make some act of piety upon the occasion of what you *meditate*; either get some new arguments against a sin, or some new encouragements to virtue.

To worship God, to study his will, to *meditate* upon him, and to love him; all these bring pleasure and peace.

MEDITATION. *n. f.* [*meditation*, Fr. *meditatio*, Lat.] 1. Deep thought; close attention; contrivance; contemplation.

I left the *meditation* wherein I was, and spake to her in anger.

That musing *meditation* most affects The pensive secrecy of desert cell.

Some thought and *meditation* are necessary; and a man may possibly be so stupid as not to have God in all his thoughts, or to say in his heart, there is none.

2. Thought employed upon sacred objects. His name was heavenly contemplation; Of God and goodness was his *meditation*. F. Queen.

Thy thoughts to nobler *meditations* give, And study how to die, not how to live.

3. A series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence. In this sense are books of *meditations*.

MEDITATIVE. *adj.* [from *meditate*.] 1. Addicted to meditation.

2. Expressing intention or design.

MEDITERRANEAN. } *adj.* [*medius* and *MEDITERRANEAN*. } *terra*; *mediterr-* *MEDITERRANEAN*. } *ranee*, Fr.]

1. Encircled with land.

In all that part that lieth on the north side of the *mediterranean* sea, it is thought not to be the vulgar tongue.

2. Inland; remote from the sea.

It is found in mountains and *mediterranean* parts; and so it is a fat and unctuous sublimation of the earth.

We have taken a less height of the mountains than is requisite, if we respect the *mediterranean* mountains, or those that are at a great distance from the sea.

MEDIUM. *n. s.* [*medium*, Lat.] 1. Any thing intervening.

Whether any other liquors, being made *medicinal*

could a diversity of sound from either, it may be used.

I must being together

All the extraneous; and must remove all mediums. That each may be the other's object.

Seeing requires light and a free medium, and a right line to the objects; we can hear in the dark, inured to by curve lines.

He, who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, often sees it through a deceitful medium, which is apt to discolour the object.

The parts of bodies on which their colours depend, are denser than the medium which pervades their interstices.

Against filling the heavens with fluid mediums, unless they be exceeding rare, a great objection arises from the regular and very lasting motions of the planets and comets in all manner of courses through the heavens.

2. Any thing used in ratiocination, in order to a conclusion; the middle term in an argument, by which propositions are connected.

This cannot be answered by those mediums which have been used.

We, whose understandings are short, are forced to collect one thing from another, and in that process we seek out proper mediums.

3. The middle place or degree; the just temperature between extremes.

The just medium of this case lies betwixt the pride and the abjection, the two extremes.

ME'DLAR. *n. f.* [*medilap*, Latin.]

1. A tree.

The leaves of the medlar are either whole, and shaped like those of the laurel, as in the inured sorts; or lacinated, as in the wild sorts: the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the fruits are umbilicated, and are not eatable till they decay; and have, for the most part, five hard seeds in each.

Now will he fit under a medlar tree, And with his mistress were that kind of fruit Which maids call medlars.

2. The fruit of that tree.

You'll be rotten ere you be half ripe, And that's the right virtue of the medlar. October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; with a basket of services, medlars, and carnations.

No rotten medlars, whilst there be Whole orchards in virginity. Men have galled'd from the hawthorn's branch Large medlars, imitating regal crowns.

TO ME'DLE. *v. a.* To mingle.

ME'DLY. *n. f.* [*from meddle for mingle.*] A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled mass. It is commonly used with some degree of contempt.

Some imagined that the powder in the armory had taken fire; others, that troops of horsemen approached: in which medly of conceits they bore down one upon another, and jostled many into the tower ditch.

Love is a medley of endearments, jarts, suspicions, quarrels, reconciliements, wars; Then peace again.

They count their toilsome marches, long fatigues, Unusual fastings, and will bear no more This medley of philosophy and war. Mahomet began to knock down his fellow citizens, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural medly of religion and bloodshed.

There are that a compounded fluid drain From different mixtures: and the blended streams, Each mutually correcting each, create A pleasurable medley.

ME'DLEY. *adj.* Mingled; confused.

I'm strangely discomposed; Quails at my heart, convulsions in my nerves, Within my little world make medley war.

MEDULLAR. *adj.* [*medullair*, Fr. from MEDULLARY. *medulla*, Latin.] Pertaining to the marrow.

These little crumblers, united together at the cor-

dest part of the body, make the medullary part, being a bundle of very small, thread-like channels or fibres.

MEER. *n. f.* [*meah*, Sax. *meere*, Teutonic.]

1. Reward; recompence. Now rarely used.

He knows his meed, if he be spite, To be a thousand deaths, and shame beside. Whether in beauteous glory did exceed A rosy garland was the victor's meed.

Of noble minds is honourable meed. He must not float upon his wat'ry bier Unwept, and wester to the parching wind, Without the meed of some melodious tear.

If so, a cloak and vesture be my meed. Till his return no title shall I plead.

2. Present; gift.

Is but his sward: no meed but he repays Seven-fold above itself.

MEEK. *adj.* [*minke*, *mandick*.]

1. Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; not easily provoked; soft; gentle.

Moses was very meek above all men. But he her fears to cease, Sent down the meek-eyed peace.

We ought to be very cautious and meek-spirited, till we are assured of the honesty of our ancestors.

2. Expressing humility and gentleness.

Humbly their faults, and pardon begg'd, with tears Watering the ground, and with their sighs the air Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek.

TO ME'KEN. *v. a.* [*from meek.*] To make meek; to soften. This word I have found no where else.

The glaring lion saw, his horrid heart Was meek'd, and he join'd his fallen joy.

ME'KLY. *adv.* [*from meek.*] Mildly; gently; not ruggedly; not proudly.

Be therefore, O my dear lords, pacify'd, And this unbecoming discord meekly lay aside.

No pride does with your rising honours grow, You meekly look on suppliant crowns below.

ME'KENESS. *n. f.* [*from meek.*] Gentleness; mildness; softness of temper.

That pride and meekness mixt by equal part, Do both appear to adorn her beauty's grace.

You sign your place and calling, in full seeming, With meekness and humility; but your heart Is cramm'd with arrogance, spleen, and pride.

When his disemper attack'd him, he submitted to it with great meekness and resignation, as became a christian.

MEER. *adj.* See MERE. Simple; unmix'd.

MEER. *n. f.* See MERE. A lake; a boundary.

ME'ERED. *adj.* Relating to a boundary; meer being a boundary, or mark of division.

What, although you fled! why should he follow you? The itch of his affection should not then Have nickt his captainship; at such a point, When half to half the world oppos'd, he being The meered question.

MEET. *adj.* [*of obscure etymology.*] 1. Fit; proper; qualified: applied both to persons and things. Now rarely used.

Ah! my dear love, why do you sleep thus long, When meeter were that you should now awake?

If the election of the minister should be committed to every parish, would they chuse the meetest.

I am a tainted wether of the flock, Meetest for death. To be known thortens my laid intent. My boon I make it, that you know me not, Till time and I think meet.

Whatsoever anything have you heard her say? — That he, which I will not support after her. — You may to me, and 'tis meet most yep should.

York is meetest man

To be your regent in the realm of France. The eye is very proper and meet for seeing.

2. MEET with. Even with. [*from meet*, the verb.] A low expression.

Niece, you tax signior Benedick too much; but he'll be meet with you.

TO MEET. *v. a.* pret. *I meet*; *I have met* particip. *met*. [*metan*, Saxon, to find; *mooten*, Dutch.]

1. To come face to face; to encounter, by travelling in opposite directions.

Met'st thou my posts? His daughter came out to meet him with timbrels and dances.

Mean while our primitive great fire, to meet His godlike guest, walks forth.

2. To encounter in hostility.

Of his almighty engine, he'll hear Infernal thunder. So match'd they stood; For never but once more was either like To meet so great a foe.

3. To encounter unexpectedly.

So judge thou still, presumptuous, till the wrath, Which thou incur'st by flying, meet thy sin. Sev'nfold, and scourge that widdow back to hell.

4. To join another in the same place.

When shall we three meet again, In thunder, lightning, or in rain? Chance may lead where I may meet Some wand'ring spirit of heav'n by fountain side Or in thick shade retir'd.

I knew not till I met My friends, at Ceres' now deserted feast. Not look back to see, When what we love we never must meet again.

5. To close one with another.

The nearer you come to the end of the lake, the mountains on each side grow higher, till at last they meet.

6. To find; to be treated with; to light on.

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues, I could not half those horrid crimes repeat. Nor half the punishments those crimes have met.

Of vice or virtue, whether blest or cur'd, Which meets contempt, or which compassion stir.

To me no greater joy, Than that your labours meet a prosperous end.

TO MEET. *v. n.*

1. To encounter; to close face to face.

2. To encounter in hostility.

3. To assemble; to come together.

They appointed a day to meet in together. Met from all parts to solemnize this feast. The materials of that building happily met together, and very fortunately ranged themselves into that delicate order, that it must be a very great chance that parts them.

4. TO MEET with. To light on; to find; it includes, sometimes obscurely, the idea of something unexpected.

When he came in to experience of service abroad, he met with a worthy soldier as any nation be sweetest with.

We met with many things worthy of observation. Hercules' meeting with pleasure and virtue, was invented by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates.

What a majesty and force does one meet with in these most inscriptions: and that you agreed

to the *humble history* getting help to fill a con-
spire. *Addis on ancient Medals.*

5. To *Meet with*. To join.

Folded as that oak shall meet with us. *Shaksp.*

6. To *Meet with*. To suffer unexpectedly.

He, that hath suffered this disordered spring,
Hath now himself met with the fall of leaf. *Shaksp.*

A little sun you mourn, while most have met
With twice the loss, and by as vile a cheat. *Creech.*

7. To encounter; to engage.

Royal mistress,
Prepare to meet with more than brutal fury
From the fierce prince. *Rowe.*

8. A latinism. To obviate; *occurrere*

obflecto.

Before I proceed farther, it is good to meet with
an objection, which if not removed, the conclusion
of experience from the time past to the present will
not be found. *Bacon.*

9. To advance half way.

He yields himself to the men of business with re-
luctancy, but offers himself to the visits of a friend
with facility, and all the meeting readiness of desire. *South.*

Our meeting hearts

Consented soon, and marriage made us one. *Rowe.*

10. To unite; to join; as, these rivers meet
at such a place and join.

MEET'ER. *n. f.* [from *meet*.] One that ac-
cuses another.

There are beside

Lascivious meeters, to whose venom'd sound
The open ear of youth doth always listen. *Shaksp.*

MEETING. *n. f.* [from *meet*.]

1. An assembly; a convention.

If the fathers and husbands of those, whose relief
this your meeting intends, were of the household of
faith, then their relicts and children ought not to
be strangers to the good that is done in it, if they
want it. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Since the ladies have been left out of all meet-
ings except parties at play, our conversation hath
degenerated. *Saunders.*

2. An interview.

Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a
meeting, and lead him on with a fine baited delay.
Shakspere.

3. A conventicle; an assembly of dissenters.

4. A conflux: as the meeting of two rivers.

MEETING-HOUSE. *n. f.* [meeting and house.]

Place were dissenters assemble to wor-
ship.

His heart misgave him that the churches were so
many meeting-houses; but I soon made him easy.
Atkinson.

MEETLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Fitly;
properly.

MEETNESS. *n. f.* [from *meet*.] Fitness;
propriety.

MIGRAIN. *n. f.* [from *hemicrania*, *migrain*,
migrain, *hemicrania*.] Disorder of the head.

In every *migrain* or vertigo there is an obtuse-
tion joined with a semblance of turning round. *Bar.*

There's been'd in shades from day's detailed glare,
Spleen sighs for ever on her pensive bed,
Pain at her side, and *migrain* at her head. *Pope.*

To MINGLE. *v. a.* To mingle. *Ainsworth.*

MINY. *n. f.* [menizy, Saxon, see *MARY*;
menie, French.] A retinue; domestic
servants.

They summon'd up their *miny*; strait took horse;
Commanded me to follow, and attend. *Shaksp.*

MELANAGOGUES. *n. f.* [from *melanagos* and
agogos.] Such medicines as are supposed,
particularly to purge off black choler.

MELANCHOLICK. *adj.* [from *melancholy*.]

1. Disordered with melancholy; fanciful;
hypocondriacal; gloomy.

If he be mad or angry, or melancholick, or
sprightly, he will paint whatsoever is proportion-
able to any one. *Dryden.*

The commentators on old Ari-
stotle, 'tis urg'd, in judgment vary:

They to their own senses have brought
The image of his general thought;

Just as the melancholick eye
Sees fleets and armies in the sky. *Phil.*

2. Unhappy; unfortunate; causing sorrow.

The king found himself at the head of his army,
after so many accidents and melancholick per-
plexities. *Clarendon.*

MELANCHOLY. *n. f.* [melancolic, Fr.
from *melancos* and *cholos*.]

1. A disease, supposed to proceed from a
redundance of black bile; but it is better
known to arise from too heavy and too
viscid blood: its cure is in evacuation,
nervous medicines, and powerful stimuli.
Quincy.

2. A kind of madness, in which the mind
is always fixed on one object.

I have neither the scholar's melancholy, which is
enulation; nor the musician's, which is fantastical;
nor the courtier's, which is proud; nor the soldier's,
which is ambitious; nor the lawyer's, which is po-
litick; nor the lady's, which is nice; nor the lover's,
which is all these; but it is a melancholy of mine
own, compounded of many simples, extracted from
many objects, and, indeed, the sundry contempla-
tion of my travels, in which my often rumination
wraps me in a most humorous sadness. *Shakspere.*

Moonstruck madness, naming melancholy. *Milton.*

3. A gloomy, pensive, discontented temper.

He protested, that he had only been to seek soli-
tary places by an extreme melancholy that had pos-
sessed him. *Sidney.*

All these gifts come from him; and if we mur-
mur here, we may at the next melancholy be troubled
that God did not make us angels. *Taylor.*

This melancholy flatters, but unmans you;
What is it else but penury of soul.

A lazy troll, a numbness of the mind? *Dryden.*

In those deep solitudes and awful cells,
Were heav'nly pensive contemplation dwells,
And ever unmingled melancholy reigns. *Pope.*

MELANCHOLY. *adj.* [melancholique, Fr.]

1. Gloomy; dismal.

Think of all our miseries

Put as some melancholy dream, which has awak'd us
To the renewing of our joys. *Dunham.*

If in the melancholy shades below,
The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow;
Yet mine shall sacred last, mine undecay'd,
Burn on through leath' and animate my shade. *Pope.*

2. Diseased with melancholy; fanciful;
habitually dejected.

How now, sweet Frank; art thou melancholy?

He observes Lamech more melancholy than usual,
and imagines it to be from a suspicion he has of his
wife Adah, whom he loved. *Locke.*

MELICERIS. *n. f.* [meliceris.]

Meliceris is a tumour inclosed in a cyst, and con-
sisting of matter like honey. It is the matter retained
milk curds, the tumour is called atheroma, it is like
honey, meliceris; and it is composed of fat, or a tery
substance, atheroma. *Sharp.*

MELILOT. *n. f.* [melilot, Fr. melilotus,
Lat.] A plant.

To MELIORATE. *v. a.* [meliorer, Fr. from
melior.] To better; to improve.

Crating meliorates the fruit; for that the nourish-
ment is better prepared in the stock than in the
crude earth. *Bacon.*

But when we graft, or buds inoculate,
Nature by art we nobly meliorate. *Denham.*

A man ought by no means to think that he should
be able so much as to alter or meliorate the humour
of an ungrateful person by any acts of kindness. *South.*

Castration serves to meliorate the flesh of those
beasts that suffer it. *Graunt.*

Much labour is requir'd in trees;
Well must the ground be digg'd and better dress'd,
New soil to make, and meliorate the soil. *Dryden.*

MELIORATION. *n. f.* [melioration, Fr.
from *meliorate*.] Improvement; act of
bettering.

For the melioration of such ships is yet much
left, in this point of exquisite contrivance. *Bacon.*

MELIORITY. *n. f.* [from *melior*.] State of
being better. A word very elegant, but
not used.

Men incline unto them which are softest, and least
in their way, in despite of them that hold them
hardest to it; so that this colour of meliority and
pre-eminence is a sign of weakness. *Bacon.*

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of
the world, the discernable ends of them, the meliority
above what was necessary to be, do evince, by a re-
flex argument, that it is the workmanship not of
blind mechanism, but of an intelligent and benign
agent. *Bentley.*

To MELL. *v. n.* [meller, se meller, Fr.] To
mix; to meddle. Obsolete.

It fathers fits not with such things to mell. *Spens.*

Here is a great deal of good matter
Lost for lack of telling;

Now I see thou dost but clatter,
Harm may come of melling. *Spenser.*

MELLIFEROUS. *adj.* Productive of honey.

MELLIFICATION. *n. f.* [mellifico, Lat.]

The art or practice of making honey;
production of honey.

In judging of the air, many things besides the
weather ought to be observed: in some countries,
the silence of grass-hoppers, and want of mellifi-
cation in bees. *Arbutnot.*

MELLI'FLUENCE. *n. f.* [mel and fluo, Lat.]

A honied flow; a flow of sweetness.

MELLI'FLUENT. } *adj.* [mel and fluo, Lat.]

MELLI'FLUOUS. } Flowing with honey;
flowing with sweetness.

A mellifluous voice, as I am a true knight. *Shak.*

As all those things which are most mellifluous are
soonest changed into choleric and bitterness, so are
our vanities and pleasures converted into the bit-
terest sorrows. *Raleigh.*

Innumerable songsters in the freshening shade
Of new sprung leaves, their modulations mix
Mellifluous. *Thomson's Spring.*

MELLOW. *adj.* [menappa, soft, Sax. Skinner;

more nearly from *mollis*, *moll*, *mellow*,
mellow: though *r* is indeed easily changed
into *l* in common speech.]

1. Soft with ripeness; full ripe.

A storm, a robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my mellow hangings, nay, my leaves. *Shakspere.*

An apple in my hand works different effects upon
my senses: my eye tells me it is green; my nose,
that it has a mellow scent, and my taste, that it
is sweet. *Digby.*

A little longer,

And nature drops him down without your sin,
Like mellow fruit, without a winter turn. *Dryden.*

2. Soft in sound.

Of seven smooth joints a mellow pipe I have,
Which with his dying breath Dametas gave. *Dryd.*

3. Soft; unctuous.

Canomale the with mellow grounds fit for wheat.
Bacon.

4. Drunk; melted down with drink.

Greedy of physicians frequent fees,
From Lullie mellow praise he takes degrees. *Rost.*

In all my humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt such a telly, touchy, pleasant fellow;
Hail to much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Addison.*

To MELLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To ripen; to mature; to soften by ripe-
ness; to ripen by age.

Lord Aubrey Vere

Was done to death, and more than so, my father;
Even in the downfall of his mellow'd years. *Shaksp.*

The royal tree hath left us royal fruit,
Which mellow'd by the fleeting hours of time,
Will well become the seat of majesty. *Shakspere.*

On foreign mountains may the sun refine
The grape's soft juice, and mellow it to wine. *Addis.*

2. To soften.

They play in the winter bubble in December;
and if the weather prove frosty to mellow it, they
do not play it again till April. *Martimer.*

3. To mature to perfection.

This episode, now the most pleasing entertain-
ment of the *Aeolus*, was so accounted in his own
age, and before it was mellowed into that reputation
which time has given it. *Dryden.*

To MELLOW. *v. n.* To be matured; to
ripen.

Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou
In my grave's inside see'st what thou art now;
Yet thou'rt not yet so good; till thy death lay
To ripe and mellow there, we're stubborn clay. *Don.*

MELLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *mellow*.]

☞ Maturity of fruits; ripeness; softness
by maturity.

My reason can consider greenness, mellowness,
sweetness, or coldness, singly, and without relation
to any other quality that is painted in me by the
same apple. *Digby of Bodice.*

The spring, like youth, fresh blossoms doth pro-
duce,

But Autumn makes them ripe, and fit for use:
So age a mature mellowness doth set
On the green promises of youthful heat. *Denham.*

2. Maturity; full age.

MELOCOTON. *n. f.* [*melocotone*, Spanish;
malum cotoneum, Lat.] A quince. Ob-
solete.

In apricots, peaches, or melocotones upon a wall,
the greatest fruits are towards the bottom. *Bacon.*

MELODIOUS. *adj.* [from *melody*.] Musi-
cal; harmonious.

Fountains! and ye that warble, as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praise. *Mil.*

And oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears;
A music more melodious than the spheres. *Dryden.*

MELODIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *melodious*.]
Musically; harmoniously.

MELODIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *melodious*.]
Harmoniousness; musicalness.

MELODY. *n. f.* [*melodia*.] Music; a
harmony of sound.

The prophet David having singular knowledge not
in poetry alone but in music also, judging them both
to be things most necessary for the house of God,
left behind him a number of divinely indited poems,
and was further the author of adding unto poetry
melody in public prayer, melody both vocal and in-
strumental, for the raising up of men's hearts, and
the sweetening of their affections towards God.

Singing and making melody in your hearts to the
Lord. *1. Eph. viii.*

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky crib,
And hush with buzzing night flies to thy slumber;
Than in the perturbed chambers of the great,
And toll'd with sounds of sweetest melody? *Shaksp.*

Lend me your son, ye nightingales: Oh pour
The mazy-running soul of melody
Into my varied verse! *Thomson's Spring.*

MELON. *n. f.* [*melon*, Fr. *melo*, Lat.]

1. A plant.

The flower of the melon consists of one leaf, which
is of the expanded bell shape, cut into several seg-
ments, and exactly like those of the cucumber: some
of these flowers are barren, not adhering to the em-
bryo; others are fruitful, growing upon the embryo,
which is afterwards changed into a fruit, for the
most part of an oval shape, smooth or wrinkled, and
divided into three fennel apartments, which seem
to be cut into two parts, and contain many oblong
seeds. *Milner.*

2. The fruit.

We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt
freely; the cucumbers and the melons. *Numbers.*

MELON-THISTLE. *n. f.* [*melocotus*, Lat.]

The whole plant of the melon-thistle hath a singu-
lar appearance. *Milner.*

To MELT. *v. a.* [*meltan*, Sax.]

1. To dissolve; to make liquid; com-
monly by heat.

How they would melt, out of my face, by
dawn, and liquid softness melt with me! *Shak.*

When the melting fire between, the fire enough
to melt to hell.

That price, which is given above the value of the
silver in our coin, is given only to preserve our coin
from being melted down. *Locke.*

The rock's high summit in the temple's shade,
Nor heat could melt, nor beating storm invade. *Pope.*

If your butter when melted tastes of brim, it is
your mother's fault, who will not allow you a silver
lancepan. *Swift.*

2. To dissolve; to break in pieces.

To take in pieces this frame of nature, and melt it
down into its first principles; and then to observe
how the divine wisdom wrought all these things into
that beautiful composition; is a kind of joy, which
pierces the mind. *Baird.*

3. To soften to love or tenderness.

The mighty master smil'd to see
That love was in the next degree:
'Twas but a kindred sound to move,
For pity melts the mind to love. *Dryden.*

Aha! the story melts away my soul. *Addison.*

4. To waste away.

Thou would'st have plung'd thyself
In general rot, melted down thy youth
In different beds of lust. *Shakspere.*

To MELT. *v. n.*

1. To become liquid; to dissolve; to be
made fluid.

Let them melt away as waters which run con-
tinually. *Psalms.*

The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time;
The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime;
While lilies hang their heads and soon decay,
And whiter snow in minutes melts away. *Dryden.*

2. To be softened to pity, or any gentle
passion; to grow tender, mild, or gentle.

I melt, and am not
Of stouger earth than others. *Shakspere.*

Albeit, they were best villains, bloody dogs,
Melting with tenderness and mild compassion,
Wept like two children in their death's sad story. *Shakspere.*

This said, the mov'd assistants melt in tears. *Dry.*

Melting into tears, the pious man
Deplor'd to find a fight. *Dryden.*

3. To be dissolved; to lose substance.

Whether are they vanish'd?
Into the air: and what seem'd corporal
Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakspere.*

Against whose charms faith melteth into blood. *Shak.*

4. To be subdued by affliction.

My soul melteth for heaviness: strengthen thou
me. *Psalms.*

MELTER. *n. f.* [from *melt*.] One that
melts metals.

Miso and Mopha, like a couple of forewat melters,
were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of
the ore of their garments. *Sidney.*

This the author attributes to the remissness of the
former melters, in not exhausting the ore. *Dehann.*

MELTINGLY. *adv.* [from *melting*.] Like
something melting.

Zelucane lay upon a bank, that her tears falling
into the water, one might have thought the began
meltingly to be metamorphosed to the running river. *Sidney.*

MELWEL. *n. f.* A kind of fish.

MEMBER. *n. f.* [*membre*, Fr. *membrum*, Lat.]

1. A limb; a part appendant to the body.

It is profitable for thee that one of thy members
should perish, and not that thy whole body should
be cast into hell. *Matthew.*

The tongue is a little member, and boweth great
things. *James.*

If shape it might be call'd, that shape had none
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb. *Milton.*

2. A part of a discourse or period; a head;
a clause.

Where the respondent limits or distinguishes any
proposition, the opponent must prove his own propo-
sition according to the answer of the respondent, in
which the respondent is obliged to.

3. Any part of an integral.

In poetry as in mechanism, not only the whole
but the principal members, should be great. *Addison.*

4. One of a community.

My going to demand justice, upon the five mem-
bers, my exercises loaded with obloquies. *K. Charles.*

Mean as I am, yet have the Mules made
Ménée, a member of the tanelful trade. *Dryden.*

Seneca is adorned with many towers of brick,
which, in the time of the commonwealth, were
erected to such of the members as had done service
to their country. *Addison.*

MEMBRANE. *n. f.* [*membrane*, Fr. *mem-
brana*, Lat.] A web of several sorts of
fibres, interwoven together for the cover-
ing and wrapping up some parts: the
fibres of the membranes give them an
elasticity, whereby they can contract, and
closely grasp the parts they contain, and
their nervous fibres give them an exquisite
sense, which is the cause of their con-
traction; they can, therefore, scarcely
suffer the sharpness of medicines, and are
difficultly united when wounded. *Quincy.*

The chorion, a thick membrane obtaining the
formation, the dam doth after tear asunder. *Brown.*

They obliterate find none
Of membrane, joint, or limb, exclusive bars:
Easier than air with air, it spouts embraces,
Total they mix. *Milton.*

The inner membrane that involved the (supra)
liquor of the egg remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

MEMBRANACEOUS. *adj.* [*membranaceus*,
MEMBRANEOUS. Fr. from *mem-
brana*, Latin.]

Consisting of membranes.

Lute strings, which are made of the membranaceous
parts of the guts, strongly wreathed, swell so much
as to break in wet weather. *Boyle.*

Great conceits are ruffled of the involution or
membranaceous covering called the silty-hew. *Bacon.*

Such birds as are carnivorous have a muscular, or
muscular, but a membranaceous stomach; that kind
of food being torn into small flakes by the beak, may
be easily concocted by a membranaceous stomach. *Ray.*

Andryne tubulances, which take off contractions
of the membranaceous parts, are diuretick. *Arbuthnot.*

Birds of prey have membranaceous, not muscular
stomachs. *Arbuthnot.*

MEMENTO. *n. f.* [Lat.] A memorial
notice; a hint to awaken the memory.

Our matter, for his learning and piety, is not only
a precedent to his own subjects, but to foreign
princes; yet he is but a man, and reasonable me-
mentos may be useful. *Bacon.*

Is not the frequent spectacle of other peoples
deaths a memento sufficient to make you think of
your own? *L'Estrange.*

MEMOIR. *n. f.* [*memoire*, Fr.]

1. An account of transactions familiarly
written.

For our great master's future charge
To write his own memoirs, and leave his heirs
High sciences of government and plans of war. *Pride.*

2. Hint; notice; account of any thing.

There is not in any author a computation of the
revenues of the Roman empire, and hardly any
memoirs from whence it might be collected. *Arbuth.*

MEMORABLE. *adj.* [*memorable*, Fr. *memor-
abilis*, Lat.] Worthy of memory; not
to be forgotten.

Nothing I in much delight to recount, on the
memorable friendship that grew betwixt the two
princes. *Adelphy.*

From this desire, that main desire proceeds,
Which all men have surviving fame to gain,
By tomb, by books, by monument made,
For the that this desire doth still remain. *Daniel.*

Dares Ulysses for the prize contend,
In sight of what he durst not once defend;
But wisely find that memorable day,
When I from Hector's hands recover'd the flagging
prey?

MEMORABLY, *adj.* [from *memorable*.] In a manner worthy of memory.
MEMORANDUM, *n. f.* [Lat.] A note to help the memory.

I resolved to save every scrap, and entered a memorandum in my pocket-book accordingly.

Guardian.

Nature's fair table-book, our tender souls,
 We serve all o'er with old and empty rules,
 Stale memorandums of the schools.

Swift.

MEMORIAL, *adj.* [memorial, Fr. *memorialis*, Latin.]

1. Preservative of memory.

Thy master now lies thinking in his bed
 Of thee and me, and sighs, and takes my glove,
 And gives memorial dainty kisses to it.

Shakespeare.

May I, at the conclusion of a work, which is a kind of monument of Pope's partiality to me, place the following lines as an inscription memorial of it.

Broome.

The tomb with many arms and trophies raise;
 There high in air memorial of my name
 Fix the smooth oar, and bid me live to fame.

Pope.

2. Contained in memory.

The case is with the memorial possessions of the greatest part of mankind: a few useful things mixed with many trifles fill up their memoirs.

Watts.

MEMORIAL, *n. f.*

1. A monument; something to preserve memory.

Churches have names; some as memorials of peace, some of wisdom, some in memory of the Trinity itself, some of Christ under sundry titles; of the blessed Virgin not a few; many of one apostle, saint, or martyr; many of all.

Hooker.

A memorial unto Israel, that no stranger offer incense before the Lord.

Numbers.

All the laws of this kingdom have some monuments or memorials thereof in writing, yet all of them have not their original in writing; for some of those laws have obtained their force by immemorial usage.

Hale.

In other parts like deeds deserv'd
 Memorial, where the might of Gabriel fought.

Mil.

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitting conscience, and feed upon the ineffable comforts of the memorial of a conquered temptation.

South.

Medals are to many monuments consigned over to eternity, that may last when all other memorials of the same age are worn out or lost.

Addison.

2. Hint to assist the memory.

He was a prince sad, serious, and full of thoughts and secret observations, and full of notes and memorials of his own hand touching persons.

Bacon.

Memorials written with king Edward's hand shall be the ground of this history.

Hayward.

3. An address; reminding of services and soliciting reward.

MEMORIALIST, *n. f.* [from *memorial*.] One who writes memorials.

I must not omit a memorial setting forth, that the memorialist had, with great dispatch, carried a letter from a certain lord to a certain lord.

Spectator.

To MEMORIZE, *v. a.* [from *memory*.]

1. To record; to commit to memory by writing.

They neglect to memorize their conquest of the Indians, especially in those times in which the same was supposed.

Speiser.

Let their names that were bravely lost be rather memorized in the full table of time; for my part, I love no ambitious pains in an eloquent description of miseries.

Wotton.

2. To cause to be remembered.

To memorize another Oolgotha.

Shakespeare.

MEMORY, *n. f.* [from *memoria*, Fr. *memoria*, Lat.]

1. The power of retaining or recollecting things past; retention; reminiscence; recollection.

Memory is the power to revive again in our minds those ideas which after imprinting have disappeared, or have been laid aside out of sight.

Locke.

The memory perpetually looking back, when we

have nothing present to entertain us: it is like those repositories in animals that are filled with stores of food, on which they may subsist, when their present pasture fails.

2. Exemption from oblivion.

That ever-living man of memory,
 Henry the Fifth!

Shakespeare.

3. Time of knowledge.

Thy request think now fulfill'd, that ask'd
 How first this world, and face of things, began,
 And what before thy memory was done.

Milton.

4. Memorial; monumental record.

Be better suited:
 These weeds are memories of those woe's hours:
 I pry thee put them off.

Shakespeare.

A swan in memory of Cyclus shines;
 The mourning sisters weep in wat'ry signs.

Addison.

5. Reflection; attention. Not in use.

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
 Will I with wine and wassel so convince,
 That memory, the warder of the brain,
 Shall be a fume.

Shakespeare.

MEN. The plural of *man*.

Wits live obscurely, men know not how; or die obscurely, men mark not when.

Asham.

For men, there are to be considered the valour and number: the old observation is not untrue, that the Spaniards valour lieth in the eye of the looker-on; but the English valour lieth about the soldier's heart.

Bacon.

He thought fit that the king's affairs should entirely be conducted by the soldiers and men of war.

Clarendon.

MEN-PLEASER, *n. f.* [men and pleaser.] One too careful to please others.

Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters: not with eye-service, as men-pleasers; but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart.

Ephesians.

To MENACE, *v. a.* [menacer, Fr.] To threaten; to threaten.

Whoever knew the heavens menace?
 Your eyes do menace me: why look you pale?

Shakespeare.

My master knows not but I am gone hence,
 And fearfully did menace me with death,
 If I did stay to look on his intents.

Shakespeare.

Peep'd harks that menace'd him.
 What should he do? 'Twas death to go away,
 And the god menace'd if he dar'd to stay.

Dryden.

MENACE, *n. f.* [menace, Fr. from the verb.] Threat.

He that would not believe the menace of God at first, it may be doubted whether, before an ocular example, he believed the curse at last.

Brown.

The Trojans view the dusky cloud from far,
 And the dark menace of the distant war.

Dryden.

MENACER, *n. f.* [menaceur, Fr. from menace.] A threatener; one that threatens.

Hence menaceur! nor tempt me into rage:
 This roof protects thy rashness. But be gone!

Phil.

MENAGE, *n. f.* [Fr.] A collection of animals.

I saw here the largest menage that I ever met with.

Addison.

MENAGOGUE, *n. f.* [μενῆς and ἄγῳ.] A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

To MEND, *v. a.* [emendo, Lat.]

1. To repair from breach or decay.

They gave the money to the workmen to repair and mend the house.

Chronicles.

2. To correct; to alter for the better.

The best service they could do to the state, was to mend the lives of the persons who composed it.

Temple.

You need not despair, by the assistance of his growing reason, to mend the weakness of his constitution.

Locke.

Name a new play and he's the poet's friend;
 Nay, show'd his faults—but when would poets mend?

Pope.

Thy opinion of Wood, and his project, is not mended.

Swift.

3. To help; to advance.

Whatever is new is unlook'd for; and after it mends, soon, and happens; others: and he that is helped takes it for a fortune, and he that is hurt for a wrong.

Bacon.

If, to avoid succession in eternal existence, they recur to the punctum flans of the schools, they will thereby very little mend the matter, or help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration.

Locke.

Though in some lands the grass is but short, yet it mends garden herbs and fruit.

Mortimer.

4. To improve; to increase.

Death comes not at call; justice divine
 Mends not her slowest pace, for pray'r, or cries.

Milton.

When upon the sands the traveller
 Sees the high sea come rolling from afar,
 The land grow short, he mends his weary pace,
 While death behind him covers all the place.

Dryden.

He saw the monster mend his pace; he springs,
 As terror had increas'd his feet with wings.

Dryden.

To MEND, *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good; to be changed for the better.

MENDABLE, *adj.* [from *mend*.] Capable of being mended. A low word.

MENDACITY, *n. f.* [from *mendax*, Lat.] Falsehood.

In this delivery there were additional mendacity; for the commandment forbid not to touch the fruit, and positively said, Ye shall surely die: but the extenuating, replied, Let ye die.

Brown.

MENDER, *n. f.* [from *mend*.] One who makes any change for the better.

What trade art thou? A trade that I may use with a safe conscience; a mender of bad souls.

Shak.

MENDICANT, *adj.* [mendicans, Lat.] Begging; poor to a state of beggary.

Be not righteous over-much, is applicable to those who, out of an excess of zeal, practice mortifications, whereby they macerate their bodies; or to those who voluntarily reduce themselves to a poor and mendicant state.

Fiddis.

MENDICANT, *n. f.* [mendicant, Fr.] A beggar; one of some begging fraternity in the Romish church.

To MENDICATE, *v. a.* [mendico, Lat. mendier, Fr.] To beg; to ask alms.

MENDICITY, *n. f.* [mendicitas, Lat. mendicite, Fr.] The life of a beggar.

MENDS, for *amends*.

Let her be as she is: If she be fair, 'tis the better for her; and if she be not, she has the mends in her own hands.

Shakespeare.

MENIAL, *adj.* [from *meiny* or *many*; men, Sax. or *meisne*, old Fr.]

1. Belonging to the retinue, or train of servants.

Two menial dogs before their master press'd;
 Thus clad, and guarded thus, he seeks his kingly guest.

Dryden.

2. Swift seems not to have known the meaning of this word.

The women attendants perform only the most menial offices.

Gulliver.

MENIAL, *n. f.* One of the train of servants.

MENINGES, *n. f.* [μενιγγες] The meninges are the two membranes that envelop the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater; the latter being the exterior involucrum, is, from its thickness, so denominated.

The brain being exposed to the air growth fluid, and is thrust forth by the constriction of the meninges.

Witman.

MENOLOGY, *n. f.* [μενολογία; menologe, Fr.] A register of mon. hs.

In the Roman martyrology we find, at one time, many thousand martyrs destroyed by Diocletian; the menology saith they were twenty thousand.

Sittingfleet.

MENOW, *n. f.* commonly *minnow*. [phoxinus.] A fish.

ME'NSAL. *adj.* [*mensalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the table; transacted at table. A word yet scarcely naturalized.

ME'NSTRUAL. *adj.* [*menstrual*, Fr. *menstruus*, Lat.]

1. Monthly; happening once a month; lasting a month.

She turns all her globe to the sun, by moving in her menstrual orb, and enjoys night and day alternately, one day of her's being equal to fourteen days and nights of our's.

2. Pertaining to a menstruum. [*menstrucur*, French.]

The disents of the menstrual or strong waters hinder the incorporation, as well as those of the mental.

ME'NSTRUOUS. *adj.* [*menstruus*, Lat.]

1. Having the catamenia,

O thou of late belov'd,

Now like a menstrual woman art remov'd. *Saunders.*

2. Happening to women at certain times.

Many, from being women, have proved men at the first point of their menstrual eruptions. *Brown.*

ME'NSTRUUM. *n. s.* [This name probably was derived from some notion of the old chymists about the influence of the moon in the preparation of dissolvents.]

All liquors are called menstrua which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion, decoction.

Enquire what is the proper menstruum to dissolve metal, what will touch upon the one and not upon the other, and what several menstrua will dissolve any metal.

White metalline bodies must be excepted, which, by reason of their excessive density, seem to reflect almost all the light incident on their first superficies, unless by solution in menstrua they be reduced into very small particles, and then they become transparent.

MENSURABILITY. *n. s.* [*mensurabilité*, Fr.] Capacity of being measured.

MENSURABLE. *adj.* [*mensura*, Lat.] Measurable; that may be measured.

We measure our time by law and not by nature. The solar month is no periodical motion, and not easily mensurable, and the months unequal among themselves, and not to be measured by even weeks or days.

MENSURAL. *adj.* [*mensura*, Lat.] Relating to measure.

To ME'NSURATE. *v. a.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] To measure; to take the dimension of any thing.

MENSURATION. *n. s.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] The act or practice of measuring; result of measuring.

After giving the *mensuration* and argumentation of Dr. Cumberland, it would not have been fair to have suppressed those of another prelate. *Arbuthnot.*

ME'NTAL. *adj.* [*mentale*, Fr. *mentis*, Lat.] Intellectual; existing in the mind.

What a mental power This eye shoots forth? How his imagination Moves in this lip? To the dumbness of the gesture One might interpret.

So deep the pow'r of these ingredients pierc'd, Ev'n to the inmost seat of mental light, That Adam now enforc'd to close his eyes, Sunk down and all his spirits became extranc'd.

The metaphor of taste would not have been so general, had there not been a conformity between the mental taste and that sensitive taste that effects the palate.

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time when the mind was without those principles; for where the ideas are not, there can be no knowledge, no assent, no mental or verbal propositions about them.

She kindly talk'd, at least three hours, Of plack forms, and mental pow'r.

Vol. II.

These inward representations of spirit, thought, love, and hatred, are pure and unmet ideas, being to the mind, and carry nothing of shape or sense in them.

ME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *mentaf*.] Intellectually; in the mind; not practically or externally, but in thought or meditation.

If we consider the heart the first principle of life, and mentally divide it into its constituent parts, we find nothing but what is in any muscle of the body.

MENTION. *n. s.* [*mention*, Fr. *mentio*, Lat.]

1. Oral or written expression, or recital of any thing.

Think on me when it shall be well with thee; and make mention of me unto Pharaoh.

The Almighty introduces the proposal of his laws rather with the mention of some particular acts of kindness, than by reminding mankind of his severity.

2. Curfory or incidental nomination.

Haply mention may arise

Of something not unseasonable to ask.

To ME'NTION. *v. a.* [*mentionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To write or express in words or writing.

I will mention the loving kindnesses of the Lord, and the praises of the Lord.

These mentioned by their names were princes in their families.

All his transgressions shall not be mentioned.

Then sweet, now sad to mention, through dire change Befall'n us, unforeseen, unthought of.

No more be mentioned then of violence Against ourselves, and wilful barrenness.

MEPHITICAL. *adj.* [*mephitis*, Lat.] Ill-favoured; stinking.

Mephitical exhalations are poisonous or noxious steams issuing out of the earth, from what cause soever.

MERACIOUS. *adj.* [*meracus*, Lat.] Strong; racy.

MERCABLE. *adj.* [*mercor*, Lat.] To be sold or bought.

MERCANTANT. *n. s.* [*mercantante*, Ital.] This word in *Shakespeare* seems to signify a foreigner, or foreign trader.

—A mercantant, or else a pedant;

I know not what but found in apparel.

MERCANTILE. *adj.* Trading; commercial: relating to traders.

The expedition of the Argonauts was partly mercantile, partly military.

Let him travel and fulfil the duties of the military or mercantile life; let prosperous or adverse fortune call him to the most distant parts of the globe, still let him carry on his knowledge, and the improvement of his soul.

MERCAT. *n. s.* [*mercatus*, Lat.] Market; trade.

With irresistible majesty and authority our Saviour removed the exchange, and drove the market out of the Temple.

MERCATURE. *n. s.* [*mercatura*, Lat.] The practice of buying and selling.

MERCENARINESS. *n. s.* [from *mercenary*.] Venality; respect to hire or reward.

To forego the pleasures of sense, and undergo the hardships that attend a holy life, is such a kind of mercenariness, as none but a religious, believing soul is likely to be guilty of; if for itself, and even the fear of hell, may be one justifiable motive of mens actions.

MERCENARY. *adj.* [*mercenaire*, Fr. *mercenarius*, Lat.]

1. Venal; hired; sold for money.

Many of our princes, woe the while! Lie drown'd, and sink'd in mercenary blood.

Divers Almains, who served in the garrisons, being merely mercenary, did easily incline to the strongest.

2. Too studious of profit; acting only for hire.

The appellation of servant imports a necessary temper, and denotes such a man, as makes his reward both the sole motive and measure of his obedience.

'Twas not for nothing I the crown refus'd;

I still must own a mercenary maid.

MERCENARY. *n. s.* [*mercenaire*, Fr.] A hireling; one retained or serving for pay.

He a poor mercenary serves for bread;

For all his travel only cloth'd and fed.

MERCER. *n. s.* [*mercier*, Fr.] One who sells silks.

The draper and mercer may measure religion as they please, and the weaver cast her upon what loom he please.

MERCERY. *n. s.* [*mercerie*, Fr. from *mercier*.] Trade of mercers; traffick of silks.

The mercery is gone from out of Lombard-street and Cheapside into Waterhouse-row and Fleet-street.

To ME'RCHAND. *v. a.* [*merchander*, Fr.] To transact by traffick.

Ferdinando merchanded with France for the restoring Roulogion and Perpignan, oppropriated to them.

MERCHANDISE. *n. s.* [*marchandise*, Fr.]

1. Traffick; commerce; trade.

If a son, that is sent by his father about merchandise, fall into some lewd action, his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father.

It he pay thee to the utmost farthing, thou hast forgiven nothing: it is merchandise, and not forgiveness, to return him that does as much as you can require.

2. Wares; any thing to be bought or sold.

Fair when her breast, like a rich laden bark With precious merchandise, the torch doth lay.

Thou shalt not sell her at all for money, thou shalt not make merchandise of her.

As for any merchandise you have bought, ye shall have your return in merchandise or in gold.

So active a people will always have money, whilst they can find what merchandises they please to manage.

To ME'RCHANDISE. *v. n.* To trade; to traffick; to exercise commerce.

The Phoenicians, of whose exceeding merchandizing we read in ancient histories, were Carthaginians, whose very name signifies merchants.

MERCHANT. *n. s.* [*marchand*, Fr.] One who trafficks to remote countries.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath attach'd Our merchants goods at Foudroux.

The Lord hath given a commandment against the merchant city to destroy the strong holds thereof.

The most celebrated merchants in the world were situated in the island of Tyre.

MERCHANTLY. *adj.* [from *merchant*.] Like a merchant.

MERCHANTLIKE. *adj.* Like a merchant.

MERCHANT-MAN. *n. s.* [*merchant and man*.] A ship of trade.

Porto have fair winds and a calm sea, when the just and pious merchant-man hath them.

In the time of Augustus and Tiberius, the southern coasts of Spain sent great fleets of merchantmen to Italy.

MERCHANTABLE. *adj.* [*mercalilis*, Lat. from *merchant*.] Fit to be bought or sold.

Why they placed this invention in the heaven, beside the medical and merchantable commodity of coffee, or parts conceived to be taken away, might be the sagacity of that animal.

MERCIABLE. *adj.* [from *mercy*.] This word in *Spenser* signifies merciful.

Not used.

Nought but well mought him delight: He is to meek, wife, merciable, And with his word his work is conveyable.

M E R

MERCIFUL, *adj.* [*mercy* and *full*.] Compassionate; tender; kind; unwilling to punish; willing to pity and spare.
Be merciful, O Lord, unto thy people thou hast redeemed.
Deuteronomy.

Observe,
His providence, and on him sole depend,
Merciful over all his works; with good
Skill overcoming evil.
Milton.

MERCIFULLY, *adv.* [from *merciful*.] Tenderly; mildly; with pity; with compassion.

Take the true use of those afflictions which his
hand, mercifully severe, hath been pleased to lay
upon thee.
Atterbury.

MERCIFULNESS, *n. f.* [from *merciful*.] Tenderness; willingness to spare.

The hand that ought to knit all these excellencies
together is a kind *mercifulness* to such a one, as is
in his soul devoted to such perfections.
Sidney.

Use the means ordinary and lawful, among which
mercifulness and liberality is one, to which the pro-
mise of secular wealth is most frequently made.
Hammond.

MERCILESS, *adj.* [from *mercy*.] Void of
mercy; pitiless; hardhearted; cruel;
severe.

His mother *merciless*,
Most *merciless* of women Wyden hight,
Her other son fast sleeping did oppress,
And with most cruel hand him murdered pitiless.
Spenser.

The foe is *merciless*, and will not pity.
Think not their rage to desperate they'll lay
An element more *merciless* than they.
Denham.

What god to mean,
Be *merciless* a tyrant to obey!
Dryden.

Whatever ravages a *merciless* distemper may
commit, she shall have one man as much her ad-
mirer as ever.
Pope.

The torrent *merciless* imbibes
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes.
Swift.

MERCILESSLY, *adv.* [from *merciless*.] In
a manner void of pity.

MERCILFULNESS, *n. f.* [from *merciless*.] Want of pity.

MERCURIAL, *adj.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.]
1. Formed under the influence of Mercury;
active; sprightly.

I know the shape of 's leg; this is his hand,
His foot *mercurial*, his martial thigh,
The dravens of Hercules.
Shakespeare.

This youth, such a *mercurial*, as could make
his own part, if any by time he chanced to be out.
Bacon.

Tully considered the dispositions of a sincere,
more ignorant, and less *mercurial* nation, by dwell-
ing on the pathetic part.
Swift.

2. Consisting of quicksilver: as, *mercurial*
medicines.

MERCURIFICATION, *adj.* [from *mercury*.] The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver.

I add the ways of *mercurification*.
Boyle.

MERCURY, *n. f.* [*mercurius*, Lat.]
1. The chymist's name for quicksilver is *mercury*.

The gall of animals and *mercury* kill worms,
and the water in which *mercury* is boiled has this
effect.
Arbutnot.

2. Sprightly qualities.
Thus the *mercury* of man is fix'd,
Strong grows the virtue with his nature mix'd;
The discontents what else were too refin'd,
And in one int'rest body acts with mind.
Pope.

3. A news-paper; so called from Mercury,
the messenger of the gods.
Ainsworth.

4. It is *mercury*, applied in cant phrase, to the
carriers of news and pamphlets.

MERCURY, *n. f.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.] A
plant.

Herb *mercury* is of an emollient nature, and is

M E R

eaten in the manner of spinach, which, when culti-
vated in a garden, is greatly excels.
Hill.

MERCURY'S finger, *n. f.* [*hermodactylus*,
Lat.] Wild saffron.

MERCY, *n. f.* [*merci*, Fr. contracted from
miser cordia, Lat.]

1. Tenderness; goodness; pity; willing-
ness to spare and save; clemency; mild-
ness; unwillingness to punish.

Oh Heav'n have mercy on me!
—I say, amen.
And have you mercy too?
Shakespeare.

Mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heav'n,
Upon the place beneath. It is twice bless'd;
It blest him that gives and him that takes.
Shak.

Thou, O God, art gracious, long suffering, and
in mercy ordering all.
Widom.

Examples of justice must be made for terror to
some; examples of *mercy* for comfort to others:
the one procures fear, and the other love.
Bacon.

Good Heav'n, whose darling attribute we find
Is boundless grace, and mercy to mankind,
Abhors the cruel.
Dryden.

We adore his undeserved *mercy* towards us, that
he made us the chief of the visible creation.
Bentley.

2. Pardon.
'Twere a paper lost,
As offer'd *mercy* is.
Shakespeare.

Cry *mercy* lords,
That you have taken a tardy sloop'd here.
I cry thee *mercy* with all my heart, for suspect-
ing a liar of the least good-nature.
Dryden.

3. Discretion; power of acting at pleasure.
Condition!

What good condition can a treaty find
I'll part that is at *mercy*?
Shakespeare.

The most authentic record of so ancient a family
should lie at the *mercy* of every infant who flings
a bone.
Pope.

A lover is ever complaining of cruelty while any
thing is denied him; and when the lady ceases to be
cruel, there, from the next moment, at his *mercy*.
Swift.

MERCY-SEAT, *n. f.* [*mercy* and *seat*.] The
mercy-seat was the covering of the ark of the
covenant, in which the tables of the law were depo-
sited: it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed
the two cherubim, of the same metal, which with
their wings extended forwards, seemed to form a
throne for the majesty of God, who in Scripture is
represented as sitting between the cherubim, and
the ark was his footstool: it was from hence that
God gave his oracles to Moses, or to the high priest
that consulted him.
Cabnet.

Make a *mercy-seat* of pure gold.
Exodus.

MERE, *adj.* [*merus*, Lat.] That or this
only; such and nothing else; this only.

Scotland hath soldiers to fill up your will
Of your *mere* own.
Shakespeare.

I have engag'd myself to a dear friend,
Engag'd my friend to his *mere* enemy,
To feed my means.
Shakespeare.

The *mere* Irish were not admitted to the benefit
of the laws of England, until they had purchased
charters of denization.
Davies on Ireland.

From *mere* success nothing can be concluded in
favour of any nation upon whom it is bestowed,
Atterbury.

What if the head, the eye, or ear repin'd,
To serve *mere* engines to the ruling mind.
Pope.

Let eastern tyrants from the light of heav'n
Seclude their bosom slaves, meanly possess'd
Of a *mere*, lifeless, violated form.
Thomson.

MERE or **Mer**, in the beginning, middle,
or end, signify the same with the Saxon
mere, a pool or lake.
Gibson.

MERE, *n. f.* [*mere*, Sax.]

1. A pool; commonly a large pool or lake:
as, *Windsor mere*.

Mere breed both with fish and fowl.
Cumden.

2. A boundary.
The mislayer of a *mere*-stone is to blame: but it
is the unjust judge that is the capital remover of
land-marks, who deducts amiss of lands.
Bacon.

MERELY, *adv.* [from *mere*.] Simply; only;

M E R

thus and no other way; for this and for
no other end or purpose.

Which thing we ourselves would grant, if the
use thereof had been *merely* and only mystical.
Hook.

The external manners of lamenta-
Are *merely* shadows to the unseen grief,
That swells with silence in the tortur'd soul.
Shaksp.

It is below reasonable creatures to be conversant
in such diversions as are *merely* innocent, and have
nothing else to recommend them.
Addison.

Above a thousand bought his almanack *merely*
to find what he said against me.
Swift.

Praise not your life for other ends
Than *merely* to oblige your friends.
Swift.

MERETRICIOUS, *adj.* [*meretricius*,
meretrix, Lat.] Whorish; such as is
practised by prostitutes; alluring by false
show.

Our degenerate understandings have suffered a
sad divorce from their dearest object, desire them-
selves with every *meretricious* semblance, that the
variety of opinion presents them with.
Glanville.

Not by affected, *meretricious* arts,
But strict harmonious symmetry of parts.
Reform.

MERETRICIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *meretri-
cious*.] Whorishly; after the manner of
whores.

MERETRIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *meretri-
cious*.] False allurements like those of
strumpets.

MERIDIAN, *n. f.* [*meridien*, Fr. *meridies*,
Lat.]

1. Noon; midday.
He promis'd in his East a glorious race,
Now sunk from his *meridian*, sets apace.
Dryden.

2. The line drawn from north to south,
which the sun crosses at noon.
The true *meridian* is a circle passing through the
poles of the world, and the zenith or vertex of any
place, exactly dividing the east from the west.
Brown.

The sun or moon, rising or setting, our idea repre-
sents bigger than when on the *meridian*.
Watts.

3. The particular place or state of any thing.
All other knowledge *merely* serves the concerns
of this life, and is fitted to the *meridian* thereof;
they are such as will be of little use to a separate
soul.
Hale.

4. The highest point of glory or power.
I've touch'd the highest point of all my greatness,
And from that full *meridian* of my glory
I haste now to my setting.
Shakespeare.

Your full majesty at once breaks forth
In the *meridian* of your reign.
Waller.

MERIDIAN, *adj.*

1. Being at the point of noon.
Sometimes tow'rd's Eden, which now in his view
Lay pleasant, his griev'd look he fixes sad;
Sometimes tow'rd's heav'n, and the full blazing sun
Which now sat high in his *meridian* tow'r.
Milton.

2. Extended from north to south.
Compare the *meridian* line afforded by magneti-
cal needles with one mathematically drawn, ob-
serve the variation of the needle, or its declination
from the true *meridian* line.
Boyle.

3. Raised to the highest point.

MERIDIONAL, *adj.* [*meridional*, Fr.]

1. Southern.
In the southern coast of America and Africa, the
southern point varieth toward the land, as being
disposed that way by the *meridional* or proper
hemisphere.
Brown.

2. Southerly; having a southern aspect.
All offices that require heat, as kitchens, stillato-
ries, and flower, should be *meridional*.
Wotton.

MERIDIONALITY, *n. f.* [from *meridional*.]
Position in the south; aspect toward the
south.

MERIDIONALLY, *adv.* [from *meridional*.]
In the direction of the meridian.

The Jews, not willing to lie as their temple
stood, do place their bed from north to south, and
delight to sleep *meridionally*.
Brown.

MÉRIT. *n. f.* [*meritum*, Lat. *mérite*, Fr.]
1. Desert; excellence deserving honour or reward.

She deem'd I well deserv'd to die,
And made a *merit* of her cruelty. *Dryden.*
To common, not more learn'd than good,
With manners gen'rous as his noble blood;
To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,
And ev'ry author's *merit* but his own. *Pop.*

She valu'd nothing less
Than titles, figure, shape, and dress;
That *merit* should be chiefly plac'd
In judgment, knowledge, wit, and taste. *Swift.*

2. Reward deserved.
Those laurel groves, the *merits* of thy youth,
Which thou from Mahomet didst greatly gain,
While bold assertor of resistless truth,
Thy sword did godlike liberty maintain. *Prior.*

3. Claim; right; character with respect to desert of good or evil.
You have the captives; use them
As we shall find their *merits* and our safety
May equally determine. *Shakespeare.*
As I am Rudeous to promote the honour of my
native country, I put Chaucer's *merits* to the trial,
by turning some of the Canterbury Tales into our
language. *Dryden.*

When a point hath been well examined, and our
own judgment settled, after a large survey of the
merits of the cause, it would be a weakness to con-
tinue fluttering. *Watts.*

TO MÉRIT. *v. a.* [*meriter*, Fr.]

1. To deserve; to have a right to claim
any thing as deserved.

Amplify have *merited* of me, of all
Th' infernal empire. *Milton.*
A man at best is incapable of *meriting* any thing
from God. *South.*

2. To deserve; to earn: it is used gene-
rally of good, but sometimes of ill.

Whatever jewels I have *merited*, I am sure I
have received none, unless experience be a jewel;
that I have purchased at an infinite rate. *Shaksp.*
If such rewards to vanquish'd men are due,
What prize may Nilus from your bounty claim,
Who *merited* the first rewards, and fame? *Dryd.*

MÉRITO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*meritoire*, Fr. from
merit.] Deserving of reward; high in
desert.

Instead of so great and *meritorious* a service, in
bringing all the Irish to acknowledge the king for
their hege, they did great hurt. *Spenser.*

The war that hath such a foundation will not only
be reputed just, but holy and *meritorious*. *Raleigh.*
Sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by
the satisfactory and *meritorious* death and obedience
of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ, God
blessed for ever. *Saunderson.*

This is not only the most prudent, but the most
meritorious charity, which we can practice. *Adams.*

MÉRITO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *meritorious*.]

In such a manner as to deserve reward.
He earned himself *meritoriously* in foreign en-
ployments in time of the interdict, which held up
his credit among the patriots. *Watson.*

MÉRITO'RIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *merito-
rious*.] The act or state of deserving well.

There was a full persuasion of the high *merito-
riousness* of what they did; but still there was no law
of God to ground it upon, and consequently it was
not confidence. *South.*

MÉRITOT. *n. f.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] A kind
of play. *Ainsworth.*

MÉRIN. *n. f.* A kind of hawk.

Not yielding over to old age his country delights,
he was at that time following a *merlin*. *Sidney.*

MÉRMAID. *n. f.* [*mer*, the sea; and *maid*.]
A sea woman; an animal with a woman's
head and fish's tail.

I'll drown more sailors than the *mermaid* shall.
Shakespeare.

Thou rememberest,
Since once I sat upon a promontory,
And heard a *mermaid* on a dolphin's back

Uttering such delightful harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civil at her song. *Shaksp.*

Did sense persuade Ulysses not to hear
The *mermaids* songs, which to his men did please,

That they were all persuaded, through the ear,
To quit the ship and leap into the seas? *Davies.*

Few eyes have escaped the picture of a *mermaid*;
Horace his monster, with woman's head above and
fishy extremity below, answers the shape of the an-
cient syrens that attempted upon Ulysses. *Brown.*

MÉRMAID'S TRUMPET. *n. f.* A kind of
fish. *Ainsworth.*

MÉRRIPLY. *adv.* [from *merry*.] Gayly;
airily; cheerfully; with mirth; with
gayety; with laughter.

Merrily, merrily, shall we live now.

Under the blossom that hangs on the bough. *Shak.*

When men come to borrow of your matters, they
approach sadly, and go away *merrily*. *Shakespeare.*

A peasant of France thinks of no more than his
coarse bread and his onions, his canvas clothes and
wooden shoes, labours contentedly on working days,
and dances or plays *merrily* on holidays. *Temple.*

Merrily sing, and sport, and play,

For 'tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*

MÉRRIMAKE. *n. f.* [*merry* and *make*.] A
festival; a meeting for mirth; merry
pranks.

Thenot now nis the time of *merrymake*,

Nor Pan to herie, nor with *how* to play.

Side mirth in May is meetest for to make,

Or summer shade, under the cocked hay. *Spenser.*

The knight did not forbear.

Her honest north and pleasure to putake,

But when he saw her gibe, and toy, and gear,

And pass the bounds of modest *merimake*,

Her dalliance he despised. *Parn Queen.*

TO MÉRRIMAKE. *v. a.* To feast; to be
joyial.

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To mirth all day, and *merrymake* at night. *Gon.*

MÉRRIEMENT. *n. f.* [from *merry*.] Mirth;
gayety; cheerfulness; laughter.

Who when they heard that piteous, straited voice,
In haste forsook their rural *meriment*. *J. Queen.*

A number of *meriments* and jests, wherewith
they have pleasantly moved much laughter at our
manner of serving God. *Hooker.*

Methought it was the sound

Of riot and ill-managed *merriment*. *Milton.*

MÉRRIENESS. *n. f.* [from *merry*.] Mirth;
merry disposition.

The tide shall give us cause to climb in the
merriness. *Shakespeare.*

MÉRRIY. *adj.*

1. Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart.

They drank and were *merry* with him. *Genius.*

The vine languisheth, all the merry-hearted do
sigh. *Spenser.*

Some that are of an ill and melancholy nature,
incline the company into which they come to be
sad and ill-disposed; and others that are of a jovial
nature, do dispose the company to be *merry* and
cheerful. *Bacon.*

Man is the *merriest* species of the creation; all
above and below him are serious. *Adams.*

2. Causing laughter.

You kill'd her husband, and for that vile fault
Two of her brothers were condemn'd to death,

My hand cut off, and made a *merry* jest. *Shaksp.*

3. Prosperous.

In my small pinnace I can sail,
Contenting all the blustering roar;

And running with a *merry* gale,
With friendly stars my safety seek,

Within some little winding creek,
And see the storm a shore. *Dryden.*

TO MAKE MÉRRIY. To junket; to be joyial.

They trod the grapes and made *merry*, and went
into the house of their god. *Judges.*

A fox 'spy'd a bevy of jolly gossiping wenches,
making *merry* over a dish of pullets. *L'Estrange*

MÉRRIY-ANDREW. *n. f.* A buffoon; a
zany; a jack-pudding.

He would be a statesman because he is a buffoon,
as if there went no more to the making of a coun-

seller than the creation of a merry-andrew or sim-
lar. *L'Estrange.*

The first who made the experiment was a *merry-
andrew*. *Spenser.*

MÉRRIYTHOUGHT. *n. f.* [*Merry* and
thought.] A forked bone on the body

of fowls; so called because boys and girls
pull in play at the two sides, the longest
part broken off betokening priority of
marriage.

Let him not be breaking *merrythoughts* under
the table with my cousin. *Ethard.*

MÉRRIYON. *n. f.* [*merho*, Lat.] The act of
sinking, or thrussing over head. *Ainsw.*

MÉRRIYON. *impersonal verb.* [*me* and
seems, or it *seems* to me: for this word it
is now too common to use *methinks* or
methought, an ungrammatical word.] I
think *me* appears to me.

Alas, *methinks* I hear the ghaily cries;

Yet there, *methinks*, I hear her singing loud. *Sidney.*

Methinks by my side a royal maid,

Her dainty limbs full softly down did lay. *Spenser.*

To that general subjection of the land *methinks*
that the custom or tenure can be no bar nor im-
pement. *Spenser.*

MÉRRIYERICK. *adj.* [*mesenterique*, Fr.
from *mesentery*.] Relating to the mesen-
tery.

They are carried into the glands of the mesentery,
receiving a fine lymph from the lymphatic ducts,
which dilute this chylous fluid, and scour its con-
taining vessels, which, from the *mesenterick* glands,
issue in large channels, and pass directly into the
common receptacle of the chyle. *Cheyne.*

MÉRRIYERY. *n. f.* [*mesenteric*, Fr.] That round which the guts are
convolved.

When the chyle passeth through the *mesentery*,
it is mixed with the lymph. *Arbutnot.*

MÉRRIYERICK. *n. f.* [*mesenteric*, Fr. analogy requires it *mesenterick*.] Be-
longing to the mesentery.

It taketh leave of the permanent parts at the
mouths of the *mesentericks*, and accompanieth the
inconvertible portion into the sieve. *Brown.*

The most subtle part of the chyle passeth im-
mediately into the blood by the absorbent vessels
of the guts, which discharge themselves, into the
mesenterick veins. *Arbutnot.*

MÉRRIY. *n. f.* [*macfiche*, Dutch; *macche*, old
Fr. it was therefore better written, as it
is commonly pronounced, *math*.] The
interstice of a net; the space between the
threads of a net.

The drawers hang square nets athwart the tide,
through which the shoal of pilchard passing, leave
many behind entangled in the *mesches*. *Curey.*

Such a hire is meddled the youth, to skip o'er the
riches of good counsel the cripple. *Shakespeare.*

He spreads his subtle nets from sight,
With tangle of claus to betray

The larks that in the *mesches* light. *Dryden.*

With all their mouths the nerves the spirits drink,
Which through the cells of the fine strainers sink;

These all the channel'd fibres, ev'ry way,
For motion and sensation, still convey:

The crassest portion of th' arterial blood,
By the close structure of the parts withstood,

Whole narrow *mesches* stop the grosser flood. *Blackmore.*

TO MÉRRIY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch
in a net; to ensnare.

The flies by chance *mesht* in her hair,

By the bright radiance thrown

From her clear eyes, ric's jewels were,

They to like diamond shone. *Drayton.*

MÉRRIY. *adj.* [from *mesch*.] Reticulated;
of network.

Some build his house, but thence his issue harp,

Some nuke his *meschy* bod, but reave his rest. *Carew.*

Caught in the *meschy* snare, in vain they beat
Their idle wings. *Thomson.*

M E S

MESLIN. *n. f.* [from *mesler*, Fr. to mix; or rather corruptedly pronounced for *miscellane*. See *MASLIN*.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

What reason is there which should but induce, and therefore much less enforce, us to think, that care of old dissimilitude between the people of God and the heathen nations about them, was any more the cause of forbidding them to put on garments of sundry stuff, than of charging them withal not to sow their fields with *meslin*. *Hooker*.

If worse for the thrifler ye mind for to have, Of wheat and of *meslin* unthresh'd go have. *Tupper*.
MESOLEUCYS. *n. f.* [*μεσολεύς*.] A precious stone, black, with a streak of white in the middle. *Diet*.

MESOLOGARITHMS. *n. f.* [*μεσολογία*, and *ἀριθμός*.] The logarithms of the colins and tangents, so denominated by *Kepler*. *Harris*.

MESOMELAS. *n. f.* [*μεσόμελας*.] A precious stone with a black vein parting every colour in the middle. *Barley*.

MESPRISE. *n. f.* [probably misprinted for *mesprise*; *mesprise*, Fr.] Contempt; scorn. Mammion was much displeas'd, yet not he chose But bear the rigour of his bold *mesprise*. And thence him forward led, him further to entice. *Spenser*.

MESS. *n. f.* [*mes*, old French; *messo*, Italian; *mysus*, Latin; *mes*, Gothic; *myre*, Saxon, a dish.] A dish; a quantity of food sent to table together. The bounteous hufwife nature, on each bush Lays her full *mes* before you. *Shakespeare*.
Now your traveller, He and his toothpick at my worship's *mes*. *Shakespeare*.
I had as lief you should tell me of a *mes* of porridge. *Shakespeare*.

Herbs and other country *messes*, Which the neat-handed *Phyllis* dresses. *Milton*.
Had either of the crimes been cooked to their palates, they might have changed *messes*. *Decay of Piety*.

From him he next receives it thick or thin, As pure a *mes* almost as it came in. *Pope*.
TO MESS. *v. n.* To eat; to feed.

MESSAGE. *n. f.* [*message*, Fr.] An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

She doth display The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight, Through which her words to wit do make their way.

To bear the *message* of her gentle sight. *Spenser*.
May one, that is a herald and a prince, Do a fair *message* to his kingly ears? *Shakespeare*.
She is fair, and, fairer than that word, Of wondrous virtues; sometimes from her eyes I did receive fair speechlets *messages*. *Shakespeare*.
Gently hath thou told Thy *message*, which might the maiming wound, And in performing end us. *Milton*.

Let the mind be low, his interest inconsiderable, the world will suffer for his sake; the *message* will find reception according to the dignity of the messenger. *South*.
The welcome *message* made, was soon receiv'd; 'Twas to be wish'd and hop'd, but scarce believ'd. *Dryden*.

MESSENGER. *n. f.* [*messager*, Fr.] One who carries an errand; one who comes from another to a third; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing; a harbinger; a forerunner. Came running in, with like a man dismaid, A messenger with letters, which his *message* said. *Spenser*.
You grey lines, That set the clouds, are *messengers* of day. *Shakespeare*.
The Earl dispatched messengers one after another to the king, with an account of what he heard and believed he saw, and yet thought not fit to stay for an answer. *Clarendon*.

M E T

Joy touch'd the messenger of heav'n; he stay'd Entranc'd, and all the blissful haunt survey'd. *Pope*.

MESSIAH. *n. f.* [from the Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Christ; the Saviour of the world; the Prince of peace.

Great and public opposition the magistrates made against Jesus, the man of Nazareth, when he appeared as the *Messiah*. *Watts*.

MESSIEURS. *n. f.* [French, plural of *monseigneur*.] Sirs; gentlemen.

MESMATE. *n. f.* [*mes* and *mate*.] One who eats at the same table.

MESUAGE. *n. f.* [*messuagium*, law latin; formed perhaps from *mesnage* by mistake of the *n* in court-hand for *u*, they being written alike; *mesnage* from *maison*, Fr.] The house and ground set apart for household uses.

MET. The preterit and part. of *meet*.

A set of well meaning gentlemen in England, not to be met with in other countries, take it for granted they can never be wrong so long as they oppose ministers of state. *Addison's Freeholder*.

METAGRAMMATISM. *n. f.* [*μετα and γράμμα*.]

Anagrammatism, or *metagrammatism*, is a dissolution of a name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Candem*.

METABASIS. *n. f.* [Greek.] In rhetoric, a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another. *Diet*.

METABOLA. *n. f.* [*μεταβολή*.] In medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.

METACARPAL. *adj.* [from *metacarpus*.] Belonging to the metacarpus. *Diet*.

It will facilitate the separation in the joint, when you cut the finger from the *metacarpal* bone. *Sharp*.

METACARPUS. *n. f.* [*μετακάρπιον*.] In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers. *Diet*.

The conjunction is called *synarthrosis*; as in the joining of the carpus to the *metacarpus*. *Wyceman*.

METAL. *n. f.* [*metal*, Fr. *metallum*, Lat.]

1. A firm, heavy, and hard substance, opaque, fusible by fire, and concreting again when cold into a solid body, such as it was before, which is malleable under the hammer, and is of a bright glossy, and glittering substance where newly cut or broken. The *metals* are six in number: 1. gold; 2. silver; 3. copper; 4. tin; 5. iron; and, 6. lead; of which gold is the heaviest, lead the second in weight, then silver, then copper, and iron is the lightest except tin: some have added mercury or quicksilver, to the number of *metals*; but as it wants malleability, the criterion of *metals*, it is more properly ranked among the semi-*metals*. *Hill*.
Metallists use a kind of terrace in their vessels for fusing metals, that the melted metal run not out. *Morton*.

2. Courage; spirit. In this sense it is more frequently written *mettle*. Being glad to find their companions had so much metal, after a long debate the major part carried it. *Cleveland*.

3. Upon this signification the following ambiguity is founded. Both kinds of metal he prepar'd, Either to give blows or to ward; Courage and duel both of great force, Prepar'd for better or for worse. *Hudibras*.

M E T

METAPHYS. *n. f.* [*μετάφυσικ*.] A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations. *Bayley*.

METALLICAL. } *adj.* [from *metallum*,
METALLICK. } Lat. *metallique*, Fr.] Partaking of metal; containing metal; consisting of metal.

The ancients observing that material a kind of metallical nature, or fusibility, seem to have resolved it to nobler use; an art now utterly lost. *Wotton*.
The lofty lines abound with endless store Of mineral treasure, and metallick ore. *Blackmore*.

METALLIFEROUS. *adj.* [*metallum* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing metals. *Diet*.

METALLINE. *adj.* [from *metal*.]

1. Impregnated with metal. Metalline waters have virtual cold in them; put therefore wood or clay into Smith's water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon*.
2. Consisting of metal.

Though the quicksilver were brought to a very close and lovely metalline cylinder, not interrupted by interspersed bubbles, yet having caused the air to be again drawn out of the receiver, several little bubbles disclosed themselves. *Boyle*.

METALLIST. *n. f.* [from *metal*; *metalliste*, Fr.] A worker in metals; one skilled in metals.

Metallists use a kind of terrace in their vessels for fusing metals, that the melted metal run not out; it is made of quick lime and ox blood. *Morton*.

METALLOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*metallum* and *γράφω*.] An account or description of metals. *Diet*.

METALLURGIST. *n. f.* [*metallum* and *ίργος*.] A worker in metals.

METALLURGY. *n. f.* [*metallum* and *ίργος*.] The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.

TO METAMORPHOSE. *v. a.* [*metamorphosis*, Fr. *μεταμορφώω*.] To change the form or shape of any thing.

Thou, Julia, thou hast *metamorphos'd* me; Made me neglect my studies, lose my time. *Shakespeare*.
They became degenerate and *metamorphos'd* like Nebuchadnezzar, who, though he had the face of a man, had the heart of a beast. *Darwin*.
The impossibility to conceive so great a price and favourite so suddenly *metamorphos'd* into travellers, with no train, was enough to make any man unbeliever in five senses. *Wotton*.
From such rude principles our form began, And earth was *metamorphos'd* into man. *Dryden*.

METAMORPHOSIS. *n. f.* [*metamorphosis*, Fr. *μεταμόρφωσις*.]

1. Transformation; change of shape. His whole oration stood upon a short narration, what was the cause of this *metamorphosis*. *Sidney*.
Obscene talk is grown so common, that one would think we were fallen into an age of *metamorphosis*, and that the brutes did not only poetically but really speak. *Governments of the Tongue*.
What! my noble colonel in *metamorphosis*! On what occasion are you transformed? *Dryden*.
There are probable machines in epic poems, where the gods are no less actors than the men; but the less credible sort, such as *metamorphoses*, are far more rare. *Broome*.

2. It is applied by *Harvey* to the changes an animal undergoes, both in its formation and growth; and by several to the various shapes some insects in particular pass through, as the silk-worm, and the like. *Quincy*.

METAPHOR. *n. f.* [*metaphora*, Fr. *μετάφορα*.] The application of a word to an use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put; as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the sound; the spring *awakes* the flowers. A metaphor is a simile comprised in a word; the spring

MET

putting in action the powers of vegetation, which were torpid in the winter, as the powers of a sleeping animal are excited by awaking him.

The work of tragedy is on the passions, and in a dialogue; both of them abhor strong metaphors, in which the epopœa delights.

One died in metaphor, and one in song. Pope.

METAPHORICAL. } *adj.* [*metaphorice*, Fr. *metaphor.*] Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative.

The words which were to continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a literal, they now have a metaphorical use.

METAPHRASIS. *n. f.* [*μεταφρασις*.] A mere verbal translation from one language into another.

This translation is not so loose as paraphrase, nor so close as *metaphrase*.

METAPHRASIST. *n. f.* [*metaphrasiste*, Fr. *μεταφραστής*.] A literal translator; one who translates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHYSICAL. } *adj.*

METAPHYSICK. } 1. Verbed in metaphysicks; relating to metaphysicks.

2. In *Shakspeare* it means supernatural or preternatural.

He thee hither,
To chafise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round,
Which fate, and metaphisical aid, doth seem
To have crown'd thee withal.

METAPHYSICK. } *n. f.* [*metaphysique*, Fr. *μεταφυσικόν*.]

METAPHYSICKS. } Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of substances existing.

The mathematics and the metaphysicks,
Fail to them as you find your stomach serves you.

Call her the metaphysicks of her sex,
And say the tortures with as quaint a vex
Physicians.

It might be caused by intromission, or receiving it, the form of contrary species should be received simultaneously together, which, how absurd it is, Aristotle shows in his metaphysicks.

See physick beg the Stagyrite's defence!

See metaphysicks call for aid on logic!

The topics of ontology or metaphysicks, are cause, effect, action, passion, identity, opposition, subject, adjunct, and figure.

METAPLASM. *n. f.* [*μεταπλάσμος*.] A figure in rhetoric, wherein words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order.

METASTASIS. *n. f.* [*μεταστάσις*.] Translation or removal.

The disease was a dangerous asthma; the cause a metastasis, or translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs.

METATARSAL. *adj.* [from *metatarsus*.] Belonging to the metatarsus.

The bones of the toes, and part only of the metatarsal bones, may be carious; in which case cut out only so much of the foot as is diseased.

METATARSUS. *n. f.* [*μέτα and τάρσος*.] The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot.

The conjunction is called *synarthrosis*, as in the joining the tarsus to the metatarsus.

METATHESIS. *n. f.* [*μεταθεσις*.] A transposition.

TO METE. *v. a.* [*metior*, Lat.] To measure; to reduce to measure.

I will divide Shechem, and mete the valley of Succoth.

MET

To measure any distance by a line, apply some known measure wherewith to mete it.

Though you many ways pursue
To find their length, you'll never mete the true,
But thus; take all that space the sun

Mete out, when every daily round is run. Creech.

METEWAND. } *n. f.* [*mete and wand*, or *METEYARD*.] A staff of a certain length wherewith measures are taken.

A true touchstone, a sure metewand lieth before their eyes.

Ye shall do no unrighteousness in meteyards, in weight, or in measure.

TO METEMPYCHOSE. *v. a.* [from *metempsychosis*.] To translate from body to body. A word not received.

The souls of sufferers after their death, I mean affirm to be *metempsychosed*, or translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain certain years, for poor men to take their pennyworth out of their bones.

METEMPYCHOSIS. *n. f.* [*μετεμψύχωσις*.] The transmigration of souls from body to body.

From the opinion of *metempsychosis*, or transmigration of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts, most suitable unto then human condition, after his death Orpheus the musician became a swan.

METEOR. *n. f.* [*meteoire*, Fr. *météore*.] Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux and transitory nature.

Look'd he of red, or pale, or tad, or merrily?
What observation mad'st thou in his state,
Of his be it's meteoire tilting in his face?

She began to cast with herself from what coast this blazing star multirise upon the horizon of Ireland, for there had the like meteor strong influence before.

These burning fits but meteoires be,
Whole matter in thee soon is spent:
Thy beauty, and all parts which are in thee,
Are an unchangeable firmament.

Then flaming meteoires, hung in air, were seen,
And thunders rattled through a sky serene.

Why was I said the meteor of the world,
Hung in the fires, and blazing as I travell'd,
Till all my fires were spent; and then cast downward
To be trod out by Cæsar?

O poet thou hadst been discreeter,
Hanging the monarch's hat too high,
If thou hadst dubb'd thy star a meteor,
Which did but blaze, and rave, and die.

METEOROLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *meteorology*.] Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

Others are considerable in meteorological divinity.

Make disquisition whether these unusual lights be new come guests, or old inhabitants in heaven, or meteorological impressions not transcending the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies.

METEOROLOGIST. *n. f.* [from *meteorology*.] A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them.

The meteorology's objective, that amongst the four elements which are the ingredients of all sublunary creature, there is a notable correspondence.

METEOROLOGY. *n. f.* [*μετεωρα and λόγος*.] The doctrine of meteors.

In animals we deny not a natural meteorology, or innate presentation of wind and weather.

METEOROUS. *adj.* [from *metior*.] Having the nature of a meteor.

From the o'er hill
To their fix station, all in bright array,
The cherubim descended, on the ground
Gilding meteoires, as evening mist
Rise from a river.

METER. *n. f.* [from *mete*.] A measurer; as, a coat-meter, a land-meter.

METHYGLIN. *n. f.* [*meddyglyn*, Welsh, from *medd* and *glyn*, to glue, *Minshew*;

MET

or *meddyg*, a physician, and *glyn*, drink, because it is a medicinal drink.] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

White-banded madness, one sweet word with thee.
—Honey, and milk, and sugar, there is three.

—Nay then two teys; and if you grow to nice,
Methyglin, wort, and malady.

To ally the strength and hardness of the wine,
And with old Bacchus new methyglin join.

METHINKS. *verb. imperfect.* [*me and thinks*.] This is imagined to be a Norman corruption, the French being apt to confound *me* and *I*. I think; it seems to me; methinks. See *MEANS*, which is more strictly grammatical, though less in use. *Methinks* was used even by those who used likewise *methinks*.

In all ages poets have been had in special reputation, and, methinks, not without great cause; for, besides their sweet inventions, and most witty lays, they have always used to set forth the praise of the good and virtuous.

It he choose out some expression which does not vitiate the sense, I suppose he may stretch his chain to such a latitude; but by innovation of thoughts, methinks, he breaks it.

There is another circumstance, which, methinks, gives us a very high idea of the nature of the soul, in regard to what passes in dreams, that innumerable multitude and variety of ideas which then arise in her.

Methinks already I your tears survey.

METHOD. *n. f.* [*methode*, Fr. *méthode*.] The placing of several things, or performing several operations in such an order as is most convenient to attain some end.

To be wherein the harm which they feel consisteth, the seeds from which it springs, and the method of curing it, belongeth to a skill, the study whereof is full of toil; and the practice beset with difficulties.

If you will jest with me know my aspect,
And fashion your discourse to my looks,
Or I will beat this method in your face.

It will be in vain to talk to you concerning the method I think best to be observed in schools.

Notwithstanding a faculty be born with us, there are several methods for cultivating and improving it, and without which it will be very uncertain.

METHODICAL. *adj.* [*methodique*, Fr. from *method*.] Ranged or proceeding in due or just order.

The observations follow one another without that methodical regularity requisite in a prose author.

Let me appear, great sir, I pray,
Methodical in what I say.

He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of them where he pleases; to us, perhaps, not without the appearance of irretrievable confusion; but, with respect to his own knowledge, into the most regular and methodical repositories.

METHODICALLY. *adv.* [from *methodical*.] According to method and order.

To begin methodically, I should upon you travel; for absence doth remove the cause, removing the object.

All the rules of painting are methodical, concisely, and clearly delivered in the treatise.

TO METHODIS. *v. a.* [from *method*.] To regulate; to dispose in order.

Resolved his unique vengeance to defer,
The royal spy retold again and o'er,
To breed in terror on his gather'd spleen,
And methodic revenge.

The man who does not know how to methodise his thoughts, has always a barren superfluity of words; the fruit is lost amidst the exuberance of leaves.

One who brings with him any observations which he has made in his reading of the poets, will find his own reflections methodised and explained, in the works of a good critic.

Those tales of old discover'd, not devis'd,
Are nature still, but nature *methodis'd*. *Pope*
METHODIST. *n. f.* [from *method*.]

1. A physician who practices by theory.
Our wisest physicians, not only chemists but
methodists, give it inwardly in several constitutions
and disorders. *Boyle*.

2. One of a new kind of puritans lately
arisen, so called from their profession to
live by rules and in constant method.

METHOUGHT, the preterit of *methinks*.
[See *METHINKS* and *MISEEMS*.] I
thought; it appeared to me. I know
not that any author has *methinked*, though
it is more grammatical, and deduced
analogically from *meseems*.

Methought, a serpent eat my heart away,
And you sat hailing at his cruel prey. *Shakspere*.
Since I thought

By pray'r th' offended deity t' appease;
Kneel'd, and before him humbly'd all my heart,
Methought, I saw him placable, and mild,
Bending his ear: perfum'd in me grew
That I was heard with favour; peace return'd
Home to my breast; and to my memory
His promise, "That thy feed shall bruise our foe." *Milton*.

In these
I found not what, *methought*, I wanted still, *Milton*.

Methought I stood on a wide river's bank,
Which I must needs o'erpass, but knew not how. *Dryden*.

METONYMICAL. *adj.* [from *metonymy*.]
Put by metonymy for something else.

METONYMICALLY. *adv.* [from *metonymi-*
cal.] By metonymy; not literally.

The disposition of the coloured body, as that mod-
ifies the light, may be called by the name of a
colour *metonymically*, or efficiently; that is, in re-
gard of its turning the light that rebounds from it,
or passes through it, into this or that particular
colour. *Boyle*.

METONYMY. *n. f.* [*metonymie*, Fr.
μετωνυμία.] A rhetorical figure, by which
one word is put for another, as the mat-
ter for the materiate; *he died by steel*,
that is, by a sword.

They differ only as cause and effect, which, by
a *metonymy* usual in all sorts of authors, are fre-
quently put one for another. *Tillotson*.

METOPSCOPY. *n. f.* [*metoposcopia*, Fr.
μετωπιοσκόπια and *σκόπος*.] The study of phy-
siognomy; the art of knowing the char-
acters of men by the countenance.

METRE. *n. f.* [*metrum*, Lat. *μέτρον*.]
Speech confined to a certain number and
harmonick disposition of syllables; verse;
measure; numbers.

For the *metre* sake, some words be driven awry
which require a straighter placing in plain prose.
Aphem's Schoolmaster.

Abuse the city's best good men in *metre*,
To laugh at lords. *Pope*.

METRICAL. *adj.* [*metricus*, Lat. *metrique*,
French.]

1. Pertaining to metre or numbers.
2. Consisting of verses; as, *metrical* pre-
cepts.

METROPOLIS. *n. f.* [*metropolis*, Lat.
metropole, Fr. *μέτρον* and *πολις*.] The
mother city; the chief city of any coun-
try or district.

His eye discovers *unaware*
The goodly prospect of some foreign land,
First seen: or some renowned *metropolis*,
With glitt'ring spires and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milt*.
Reduc'd in careful watch

Round their *metropole*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
We stopped at Pavia, that was once the *metro-*
polis of a kingdom, but at present a poor town.
Addison on Italy.

METROPOLITAN. *n. f.* [*metropolitanus*,
Lat.] A bishop of the mother church;
an archbishop.

He was promoted to Canterbury upon the death
of Dr. Bancroft, that *metropolitan*, who understood
the church excellently, and countenanced men of
the greatest parts in learning. *Clarendon*.

METROPOLITAN. *adj.* Belonging to a
metropolis.

Then patriarch, of a covetous desire to enrich
himself, had forsaken to meditate *metropolitan*
bishops. *Raleigh*.

METROPOLITICAL. *adj.* [from *metropolis*.]
Chief or principal of cities.

He bearing the power of the Christians was gone as
far as Gratia, the *metropolitcal* city of Syria. *Knox*.

METTLE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *metel*,
but commonly written so when the me-
taphorical sense is used.]

1. Spirit; spiriteliness; courage.

What a blunt fellow is this grown to be?
He was quick *mettle* when he went to school. *Shaksp*.

I had rather go with six priests than six knights: I
care not who knows so much of my *mettle*. *Shaksp*.
Upon this heaviness of the king's forces, inter-
preted to be fear and want of *mettle*, divers resorted
to the tedious. *Hayward's Edward VI*.

He had given so frequent testimony of signal
courage in several actions, that his *mettle* was
never suspected. *Clarendon*.

'Tis more to guide than spur the mule's speed,
Refrain his fury, than provoke his speed;
The winged courier, like a generous horse,
Shows most true *mettle* when you check his course. *Pope*.

2. Substance: this at least should be *metel*.

Oh thou! whose self-same *mettle*,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puff'd,
Engenders the black toad, and adder blue. *Shaksp*.

METTLED. *adj.* [from *mettle*.] Spiritely;
courageous; full of ardour; full of fire.

Such a light and *mettel'd* dance
Saw you never. *Ben Jonson*.

Nor would you find it easy to compose
The *mettel'd* floods, when from their nostrils flows
The scorching fire that in their entrails glows. *Addison*.

METTLESOME. *adj.* [from *mettle*.]
Spiritely; lively; gay; brisk; airy;

fiery; courageous.

Their force differs fr. m true spirit, as much as a
vicious from a *mettlesome* horse. *Tatler*.

METTLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *mettlesome*.]
With spiriteliness.

MEW. *n. f.* [*meue*, French.]

1. A cage; an enclosure; a place where
any thing is confined.

Forth-coming from her darksome *meu*,
Where the all day did hide her hated mew. *Spenser*.

There then she does transform to monstrous hues,
And horribly mis-shapes with ugly fights,
Captiv'd eternally in iron *meus*,
And darksome dens, where Titan his face never
shows. *Spenser*.

Her lofty hand would of itself refuse
To touch the dusty needle or nice thread;
She hated chambers, closets, secret *meus*,
And in broad fields prefer'd her maidenhead. *Fair*.

2. [unap, Saxon.] A sea-fowl.

Among the first sort we reckon coots, sande-
lugs, and *meus*. *Carew*.

The vessel sucks, and shows her open'd side,
And on her shatter'd mast the *meus* in triumph
ride. *Dryden*.

To *Mew*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up; to confine; to imprison; to
enclose.

He in dark corners *mew'd*,
Mutter'd of matters as their books them shew'd. *Hub*.

Why should you fears, which, as they say attend
The steps of wrong, then move you to *mew* up
Your tender kinsman. *Shakspere*.

Fair Hermia, question your desires;
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether if you yield not to your father's choice.

You can endure the livery of a nun;
For aye to be in shady cloister *mew'd*,
To live a barren sister all your life,
Chanting faint hymns to the cold, fruitless moon. *Shakspere*.

More pity that the eagle should be *mew'd*,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shaksp*.
Feign them sick,

Close *mew'd* in their sedans, for fear of air. *Dryd*.
It is not possible to keep a young gentleman
from vice by a total ignorance of it, unless you
will all his life *mew* him up in a closet, and never
let him go into company. *Lacke*.

2. To shed the feathers. It is, I believe,
used in this sense, because birds are, by
close confinement, brought to shed their
feathers.

I should discourse of hawks, and then treat of
their *ayres*, *mewings*, casting, and renovation of
their feathers. *Walton*.

The sun hath *mew'd* his beams from off his lamp,
And majesty deslac'd the royal stump. *Cleaveland*.
Nine times the moon had *mew'd* her horns, at
length

With travel weary, unsupply'd with strength,
And with the burden of her womb oppress'd,
Sabe in fields afford her needful rest. *Dryden*.

3. [*mauler*, Fr.] To cry as a cat.

Let Hercules himself do what he may,
The cat will *mew*, the dog will have his day. *Shaksp*.

They are not improvable beyond their own
genius: a dog will never learn to *mew*, nor a cat
to bark. *Grew*.

To *MOWL*. *v. n.* [*mauler*, Fr.] To squall
as a child.

The infant
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms. *Shaksp*.

MEEZEKON. *n. f.* A species of sponge
laurel.

Meezekon is common in our gardens, and on the
Alps and Pyrenean mountains: every part of this
shrub is acrid and pungent, and inflames the mouth
and throat. *Hull*.

MEZZOTINTO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A kind
of graving, so named as nearly resemb-
ling paint, the word importing half-
painted: it is done by beating the whole
into asperity with a hammer, and then
rubbing it down with a stone to the re-
semblance intended.

MEYNT. *adv.* Mingled. Obsolete.

The salt *Medyway*, that trickling streams
Adown the dale of Kent.

Till with the elder brother Thames
His brackish waves be *meint*. *Spenser*.

MISM. *n. f.* [from *μαίωμαι*, *inquino*, to in-
fect.] Such particles or atoms as are
supposed to arise from disintegrated, put-
rifying, or poisonous bodies, and to affect
people at a distance.

The plague is a malignant fever, caused through
pestilential *miasms* insinuating into the humoral
and consistent parts of the body. *Harvey*.

MICE. The plural of *mouse*.

Mice that mar the land. *1 Samuel*.

MICHAELMASS. *n. f.* [*Michael* and *mass*.]
The feast of the archangel Michael,
celebrated on the twenty-ninth of Sep-
tember.

They compounded to furnish ten oxen after
Michaelmass for thirty pounds price. *Carew*.

To *MICHE*. *v. n.* To be secret or covered;
to lie hid. *Hammer*.

Marry this is *micching* malicho; it means *micthick*.
Shakspere.

MICHER. *n. f.* [from *miche*.] A lazy
loiterer, who skulks about in corners
and by-places, and keeps out of sight;
a hedge-creeper. *Mich* or *mick* is still
retained in the cant language for an
indolent, lazy fellow. It is used in the
western counties for a truant boy.

M I D

How tenderly her tender hands between
In ivory cage the did the *midcher* bind. *Sidney.*
Shall the blessed fof of heav'n prove a *midcher*,
and eat blackberries? a question not to be asked.
Shall the son of England prove a thief, and take
purfes? a question to be asked. *Shakespeare.*
MICKLE. *adj.* [mickel, Sax.] Much; great.
Obsolete. In Scotland it is pronounced
muckle.

This route is rife that oftentime
Great cumburs fall unfot:
In humble dales is footing fait,
The trode is not to fickle,
And though one fall through heedlefs hafte,
Yet is his mifs not mickle. *Spenser.*
Many a little makes a mickle. *Camden.*
If I to-day die not with Frenchmens rage,
To-morrow I fhall die with mickle age. *Shaksp.*
O, mickle is the powerful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, ftones, and their true qualities. *Shakspere.*

All this tract that fronts the falling fun,
A noble peer, of mickle truff and power,
Has in his charge. *Milton.*

MICROCO'SM. *n. f.* [*μικροσμος* and *κόσμος*.] The little world. Man is called as being imagined, by some fanciful philofophers, to have in him fomething analogous to the four elements.

You fee this in the map of my *microcofm*. *Shak.*
She to whom this world muft itfelf refer,
As fuburbs, or the *microcofm* of her;
She, fhc is dead; fhc's dead, when thou know'ft
this.

Thou know'ft how lame a creature this world is. *Don.*
As in this our *microcofm*, the heart
Heat, fpirit, motions gives to every part;
So Rome's victorious influence did difperfe
All her own virtues through the univerfe. *Denham.*

Philofophers fay, that man is a *microcofm*, or
little world, refembling in miniature every part
of the great; and the body natural may be compared
to the body politic. *Suiff.*

MICROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*μικρος* and *γραφω*.] The defcription of the parts of fuch very
fmall objects as are difcernible only with
a microfcope.

The honey bag is the ftomach, which they always
fill to fatify and to fpare, vomiting up the greater
part of the honey to be kept againft winter; a cu-
rious defcription and figure of the fting fee in Mr.
Hook's *micrography*. *Crow.*

MICROMETER. *n. f.* [*μικρος* and *μετρον*.] An inftrument contrived to
meafure fmall fpaces.

MICROSCOPE. *n. f.* [*μικρος* and *σκοπος*.] *microfcop*, Fr.] An optick inftrument,
contrived various ways to give to the
eye a large appearance of many objects
which could not otherwife be feen.

If the eye were fo acute as to rival the finelt *microfcop*,
and to difcern the finelt hair upon the
leg of a gnat, it would be a curfe, and not a bleffing
to us; it would make all things appear rugged and
deformed, the moft finely polished crystal would be
uneven and rough; the fight of our own face, would
wrought us, the fmootheft fkin would be beft all
over with rugged fcales and briftly hairs. *Bentley.*

The crutick eye, that *microfcop* of wit,
Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit. *Dunciad.*

MICROSCOPICAL. } *adj.* [from *microfcop*.]

MICROSCOPICK. } *adj.* [from *microfcop*.]

1. Made by a microfcope.
Make *microfcopical* obfervations of the figure and
bulk of the confluent parts of all humors. *Arbutnot.*

2. Affifted by a microfcope.
Fandng even the *microfcop* eye
Full nature feams with life. *Thomfon.*

3. Refembling a microfcope.
Why has not man a *microfcopick* eye?
For this plain reafon, Man is not a fly;
Say what the ufe, were finer opticks given,
T'infpect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n? *Pope.*

MID. *adj.* [contracted from *middle*, or de-
rived from *mid*, Dutch.]

M I D

1. **Middle;** equally between two extremes.
No more the mounting larks, while Daphne fings,
Shall, lifting in mid air, fufpend their wings. *Pope.*
Ere the mid hour of night, from tent to tent,
Unweary'd through the num'rous hoft he paff. *Rowe.*

2. It is much ufed in compofition.

MID-COURSE. *n. f.* [*mid* and *course*.] Mid-
dle of the way.

Why in the east
Darknefs ere day's *mid-course* and morning light,
More orient in yon western cloud, that draws
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white. *Milton.*

MID'DAY. *adj.* [*mid* and *day*.] Meridional;
being at noon.

Who fhoots at the *mid-day* fun, though he be fure
he fhall never hit the mark, yet as fure he is he fhall
fhoot higher than he who aims but at a bufh. *Sidney.*
His fparkling eyes, replete with awful fire,
More dazzled and drove back his enemies,
Than *mid-day* fun fierce beat againft their faces. *Shakspere.*

Did he not lead you through the *mid-day* fun,
And clouds of duft; Did not his temples glow
In the fame fultry winds and fearching heats? *Add.*

MID'DAY. *n. f.* Noon; meridian.

Who have before, or fhall write after thee,
Their works, though toughly labour'd, will be
like infancy or age to man's firm ftay,
Or early or late twilights to *mid-day*. *Donne.*

MID'DYST. *fupefl.* of *mid*, *middeft*, *midft*.
Yet the flout fairy 'mongst the *middeft* crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in nightly view. *Epen*

MID'DLE. *adj.* [*middle*, Sax.]

1. Equally diftant from the two extremes.
The loweft virtues draw praife from the common
people; the *middle* virtues work in them aftonifh-
ment; but of the higheft virtues they have no
feufe. *Bacon.*

A *middle* ftation of life, within reach of thofe
conveniences which the lower orders of mankind
muft neceffarily want, and yet without embar-
affment of greatness. *Rogers.*

To deliver all his fleet to the Romans, except
ten *middle*-bred brigantines. *Arbutnot.*

I like people of *middle* understanding and *mid-
dle* rank. *Suiff.*

2. Intermediate; intervening.

Will, feeking good, finds many *middle* ends. *Dar.*

3. *Middle* finger; the long finger.

You firft introduce the *middle* finger of the left
hand. *Sharp.*

MID'DLE. *n. f.*

1. Part equally diftant from two ex-
tremities; the part remote from the verge.

There come people down by the *middle* of the
land. *Julioes.*

With roof fo low that under it
They never ftand, but lie or fit;
And yet fo foul, that who is in,
Is to the *middle* leg in prifon. *Hudibras*

2. The time that paffes, or events that hap-
pen, between the beginning and end.

The caufes and defigns of an action are the be-
ginning; the effects of thofe caufes, and the diffi-
culties met with in the execution of thofe defigns,
are the *middle*; and the unravelling and refolution
of thefe difficulties are the end. *Locke.*

MIDDLE-AGED. *adj.* [*middle* and *age*.] Placed about the middle of life.

A *middle-aged* man, that was half grey, half
brown, took a fancy to marry two wives. *Elkan.*
The *middle-aged* fupport (afting the beft, becaufe
of the only parts abounding in the blood. *Arbutnot.*
I found you a very young man, and left you a
middle-aged one; you knew me a *middle-aged*
man, and now I am an old one. *Swift.*

MID'DLEMOST. *adj.* [from *middle*.] Being
in the middle.

Why have not fome beafts more than four feet,
fuppose fix, and the *middlemoft* shorter than the
reft? *Merr.*

The outmoft fringe vanifhed firft and the *middle-
moft* next, and the innermoft laft. *Newton.*

The outward ftars, with their fyftems of planets,
muft neceffarily have defcended towards the *mid-*

M I D

middle fyftem of the univerfe, whither all would
be moft throngly attracted from all parts of a fublime
fpace. *Bentley.*

MIDDLING. *adj.* [from *middle*.]

1. Of middle rank; of condition equally
remote from high and low.

A *middling* fort of a man, left well enough to paff
by his father, could never think he had enough fo
long as any man had more. *L'Etrange.*

2. Of moderate fize; having moderate
qualities of any kind.

The bignefs of a church ought to be no greater
than that unto which the voice of a preacher of
middling lungs will eafily extend. *Crownt.*

Longinus preferred the fublime genius that
fometimes errs, to the *middling* or indifferent one,
which makes few faults, but feldom riles to any
excellence. *Dryden.*

MIDGE. *n. f.* [*miege*, Sax.] A gnat.

MID-HEAVEN. *n. f.* [*mid* and *heaven*.] The
middle of the fky.

But the hot hell that always in him burns,
Though his *mid-heaven*, foon ended his delight. *Mil.*

MID'LAND. *adj.* [*mid* and *land*.]

1. That is remote from the coaft.

The fame name is given to the inlanders, or *mid-
land* inhabitants of this ifland, by Cæfar. *Brown.*
The *midland* towns abounding in wealth, fhews
that her riches are intern and domeftick. *Hogel.*

The various dialects of the Englifh in the north
and weft, render their expreffions many times un-
intelligible to the other, and both feares intelli-
gible to the *midland*. *Hale.*

2. Surrounded by land; mediterranean.

There was the Plymouth fquadron now come in,
Which twice on Bifcay's working bay had been,
And on the *midland* fea the French had aw'd. *Dry.*

MID'LEO. *n. f.* [*mid* and *leg*.] Middle of
the leg.

He had fifty attendants, young men all, in white
fatten, folele coats to the *midleg*, and flockings of
white ilk. *Bacon.*

MID'MOST. *adj.* [from *mid*, or contracted
from *middlemoft*; this is one of the words
which have not a comparative, though
they feem to have a fuperlative degree.]
Middle.

Now van to van the foremoft fquadrons meet,
The *midmoft* battles hafting up behind. *Dryden.*

Hear him! If repine

At fate's unequal laws; and at the elme,

Which, as a relict in length, the *midmoft* filer draws. *Dryden.*

What dulnefs dropt among her fons impreff,

I like motion, from one circle to the reft;

So from the *midmoft* of the motion fpreads

Round, and more round o'er all the fea of heads. *Pope.*

MIDNIGHT. *n. f.* [*mid* and *night*.] *Milton*

feems to have accented the laft fyllable.]

The noon of night; the depth of night;
twelve at my ht.

To be up after *midnight*, and to go to bed then,
is early, fo that to go to bed after *midnight*, is to
go betimes. *Shakspere.*

By night he fled, and at *midnight* returned
From combating the earth, cautious of day. *Mil.*

After this time came on the *midnight* of the
church, wherein the very names of the counfels
were forgotten, and men did only dream of what
had paff. *Stillingfleet.*

In all the dark *midnight* of popery there were
fome glimmers of light, fome windows that were
to give light, ay to the truth. *Atterbury.*

They that wait upon the dog-ftar had at
midnight or midnight in Rome when Julius Cæfar
was flain. *Watts.*

MIDNIGHT. *adj.* Being in the middle of
the night.

How now, you fereet, black and *midnight* bags?

What's in you do? *Shakspere.*

I hope my *midnight* ftudies, to make our coun-
tries flourish in myfterious and beneficent arts, have
not ungratefully affected your intellects. *Bacon.*

Some solitary cloister will I chuse,
 Coarse my attire, and short shall be my sleep,
 Broke by the melancholy midnight bell. *Dryden.*
MIDRIFT. *n. f.* [*midbrife*, Sax.] The
 diaphragm.

The *midriff* divides the trunk of the body into
 two cavities; the thorax and abdomen: it is com-
 posed of two muscles, the first and superior of these
 arises from the sternum, and the ends of the last
 ribs on each side. The second and inferior muscle
 comes from the vertebrae of the loins by two pro-
 ductions, of which that on the right side comes from
 the first, second, and third vertebrae of the loins;
 that on the left side is somewhat shorter; and both
 these productions join and make the lower part of
 the *midriff*. *Quincy.*

Whereat he inly rag'd, and as they talk'd,
 Smote him into the *midriff* with a stone
 That beat out life. *Milton.*

In the gullet where it perforateth the *midriff*,
 the carnosous fibres of that muscular part are in-
 serted. *Rap.*

MID-SEA. *n. f.* [*mid* and *sea*.] The Me-
 diterranean sea.

Our Tyrrhene Pharos, that the mid-sea meets
 With its embrace, and leaves the land behind. *D. n.*

MIDSHIPMAN. *n. f.* [*from mid*, *ship*, and
man.]

Midshipmen are officers aboard a ship, whose sta-
 tion is some on the quarter-deck, others on the poop.
 Their business is to mind the braces, to look out,
 and to give about the word of command from the
 captain and other superior officers: they also assist
 on all occasions, both in sailing the ship, and in
 storing and rummaging the hold. *Harris.*

MIDST. *n. f.* Middle.

All is well when nothing pleases but God, being
 thankful in the *midst* of his afflictions. *Taylor.*

Arise, ye subtle spirits, that can spy
 When love is enter'd in a female's eye;
 You that can read it in the *midst* of doubt,
 And in the *midst* of frowns can find it out. *Dryd.*

MIDST. *adj.* [*contracted from midst*, the
 superlative of *mid*.] *Midmost*; being in
 the middle.

On earth join all ye creatures to extol
 Him first, Him last, Him *midst*, and without end. *Milton.*

In the Slighted Maid, there is nothing in the first
 act but what might have been said or done in the
 sixth; nor any thing in the *midst* which might not
 have been placed in the beginning. *Dryden.*

MIDSTREAM. *n. f.* [*mid* and *stream*.]
 Middle of the stream.

The *midstream*'s his; I creeping by the side,
 And shouler'd off by his impetuous tide. *Dryden.*

MIDSUMMER. *n. f.* [*mid* and *summer*.]
 The summer solstice, reckoned to fall on
 June the twenty-first.

However orthodox my sentiments relating to
 publick affairs may be while I am now writing,
 they may become criminal enough to bring me
 into trouble before *midsummer*. *Swift.*

At eve last *midsummer* no sleep I fought.
MIDWAY. *n. f.* [*mid* and *way*.] The part
 of the way equally distant from the be-
 ginning and end.

No *midway* 'twixt these extremes at all. *Shaksp.*
 He were an excellent man that were made in the
midway between him and Benedick; the one is too
 like an image, and says nothing; and the other too
 like my lady's eldest son, evermore tattling. *Shak.*

Pity and shame! that they, who to live well
 stood so far, should turn aside to tread
 Paths indirect, or in the *midway* slant! *Milton.*

The hare laid himself down about *midway*, and
 took a nap;—for I can fetch up the tortoise when I
 please. *L'Estrange.*

How didst thou arrive at this place of darkness,
 when so many rivers of the ocean lie in the *mid-*
way. *Broome.*

MIDWAY. *adj.* Being in the middle be-
 tween two places.

How fearful
 And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low!
 The crows and choughs that wing the *midway* air,
 Shew scarce to gross as beetles. *Shaksp.*

MIDWAY. *adv.* In the middle of the pas-
 sage.

With dry eyes, and with an open look,
 She met his glance *midway*. *Dryden.*

MIDWIFE. *n. f.* [This is derived both by
Skinner and *Junius*, from *mid* or *meed*,
 a reward, and *pip*, Sax.] A woman who
 assists women in childbirth.

When man doth die, our body, as the womb,
 And, as a *midwife*, death direct's its home. *Donne.*
 Without a *midwife* these their throws sustain,
 And bowing, bring their issue forth with pain. *Sund.*

There saw I how the secret felon wrought,
 And treason lub'ring in the traitor's thought,
 And *midwife* time the open'd plot to murder
 brought. *Dryden.*

I had as clear a notion of the relation of bro-
 thers between them, as if I had all the skill of a
midwife. *Locke.*

But no man, sure! e'er left his house
 And tadd'd Ball with thoughts so wild,
 To bring a *midwife* to his spouse.

Before he knew she was with child. *Prior.*

MIDWIFERY. *n. f.* [*from midwife*.]

1. Assistance given at childbirth.
 2. Trade of a midwife.

3. Act of production; help to production;
 co-operation in production.

So hasty fruits, and too ambitious flow'rs,
 Scorning the *midwifery* of rip'ning flow'rs,
 In spite of frosts, spring from the unwilling earth. *Stepney.*

There was never any thing propounded for pub-
 lick good, that did not meet with opposition;
 arising from the humour of such as would have
 nothing brought into the world but by their own
midwifery. *Child.*

MIDWINTER. *n. f.* [*mid* and *winter*.]
 The winter solstice; December the
 twenty-first.

Begin when the slow waggoner descends,
 Nor cease your sowing till *midwinter* ends. *Dryd.*

MIEN. *n. f.* [*mine*, Fr.] Air; look;
 manner.

In her alone that owns this book is seen
 Clorinda's spirit, and her lofty *mien*. *Waller.*

What can have more the figure and *mien* of a
 man than crags, rocks, and cliffs? *Burnet.*

One, in whom an outward *mien* appear'd
 And turn superior to the vulgar herd. *Prior.*

What winning graces, what angelick *mien*,
 She moves a goddess, and the looks a queen. *Pope.*

MIGHT. The prerogative of may.

Matters of such consequence should be in plain
 words, as little liable as *might* be to doubt. *Locke.*

MIGHT. *n. f.* [*migh*t, Saxon.] Power;
 strength; force.

What so strong,
 But wanting rest, will also want of *might*. *Spenser.*

Quoth she, great grief will not be told,
 And can more easily be thought than said;
 Right so, quoth he, but he that never would,
 Could never, will to *might* gives greatest aid. *Spencer.*

An oath of mickle *might*. *Shaksp.*
 Wherefore should not strength and *might*
 There fail, where virtue fails. *Milton.*

MIGHT and main. Utmost force; highest
 degree of strength.

With *might and main* they chae'd the murr'rous
 fox, *Dryden.*

With brazen trumpets and inflated box,
 This privilege the clergy in England formerly
 contended for with all *might and main*. *Ayliffe.*

MIGHTILY. *adv.* [*from might*.]

1. With great power; powerfully; effica-
 ciously; forcibly.

With whom ordinary means will prevail, surely the
 power of the word of God, even without the help of
 interpreters, in God's church worketh *mightily*, not
 unto their confirmation alone which are converted,
 but also to their conversion which are not. *Hooker.*

2. Vehemently; vigorously; violently.
 Do as adversaries do in law, drive *mightily*, but
 eat and drink as friends. *Shaksp.*

3. In a great degree; very much. This is
 a sense scarcely to be admitted but in low
 language.

Thereto thou wrong'st thy children *mightily*.
Shaksp.

There's ne'er a one of you but trusts a knave,
 That *mightily* deceives you. *Shaksp.*

An ass and an ape conferring on grievances:
 the ass complained *mightily* for want of horns, and
 the ape for want of a tail. *L'Estrange.*

These happening nearer home made so lasting
 impressions upon their minds, that the tradition of
 the old deluge was *mightily* obscured, and the cir-
 cumstances of it interwoven and confounded with
 those of these later deluges. *Woodward.*

I was *mightily* pleased with a story applicable to
 this piece of philosophy. *Spectator.*

MIGHTINESS. *n. f.* [*from might*.] Power;
 greatness; height of dignity.

Think you for thee great,
 And follow'd with gen'ral throng and sweet
 Of thousand friends; then in a moment for,
 How soon this *mightiness* meets misery. *Shaksp.*
 Will't please your *mightiness* to wash your hands?
Shaksp.

MIGHTY. *adj.* [*from might*.]

1. Strong; valiant.

The fluid of the *mighty* is vilest cast away. *Som.*
 He is wise in heart, and *mighty* in strength. *Job.*
 Amusement seiz'd

The rebel thrones, but greater rage to see
 Thus foil'd their *mightiest*. *Milton.*

2. Powerful; having great command.

Nimrod began to be a *mighty* one on the earth.
Cenejis.

The Creator, calling forth by name
 His *mighty* angels, gave them sev'ral charge. *Milt.*

3. Powerful by influence.

Jove left the blissful realms above,
 Such is the pow'r of *mighty* love. *Dryden.*

4. Great in number.

He from him will raise
 A *mighty* nation. *Milton.*

The dire event
 Hath lost us heav'n, and all this *mighty* host
 In horrible destruction laid thus low. *Milton.*

5. Strong in corporeal or intellectual power.

Woe to them that are *mighty* to drink wine. *Ist.*
 Thou fall'st where many *mightier* have been
 slain. *Broome.*

6. Impetuous; violent.

A rushing like the rushing of *mighty* waters. *Ist.*
 Intreat the Lord, for it is enough, that there be
 no more *mighty* thund'nings and hail. *Exodus.*

7. Vast; enormous; bulky.

They sank as lead in the *mighty* waters. *Exodus.*
 Giants of *mighty* bone and bold emprise. *Milton.*

8. Excellent; of superiour eminence.

Lydiat excell'd the *mighty* Scaliger and Selden.
Fehard.

The *mighty* transfer smil'd.
Dryden.

9. Forceful; efficacious.

Great is truth, and *mighty* above all things. *Ffil.*

10. Expressing or implying power.

If the *mighty* works which have been done in
 thee had been done in Sodom, it would have re-
 mained. *Matthew.*

11. Important; momentous.

I'll sing of heroes and of kings,
 In *mighty* numbers *mighty* things. *Cowley.*

12. It is often used to express power, bulk,
 or extent, in a sense of terror or censure.

There arose a *mighty* famine in the land. *Luke.*
 The enemies of religion are but brats and iron,
 their mischiefs *mighty*, but their materials mean.
Delany.

MIGHTY. *adv.* In a great degree. Not
 to be used but in very low language.

Lord of his new hypothesis he reigns:
 He reigns: How long? Till some usurper rise,
 And he too *mighty* thoughtful, *mighty* wise:
 Studies new lines. *Prior.*

MIGRATION. *n. f.* [*migratio*, *migro*, Lat.]
 1. Act of changing residence; removal
 from one habitation to another.

Atterle distinguish their times of generation, latitude, and migration, fertility, and venation.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. Change of place; removal.

Although such alterations, transitions, migrations of the centre of gravity, and elevations of new islands, had actually happened, yet these shells could never have been reposed thereby in the manner we find them.

MILCH, *adj.* [from *milk*.] Giving milk.

Heroes doth, as still of midnight,
Walk round about an oak, with ragged horns;
And then he blasts the tree, and takes the cattle,
And makes *milk* knee yield blood. *Shakespeare.*
When the saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport,
In mincing with his sword her husband's limbs,
The instant burst of clamour that the maid,
Would have made *milk* the burning eyes of heav'n.

The best mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more *milk*, fatten, or keep them from murrain, may be chalk and nitre.

Not above fifty-one have been starved, excepting infants at nurse, caused rather by carelessness and infirmity of the *milk* women.

With the turneps they feed sheep, *milk*-cows, or fatten cattle.

MILD, *adj.* [milb, Sax.]

1. Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compassionate; clement; soft; not severe; not cruel.

The execution of justice is committed to his judges, which is the severest part; but the *milder* part, which is mercy, is wholly left in the king.

If that *mild* and gentle god thou be,
Who dost mankind below with pity see.
It teaches us to adore him as a *mild* and merciful being, of infinite love to his creatures.

2. Soft; gentle; not violent.

The rosy morn renews her light,
And *milder* glory to the noon.

Nothing reserv'd or fullen was to see,
But sweet regards, and pleading sanctity;
Mild was his accent, and his action free.

Sylvia's like autumn ripe, yet *mild* as May,
More bright than noon, yet fresh as early day.
The folding gates diffus'd a silver light,
And with a *milder* gleam refresh'd the fight.

3. Not acrid; not corrosive; not acrimonious; demulcent; assuasive; mollifying; lenitive.

Their qualities are changed by rendering them acrimonious or *mild*.

4. Not sharp; mellow; sweet; having no mixture of acidity.

The Irish were transplanted from the woods and mountains into the plains, that, like fruit trees, they might grow the *milder*, and bear the better and sweeter fruit.

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale,
N't knowing which was *mild* or stale.

MILDEW, *n. f.* [milbeape, Sax.]

Mildew is a disease in plants, caused by a dewy moisture which falls on them, and continuing, for want of the sun's heat, to draw it up, by its acrimony corrodes, gnaws, and spoils the plant: or, *mildew* is rather a concrete substance, which exudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call *mildew* is an insect, found in great plenty, preying upon this exudation. Others say that *mildew* is a thick, clammy vapour, exhaled in the spring and summer from the plants, blossoms, and even the earth itself, in close, still weather, where there is neither sun nor wind. Miller thinks the true cause of the *mildew* appearing most upon plants which are exposed to the east, is a dry temperature in the air when the wind blows from that point, which stops the pores of the plants, and prevents their perspiration; whereby the juices of the plants are concreted upon the surface of their leaves, which being of a sweetish nature, insects are induced thereto.

Down fell the *mildew* of his sugar'd words.
The *mildew* cometh by closeness of air; and therefore in hills, or champaign grounds, it seldom cometh.

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Soon blasting *mildews* blacken'd all the grain.

TO MILDEW, *v. a.* To taint with *mildew*.

Here is your husband, like a *mildew'd* ear,
Blasting his wholesome brother.

His *mildews* the white wheat, and hurts the poor
creatures of the earth.

Morals snatch from Plutarch's tatter'd page,
A *mildew'd* Bacon, or Stagyræ's sage.

MILDELY, *adv.* [from *mild*.]

1. Tenderly; not severely.

Prince, too *mildly* reigning,
Cease thy sorrow and complaining.

2. Gently; not violently.

The air once heated maketh the flame burn more
mildly, and to helpeth the continuance.

MILDNES, *n. f.* [from *mild*.]

1. Gentleness; tenderness; mercy; clemency.

This *mildy* gentleness and course of yours;
You are much more at task for want of wisdom,
Than prais'd for harmful *mildness*.

The same majestic *mildness* held its place;
Nor lost the monarch in his dying face.

I saw with what a brow you bray'd your fate;
Yet with what *mildness* bore your father's late.

His probity and *mildways* shows,
His care of friends and scorn of foes.

2. Contrariety to acrimony.

MILE, *n. f.* [mile *passus*, Latin.] The usual measure of roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards, or five thousand two hundred and eighty feet.

We must measure twenty *miles* to-day;
Within this three *miles* may you see it coming.

A moving grove.
When the enemy appeared, the foot and artillery were four *miles* behind.

Millions of *miles*, so rapid is their race,
To cheer the earth they in few moments pass.

MILESTONE, *n. f.* [mile and stone.] Stone set to mark the miles.

MILFOIL, *n. f.* [millefolium, Lat.] A plant, the same with yarrow.

Milfoil and honey-tuckles pound,
With these alluring favours strew the ground.

MILHARY, *adj.* [milium, Lat. millet; milhaire, Fr.] Small; resembling a millet-feed.

The scarf-skin is composed of small scales, between which the excretory ducts of the *military* glands open.

MILHARY fever. A fever that produces small eruptions.

MILICE, *n. f.* [Fr.] Standing force. A word innovated by Temple, but unworthy of reception.

The two-and-twentieth of the prince's age is the time assigned by their constitutions for his entering upon the publick charges of their *milice*.

MILITANT, *adj.* [militans, Lat. militante, French.]

1. Fighting; prosecuting the business of a soldier.

Against foul fiends they aid us *militant*;
They for us fight; they watch and duly ward,
And their bright squadrons round about us plant.

2. Engaged in warfare with hell and the word. A term applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the church triumphant.

Then are the publick duties of religion best ordered, when the *militant* church doth resemble, by sensible means, that hidden dignity and glory wherewith the church triumphant in heaven is beautified.

The state of a christian in this world is frequently compared to a warfare: and this allusion has appeared so just, that the character of *militant* has obtained, as the common distinction of that part of

Christ's church appearing here in this world, from that part of the family at rest.

MILITAR, *adj.* [militaria, Lat. militaire, French. Militar, is now wholly out of use.]

1. Engaged in the life of a soldier; soldierly.

He will maintain his argument as well as any *military* man in the world.

2. Suing a soldier; pertaining to a soldier; warlike.

In the time of Severus and Antoninus, many, being soldiers, had been converted unto Christ, and notwithstanding continued still in that *military* course of life.

Although he were a prince in *military* virtue approved, yet his crutches weighed down his virtue.

NUMBERS NUMBERLESS

The city gates out-pour'd, light-armed troops
In coats of mail and *military* pauls.

The wealthy his grandfire knew to reap
By active toil, and *military* sweat,

Flaming incline their sickly leaves.

3. Effected by soldiers.

He was with general applause, and great cries of joy, in a kind of *military* election or recognition, saluted king.

MILITARY, *n. f.* [Lat.] The trainbands; the standing force of a nation.

Let any prince think soberly of his forces, except his *militia* be good and valiant soldiers.

The *militia* was so fettered by law, that a sudden army could be drawn together.

Unnumbered spirits round thee fly,
The light *militia* of the lower fly.

MILK, *n. f.* [meelc, Sax. melck, Dutch.]

1. The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breast.

Come to my woman's breasts,
And take my *milk* for gall.

I fear thy nature,
It is too full o' th' *milk* of human kindness

To catch the nearest way.

Milk is the secretion of tumours of divers kinds.

Huflous robes of satin and of silk,
And wanton lawns more soft and white than *milk*.

When *milk* is dry'd with heat,
In vain the milkmaid tugs an empty test.

I concluded, if the gout continued, to confine myself wholly to the *milk* diet.

Broths and *milk* meats are windy to stomachs troubled with acid ferments.

2. Emulsion made by confusion of seeds.

Pistachoes, so they be good and not musty, joined with almonds in almond *milk*, or made into a *milk* of themselves, like unto almond *milk*, are an excellent nourisher.

TO MILK, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To draw milk from the breast by the hand.

Capacious charges all around were laid
Full pails, and vessels of the *milking* trade.

2. To suck.

I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me.

MILKEN, *adj.* [from *milk*.] Consisting of milk.

The remedies are to be proposed from a constant course of the *milk* diet, continued at least a year.

MILKEN, *n. f.* [from *milk*.] One that milks animals.

Milke with swelling udders ready band,
And lowing for the pail invoketh the *milk*'s hand.

MILKINESS, *n. f.* [from *milk*.] Softness like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk.

Would I could share thy balsam, even temper,
And *milkiness* of blood!

The saltneſs and clyſtop of the blood ſtuffing the acid of the chyle, it loſes its milkineſs. *Newton.*

MILK-LIVERED. *adj.* [milk and liver.] Cowardly; timorous; fainthearted.

Milk-livered man!
That bear's a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs. *Shakespeare.*

MILKMAID. *n. f.* [milk and maid.] Woman employed in the dairy.

When milk is dry with heat,
In vain the milkmaid togs an empty tent. *Deuden.*
A lovely milkmaid he began to regard with an eye of mercy. *Addison.*

MILKMAN. *n. f.* [milk and man.] A man who ſells milk.

MILKPAIL. *n. f.* [milk and pail.] A veſſel into which cows are milked.

That very ſubſtance which laſt week was grazing in the field, waving in the milkpail, or growing in the garden, is now become part of the man. *Watts.*

MILK-PAN. *n. f.* [milk and pan.] Veſſel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

Our Fiske Grevil had much and private acceſs to queen Elizabeth, and did many men good; yet he would ſay merrily of himſelf, that he was like Robin Goodfellow; for when the man is ſplit the milkpans, or kept any ſecret, they would lay it upon Robin; ſo what tales the ladies about the queen told her, or other laid offences that they did, they would put it upon him. *Baron.*

MILK-POTAGE. *n. f.* [milk and potage.] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

For breakfast and ſupper, milk and milk-pottage are very fit for children. *Locke.*

MILKSCORE. *n. f.* [milk and ſcore.] Account of milk owed for, ſcored on a board. He is better acquainted with the milkſcore than his landlord's accounts. *Addison.*

MILK-SOP. *n. f.* [milk and ſop.] A ſoft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

Of a moſt notorious thief, which lived all his life-time off poſſies, one of their hardy wags ſay, that he was none of the idle milkſops that was brought up by the fireſide, but that moſt of his days he ſpent in arms, and that he did never eat his meat before he had won it with his ſword. *Spencer.*

A milkſop, one that never in his life

Felt too much cold as over ſhoes in ſnow. *Shakespeare.*

We have as good poſſions as youſelf; and a woman was never deſigned to be a milkſop. *Addison.*

But give him port and potent ſack;
From milkſop he ſorts up ſnack. *Prior.*

MILK-TOOTH. *n. f.* [milk and tooth.]

Milkteeth are thoſe ſmall teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old, and which he begins to caſt about two years and a half after, in the ſame order as they grew. *Fur. Dict.*

MILKTHISTLE. *n. f.* [milk and thistle:] plants that have a white juice are named milky.] An herb.

MILK-TREFOIL. *n. f.* [cytiſus.] An herb.

MILK-VETCH. *n. f.* [aſtragalus, Lat.] A plant. *Milker.*

MILKWEED. *n. f.* [milk and weed.] A plant.

MILKWHITE. *adj.* [milk and white.] White as milk.

She a black ſilk cap on him begun

To ſet, for ſoil of his milkwhite to ſerve. *Sidney.*

Then will I raiſe aloft the milkwhite roſe,

With whole ſweet ſmell the air ſhall be perfum'd. *Shakespeare.*

The bolt of Cupid fell,

It fell upon a little weſtern flower;

Before milkwhite, now purple with love's wound;

And maidens call it love in idleneſs. *Shakespeare.*

A milkwhite goat for you I did provide;

Two milkwhite kids run ſtriking by her ſide. *Dryden.*

MILK-WORT. *n. f.* [milk and wort.] A bell-shaped flower.

MILK-WOMAN. *n. f.* [milk and woman.] A

woman whoſe buſineſs it is to ſerve families with milk.

Even your milkwoman and your nurſery-maid have a fellow-feeling. *Arbutnot.*

MILKY. *adj.* [from milk.]

1. Made of milk.

2. Reſembling milk.

Not ſuccful herbs that in theſe gardens riſe,
Which the kind ſoil with milky ſap ſupplies,
Can move the god. *Pope.*

Some plants upon breaking their veſſels yield a milky juice. *Arbutnot.*

3. Yielding milk.

Perhaps my poſſion he diſdains,
And courts the milky mothers of the plains. *Boſcom.*

4. Soft; gentle; tender; timorous.

Has friendſhip ſuch a ſoft and milky heart,
It turns me leſs than two nights? *Shakespeare.*

This milky gentleneſs and courſe of yours,
You are much more aſk for want of wiſdom,
Than proud for haughty mildneſs. *Shakespeare.*

MILKY-WAY. *n. f.* [milky and way.]

The galaxy.

The milkway, or via lactea, is a broad white path or track, encompassing the whole heavens, and extending itſelf in ſome places with a double path, but for the moſt part with a ſingle one. Some of the ancients, as Ariſtotle, imagined that this path conſiſted only of a certain exhalation hanging in the air; but, by the teleſcopical obſervations of this age, it hath been diſcovered to conſiſt of an innumerable quantity of fixed ſtars, different in ſituation and magnitude, from the conſtated mixture of which lights whoſe colour is ſuppoſed to be occaſioned. *Harris.*

Nor need we with a prying eye ſurvey
The diſtant ſkies to find the milky-way.

It ſorely intrudes upon our ſight. *Creech.*

How many ſtars there muſt be, a naked eye may give us ſome faint ſmuple, but much more a good teleſcope, directed towards that region of the ſky called the milky-way. *Cheſne.*

MILL. *n. f.* [μύλος; mola, Lat. mola, Welſh; mlyn, Sax. moulin, Fr. molen, Dutch.]

An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted. In general an engine in which any operation is performed by means of wind or water; ſometimes it is uſed of engines turned by the hand, or by animal force.

The table, and we about it, did all turn round by water which ran under, and carried it about as a mill. *Sidney.*

Olives ground in mills their fatneſs loſt. *Dryden.*

A miller had his arm and ſcapula torn from his body by a rope twiſted round his wiſt, and ſuddenly drawn up by the mill. *Sharp.*

TO MILL. *v. a.* [from the noun μύλος; mola, ſlandick.]

1. To grind; to comminute.

2. To beat up chocolate.

3. To ſump coin in the mints.

It would be better for your milled medals, if they carried the whole legend on their edges; but at the ſame time that they are lettered on the edges, they have other inſcriptions on the face and the reverſe. *Addison.*

Wood's half-pence are not milled, and therefore more eaſily counterfeited. *Swift.*

MILL-COG. *n. f.* [mill and cog.] The denti-culations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

The timber is uſeful for mill-cogs. *Martinet.*

MILL-DAM. *n. f.* [mill and dam.] The mound, by which the water is kept up to raiſe it for the mill.

A layer of lime and of earth is a great advantage in the making heads of ponds and mill-dams. *Mort.*

MILL-HORSE. *n. f.* Horſe that turns a mill.

A mill-horſe, ſit ſound to go in one circle. *Stil.*

MILLMOUNTAIN. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

MILLTEETH. *n. f.* [mill and teeth.] The grinders; dentes molares; double teeth.

The beſt inſtruments for cracking bones and nuts are grinders or mill-teeth. *Arbutnot.*

MILLENAIRIAN. *n. f.* [from millenarius, Lat. millenaire, Fr.] One who expects the millennium.

MILLENAIRE. *adj.* [millenaire, Fr. millenaire, Lat.] Conſiſting of a thouſand.

The millenary feſterium, in good manuſcripts, is marked with a line croſs the top thus ∞ . *Arbutnot.*

MILLENNIUM. *n. f.* [from mille, Lat.] One that holds the millennium.

MILLENNIUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] A thouſand years; generally taken for the thouſand years during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypſe, our bleſſed Saviour ſhall reign with the faithful upon earth after the reſurrection, before the final completion of beatitude.

We muſt give a full account of that ſtate called the millennium. *Barnet.*

MILLENNIAL. *adj.* [from millennium, Lat.]

Pertaining to the millennium.

To be kings and priests unto God, is the characteristic of those that are to enjoy the millennial happiness. *Barnet.*

MILLEPEDES. *n. f.* [millepedes, Fr. mille and pes, Lat.] Woodlice, ſo called from their numerous feet.

If pheasants and partridges are ſick, give them millepedes and earwigs, which will cure them. *Mortimer.*

MILLER. *n. f.* [from mill.] One who attends a mill.

More water glideth by the mill

Than wots the miller of. *Shakespeare.*

Gilius, who made enquiry of millers who dwelt upon its ſhore, received answer, that the Tundus ebbed and flowed four times a day. *Brown.*

MILLER. *n. f.* A fly. *Ainſworth.*

MILLER'S-THUMB. *n. f.* [miller and thumb.]

A ſmall fiſh found in brooks, called like-wiſe a bull-head.

MILLESIMAL. *adj.* [milleſimus, Latin.]

Thouſandth; conſiſting of thouſandth parts.

To give the ſquare root of the number two, he laboured long in milſimal fractions, till he conſeſſed theſe was no end. *Watts.*

MILLET. *n. f.* [milium, Lat. mil and millet, French.]

1. A plant.

The millet hath a looſe divided panicle, and each ſingle flower hath a calyx, conſiſting of two leaves, which are inſtead of petals, to protect the ſtamina and piſtillum of the flower, which afterwards becomes an oval, ſhining ſeed. This plant was originally brought from the eaſtern countries, where it is ſtill greatly cultivated, from whence we are annually ſupplied with this grain, which is by many perſons much eſteemed for puddings. *Millet.*

In two ranks of cavities is placed a roundiſh ſtudd, about the bigneſs of a grain of millet. *Woodward.*

Millet is diarrhetic, cleaning, and uſeful in diſeaſes of the kidneys. *Arbutnot.*

2. A kind of ſiſu; unleſs it be miſprinted for mullet.

Some fiſh are gutted, ſplit, and kept in pickle; as whiting, mackerel, mullet. *Cureau.*

MILLINER. *n. f.* [I believe from Milaner, an inhabitant of Milan, as a Lombard is a banker.] One who ſells ribands and dreſſes for women.

He was perſuaded like a milliner;

And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held

A pouncet box, which ever and anon

He gave his noſe. *Shakespeare.*

The mercers and milliners complain of her want of publick ſpirit. *Tatler.*

If any one asks Flavia to do ſomething in charity,

M I M

he will give him half a crown, or a shew, and tell him, if he knew what a long waitner's bill he had just received, he would think it a great deal for her to give.

MILLION. *n. f.* [*million*, Fr. *millionne*, Italian.]

1. The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand.

Within thine eyes, fat twenty thousand deaths,
In thy hands clutch'd as many millions, in
Thy lying tongue both numbers. *Shakespeare.*

2. A proverbial name for any very great number.

That the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones, is a truth more evident than many of those propositions that go for principles; and yet there are millions who know not this at all. *Locke.*

There are millions of truths that a man is not concerned to know. *Locke.*

She found the polish'd glass, whose small convex
Enlarges to ten millions of degrees

The mite, invisible elfe. *Philips.*

Midst thy own flock, great Shepherd, be receiv'd;
And glad all heav'n with millions thou hast sav'd.

MILLIONTH. *adj.* [from *million*.] The ten hundred thousandth.

The first embryo of an ant is supposed to be as big as that of an elephant; which nevertheless can never arrive to the millionth part of the other's bulk. *Bentley.*

MILLSTONE. *n. f.* [*mill* and *stone*.] The stone by which coin is comminuted.

No man shall take the nether or the upper millstone to pledge. *Deuteronomy.*

Eltop's beards saw farther into a millstone than our mobile. *L'Estrange.*

MILT. *n. f.* [*mildt*, Dutch.]

1. The sperm of the male fish.

You shall scarce take a carp without a melt, or a female without a roe or spawn. *Walton.*

2. [*milt*, Sax.] The spleen.

To MILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.

MILTHER. *n. f.* [from *milt*.] The he of any fish, the being culled spawner.

The spawner and milter labour to cover their spawn with fund. *Walton.*

MILTWORT. *n. f.* [*asplenon*.] An herb.

MIME. *n. f.* [*mime*, Fr. *mime*; *mimus*, Lat.] A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth.

Think'st thou, *mime*, this is great? *Ben Jonson.*

To MIME. *v. n.* To play the mime.

Think'st thou, *mime*, this is great? or that they strive

Whose noise shall keep the *mime* most alive.

Whilst thou dost raise some player from the grave,
Out-dance the babion, or out-boast the brave?

MIMER. *n. f.* [from *mime*.] A mimick; a buffoon.

Jugglers and dancers, anticks, innumers, *mimers*. *Milton.*

MIMICAL. *adj.* [*mimicus*, Lat.] Imitative; besetting a mimick; acting the mimick.

Man is of all creatures the most *mimical* in gestures, it lies, speech, fashion, or accents. *Watson.*

A mimical daw would needs try the same experiment; but his claws were shackled. *L'Estrange.*

Singers and dancers entertained the people with light songs and *mimical* gestures, that they might not go away melancholy from serious pieces of the theatre. *Dryden.*

MIMICALLY. *adv.* [from *mimical*.] In imitation; in a mimical manner.

MIMICK. *n. f.* [*mimicus*, Lat.]

1. A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner so as to excite laughter.

Like poor Andrew I advance,
False mimick of my master's dance:
Around the oord awhile I sprawl,
And thence, though slow, in earnest fall. *Prior.*

2. A mean or servile imitator.

Of France the *mimick*, and of Spain the prey. *Agon.*

MIMICK. *adj.* [*mimicus*, Lat.] Imitative.

In reason's absence *mimick* fancy wakes
To imitate her; but misjoining shapes,
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams. *Milt.*

The busy head with *mimick* art runs o'er
The scenes and actions of the day before. *Sa. ft.*

To MIMICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.

Morpheus express'd
The shape of man, and imitated best;
The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply,
The habit *mimick*, and the men belye. *Dryden.*

Who won'd with care some happy action have,
So *mimicks* truth, it looks the very same. *Green.*

M I N

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MIMICKRY. *n. f.* [from *mimick*.] Burlesque imitation.

By an excellent faculty in *mimickry*, my com-
pendious tells me he can assume my air, and yet
my tacturnity a flynet which darts more than
any thing I could say. *Spectator.*

MIMOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*mimus* and *grapho*.]

A writer of farces. *Dict.*

MINA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*minax*, Lat.] Full of threats.

MINA'CITY. *n. f.* [from *minax*, Lat.] Disposition to use threats.

MIXATORY. *adj.* [*minor*, Lat.] Threatening.

The king made a statute monitory and *minatory*,
towards justices of peace, that they should duly
execute their office, inviting complaints against
them. *Bacon.*

To MINCE. *v. a.* [contracted, as it seems,
from *minish*, or from *mincer*; *mince*, Fr.
finall.]

1. To cut into very small parts.

She saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport,
In *mincing* with his sword her husband's limbs. *Shakespeare.*

With a good chopping knife *mince* the two
capons as small as ordinary *minced* meat. *Bacon.*

What means the service of the church so imper-
fectly, and by halves read over? What makes them
mince and mangle that in their practice, which they
could swallow whole in their subscriptions? *South.*

But murder first, and *mince* them all to bits. *Dunciad.*

2. To mention any thing scrupulously, by
a little at a time; to palliate; to exte-
nuate.

I know no ways to *mince* it in love, but directly
to say I love you. *Iago.*

Thy honesty and love doth *mince* this matter,
Making it light to Calisto. *Shakespeare.*

Saving your *mincing*, the capacity
Of your soft cheveril conscience would receive;
If you might please to stretch it. *Shakespeare.*

I'll try to force you to your duty:
For so it is, how'er you *mince* it,
Ere we part, I shall evince it. *Hudibras.*

Siren; now *mince* the sin,
And mollify damnation with a phrase.

Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden.*

If, to *mince* his meaning, had either omitted some
part of what he said, or taken from the strength of
his expression, I certainly had wronged him. *Dry.*

These, seeing no where water enough to effect a
general deluge, were forced to *mince* the matter,
and make only a partial one of it, restraining it to
Asia. *Woodward.*

3. To speak with affected softness; to clip
the words.

Hold you fast, and hold you fast between
her forks preface; show that modest virtue,
and do not shake the head to hear of pleasure's name. *Shakespeare.*

To MINCE. *v. n.*

1. To walk nicely by short steps; to act
with appearance of scrupulousness and
delicacy; to affect nicely.

By her side did sit the bold Sunday,
Fit mate for such a *mincing* minion,
Who in her looseness took exceeding joy. *F. Queen.*

I'll turn two *mincing* tips
Into a manly stride. *Shakespeare.*

A harlot form soft sliding by,
With *mincing* step, small voice, and languid eye. *Dunciad.*

2. To speak small and imperfectly.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are as much distin-
guished from each other, as the *mincing* lady priores
and the broad-speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden.*

MIXINGLY. *adv.* [from *mince*.] In small
parts; not fully.

Justice requirith nothing *mincingly*, but all with
puffed and heaped, and even over-enlarged mea-
sure. *Hooker.*

MIND. *n. f.* [*geminb*, Sax.]

1. The intelligent power.

I am a very tooth-sound old man;
I fear I am not in my perfect *mind*. *Shakespeare.*

This word being often used for the soul giving life,
is attributed abusively to madmen, when we say that
they are of a distracted *mind*, instead of a broken
understanding: which word, *mind*, we use also for
opinion; as, I am of this or that *mind*; and some-
times for mens conditions or virtues; as, he is of an
honest *mind*, or a man of a just *mind*: sometimes
for affection; as, I do this for my *mind's* sake:
sometimes for the knowledge of principles, which we
have without discourse; sometimes for spirits, angels,
and intelligences; but as it is used in the proper sig-
nification, including both the understanding agent
and passible, it is described to be a pure, simple, sub-
stantial act, not depending upon matter, but having
relation to that which is intelligible, as to his first
object, or more at large thus; a part or particle of
the soul, whereby it doth understand, not depending
upon matter, nor needing any organ, free from pas-
sion coming from without, and apt to be directed
as eternal from that which is mortal. *Railigh.*

I thought th' eternal *Mind*
Had made us matters. *Dryden.*

2. Intellectual capacity.

We say that learning's endless, and blame fate
For not allowing life a longer date,
He did the utmost bounds of knowledge find,
He found them not so large as was his *mind*. *Cowley.*

3. Liking; choice; inclination; propen-
sion; affection.

Our question is, Whether all be sin which is done
without direction by Scripture, and not whether the
Israelites did at any time sin, by following their
own *minds* without asking counsel of God? *Hooker.*

We will consider of your suit,
And come some other time to know our *mind*. *Shak.*

Being to hard to me that brought your *mind*,
I fear she'll prove as hard to you in telling her
mind. *Shakespeare.*

I will have nothing else but only this;
And now we think I have a *mind* to it. *Shakespeare.*

He of the same *mind* one toward another. *Rom.*

Hadst thou a wife after thy *mind*? forsake her not. *Ecclesiasticus.*

They had a *mind* to French Britain, but they
have left full their bit. *Bacon.*

Sudden *mind* arose
In Adam, not to let the occasion pass,
Given him by this great conference, to know
Of things above this world. *Milton.*

Waller coasted on the other side of the river,
but at such a distance that he had no *mind* to be
engaged. *Clarendon.*

He had a great *mind* to do it. *Clarendon.*

All the arguments to a good life will be very
insufficient to a man that hath a *mind* to be
wicked, when remission of sins may be had upon
such cheap terms. *Tillotson.*

Suppose that after eight years peace he had a *mind*

M I N

to injure any of his friends, or invade a neighbouring state, what opposition can we make? *Addy.*

4. Thoughts; sentiments.

The ambiguous god,
In these mysterious words, his *mind* express,
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest. *Dryden.*

5. Opinion.

The earth was not of my *mind*,
If you suppose, as fearing you, it shook. *Shakespeare.*
These men are of the *mind*, that they have clearer
ideas of infinite duration than of infinite space, be-
cause God has existed from all eternity; but there is
no real matter extended with infinite space. *Locke.*

The gods permitting traitors to succeed,
Become not parties in an impious deed;
And, by the tyrant's murder, we may find,
That Cato and the gods were of a *mind*. *Graville.*

6. Memory; remembrance.

The king knows their disposition; a small touch
will put him in *mind* of them. *Bacon.*

When he brings
Over the earth a cloud, will there in fet
His triple-coloured bow, whereon to look,
And call to *mind* his covenant. *Milton.*

These, and more than I to *mind* can bring,
Mendacious has not yet forgot to sing. *Dryden.*

The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,
Because the path thence it was out of *mind*. *Dryden.*
They will put him in *mind* of his own waking
thoughts, ere these dreams had as yet made their
impressions on his fancy. *Atterbury.*

A wholesome law time out of *mind*,
Had been confirm'd by fate's decree. *Suvt.*

TO MIND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark; to attend.

His mournful plight is swallowed up unawares,
Forgetful of his own that *minds* another's care. *Enry Queen.*

Not then mistrust, but tender love enjoys,
That I should *mind* thee oft, and *mind* thou me! *Milton.*

If, in the raving of a frantic muse,
And *mind*ing more his verses than his way,
Any of these should drop into a well. *Rowcommon.*

Cease to request me; let us *mind* our way;
Another song requires another day. *Dryden.*

He is daily called upon by the word, the num-
bers, and inward suggestions of the Holy Spirit, to
attend to those prospects, and *mind* the things that
belong to his peace. *Rogers.*

2. To put in mind; to remind.

Let me be punished, that have *mind*ed you
Of what you should forget. *Shakespeare.*

I desire to *mind* those persons of St. Austin. *Barnet.*

This *mind*s me of a cobbling colonel. *Leffrange.*

I shall only *mind* him that the contrary supposi-
tion, if it could be proved, is of little use. *Locke.*

TO MIND. *v. n.* To incline; to be disposed.

When one of them *mind*eth to go into rebellion,
he will convey away all his lordships to scoffers
in trust. *Spenser.*

MIND'ED. *adj.* [from *mind*.]

1. Disposed; inclined; affected.

We come to know
How you stand *mind*ed in the weighty difference
Between the king and you. *Shakespeare.*

Whole fellowship therefore meet for thee,
Good reason was thou freely should'st dislike,
And be to *mind*ed still. *Shakespeare.*

If men were *mind*ed to live virtuously, to believe
a God would be no hindrance to any such design,
but very much for its advancement. *Tillotson.*

Pyrrhus is only *mind*ed, and I am
Would live to thank him. *Philips.*

2. *Mind*ed is used in compounds: as, high-
*mind*ed.

I am not high-*mind*ed, I have no proud looks. *Psalms.*

3. We say likewise low-*mind*ed.

MINDFUL. *adj.* [from *mind* and *full*.] Atten-
tively; heedful; having memory.

I acknowledge the usefulness of your directions,
and I promise you to be *mind*ful of your admoni-
tions. *Hammoul.*

MINDFULLY. *adv.* [from *mindful*.] Atten-
tively; heedfully.

MINDFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *mindful*.] At-
tention; regard.

MINDLESS. *adj.* [from *mind*.]

1. Inattentive; regardless.

Curst Athens, *mind*less of thy worth,
Forget how thy great deeds, when neighbour states,
But for thy sword and fortune, trod upon them. *Shak.*

As the strong eagle in the silent wood,
*Mind*less of warlike rage, and holie care,
Plays round the rocky cliff, or crystal flood. *Prior.*

2. Not endued with a mind; having no in-
tellectual powers.

God first made angels bodiless, pure minds;
Then other things, which *mind*less bodies be:
Last, he made man. *Davies.*

3. Stupid; unthinking.

Pronounce thee a grovelling, a *mind*less slave,
Or else a hovering temporizer. *Shakespeare.*

MIND-STRIKEN. *adj.* [from *mind* and *stricken*.]

Moved; affected in his mind.

He had been to *mind*-stricken by the beauty of
virtue in that noble king, though not born his sub-
ject, he ever professed himself his servant. *Sidney.*

MIN. *pronoun possessive.* [from *my*, Sax. *mein*,
German; *mein*, Fr. *meus*, Lat. It was
anciently the practice to use *my* before a
consonant, and *mine* before a vowel,
which euphony still requires to be ob-
served. *Mine* is always used when the
substantive precedes: as, *this is my cat*;
this cat is mine.] Belonging to me.

Thou art a *cat* in his, but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire; that *mine* own tears
Do stand like molten lead. *Shakespeare.*

When a wife man gives thee better counsel,
give me *mine* again. *Shakespeare.*

It thou be'th plain, and with no stroke of *mine*,
My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still. *Shakespeare.*

A friend of *mine* is come to me, and I have
nothing to set before him. *Luke.*

That palm is *mine*. *Dryden.*

MINE. *n. f.* [from *mine*, Fr. *mine* or *min*,
Welsh, from *maen* lapis, in the plural
meini.]

1. A place or cavern in the earth which
contains metals or minerals.

Though freighter bounds your fortune did confine,
In your large heart was found a wealthy *mine*. *Wall.*

A workman, to avoid idleness, worked in a groove
or *mine*-pit thereabouts, which was little esteemed. *Boyle.*

A *mine*-digger may meet with a gem, which he
knows not what to make of. *Boyle.*

The heedless *mine*-man aims only at the obtaining
a quantity of such a metal as may be vendible. *Boyle.*

2. A cavern dug under any fortification
that it may sink for want of support; or,
in modern war, that powder may be
lodged in it, which being fired at a proper
time, whatever is over it may be
blown up and destroyed.

By what eclipse shall that sun be defaced?
What *mine* hath erst thrown down so fair a tower?
What fairer hath such a faint disgrace? *Sid.*

Build up the walls of Jerusalem, which you
have broken down, and fill up the *mines* that you
have digged. *White.*

Others to a city strong
Lay siege, encamped; by battery, scale and *mine*,
Assaulting. *Milton.*

TO MINE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dig
mines or burrows; to form any hollows
underground.

The ranging flock in stately beeches dwells;
The climbing goats on hills securely feed;
The *mining* coney strowed in rocky cells. *Wotton.*

Of this various matter the terrestrial globe con-
sists from its surface to the greatest depth we ever
dig or mine. *Woodward.*

TO MINE. *v. a.* To sap; to ruin by mines;
to destroy by slow degrees, or secret
means.

It will bat skin and film the ulcerous place,
While rank corruption, mixing all within,
Infects unseen. *Shakespeare.*

They *mined* the walls, laid the powder, and
rammed the mouth; but the citizens made a
counter-mine. *Hayward.*

MINER. *n. f.* [from *mineur*, Fr. from *mine*.]

1. One who digs for metals.

By me kings' palaces are path'd to ground,
And *miners* crush'd beneath their mines are found. *Dryden.*

2. One who makes military mines.

As the bombardier levels his mischief at cities, the
miner buies himself in running private houses. *Tat.*

MINERAL. *n. f.* [from *mineral*, Lat.] Fossil
body; matter dug out of mines. All
metals are minerals, but all minerals are
not metals. Minerals in the restrained
sense are bodies that may be melted, but
not malleated.

She did confess, she had
For you a mortal *mineral*; which, being took,
Should by the minute feed on life, and ling'ring
By inches waste you. *Shakespeare.*

The *minerals* of the kingdom, of lead, iron, cop-
per, and tin, are of great value. *Bacon.*

Part hidden veins digg'd up, nor hath this earth
Entrails unlike, of *mineral* and stone. *Milton.*

Minerals; nitre with vitriol; common salt with
alum; and sulphur with vitriol. *Woodward.*

MINERAL. *adj.* Consisting of fossil bodies.

By experience upon bodies in any mine, a man
may conjecture at the metallick or *mineral* ingre-
dients of any mass found there. *Woodward.*

MINERALIST. *n. f.* [from *mineral*.] One
skilled or employed in minerals.

A *mine*-digger may meet with a gem, or a *mineral*,
which he knows not what to make of till he
shows it a jeweller or a *mineralist*. *Boyle.*

The metals and minerals which are lodged in
the perpendicular intervals do still grow, to speak
in the *mineralist's* phrase, or receive additional in-
crease. *Woodward.*

MINERALOGIST. *n. f.* [from *mineralogic*, Fr.
from *mineral* and *logos*.] One who dis-
cusses on minerals.

Many authors deny it, and the exactest *minera-*
logists have rejected it. *Brown.*

MINERALOGY. *n. f.* [from *mineral* and
logos.] The doctrine of minerals.

MINIVER. *n. f.* A skin with specks of
white. *Ainsworth.*

TO MINGLE. *v. a.*

1. To mix; to join; to compound; to
unite with something to as to make one
mass.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they *mingled*, and with subtle art,
Concocted and adulter'd, they reduc'd
To blackest grain. *Milton.*

Lament with me! with me your sorrows join,
And *mingle* your united tears with mine! *Walsh.*

Our sex, or kindred, our houses, and our very
names, we are ready to *mingle* with ourselves, and
cannot bear to have others think meanly of them. *Watts.*

2. To contaminate; to make of dissimilar
parts.

To confound the race
Of mankind in one root, and earth with hell
To *mingle* and involve. *Milton.*

The best of us appear contented with a *mingled*,
imperfect virtue. *Rogers' Sermons.*

3. To confuse.

There *mingled* broils. *Milton.*

TO MINGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed; to be
united with.

Onriffs will *minge* with society,
And play the humble host. *Shakespeare.*

Alcimus had defied himself wilfully in the times
of their *mingling* with the Gentiles. *2 Maccabees.*

Nor priests, nor statesmen,
Could have completed such an ill as that,
It women had not *mingled* in the mischief. *Rowe.*

MIN

She, when the few her sister nymphs, approach'd
Her rising fears, and mingled with the rest. *Addis.*
MIN'GLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Mixture;
medley; confused mals.

Tranapeters.
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling tabourines. *Shaksp.*
Neither can I defend my Spanish Fryar; though
the comical parts are diverting, and the serious
moving, yet they are of an unnatural mingle. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

MIN'GLER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He
who mingles.

MIN'IATURE. *n. f.* [miniature, Fr. from
minimum, Lat.]

1. Painting by powders mixed with gum
and water. A mode of painting almost
appropriated to small figures.

2. Representation in a small compass; re-
presentation less than the reality.

The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to
have the picture of their face in large, would in
each of these bubbles set forth the miniature of
them. *Sidney.*

If the ladies should once take a liking to such a
diminutive race, we should see mankind epitomized,
and the whole species in miniature: in order to keep
our posterity from dwindling, we have instituted a
tall club. *Addison's Guardian.*

The hidden ways
Of nature would'st thou know? how fift the frames
All things in miniature thy specular orb
Apply to well dissected kernels: lo! I
Strange forms arise, in each a little plant
I unfold its boughs: observe the slender threads
Of first beginning trees, their roots, their leaves,
In narrow seeds describ'd. *Philips.*

4. *Gay* has improperly made it an adjective.

Here shall the pencil bid its colours flow,
And make a miniature creation grow.

MIN'IKIN. *adj.* Small; diminutive. Used
in slight contempt.

Sleepest, or wakest thou, jolly shepherd,
Thy sheep be in the corn;

And for one blast of thy minikin mouth,
Thy sheep shall take no harm. *Shaksp.*

MIN'IKIN. *n. f.* A small sort of pins.

MIN'IM. *n. f.* [from *minus*, Latin.]

1. A small being; a dwarf.

Not all
Minims of nature; some of serpent-kind,
Wondrous in length, and corpulence, involv'd
Their slinky folds, and added wings. *Milton.*

2. This word is applied, in the northern
counties, to a small sort of fish, which
they pronounce *mennim*. See *MIXNOW*.

MIN'IMES. *n. f.* [Latin.] A being of the
least size.

Get you gone, you dwarf,
You minimus of hind'ring knot-grass made;
You bead, you acorn. *Shaksp.*

MIN'ION. *n. f.* [mignon, Fr.] A favourite;
a darling; a low dependant; one
who pleases rather than benefits. A
word of contempt; or of slight and fa-
miliar kindness.

Mignon, said she; indeed I was a pretty one in
those days; I see a number of lads that love you. *Sid.*
They were made great courtiers, and in the way
of *minions*, when advancement, the most mortal
offence to envy, fluried up their former friend to
overthrow them. *Sidney.*

One, who had been a special minion of Andro-
marus, hated us for having dispossessed him of her
heart. *Sidney.*

Go rate thy minions;
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms
Before thy sovereign? *Shaksp.*

His company must do his minions grace,
Whilst I at home thrive for a merry look. *Shaksp.*

Edward sent one army into Ireland; not for
conquest, but to guard the persons of his minion
Piers Gaveston. *Darics.*

If a man should launch into the history of human

nature, we should find the very minions of princes
linked in conspiracies against their master. *L'Estr.*

The drowsy tyrant by his minions led,
To regal rage devotes some patriot's head. *Swift.*

MIN'IONS. *adj.* [from *minium*, Lat.] Of
the colour of red lead or vermillion.

Some conceive, that the Red Sea receiveth a red
and minious tincture from springs that fall into it.
Brown.

To MIN'ISH. *v. a.* [from *diminish*; *minus*,
Lat.] To lessen; to lop; to impair.

Ye shall not *minish* ought from your books of
your daily task. *Exodus.*

They are *minished* and brought low through op-
pression. *Psalms.*

Another law was to bring in the silver of the
realm to the mint, in making all clipt, *minished*,
or impaired coins of silver, not to be current in
payments. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

MIN'ISTER. *n. f.* [minister, Lat. *ministrare*,
French.]

1. An agent; one who is employed to any
end; one who acts not by any inherent
authority, but under another.

You, whom virtue hath made the princeps of felicity,
be not the *minister* of ruin. *Sidney.*

Rumble thy belly full; spit fire, spout rain,
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire, are my daughters;

I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness:
But yet I call you servile *ministers*,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd
Your high-engender'd battles, 'gainst a head
So old and white as this. *Shaksp.*

Th' infernal *minister* advanced,
Sciz'd the due victim. *Dryden.*

Other spirits govern'd by the will,
Shoot through their tracks, and distant muscles fill;
This sovereign, by his arbitrary nod,
Retrains or funds his *ministers* abroad. *Blackmore.*

2. One who is employed in the administra-
tion of government.

Kings must be answerable to God, but the *minis-
ters* to kings, whose eyes, ears, and hands they are,
must be answerable to God and man. *Bacon.*

3. One who serves at the altar; one who
performs sacerdotal functions.

Epaphras, a faithful *minister* of Christ. *1 Col.*

The *ministers* are always preaching, and the
governors putting forth edicts against dancing and
gaming. *Addison.*

The *ministers* of the gospel are especially required
to shine as lights in the world, because the distinc-
tion of their station renders their conduct more ob-
servable; and the presumption of their knowledge,
and the dignity of their office, gives a peculiar force
and authority to their example. *Rogers.*

Caldus contents himself with thinking, that he
never was a friend to heretics and infidels; that
he has always been civil to the *minister* of his pa-
rish, and very often given some thing to the charity-
schools. *Law.*

4. A delegate; an official.

If wrongfully
I let God revenge: for I may never lift
An angry arm against his *minister*. *Shaksp.*

5. An agent from a foreign power without
the dignity of an ambassador.

To MIN'ISTER. *v. a.* [minister, Lat.] To
give; to supply; to afford.

All the customs of the Irish would *minister* occa-
sion of a most ample discourse of the original and
antiquity of that people. *Spencer on Ireland.*

Now he that *ministereth* feed to the fower, both
minister bread for your food and multiply your
seed sown. *2 Corinthians.*

The wounded patient bears
The artist's hand that *ministers* the cure. *Otway.*

To MIN'ISTER. *v. n.*

1. To attend; to serve in any office.

At table Eve
Minister'd naked, and their flowing cups
With pleasant liquors crown'd. *Milton.*

2. To give medicines.

Canst thou not *minister* to a mind diseas'd,
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain? *Shaksp.*

MIN

MIN

3. To give supplies of what is needed; to
give assistance; to contribute; to afford.
Others ministered unto him of their substance. *Luke.*

He who has a soul wholly void of gratitude,
should set his soul to learn of his body; for all the
parts of that *minister* to one another. *South.*

There is no truth which a man may more evi-
dently make out than the existence of a God; yet
he that shall content himself with things as they
minister to our pleasures and passions, and not make
enquiry a little further into their causes and ends,
may live long without any notion of such a being. *Locke.*

Those good men, who take such pleasure in re-
lieving the miserable for Christ's sake, would not
have been less forward to *minister* unto Christ
himself. *Atterbury.*

Fasting is not absolutely good, but relatively, and
as it *ministers* to other virtues. *Smalridge.*

4. To attend on the service of God.

Whether prophecy, let us prophesy according
to the proportion of faith; or ministry, let us wait
on our *ministering*. *Romans.*

MINISTERIAL. *adj.* [from *minister*.]

1. Attendant; acting at command.

Understanding is in a man; courage and vivacity
in the lion; service, and *ministerial* officiousness, in
the ox. *Brown.*

From offences unseen, celestial names,
Enlight'ning spirits, and *ministerial* flames,
Lift we our reason to that sovereign Cause,
Who blest'd the whole with life. *Prior.*

2. Acting under superior authority.

For the *ministerial* offices in court there must be
an eye unto them. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Abstinence, the apostle determines, is of no
other real value in religion, than as a *ministerial*
cause of moral effects, as it recalls us from the
world, and gives a serious turn to our thoughts. *Hogers.*

3. Sacerdotal; belonging to the ecclesiastical
ticks or their office.

These speeches of Jerom and Chryostom plainly
allude unto such *ministerial* garments as were then
in use. *Hooker.*

4. Pertaining to ministers of state, or per-
sons in subordinate authority.

MINISTERIALLY. *adv.* In a ministerial
manner.

Supremacy of office, by mutual agreement and
voluntary economy, belongs to the father; while
the son, out of voluntary condescension, submits to
act *ministerially*, or in capacity of mediator. *Waterland.*

MIN'ISTERY. *n. f.* [ministerium, Lat.] Of-
fice; service. This word is now con-
tracted to *ministry*, but used by *Milton* as
four syllables.

They that will have their chamber filled with a
good scent, make some odoriferous water be blown
about it by their servants' mouths that are dexte-
rous in that *ministry*. *Digby.*

This temple to frequent
With *ministreries* due, and solemn rites. *Milton.*

MIN'ISTRIAL. *adj.* [from *ministry*.] Per-
taining to a minister.

MIN'ISTRANT. *adj.* [from *minister*.] At-
tendant; acting at command. *Pope* ac-
cents it, not according to analogy, on
the second syllable.

His thrones, and pow'rs,
Princedom, and dominations *ministrant*,
Accompany'd to heav'n's gate. *Milton.*

Ministrant to their queen with busy care,
Four faithful handmaids the soft rites prepare. *Pope.*

MINISTRATION. *n. f.* [from *ministro*,
Latin.]

1. Agency; intervention; office of an
agent delegated or commissioned by
another.

God made him the instrument of his providence
to me, as he hath made his own hand to him, with
this difference, that God, by his *ministration* to
me, intends to do him a favour. *Traylor.*

Though sometimes affected by the immediate list of the divine will, yet I think they are most ordinarily done by the *ministration* of angels. *Hale.*

2. Service; office; ecclesiastical function. The profession of a *clergyman* is an holy profession, because it is a *ministration* in holy things, an attendance at the altar. *Low.*

If the present *ministration* be more glorious than the former, the minister is more holy. *Atterburn.*
MINISTRY. *n. f.* [contracted from *ministry*; *ministerium*, Lat.]

1. Office; service.

So far is an indistinction of all persons, and, by consequence, an anarchy of all things, so far from being agreeable to the will of God declared in his great household, the world, and especially in all the *ministries* of his proper household the church, that there was never yet any true, I believe, since it was a number, when some of its members were not more honored than others. *Spratt's Sermons.*

2. Office of one set apart to preach; ecclesiastical function.

Their *ministry* perform'd, and race well run,
Their doctrine and their story written left,
They die. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Saint Paul was miraculously called to the *ministry* of the gospel, and had the whole doctrine of the gospel from God by immediate revelation; and was appointed the apostle of the Gentiles for propagating it in the heathen world. *Locke.*

3. Agency; interposition.

The natural world, he made after a miraculous manner; but directs the affairs of it ever since by standing rules, and the ordinary *ministry* of a second cause. *Atterbury.*

To all but thee in fits he seem'd to go,
And 'twas my *ministry* to deal the blow. *Parnell.*

The poets introduced the *ministry* of the gods, and taught the separate existence of human souls. *Bentley.*

4. Business.

He safe from loud alarms,
Abhor'd the wicked *ministry* of arms. *Dryden.*

5. Persons employed in the publick affairs of a state.

I converse in full freedom with many considerable men of both parties; and it not in equal number, it is purely accidental, as happening to have made acquaintance at court more under one *ministry* than another. *Suiff.*

MINIUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] Red lead.

Melt lead in a broad earthen vessel unglazed, and stir it continually till it be calcinated into a grey powder; this is called the calx of lead; continue the fire, stirring it in the same manner, and it becomes yellow; in this state it is used in painting, and is called minium or mastic; after this put it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will calcine further, and become of a fine red, which is the common *minium* or red lead: among the ancients *minium* was the name for emerald; the modern *minium* is used externally, and is excellent in cleansing and healing old ulcers. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

MINNOCK. *n. f.* Of this word I know not the precise meaning. It is not unlikely that *minnock* and *minx* are originally the same word.

An old's note I fixed on his head;
Amidst his Thube must be answered,
And forth my *minnock* comes. *Shakespeare.*

MINNOW. *n. f.* [*minne*, Fr.] A very small fish; a pink: a corruption of *minim*, which see.

Hear you this triton of the minnows? *Shakspeare.*
The *minnow*, when he is in perfect season, and not sick, which is only presently after spawning, hath a kind of dappled or waved colour, like a panther, on his sides, inclining to a greenish and sky-colour; his belly being milk-white, and his back almost black or blackish: he is a sharp biter at a small worm in hot weather, and in the spring they make excellent minnow taudies; for being washed well in salt, and their heads and tails cut off, and their guts taken out, being fried with yolks of eggs, primrose, and tansy. *Walton's Angler.*

The nimble turning of the minnow is the perfection of minnow fishing. *Walton's Angler.*

MINOR. *adj.* [Latin.]

1. Petty; inconsiderable.

If there are petty errors and minor lapses, not considerably injurious unto faith, yet is it not safe to condemn inferior fallacies. *Brown.*

2. Less; smaller.

They altered this custom from cases of high concernment to the most trivial debates, the minor part ordinarily entering their protest. *Clarendon.*

The difference of a third part in so large and collative an account is not strange, if we consider how differently they are set in minor and less misdeeds. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

MINOR. *n. f.*

1. One under age; one whose youth cannot yet allow him to manage his own affairs.

King Richard the Second, the first ten years of his reign, was a *minor*. *Davies on Ireland.*
He and his muse might be *minors*, but the liberties are full grown. *Collier.*

Long as the year's dull circle seems to run,
When the brisk *minor* pants for twenty-one. *Pope.*
The noblest blood of England having been shed in the grand rebellion, many great families became extinct, or supported only by *minors*. *Suiff.*

A *minor* or infant cannot be said to be contumacious, because he cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian. *Ayliff's Parergon.*

2. The second or particular proposition in the syllogism.

The second or *minor* proposition was, that this kingdom hath cause of just fear of overthrow from Spain. *Bacon.*

He supposed that a philosopher's brain was like a forest, where ideas are ranged like animals of several kinds; that the major is the male, the *minor* the female, which copulate by the middle term, and engender the conclusion. *Arbuthnot.*

To **MINORATE.** *v. a.* [from *minor*, Lat.]

To lessen; to diminish. A word not yet admitted into the language.

This doth not only by the advantageous assistance of a tube, but by shewing in what degrees distance *minimates* the object. *Glanville.*

MINORATION. *n. f.* [from *minorate*.] The act of lessening; diminution; decrease.

A word not admitted.

Bodies emit virtue without abatement of weight, as is most evident in the loadstone, whose effluences are communicable without a *minoration* of gravity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We hope the mercies of God will confer our degenerated integrity unto some *minoration* of our offences. *Brown.*

MINORITY. *n. f.* [*minorité*, Fr. from *minor*, Lat.]

1. The state of being under age.

I mov'd the king, my master, to speak in the behalf of my daughter, in the *minority* of them both. *Shakspeare.*

He is young, and his *minority*

Is put into the trust of Richard Gloster. *Shakspeare.*
These changes in religion should be said, until the king were of years to govern by himself: this the people apprehending worse than it was, a question was raised, whether, during the king's *minority*, such alterations might be made or no.

Hayward's Edward vi.
Henry the Eighth, doubting he might die in the *minority* of his son, procured an act to pass, that no statute made during the *minority* of the king should bind him or his successors, except it were confirmed by the king at his full age. But the first act that passed in king Edward the Sixth's time, was a repeal of that former act; at which time nevertheless the king was *minor*. *Bacon.*

If there be evidence, that it is not many ages since nature was in her *minority*, this may be taken for a good proof that she is not eternal. *Burnet.*

Their councils are warlike and ambitious, though something tempered by the *minority* of their king. *Temple.*

2. The state of being less.

From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a *minority*, or finality in the conclusion. *Brown.*

3. The smaller number; as, the *minority* held for that question in opposition to the majority.

MINOTAUR. *n. f.* [*minotaure*, Fr. *minos* and *taurus*, Lat.] A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull, kept in *Dædalus'* labyrinth.

Thou may'st not wander in that labyrinth,
There *minotaurs*, and ugly traifons lurk. *Shakspeare.*

MINSTER. *n. f.* [*minstere*, Sax.] 'A monastery; an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church. The word is yet retained at York and Lichfield.

MINSTREL. *n. f.* [*menestrel*, Spanish; *menestrallus*, low Lat.] A musician; one who plays upon instruments.

Hark how the *minstrel*'s gin to thrill aloud
Their merry music that resounds from far,
The pipe, the tabour, and the trembling croud,
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenser.*

I will give you the *minstrel*.

—Then I will give you the serving creature. *Shakspeare.*

I to the vulgar am become a jest;
Esteemed as a *minstrel* at a feast. *Sundys.*

Their fellows

Were once the *minstrels* of a country show;
Follow'd the prizes through each pultry town,
By trumpet-cheeks and bloated faces known. *Dryden.*

Often our fiers and poets have confest'd,
That music's force can tame the ferious beast;
Can make the wolf, or foaming boar restrain
His rage; the lion drop his crested mane,
Attentive to the song; the lynx forget
His wrath to man, and lick the *minstrel*'s feet. *Prior.*

MINSTRELSEY. *n. f.* [from *minstrel*.]

1. Music; instrumental harmony.

Apollo's self will envy at his play,
And all the word applaud his *minstrelse*. *Davies.*

That loving wretch that sweats,
'Tis not the bodies marry, but the minds,
Which he in her angelick finds,
Would swear as justly, that he hears,
In that day's rude hoarse *minstrelse*, the spheres. *Donne.*

I began,
Wrapt in a pleasing fit of melancholy,
To meditate my rural *minstrelse*,
Till fancy had her fill. *Milton.*

2. A number of musicians.

Ministring spirits train'd up in feast, and song!
Such hast thou arm'd the *minstrelse* of heaven. *Milton.*

MINT. *n. f.* [*minthe*, Sax. *menthe*, Fr. *mentha*, Lat.] A plant.

Then rubb'd it o'er with newly-gather'd *mint*.
A wholesome herb, that breath'd a grateful scent. *Dryden.*

MINT. *n. f.* [*munte*, Dutch; *mýnetzian*, to coin, Saxon.]

1. The place where money is coined.

What is a person's name or face, that receives all his reputation from the *mint*, and would never have been known had there not been medals. *Addison.*

2. Any place of invention.

A man in all the world's new fashion planted,
That hath a *mint* of phrases in his brain. *Shakspeare.*

As the *mint* of calumny are at work, a great number of curious inventions are issued out, which grow current among the party. *Addison.*

To **MINT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To coin; to stamp money.

Another law was, to bring in the silver of the realm to the *mint*, in making all clipped coins of silver not to be current in payments, without giving any remedy of weight; and so to set the *mint* on work, and to give way to new coins of silver which should be then *minted*. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

2. To invent; to forge.

Look into the titles whereby they hold these new portions of the crown, and you will find them of such natures as may be easily *minted*. *Bacon.*

MINTAGE. *n. f.* [from *mint*.]

1. That which is coined or stamped.

His pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, unmelting restour's mintage
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*

2. The duty paid for coining. *Ainsworth.*
M'NTER. *n. f.* [from *mint*.] Coiner.

Sterling ought to be of pure silver called leaf
silver, the *mint* must add other weight, if the
silver be not pure. *Caenden.*

M'NTMAN. *n. f.* [*mint* and *man*.] One
skilled in coinage.

He that thinketh Spain to be some great over-
match for this state, is no good *mintman*; but takes
greatness of kingdom according to their bulk and
currency, and not after their intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

M'NTMASTER. *n. f.* [*mint* and *master*.]

1. One who presides in coinage.
That which is coined, as *mintmastery* confided,
is alloyed with about a twelfth part of copper. *Boyle.*

2. One who invents.

The great *mintmasters* of these terms, the school-
men and metaphysicians, have wherewithal to con-
tent him. *Locke.*

M'NUET. *n. f.* [*menue*, Fr.] A stately
regular dance.

The tender creature could not see his fate,
With whom the dance'd a *minuet* of late. *Stemey*
John has assurance to set up for a *minuet* dancer. *Spectator.*

M'NUM. *n. f.*

1. [With printers.] A small sort of print-
ing letter.

2. [With musicians.] A note of slow time,
two of which make a semibreve, as two
crotchets make a minim; two quavers
a crotchet, and two semiquavers a quaver.
Bailey.

He's the courageous captain of compliments; he
lights as you ring packings, keeps time, distance,
and proportion; tells his *minim*, one, two, and the
third in your bottom. *Shakespeare.*

M'NU'LE. *adj.* [*minutus*, Lat.] Small;
little; slender; small in bulk; small in
consequence.

Some *minut* philosophers pretend,
That with our days our pains and pleasures end. *Denham.*

Such an universal superintendency has the eye
and hand of Providence over all, even the most
minut and inconsiderable things. *South.*

Into small parts the wondrous stone divide,
Ten thousand of *minut* size exerts
The same propension which the huge possels. *Blackmore.*

The serum is attenuated by circulation, so as to
pass into the *minut* channels, and become fit nu-
triment for the body. *Arbuthnot.*

In all divisions we should consider the larger and
more immediate parts of the subject, and not di-
vide it at once into the more *minut* and remote
parts. *Watts' Logic.*

M'NUTE. *n. f.* [*minutum*, Latin.]

1. The sixtieth part of an hour.

This man so complete,
Who was enroll'd among wonders, and when we,
Almost with lifting ravish'd, could not find
His hour of speech a *minute*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any small space of time.

They walk'd about me ev'ry *minute* while;
And if I did but stir out of my bed,
Ready they were to shoot me to the heart. *Shakespeare.*
The speed of gods
Time counts not, though with swiftest *minutes*
wing'd. *Milton.*

Gods! that the world should turn
On *minutes* and on moments. *Denham's Sophy.*

Experience does every *minute* prove the sad
truth of this assertion. *South's Sermons.*

Tell her, that I some certainty may bring;
I go this *minute* to attend the king. *Dryden.*

3. The first draught of any agreement in
writing. This is common in the Scot-
tish law: as, have you made a *minute* of
that contract?

To M'NUTE. *v. a.* [*minuter*, Fr.] To set
down in short hints.

I no sooner heard this critical talk of my works,
but I *minuted* what he had said, and resolv'd to
enlarge the plan of my speculations. *Spectator.*

M'NUTE-BOOK. *n. f.* [*minute* and *book*.]

Book of short hints.

M'NUTE-GLASS. *n. f.* [*minute* and *glass*.]

Glass of which the sand measures a
minute.

M'NUTELY. *adv.* [from *minute*.] To a
small point; exactly; to the least part;
nicely.

In this posture of mind it was impossible for him
to keep that slow pace, and observe *minutely* that
order of ranging all he said, from which results an
obvious periphrasis. *Locke.*

Change of night and day.

And of the seasons ever *minutely* round.
Minutely faithful. *Thomson's Summer.*

M'NUTELY. *adv.* [from *minute*, the sub-
stantive.]

1. Every minute; with very little time
intervening.

What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from
heaven, resounding for ever in our ears? As if it
were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven,
to give men no rest in their sins, no quiet from
Christ's importunity till they arise from the mor-
tiferous a state. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. [In the following passage it seems rather
to be an adjective, as *hourly* is both the
adverb and adjective.] Happening every
minute.

Now *minutely* revolts upbraid his faith-breach,
Those he commands, move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

M'NU'TENESS. *n. f.* [from *minute*.] Small-
ness; exility; inconsiderableness.

The animal spirit and insensible particles never
fall under our senses by reason of their *minuteness*. *Bentley.*

M'NUTE-WATCH. *n. f.* [*minute* and
watch.] A watch in which minutes are

more distinctly marked than in common
watches which reckon by the hour.
Casting our eyes upon a *minute-watch*, we found
that from the beginning of the pumping, about two
minutes after the coals had been put in glowing,
to the total disappearing of the fire, there had
passed but three minutes. *Boyle.*

M'NIX. *n. f.* [contracted, I suppose, from
minnock.] A young, pert, wanton girl.

Lewd min!

Come, go with me apart. *Shakespeare.*

Some torches bore, some links,
Before the proud virgin *minx*. *Hudibras.*

She, when but yet a tender *minx*, began
To hold the door, but now sets up for man. *Dryden.*

M'IRACLE. *n. f.* [*miracle*, Fr. *miraculum*,
Latin.]

1. A wonder; something above human
power.

Nothing almost sees *miracles*
But misery. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Virtuous and holy, chosen from above,
To work exceeding *miracles* on earth. *Shakespeare.*

Be not offended, nature's *miracle*,
Thou art allotted to be taken by me. *Shakespeare.*

2. [In theology.] An effect above human
or natural power, performed in attes-
tation of some truth.

The *miracles* of our Lord are peculiarly eminent
above the lying wonders of demons, in that they
were not made out of vain ostentation of power,
and to raise unprofitable amazement; but for the
real benefit and advantage of men, by feeding the
hungry, healing all sorts of diseases, ejecting of
devils, and reviving the dead. *Bentley.*

M'IRACULOUS. *adj.* [*miraculosus*, Fr. from
miracle.] Done by miracle; produced

by miracle; effected by power more than
natural.

Antiquated progression might easily demon-
strate how fast mankind would increase, overpassing
as *miraculous*, though indeed natural, that example
of the Israelites, who were multiplied in two hun-
dred and fifteen years from seventy unto six hun-
dred thousand able men. *Halegh's Egypt.*

Before this day, for thy great name.

Unto his ancient and *miraculous* right. *Herbert.*

Why this strength

Miraculous yet remaining in that lock?

His might continues in these uncorrupted bones. *Milton.*

At the first planting of the christian religion,
God was pleased to accompany it with a *miracu-
lous* power. *Tillotson.*

M'IRACULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *miraculous*.]

By miracle; by power above that of
nature.

It was a singular providence of God, to draw those
northern heathen nations down into those christian
parts, where they might receive christianity, and
to mingle nations so remote *miraculously*, to make
one blood and kindred of all people, and each to
have knowledge of him. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Turnus was to be slain that very day, and
Æneas, wounded as he was, could not have en-
gaged him in single combat, unless his hurt had
been *miraculously* healed. *Dryden.*

M'IRACULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *miracu-
lous*.] The state of being effected by
miracle; superiority to natural power.

M'IRADOR. *n. f.* [Spanish, from *mirar*,
to look.] A balcony; a gallery whence
ladies see shows.

Mean time your valiant son, who had before
Grin'd twice, rode round, to ev'ry *mirador*;
Beneath each lady's stand a shop he made,
And bowing, took th' applauses which they paid. *Dryden.*

M'IRZ. *n. f.* [*moer*, Dut.] Mud; dirt at the
bottom of water.

He his rider from her lofty steed
Would have cast down, and trod in dirty *mirz*. *Spenser.*

Here's that, which is too weak to be a *finer*,
honest water, which ne'er left man's th' *mirz*. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

I'm Ralph himself, your truly figure,
Wh' has dragg'd your doubtful out o' th' mire. *Hudibras.*

I appeal to any man's reason, whether it be not
better that there should be a distinction of land and
sea, than that all should be *mire* and water. *Moor.*

Now plough'd in *mire*, now by sharp branches
torn. *Beaumont.*

To M'IRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

whelm in the mud; to soil with mud.

Why had I not, with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's filth at my gates?

Who feared thus, and *mir'd* with *mire*,
I might have said to part of it is *mire*. *Shakespeare.*

M'IRZ. *n. f.* [*myr*, Welsh; *mýra*, Saxon;
mirz, Dutch.] An ant; a pismire.

M'IRZESS. *n. f.* [from *miry*.] Dirtiness;
fulness of mire.

M'IRKSOME. *adj.* [*morck*, dark, Danish.]

In the derivatives of this set no regular
orthography is observed: it is common
to write *murky*, to which the rest ought
to conform.] Dark; obscure.

Through *mirksome* air her ready way she makes,
Fanny Queen.

M'IRROIR. *n. f.* [*miroir*, French; *mirar*,
Spanish, to look.]

1. A looking-glass; any thing which ex-
hibits representations of objects by re-
flection.

And in his waters which your mirror make,
Behold your faces as the crystal bright. *Spenser.*

That pow'r which gave me eyes the world to view,
To view myself infus'd an inward light.

Whereby my soul, as by a mirror true,
Of her own form may take a perfect light. *Davies.*

Let's bright the moon,
But opposite in Jewell'd west was set
His mirror, with full face borrowing her light
From him. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Mirror of poets, mirror of our age,
Which her whole face beholding on thy stage,
Pleas'd and displeas'd with her own faults, endures
A remedy like those whom music cures. *Waller.*
By chance he spy'd a mirror while he spoke,
And gazing there beheld his alter'd look;
Wondering, he saw his features and his hue
So much were chang'd, that scarce himself he knew. *Dryden.*

Late as I rang'd the crystal wilds of nire,
In the clear mirror of thy ruling star,
I saw, alas! some dread event depend. *Pope.*

2. It is used for pattern; for that on which
the eye ought to be fixed; as, men look
in a glass to adjust their mien or dress;
an exemplar; an archetype.

The works of nature are no less exact, than if
the did both behold and study how to express some
absolute shape or mirror always present before her. *Locke.*

O goddess, heavenly bright,
Mirror of grace and majesty divine. *Fairy Q.*
How far it thou, mirror of all martial men? *Shakespeare.*

Mirror of ancient faith in early youth. *Dryden.*
MIRROR-STONE. *n. f.* [*silicite*, Lat.] A
kind of transparent stone. *Ainsworth.*

MIRTH. *n. f.* [*mýrthos*, Saxon.] Merriment; jollity; gaiety; laughter.

To give a kingdom for a mirth, to sit,
And keep the turn of tripping with a slave. *Shaksp.*
His eye begets occasion for his wit;

For every object that the one doth catch,
The other turns to a mirth-moving jest. *Shakespeare.*
Most of the appearing mirth in the world is not
mirth but art: the wounded spirit is not seen, but
walks under a disguise. *South.*

With genial joy to warm the soul,
Bright Helen mix'd a mirth-inspiring bowl. *Pope.*

MIRTHFUL. *adj.* [*mirth* and *full*.]
Merry; gay; cheerful.

No simple word,
That shall be utter'd at our mirthful board,
Shall make us sad next mornning. *Ben Jonson.*

The feast was ferv'd; the bowl was crown'd;
To the king's pleasure went the mirthful round. *Prior.*

MIRTHLESS. *adj.* [*from mirth*.] Joyless;
cheerless.

MIRY. *adj.* [*from mire*.]

1. Deep in mud; muddy.

Thou should'st have heard how her horse fell,
and the under her horse: thou should'st have heard
in how miry a place, how she was bemoiled. *Shaksp.*

All men who lived lazy lives, and died natural
deaths, by sickness or by age, went into vast caves
under ground, all dark and miry, full of noisome
creatures, and there grovelled in endless stench
and misery. *Temple.*

Deep, through a miry lane she pick'd her way,
Above her uncle rose the chalky clay. *Gay.*

So have I seen ill-coupled hounds
Drag cliff rent ways in miry grounds. *Swift.*

2. Consisting of mire.

Shall thou and I sit round about some fountain
Looking all downwards to behold our cheeks,
How they are flun'd like meadows, yet not dry,
With miry slime left on them by a flood? *Shaksp.*

MIS, an inseparable particle used in con-
position to mark an ill sense, or deprava-
tion of the meaning: as, *chance*, luck;
mischance, ill luck; *computation*, reckon-
ing; *miscomputation*, false reckoning; *to like*,
to be pleased; *to dislike*, to be of-
fended; from *mis* in Teutonic and
French, used in the same sense. Of this
it is difficult to give all the examples;
but those that follow will sufficiently
explain it.

MISACCEPTATION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *accep-*

tation.] The act of taking in a wrong
sense.

MISADVENTURE. *n. f.* [*mifadventure*, Fr.
mis and *adventure*.] Mischance; misfor-
tune; ill luck; bad fortune.

Your looks are pale and wild, and do import
Some misadventure. *Shakespeare.*

When a commander, either upon necessity or
mifadventure, falleth into danger, it much ad-
vanceth both his reputation and enterprise, if
bravely he behaveth himself. *Hayward.*

The body consisted, after all the losses and *mif-*
adventures, of no less than six thousand foot.

Distinguish betwixt *mifadventure* and *deligh*.
L'Estrange.

The trouble of a *mifadventure* now and then,
that reaches not his innocence or reputation, may
not be an ill way to teach him more caution. *Locke.*

MISADVENTURED. *adj.* [*from mifadventure*.]
Unfortunate.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes,
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;
Whose *mifadventure*'d piteous overthrows
Do with their death bury their parents' strife. *Shak.*

MISADVISED. *adj.* [*mis* and *advised*.] Ill
directed.

MISAIMED. *adj.* [*mis* and *aim*.] Not
aimed rightly.

The idle stroke enforcing furious ways,
Missing the mark of his *misaimed* flight,
Did fall to ground. *Fairy Queen.*

MISANTHROPE. } *n. f.* [*mifanthrope*, Fr.
misanthropos.] A
hater of mankind.

I am *misanthropos*, and hate mankind. *Shaksp.*
Alas, poor dean! his only scope
Was to be held a *misanthropos*;
This into gen'ral odium drew him. *Swift.*

MISANTHROPY. *n. f.* [*misanthropic*, Fr.
from misanthrope.] Hatred of mankind.

MISAPPLICATION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *applica-*
tion.] Application to a wrong purpose.

The indistinctness of many in the community of
name, or the *mifapplication* of the act of one unto
another, hath made some doubt thereof. *Brown.*

The vigilance of those who preside over these
charities is so exemplary, that persons disposed
to do good can entertain no suspicions of the *mifap-*
plication of their bounty. *Atterbury.*

It is our duty to be provident for the future, and
to guard against whatever may lead us into *mifap-*
plications of it. *Rogers.*

TO MISAPPLY. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apply*.] To
apply to wrong purposes.

Virtue itself turns vice, being *mifapplied*,
And vice sometimes by actions dignified. *Shaksp.*
The holy treasure was to be reserved, and illused
for holy uses, and not *mifapplied* to any other ends.

He that knows that whiteness is the name of that
colour he has observed in snow, will not *mifapply*
that word as long as he retains that idea. *Locke.*

TO MISAPPREHEND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ap-*
prehend.] Not to understand rightly.

That your reasonings may lose none of their force
by my *mifapprehending* or misrepresenting them, I
shall give the reader your arguments. *Locke.*

MISAPPREHENSION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *appre-*
hension.] Mistake; not right apprehension.

It is a degree of knowledge to be acquainted
with the causes of our ignorance: what we have to
say under this head, will equally concern our
mifapprehensions and errors. *Glennville.*

TO MISASCRIBE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ascribe*.]
To ascribe falsely.

That may be *mifascribed* to art which is the bare
production of nature. *Boyle.*

TO MISASSIGN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *assign*.] To
assign erroneously.

We have not *mifassigned* the cause of this pheno-
menon. *Boyle.*
TO MISBECOME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *become*.]

Not to become; to be unseemly; not to
suit.

Either she has a possibility in that which I think
impossible, or else impossible loves need not *mifbe-*
come me. *Sidney.*

What to the dauphin from England?
—Scorn and defiance, slight regard, contempt,
And any thing that may not *mifbecome*
The mighty tender. *Shakespeare.*

That boldness which lads get amongst play-fel-
lows, has such a mixture of rudeness and ill-turned
confidence, that those *mifbecoming* and disingenuous
ways of shifting in the world must be unlearned to
make way for better principles. *Locke.*

Portius, thou may'st rely upon my conduct;
Thy father will not act what *mifbecomes* him. *Addison.*

MISBEGET. } *adj.* [*begot* or *begotten*
MISBEGETTING.] with *mis*.] Unlaw-
fully or irregularly begotten.

Contaminated, base.
And *mifbegotten* blood, I spill of thine. *Shakespeare.*
Your words have taken such pains, as if they
labour'd

To bring manslaughter into form, set quarrelling
Upon the head of valour; which, indeed,
Is valour *mifbegot*, and came into the world
When sects and factions were but newly born. *Shakespeare.*

The *mifbegotten* infant grows,
And, ripe for birth, disends with deadly throes
The swelling rind, with unavailing strife,
To leave the wooden womb, and pulses into life. *Dryden.*

TO MISBEHAVE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *behave*.]
To act ill or improperly.

MISBEHAVED. *adj.* [*mis* and *behaved*.]
Untaught; ill-bred; uncivil.

Happiness courts thee in her best array;
But, like a *mifbehave*'d and sullen wench,
Thou pou'st it upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shaksp.*

MISBEHAVIOUR. *n. f.* [*mis* and *behaviour*.]
Ill conduct; bad practice.

The *mifbehaviour* of particular persons does not
at all affect their cause, since a man may act laud-
ably in some respects, who does not so in others.

ADDISON'S FREEHOLDER.
MISBELIEF. *n. f.* [*mis* and *belief*.] False
religion; a wrong belief.

MISBELIEVER. *n. f.* [*mis* and *believer*.]
One that holds a false religion, or be-
lieves wrongly.

Yes, if I drew it with a curs'd intent
To take a *mifbeliever* to my bed,
It must be so. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

TO MISCALL. *v. a.* [*mis* and *call*.] To name
improperly.

My heart will sigh when I *miscal* it so. *Shaksp.*
The third act, which connects propositions and
deduceth conclusions from them, the schools call
discourse; and we shall not *miscal* it if we name it
reason. *Glennville's Scepis.*

What you *miscal* their folly is their care. *Dryd.*
TO MISCALCULATE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *cal-*
culate.] To reckon wrong.

After all the care I have taken, there may be,
in such a multitude of passages, several *miscalculated*,
misinterpreted, and *miscalculated*. *Arbutnot.*

MISCARriage. *n. f.* [*mis* and *carriage*.]
1. Unhappy event of an undertaking;
failure; ill conduct.

Resolutions of reforming do not always satisfy
justice, nor prevent vengeance for former *mifcar-*
riages. *King Charles.*

When a counsellor, to save himself,
Would lay *mifcarriages* upon his prince,
Exposing him to publick rage and hate,
O, 'tis an act as infamous as base,
As should a common soldier seek behind,
And thrust his general in the front of war. *Dryden.*

If the neglect or abuse of the liberty he had, to
examine what would really make for his happiness,
misleads him, the *mifcarriages* that follow on it
must be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*

A great part of that time which the inhabitants

of the former earth had to spare, and when they made to ill use, was now employed in digging and plowing; and the exult of fertility which contributed to much to their *misfarriges*, was retracted and cut off.

Your cures aloud you tell,
But wisely your *misfarriges* conceal. *Garth.*

How, alas! will he appear in that awful day,
when even the failings and *misfarriges* of the
righteous shall not be concealed, though the mercy
of God be magnified in their pardon. *Rogers.*

2. Abortion; act of bringing forth before
the time.

There must be *misfarriges* and abortions; for
there died many women with child. *Graunt.*

To MISFARRY. v. n. [*mis* and *carry*.]

1. To fail; not to have the intended event;
not to succeed; to be lost in an enter-
prise; not to reach the *point* intended.

Have you not heard of Frederick, the great
soldier, who *misfarried* at sea? *Shakespeare.*

Our sister's man is certainly *misfarried*. *Shakespeare.*

Is it concluded he shall be protector?
—It is determin'd, not concluded yet:

But so it must be if the king *misfarry*. *Shakespeare.*

If you *misfarry*,
Your business of the world hath to an end,
And machination ceases. *Shakespeare.*

Sweet Bassanio, my ships have all *misfarried*, my
creditors grow cruel, my estate is very low. *Shakespeare.*

I could mention some projects which I have
brought to maturity, and others which have *misfarried*.

No wonder that this expedient should so often
misfarry, which requires so much art and genius
to arrive at any perfection in it. *Swift.*

2. To have an abortion.

Give them a *misfarrying* womb and dry breasts.

So many politick conceptions to elaborately
formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for
a delivery, do yet, in the issue, *misfarry* and prove
abortive. *South.*

His wife *misfarried*; but the abortion proved a
female fetus. *Pope and Arbuthnot.*

You have proved yourself more tender of
another's embryos, than the fondest mothers are of
their own; for you have preserved every thing
that I *misfarried* of. *Pope.*

To MISFART. v. a. [*mis* and *cart*.] To
take a wrong account of.

Men *misfart* their days; for in their age they de-
duce the account not from the day of their birth,
but the year of our Lord wherein they were born.

Brown.

MISCELLANEOUS. n. f. [*miscellaneous*, Lat.]

This is corrupted into *maslin* or *meslin*.

Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

It is thought to be of use to make some *miscellaneous*
in corn; as if you sow a few beans with wheat,
your wheat will be the better. *Bacon.*

MISCELLANEOUS. adj. [*miscellaneous*, Lat.]

Mingled; composed of various kinds.

Being *miscellaneous* in many things, he is to be
received with suspicion; for such as amass all re-
lations must err in some, and without offence be
unbelieved in many. *Brown.*

And what the people but a herd confus'd,
A *miscellaneous* rabble, who extol
Things vulgar, and well weigh'd scarce worth the
praise. *Milton.*

MISCELLANEOUSNESS. n. f. [from *miscellaneous*.]

Composition of various kinds.

MISCELLANY. adj. [*miscellaneous*, Lat.]

Mixed of various kinds.

The power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army,
compounded of *miscellany* forces of all nations.

Bacon.

MISCELLANY. n. f. A mass formed out of
various kinds.

I acquit myself of the presumption of having
lent my name to recommend *miscellanies* or works
of other men. *Pope.*

When they have joined their pericranies,
Out slips a book of *miscellanies*. *Swift.*

VOL. II.

MISCHANCE. n. f. [*mis* and *chance*.] Ill
luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap.

The lady Capotopia sent him to excuse the *mis-
chances* of her bonds in that dangerous fort.

Extreme dealing had driven her to put herself
with a great lady, by which occasion she had flum-
bled upon such *mischances* as were little for the
honour of her family. *Sidney.*

View these letters full of bad *mischance*,
France is revolted. *Shakespeare.*

Sleep rock thy brain,
And never come *mischance* between us twain. *Shakespeare.*

Nothing can be a reasonable ground of despising
a man but some fault chargeable upon him; and
nothing can be a fault *mischance* not naturally in a
man's power to prevent; otherwise it is a man's
unhappiness, his *mischance* or calamity, but not his
fault. *South.*

MISCHIEF. n. f. [*meschaf*, old Fr.]

1. Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and inju-
riously done.

The law is that case punisheth the thought; for
better is a *mischiefe* than an inconvenience. *Spenser.*

Come you worth'ring ministers!
Wherever in your sightless substances
You wait on nature's *mischiefe*. *Shakespeare.*

Thy tongue deviseth *mischiefs*. *Shakespeare.*

Was I the cause of *mischiefe*, or the man,
Whose lawless left the fatal war began? *Dryden.*

2. Ill consequence; vexatious affair.

States call in foreigners to fight them against a
common enemy; but the *mischiefe* was, these allies
would never allow that the common enemy was
subdued. *Swift.*

To MISCHIEF. v. a. [from the noun.] To
hurt; to harm; to injure.

If the greatest inward heat be not sweetened by
meekness, or not governed by prudence, can it
bring to our souls any benefit? rather it *mischiefs*
them. *Spratt.*

MISCHIEFMAKER. n. f. [from *mischiefe*
and *make*.] One who causes mischief.

MISCHIEF-MAKING. adj. Causing harm.

Come not thou with *mischiefe-making* beauty,
To interpose between us, look not on him. *Rowe.*

MISCHIEVOUS. adj. [from *mischiefe*.]

1. Harmful; hurtful; destructive; noxious;
pernicious; injurious; wicked: used both
of persons and things.

This false, wily, doubling disposition is intoler-
ably *mischievous* to society. *South.*

I'm but a half-straw'd villain yet;
But mongrel *mischievous*. *Dryden.*

He had corrupted or deluded most of his ser-
vants, telling them that their master was run mad;
that he had disinherited his heir, and was going to
settle his estate upon a parish-boy; that if he did
not look after their master he would do some very
mischievous thing. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Spiteful; malicious. *Ainsworth.*

MISCHIEVOUSLY. adv. [from *mischiefe*.]

Noxiously; hurtfully; wickedly.

Nor was the cruel destiny content
To sweep at once her life and beauty too;
But like a harden'd felon took a pride
To work more *mischievously* slow,
And plundered first, and then destroy'd. *Dryden.*

MISCHIEVOUSNESS. n. f. [from *mis-
chievous*.] Hurtfulness; perniciousness;
wickedness.

Compare the harmlessness, the tenderness, the
modesty, and the ingenious pliancy, which is
in youth, with the *mischievousness*, the slyness, the
craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the con-
stant obliquity found in an aged, long-practised
sinner. *South.*

MISCHIE. adj. [from *misceo*, Lat.] Pos-
sible to be mingled.

* Acid spirits are subtle liquors which come over
in distillations, not inflammable, *mischie* with
water. *Arbuthnot.*

MISCIATION. n. f. [*mis* and *citation*.]

Unfair or false quotation.

Being charged with *misce* in unfair dealing.

it was requisite to say something; honesty is a ten-
der point. *Collier.*

To MISCIATE. v. a. [*mis* and *cite*.] To
quote wrong.

MISCLAIM. n. f. [*mis* and *claim*.] Mis-
taken claim.

Errors, *misclaim* and forgetfulness, become faults
for some remission of extreme rigour. *Bacon.*

MISCOMPUTATION. n. f. [*mis* and *com-
putation*.] False reckoning.

It was a general misfortune and *miscomputation*
of that time, that the party had so good an opinion
of their own reputation and interest. *Clarendon.*

MISCONCEIT. n. f. [*mis* and *conceit*.]

MISCONCEPTION. n. f. [*mis* and *concep-
tion*.] False opinion; wrong notion.

The other which instead of it we are required to
accept is only by error and *misconceit* named the
ordinance of Jesus Christ; no one proof being as
yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear
to be so in every deed. *Hosker.*

It cannot be that our knowledge should be other
than an heap of *misconception* and error. *Gannille.*

Great errors and dangers result out of a *mis-
conception* of the nature of things. *Huvel.*

It will be a great satisfaction to see those pieces
of most ancient history, which have been chiefly
preserved in Scripture, confirmed anew, and freed
from those *misconceptions* or *misrepresentations*
which made them sit uneasily upon the spirits even
of the best men. *Burnet.*

To MISCONCEIVE. v. a. [*mis* and *conceive*.]

To misjudge; to have a false notion of.

Ne let false whispers, breeding hidden fears,
Break gentle sleep with *misconceived* doubt. *Spenser.*

Our endeavour is not so much to overthrow them
with whom we contend, as to yield them just
and reasonable causes of those things, which, for want
of due consideration heretofore, they *misconceived*.

Hosker.

Misconceived John of Arc hath been

A virgin from her tender infancy. *Shakespeare.*

MISCONDUCT. n. f. [*mis* and *conduct*.] Ill
behaviour; ill management.

They are industriously proclaimed and *miscon-
duct*ed by such as are guilty or innocent of the same
slips of *misconduct* in their own behaviour. *Addison.*

It highly concerned them to reflect, how great
obligation both the memory of their past *miscon-
duct*, and their present advantages, laid on them,
to walk with care and circumspection. *Rogers.*

To MISCONDUCT. v. a. [*mis* and *conduct*.]

To manage amiss; to carry on wrong.

MISCONJECTURE. n. f. [*mis* and *conjecture*.]

A wrong guess.

I hope they will plausibly receive our attempts,
or candidly correct our *misconjectures*. *Brown.*

To MISCONJECTURE. v. a. [*mis* and *con-
jecture*.] To guess wrong.

MISCONSTRUCTION. n. f. [*mis* and *con-
struction*.] Wrong interpretation of words
or things.

It pleas'd the king his master very lately
To strike at me upon his *misconstruction*,
When he conjunct, and flatter'd his displeasure.
Tript me behind. *Shakespeare.*

Others conceive the literal acceptation to be a
misconstruction of the symbolical expression. *Brown.*

Those words were very weakly inserted where
they are so liable to *misconstruction*. *Stillingfleet.*

To MISCONSTRUCT. v. a. [*mis* and *construe*.]

To interpret wrong.

That which by right exposition buildeth up Chris-
tian faith, being *misconstructed* breedeth error; be-
tween true and false construction the difference
reason must shew. *Hosker.*

We would have had you heard
The manner and the purpose of his treasons;
That you might well have signified the same
Unto the citizens, who, haply, may
Misconstrue us in him. *Shakespeare.*

Many of the unbelieving Israelites would have
misconstructed this story of mankind. *Raleigh.*

Do not, great Sir, *misconstrue* his intent,

Mortal rebellion what was prudent care,
To guard himself by necessary war. *Dryden*
A virtuous emperor was much afflicted to find his
sons *misconduct* and to stand by a party. *Add.*

MISCONTINUANCE, *n. f.* [*mis* and *continuance*.] Cessation; intermission.

To MISCONSUL, *v. a.* [*mis* and *counsel*.] To advise wrongly.

Every thing that is begun with reason
Will come by ready means to his end;
But things *misconceived* and *misconceived* *Sp.*
To MISCONSTRUE, *v. a.* [*misconstrue*, Fr. *mis* and *count*.] To reckon wrong.

MISCREANCE, *n. f.* [*mis* and *creance* or *miscreancy*.] *miscreancy*, Fr.] Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion.

If thou wilt renounce thy *miscreancy*,
And my true religion yield thee full for ay,
Lest will I grant thee for thy *miscreancy*. *Sp.*
The more usual cause of deprivation are murder, manslaughter, heresy, *miscreancy*, atheism, simony. *Atty.*

MISCREANT, *n. f.* [*miscreant*, Fr.]

1. One that holds a false faith; one who believes in false gods.

Their prophet, duly condemned them as an
adulterous seed, and a wicked generation of *miscreants*, which had forsaken the living God. *Hooker*.

2. A vile wretch.
Now by Apollo, King,
Thou swear'st thy gods in vain,
—O villain! *miscreant*! *Sh.*

It extraordinary lewdy proves ineffectual, those
miscreants ought to be made sensible that our con-
science is armed with force. *Add.*

MISCREATE, *v. a.* [*mis* and *create*.] *Miscreate*, Fr.] Formed unaturally or illegitimately; made as by a blunder of nature.

Then made he head against his enemies,
And *miscreant* flew or *miscreant* *Fairy Queen*.
Effusions he took that *miscreant* hit,
And that false other spirit, on whom he spread
A seeming body of the subtle air. *Sp.*
God forbid, my lord,
That you should fashion, wife, or bow your readings
With opening titles *miscreant*, whole right
Suits not in native colours with the truth. *Sh.*

MISCREATED, *v. a.* [*mis* and *create*.] Evil action.

O God,
If thou wilt be avenged on my *miscreants*,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Sh.*
Evils, which our own *miscreants* have wrought. *Mil.*

Chas'd from a throne, abandon'd and exil'd
For lost *miscreants* were punishment too mild. *Dryd.*

To MISDEEM, *v. a.* [*mis* and *deem*.] To judge ill of; to mistake.

All unwearied an enchanter had
His sense abus'd, and made him to *misdeem*
My loyalty, not such as it did seem. *Fairy Queen*.
Besides, were we unchangeable in will,
And of a wit that nothing could *misdeem*;
Equal to God, whose wisdom smelt still
And never errs, we might ourselves esteem. *Dav.*

To MISDEMEAN, *v. a.* [*mis* and *demean*.] To behave ill.

From frailty
And want of wisdom, you, that best should teach us,
Have *misdeem'd* yourself. *Sh.*

MISDEMEANOR, *n. f.* [*mis* and *demean*.] Offence; ill behaviour; something less than an atrocious crime.

The house of commons have only power to censure the members of their own house, in point of election, or *misdeemeanors* in or towards that house. *Bacon*.

It is no real disgrace to the church merely to lose her privileges, but to forfeit them by her fault or *misdeemeanors*. *South*.

These could never have touched the head, or stopped the source of these unhappy *misdeemeanors*, for which the punishment was sent. *Woodward*.

MISDEVOUION, *n. f.* [*mis* and *devotion*.]

Mistaken piety.

A place, where *misdevotion* frames
A thousand prayers to saints, whose very names
The church knew not, heav'n knows not yet. *Don.*
MISDICTION, *n. f.* [*mis* and *dict*.] Improper food.

Deeply through his *misdevoted* flow,
Which by *misdevoted* daily greater grew. *Fairy Queen*.
To MISDISTINGUISH, *v. a.* [*mis* and *distinguish*.] To make wrong distinctions.

How strange a difference where there is none,
because we distinguish where we should not, it may
not be denied that we *misdistinguish*. *Hooker*.

To MISDO, *v. a.* [*mis* and *do*.] To do wrong; to commit a crime.

Aford me place to show what *misdo* compence
T'wards thee I intend for what I have *misdone*. *Mil.*

To MISDO, *v. n.* To commit faults.

Try the wrong foul
Not willfully *misdoing*, but unaware. *Mil.*

I have *misdone*, and I endure the smart,
Lest to acknowledge, but more loth to part. *Dryd.*

MISDOER, *n. f.* [*mis* and *do*.] An offender; a criminal; a malefactor.

Were they not contained in duty with a fear of
law, which inflicteth sharp punishments to *misdoers*,
no man should enjoy any thing. *Spenser*.

MISDOING, *n. f.* [*mis* and *do*.] Offence; deviation from right.

The worst is, to think ourselves safe so long as we
keep our injuries from the knowledge of men, and
out of our own view, without any awe of that al-
l-seeing eye that observes all our *misdoings*. *L'Estr.*

To MISDOUBT, *v. a.* [*mis* and *doubt*.] To suspect of deceit or danger.

If the only *misdo* me, I were in heaven; for
quickly I would bring sufficient assurance. *Sh.*
I do not *misdo* my wife, but I would be loth
to turn them both together; a man may be too
confident. *Sh.*

The bird that hath been lined in a bush,
With trembling wings *misdo*eth every bush;
And I, the hapless made to one sweet bird,
Have now the fatal object in my eye,
Where my poor young was *misdo*, was caught, and
kill'd. *Sh.*

If you *misdo* me that I am not he,
I know not how I shall assure you farther. *Sh.*

To believe his wiles my truth can move,
Is to *misdo* my reason for my love. *Dryden*.

MISDOUBT, *n. f.* [*mis* and *doubt*.] 1. Suspicion of crime or danger.

He cannot so precisely weed this land,
As his *misdo* his present occasion;
His foes are so entreated with his friends,
That plucking to misdo an enemy,
He doth misdo to do and shake a friend. *Sh.*

2. Irresolution; hesitation.
York, steel thy fearful thoughts,
And change *misdo* to resolution. *Sh.*

MISE, *n. f.* [*Fr.*] Issue. Law term. *Dict.*

To MISEMPLY, *v. a.* [*mis* and *employ*.] To use to wrong purposes.

Their frugal fathers gainst thy *misemploy*,
And turn to point and pearl, and every female toy. *Dryden*.

Some taking things upon trust, *misemploy* their
power by lazily enslaving their minds to the dic-
tates of others. *Locke*.

That vain and foolish hope, which is *misemployed*
on temporal objects, produces many sorrows. *Add.*
They grew dissolute and prophan; and by *mis*
employing the advantages which God had thrown
into their lap, provoked him to withdraw them. *Atterbury*.

MISEMPLYMENT, *n. f.* [*mis* and *employ*.] Improper application.

An improvident expence, and *misemployment* of
their time and faculties. *Hale*.

MISER, *n. f.* [*mis* and *er*, Lat.]

1. A wretched person; one overwhelmed
with calamity.

Do not disdain to carry with you the worst
words of a *miser* now despairing; neither be afraid
to appear before her, bearing the bare title of the
sinner. *Sidney*.

I wish that it may not prove some ominous fore-
token of misfortune to have met with such a *miser*
as I am. *Sidney*.

Fair son of Mars, that seek with warlike spoil
And great achievements, great yourself to make,
Vouchsafe to stay your steed for humble *miser*'s
sake. *Spenser*.

2. A wretch; a mean fellow.
Deceit *miser*! baleful wretch!

I am deceived of a gentler blood. *Sh.*

3. A wretch covetous to extremity; one
who in wealth makes himself miserable
by the fear of poverty. This is the only
sense now in use.

Though he be dearer to my soul than rest
To weary pilgrims, or to *miser*'s gold,
Rather than wrong Castulo I'll forget her. *Owey*.
No silver taunts by dying *miser*'s given;
Here had the rage of ill-requited Heav'n;
But such plain roofs as pity could raise,
Agreeably vocal with the Maker's praise. *Pope*.

MISERABLE, *adj.* [*miserable*, Fr. *miser*,
Latin.]

1. Unhappy; calamitous; wretched.

O nation *miserable*,
With an untitled tyrant, bloody scepter'd!
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?

Most *miserable* is the desire that's glorious. *Sh.*
What's more *miserable* than discontent? *Sh.*
There will be a future state, and then how *miser-*
able is the voluptuous unbeliever left in the lurch. *South*.

What hopes delude thee, *miserable* man? *Dryden*.

2. Wretched; worthless.
Miserable comforters are ye all. *Joh.*

3. Culpably parsimonious; stingy. In low
language.

4. Despicable; wretched; mean: as, a
miserable person.

MISERABLENESS, *n. f.* [*from miserable*.]
State of misery.

MISERABLY, *adv.* [*from miserable*.]

1. Unhappily; calamitously.

Of the five employed by him, two of them quar-
relled, one of which was slain, and the other hanged
for; the third drowned himself; the fourth, though
rich, came to beg his bread; and the fifth was *miser-*
ably gashed to death. *South*.

2. Wretchedly; meanly.
As the love I bear you makes me thus invite
you, to the love love makes me allured to bring
you to a place where you shall be so, not spoken by
ceremony but by truth, *miserably* entertained. *Sid.*

3. Covetously. *Ainsworth*.

MISERY, *n. f.* [*miseria*, Lat. *miser*, Fr.]

1. Wretchedness; unhappiness.

My heart is drown'd with grief,
My body round engirt with *miser*. *Sh.*

Happiness, in its full extent, is the utmost pleasure
we are capable of, and *miser* the utmost pain. *Tale*.

Perhaps it may be found more easy to forget the
language than to part entirely with those tempers
which we learnt in *miser*. *Law*.

2. Calamity; misfortune; cause of misery.

When we our betters see bearing our woes,
We scarcely think our *miser*ies our foes. *Sh.*

The gods from heav'n survey the fatal strike,
And mourn the *miser*ies of human life. *Dryden*.

3. [*from miser*.] Covetousness; avarice.

Not in use. *Miser* now signifies not an
unhappy, but a covetous man; yet *miser*
now signifies not covetousness but unhap-
piness.

He look'd upon things precious, as they were
The common muck of th' world: he covetous
Than *miser* itself would give. *Sh.*

In a fabric of forty thousand pounds charge, I
with thirty pounds laid out before in an exact model;

for a little misery may easily breed some difficulty of greater charge.

MISERE'EM. n. f. [mis and esteem.] Disregard; slight.

To MISER'ATION. v. a. [mis and fashion.] To form wrong.

A thing in reason impossible thorough their misfashioned preconceit, appeared unto them no less certain, than if nature had written it in the very forehead of all the creatures of God. *Hobbes.*

To MISFORM. v. a. [mis and form.] To put in an ill form.

His monstrous scalp down to his teeth it tore, And that misformed shape misshaped more. *Spenser.*

MISFORTUNE. n. f. [mis and fortune.] Calamity; ill luck; want of good fortune.

Fortune thus 'gan say, misery and misfortune is all one.

And of misfortune, fortune hath only the gift. *Sid.*

What world's delight, or joy of living speech, Can heart to plung'd in sea of sorrows deep,

And heaped with to huge misfortunes reach? *Spenser.*

Consider why the change was wrought, You'll find it his misfortune, not his fault. *Shaksp.*

To MISGIVE. v. a. [mis and give.] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence.

It is used always with the reciprocal pronoun.

As Henry's late presaging prophecy Did glad my heart with hope of this young Richmond;

So doth my heart misgive me in these conflicts What may befall him, to our harm or ours. *Shaksp.*

This is strange! Who hath got the right Amie? My heart misgives me. *Shaksp.*

Yet oft his heart divine of something ill misgave him. *Milton.*

This heart misgave him, that there were so many meetings; but, upon communicating his suspicions, I soon made him easy. *Addison.*

MISGIVING. n. f. [from misgive.] Doubt; distrust.

If a confidence thus qualified and informed, be not the measure by which a man may take a true estimate of his abolition, the sinner is left in the plunge of infinite doubts, suspicions, and misgivings, both as to the measures of his present duty, and the final issues of his future reward. *South.*

To MISGOVERN. v. a. [mis and govern.] To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.

Solyman charged him bitterly, that he had misgoverned the state, and inverted his treasures to his own use. *Knollys.*

MISGOVERNED. adj. [from misgovern.] Rude; uncivilized.

Rude, misgovern'd hands, from window tops, Threw dust and rubbish on King Richard's head. *Shaksp.*

MISGOVERNANCE. n. f. [mis and govern.] Irregularity.

Thy muse too long Chambereth in forrowing, Lulled asleep through love's misgovernance. *Spenser.*

MISGOVERNMENT. n. f. [mis and government.]

1. Ill administration of publick affairs.

Men lay the blame of those evils whereof they know not the ground, upon public misgovernment. *Robertson.*

2. Ill management.

Men are miserable, if their education hath been so undisciplined, as to leave them unfurnished of skill to spend their time; but most miserable, if such misgovernment and unskillfulness make them fall into vicious company. *Taylor.*

3. Irregularity; inordinate behaviour.

There is not chastity enough in language Without offence to utter them: thus, pretty lady, I am sorry for thy much misgovernment. *Shaksp.*

MISGUIDANCE. n. f. [mis and guidance.] False direction.

The Nicene council fixed the equinox the twenty-first of March for the finding out of Easter: which

has caused the misguidance from the sun which we lie under in respect of Easter, and the movable feast.

Whoever deceives a man, makes him run himself; and by causing an error in the great guide of his actions, his judgment, he causes an error in his choice, the misguidance of which must naturally engage him to his destruction. *South.*

To MISGUIDE. v. a. [mis and guide.] To direct ill; to lead the wrong way.

Hunting after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to neglect those which favour the other, is wilfully to misguide the understanding; and is so far from giving truth its due value, that it wholly debases it. *Locke.*

MISGUIDED. n. f. [mis and guide.] Ill chance; ill luck; calamity.

To tell you what miserable mischances fell to the young prince of Macedon his cousin, I should too much fill your ears with strange horrors. *Sedley.*

Since we are thus far entered into the consideration of her mischances, till me, have there been any more such tempests wherein the hath thus wretchedly been wrecked? *Spenser.*

Sir knight, take to you wanted strength, And master these mischances with patient might. *Spenser.*

Rome's readiest champions, repose you here, Secure from worldly chances and mischances. *Shaksp.*

It cannot be But that success attends him: if mischance, Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n By his avengers; since no place like this Can fit his punishment, or your revenge. *Milton.*

If the worst of all mischances hath fallen, Speak; for he could not die unkind himself. *Denham.*

MISMA'N. n. f. [mis and hap.] Ill chance; ill luck; calamity.

To MISMA'N. v. a. [mis and hap.] To mislead; to lead the wrong way.

Some belonged to a man of great dignity, and not as that wicked Simon had misinformed. *2 Macc.*

By no means trust to your servants, who mislead you, or misinform you; the reproach will lie upon yourself. *Bacon.*

Bid her well beware, Left by some late appearing good surpris'd, She delate false, and misinform the will To do what God expressly hath forbid. *Milton.*

MISINFORMATION. n. f. [from misinform.] False intelligence; false accounts.

Let not such be discouraged as deserve well, by misinformation of others, perhaps out of envy or treachery. *Bacon.*

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces against an insulting baseness, who backed with greatness, and set on by misinformation. *South.*

To MISINTERPRET. v. a. [mis and interpret.] To explain to a wrong sense, or wrong intention.

The gentle reader will be happy to hear the worthiest works misinterpreted, the clearest actions obscured, and the innocentest life traduced. *Ben Jonson.*

After all the care I have taken, there may be several passages misquoted and misinterpreted. *Arbutnot.*

To MISJOIN. v. a. [mis and join.] To join unfitly or improperly.

In reason's absence, nimble fancy wakes To imitate her; but misjoining shapes, Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams; Ill-matching words, and deeds long past, or late. *Milton.*

Later, more mislating words read, Misjoins the sacred body with a word. *Dryden.*

To MISJUDGE. v. a. [mis and judge.] To form false opinions; to judge ill.

You see through love, and that deludes your sight; As, what is straight, seems crooked through the water. *Shaksp.*

By following him, who is innocent, he is an offence to weak and simple neighbours. After. *Infante.*

Too long misjudging have I thought that wife; But sure relentless folly steals thy breast. *Pope.*

To MISJUDGE. v. a. To mistake; to judge ill of.

Where we misjudge the matter, a miscarriage draws pity after it; but when we are transported by pride, our ruin lies at our own door. *Leigh.*

To MISLAY. v. a. [mis and lay.] To lay in a wrong place.

Menn time my worthy wife our arms mislaid, And from beneath my head my sword convey'd. *Dryden.*

The fault is generally mislaid upon nature; and there is often a complaint of want of parts, when the fault lies in want of a due improvement. *Locke.*

If the butler be the tell-tale, mislay a spoon, so as he may never find it. *Swift.*

MISLAY'ER. n. f. [from mislay.] One that puts in the wrong place.

The mislayer of a motto-plate is to blame; but the unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he defineth unjust of lands. *Bacon.*

To MISLE. v. n. [from misle.] To rain in imperceptible drops, like a thick mist; properly misle.

Y enough, thou mourned hast, Now gins to mizzle, he we homeward fast. *Spenser.*

The very small drops of a misting rain descending through a freezing air, do each of them shoot into one of the figured icicles. *Grew.*

This cold precipitates the vapours either in dew, or, if the vapours more copiously ascend, they are condensed into misting, or into showers of small rain, falling in numerous, thick, small drops. *Derham.*

In misting days, when I my thresher heard, With happy beer I to the barn repair'd. *Gay.*

To MISLEAD. v. a. pretent and part. passive misled. [mis and lead.] To guide a wrong way; to betray to mischief or mistake.

Take, oh take those lips away, That to sweetly were forsworn; And those eyes, the break of day, Lights that do mislead the morn. *Shaksp.*

Poor misled men: your states are yet worthy pity. If you would hear, and change your savage minds, Leave to be made. *Ben Jonson.*

Thrust not servants who misled or misinform you. *Bacon.*

O thieves night, Why should'st thou but for some felonious end, In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars, That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their lamps With everlasting oil, to give due light To the misled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

What can they teach and not mislead? Ignorant of themselves, of God much more? *Milt.*

Thou who hast taught me to forgive the ill, And recompense, as friends, the good mislaid; If mercy be a precept of thy will, Return that mercy on thy servant's head. *Dryden.*

The imagination, which is of simple perception, doth never of itself, and directly, mislead us; yet it is the almost fatal means of our deception. *Glanville.*

Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of real bliss, the same necessity establishes suspense, and scrutiny of each successive desire, whether the satisfaction of it does not interfere with our true happiness, and mislead us from it. *Locke.*

'Tis hard to say, if greater want of skill Appear in writing or in judging ill; But of the two less dangerous is the offence To tire our patience, then mislead our sense. *Pope.*

MISLEADER. n. f. [from mislead.] One that leads to ill.

When thou dost hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt see as thou wast,
The tutor and the feeder of my wits;
Till then I banish thee on pain of death,
As I have done the rest of my misdoers. *Shakf.*
They have disordered and abandoned those
heretical phantasies that bring our Saviour, whom
by their misleaders they have anciently plucked.

MISLEN. *n. f.* [corrupted from *miscellane.*]
Mixed coin: as, wheat and rye.

They commonly sow those lands with wheat,
miscell. and barley. *Montmor.*

MISLIKE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *like.*] To
disapprove; to be not pleased with; to
dislike.

It was hard to say, whether he more liked his
doings, or misliked the effect of his doings. *Sidney.*
Tertallian was not deceived in the place; but
Aquinas, who misliked this opinion, followed a
worse. *Raleigh.*

Judge not the preacher, for he may judge;
If thou mislike him, thou conceivest him not. *Herbert.*

MISLIKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Disap-
probation; dislike.

Setting your fawns and your mislike aside,
Tell me some reason, why the lady Gray
Should not become my wife. *Shakfpeare.*

Their angry gestures with mislike disclose,
How much his speech offends their noble ears. *Fairf.*

MISLIKE. *n. f.* [from *mislike.*] One that
disapproves.

Open flatterers of great men, privy mislikers of
good men, fair speakers with smiling countenances.
Ajcham.

TO MISLIVE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *live.*] To
live ill.

Should not think God, that gave him that good,
Eke cherish his child in his way the good,
For it he mislive in leudness and lust,
Little boots all the wealth and the trust. *Spenser.*

TO MISMANAGE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *manage.*]
To manage ill.

The debates of princes councils would be in dan-
ger to be mismanaged, since those who have a great
stroke in them are not always perfectly knowing in
the forms of syllogism. *Locke.*

MISMANAGEMENT. *n. f.* [*mis* and *manage-
ment.*] Ill management; ill conduct.

It is mismanagement more than want of abilities,
that men have reason to complain of in those that
differ. *Locke.*

The falls of favorites, projects of the great,
Of old mismanagement, taxation new,
All neither wholly false, nor wholly true. *Pope.*

TO MISMARK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *mark.*] To
mark with the wrong token.

Things are mismarked at contemplation and life
for want of application or integrity. *Collier.*

TO MISMATCH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *match.*] To
match unsuitably.

What at my years forsaken I had I
Ugly, or old, mismatches to my desires,
My natural defects had taught me
To set me down contented. *Southern.*

TO MISNAME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *name.*] To
call by the wrong name.

They make our man's fancies, or perhaps fail-
ings, confusing laws to others, and convey them as
such to their successors, who are bold to misname
all unobsequious to their incognitancy, pre-
sumption. *Boyle.*

MISNOMER. *n. f.* [Fr.] In law, an in-
dictment, or any other act vacated by a
wrong name.

TO MISOBSERVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *observe.*]
Not to observe accurately.

They understand it as clearly as they do language;
and, if I misobserve not, they love it, be treated as
rational creatures sooner than as imagined. *Locke.*

MISOGAMIST. *n. f.* [*mis* and *gamos.*] A
marriage hater.

MISOGONY. *n. f.* [*mis* and *gony.*] Hatred
of women.

TO MISORDER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *order.*] To
conduct ill; to manage irregularly.

If the child miss either in forgetting a word, or
misordering the sentence, I would not have the
matter frowned. *Ajcham.*

Yet few of them come to any great age, by reason
of their misordered life when they are young. *Ajch.*
The time misorder'd doth in common sense
Crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form,
To hold our faculty up. *Shakfpeare.*

MISORDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Irregu-
larity; disorderly proceedings.

When news was brought to Richard the Second,
that his uncle, who sought to reform the misorders
of his councillors, were persuaded in a wood near
unto the court, merrily demanded of one Sir Hugh
a Lance, who had been a good military man, but
was then somewhat disheartened of his wits, what he
would advise him to do. He gave forth Sir Hugh,
and slay them every mother's son; and when thou
hast so done, thou hast killed the faithful friends
thou hast in England. *Camden.*

MISORDERLY. *adj.* [from *misorder.*] Ir-
regular; unlawful.

His over-much fearing of you drives him to seek
some misorderly shift, to be helped by some other
book, or to be prompted by some other scholar. *Ajch.*

TO MISPEL. *v. a.* [*mis* and *spell.*] To
spell wrong.

She became a profest enemy to the arts and sci-
ences, and scarce ever wrote a letter to him with-
out wilfully misspelling his name. *Speculator.*

TO MISPEND. *v. a.* preterit and part. pas-
sive *misspent.* [*mis* and *spend.*]

1. To spend ill; to waste; to consume to
no purpose; to throw away.

What a deal of cold business doth a man misspent
the better part of life in? In scattering compli-
ments, tendering visits, gathering and venting
news. *Ben Jonson.*

Let him now endeavour to redeem what he hath
misspent by employing more of that leisure in this
duty for the future. *Duty of Man.*

First guilty conscience does the mirror bring,
Then sharp remorse shoots out her angry sting;
And anxious thoughts, within themselves at strife,
Upbraid the long misspent, luxurious life. *Dryden.*

I this writer's want of sense arraign,
Treat all his empty pages with disdain,
And think a grave reply misspent and vain. *Blackm.*

He who has lived with the greatest care will
find, upon a review of his time, that he has some-
thing to redeem; but he who has misspent much has
still a greater concern. *Rogers.*

Wise men retrieve as far as they are able, every
misspent or unprofitable hour which has slipped from
them. *Rogers.*

2. To waste; with a reciprocal pronoun.
Now let the wretched knave their thirty limbs
Differ, for the total moisture due
To apples, berries, &c. misspends itself
In barren trees. *Philips.*

MISPENDER. *n. f.* [from *misspend.*] One
who spends ill or prodigally.

I suspect the excellency of those mens parts
who are dissolute, and careless mispenders of their
time. *Norris.*

MISPERSUASION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *persuasion.*]
Wrong notion; false opinion.

Some mispersuasions concerning the divine attri-
butes tend to the corrupting mens manners.
Decay of Piety.

TO MISPLACE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *place.*] To
put in a wrong place.

I have this crown of mine cut from my shoulders,
before I'll see the crown to toul misplaced. *Shakf.*
What little arts govern the world! we need not
An armed enemy or corrupted friend,
When served but misplaced, or love mistaken.
Performs the work. *Denham.*

Is a man betray'd by such agents as he employs?
He misplaced his confidence, took hypocrisy for
fidelity, and to relied upon the services of a pack
of villains. *South.*

Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity; we,
who could not very forcibly the affect! *Atterbury.*

TO MISPOINT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *point.*] To
confuse sentences by wrong punctuation.

TO MISPRIS. *v. a.* Sometimes it signi-
fies mistaken, from the French verb *mef-*
prendre; sometimes undervalued or di-
dained, from the French verb *mepri-*
ser. *Hammer.* It is in both senses wholly
obsolete.

1. To mistake.
You spend your passion on a mispris'd mood;
I am not guilty of Lylander's blood. *Shakfpeare.*

2. To fight; to scorn; to despise.
He's so much in the heart of the world, and espe-
cially of my own people who best know him, that
I am altogether misprised. *Shakfpeare.*

Pluck indignation on thy head;
By the misprising of a maid, too virtuous
For the contempt of empire. *Shakfpeare.*

MISPRISION. *n. f.* [from *misprise.*]
1. Scorn; contempt. Not in use.

Here take her hand,
Proud scornful boy, unworthy this good gift!
That doth in vile misprison shackle up
My love, and her desert. *Shakfpeare.*

2. Mistake; misconception. Not in use.
Thou hast mistaken quite,
And laid thy love juice on some true love's sight;
Of thy misprison must perforce ensue
Some true love turn'd, and not a false turn'd true. *Shakfpeare.*

We feel such or such a sentiment within us, and
herem is no cheat or misprison; it is truly so, and
our sense concludes nothing of its rite. *Clanville.*

3. [In common law.] It signifies neglect,
negligence, or oversight. *Misprison* of
treason is the concealment, or not dis-
closing, of known treason; for the which
the offenders are to suffer imprisonment
during the king's pleasure, lose their
goods and the profits of their lands during
their lives. *Misprison* of felony, is the
letting any person, committed for treason
or felony, or suspicion of either, to go
before he be indicted. *Council.*

TO MISPROPORTION. *v. a.* [*mis* and *pro-
portion.*] To join without due propor-
tion.

MISPROUD. *adj.* [*mis* and *proud.*] Viti-
ously proud. Obsolete.
Now I tell, thy tough commatures melt,
Impaling Henry, strength'ning misproud York. *Shakfpeare.*

TO MISQUOTE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *quote.*] To
quote falsely.

Look how we can, or sad, or merrily,
Interpretation will misquote our looks. *Shakfpeare.*
After all the care I have taken, there may be
several passages misquoted. *Arbutnot.*

TO MISRECIPE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *recipe.*]
To recite not according to the truth.

He misrecites the argument, and denies the con-
sequence, which is clear. *Bramhall against Hobbs.*

TO MISRECKON. *v. a.* [*mis* and *reckon.*]
To reckon wrong; to compute wrong.

Whoever finds a mistake in the sum total, must
allow himself out, though after repeated trials he
may not see in which article he has misreckoned. *Swift.*

TO MISRELA TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *relate.*] To
relate inaccurately or falsely.

To satisfy me that he misrelated not the experi-
ment, he brought two or three small pipes of glass,
which gave me the opportunity of trying it. *Boyle.*

MISRELATION. *n. f.* [from *misrelate.*]
False or inaccurate narrative.

Mine was only to pretend those things in
writing, which had been argued between us by
word of mouth; a course much to be preferred be-
fore verbal conferences, as being less subject to
mistakes and misrelations, and wherein paralogisms
are more quickly detected. *Bramhall.*

MIS

To MISREMEMBER. v. a. [*mis* and *remember.*] To mistake by trusting to memory. If I much *misremember* not, I had such a spirit from peas kept long enough to lose their verdure. *Boyle.*

To MISREPORT. v. a. [*mis* and *report.*] To give a false account of; to give an account disadvantageous and false.

His doctrine was *misreported*, as though he had every where preached this, not only concerning the Gentiles, but also touching the Jews. *Hooke.*

A man that never yet Did, as he vouches, *misreport* your grace. *Shaksp.* The wrong judgment that misleads us, and makes the will often taken on the worst side, lies in *misreporting* upon the various comparisons of these. *Locke.*

MISREPORT. n. f. [from the verb.] False account; false and malicious representation.

We defend him not, Only desire to know his crime: 'tis possible It may be some mistake or *misreport*, Some false suggestion, or malicious scandal. *Dunk.*

As by flattery a man is usually brought to open his bottom to his mortal enemy, so by *detractation*, and a slanderous *misreport* of persons, he is often brought to shut the same even to his best and truest friends. *South's Sermons.*

To MISREPRESENT. v. a. [*mis* and *represent.*] To represent not as it is; to falsify to disadvantage: *mis* often signifies not only error, but malice or mischief.

Two qualities necessary to a reader before his judgment should be allowed, are common honesty and common sense; and that no man could have *misrepresented* that paragraph, unless he were utterly destitute of one or both. *Swift.*

While it is so difficult to learn the springs of some facts, and so easy to forget the circumstances of others, it is no wonder they should be so grossly *misrepresented* to the publick by curious and inquisitive heads, who proceed altogether upon conjectures. *Swift.*

MISREPRESENTATION. n. f. [from *misrepresent.*]

1. The act of misrepresenting. They have prevailed by *misrepresentations*, and other artifices, to make the successor look upon them as the only persons he can trust. *Swift.*

2. Account maliciously false. Since I have shewn him his foul mistakes and injurious *misrepresentations*, it will become him publicly to own and retract them. *Atterbury.*

MISRULE. n. f. [*mis* and *rule.*] Tumult; confusion; revel; unjust domination.

In the portal plac'd, the heav'n-born maid, Enormous riot, and *misrule* survey'd. *Pope.* And through his airy hall the loud *misrule* Of driving tempest, is for ever heard. *Thomson.*

Miss. n. f. [contracted from *mistress.*]

1. The term of honour to a young girl. Where there are little masters and *misses* in a house, they are great impediments to the diversions of the servants. *Swift.*

2. A strumpet; a concubine; a whore; a prostitute. All women would be of one piece, The virtuous matron and the *miss*. *Hudibras.* This gentle cox, for solace of his life, Six *misses* had besides his lawful wife. *Dryden.*

To Miss. v. a. pret. *miss'd*; part. *miss'd* or *miss't*. [*missen*, Dutch and German.]

1. Not to hit by the mind; to mistake. To heav'n their prayers Flew up, nor *miss'd* the way. *Milton.*

Nor can I *miss* the way, so strongly drawn By this new-felt attraction, and inducement. *Milton.*

2. Not to hit by manual aim. The lute you boasted to your jav'lin giv'n, Prince, you have *miss'd*. *Pope.*

3. To fail of obtaining. If the desired above all things to have—*Orgalus*, *Orgalus* feared nothing but to *miss* P'anthonia. *Sidon.*

MIS

So may I, blind fortune leading me, *Miss* that, which one unworthier may attain; And die with grieving. *Shakspere.*

Where shall a maid's distracted heart find rest, If she can *miss* it in her lover's breast? *Dryden.* When a man *misses* his great end, happiness, he will acknowledge he judg'd not right. *Locke.*

4. To discover something to be unexpectedly wanting.

Without him I found a weakness, and a mistrustfulness of myself, as one stray'd from his best strength, when at any time I *miss'd* him. *Sydenh.*

In vain have I kept all that this fellow hath in the wilderness, so that nothing was *miss'd*. *1 Sam.*

5. To be without. We cannot *miss* him; he does make our fire, Fetch in our wood. *Shakspere's Tempest.*

6. To omit. He that is so fond of himself, that he can never find in his heart to *miss* a meal, by way of punishment for his faults, shews he is not much fallen out with himself. *Duty of Man.*

7. To perceive want of. A *miss* to me, a fight to gay. *Prior.*

My school-ld love and care, May ever tend about thee to old age With all things grateful cheer'd, and so supply'd, That what by me thou hast lost thou lentst thalt *miss*. *Milton.*

He who has a firm, sincere friend, may want all the rest without *missing* them. *South.*

To Miss. v. n.

1. To fly wide; not to hit. Flying bullets now To execute his rage, appear too slow. They *miss* or sweep but common souls away. *Waller.*

2. Not to succeed. The general root of superstition is, that men observe when things hit, and not when they *miss*; and commit to memory the one, and forget and pass over the other. *Bacon.*

3. To fail; to mistake. To be lost; to be wanting. My lord.

Upon my lady's *missing*, came to me With his sword drawn. *Shakspere.*

Thy shepherds we hurt not, neither was there ought *missing* unto them. *1 Samucl.*

For a time caught up to God, as once Moses was in the mount, and *missing* long, And the great Thane, who on fiery wheels Rode up to heav'n, yet once again to come. *Milton.*

5. To miscarry; to fail, as by accident. Th' invention all admires, and each, how he To be th' inventor *miss'd*, to say it seem'd, Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

6. To fail to obtain, learn, or had; sometimes with of before the object. Gratus *missing* of the Moldavian led upon Maylat. *Knolles.*

The moral and relative perfections of the Deity are easy to be understood by us; upon the least reflection we cannot *miss* of them. *Atterbury.*

Miss. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Loss; want. I could have better spar'd a better man. Oh, I should have a heavy *miss* of thee, If I were much in love with vanity. *Shakspere.*

If these papers have that evidence as there, there will be no great *miss* of those which are lost, and may reader may be lashed without them. *Locke.*

2. Mistake; error. He did without any great *miss* in the hardest points of grammar. *Archam's Schoolmaster.*

3. Hurt; harm. Oblite. In humble dates is footing fail. The trade is not to tickle, And though one fail through heedless haste, Yet is his *miss* not muckle. *Spenser.*

MISSAL. n. f. [*missale*, Lat. *missel*, Fr.] The mass book. By the rubrick of the *missal*, in every solemn

MIS

mass, the priest is to go up to the middle of the altar. *Building Act.*

To MISSE. v. n. [*mis* and *say.*]

1. To speak ill of; to censure. Obsolete. Their ill behaviour garr'd men *miss*, Both of their doctrine and their say. *Spenser.*

2. To say wrong. Diggon Davie, I hid her godday, Or Diggon her is, or I *miss*. *Spenser.*

We are not dwarfs, but of equal stature, if Vives *miss* not. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To MISSE. v. n. [*mis* and *seem.*]

1. To make false appearance. Foul Death meet, Who with her witchcraft and *missembling* sweet Inveigled her to follow her desires unmeet. *F. Queen.*

2. To misbecome. Obsolete both. Never knight I saw in such *missembling* plight. *Fairy Queen.*

To MISSE. v. a. [*mis* and *serve.*] To serve unfaithfully. Great men, who *miss'd* their country, were fined very highly. *Arbuthnot on Comings.*

To MISSE. v. a. part. *miss'd* and *miss'd*. [*mis* and *shape.*]

1. To shape ill; to form ill; to deform. A rude *miss'd*, monstrous rabblement. *Fairy Queen.*

His monstrous scalp down to his teeth it tore, And that misform'd shape, *miss'd* more. *Fairy Queen.*

Him then the does transform to monstrous hue, And horribly *miss'd* with ugly lights, Captiv'd eternally in iron mews. *Fairy Queen.*

I let the *miss'd* trunk that bears this head Be round impaled with a glorious crown. *Shaksp.*

Pride will have a fall: the beautiful trees go all to the wreck here, and only the *miss'd* and despicable dwarf is left standing. *L'Estrange.*

Pluto hates his own *miss'd* race, Her filer furies fly her hideous face. *Dryden.*

They make hold to destroy ill-form'd and *miss'd* productions. *Locke.*

The Alps broken into so many steps and precipices, form one of the most irregular, *miss'd* scenes in the world. *Addison.*

We ought not to believe that the banks of the ocean are really deformed, because they have not the form of a regular bulwark; nor that the mountains are *miss'd*, because they are not exact pyramids or cones. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Some figure monstrous and *miss'd* appear Consider'd singly, or beheld too near, Which but proportion'd to their site or place, One distance reconciles to form and grace. *Pope.*

1. In *Shakspere*, perhaps, it once signifies ill directed: as, *to shape a course*. Thy wit, that ornament to shape and love, *Miss'd* in the conduct of them both, Like powder in a soldier's fowler's flask, I set on fire. *Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet.*

MISSILE. adj. [*missilis*, Lat.] Thrown by the hand; striking at distance. We bend the bow, or wing the *missile* dart. *Pope.*

MISSION. n. f. [*missio*, Latin.]

1. Commission; the state of being sent by supreme authority. Her ton tracing the desert wild, All his great work to come before him set, How to begin, how to accomplish best. His end of being on earth, and *mission* high. *Milt.*

The divine authority of our *mission*, and the powers vested in us by the high-priest of our profession, Christ Jesus, are publicly disputed and denied. *Atterbury.*

2. Persons sent on any account, usually to propagate religion. In these ships there should be a *mission* of three of the brethren of Solomon's house, to give us knowledge of the sciences, manufactures, and inventions of all the world, and bring us books and patterns; and that the brethren should stay abroad till the new *mission*. *Bacon.*

3. Dismission; discharge. Not in use. In Caesar's army, however, the soldiers would have had, yet only demanded a *mission* of discharge.

though with no intention it should be granted, but thought to wrench him to their other desires; when upon with one cry they ask'd *mission*. Bacon.

4. Faction; party. Not in use.

*Gl'rious deeds, in these fields of late,
Mighty valiant missions' wrought the gods themselves,
And drove great Mars to fallum.* Shakespeare.

MISSIONARY. } *n. f.* [*missionaire*, Fr.]
MISSIONER. } One sent to propagate

religion.

You mention the presbyterian *missionary*, who hath been persecuted for his religion. Swift.

Take mighty *missioner* you come, Ad parties infidelium. Dryden.

MISSIVE. *adj.* [*missive*, French.]

1. Such as is sent.

The king grants a licence under the great seal, called a *consé d'elue*, to elect the person he has nominated by his letters *missive*. Ayliffe.

2. Used at distance.

In vain with darts a distant war they try,
Short, and more short, the *missive* weapons fly. Dryden.

MISSIVE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. A letter sent: it is retained in Scotland in that sense.

Great aids came in to him; partly upon *missives*, and partly voluntary from many parts. Bacon.

2. A messenger. Both obsolete.

Rioting in Alexandria, you
Did pocket up my letters; and with taunts
Did *spite* my *missive* out of audience. Shakespeare.
While wrapt in the wonder of it came *missives*
from the king, whil' all had' me thine of Cawder. Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

TO MISPEAK. *v. a.* [*mis and speak*.] To speak wrong.

A mother delights to hear
Her early child *mispeak* half-utter'd words. Donne

TO MISPEAK. *v. n.* To blunder in speaking.

It is not to: thou hast *mispeaked*, misheard;
Tell o'er thy tale again. Shakespeare.

MIST. *n. f.* [*myrte*, Saxon.]

1. A low thin cloud; a small thin rain not perceived in single drops.

Old Chaucer, like the morning star,
To us discovers day from far;
His light those *mists* and clouds dissolv'd
Which our dark nation long involv'd. Denham.
And *mists* condens'd to clouds obscure the sky,
And clouds dissolv'd, the thirsty ground supply. Rowson.

As a *mist* is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend; to a vapour, and therefore a watry cloud, is nothing else but a congeries of very small and concave globules, which therefore ascend to that height, in which they are of equal weight with the air, when they remain suspended, till by some motion in the air, being broken, they descend in solid drops; either small, as in a *mist*, or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain. Gray.

But hovering *mists* around his brows are spread,
And night with sable shades involves his head. Dryden.

A cloud is nothing but a *mist* flying high in the air, as a *mist* is nothing but a cloud here below. Locke.

2. Any thing that dims or darkens.

My peoples eyes once blinded with such *mists* of suspicion, they are walk'd into the most desperate actions. King Charles.

His passion cast a *mist* before his sense,
And either made or magnify'd the out-see. Dryd.

TO MIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloud; to cover with a vapour or steam.

Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will *mist* or stain the face,
Why then the lips. Shakespeare

MISTAKE. *pret. and part. pass. of mistake,*
mis taken, and is retained in Scotland.

This dagger hath *mis'taken*, for so! the death
Lies empty on the back of Montague,
The point mis'taken in my daughter's bosom. Shakespeare.

MISTAKEABLY. *adj.* [from *mistake*.] Liable to be conceived wrong.

It is not strange to see the difference of a third part in so large an account, if we consider how differently they are set forth in minor and less *mistakeable* numbers. Brown.

TO MISTAKE. *v. a.* [*mis and take*.] To conceive wrong; to take something for that which it is not.

These did approach a great affinity between their invocation of saints and the heathen idolatry, or else there was no danger one should be *mistaken* for the other. Stillingfleet.

This will make the reader very much *mistake*, and misunderstand his meaning. Locke.

Fancy passes for knowledge, and what is pretty said is *mistaken* for solid. Locke.

Fools into the notion fall,
That vice or virtue there is none at all.

Mis your own heart, and nothing is to plain,
Tis to *mistake* them both the time and pain. Pope.

TO MISTAKE. *v. n.* To err; not to judge right.

Seeing God found folly in his angels; mens judgments, which inhabit these houses of clay, cannot be without their *mistakings*. Raleigh.

Seldom any one *mistakes* in his names of simple ideas, or applies the name red to the idea green. Locke.

Servants *mistake*, and sometimes occasion misunderstanding among friends. Swift.

TO BE MISTAKEN. To err. [*To mistake* has a kind of reciprocal sense; *I mistake, je me trompe*. *I am mistaken*, means, *I misconceive, I am in an error*; more frequently than *I am all underfoot*; but, *my opinion is mistaken*, means *my opinion is not rightly understood*.]

The towns, neither of the one side nor the other, willingly opening their gates to strangers, nor strangers willingly entering for fear of being *mistaken*. Sidney.

England is so illy king'd:
—You are too much *mistaken* in this king:
Question, your grace, the late embassadors;
How modest in exception, and withal
How terrible in constant resolution. Shakespeare.
Mistaken Brutus thought to break their yoke,
But cut the bond of union with that stroke. Walter.

MISTAKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Misconception; error.

He never shall find out his mate; but such
As some misfortune brings him, or mistake. Milton.
Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of *mistake* in what it believes. Tillotson.

Those terrours are not to be charged upon religion, which proceed either from the want of religion, or superstitious *mistakes* about it. Bentlen.

MISTAKINGLY. *adv.* [from *mistaking*.] Erroneously; falsely.

The error is not in the eye, but in the estimative faculty, which *mistakingly* concludes that colour to belong to the wall which does indeed belong to the object. Boyle on Colours.

TO MISTAKE. *v. a.* [*mis and take*.] To state wrong.

They *mistake* the question, when they talk of pressing ceremonies. Bishop Sanderson.

TO MISTEACH. *v. a.* [*mis and teach*.] To teach wrong.

Such guides shall be set over the several congregations as will be sure to *misteach* them. Sanderson.
The extravagances of the least life are the more consummate disorders of a *mistaken* or neglected youth. L'Estrange.

TO MISTEAL. *v. a.* [*mis and steal*.] To tell unfaithfully or inaccurately.

TO MISTEMPER. *v. a.* [*mis and temper*.] To temper ill; to disorder.

This inundation of *mistemper'd* humour
Rebels you only to be quashed. Shakespeare.

MISTEER. *adj.* [from *mistier*, trade, Fr.] What *mistier*, what kind of. Obsolete.

The redcross knight toward him crossed fast,
To weet what *myster* might was so disguis'd,
There him he finds all femaleless and aghast. Spens.

TO MISTEER. *v. a.* [*mis and term*.] To term erroneously.

Hence banished, is banished from the world;
And world exil'd is death. That banished
Is death *mister'd*. Shakespeare.

TO MISTHINK. *v. a.* [*mis and think*.] To think ill; to think wrong.

How will the country, for these woful chances,
Misthink the kind, and not be satisfy'd.
We, the greatest, are *misthought*. Shakespeare.

For things that others do,
Thoughts! which how found they harbour in thy breast.

Adam, *misthought* of her to thee so dear! Milton.

TO MISTIME. *v. a.* [*mis and time*.] Not to time right; not to adapt properly with regard to time.

MISTINESS. *n. f.* [from *misty*.] Cloudiness; state of being overcast.

The speedy depredation of air upon watry moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in the sudden vanishing of vapours from glasses, or the blade of a sword, such as doth not at all detain or imbibes the moisture, for the *mistiness* scattereth immediately. Bacon.

MISTION. *n. f.* [from *mistus*, Lat.] The state of being mingled.

In animals many actions are mixt, and depend upon their living form as well as that of *mytion*, and though they wholly seem to retain unto the body, depart upon dissolution. Brown.

Both bodies do, by the new texture resulting from their *mistion*, produce colour. Boyle.

MISTLETOE. *n. f.* [*myrtelean*, Saxon; *mistel*, Danish, *birdlime*; and *tan*, a twig.] A plant.

The flower of the *mistletoe* consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a baton, divided into four parts, and beset with earth; the ovary which is produced in the female flowers is placed in a remote part of the plant from the male flowers, and consists of four shorter leaves; this becomes a round berry full of a glutinous substance, enclosing a plain heart-shaped seed: this plant is always produced from feed, and is not to be cultivated in the earth, but will always grow upon trees, from whence the ancients accounted it a superplant, who thought it to be an excrescence on the tree without seed. The manner of its propagation is as follows: the *mistletoe* thrush, which feeds upon the berries of this plant in winter when it is ripe, doth open the seed from tree to tree, for the viscous part of the berry, which immediately furrounds the seed, doth sometimes fasten it to the outward part of the bird's beak, which, to get disengaged of it, strikes his beak at the branches of a neighbouring tree, and so leaves the seed sticking by this viscous matter to the bark, which, if it lights upon a smooth part of the tree, will fasten itself, and the following winter put out and grow: the trees which this plant doth most readily take upon are the apple, the ash, and some other smooth and trees: whenever a branch of an oak tree hath any of these plants growing upon it, it is cut off, and preserved by the curious in their collections of natural curiosities. Miller.

If snow do continue, sheepe hardly that fare
Crave *mistle* and ivy for them for to spare. Tupper.

A barren and defetted vale, you see it is:
The trees, though summer, yet lorn and lean,
O'ercome with moss, and baleful *mistletoe*. Shaks.

Mistletoe groweth chiefly upon crab trees, apple trees, sometimes upon hazels, and rarely upon oaks: the *mistletoe* whereof is counted very medicinal: it is ever green winter and summer, and beareth a white glittering berry; and it is a plant utterly differing from the plant upon which it groweth. Bacon.

All your temples strow
With laurel green, and sacred *mistletoe*. Gay.

MIS'LINER. *adj.* [*mis* and *like*.] Resembling a mist.

Good Romeo, hide thyself.

—Not I, unless the breath of heart-sick groans
Mistake could me from the search of eyes. *Shak.*

MISTO'D. The part. pass. of *mislead*.

MISTO'OK. The part. pass. of *mislook*.

Look nymphs, and shepherds, look,

What sudden blaze of majesty,

Too divine to be mistook.

MIS'TRESS. *n. f.* [*maitresse*, *maitresse*, Fr.]

1. A woman who governs; correlative to *subject* or to *servant*.

Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,

Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon

To stand 's auspicious mistress. *Shakespeare.*

Let us prepare

Some welcome for the mistress of the house. *Shak.*

Like the lily,

That once was mistress of the field and flourish'd,

I'll hang my head and perish. *Shakespeare.*

He'll make your Paris Louvre shake for it,

Were it the mistress court of mighty Europe. *Shak.*

I will not charm my tongue; I'm bound to

Speak.

My mistress here lies murther'd in her bed. *Shak.*

The late queen's gentlewoman! a knight's

daughter!

To be her mistress! the queen's queen!

Shakespeare.

Rome now is mistress of the whole world, sea

and land, and either pole. *Ben Jonson.*

Would not, too'reign mistress! if perhaps

Thou canst, who art sole wonder; much lets arm

Thy look, the heav'n of midhearts, with disdain. *Milton.*

Those who assert the lunar orb presides

O'er humid bodies, and the ocean guides

Whole waves obsequious, ebb, or swelling run

With the declivity of encircling moon;

With reason seem her empire to maintain

As mistress of the rivers and the main. *Blackmore.*

What a noble spectacle, for a nation that

had been mistress at sea to long! *Arbutnot.*

2. A woman who has something in possession.

There had she enjoyed herself while she was

mistress of herself, and had no other thoughts but

such as might make out of quiet senses. *Sidney.*

Agree to come, that shall you bounty hear,

Will thank you mistress of the Indies were;

Though freighter bound his fortune did confine,

In your large heart was found a wealthy mine. *Wall.*

3. A woman skilled in any thing.

A letter desires all young wives to make them-

selves mistresses of Wingate's Arithmetic. *Spet.*

4. A woman teacher.

Erect public schools, provided with the best

and ablest masters and mistresses. *Sayt.*

5. A woman beloved and courted.

They would not suffer the price to confer with,

or very rarely to see, his mistress, whom they pre-

tended he should forthwith marry. *Clarendon.*

Nice hon our still engages to requite

False mistresses and proud with slight to flight. *Gran.*

6. A term of contemptuous address.

Look you pale, mistress,

Do you perceive the ghastliness of her eye? *Shak.*

7. A whore; a concubine.

MISTRU'ST. *n. f.* [*mis* and *trust*.] Diffi-

dence; suspicion; want of confidence.

He needs not our mistrust, since he delivers

Our oaths, and what we have to do,

To the direction just. *Shakespeare.*

Not then mistrust, but tender love, injoins

That I should mind thee oft, and mind thou me!

Milton.

To MISTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*mis* and *trust*.] To

suspect; to doubt; to regard with diffi-

dence.

Will any man allege those human infirmities, as

readiness why these things should be mistrusted or

doubted. *Hooker.*

By a divine instinct, mens minds mistrust

Enslaving danger; as by proof we see,

The waters swell before a bottomous storm. *Shak.*

Fate her own book mistrusted at the fight,

On that side war, on this a single fight. *Cowley.*

The relation of a Spartan youth, that suffered a

fox concealed under his robe to tear out his bowels,

is mistrusted by men of business. *Brown.*

The generous train complices,

Not fraud mistrusts in virtue's fair disguise. *Pope.*

MISTRUSTFUL. *adj.* [*mistrust* and *full*.]

Diffident; doubting.

I hold it cowardice

To rest mistrustful, where a noble heart

Hath power'd an open hand in sign of love. *Shak.*

Here the mistrustful fowl no harm suspects,

So false are all things which our king protects. *Walter.*

MISTRUSTFULLY. *adv.* [*from mistrust-*

ful.] With suspicion; with mistrust.

MISTRUSTFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from mistrust-*

ful.] Diffidence; doubt.

Withal him I found a weakness, and a mistrust-

fulness of myself, as one strayed from his best

strength, when at any time I met him. *Sidney.*

MISTRUSTLESS. *adj.* [*from mistrust*.]

Confident; unsuspecting.

Where he doth in stream mistrustless play,

Veil'd with night's robe, they stalk the shore

abroad. *Carew.*

MISTY. *adj.* [*from mist*.]

1. Clouded; overpread with mists.

The morrow far with purple beams

Dispers'd the shadows of the misty night. *F. Queen.*

I and howling wolves among the jades

That drag the tragick melancholy night;

Who with their drowly, slow, and flagging wings

Clip dead mens graves; and from their misty jaws

Breath foul contagious darkness in the air. *Shak.*

Parents or perjure their children, while they be-

hold them through the vapours of affection, which

after the best earnest, as things seem bigger in mist

morning. *Watson.*

Now simoaks with show's the misty mountain

ground,

And floated fields he undistinguish'd round. *Pope.*

2. Obscure; dark; not plain.

To MISUNDERSTAND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *un-*

derstand.] To misconceive; to mistake.

The words of Tertullian, as they are by them

alleged, are *misunderstood*. *Hooker.*

He failed in distinguishing two regions, both

called Eden, and alleg'd the *misunderstood* two of

the four rivers. *Kalagh.*

In vain do men take sanctuary in such *misunder-*

stood expiations as these; and from a false per-*son*

sion that they cannot reform their lives, never go

about it. *South.*

Thus, if it be neglected, will make the reader

very much mistake and *misunderstand* his meaning.

Locke.

Were they only design'd to instruct the three

succeeding generations, they are in no danger of

being *misunderstood*. *Adams.*

The example of a good man is the best direction

we can follow in the performance of our duty; the

most exact rules and precepts are subject to be

misunderstood; some at least will mistake their

meaning. *Rogers's Sermons.*

MISUNDERSTANDING. *n. f.* [*from mis-*

understand.]

1. Diffention; difference; disagreement.

There is a great *misunderstanding* betwixt the

corpulcular philosophers and the chemists. *Boyle.*

Servants mistake, and sometimes occasion *mis-*

understandings among friends. *Swift.*

2. Error; misconception.

Sever the confusion of the injury from the

point of contempt, imputing it to *misunderstanding*

or fear. *Bacon.*

MISUSAGE. *n. f.* [*from misuse*.]

1. Abuse; ill use.

2. Bad treatment.

To MISUSE. *v. a.* [*misuse*, Fr. *mis* and *use*.]

To treat or use improperly; to abuse.

You *misuse* the reverence of your place,

As a false favourite doth his prince's name

in deeds dishonourable. *Shakespeare.*

It hath been their custom shamefully to *misuse*

the fervent zeal of men to religious arms, by con-

verting the monies that have been levied for such

wars to their own services. *Halifax.*

Bacchus, that first from out the purple *misuse*

Crull'd the sweet poison of *misused* wine. *South.*

Machiavel makes it appear, that the weakness

of Italy, once so strong, was caused by the corrupt

practices of the papacy, in depraving and *misusing*

religion. *South.*

MISUSE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Evil or cruel treatment.

Upon whole dead corpse there was such *misuse*,

Such heauty, shameless transformation,

By those Wellwomen done, as may not be

Without much flame retold. *Shakespeare.*

2. Wrong or erroneous use.

How names taken for things, instead the under-

standing, the attentive reading of philosophical

writers would discover, and that in words little

suspected of any such *misuse*. *Locke.*

3. Misapplication; abuse.

We have reason to humble ourselves before God

by fasting and prayer, lest he should punish the

misuse of our mercies, by stopping the course of

them. *Atterbury.*

To MISWEEN. *v. n.* [*mis* and *ween*.] To

misjudge; to distrust. Obsolete.

Later times things more unknown shall show,

Why then should wicks man so much *misween*. *Spem.*

To MISWEND. *v. n.* [*mis* and *pendan*, *Saxon*.]

To go wrong. Obsolete.

Every thing begun with reason,

Will come by ready means unto his end;

But things misconfelled must needs *miswend*. *Hubbard's Tale.*

In this mare still wand'red and in *pendan*,

For heav'n deceived to conceal the flame,

To make the miscreant more to feel his flame. *Fairf.*

MISY. *n. f.* A kind of mineral.

Misy contains no vitriol but that of iron: it is a

very beautiful mineral, of a fine bright yellow co-

lour, of fragile fracture, and resembles the golden

maculites. *Hill.*

MITE. *n. f.* [*mite*, Fr. *mijt*, Dutch.]

1. A small insect found in cheese or corn;

a weevil.

Venerably breeds mites, like a cheefe, consumes

itself to the very pining, and dies with feeding its

own stomach. *Shakespeare.*

The polished glass, whose small convex

Enlarges to ten millions of degrees,

The *mite* invisible else, of nature's hand

Least animal. *Philips.*

The idea of two is as distinct from the idea of

three, as the magnitude of the earth from that of a

mite. *Locke.*

2. The twentieth part of a grain.

The Seville piece of eight contains thirteen pen-

nyweight twenty-one grains and fiftieth part, of

which there are twenty in the gram, of sterling sil-

ver, and is in value forty-three English pence and

eleven hundredths of a penny. *Arbutnot.*

3. Any thing proverbially small; the third

part of a farthing.

Though any man's corn they do hate,

They will not allow him a *mite*. *Tusser.*

Are you dejected, when he feeds the poor,

Our *mite* decreases nothing of your store. *Dryden.*

Did I see my *mite* wash hold

From the impotent and old? *Saift.*

4. A small particle.

Put blue-bottles into an ant-hill, they will be

flamed with red, because the ants thrust in their

fingers, and mist into them a small *mite* of their

stinging liquor, which hath the same effect as oil

of vitriol. *Ray on Creation.*

MITHRA. *n. f.* A plant. *Miller.*

MITHRIDATE. *n. f.* [*mithridate*, Fr.]

Mithridate is one of the capital medicines of the

Empire, consisting of a great number of ingredients,

and has its name from its inventor Mithridates,

king of Pontus. *Quincy.*

Let you of learning and religion,

MITHRIDATE *misfard*. *n. f.* [*mithridati*, Lat.] A plant.

MITIGANT *adj.* [*mitigans*, Lat.] Lenient; lenitive.

TO MITIGATE *v. a.* [*mitigo*, Lat. *mitiger*, French.]

1. To temper; to make less rigorous.
We could greatly wish that the rigour of their opinion were allayed and mitigated. *Hooker.*

2. To alleviate; to make mild; to assuage.
Mishaps are milder'd by advice discreet,
And counsel mitigates the greatest smart. *F. Queen.*
All it can do is, to devise how that which must be endured may be mitigated, and the inconveniences thereof counterbalanced as near as may be, that when the best things are not possible, the best may be made of those that are. *Hooker.*

3. To mollify; to make less severe; to soften.

I undertook
Before thee: and, not repenting, this obtain
Of right, that I may mitigate their doom
On me deriv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To cool; to moderate.
A man has frequent opportunity of mitigating the fierceness of a party, of softening the envious, quieting the angry, and rectifying the prejudiced. *Spectator.*

MITIGATION *n. f.* [*mitigatio*, Lat. *mitigation*, Fr. from *mitigare*.] Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful.

The king would not have one penny abated of that granted to him by parliament, because it might encourage other countries to pray the like release or mitigation. *Bacon.*

They caused divers subjects to be indicted of sundry crimes; and when the bills were found they committed them, and suffered them to languish long in prison, to extort from them great fines and ransoms, which they termed compositions and mitigations. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

MITRE *n. f.* [*mitre*, Fr. *mitra*, Lat.]

1. An ornament for the head.
Nor Pantheus, thee, thy mitre nor the bands
Of awful Phœbus, lav'd from impious hands. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of episcopal crown.
Bishopricks or burning, mitres or faggots, have been the rewards of different persons, according as they pronounced these consecrated syllable, or not. *Watts.*

MITRE *n. f.* [Among workmen.] A mode of joining two boards together. *Miller.*

MITRED *adj.* [*mitre*, Fr. from *mitre*.] Adorned with a mitre.

Shall the loud herald our success relate,
Or mitred priest appoint the solemn day? *Prior.*
Mitred abbots, among us, were those that were exempt from the diocesan's jurisdiction, as having within their own precincts episcopal authority, and being lords in parliament were called abbots lay-regular. *Antique's Paragon.*

MITTENT *adj.* [*mittens*, Lat.] Sending forth; emitting.

The fluxion proceedeth from humours peccant in quantity or quality, thrust forth by the part mittent upon the inferior weak parts. *Hewson.*

MITTENS *n. f.* [*mitaine*, Fr.] It is said that *mit* is the original word; whence *mittens*, the plural, and afterward *mittens*, as in *chicken*.

1. Coarse gloves for the winter.
December must be expressed with a horrid aspect, as also January clad in Irish rug, holding in turned mittens the sign of Capricorn. *Peachment.*

2. Gloves that cover the arms without covering the fingers.

3. To handle one without mittens. To use one roughly. A low phrase. *Ainsworth.*

MITTIMUS *n. f.* [Latin.] A warrant by

which a justice commits an offender to prison.

TO MIX *v. a.* [*misschen*, Dutch; *misceo*, Latin.]

1. To unite to something else.

Ephraim hath mixed himself among the people. *Hosea.*

2. To unite various ingredients into one mass.

A mixed multitude went up with them, and flocks and herds. *Exodus.*

He sent out of his mouth a blast of fire, and out of his lips a flaming breath, and out of his tongue, he cast out sparks and tempests; and they were all mix together. *2 Esdras.*

Air, and ye elements, the eldest birth
Of nature's womb, that in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, multiform; and mix
And nourish all things. *Milton.*

3. To form of different substances or kinds.

I have chosen an argument, mix of religious and civil considerations, and likewise mix between contemplative and active. *Bacon's Holy War.*

4. To join; to mingle; to confuse.

Brothers, you mix your sadness with some fear;
This is the English not the Turkish court. *Shaksp.*
She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent;
What choice to choose for delicacy best,
What order, so contriv'd as not to mix
Tastes, not well join'd, inelegant, but bring
Taste after taste, upheld with kindest change. *Milton.*

TO MIX *v. n.* To be united into one mass, not by junction of surfaces, but by mutual intromission of parts.

But is there yet no other way, besides
These painful passages, how we may come
To death, and mix with one consubstantial dust? *Milton.*

If spirits embrace,
Total they mix, union of pure with pure
Desiring; or restrain'd conveyance need
As flesh to mix with flesh, or soul with soul. *Milton.*

MIXEN *n. f.* [*mixen*, Sax.] A dunghill; a haystack.

MIXTION *n. f.* [*mixtion*, Fr. from *mix*.] Mixture; confusion of one thing with another.

Others perceiving this rule to fall short, have pierced it out by the mixture of variety among bodies, believing it is that which makes one rarer than another. *Digby on Bores.*

They are not to be lightly put off as elementary or tuberculous mixtures. *Boon.*

MIXTLY *adv.* [from *mix*.] With coalition of different parts into one.

MIXTURE *n. f.* [*mixtura*, Latin.]

1. The act of mixing; the state of being mixed.

O happy mixture, wherein things contrary do so qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldness can make us presume, as well as we are kept under with the temerity of our own wretchedness, nor, while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear be able to tyrannize over us! *Hooker.*

Those liquors are expelled out of the body which, by their mixture, convert the aliment into an animal liquid. *Arbutnot.*

I, by baleful furies led,
With monstrous mixture stain'd my mother's bed. *Pope.*

2. A mass formed by mingled ingredients.
Come vial—What if this mixture do not work at all? *Shakspere.*

While we live in this world, where good and bad men are blended together, and where there is also a mixture of good and evil wisely distributed by God, to serve the ends of his providence. *Atterb.*

3. That which is added and mixed.
Neither can God himself be otherwise understood, than as a round fire and disentangled from all corporeal mixtures, perceiving and moving all things. *Stillington.*

Cleero doubts whether it were possible for a community to exist, that had not a prevailing mixture of piety in its constitution. *Addison's Freeholder.*

MIMAZE *n. f.* [A cant word, formed from *maze* by reduplication.] A maze; a labyrinth.

Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true key of books, and the clue to lead them through the mimaze of variety of opinions and authors to truth. *Locke.*

MIZZEN *n. f.* [*mezaen*, Dutch.]

The *mizzen* is a mast in the stern or back part of a ship: in some large ships there are two such masts, that standing next the main mast is called the main *mizzen*, and the other near the poop the bonaventure *mizzen*; the length of a *mizzen* mast is half that of the main mast, or the same with that of the main top mast from the quarterdeck, and the length of the *mizzen* topmast is half that. *Bailey.*

A commander at sea had his leg fractured by the fall of his *mizzen* topmast. *Weyman.*

MIZZY *n. f.* A bog; a quagmire. *Ains.*

MEMOIRICKS *n. f.* [*μνημονικα*.] The art of memory.

MO *adj.* [ma, Sax. *mac*, Scottish.] Making greater number; more. Obsolete.

Calliope and muses mo,
Soon as your oaken pipe begins to sound
Their ivory lutes lay by. *Spenser.*

With oxbows and oxyokes, with other things mo,
For oxteem and horseteem in plough for to go. *Tuff.*

MO *adv.* Further; longer. Obsolete.

Sing no more duties, sing no mo
Of dumps so dull and heavy;
The frauds of men were ever so,
Since summer was first laid. *Shakspere.*

TO MOAN *v. a.* [from *mœnan*, Saxon, to grieve.] To lament; to deplore.

TO MOAN *v. n.* To grieve; to make lamentation.

The generous band redressive search'd
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail,
Empty'd and unheard, where many moans. *Thomson.*

MOAN *n. f.* [from the verb.] Lamentation; audible sorrow; grief expressed in words or cries.

I have disabled mine estate,
By shewing something a more twining part,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make moan to be abridg'd
From such a noble rate. *Shakspere.*

The fresh stream ran by her, and murmur'd her moans;

The fall tears fell from her, and soften'd the stones. *Shakspere.*

Sullen moans,
Hollow groans,
And cries of tortur'd ghosts. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

MOAT *n. f.* [*moite*, Fr. a mound; *mota*, low Lat.] A canal of water round a house or castle for defence.

The castle I found of good strength, having a great moat round about it, the work of a noble gentleman, of whose unthrifty son he had bought it. *Sidney.*

The fortress thrice himself in person storm'd;
Your valour bravely did the assault sustain,
And fill'd the moats and ditches with the slain. *Dryden.*

No walls were yet, nor fence, nor mote, nor mound,
Nor drum was heard. *Dryden's Ovid.*

TO MOAT *v. a.* [*motter*, Fr. from the noun.] To surround with canals by way of defence.

I will presently to St. Luke's; there at the moated Grange resides this dejected Manana. *Shaksp.*

An arm of Lather, with a gentle flow,
The palace moats, and o'er the pebbles creeps,
And with soft murmurs calms the coming sleeps. *Dryden.*

He sees he can hardly approach greatness, but, as a moated castle, he must first pass the mud and slush with which it is encompassed. *Dryden.*

MOB. n. f. [contracted from *mobile*, Lat.]

The crowd; a tumultuous rout.

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dabbler; a very monstrous in a Bartholomew-fair, for the mob to gaze at. *Dryden*.

Dreams are but interludes, which fancy wakes, When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes; Compounds a medley of disjointed things.

A court of cobbles, and a mob of kings. *Dryden*.
A cluster of mob were making themselves merry with their betters. *Addison's Freeholder*.

MON. n. f. [from *mobile*.] A kind of female undress for the head.

TO MOB. v. a. [from the noun.] To harass, or overbear by tumult.

MO'RAISH. adj. [from *mob*.] Mean; done after the manner of the mob.

MO'RY. n. f. An American drink made of potatoes.

MO'BILE. n. f. [*mobile*, Fr.] The populace; the rout; the mob.

Long experience has found it true of the unthinking *mobile*, that the closer they shut their eyes the wider they open their hands. *South*.

The *mobile* are uneasy without a ruler, they are restless with one. *Elfric*.

MOBILITY. n. f. [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, Latin.]

1. *Mobility* is the power of being moved.

Iron, having stood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free *mobility*, will bewray a kind of impetude. *Watson*.

The present age hath attempted perpetual motions, whose revolutions might outlast the exemplify *mobility*, and out-measure time itself. *Brown*.

You tell, it is ingenuit, a live force, *Mobility*, or native power to move; Words which mean nothing. *Blackmore*.

2. *Mobility*; activity.

The Romans had the advantage by the bulk of their ships, and the fleet of Antiochus in the swiftness and *mobility* of theirs, which served them in great stead in the fight. *Arbuthnot*.

3. [In cant language.] The populace.

She singled you out with her eye as commander in chief of the *mobility*. *Duden*.

4. Fickleness; inconstancy. *Ainsworth*.

TO MO'LER. v. a. [sometimes written *mobile*, perhaps by a ludicrous allusion to the French *je m'habille*.] To dress grossly or inelegantly.

But who, oh! hath seen the *mobled* queen, Run barefoot up and down. *Shakespeare*.

MOCHO-STONE. n. f. [from *Mocha*, therefore more properly *Mocha-stone*.]

Mocha-stones are related to the agat, of a clear horned grey, with delineations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches black, brown, and red, in the substance of the stone. *Woodward*.

TO MOCK. v. a. [*moquer*, Fr. *moccio*, Welsh.]

1. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule.

All the regions Do seemingly revolt; and who resist Are mock'd for valiant ignorance, And perish constant fools. *Shakespeare*.

Many thousand widows Shall this his mock, mock out of their dear husbands; Mock mothers from their sons, mock castles down. *Shakespeare*.

We'll dishonour the spirit, And mock him home to Windsor. *Shakespeare*.

I am as one mock'd of his neighbour; the just, upright man is mock'd to scorn. *Joh.*

2. To deride by imitation; to mimic in contempt.

I long, till Edward fall by war's mischance, For *mocking* marriage with a dame of France. *Shakespeare*.

3. To defeat; to elude.

My father is gone into his grave, And with his spirit sadly I survive, To mock the expectations of the world; To frustrate prophecies, and to raise out Rotten opinion. *Shakespeare's Henry iv.*

4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuously.

He will not Mock us with his blest sight, then snatch him hence, Soon shall we see our hope return. *Milton*.

Why do I overlive? Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out To deathless pain? *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
Heav'n's sterner influence mocks our dazzl'd light, Too great its brightness, and too strong its light. *Prior*.

TO MOCK. v. n. To make contemptuous sport.

Pluck down my officers, break my decrees; For now a time is come to mock at form. *Shaksp.*
A shallow horse is as a *mocking* friend: he neighs under every one. *Eccles.*

A reproach unto the heathen, and a *mocking* to all countries. *Ezekiel*.

When thou *mockst*, shall no man make thee ashamed? *Job*.

MOCK. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Ridicule; act of contempt; flier; sneer; gibe; flirt.

Tell the pleasant prince this *mock* of his Hath turn'd his balls to gun-stones. *Shakespeare*.

Oh, 'tis the flight of hell, the fiend's arch *mock*, To lip a wanton, and suppose her chaste. *Shaksp*.

Fools make a *mock* at sin. *Proverbs*.
What shall be the portion of those who have affronted God, derided his word, and made a *mock* of every thing that is sacred? *Tillotson*.

Colin makes *mock* at all her piteous snarls, A fawn that Cæly's light, had won his heart. *Ging*.

2. Imitation; mimicry.

Now teach a fawn, my love, Above her *mock*, or be for ever mute. *Cynthia*.

MOCK. adj. False; counterfeit; not real.

The *mock* philosopher, *Elakrologo fingido*. *D. ind.*
That superior greatness and *mock* majesty, which is ascribed to the prince of fallen angels, is admirably preferred. *Spectator*.

MOCKABLE. adj. [from *mock*.] Exposed to derision.

Those that are good mimics at the court, are as ridiculous in the country, as the behaviour of the country is most *mockable* at court. *Shakespeare*.

MOCK-PRIVET. n. f. Plants. *Ainsw.*

MOCK-WILLOW. n. f. Plants. *Ainsw.*

MOCKLE. adj. [the same with *mickle*. See *Mickle*.] This word is variously written *mickle*, *mickel*, *mocht*, *moche*, *muckle*. Much; many.

The body bigg, and mighty pight, Thoroughly root'd, and wondrous height, Whilom had been the king of the field,

And *mockell* mail to the husband old yield. *Spenser*.

MO'CKER. n. f. [from *mock*.]

1. One who mocks; a scoffer; a scoffer; a derider.

Our very priests must become *moelers*, if they shall encounter such ridiculous subjects as you are. *Shak.*

Let them have a care how they intrude upon to great and holy an ordinance, in which God is to seldom mock'd but it is to the *mock*'s confusion. *South's Sermons*.

2. A deceiver; an elusory impostor.

MO'CKERY. n. f. [*moquerie*, French.]

1. Derision; scorn; sportive insult.

The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen The laughing-flock of fortune's *mockeries*, Am the only daughter of a king and queen. *Fairy Queen*.

Why should publick *mockery* in print be a better test of truth than severe railing sarcasms? *Watts*.
Grace at meals is now generally so performed, as to look more like a *mockery* upon devotion, than any solemn application of the mind unto God. *Low*.

2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment.

A new method they have of turning clowns that are serious into *mockery*; an art of contradiction by way of scorn, wherewith we were long since forewarned. *Hooker*.

3. Sport; subject of laughter.

What cannot be prefer'd when fortune takes, Patience her injury a *mockery* makes. *Shakespeare*.
Of the holy place they made a *mockery*. *Mac*.

4. Vanity of attempt; delusory labour; vain effort.

It is, as the air, invulnerable; And our vain blows malicious *mockery*. *Shaksp.*

5. Imitation, counterfeit appearance; vain show.

To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion, Like rusty mail in monumental *mockery*. *Shaksp.*

What though no friends as table weeds appear, Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year, And be at about the *mockery* of woe To murther our souls. *Pope*.

MOCKING-BIRD. n. f. [*mocking* and *bird*.]

An American bird, which imitates the notes of other birds.

MOCKINGLY. adv. [from *mockery*.] In contempt; petulantly; with insult.

MOCKING-STOCK. n. f. [*mocking* and *stock*.] A butt for merriment.

MO'DAL. adj. [*modale*, Fr. *modalis*, Lat.] Relating to the form or mode, not the essence.

When we speak of faculties of the soul, we first not with the school their real distinction from it, but only a *modal* diversity. *Glenville*.

MODALITY. n. f. [from *modal*.] Accidental difference; modal accident.

The motions of the mouth by which the voice is determined, are the natural elements of speech; and the application of them in their several compositions, or words made of them, to signify things, or the *modalities* of things, and to serve for communication of notions, is artificial. *Holzer*.

MODE. n. f. [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Lat.]

1. External variety; accidental discrimination; accident.

A *mode* is that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but is always conceived as belonging to, and subsisting by, the help of some substance, which, for that reason, is called its subject. *Watts*.

Few allow *mode* to be called a being in the same perfect sense as a substance is, and some *modes* have evidently more of real entity than others. *Watts*.

2. Gradation; degree.

What *modes* of light betwixt each wide extreme, The *mode*'s dim extinction, and the *mode*'s beam; Of sun, the blazing honied between, And bound far across on the tainted green. *Pope*.

3. Manner; method; form; fashion.

Our *mode* is belied, A table richly spread, in regal *mode*.

With dresses put'd. *Milton*.

The duty itself being retold upon, the *mode* of doing it may easily be found. *Taylor*.

4. State; quality.

My death Changes the *mode*; for what in me was purchas'd, Falls upon thee in a much fairer sort, For thou the garland wear'st thou callatively. *Shaksp.*

5. Fashion; custom.

There are certain garbs and *modes* of speaking, which vary with the times, the fashion of our clothes being not more subject to alteration than that of our speech. *Deane*.

We are to prefer the blessings of Providence before the splendid courtesies of *mode* and imagination. *Elfric*.

They were invited from all parts; and the favour of learning was the humour and *mode* of the age. *Temple*.

As we see on coins the different faces of persons, we see too their different habits and dresses, according to the *mode* that prevailed. *Addison*.

Thou' wrong the *mode*, comply; more sense is shown in wearing others' follies than your own. *Young*.

If faith itself has different dresses worn,
What wonder modes in wit should take their turn?
Pope.

MODEL. *n. f.* [*modele*, Fr. *modulus*, Lat.]
1. A representation in little of something made or done.

I'll draw the form and *model* of our battle;
Lend each leader to his several charge,
And part in just proportion our small strength.

You have the *models* of several ancient temples,
though the temples and the gods are perished.

2. A copy to be imitated.
A fault it would be if some king should build his
mansion-house by the *model* of Solomon's palace.

They cannot see sin in those means they use,
with intent to reform their *models* what they call religious.

3. A mould; any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it encloses.

Nothing can we call our own but death;
And that small *model* of the barren earth,
Which serves as paste and cover to our bones.

4. Standard; that by which any thing is measured.

As he who presumes steps upon the throne of God,
to be that deity measures Providence by his own little contracted *model*.

5. In *Shakespeare* it seems to have two unexampled senses. Something representative.

I have commended to his goodness
The *model* of our chaste loves, his young daughter.

6. Something small and diminutive; for *module*, a small measure: which, perhaps, is likewise the meaning of the example affixed to the third sense.

England's *model* to thy inward greatness,
Like little body with a mighty heart.

TO MODEL. *v. a.* [*moder*, Fr.] To plan; to shape; to mould; to form; to delineate.

When they come to *model* heav'n,
And *calculate* the stars, how they will wield
The mighty frame.

The government is *modelled* after the same manner with that of the cantons, as much as to furnish a community can imitate those of so large an extent.

MO'DELLER. *n. f.* [from *model*.] Planner; schemer; contriver.

Our great *models* of gardens have their magnitudes of plants to dispose of.

MODERATE. *adj.* [*moderatus*, Latin; *moderé*, French.]

1. Temperate; not excessive.

Sound sleep, come that *moderate* eating, but pangs of the belly are with an insatiable man.

2. Not hot of temper.

A number of *moderate* members managed with so much art as to obtain a majority, in a thin house, for passing a vote, that the king's concessions were a ground for a future settlement.

Fixed to one part, but *moderate* to the rest.

3. Not luxurious; not expensive.

There's not so much left as to furnish out a *moderate* table.

4. Not extreme in opinion; not sanguine in a tenet.

There are tenets which the *moderate* of the Romans will not venture to affirm.

5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean.

Quietly consider the trial that hath been thus long had of both kinds of reformation; as well this *moderate* kind, which the church of England hath taken, as that other more extreme and rigorous, which certain churches elsewhere have better liked.

6. Of the middle rate.

More *moderate* gifts might have prolonged his date.

Two early fitted for a better state.

TO MODERATE. *v. a.* [*moderor*, Lat. *moderor*, French.]

1. To regulate; to restrain; to still; to pacify; to quiet; to repress.

With equal measure she did *moderate*
The strong extremities of their rage.

2. To make temperate; to qualify.

Ye swarthy nations of the torrid zone,
How well to you is this great bounty known?
For frequent gales from the wide ocean rise
To fan your air, and *moderate* your fires.

By its stringent quality it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water.

MODERATELY. *adv.* [from *moderate*.]

1. Temperately; mildly.

2. In a middle degree.

Each nymph but *moderately* fair,
Commands with no less rigor here.

Blood in a healthy state, when let out, its red part should congeal strongly and soon, in a *moderately* tough, and swan in the serum.

MODERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *moderate*.]

State of being moderate; temperateness; *Modereness* is commonly used of things, and *moderation* of persons.

MODERATION. *n. f.* [*moderatio*, Latin.]

1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence; state of keeping a due mean betwixt extremes.

Was it the purpose of these churches, which abolished all popish ceremonies, to come back again to the middle point of *evenness* and *moderation*?

A zeal in things pertaining to God, according to knowledge, and yet duly tempered with candour and prudence, is the true notion of that much talked of, much misunderstood virtue, *moderation*.

In *moderation* placing all my glory,
While Tories call me Whig, and Whigs a Tory.

2. Calmness of mind; equanimity. [*moderation*, French.]

Equally inured
By *moderation* either state to bear,
Proud, or adverse.

3. Frugality in expense.

MODERATOR. *n. f.* [*moderator*, Latin; *moderateur*, French.]

1. The person or thing that calms or restrains.

Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of
Unquiet thoughts, a *moderator* of passions, and a
procurer of contentedness.

2. One who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the question.

Sometimes the *moderator* is more troublesome than the actor.

How does Philopolis seasonably commit the opponent with the respondent, like a long-practised *moderator*?

The first person who speaks when the court is set, opens the case to the judge, chairman, or *moderator* of the assembly, and gives his own reasons for his opinion.

MODERN. *n. f.* [*moderne*, Fr. from *modernus*, low Latin; supposed a casual corruption of *hodiernus*. Vel potius ab adverbio *modò*, modernus, at *à die diurnus*.]

1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique.

Some of the ancient, and likewise divers of the modern writers, that have laboured in natural magic, have noted a sympathy between the sun and certain herbs.

The glorious parallels then downward bring
To modern wonders, and to Britain's king.

2. In *Shakespeare*, vulgar; mean; common.

Trades, such as we present modern friends withal.

3. The justice

With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern influences.

We have our philosophical persons to make modern and familiar things supernatural and causeless.

MODERNS. *n. f.* Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.

There are *moderns* who, with a slight variation, adopt the opinion of Plato.

Some by old words to fame have made pretence;
Ancients in phrase, mere *moderns* in their sense!

TO MODERNISE. *v. a.* [from *modern*.] To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things; to change ancient to modern language.

MODERNISM. *n. f.* [from *modern*.] Deviation from the ancient and classical manner. A word invented by *Swift*.

Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable curtailings and quaint modernisms.

MODERNNESS. *n. f.* [from *modern*.] Novelty.

MODEST. *adj.* [*modeste*, Fr. *modestus*, Lat.]

1. Not arrogant; not presumptuous; not boastful; bashful.

Of boasting more than of a tomb afraid;
A soldier should be *modest* as a maid.

2. Not impudent; not forward.

Resolve me with all *modest* haste, which way
Thou might'st deserve, or they impose this usage.

Her face, as in a nymph, display'd
A fair fierce boy, or in a boy betray'd
The blushing beauties of a *modest* maid.

3. Not loose; not unchaste.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife;
the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous soul to her husband.

4. Not excessive; not extreme; moderate within a mean.

There appears much joy in him, even so much
that joy could not shew itself *modest* enough without a badge of bitterness.

During the last four years, by a *modest* computation, there have been brought into Great Britain six millions sterling in bullion.

MODESTLY. *adv.* [from *modest*.]

1. Not arrogantly; not presumptuously.

I may *modestly* conclude, that whatever errors there may be in this play, there are not those which have been objected to it.

First he *modestly* conjectures,
His pupil might be tried with lectures;
Which help'd to mortify his pride,
Yet gave him a lot of the heart to chide.

Thou' learn'd, well bred; and tho' well bred,
sincere,
Modestly bold, and humanly severe.

2. Not impudently; not forwardly; with respect.

I, your glass,
Will *modestly* discourse to yourself
That of yourself, which yet you know not of.

3. Not loosely; not lewdly; with decency.

4. Not excessively; with moderation.

MODESTY. *n. f.* [*modestie*, Fr. *modestia*, Latin.]

1. Not arrogance; not presumptuousness.

They cannot, with *modesty*, think to have found out absolutely the best which the wit of men may devise.

2. Not impudence; not forwardness; as, his petition was urged with *modesty*.

3. Moderation; decency.

A lord will hear you play;
But I am doubtful of your *modesties*,
Left over-eying of his odd behaviour,
You chaff into some merry passion.

4. Chastity; purity of manners.

Would you not swear,
All you that see her, that she were a maid,
By these exterior shews? Put he is more,
Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty. *Shakespeare.*
Of the general character of women, which is
modesty, he has taken a most becoming care; for
his amorous expressions go no farther than virtue
may allow. *Dryden.*

Talk not to a lady in a way that *modesty* will
not permit her to answer. *Clayton.*

MODESTY-PIECE, n. f.

A narrow lace which runs along the upper part
of the stays before, being a part of the tucker, is
called the *modesty-piece*. *Adams.*

MODICUM, n. f. [Latin.] Small portion;
pittance.

What *modicum* of wit he utters: his evasions
have cars thus long. *Shakespeare.*

Though hard their fate,
A cruse of water, and an ear of corn,
Yet still they grudge'd it. *Dryden.*

MODIFIABLE, adj. [from *modify*.] That
may be diversified by accidental dif-
ferences.

It appears to be more difficult to conceive a di-
tinct, visible image in the uniform, invariable ef-
face of God, than in variously *modifiable* matter;
but the manner how I see either still escapes my
comprehension. *Locke.*

MODIFIABLE, adj. [from *modify*.] Di-
versifiable by various modes.

MODIFICATION, n. f. [*modification*, Fr.]
The act of modifying any thing, or giv-
ing it new accidental differences of ex-
ternal qualities or mode.

The chief of all signs is human voice, and the se-
veral *modifications* thereof by the organs of speech,
the letters of the alphabet, formed by the motions
of the mouth. *Haller.*

The phenomena of colours in reflection and re-
flected light, are not caused by new *modifications* of
the light variously impressed, according to the various
terminations of the light and shadow. *Newton.*

If these powers of cogitation, volition and sensa-
tion, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor ac-
quirable to matter by any motion and *modification*
of it, it necessarily follows that they proceed from
some cognitive substance, some incorporeal inha-
bitant within us, which we call spirit. *Beattie.*

TO MODIFY, v. a. [*modifier*, French.]

1. To change the external qualities or ac-
cidents of any thing; to shape.

Yet there is that property in all letters, of apt-
ness to be conjoined in syllables and words through
the voluble motions of the organs, that they *modify*
and discriminate the voice without appearing to
discontinue it. *Holder.*

The middle parts of the broad beam of white
light which fell upon the paper, did, without any
confine of shadow to *modify* it, become coloured
all over with one uniform colour, the colour being
always the same in the middle of the paper as at
the edges. *Newton.*

2. To soften; to moderate.

Of his grace

He *modifies* his first severe decree,
The keener edge of battle to rebate. *Dryden.*

TO MODIFY, v. n. To extenuate.

After all this discaunting and *modifying* upon the
matter, there is hazard on the yielding side. *Leitch.*

MODILLON, n. f. [Fr. *modilolus*, Lat.]

Modillions, in architecture, are little brackets
which are often set under the cornithian and com-
posite orders, and serve to support the projection of
the hammer or drip: this part must be distinguished
from the great model, which is the diameter of the
pillar, for, as the proportion of an edifice in ge-
neral depends on the diameter of the pillar, so the
size and number of the *modillions*, as also the inter-
val between them, ought to have due relation to
the whole fabric. *Harris.*

The *modillions* or dentelli make a noble show by
their graceful projections. *Spectator.*

MODISH, adj. [from *mode*.] Fashionable;
formed according to the reigning custom,

But you, perhaps, expect a *modish* feast,
With am'rous songs, and wanton dances grac'd. *Dryden.*

Hypocrisy, at the fashionable end of the town,
is very different from hypocrisy in the city; the
modish hypocrite endeavours to appear more vi-
tuous than he really is, the other kind of hypo-
crite more virtuous. *Spence.*

MODISHLY, adv. [from *modish*.] Fashion-
ably.

Young children should not be much perplexed
about putting off their hats, and making legs
modishly. *Locke.*

MODISHNESS, n. f. [from *modish*.] Affec-
tation of the fashion.

TO MODULATE, v. a. [*modulator*, Lat.] To
form found to a certain key, or to cer-
tain notes.

The nose, lips, teeth, palate, jaw, tongue, wefan,
lungs, muscles of the chest, diaphragm, and mus-
cles of the belly, all serve to make or *modulate*
the found. *Grew's Cynol.*

Could any person so *modulate* her voice as to
deceive so many. *Broomer.*

Felo propagates around
Each charm of *modulated* found. *Anon.*

MODULATION, n. f. [from *modulate*; *mo-
dulation*, French.]

1. The act of forming any thing to certain
proportion.

The number of the simple original minerals
have not been rightly fixed; the matter of two or
more kinds being mixed together, and by the dif-
ferent proportion and *modulation* of that matter
variously diversified, have been reputed all differ-
ent kinds. *Woodward.*

The speech, as it is a sound resulting from the
modulation of the air, has most affinity to the
sight, but as it is uttered by the tongue, has im-
mediate cognition with the body, and so is the
fittest instrument to manage a commerce between
the invisible powers and human souls clothed in
flesh. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Sound modulated; harmony; melody.

Innumerable songsters, in the freshening shade,
Their *modulations* mix, mellifluous. *Thomson.*

MODULATOR, n. f. [from *modulate*.] He
who forms founds to a certain key; a
tuner; that which modulates.

The tongue is the grand instrument of taste, the
faithful judge of all our nourishment, the artful
modulator of our voice, and the necessary servant
of mastication. *Darwin.*

MODULE, n. f. [*modulus*, Lat.] An empty
representation; a model; an external
form.

My heart hath one poor sting to stay it by,
Which holds but till thy news be uttered;
And then, all this thou see'st, is but a cloud
And *module* of confounded royalty. *Shakespeare.*

MODUS, n. f. [Latin.] Something paid as
a compensation for tithes on the suppo-
sition of being a moderate equivalent.

One terrible circumstance of this bill, is turning
the title of flax and hemp into what the lawyers
call a *modus*, or a certain sum in lieu of a tenth
part of the product. *Swijt.*

MODWALL, n. f. [*picus*.] A bird. *Ainsw.*

MOE, adj. [nia, Saxon. See Mo.] More; a
greater number.

The chronicles of England mention no *moe* than
only six kings bearing the name of Edward since
the conquest, therefore it cannot be there should
be more. *Hooker.*

MOHAIR, n. f. [*mohere, moire*, French.]
Thread or stuff made of camels or other
hair.

She, while her lover pants upon her breast,
Can mark the figures on an Indian chest,
And when she sees her friend in deep despair,
Observes how much a cheat exceeds *mohair*. *Pope.*

MOHOCK, n. f. The name of a cruel
nation of America given to ruffians who

infected, or rather were imagined to in-
fect, the streets of London.

From milk-top he starts up mohock. *Prior.*
Who has not troubled at the mohock's name? *Cay.*

Thou hast fallen upon me with the rage of a
mad dog, or a mohock. *Dennis.*

MODDERED, adj. [properly *moddered*, or
mudded.] Crazy. *Ainsworth.*

MOIDORE, n. f. A Portugal coin, rated at
one pound seven shillings.

MOIETY, n. f. [*moitie*, Fr. from *moien*, the
middle.] Half; one of two equal parts.

This company being divided into two equal
moieties, the one before, the other since the coming
of Christ, that part which, since the coming of
Christ, partly hath embraced, and partly shall em-
brace, the christian religion, we term ashy a *moie*
proper name, the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

The death of Antony
Is not a single doom, in that name lay
A *moie* of the world. *Shakespeare.*

Tough'd with human gentleness and love,
Forgive a *moie* of the principal. *Shakespeare.*

The militia was divided, a *moie* of which should
be nominated by the king, and the other *moie* by
the parliament. *Clarendon.*

As this is likely to produce a cessation of arms
among one half of our island, it is reasonable that
the more beautiful *moie* of his majesty's subjects
should establish a trace. *Addison.*

TO MOIL, v. a. [*moiller*, French.]

1. To daub with dirt.

All they which were lost were *moiled* with dirt
and mire; by reason of the deepness of the rotten
way. *Knolles.*

2. To weary.

No more ing one another thus, nor *moil* your-
selves, receive prize equal. *Chapman's Iliad.*

TO MOIL, v. n.

1. To labour in the mire.

Moil not too much under ground, for the hope
of munes is very uncertain. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To toil; to drudge.

The name of the laborious William Noy, attor-
ney-general to Charles the First, was anagramma-
tized, *I moil in law*. *Howe.*

They toil and *moil* for the interest of their
masters, that in requital break their hearts. *Leitch.*
Oh the endless misery of the life I lead! cries
the *moiling* husband, to spend all my days in
ploughing. *Leitch.*

Now he must *moil* and drudge for one he loathes.
Dryden.

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To *moil* all day, and merry make at night. *Cay.*

MOIST, adj. [*moiste, moite*, French.]

1. Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in
a small degree.

The hills to their supply
Vapour, and exhalation dusk and *moist*,
Sent up amon. *Milton.*

Why were the *moist* in number so outdone,
That to a thousand dry they are but one. *Pope.*

Many who live well in a dry air, fall into all the
difficulties that depend upon a relaxation in a *moist*
one. *Asbuthnot.*

Nor yet, when *moist* Arcturus clouds the sky,
The woods and fields their pleasing toils deny. *Pope.*

2. Juicy; succulent. *Ainsworth.*

TO MOIST, v. a. [from *moist*.] To
make damp; to make
wet to a small degree; to damp.

Write till your ink be dry; and with your tears
Moist it again; and frame some feeling line. *Shak.*
His breasts are full of milk, and his bones are
moistened with marrow. *Job.*

A pipe a little *moistened* on the inside, fous there-
be no drops left, maketh a more solemn found
than if the pipe were dry. *Bacon.*

When torrents from the mountains fall no more,
The swelling river is reduced into his shallow bed,
with scarce water to *moisten* his own pebbles.
Dryden.

MOISTENER, *n. f.* [from *moisten*.] The person or thing that moistens.

MOISTNESS, *n. f.* [from *moist*.] Dampness; wetness in a small degree.

Plants both kinds take in the moistness and density of the air. *Bacon.*

The small particles of brick or stone the least moistness would join together. *Addison.*

MOISTURE, *n. f.* [*moietus*, Fr. from *moist*.]

1. State of being moist; moderate wetness. Sometimes curling to a little river near hand, which, for the most part, it becometh upon roots of trees bounding trees, was rewarded with their shadow. *Sidney.*

Set such plants as require much moisture upon the dry grounds. *Bacon.*

While dryness moists, coldness heat raises, And that we have, and that we are, submits. *Denham.*

2. Small quantity of liquid.

All my body's moisture scarce serves to quench my furnace-burning heat. *Shakespeare.*

If some penurious force by change appear'd Scanty of waters, when you scould it dry, And offer'd the full labour up to Cato, Did he not dash the untasted moisture from him. *Addison.*

MOIST, *adj.* The moists. *Addison.*

MOIST, *adj.* Dark; as, *moist* weather. *Donworth.* It seems a corruption of *murky*. In some places they call it *moogy*. Dull; cloudy.

MOL, *n. f.* [in *mol*, Sax. *mole*, Fr. *mola*, Lat.]

1. A formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows into a kind of flesh in the uterus, and is called a false conception. *Quincy.*

2. A natural spot or discoloration of the body.

To moult hair upon the *mole* of the face, is the perpetration of a very ancient custom. *Brown.*

Such in painting are the warts and *mols*, which, adding a likeness to the face, are not therefore to be omitted. *Denham.*

That Timothy Trim and Jack were the same person, was proved, particularly by a *mole* under the left eye. *Arbuthnot.*

The peculiarities in Homer are marks and *mols*, by which every common eye distinguishes him. *Pope.*

3. [from *mole*, Lat. *mole*, Fr.] A mound; a dike.

Sion is strengthened on the north side by the fence and a dike of the *mole*. *Sandys.*

With at, I attack thine gather'd beach They batter'd, and the *mole* unscathed wrought on. Over the towering deep high arch'd; a bridge Of length prodigious. *Milton.*

The great quantities of stones dug out of the rock could not easily conceal themselves, had they not been contained in the *mole* and buildings of Naples. *Addison.*

Did the broad arch the dangerous flood contain, The *mole* projected break the roaring main. *Pope.*

4. [*molpa*,] A little beast that works under ground.

Tread softly, that the blind *mole* may not Hear a foot fall, &c. now are near his cell. *Shakspeare.*

What is more obvious than a *mole*, and yet what more palpable argument of Providence? *More.*

Mols have perfect eyes, and holes for them through the skin, not much bigger than a pin's head. *Ray on Creation.*

Thy arts of building from the bee receive; Learn of the *mole* to plow, the worm to weave. *Pope.*

MOLBAT, *n. f.* [*arthragoriscus*.] A fish. *Addison.*

MOLCAST, *n. f.* [*mole* and *cast*.] Hillock cast up by a mole.

In spring let the *molecasts* be spread, because they hinder the mowers. *More.*

MOLCATCHER, *n. f.* [*mole* and *catcher*.]

One whole employment is to catch moles.

Get *molecatcher* cunningly moule for to kill, And harrow and cast abroad every bill. *Taffer.*

MOLHILL, *n. f.* [*mole* and *hill*.] Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground. It is used proverbially, in hyperboles, or comparisons for something small.

You feed your solitaires with the conceits of the poets, while *lucral* pens can as easily travel over mountains as *molehills*. *Sidney.*

The rocks on which the salt-sea billows beat, And Atlas' top, the clouds in height that pause, Compar'd to his huge person *molehills* be. *Fairfax.*

A churchwarden, to express St. Martin's in the fields, caused to be engraven a martin sitting upon a *mole* *hill* between two trees. *Peachum.*

Our politician having baffled conscience, must not be molested with inferior obligations; and, having leapt over such mountains, lie down before a *mole* *hill*. *South's Sermons.*

Mountains, which to your *Mack* view Seem less than *molehills* do to you. *Johnson.*

Strange ignorance! that the same man who knows How far you'll mount above this *molehill* flows, Should not perceive a difference as great Between small incomes and a vast estate! *Dryden.*

To **MOLLEST**, *v. a.* [*molliter*, Fr. *mollitor*, Lat.] To disturb; to trouble; to vex.

If they will firmly persist concerning points which hitherto have been disputed of, they must agree that they have *mollified* the church with needless opposition. *Hooker.*

No man shall meddle with them, or *mollify* them in any matter. *1 Mac. xiv.*

Pleasure and pain signify whatsoever delights or *mollifies* us. *Locke.*

Both *are* doom'd to death; And the dead wale not to *mollify* the living. *Rome.*

MOLLESTATION, *n. f.* [*mollitia*, Lat. from *mollis*.] Disturbance; uneasiness caused by vexation.

Though useless unto us, and rather of *mollification*, we remain from killing swallows. *Bacon.*

Amidst eternal satisfaction and acquiescence, or dissatisfaction and *mollification* of spirit, attend the practice of virtue and vice respectively. *Knorr.*

MOLLESTER, *n. f.* [from *mollis*.] One who disturbs.

MOLLETRACK, *n. f.* [*mole* and *track*.] Course of the mole under-ground.

The pot-trap is a deep earthen vessel set in the ground, with the beam even with the bottom of the *moletracks*. *Martinet.*

MOLLEWARP, *n. f.* [*mole* and *peorpan*, Sax. See *MOULDWARP*.] A mole.

The *molewarp's* brains mixt therewithal, And with the same the pismire's gall. *Drayton.*

MOLLIENT, *adj.* [*mollis*, Lat.] Softening.

MOLLIFIABLE, *adj.* [from *mollify*.] That may be softened.

MOLLIFICATION, *n. f.* [from *mollify*.] 1. The act of mollifying or softening.

For induration or *mollification*, it is to be inquired what will make metals harder and harder, and what will make them softer and softer. *Bacon.*

2. Pacification; mitigation.

Some *mollification*, sweet lady. *Shakspeare.*

MOLLIFIER, *n. f.* [from *mollify*.]

1. That which softens; that which appeases.

The root hath a tender, dainty heat; which, when it cometh above ground to the sun and air, vanishest; for it is a great *mollifier*. *Bacon.*

2. He that pacifies or mitigates.

To **MOLLIFY**, *v. a.* [*mollio*, Lat. *mollis*, Fr.]

1. To soften; to make soft.

2. To allunge.

Neither herb, nor *mollifying* plaster, restored them to health. *Wisdom.*

Sores have not been closed, neither bound up, neither *mollified* with ointment. *Isaiah.*

3. To appease; to pacify; to quiet.

Thinking her silent imaginations began to work upon somewhat, to *mollify* them, as the nature of music is to do, I took up my harp. *Sidney.*

He brought them to their savage parts, And with sweet silence *mollify'd* their stubborn hearts. *Spenser.*

The crone, on the wedding night, finding the knight's aversion, speaks a good word for herself, in hope to *mollify* the tullen bridegroom. *Dryden.*

4. To qualify; to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome.

They would, by yielding to some things, when they refused others, sooner prevail with the houses to *mollify* their demands, than at last to reform them. *Clarendon.*

Covley thus paints Goliath:

The valiant, now, this monster seem'd to fill, And we, methought, look'd up to him from our hill; where the two words, *ferend* and *methought*, have *mollified* the figure. *Dryden.*

MOLLEN, The part. pass. of *melt*.

Brafs is *mollened* out of the stone. *Job.*

In a small furnace made of a temperate heat, let the heat be such as may keep the metal *mollified*, and no more. *Bacon.*

Love's mystick form the artisans of Greece In wounded stone, or *mollified* gold express. *Prior.*

MOLLORES, *n. f.* [*mollores*, Italian.] Treasures.

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His free-will, to her own inclining left
In even scale. *Milton.*

He is a capable judge; can hear both sides with an
indifferent ear: is determined only by the *moments*
of truth, and to retract his past errors. *Norris.*

3. An indivisible particle of time.

If I would go to hell for an eternal moment, or so,
I could be knifed. *Shakespeare.*

The mighty purpose never is o'erlooked,
Unless the deed go with it: from this *moment*
The very firings of my heart shall be
The firings of my hand. *Shakespeare.*

The imaginary reasoning of brutes is not a distinct
reasoning, but performed in a physical moment. *Hale.*

While I a moment mope, a moment's pa-
I'm nearer death in this verse than the last.

What time is to be done? Be wife with speed;
A fool at forty is a fool indeed. *Young.*

Yet thus receiving and returning bliss
In the great *moment*, in this golden now,

When every trace of what, or when, or how,
Should from my soul by raging love be torn. *Prior.*

MOMENTALLY, *adv.* [from *momentum*,
Lat.] At a moment.

Art but *momentally* remaining in our bodies, hath
no proportionable space for its convection, only of
length enough to refrigerate the heart. *Brown.*

MOMENTANEOUS, *adj.* [from *momentum*,
Lat.] Lasting but a moment.

Small difficulties, when exceeding great good is
sue to cause, and, on the other side, *momentary* be-
nefits, when a hurt which they draw after them is
unavoidable, are not at all to be respected. *Hooker.*

Flame above is durable and confident; but with
us it is a transitory *momentum*. *Bacon.*

Source could the shady king
The horrid turn of his intentions tell,

But the swift as the *momentary* wing
Of lightning, or the words he spoke, left hell. *Craft.*

MOMENTARY, *adj.* [from *moment*, Lat.] Last-
ing for a moment; done in a moment.

Momentary as a sound,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream. *Shaksp.*

Swift as thought the flying shade
Through air his *momentary* journey made. *Dryden.*

Onions, garlic, pepper, salt and vinegar, taken
in great quantities, excite a *momentary* heat and
fever. *Arbuthnot.*

MOMENTOUS, *adj.* [from *momentum*, Lat.]
Important; weighty; of consequence.

Great Anne, weighing the events of war
Monarch, in her prudent heart these chose. *Thalpis.*

If any false step be made in the more *momentous*
concerns of life, the whole scheme of ambitious
designs is broken. *Adams.*

It would be a very weak thing to give up to *mo-
mentous* a point as this, only because it has been
contested. *Water.*

MOMMERY, *n. f.* [or *maunmery*, from *mun-
mer*, *mommie*, Fr.] An entertainment in
which makers play frolics. See **MONM.**

All was jollity,
Feasting and mirth, light wantonness and laughter;

Piping and playing, merrily and merrily,
Till life fled from us like an idle dream,
A show of *momery* without a meaning. *Tower.*

MONACHAL, *adj.* [from *monach*, Fr. *monachalis*,
Lat. *monachicus*.] Monastic; relating to
monks, or conventual orders.

MONACHISM, *n. f.* [from *monachisme*, Fr.] The
state of monks; the monastic life.

MONAD, *n. f.* [from *monas*, Gr.] An indivisible
MONADE, *n. f.* thing.

Disunity is the natural property of matter, which
of itself is nothing but an infinite congeries of
physical *monads*. *Macle.*

MONARCH, *n. f.* [from *monarch*, Fr. *monarque*.]
1. A governor invested with absolute au-
thority; a king.

I was
A model for a monarch. *Shakespeare.*

Your brother kings and monarchs of the earth
Do all expect that you should rouse yourself. *Shak.*

The father of a family or nation, that uses his
servants like children, and advises with them in

what concerns the commonweal, and thereby is
willingly obeyed by them, is what the schools mean
by a *monarch*. *Temple.*

2. The superior to the rest of the same
kind.

The *monarch* oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Three centuries he grows, and three he flays

Supreme in fate, and in three more decays. *Dryd.*

With the distinguish'd is the regal race,
One *monarch* wears an open, haughty face;

Shap'd to his size, and godlike to behold,
His royal body shines with specks of gold. *Dryd.*

Return'd with dire, unmerciful sway,
The *monarch* savage rends the trembling prey. *Pope.*

3. President.

Come, then a *monarch* of the vine,
Plump, Pegasus, with pink eyes,

In thy vat our cases be drain'd. *Shakespeare.*

MONARCHIAL, *adj.* [from *monarch*.] Ser-
ving a monarch; regal; princely; im-
perial.

Satan, when now transcendent glory rais'd
Above his fellows, with *monarchial* pride,

Conscious of highest worth, unmoved thus spoke. *M. Jon.*

MONARCHICAL, *adj.* [from *monarchie*, Fr.
monarchique; from *monarch*.] Vested in a
single ruler.

That forks will only live in free states, is a pretty
conceit to advance the opinion of popular policies,
and from such pretences in nature to dilapage *monar-
chical* government. *Brown.*

The decretals resolve all into a *monarchical*
power at Rome. *Robert.*

TO MONARCHISE, *v. n.* [from *monarch*.]
To play the king.

Allowing him a breath, a little scene
To *monarchize*, he tear'd, and kill with looks. *Shaksp.*

MONARCHY, *n. f.* [from *monarchie*, Fr. *monarchie*.]
1. The government of a single person.

While the *monarchy* flourish'd, the wanted not
a protector. *Aitken.*

2. Kingdom; empire.

I pass
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.

The fact that the world is yet my danger foul,
Was my great father's law, renowned Warwick,

Who could aloud, what I thought for perjury
Can this dark *monarchy* hold false Clarence? *Shaksp.*

This small inheritance
Contesteth me, and 's worth a *monarchy*. *Shaksp.*

MONASTERY, *n. f.* [from *monasterie*, Fr. *monaste-
rie*, Lat.] House of religious retire-
ment; convent; abbey; cloister. It is
usually pronounced, and often written
monagery.

Then courts of kings were held in high renown;
There, virgins honourable vows receiv'd,

But chaste as maids in *monasteries* liv'd. *Dryden.*

In a *monastery* your devotion cannot carry you
far toward the next world, as to make this life
the fight of you. *Pope.*

MONASTICAL, *adj.* [from *monastique*, Fr. *mo-
nastique*, Lat.] Religious; pertaining to a monk.

I draw my tutor to follow at the full stream of
the world, and to live in a nook merely *monastick*.
Shakespeare.

The filicious and hairy veils of the strictest orders
of friars derive the institution of their *monastick* life
from the example of John and Elias. *Brown.*

When young, you led a life *monastick*
And wore a veil each habited,

Now in your age you grow fantastick. *Dryden.*

MONASTICALLY, *adv.* [from *monastick*.]
Religiously; in the manner of a monk.

I have a dozen years more to outlive for, and *mo-
nastically* pallid in this country of liberty and de-
light. *Scott.*

MONDAY, *n. f.* [from *moon* and *day*.] The
second day of the week.

MONET, *n. f.* [from *moneta*, Fr. *moneta*, Lat.]
It has properly no plural except when
money is taken for a single piece; but

monies was formerly used for fairs.] *Mon-
tal* coined for the purposes of commerce.

Importune him for *monies*; be not ceast
With thought of it. *Shakespeare.*

The jealous wittily knave hath masses of *money*.
Shakespeare.

You need my help, and you say,
Shelock, we would have *monies*. *Shakespeare.*

I will give thee the worth of it in money. *August.*

Wives the readiest helps
To betray heady husbands, rob the only

And lend the *monies* on return of lust. *Ben Jonson.*

Money differs from *monies* silver, in that the
quantity of silver in each piece of *money* is deter-
mined by the stamp it bears, which is a public
contract. *Locke.*

My discourse to the hen-peck'd has produced
many contentments, such a discourse is expected
etc., and every married man's *money*. *Johnson.*

Shall I withhold a little *money* or food from my
fellow creature, for fear he should not be good
enough to receive it from me? *Locke.*

People are not obliged to receive any *monies*, ex-
cept of their own coinage by a public mint. *Scott.*

Those who differers or *money* holders will be found
in need of it, if this *monies* is made out of the
exchequer. *Scott.*

MONETARY, *n. f.* [from *moneta*, Fr. *monetaire*.]
A large purse.

Look to my house, I am right both to go,
There is some ill a brewing towards my rest,

For I did dream of *monies* to-night. *Shaksp.*

My place was taken up by a little puppy, with
a *monetary* under each arm. *Johnson.*

MONETARY, *n. f.* [from *moneta*, Fr. *monetaire*.]
A tall; repository of ready coin.

MONETARY, *n. f.* [from *moneta*, Fr. *monetaire*.]
A broker in money.

The *monetary* or *money* changers being a scandal-
ous employment at Rome, is a reason for the high
rate of interest. *Arbuthnot.*

MONETARY, *adj.* [from *moneta*.] Rich in
money; often used in opposition to those
who are possessed of lands.

Invite *monetary* men to lend to the merchants, for
the continuing and quickening of trade. *Bacon.*

If exportation will not balance importation, away
must your silver go again, while the *monetary* or not
monetary; for where goods do not, silver must pay
for the commodities you spend. *Locke.*

Several turned their money into these funds, mer-
chants as well as other *monetary* men. *Scott.*

With these no states fell in all men, a *monetary* such
as had raised vast sums by trading with stocks and
funds, and lending upon great interest. *Scott.*

MONETARY, *n. f.* [from *monetaire*, Fr. *monetaire*.]
1. One that deals in money; a banker.

2. A corner of money.

MONETARY, *adj.* [from *monetaire*.] Want-
ing money; penniless.

The strong expectation of a good certain salary
will outweigh the loss of bad rents received out of
lands in *monetary* times. *Scott.*

MONETARY, *n. f.* [from *monetaire*, Fr. *monetaire*.]
Account of debtor and creditor.

What if you and I Nick should inquire how
monetary stand between us? *Arbuthnot.*

MONETARY, *n. f.* [from *monetaire*, Fr. *monetaire*.]
One who rules money for others.

Suppose a young unexperienced man in the hands
of *monetary*, such a man is like your wire-
drawing mill, if they get hold of a man's finger,
they will pull in his whole body at last. *Arbuthnot.*

MONETARY, *n. f.* A plant.

MONETARY, *n. f.* [from *monetaire*, Fr. *monetaire*.]
Something valuable; something that will
bring money.

There is either money or *monetary* in all the
countries of the world, for we live in a mercenary
world, and it is the price of all things in it. *Locke.*

MONETARY, *n. f.* [from *monetaire*, Fr. *monetaire*.]
Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye; mis-
cellaneous, or massed.

MONGER. *n. f.* [mangere, Sax, a trader; from mangian, Sax, to trade.] A dealer; a seller. It is seldom or never used alone, or otherwise than after the name of any commodity to express a seller of that commodity: as, a *fishmonger*; and sometimes a medler in any thing: as, a *whoremonger*; a *newsmonger*.

Do you know me?—Yes, excellent well, you are a *fishmonger*. *Shakespeare*
The impatient flatterer-monger.

Could now count in himself no longer. *Hudibras*

MONGRAL. *adj.* [us *mongcorn*, from mang, Sax. or *mungen*, to mix, Dutch.] Of a mixed breed: commonly written *mangrel* for *mangrel*.

This zealot
Is of a *mongrel*, divers kind,
Clerick before, and lay behind. *Hudibras*
Ye *mongrel* work of heav'n, with human shape,
That have but just enough of sense to know
The master's voice. *Dryden*

I'm but a half-strain'd villain yet,
But *mongrel* mischievous. *Dryden*
Bully, groveling, worthless wretches,
Mongrel in faction; poor faint-hearted traitors,
Lad! *Johnson*

His friendships still to few confin'd,
Were always of the muddling kind;
No fools of rank, or mongrel breed,
Who turn would pass for lords indeed. *Swift*

MONIMEST. *n. f.* [from *moner*, Lat.] It seems here to signify inscription.

Some others were driven and dissent
Into great mists and to wedges square,
Some in round plates withouten monument. *Spenser*

To MONISH. *v. a.* [*monico*, Lat.] To admonish, of which it is a contraction.

Monish him gently, which shall make him both
willing to mended, and glad to go forward in love. *Alfham*

MONISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *monish*.] An admonishment; a monitor.

MONITION. *n. f.* [*monitio*, Lat. *monition*, French.]

1. Information; hint.
We have no visible *monition* of the returns of
any other periods, such as we have of the day, by
successive light and darkness. *Hobbes on Time*

2. Instruction; document.
Unruly ambition is dead, not only to the advice
of friends, but to the counsels and *monitions* of
reason itself. *L'Estrange*

Then after sage *monitions* from his friends,
His talents to employ for nobler ends,
He turns to politics his dangerous wit. *Saunders*

MONITOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives useful hints. It is used of an upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look to the boys in his absence.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king; his
learning is eminent; be but his scholar, and you
are safe. *Paccon*

It was the privilege of Adam innocent to have
these notions also firm and untainted, to carry his
monitor in his bosom, his law in his heart, and to
have such a conference as might be its own caution.
South

We can but divine who it is that speaks; whether
Perdus himself, or his friend and *monitor*, or
a third person. *Dryden*

The pains that come from the necessities of
nature, are *monitions* to us to beware of greater
mischiefs. *Locke*

MONITORIAL. *adj.* [*monitoire*, Fr. *monitorius*, Lat.] Conveying useful instruction; giving admonition.

Colles, interchanges, and disappointments, are
monitorial and instructive. *L'Estrange*

He is so taken up still, in spite of the *monitorial*
shot in my essay with particular men, that he
neglects mankind. *Pope*

MONITORIAL. *n. f.* Admonition; warning.

A king of Hungary took a bishop in battle, and
kept him prisoner; whereupon the pope writ a
monitorial to him, for that he had broken the pri-
vilege of holy church. *Bacon*

MONK. *n. f.* [monec, Sax. *monachus*, Lat. *monachus*.] One of a religious commu-
nity bound by vows to certain obli-
gations.

'Twould prove the verity of certain words,
Spoke by a holy *monk*. *Shakespeare*

Abbot meek, as one weary of the world, gave over
all, and betook himself to a solitary life, and became
a melancholy *Almonition monk*. *Knolles*

The drench *monks*, the scorn and shame of man-
kind.

Route and prepare once more to take possession,
And settle in their ancient lives again. *Rome*

Monks, in some respects agree with regulars, as
in the substantial vows of religion; but in other re-
spects, *monks* and regulars differ; for that regulars,
vows excepted, are not tied up to so strict a rule of
life as *monks* are. *Aylmer*

MONKERY. *n. f.* [from *monk*.] The mo-
nastic life.

Neither do I meddle with their evangelical per-
fection of vows, nor the dangerous servitude of their
rule and impotent votaries, nor the inconveniences
of their *monkery*. *Hall*

MONKEY. *n. f.* [*monikin*, a little man.]

1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An
animal bearing some resemblance of man.

One of them showed me a ring that he had of
your daughter for a *monkey*: Tis true, it was my tur-
quoise, I would not have given it for a wilderness
of *monkeys*. *Shakespeare*

More new-fangled than an ape; more giddy in
my desires than a *monkey*. *Shakespeare*

Other creatures, as well as *monkeys*, destroy their
young ones by their fondness. *Locke*

With glittering gold and sparkling gems they dote,
But apes and *monkeys* are the gods within. *Granville*

2. A word of contempt, or slight kindness.

This is the *monkey's* own giving out: she is per-
suaded I will marry her. *Shakespeare*

Poor *monkey*! how wilt thou do for a father?
Shakespeare

MONKHOOD. *n. f.* [*monk* and *hood*.] The
character of a monk.

He had left off his *monkhood* too, and was no longer
obliged to them. *Atterbury*

MONKISH. *adj.* [from *monk*.] *Monastic*;
pertaining to monks; taught by monks.

Those public charities are a greater ornament to
this city than all its wealth, and do more real hon-
our to the reformed religion, than redounds to the
church of Rome from all those *monkish* and super-
stitious foundations of which the vanity boasts. *Atter-*

Rule, life, Rule common, see the Benedictine rule.
The dull constraint of *monkish* rhyme refine. *South*

MONKS-HOOD. *n. f.* [*consolida regalis*.] A
plant.

MONKS-RHUBARB. *n. f.* A species of dock;
its roots are used in medicine.

MONOCHORD. *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *χορδή*.]

1. An instrument of one string: as, the
trumpet machine. *Harris*

2. A kind of instrument anciently of singu-
lar use for the regulating of founds.

The ancients made use of the *monochord* to deter-
mine the proportion of sounds to one another. When
the chord was divided into two equal parts, so that
the terms were as one to one, they called them uni-
sons; but if as two to one, they called them octaves
or diapasons; when they were as three to two, they
called them fifths or diapentes; if they were as four
to three, they called them fourths or diatessérons;
if as five to four, they called it diton, or a tierce-
major; but if as six to five, then they called it a
diesis-ton, or a tierce-minor; and lastly, if the
terms were as twenty-four to twenty-five, they
called it a demiton or diese, the *monochord* being
thus divided, was properly that which they called a
system, of which there were many kinds, according
to the different divisions of the *monochord*. *Harris*

MONOCULAR. } *adj.* [*μόνος* and *oculus*.]
MONOCULOUS. } One-eyed; having
only one eye.

He was well served who, going to cut down an an-
cient white hawthorn tree, which, because the bud-
ded before others, might be an occasion of supersti-
tion, had some of the prickles flew into his eyes, and
made him *monocular*. *Houel*

Those of China repute the rest of the world
monocular. *Granville*

MONODY. *n. f.* [*μονωδία*; *monodie*, Fr.] A
poem sung by one person not in dialogue.

MONOGAMIST. *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *γάμος*;
monogame, Fr.] One who disallows
second marriages.

MONOGAMY. *n. f.* [*monogamie*, Fr. *μόνος*
and *γάμος*.] Marriage of one wife.

MONOGRAM. *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *γράμμα*;
monogramme, Fr.] A cipher; a cha-
racter compounded of several letters.

MONOLOGUE. *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *λόγος*;
monologue, Fr.] A scene in which a per-
son of the drama speaks by himself; a
soliloquy.

He gives you an account of himself, and of his
returning from the country, in *monologue*; to which
unnatural way of narration Terence is subject in all
his plays. *Dryden*

MONOMACHY. *n. f.* [*μονομαχία*; *μόνος*
and *μάχη*.] A duel; a single combat.

MONOME. *n. f.* [*monome*, Fr.] In algebra,
a quantity that has but one denomination
or name; as, a, b, a b, a a b. *Harris*

MONOPETALOUS. *adj.* [*monopetale*, Fr.
μόνος and *πέταλον*.] It is used for such
flowers as are formed out of one leaf,
howsoever they may be seemingly cut
into many small ones, and those fall off
together. *Quincy*

MONOPOLIST. *n. f.* [*monopolcur*, Fr.] One
who by engrossing or patent obtains the
sole power or privilege of vending any
commodity.

To MONOPOLIZE. *v. a.* [*μόνος* and *πωλίσ*;
monopolcur, Fr.] To have the sole power
or privilege of vending any commodity.

He has such a prodigious trade, that if there is not
some stop put, he will *monopolize*; nobody will tell
a yard of drapery, or mercery ware, but himself.

Abchurch

MONOPOLY. *n. f.* [*μονοπωλία*; *monopoli*,
Fr. *μόνος* and *πωλίσ*.] The exclusive
privilege of selling any thing.

If I had a *monopoly* on't they would have part on't.
Shakespeare

How could he answer't, should the state think fit,
To question a *monopoly* of wit? *Cowley*

One of the most oppressive *monopolies* imaginable,
all others can concern only something without us,
but this touches upon our nature, yea upon our
reason. *Government of the Tongue*

Shakespeare rather writ happily than knowingly
and justly; and Jonson, who, by studying Horace,
had been acquainted with the rules, yet seemed to
envy to posterity that knowledge, and to make a
monopoly of his learning. *Dryden*

MONOPTOTE. *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *πίπτει*.] A
noun used only in some one oblique case.

Clarke's Latin Grammar

MONOTICH. *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *τίχον*.] A compo-
sition of one verse.

MONOSYLLABICAL. *adj.* [from *monosylla-
ble*.] Consisting of words of one syllable.

MONOSYLLABLE. *n. f.* [*monosyllable*,
Fr. *μόνος* and *σλλαβή*.] A word of only
one syllable.

My name of Ptolemy!
It is so long it takes an hour to write it:

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I'll change it into Jove or Mars!
Or any civil monosyllable,
That will not tire my hand.

Poets, although not insensible how much our language was already over-stocked with monosyllables, yet, to save time and pains, introduced that barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the measure of their verses.

Monosyllable lines, unless artfully managed, are stiff or languishing; but may be beautiful to express melancholy.

MONOSYLLABLED. *adj.* [*monosyllabe*, Fr. from *monosyllable*.] Consisting of one syllable.

Nine taylor, if rightly spell'd,
Into one man are monosyllabled.

MONOTONY. *n. f.* [*monotonia*; *μόνος* and *τόνος*; *monotonie*, Fr.] Uniformity of sound; want of variety in cadence.

I could object to the repetition of the same rhymes within four lines of each other as tiresome to the ear through their monotony.

MONSIEUR. *n. f.* [Fr.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman.

A Frenchman his companion;

An eminent *monsieur*, that, it seems, much loves
A Gallian gull.

MONSOON. *n. f.* [*monsoon*, *monsoon*, Fr.]

Monsoons are shifting trade winds in the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically; some for half a year one way, others but for three months, and then shift and blow for six or three months directly contrary.

The *monsoons* and trade winds are constant and periodical even to the thirtieth degree of latitude all around the globe, and seldom transgress or fall short of those bounds.

MONSTER. *n. f.* [*monstre*, Fr. *monstrum*, Latin.]

1. Something out of the common order of nature.

Methinks heroic poeësie till now,
Like some fantastic lary land did dwell,
Gods, devils, nymphs, witches, and giants race,
And all but man in man's chief work had place.
Thou like some worthy knight with sacred arms,
Dost drive the monster's tience, and end the charms.

It ought to be determined whether *monsters* be really a distinct species; we find, that some of these monstrous productions have none of those qualities that accompany the essence of that species from whence they are derived.

2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.

If she live long,

And, in the end, meet the old course of death,
Women will all turn *monsters*.

All human virtue to its last breath,
Finds Envy never conquer'd but by death:
The great Alcides, ev'ry labour past,
Had still this monster to subdue at last.

To **MONSTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out of the common order of things.

Not in use.

Her offence

Must be of such unnatural degree
That *monsters* it.

I had rather one scratch my head i' th' sun,
When the alarm was struck, than idly sit
To hear my nothings *monster'd*.

MONSTROSITY. *n. f.* [from *monstrous*.]

MONSTROUSITY. *n. f.* The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe. *Monstrosity* is more analogous.

This is the *monstrosity* in love, that the will is infinite, and the execution confin'd.
Such a tacit league is against such routs and shoals of people, as have utterly degenerated from nature, as have in their very body and frame of estate a *monstrosity*.

We read of monstrous births, but we often see a greater *monstrosity* in education: thus, when a fa-

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ther has begot a man, he trains him up into a beast.

By the same law *monstrosity* could not incapacitate from marriage, witness the case of hermaphrodites.

MONSTROUS. *adj.* [*monstreux*, Fr. *monstruosus*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from the slated order of nature.

Nature there perverse,
Brought forth all monstrous, all prodigious things,
Hydras, and gorgons, and chimeras dire.

Every thing that exists has its particular constitution; and yet some monstrous productions have few of those qualities which accompany the essence of that species from whence they derive their originals.

2. Strange; wonderful. Generally with some degree of dislike.

Is it not monstrous that this player here
But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,
Could force his soul so to his concert,
That, from her working, all his visage wan'd?

O monstrous! but one halfpenny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of tack.

3. Irregular; enormous.

No monstrous height, or breadth, or length appear,
The whole at once is bold and regular.

4. Shocking; hateful.

This was an invention given out by the Spaniards, to have the *monstrous* from their nation received.

MONSTROUS. *adv.* Exceedingly; very much. A cant term.

Oil of vatril and petroleum, a dram of each, torn into a mouldy substance, there residing a fair cloud in the bottom, and a *monstrous* thick oil on the top.

She was easily put off the hooks, and monstrous hard to be pleased again.

Add, that the rich have full a gibe in store,
And will be monstrous witty on the poor.

MONSTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *monstrous*.]

1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; shockingly; terribly; horribly.

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth, but superlatively and *monstrously* so in his old age.

2. To a great or enormous degree.

And that self-chain about his neck,
Which he forewent most *monstrously* to have.

These truths with his example you disprove,
Who with his wife is *monstrously* in love.

MONSTROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *monstrous*.]

Enormity; irregular nature or behaviour.

See the *monstrousness* of man,
When he looks out in an ungrateful shape!

MONTANT. *n. f.* [Fr.] A term in fencing.

Vat be all you, one, two, tree, four, come for?
--To see thee fight, to see thee pass thy punts,
thy shock, thy *montant*, thy distance, thy *montant*.

MONTERO. *n. f.* [Spanish.] A horseman's cap.

His hat was like a helmet, or Spanish *montero*.

MONTEITH. *n. f.* [from the name of the inventor.] A vessel in which glasses are washed.

New things produce new words, and thus *Monteth* has by one vessel saved his name from death.

MONTH. *n. f.* [*monat*, Sax.] A space of time either measured by the sun or moon: the lunar month is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the same point: the solar month is the time in which the sun passes through a sign of the zodiack: the calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally of

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thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap year of twenty-nine.

Till the expiration of your month.

Sojourn with my sister.

From a month old even unto five years old.

Months are not only lunar, and measured by the moon, but also solar, and terminated by the motion of the sun, in thirty degrees of the ecliptick.

As many months as I sustain'd her hate,
So many years is she condemned by fate
To daily death.

MONTH'S mind. *n. f.* Longing desire.

You have a month's mind to them.

For it a trumpet sound, or drum beat,
Who has not a month's mind to combat?

MONTHLY. *adj.* [from *month*.]

1. Continuing a month; performed in a month.

I would ask concerning the *monthly* revolutions of the moon about the earth, or the diurnal ones of the earth upon its own axis, whether these have been finite or infinite.

2. Happening every month.

The youth of heavenly birth I view'd,
For whom our *monthly* victims are renew'd.

MONTHLY. *adv.* Once in a month.

If the one may very well *monthly*, the other may as well even daily, be iterated.

I swear not by the moon, th' inconstant moon,
That changes *monthly* in her circl'd orb;
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable.

MONTOIR. *n. f.* [Fr.] In horfemanship, a stone as high as the stirrups, which Italian riding-masters mount their horses from, without putting their foot in the stirrup.

MONTROUS. *n. f.* An under-gunner, or assistant to a gunner, engineer, or fire-masser.

MONUMENT. *n. f.* [*monument*, Fr. *monumentum*, Latin.]

1. Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved; a memorial.

In his time there remained the monument of his tomb in the mountain Julius.

He is become a notable monument of unprincipled disloyalty.

So many grateful altars I would rear
Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone
Of lustre from the brook; in memory,
Of monument to ages; and thereon
Offer sweet-smelling gums.

Of ancient British art
A pleasing monument, no less admir'd
Than what from Attick or Eusebian hands
Arose.

Collect the best monuments of our friends, their own images in their writings.

2. A tomb; a cenotaph; something erected in memory of the dead.

On your family's old monument
Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites
That appertain unto a burial.

The flowers which in the circling valley grow,
Shall on his monument their odours throw.

In a heap of slain,
Two youthful knights they found beneath a load
oppress'd

Of slaughter'd foes, whom first to death they sent,
The trophies of their strength, a bloody monument.

With thee on Raphael's monument I moum,
Or wait inspiring dreams at Maro's urn.

MONUMENTAL. *adj.* [from *monument*.]

1. Memorial; preserving memory.

When the sun burns to bug
His flaming beams, me, goddess, bring
To arch'd walks of twilight groves,
And shadows brown that Sylvan loves,
Of pine or monumental oak.

The destruction of the earth was the most monumental proof that could have been given to all the succeeding ages of mankind.

The pulch'rd pillar different sculptures grace,
A world containing monumental traits. *Pope*
2. Raised in the hour of the dead; belong-
ing to a tomb.

Perversehood keeps honour bright:
To have decay is to hang quite out of fashion
Like rusty mail in monumental mockery. *Shaksp.*
I'll not fear that whiter skin of her than snow,
And smooth as monumental slabs. *Shaksp.*
Therefore if he needs must go,
And the fates will have it so,
Soitly may he be poss'it
Of his monumental rest. *Crahan.*

MOOD, *n. f.* [*mode*, *Fr. modus*, *Lat.*]
1. The form of an argument.
Mood is the regular determination of propositions
according to their quantity and quality, i. e. the un-
iversal or particular affirmation or negation. *Watts*
Aristotle reduced our logic reasonings to certain
rules, and made them conclude in *mood* and figure.
Baker.

2. Style of music.
They move
In perfect phalanx, to the Dorian mood
Of flutes, and soft recorders. *Milton.*
Their sound seems a tune
Harsh, and of dissonant mood from his complaint.
Milton.

3. The change the verb undergoes in some
languages, as the Greek, Latin, and
French, to signify various intentions of
the mind, is called *mood*. *Clarke.*
4. [from *mod*, Gothic; *mod*, Sax. *moed*,
Dutch; and generally in all Teutonic
dialects.] Temper of mind; state of
mind as affected by any passion; dispo-
sition.
The trembling ghost, with sad amazed mood,
Chattering their iron teeth, and fuming wide
With fiery eyes. *Fairy Queen.*
The kindly beast upon her jangling food,
With pity calm'd, down fell his angry mood.
Fairy Queen

Eyes unbind to the melting mood,
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shaksp.*
Florida changed to ruth her warlike mood,
Few silver drops her vermeil cheeks depart. *Fairy*
Soliman, in a melancholy mood, walked up and
down in his tent a great part of the night. *Knollys.*
She was in fittest mood
For cutting corn, or letting blood. *Hodibras.*
These two knits C' appeals his angry mood
I bear, of which the furies give him good. *Dryd.*
He now prostate of tears,
In suppliant mood fell prostrate at our feet. *Addis.*

5. Angry; rage; heat of mind. *Mod*, in
Gothic, signifies habitual temper.
That which we move for our better instruction's
sake, turneth into anger and choler in them; yet in
them *mood* they eat forth somewhat wherewith,
under pain of greater displeasure, we must be
contented. *Hooker.*

MOODY, *adj.* [from *mood*.]
1. Angry; out of humour.
How now, moody? *Shaksp.*
What is't thou canst demand?
Chide him rev'ently,
When you perceive his blood incline to mirth;
But being moody, give him line and scope,
Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themselves with working. *Shaksp.*
Every peevish, moody male content
Shall fit the fencer's rabble in an upour. *Rouse.*

2. Mental; intellectual: *mod* in Saxon
signifies the mind.
Give me some muck; muck, moody food
Of us that trade in love. *Shaksp.*

MOON, *n. f.* [*mun*; *mena*, Gothic;
mena, Saxon; *mona*, Icelandic; *maene*,
Denish; *mane*, German; *muen*, Dutch.]

1. The changing luminary of the night,
called by poets Cynthia or Phoebe.
The moon shines bright: 'twas such a night as
this.

When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,
And they did make no noise. *Shaksp.*
Diana bath her name from moon, which is the
property of the moon, being by name cold and moist,
and is termed to be a cold's humours. *Peacham.*
Beneath the mighty ocean's wealthy caves,
Beneath the eternal firmament of waves,
Where the salt coast the moon's waters keep,
And undisturb'd by moons in flocks creep. *Conkey.*
Ye moon and stars bear witness to the truth!
Denton.

2. A month. *Anfworth.*
3. [In fortification.] It is used in compari-
son to denote a figure resembling a
crescent: as, a half moon.

MOON-BEAM, *n. f.* [*moon* and *beam*.] Rays
of lunar light.
The division and quivering, which please to move
in music, have an agreement with the glimmering
of light, as the moon-beams playing upon a wave.
Bacon.
On the water the moon-beams played, and made
it appear like floating quicksilver. *Dryden.*

MOON-CALF, *n. f.* [*moon* and *calf*.]
1. A monster; a false conception: sup-
posed perhaps anciently to be produced
by the influence of the moon.
How canst thou to be the hege of this moon-
calf? *Shaksp.*
2. A dolt; a stupid fellow.
The potion works not on the part design'd,
But turns his brain, and stupifies his mind;
The fotted moon-calf gapes. *Dryden.*

MOON-EYED, *adj.* [*moon* and *eye*.]
1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions
of the moon.
2. Dim-eyed; purblind. *Anfworth.*
MOON-FERN, *n. f.* [*hemionitis*, *Latin*.] A
plant. *Anfworth.*

MOON-FISH, *n. f.*
Moon-fish is so called, because the tail fin is shaped
like a half-moon, by which, and his odd traile'd
shape, he is sufficiently distinguished. *Grew.*
MOONLESS, *adj.* [from *moon*.] Not en-
lightened by the moon.
Alighted by a transient, one moonless night,
This Palamon from prison took his flight. *Dryden*
MOONLIGHT, *n. f.* [*moon* and *light*.] The
light afforded by the moon.
Their bishop and his clergy, being departed from
them by moon-light, to choose in his room any
other bishop, had been in altogether impossible.
Hooker.
Thou hast by moonlight at her window sang,
With leaping voice, series of fervent love. *Shaksp.*
MOONLIGHT, *adj.* Illuminated by the
moon.
If you will patiently dwell in our round,
And let our moonlight revels go with us. *Shaksp.*
What beck'ning doth about the moonlight shade
invites my steps, and points to yonder glade? *Pope.*
MOONSTED, *n. f.* [*mentipsum*, *Lat.*]
The moonstede hath a rofaceous flower, the
pointal is divided into three parts at the top, and
afterward becomes the fruit or berry, in which is
included one flat seed, which is, when ripe, hollowed
like the appearance of the moon. *Miller.*

MOONSHINE, *n. f.* [*moon* and *shine*.]
1. The lustre of the moon.
Pinch him, and burn him, and turn him about,
Till candles, and starlight, and moonshine be out.
Shaksp.
I, by the moonshine, to the windows went:
And, ere I was aware, light'd to myself. *Dryden.*
2. [In buileque.] A month.
I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines
Lag of a brother. *Shaksp.*

MOONSHINE, } *adj.* [*moon* and *shine*.] Il-
luminated by the moon:
MOONSHINY, } both seem a popular corruption of moon-
shining.
Faint, black, grey, green, and white,
You moonshine revels, and shades of night. *Shaksp.*

Although it was a fair moonshiny night, the ene-
my thought not fit to assault them. *Clarendon.*
I went to see them in a moonshiny night. *Addis.*

MOONSTONE, *n. f.* A kind of stone. *Anf.*
MOONSTRUCK, *adj.* [*moon* and *struck*.]
Lunatick; affected by the moon.
Demoniac phrensy, mooping melancholy,
And moonstruck madness. *Milton.*

MOON-TREFOIL, *n. f.* [*medicago*, *Latin*.]
A plant.
The moon-trefoil hath a plain orbiculated fruit,
shaped like an half-moon. *Miller.*

MOONWORT, *n. f.* [*moon* and *wort*.] Sta-
tionflower; honesty.
MOONY, *adj.* [from *moon*.] Lunate; hav-
ing a crescent for the standard resembling
the moon.

Encount'ring fierce
The Solymann Sultan, he o'erthrow
His moony troops, returning bravely smear'd
With Panna blood. *Philips.*
The Seldan galls th' Illyrian coast;
But soon the miscreant moony host
Before the victor cross shall fly. *Fenton.*

MOOR, *n. f.* [*moer*, *Dutch*; *modder*, *Teu-
tonic*, *clay*.]
1. A marsh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low
and watery grounds.
While in her girlish age she keep sheep on the
moor, it chanced that a London merchant passing
by saw her, and liked her, begged her of her poor
parents, and carried her to his home. *Carver.*
In the great level near Thorny, several trees of
oak and fir stand in firm earth below the moor.
Hale.

Let the marsh of Eltham Bruges tell,
What colour were their waters that same day,
And all the moor 'twixt Eltham and Delf.
Spenser.

2. [*maurus*, *Latin*.] A negro; a black-a-
moor.
I shall answer that better than you can the get-
ting up of the negro's belly; the *moor* is with child
by you. *Shaksp.*

To MOOR, *v. a.* [*morer*, *Fr.*] To fallen by
anchors or otherwise.
Three more fierce Furies in his angry mood
Dash'd on the shadows of the moving land,
And in mid ocean left them moor'd at hand. *Dry.*

To MOOR, *v. n.* To be fixed by anchors;
to be stationed.
Encus gain'd Cajeta's bay:
At least on oozy ground his gallees moor'd,
Their heads were turn'd to fen, their stems to shore.
Dryden.

My vessel, driv'n by a strong gust of wind,
Moored on a Chan creek. *Addis.*
He visited the top of Taurus and the famous
Ararat, where Noah's ark first moored. *Arbuthnot*

To MOOR, a MOOR, [at the fall of a deer,
corrupted from a *moor*, *Fr.*] To sound the
horn in triumph, and call in the whole
company of hunters. *Anfworth.*

MOORCOCK, *n. f.* [*moor* and *cock*.] The
male of the moorhen.
MOORHEN, *n. f.* [*moor* and *hen*.] A fowl
that feeds in the fens, without web feet.
Water fowls, as fen-gulls and moorhens, when
they flock and fly together from the sea towards
the fens, foretew rain and wind. *Bacon.*

MOORISH, *adj.* [from *moor*.] Penny; mar-
shy; watery.
In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and
firs have lain there till covered by the inundation
of the fen and salt waters, and moorish earth ex-
aggerated upon them. *Hale.*

Along the moorish fens
Sighs the sad genius of the coming storm. *Thomson.*

MOORLAND, *n. f.* [*moor* and *land*.] Marsh;
fen; watery ground.
In the south part of Staffordshire they go to the
north for seed corn, and they of the north to the
south, except in the moorlands. *Mortimer*

M O P

Or like a bridge that joins a marsh
To moorlands of a different parish. *Swift.*
MOONSTONE. *n. f.* A species of granite.
The third stratum is of great rocks of moonstone
and sandy earth. *Woodward.*

MO'RY. *adj.* [from *moor*.] Marthy; fenny;
watery.
The dust the fields and pastures covers,
As when thick mists arise from moory vales. *Fairfax.*

In Essex, moory-land is thought the most proper.
Mortimer.

MOOSE. *n. f.* The large American deer; the
biggest of the species of deer.

To MOOT. *v. a.* [from *mootian*, *moot*, *gemoot*,
meeting together, Saxon; or perhaps, as it
is a law term, from *mot*, French.] To
plead a mock cause; to flate a point of
law by way of exercise, as was commonly
done in the inns of court at appointed
times.

Moot case or point. A point or case un-
settled and disputable, such as may pro-
perly afford a topic of disputation.

In this moot case your judgement to refuse,
Is present death. *Dryden.*
Would you not think him crack'd, who would
require another to make an argument on a moot
point, who understands nothing of our laws? *Locke.*

Let us drop both our pretences; for I believe it is
a moot point, whether I am more likely to make a
mafter Bull, or you a mafter Strutt. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'OTED. *adj.* Plucked up by the root.

MO'OTER. *n. f.* [from *moot*.] A disputer of
moot points.

MOP. *n. f.* [*mappa*, Welsh; *mappa*, Lat.]

1. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed
to a long handle, with which maids
clean the floors.

Such is that sprinkling which some careless queen
Flirts on you from her mop, but not to clean.
You fly, invoke the Gods; then turning, flap
To rail; the singing still whirls on her mop. *Swift.*

2. [perhaps corrupted from *mock*.] A wry
mouth made in contempt.
Each one tripping on his toe
Will be here with mop and mow. *Shakespeare.*

To MOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub
with a mop.

To MOP. *v. n.* [from *mock*.] To make wry
mouths in contempt.

Five fiends have been in poor Tom at once; of
Jest, of Obduracy; Hobbsiden, prince of dumbness;
Mahu, of feeling; Mohu, of murder; and Fibber-
tiggibbet, of mopping and mowing, who since posses-
ses chamber-maids. *Shakespeare.*

An ass fell a mopping and braying at a lion. *L'Eg.*

To MOPE. *v. n.* [Of this word I cannot
find a probable etymology.] To be
stupid; to drowse; to be in a constant
day-dream; to be spiritless, inactive and
inattentive; to be stupid and delirious.

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king
of England, to mope with his fat-brain'd followers.
Shakespeare.

Eyes without feeling, feeling without sight,
Ears without hands or eyes, smelling fans all,
Or but a sickly part of one true sense
Could not to mope. *Shakespeare.*

Ev'n in a dream, were we divided from them,
And were brought moping hither. *Shakespeare.*

Intestine stone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,
Demomack phreury, moping melancholy,
And moon-struck madness. *Milton.*

The busy craftsman and o'erlabour'd hind,
Forget the travel of the day in sleep;
Care only wakes, and moping peniveness;
With meagre discontented looks they sit,
And watch the wailing of the midnight taper. *Rowe.*

M O R

To MORE. *v. a.* To make spiritless; to
deprive of natural powers.

They say there are charms in herbs, said he, and
so threw a handful of grass; which was so ridicu-
lous, that the young thief took the old man to be
moped. *L'Estrange.*

Severity breaks the mind; and then in the place
of a disorderly young fellow, you have a low-spirited
moped creature. *Locke.*

MORE-EYED. *adj.* Blind of one eye. *Ainl.*

MO'PPEY. *n. f.* [perhaps from *mop*.] A
puppet made of rags, as a
mop is made; a fondling name for a
girl.

Our sovereign lady: made for a queen?
With a globe in one hand, and a sceptre in t'other.
A very pretty moppet! *Dryden.*

MO'PUS. *n. f.* [A cant word from *mope*.] A
drone; a dreamer.

I'm grown a mere mopus; no company comes
But a rabble of tenants. *Swift.*

MORAL. *adj.* [moral, Fr. *moralis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the practice of men toward
each other, as it may be virtuous or crimi-
nal, good or bad.

Keep at the least within the compass of moral
actions, which have in them vice or virtue. *Hooker.*
Laws and ordinances positive he distinguishes
from the laws of the two tables, which were moral.
Hooker.

In moral actions divine law helpeth exceedingly
the law of reason to guide life; but in supernatural
it alone guideth. *Hooker.*

Now, brandish'd weapons glitt'ring in their hands,
Mankind is broken loose from moral bands;
No rights of hospitality remain,
The guest, by him who harbour'd him, is slain. *Dryden.*

2. Reasoning or instructing with regard to
vice and virtue.

France's reads, his banners in our noisels land,
With plumed helm the flay'r begins his threats,
Whit thou, a moral fool, sit'st still and crest. *Shakespeare.*

3. Popular; customary; such as is known
or admitted in the general business of
life.

Physical and mathematical certainty may be
infallible; and moral certainty may properly be
stiled indubitable. *Withins.*

We have found with a moral certainty, the feat
of the Mosical shyls. *Barnet.*

Mathematical things are capable of the strictest
demonstration; conclusions in natural philosophy
are capable of proof by an induction of experi-
ments; things of a moral nature by moral arguments,
and matters of fact by credible testimony. *Tillot.*

A moral universality, is when the predicate agrees
to the greatest part of the particular which are
contained under the universal subject. *Watts.*

MORAL. *n. f.*

1. Morality; practice or doctrine of the
duties of life: this is rather a French
than English sense.

Their moral and astronomy,
Most perfectly they made agree. *Prior.*

2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction;
the accommodation of a fable to form
the morals.

Benedictus? why benedictus? you have some
moral in this benedictus.

—Moral! No, by my troth I have no moral
meaning; I meant plain holy thistle. *Shakespeare.*
Expound the meaning of moral of his signs and
tokens. *Shakespeare.*

The moral is the first business of the poet, as be-
ing the ground-work of his instruction; the fable
formed, he contrives such a design or fable as may
be most suitable to the moral. *Dryden.*

I found a moral first, and then studied for a fable,
but could do nothing that pleased me. *Swift to Gay.*

To MORAL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]
To moralize; to make moral reflections.
Not in use.

M O R

When I did hear

The motley fool thus moral on the time,
My lungs began to crow like chanicleer.
That fools should be so deep contemplative. *Shak.*
MORALIST. *n. f.* [*moraliste*, Fr.] One who
teaches the duties of life.

The advice given by great moralist to his friend
was, that he should compose his passions; and let
that be the work of reason, which would certainly
be the work of time. *Addison.*

MORALITY. *n. f.* [*moralité*, French; from
moral.]

1. The doctrine of the duties of life;
ethicks.

The system of morality to be gathered out of the
writings of ancient sages, falls very short of that
delivered in the gospel. *Swift.*

A necessity of living is as impossible in morality,
as any the greatest difficulty can be in nature. *Hak.*

2. The form of an action which makes it
the subject of reward, or punishment.

The morality of an action is founded in the free-
dom of that principle, by virtue of which it is in
the agent's power, having all things ready and re-
quisite to the performance of an action, either to
perform or not perform it. *South.*

To MORALIZE. *v. a.* [*moraliser*, Fr.]

1. To apply to moral purposes; to explain
in a moral sense.

He has left me here behind to expound the
meaning or moral of his signs and tokens.
—I pray thee moralize them. *Shakespeare.*

Did he not moralize this spectacle?
—O yes, into a thousand humors. *Shakespeare.*

This fable is moralized in a common proverb.
L'Estrange.

2. In *Spenser* it seems to mean, to furnish
with manners or examples.

Pierce warres and faithful loves shall moralize
my song. *Spenser.*

3. In *Prior*, who imitates the foregoing line,
it has a sense not easily discovered, it in-
deed it has any sense.

High as their trumpet's tune his lyre he string,
And with his prince's arms he moralized his song.
Prior.

To MORALIZE. *v. n.* To speak or write
on moral subjects.

MORALIZER. *n. f.* [from *moralize*.] He
who moralizes.

MORALLY. *adv.* [from *moral*.]

1. In the ethical sense.

By good, good morally so called, honour, honesty
ought chiefly to be understood, and that the good
of profit or pleasure, the less a title of juncundum,
hardly come into any account here. *South.*

Because then of the two brothers killing each
other, is an action morally unnatural; therefore,
by way of prescription, the tragedy would have
begun with heaven and earth in disorder, some-
thing physically unnatural. *Rymer.*

2. According to the rules of virtue.

To take away rewards and punishments, is only
pleasing to a man who resolves not to live morally.
Dryden.

3. Popularly; according to the common
occurrences of life; according to the
common judgment made of things.

It is morally impossible for an hypocrite to keep
himself long upon his guard. *L'Estrange.*

I am from the nature of the things themselves
morally certain, and cannot make any doubt of it,
but that a mind free from passion and prejudice is
more fit to pass a true judgment than such a one
as is assailed by affection and interest. *Hakker.*

The common accounts of many such with flow-
ers and moralities, or, as we might speak, absolutely
impossible, that these things should be false.
Atterbury's Sermon.

MORALS. *n. f.* [without a singular.] The
practice of the duties of life; behaviour
with respect to others.

Some, as corrupt in their morals as vice could

MOR

make them, have yet been solicitous to have their children soberly, virtuously, and piously brought up. *South.*

Learn then what *morals* crickets ought to show :
Tis not enough wit, art, and learning join ;
In all you speak, let truth and candour shine. *Pope.*
MORAL'S. *n. f.* [*moralis*, Fr.] Fen; bog ;
moor.

Landscapes point out the fairest and most fruitful spots, as well as the rocks, and wildernesses, and *moor* of the country. *Watts.*

Nor the deep *morass*
Refuse, but through the shaking wilderness
Pick your nice way. *Thomson.*

MORREID. *n. f.* [*morbida*, Lat.] Diseased ; in a state contrary to health.

Though every human constitution is *morbid*, yet are there diseases consistent with the common functions of life. *Arbuthnot.*

MORRIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *morbid*.] State of being diseased.

MORRIFIC. } *adj.* [*morbis* and *facio*,
MORRIFIC. } Lat. *morbificus*, Fr.]
Causing diseases.

The air appearing so malicious in this *morbific* conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard, wherefore imitate consumptions must change their air. *Hiccy on Consumptions.*

This disease is cured by the critical resolution, concoction, and evacuation of the *morbific* matter. *Arbuthnot.*

MORROSE. *adj.* [*morbosus*, Lat.] Proceeding from disease ; not healthy.

Malign, under girls, comprehends all preternatural *morbos* tumours and excrecences of plants. *Ray on Creation.*

MORROSY. *n. f.* [from *morbosus*, Lat.] Diseased state. Not in use.

The inference is fair, from the organ to the action, that they have eyes, therefore some fight was designed, if we except the casual impediments, or *morbosities* in individuals. *Brown.*

MORDACIOUS. *adj.* [*mordax*, Lat.] Biting ; apt to bite.

MORDACITY. *n. f.* [*mordacit  *, Fr. *mordacitas*, from *mordax*, Lat.] Biting quality.

It is to be inquired, whether there be any men- strum to dissolve any metal that is not fretting or corroding, and openeth the body by sympathy, and not by *mordacit  *, or violent penetration. *Bacon.*

MORDICANT. *adj.* [*mordax*, Lat. *mordicant*, Fr.] Biting; acid.

He presumes, that the *mordicant* quality of bodies must proceed from a fiery ingredient; whereas the light and indammable parts must be driven away by that time the fire has reduced the body to ashes. *Boyle.*

MORDICATION. *n. f.* [from *mordicant*.] The act of corroding, or biting.

Another cause is *mordication* of the vessels, especially of the menstrual veins, or any thing that is sharp and biting doth provoke the part to expel, and thus it provoketh menses. *Bacon.*

MORE. *adj.* [mappe, Sax. the comparative of *some* or *great*]

1. In greater quantity ; in greater degree. Wrong not that wrong with *more* contempt. *Shakespeare.*

These kind of knives in this plannets
Harbour *more* craft, and *more* corrupter ends
Than twenty filly ducking observants. *Shall.*

Their riches were *more* than that they might dwell together. *Greaves.*

I let *more* work be laid upon the men, that they may labour. *Exodus.*

Then crown my joys, or cure my pain ;
One *more* to relieve, or *more* to disdain. *Carver.*

2. In greater number. [The comparative of *some* or *many*.]
He had for many languages in store,
That only to see that speak of him in *more*. *Cowley.*

3. Greater. Out of use.
Of both the *more* and the *less*. *Mandeville.*

MOR

Both *more* and *less* have given him the revolt. *Shakespeare.*

The *more* part advised to depart. *Acts.*

4. Added to some former number.
One *more* citizen to sybil give. *Dryden.*

I'm tir'd of rhiming, and would fain give o'er,
But Montague demands one labour *more*. *Addison.*

Great Dryden's friends before,
With open arms receiv'd one poet *more*. *Pope.*

MORE. *adv.*

1. To a greater degree.
He loved Rachel *more* than Leah. *Genesis.*

The spirits of animate bodies are all, in some degree, *more* or less kindled. *Bacon.*

Some were of opinion, that feeling *more* and *more* in himself the weight of time, he was not unwilling to bellow upon another some part of the pains. *Wotton.*

The *more* the kindled combat rises higher,
The *more* with fury burns the blazing fire. *Dryden.*

As the blood pulseth through narrower channels, the redness disappears *more* and *more*. *Arbuthnot.*

The *more* God has blessed any man with estate or quality, just to much less in proportion is the cure he takes in the education of his children. *Swift.*

2. The particle that forms the comparative degree.

I am tell'n out with my *more* headier will,
To take the indispo'd and sickly fit
For the found man. *Shakespeare.*

May you long live a happy instrument for your king and country: happy here, and *more* happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

The advantages of learning are *more* lasting than those of arms. *Collier.*

3. Again ; a second time.
Little did I think I should have business of this kind on my hands *more*. *Trotter.*

4. Longer ; yet continuing ; with the negative particle.

Cassius is no *more* ! Oh, setting sun !
As in thy red rays thou dost sink to-night,
So in his red blood Cassius' day is set. *Shakespeare.*

MORE. *n. f.* [A kind of comparative from *some* or *much*.]

1. A greater quantity ; a greater degree. Perhaps some of these examples which are adduced under the adverb, with *the* before *more*, should be placed here ; but I rather think the *more* to be adverbial.

Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands ;
And my *more* having would be as a sauce
To make me hunger *more*. *Shakespeare.*

An heroic poem requires some great action of war ; and as much or *more* of the active virtue than the suffering. *Dryden.*

The Lord do to, and much *more*, to Jonathan. *1 Samuel.*

From hence the greatest part of ills descend,
When lust of getting *more* will have no end. *Dryden.*

They that would have *more* and *more* can never have enough, no, not if a miracle should interpose to gratify their avarice. *L'Estrange.*

A mariner having let down a large portion of his sounding line, he reaches no bottom, whereby he knows the depth to be so many fathoms and *more* ; but how much that *more* is, he hath no distinct notion. *Locke.*

2. Greater thing ; other thing.

They, who so state a question, do no *more* but separate the parts of it one from another, and lay them to in their due order. *Locke.*

3. Second time ; longer time.

They flerd their course to the same quiet shore,
Not parted long, and now to part no *more*. *Pope.*

4. It is doubtful whether the word, in this use, be a noun or adverb.

The dove return'd not again unto him any *more*. *Genesis.*

Pr'ythee be satisfy'd ; he shall be aided,
Or I'll no *more* be king. *Dryden.*

Deha, the queen of love, let all deplore !
Deha, the queen of beauty, is no *more*. *Walsh.*

MOREL. *n. f.* [*fulanum*, Lat.]

MOH

1. A plant, of which there are several species : when the flower sheds, there succeeds a spherical fruit, pretty hard, at first green like an olive, then black, full of a limpid juice and a great number of seeds. *Trevous.*

Spongy *morels* in strong ragouts are found,
And in the soup the slimy mail is drown'd. *Gay.*

2. A kind of cherry.

Morel is a black cherry, fit for the conservatory, before it be thorough ripe, but it is bitter eaten raw. *Mortimer.*

MOREOVER. *adv.* [*more* and *over*.] Beyond what has been mentioned ; besides ; likewise ; also ; over and above.

Moreover, he hath left you all his walks. *Shaksp.*
He did hold me dear
Above this world ; adding thereto, *moreover*,
That he would wed me, or else die my lover. *Shakespeare.*

Moreover by them is thy servant warned. *Psalms.*

MORGLAY. *n. f.* A deadly weapon. *Ainslie.*

Glaive and *mort*, Fr. and *glay m  hr*, Erse ; a two-handed broad sword, which some centuries ago was the Highlander's weapon.

MORIGEROUS. *adj.* [*morigerus*, Lat.] Obedient ; obsequious.

MORION. *n. f.* [Fr.] A helmet ; armour for the head ; a casque.

For all his majesty's ships a proportion of swords, targets, *morions*, and cuirass of proof should be allowed. *Raleigh.*

Polish'd steel that cast the view aside,
And crested *morions* with their plumed pride. *Dryd.*

MORISCO. *n. f.* [*morisco*, Spanish.] A dancer of the morris or moorish dance.

I have seen
Him caper upright like a wild *morisco*,
Shaking the bloody darts, as he his bells. *Shaksp.*

MORRIN. *n. f.* [Among hunters.] A wild beast, dead through sickness or mischance. *Bailey.*

MORLAND. *n. f.* [mopland, Sax. mop, a mountain, and land.] A mountainous or hilly country ; a tract of Staffordshire is called the *Morlands*, from being hilly.

MORLING. } *n. f.* [*mort*, Fr.] Wool
MORTLING. } plucked from a dead sheep. *Ainsworth.*

MORMO. *n. f.* [*  mopp  *.] Bugbear ; false terror.

MORN. *n. f.* [mappe, Sax.] The first part of the day ; the morning. *Morn* is not used but by the poets.

The cock, that is the trumpet to the *morn*,
Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat,
Awake the god of day. *Shakespeare.*

Can you forget your golden beds,
Where you might sleep beyond the *morn*. *Lee.*

Friendship shall still thy evening feasts adorn,
And blooming feasts shall ever bless thy *morn*. *Prior.*

MORNING. *n. f.* [*morgen*, Teutonic ; but our *morning* seems rather to come from *morn*.] The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.

One master brook hath lent your worship a *morning* draught of tick. *Shakespeare.*

By the second hour in the *morning*
Desire the east to see me. *Shakespeare.*

Morning by *morning* shall it pass over. *Isaiah.*

What shall become of us before night, who are weary so early in the *morning* ? *Taylor.*

The *morning* is the proper part of the day for study. *Dryden.*

Every *morning* sees her early at her prayers,
The rejoices in the beginning of every day, because it begins all her pious rules of holy living, and brings the fresh pleasures of repeating them. *Law.*

MOR

MORNING. *adj.* Being in the early part of the day.

She looks as clear
As morning roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shaksp.*
Your goodness is as a morning cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away. *Hofea.*
Let us go down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the morning light. *1 Samuel.*
The twining jessamine and blushing rose,
With lavish grace their morning scents disclose. *Prior.*
All the night they stem the liquid way,
And end their voyage with the morning ray. *Pope.*

MORNING-GOWN. *n. f.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.

Seeing a great many in rich morning gowns, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early. *Addison.*

MORNING-STAR. *n. f.* The planet Venus when she shines in the morning.

Bright as doth the morning-star appear,
Out of the east, with flaming locks bedight,
To tell the dawning day is drawing near. *Spens.*

MOROSE. *adj.* [*morosus*, Latin.] Sour of temper; peevish; fullen.

Without these precautions, the man degenerates into a cynick, the woman into a coquette; the man grows fullen and morose, the woman impudent. *Spectator.*

Some have deserved censure for a morose and affected taciturnity, and others have made speeches, though they had nothing to say. *Watts.*

MOROSELY. *adv.* [from *morose*.] Sourly; peevishly.

Too many are as morosely positive in their age, as they were childishly so in their youth. *Government of the Tongue.*

MOROSENESS. *n. f.* [from *morose*.] Sourness; peevishness.

Take care that no *moroseness* and *moroseness* mingle with our serious frame of mind. *Nelson.*

Learn good humour, never to oppose without just reason; abate some degrees of pride and *moroseness*. *Watts.*

MOROSITY. *n. f.* [*morositas*, Lat. from *morose*.] Moroseness; sourness; peevishness.

Why then be ted,
But entertain no *morosity*, brothers, other
Than a joint burden laid upon us. *Shakspere.*

Some morosities
We must expect, since jealousy belongs
To age, of scorn, and tender sense of wrongs. *Dean.*

The pride of this man, and the popularity of that;
the levity of one, and the *morosity* of another. *Claren.*

MORPHEW. *n. f.* [*morpheus*, Fr. *morpheus*, low Lat. *morpha*, Italian.] A scurf on the face.

MORRIS. } *n. f.* [that is *moorish* or *moorish-dance*.]

1. A dance in which bells are ginged, or flaves or swords clashed, which was learned by the Moors, and was probably a kind of Pyrrhick or military dance.

The queen stood in some doubt of a Spanish invasion, though it proved but a *morris-dance* upon our waves. *Watson.*

One in his catalogue of a feigned library, sets down this title of a book, *The morris dance of heretics*. *Bacon.*

The sounds and seas, with all their sunny drive,
Now to the moon in wavering *morris* move. *Milton.*

I took delight in pieces that shewed a country village, *morris-dancing*, and peasants together by the side. *Peucham.*

Four reapers danced a *morris* to oaten pipes. *Spectator.*

2. *Nine mens MORRIS.* A kind of play with nine holes in the ground.

The folds stand empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatted with the murrain flock;
The *nine mens morris* is filled up with mud. *Shaksp.*

MORRIS-DANCE. *n. f.* [*morris* and *dance*.] One who dances *à la morisco*, the moorish dance.

MOR

There went about the country a set of *morris-dancers*, composed of ten men, who danced, a maid marian and a tabor and pipe. *Temple.*

MORROW. *n. f.* [*morgen*, Saxon; *morghen*, Dutch. The original meaning of *morrow* seems to have been *morning*, which being often referred to on the preceding day, was understood in time to signify the whole day next following.]

1. The day after the present day.

I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word;
To have't with saying good *morrow*. *Shakspere.*

Canst pluck night from me, but not lend a *morrow*. *Shakspere.*

The Lord did that thing on the *morrow*. *Exodus.*
Peace, good reader, do not weep,
Peace, the lovers are asleep;
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
Till this stormy night is gone,
And the eternal *morrow* dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with the light,
Whose day shall never sleep in night. *Crowham.*

To *morrow* you will live, you always cry,
In what far country doth this *morrow* lie?
That 'tis so mighty long e'er it arrive:
Beyond the Indies does this *morrow* live?
'Tis so far fetch'd thus *morrow*, that I fear
'Twill be both very old, and very dear.
To *morrow* will I live, the fool does say,
To day itself's too late, the wife liv'd yesterday. *Cowley.*

2. To *MORROW*. [This is an idiom of the same kind, supposing *morrow* to mean originally *morning*: as, *to night*; *to day*.] On the day after this current day.

To *morrow* comes; 'tis noon; 'tis night;
This day like all the former flies;
Yet on he runs to seek delight
To *morrow*, till to night he dies. *Prior.*

3. To *morrow* is sometimes, I think improperly, used as a noun.
Our yesterday's to *morrow* now is gone,
And still a new to *morrow* does come on.
We by to *morrows* draw out all our store,
Till the exhausted well can yield no more. *Cowley.*
To *morrow* is the time when all is to be rectified. *Spectator.*

MORSE. *n. f.* [*phoca*.] A sea-horse.
That which is commonly called a sea-horse is properly called a *morse*, and makes not out that shape. *Brown.*

It seems to have been a tusk of the *morse* or walrus, called by some the sea-horse. *Woodward.*

MORSEL. *n. f.* [*morcellus*, low Latin; from *morfus*.]

1. A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful.

Yet canst thou to a *morsel* of this feast,
Having fully din'd before, *Shakspere.*
And me his parent would full soon do you
For want of other prey, but knows that I
Should prove a bitter *morsel*, and his hate. *Milton.*
Every *morsel* to a famish'd hunger, is only a new labour to a tired digestion. *South's Sermons.*

He boils the fl-fl,
And lays the mangled *morrels* in a dish. *Dryden.*

A wretch is pusher under,
Whose flesh, torn off by lumps, the rav'ous foe
In *morrels* cut to make it farther go. *Tate.*

A letter to the keeper of the lion requested that it may be the first *morsel* put into his mouth. *Addison.*

2. A piece; a meal.
On these herbs, and fruits and flowers,
Feed first, on each breast next, and fish and fowl.
No homely *morrels*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A dog crossing a river with a *morsel* of flesh in his mouth, saw, as he thought, another dog under the water, upon the very same adventure. *L'Estrange.*

3. A small quantity. Not proper.

Of the *morrels* of native and pure gold, he had seen some weighed many pounds. *Boyle.*

MORSURE. *n. f.* [*morjure*, Fr. *morfura*, Lat.] The act of biting.

MORT. *n. f.* [*morte*, French.]

MOR

1. A tune founded at the death of the game.

To be making practis'd smiles,
As in a looking-glass, and to sigh as 'twere
The *mort* of th' deer; oh that is entertainment
My bosom likes not. *Shakspere.*

2. [*morgt*, Hindick.] A great quantity.
Not in elegant use, but preserved colloquially in many parts.

MORTAL. *adj.* [*mortalis*, Lat. *mortel*, Fr.]

1. Subject to death; doomed sometime to die.

Nature does require
Her times of preservation, which perforce,
I her frail son amongst my brethren *mortal*
Must give my attendance to. *Shakspere.*
This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this *mortal* must put on immortality. *1 Cor.*
Heav'nly powers, where shall we find such love!
Which of ye will be *mortal* to redeem
Man's *mortal* crime; and just, th' unjust to save. *Milton.*

The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgrest, inevitably thou shalt die;
From that day *mortal*: and this happy state
Shalt lose. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Deadly; destructive; procuring death.

Come all you spirits
That tend on *mortal* thoughts, unless me here,
And fill me from the crown to th' toe, top full
Of cruelty. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*
The *mortalest* poisons practis'd by the West
Indians, have some mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh
of man. *Bacon.*

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose *mortal* taste
Brought death into the world, and till our woe. *Milt.*
Some circumstances have been great disconcerters
of trade, and others are absolutely *mortal* to it. *Temple.*

Hope not, base man! unquitted hence to go,
For I am Palamon, thy *mortal* foe. *Dryden.*

3. Bringing death.

Safe in the hand of one disposing power,
Or in the natal, or the *mortal* hour. *Pope.*

4. Inferring divine condemnation; not venial.

Though every sin of itself be *mortal*, yet all are
not equally *mortal*, but some more, some less. *Perkins.*

5. Human; belonging to man.

They met me in the day of success; and I have
learned by the perfectest report, they have more in
them than *mortal* knowledge. *Shakspere.*

Shall live the lease of nature, pay his breath
To time and *mortal* custom. *Shakspere.*

The voice of God
To *mortal* ear is dreadful, they in speech,
That Moses might report to them his will,
And terror to all. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Success, the mark no *mortal* wit,
On fire fit hand can always hit. *Butler.*

No one enjoyment but is liable to be lost by a
thousand accidents, out of all *mortal* power to prevent. *South's Sermons.*

6. Extreme; violent. A low word.

The birds were in a *mortal* apprehension of the
hottles, till the sparrow reasoned them into under-
standing. *L'Estrange.*

The nymph grew pale and in a *mortal* fright,
Spent with the labour of so long a flight,
And now dropping, cast a mournful look
Upon the fire man. *Dryden.*

MORTAL. *n. f.*

1. Man; human being.

Wary poor *mortals* left behind. *Tieckel.*

2. This is often used in ludicrous language.

I can behold no *mortal* now;
For what's an eye without a brow? *Prior.*

MORTALITY. *n. f.* [from *mortal*.]

1. Subjection to death; state of a being subject to death.

When I saw her die,
I then did think on your *mortality*. *Carr.*

I point out mistakes in life and religion, that we might guard against the springs of error, guilt, and sorrow, which surround us in every state of mortality.

Watts.

2. Death.

I beg mortality,
Rather than life preferred with misery. *Shaksp.*
Gladly would I meet
Mortality my sentence. *Milton.*

3. Power of destruction.

Mortality and mercy in Vienna
Lave in thy tongue and heart. *Shaksp.*

4. Frequency of death.

The rule of keeping those accounts first began in
the year 1592, a time of great mortality. *Guarant.*

5. Human nature.

A single vision to transports them, that it makes
up the happiness of their lives, mortality cannot
bear it often. *Dryden.*

Take those tears, mortality's relief,
And till we share your joys, forgive our grief. *Pope.*

MORTALLY. *adv.* [from *mortal*.]

1. Irrecoverably; to death.

In the battle of London you were not only dan-
gerously, but, in all appearance, mortally wound-
ed. *Dryden.*

2. Extremely; to extremity. A low ludic-
rious word.

Adrian mortally envied poets, painters, and arti-
ficers, in works wherein he had a vein to excel. *Bacon.*

Know all, who would pretend to my good grace,
I mortally dislike a damning face. *Granville.*

MORTAR. *n. f.* [*mortarium*, Lat. *mortier*,
French.]1. A strong vessel in which materials are
broken by being pounded with a pestle.

I except you could bray Christendom in a mortar,
and pound it into a new paste, there is no possibi-
lity of an holy war. *Bacon.*

The action of the diaphragm and muscles serves
for the comminution of the meat in the stomach by
their constant agitation upwards and downwards, re-
sembling the pounding of materials in a mortar. *Ray on Creation.*

2. A short wide cannon out of which bombs
are thrown.

It is a mortar which for nine centuries had bray'd
The wrath of time on the stone engrav'd,
Now only a mortar stand yet undefac'd.
On which trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Granville.*

MORTAR. *n. f.* [*morter*, Dutch; *mortier*, Fr.]

Cement made of lime and sand with
water, and used to join stones or bricks.

Mortar, in architecture, is a preparation of lime
and sand mix'd up with water, serving as a cement,
and used by masons and bricklayers in building of
walls of stone and brick. Wolfius observes, that
the sand should be dry and sharp, so as to prick the
hands when rubb'd, yet not so dry, as to soil the
water it is wash'd in. He also faults with masons
and bricklayers as committing a great error, in letting
their lime slacken and cool before they make up
their mortar, and also in letting their mortar cool
and be before they use it, therefore he advises,
that if you expect your work to be well done, and to
continue long, to work up the lime quick, and
but a little at a time, that the mortar may not be
long before it be used.

I will treat this unbolted villain into mortar, and
dash the salt of jokes with him. *Shaksp.*

They had brick for stone, and lime for mortar. *Gongora.*

Lime hot out of the kiln mix'd soft with water,
putting sand to it, will make better mortar than
other. *Mortimer.*

MORTGAGE. *n. f.* [*mort and gage*, Fr.]1. A dead pledge; a thing put into the
hands of a creditor.

The estate runs out, and mortgages are made,
Their antique run, and their name betray'd. *Dry.*

The commons do not seem to have known the
secret of paper credit, and securities upon mort-
gages. *Arbuthnot.*

The broker,
Bent on some mortgage, to avoid reproach,
He seeks bye-streets, and saves th' expensive coach,
Gay.

2. The state of being pledged.

The land is given in mortgage only, with full in-
tention to be redeemed within one year. *Bacon.*

To MORTGAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To pledge; to put to pledge; to make
over to a creditor as a security.

Let men contrive how they may disentangle
their mortgag'd souls. *Deany of Ficty.*

They make the widow's mortgag'd ox their prey. *Sundys.*

Their not abating of their expensive way of
living, has forced them to mortgage their best
members. *Arbuthnot.*

Some have his lands, but none his treasur'd store,
Lands unmanur'd by us, and mortgag'd o'er and
o'er. *Harte.*

MORTGAGEE. *n. f.* [from *mortgage*.] He
that takes or receives a mortgage.

An act may pass for publick registers of land,
by which all purchasers or mortgagors may be se-
cured of all monies they lay out. *Temple.*

MORTGAGER. *n. f.* [from *mortgage*.] He
that gives a mortgage.

MORTIFEROUS. *adj.* [*mortifier*, Lat.] Fatal;
deadly; destructive.

What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from
heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, no quiet
from Christ's importunity, till they awake from the
lethargick sleep, and arise from to dead, so mortifer-
ous a state, and permit him to give them life. *Hamm.*

These mourning herbs, like a mortiferous herb, are
poisonous even in their first spring. *Ouv. of the Tong.*

MORTIFICATION. *n. f.* [*mortification*, Fr.
from *mortify*.]

1. The state of corrupting, or losing the
vital qualities; gangrene.

It appeareth in the gangrene, or mortification of
flesh, either by opiates, or milder cures. *Bacon.*

My griefs ferment and rage,
Nor less than wounds immediate,
Rankle and fester, and gangrene,
To black mortification. *Milton.*

2. Destruction of active qualities.

Inquire what gives impediment to union or resiti-
tution, which is called mortification; as when
quicksilver is mortified with turpentine. *Bacon.*

3. The act of subduing the body by hard-
ships and macerations.

A diet of some fish is more rich and alkalescent
than that of flesh, and therefore very improper for
such as practise mortification. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Humiliation; subjection of the passions.

The mortification of our lusts has something in it
that is troublesome, yet nothing that is unreason-
able. *Tillotson.*

You see no real mortification, or self denial, no
eminent charity, no profound humility, no heavenly
affection, no true contempt of the world, no Chris-
tian weakness, no sincere zeal, or eminent piety, in
the common lives of Christians. *Jun.*

5. Vexation; trouble.

It is one of the vexatious mortifications of a stu-
dious man, to have his thoughts disorder'd by a
tedious visit. *L'Estrange.*

We had the mortification to lose the sight of Mu-
nich, Augsburg, and Ratisbon. *Addison.*

To MORTIFY. *v. a.* [*mortifier*, Fr.]

1. To destroy vital qualities.

2. To destroy active powers, or essential
qualities.

What gives impediment to union or restitution is
called mortification, as when quicksilver is mortifi-
ed with turpentine or spirit. *Bacon.*

He mortified pearls in vinegar, and drank them
up. *Hakevall.*

Oil of tartar per deliquium has a great faculty to
find out and mortify acid spirits. *Boyle.*

3. To subdue inordinate passions.

The breath no sooner left his father's body,
But that his wildness, mortified in him,
Seem'd to die too. *Shakspere.*

Suppress thy bawling pride,
Mortify thy learned lust,
Vain are thy thoughts, while thou thyself art dust. *Prior.*

He modestly conjectures,
His pupil might be tir'd with lectures,
Which help'd to mortify his pride. *Swift.*

4. To macerate or harash; in order to re-
duce the body to compliance with the
mind.

Their dear causes
Would to the bleeding and the grim alarm
Excite the mortified man. *Shakspere.*

We mortify ourselves with fast, and think we
fare courteously if we abstain from flesh. *Brown.*

Mortify'd he was to that degree,
A poorer than himself he would not see. *Dryden.*

With fasting mortify'd, worn out with tears,
And bent beneath the load of seventy years. *Harte.*

5. To humble; to deprecate; to vex.

Let my liver rather heat with wine,
Than my heart cool with mortifying groans. *Shaksp.*

He is controuled by a nod, mortified by a frown,
and transported by a smile. *Addison.*

How often is the ambitious man mortified with
the very praises he receives, if they do not rise to
high as he thinks they ought. *Addison.*

To MORTIFY. *v. n.*

1. To gangrene; to corrupt.

Try it with capon laid abroad, to see whether it
will mortify and become tender sooner; or with
dead flies with water cast upon them, to see
whether it will putrefy. *Bacon.*

2. To be subdued; to die away.

3. To practise religious severities.

This makes him careful of every temper of his
heart, give alms of all that he hath, watch, and fast,
and mortify, and live according to the strictest rules
of temperance, meekness and humanity. *Law.*

MORTIFY. *n. f.* [*mortaise*, *mortoise*, Fr.]

A hole cut into wood that another piece
may be put into it and form a joint.

A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements;
If it hath ruffian'd so upon the sea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the mortise. *Shakspere.*

Under one skin are parts variously mingled, some
with cavities, as mortises to receive, others with
tenons to fit cavities. *Ray.*

To MORTIFY. *v. a.*

1. To cut a mortise; to join with a mor-
tise.

'Tis a maffy wheel,
To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things
Are mortis'd and adjoin'd. *Shakspere.*

The walls of spiders legs are made,
Well mortis'd and finely bud. *Drayton.*

2. It seems in the following passage impro-
perly used:

The one half of the ship being finished, and by
help of a scrow launched into the water, the other
half was joined by great brass nails mortified with
lead. *Arbuthnot.*

MORTMAIN. *n. f.* [*morte* and *main*, Fr.]

Such a state of possession as makes it un-
alienable; whence it is said to be in a
dead hand, in a hand that cannot shift
away the property.

It were meet that some small portion of lands
were allotted, since no more mortmain are to be
look'd for. *Spenser.*

MORTPAY. *n. f.* [*mort and pay*.] Dead
pay; payment not made.

This parliament was merely a parliament of war,
with some statutes conducing thereto; as the
severe punishing of mortpayers, and keeping back
of soldiers wages. *Bacon.*

MORTRESS. *n. f.* [from *mortier de sageffe*.
Skinner.] A dish of meat of various
kinds beaten together.

A mortress made with the brawn of capons,
stamped, strained, and mingled with like quantity
of almond butter, is excellent to nourish the weak. *Bacon.*

M O S

MORTUARY. *n. f.* [*mortuaire*, Fr. *mortuarium*, Lat.] A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompense of his personal tithes and offerings not duly paid in his lifetime. *Harris.*

MOSAICK. *adj.* [*mosaïque*, Fr. supposed corrupted from *mosaicus*, Lat.]

Mosaick is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours; and of late days likewise with pieces of glass figured at pleasure; an ornament in truth, of much beauty, and long life, but of most use in pavements and floorings. *Wotton.*

Each beautiful flower,

Tris all hues, roses, and jessamins,
Kear'd high their flourish'd heads between, and wrought

Mosaick. *Milton.*
The most remarkable remnant of it is a very beautiful *mosaick* pavement, the floor I have ever seen in marble; the parts are so well joined together, that the whole piece looks like a continued picture. *Adams.*

MOSCHATEL. *n. f.* [*moschatellina*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MOSQUE. *n. f.* [*mosquée*, Fr. *moschit*, Turkish.] A Mahometan temple.

MOSS. *n. f.* [*muscus*, Lat. *moor*, Sax.] A plant.

Though *moss* was formerly supposed to be only an excrement produced from the earth's ditches, yet it is no less a perfect plant than those of greater magnitude, having roots, flowers, and seeds, yet cannot be propagated from seeds by any art. The botanists distinguish it into many species: it chiefly flourishes in cold countries, and in the winter season, and is many times very injurious to fruit trees. The only remedy in such cases is to cut down part of the trees, and plough up the ground between those left remaining; and in the spring, in moist weather, you should with an iron instrument scrape off the *moss*. *Miller.*

Moss is a kind of mould of the earth and trees; but it may be better sort of a rudiment of germination. *Bacon.*

Houses then were caves, or homely sheds,
With twining ozers tenc'd, and *moss* their beds. *Dryden.*

Such *mosses* as grow upon walls, roofs of houses, and other high places, have seeds that, when taken out of their vessels, appear like vapour or smoke. *Ray on the Creation.*

To Moss. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with moss.

An oak whole boughs were *moss'd* with age,
And high-top bald with dry antiquity. *Shakespeare.*

Will there a *g'd* tree,
That have out-liv'd the eagle, page thy heels,
And skip when thou point'st out. *Shakespeare.*

MOSSY. *n. f.* [from *mossy*.] The state of being covered or overgrown with moss.

The herbs withered at the top, sheweth the earth to be very cold, and to do the *mossiness* of trees. *Bacon.*

MOSSY. *adj.* [from *mossy*.] Overgrown with moss; covered with moss.

Old trees are more *mossy* far than young, for that the top is not so frank as to rise all to the boughs, but first by the way, and putteth out moss. *Bacon.*

About the *mossy* brooks and springs,
And all inferior beautiful things. *Cowley.*

The *mossy* tountains and the sylvan shades
Delight no more. *Pope.*

MOST. *adj.* the superlative of *more*. [*maest*, Sax. *moet*, Dutch.]

1. Consisting of the greatest number; consisting of the greatest quantity.

Garden fruits which have any acrimony in them, and *most* sorts of berries, will produce diarrhoea. *Arbuthnot.*

He thinks *most* sorts of learning flourish'd among them, and I, that only some sort of learning was kept alive by them. *Pope.*

2. Greatest. Obsolete.

They all repair'd both *most* and least. *Spenser.*

M O T

MOT. *adv.* [*maist*, Gotbick; *maest*, Sax. *moet*, Dutch; *moet*, Danish.]

1. In the greatest degree.

Coward dogs

Most spend their mowls, when what they seem to threaten

Runs far before them. *Shakespeare.*

He for whose only sake,

Or *most* for his, such toils I undertake. *Dryden.*

Whilst comprehended under that consciousness, the little finger is as much a part of itself as what is *most* so. *Locke.*

That which will *most* influence their carriage will be the company they converse with, and the fashion of those about them. *Locke.*

2. The particle noting the superlative degree.

Competency of all other proportions is the *most* incentive to industry; too little makes men desperate, and too much careless. *Decay of Piety.*

The faculties of the supreme spirit *most* certainly may be enlarged without bounds. *Chambers.*

MOST. [This is a kind of substantive, being, according to its signification, singular or plural.]

1. The greatest number: in this sense it is plural.

Many of the apostles' immediate disciples, sent or carried the books of the four evangelists to *most* of the churches they had planted. *Adams.*

Gravitation not being essential to matter, ought not to be reckoned among those laws which arise from the disposition of bodies, such as *most* of the laws of motion are. *Chambers.*

2. The greatest value: in this sense singular.

The report of this repulse dying to London, the *most* was made of that which was true, and many fallacies added. *Hoguard.*

A covetous man makes the *most* of what he has, and can get, without regard to Providence or nature. *Flittridge.*

3. The greatest degree; the greatest quantity; the utmost.

A Spaniard will live in Irish ground a quarter of a year, or some months at the *most*. *Facot.*

MOTICK. *n. f.* A painter's staff on which he leans his hand when he paints. *Ansley.*

MOTILY. *adv.* [from *mot*.] For the greatest part.

This image of God, namely, natural reason, if totally or *motily* dejected, the right of government doth cease. *Bacon.*

MOTWHAT. *adv.* [*moet* and *what*.] For the *most* part. Obsolete.

God's promises being the ground of hope, and those promises being but seldom absolute, *motwhat* conditionate, the christian grace of hope must be proportioned and temperate to the promise: if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tyranny of hope. *Hosmond.*

MOTION. *n. f.* Act of moving. *Diet.*

MOTE. *n. f.* [*moet*, Sax. *atomus*, Lat.] A small particle of matter; any thing proverbially little.

You found his *mote*, the *lance* your *mote* did pierce.
But I a bean do find in each of three. *Shakespeare.*

The little *motes* in the sun do ever stir, though there be no wind. *Locke.*

MOTT. for *mught* or *myft*. [*moet*, Dutch.] Obsolete.

Most ugly despoil.

Such as dame Nature left *most* fair to see,
Or came, that ever should to foul decay
From her moist enamour'd hand be reap'd. *Spenser.*

MOTH. *n. f.* [*moet*, Sax.] A small winged insect that eats cloths and hangings.

All the yare Penelope is in Ulysses' absence, did but fill Itasca's tale of *moth*. *Shakespeare.*

Every soldier in the war should do as every sick man in his bed, wash every *moth* out of his conscience. *Shakespeare.*

He as a rotten thing consumeth, as a garment that is *moth* eaten. *Job.*

M O T

Let *moths* through pages eat their way,
Your wars, your loves, your praises be forgot,
And make of all an universal blot. *Dryden.*

MOTHER. *n. f.* [*moeder*, Sax. *moder*, Danish; *moeder*, Dutch.]

1. A woman that has born a child; correlative to son or daughter.

Let thy *mother* rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous stoutness. *Shakespeare.*

Come sit down every *mother's* son,
And rehearse your parts. *Shakespeare.*

I had not so much of man in me,
But all my *mother* came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakespeare.*

2. That which has produced any thing.

Alas, poor country! It cannot
Be call'd our *mother*, but our grave. *Shakespeare.*

The resemblance of the constitution and diet of the inhabitants to those of their *mother* country, occasions a great similitude in the popular diseases. *Arbuthnot.*

The strongest branch leave for a hand, cutting off the rest close to the body of the *mother* plant. *Motimer.*

3. That which has preceded in time; as, a *mother* church to chapels.

4. That which requires reverence and obedience.

The good of *mother* church, as well as that of civil society, renders a judicial practice necessary. *Ascham.*

5. Hysterical passion; so called, as being imagined peculiar to women.

This stopping of the stomach might be the *mother's* stomach as many were troubled with *mother's fits*, although few retained to have died of them. *Craunt.*

6. A familiar term of address to an old woman; or to a woman dedicated to religious antiques.

7. [*moeder*, Dutch, from *modder*, mud.] A thick substance concreting in liquors; the lees or scum concentered.

If the body be liquid, and not apt to putrefy totally, it will call up a *mother*, as the *mothers* of distilled waters. *Bacon.*

Potted fowl, and fish come in so fast,
That ere the salt is out the countenances,
And mouldy *mother* gathers on the brinks. *Dryden.*

8. [more properly *modder*, *modde*, Dutch.] A young girl. Now totally obsolete.

A sling for a *mother*, a bow for a boy,
A whip for a carter. *Tupper.*

MOTHER. *adj.* Had at the birth; native.

For whatsoever *mother* wit or art

Could work, he put in proof. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Where d. t you study all this goodly speech?

It is extempore, from my *mother* wit. *Shakespeare.*

Boccace lived in the same age with Chaucer, had the same genius, and followed the same studies: both writ novels, and each of them cultivated his *mother* tongue. *Dryden.*

At least, divine Cecilia came,

Inventress of the vocal frame,

Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,

And add'd length to solemn sounds,

With nature's *mother* wit, and arts unknown before. *Dryden.*

To MOTHER. *v. n.* To gather concretions.

The young their naked limbs with *mother's* oil. *Dryden.*

MOTHER in LAW. *n. f.* [*mother* and *law*.] The mother of a husband or wife.

I am come to let a yamance the daughter in law
against the *mother* in law. *Matthew.*

MOTHER of PEARL. A kind of coarse pearl; the shell in which pearls are generated.

Its mortal blade

In ivory sheath, year'd with curious flights,

Whose salt was burnish'd gold, and handle strong. *Fairy Queen.*

Of *mother's* pearl.

They were of onyx, sometimes of *mother's* pearl. *Hobart.*

MOTHER of THYME. *n. f.* [*serpyllum*, Lat.]

It hath trailing branches, which are not

to woody and hard, as those of thyme,
but in every other respect is the same.

Miller.

MOTHERHOOD, *n. f.* [from *mother*.] The
office or character of a mother.

Thou hast been the blessed mother maid
I could have been for being good,
Thou for her interest of motherhood.

Down.

MOTHERLESS, *adj.* [from *mother*.] Defini-
tive of a mother; orphan of a mother.

I might show you my children, whom the rigour
of your justice would make complete orphans,
being already *motherless*.

Walter.

My concern for the three poor *motherless* chil-
dren obliges me to give you this advice.

Arbuth.

MOTHERLY, *adj.* [from *mother* and *like*.]
Belonging to a mother; suitable to a
mother.

They can owe no less than child-like obedience
to her that hath more than *motherly* power.

Hooker.

They term'd her the great mother, for her *motherly*
care in cherishing her brethren whilst young.

Ruler.

Within her breast though calm, her breast though
pure,

Motherly cares and fears got head, and ruin'd
Some troubled thoughts.

Milton.

When I see the *motherly* airs of my little daugh-
ters when playing with their puppets, I cannot but
flatter myself that their husbands and children will
be happy in the possession of such wives and
mothers.

Addison.

Though she was a truly good woman, and had a
sincere *motherly* love for her son John, yet there
wanted not those who endeavoured to create a
misunderstanding between them.

Arbuthnot.

MOTHERLY, *adv.* [from *mother*.] In man-
ner of a mother.

The air doth not *motherly* sit on the earth,
To hatch her seasons, and give all things birth.

Dennis.

MOTHERWORT, *n. f.* [*cardiaca*, Lat.] A
plant.

MOTHERY, *adj.* [from *mother*.] Concreted;
full of concretions; dreggy; seculent;
used of liquors.

MOTHMULLEIN, *n. f.* [*blattaria*, Lat.] * A
plant.

Miller.

MOTHWORT, *n. f.* [*moth* and *wort*.] An
herb.

MOTHY, *adj.* [from *moth*.] Full of moths.
His horse hipp'd with an old *moth* saddle,
The straps of no kindred.

Shakespeare.

MOTION, *n. f.* [*motion*, Fr. *motio*, Lat.]

1. The act of changing place: opposed to
rest.

Immediate are the acts of God, more swift
Than time or *motion*.

Milton.

The sedentary earth,
Serv'd by more noble than herself, attains
Her end without least *motion*.

Milton.

2. That part of philosophy which considers
bodies as acting on each other; to which
belong the laws of *motion*.

3. Animal life and action.
Devoid of sense and *motion*.

Milton.

The soul
O'er ministerial members does preside,
To all their various provinces divide,
Each member move, and every *motion* guide.

Blackmore.

4. Manner of moving the body; port; gait.
Speaking or mute, all comeliness and grace
Attend thee, and each word, each *motion* form.

Milton.

Virtue too, as well as vice, is clad
In flesh and blood to well, that Plato had
Beheld, what his high fancy once embrac'd,
Virtue with colours, flesh and *motion* grac'd.

Wall.

5. Change of posture; action.
By quick instinctive *motion* up I sprung.

Milton.

Encourg'd thus he brought her younglings nigh,
Watching the *motion* of her patient's eye.

Dryden.

6. Military march, or remove.

See the guards

By me encamp'd on yonder hill, expect
Their *motion*.

Milton.

7. Agitation; intestine action.

My womb

Prodigious *motion* felt, and useful throes.

Milton.

Cede, cede thou foaming ocean,
For what's thy troubled *motion*

Gay.

To that within my breast?

8. Direction; tendency.

In our proper *motion* we ascend.

Milton.

9. Impulse communicated.
Whether that *motion*, vitality and operation, were
by incubation, or how else, the manner is only
known to God.

Raleigh.

Carnality within raises all the combustion with-
out: this is the great wheel to which the clock
owes its *motion*.

Dreay of Puty.

Love awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,
And brushing o'er, adds *motion* to the pool.

Dryd.

10. Tendency of the mind; thought im-
pressed.

Let a good man obey every good *motion* rising
in his heart, knowing that every such *motion* pro-
ceeds from God.

South.

11. Proposal made.
What would you with me?

—Your father and my uncle have made *motions*;
if it be my luck, so; if not, happy man be his dole.

Shakespeare.

If our queen and this young prince agree,
I'll join my younger daughter, and my joy,
To him forthwith, in holy wedlock bands.

Shakespeare.

—Yes, I agree, and thank you for your *motion*.

Shakespeare.

12. [In old language.] A puppet-show.
He compass'd a *motion* of the prodigal son, and
married a tinker's wife, within a mile where my
land lies.

Shakespeare.

To **MOTION**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
propose.

MOTIONLESS, *adj.* [from *motion*.] Want-
ing motion; being without motion.

We cannot free the lady that sits here,
In stony fetters hat, and *motionless*.

Milton.

Ha! Do I dream? Is this my hop'd success?
I grow a statue, stiff and *motionless*.

Dryden.

Should our globe have had a greater share
Of this strong force, by which the parts cohere;
Things had been bound by such a pow'ful chain,
That all would fix'd and *motionless* remain.

Blackm.

MOTIVE, *adj.* [*motivus*, Lat.]

1. Causing motion; having moment.
Shall every *motive* argument used in such kind
of conferences be made a rule for others still to
conclude the like by, concerning all things of like
nature, when as probable inducements may lead
them to the contrary?

Hooker.

2. Having the power to move; having
power to change place; having power to
pass foremost to motion.

The nerves serve for the conveyance of the
motive faculty from the brain; the ligatures for the
strengthening of them, that they may not flag in
motion.

Willans.

We ask you whence does *motive* vigour flow?

Blackmore.

That fancy is easily disproved from the *motive*
power of souls embodied, and the gradual increase
of men and animals.

Bentley.

MOTIVE, *n. f.* [*motif*, French.]

1. That which determines the choice; that
which incites the action.

Hence we have no commandment, either in na-
ture or Scripture, which doth exact them at our
hands; yet those *motives* there are in both, which
draw most effectually our minds unto them.

Hooker.

Why in that rawness left you wife and children,
Those precious *motives*, those strong knots of love,
Without leave-taking?

Shakespeare.

What can be a stronger *motive*, to a firm trust in
our Maker, than the giving us his son to suffer for
us?

Addison.

The *motive* for continuing in this same state is
only the present satisfaction in it; the *motive* to
change is always some uneasiness.

Locke.

2. **Mover**. Not in use.

Heaven brought me up to be my daughter's dowe
As it hath fated her to be my *motive*

Shakespeare.

And helper to a husband.
Her wanton spirits look out

At every joint, and *motive* of her body.

Shakespeare.

MOTLEY, *adj.* [supposed to be corrupte
from *medley*, perhaps from *mothlike* co-
loured, spotted or variegated like a gar-
den *moth*.] Mingled of various colour;

They that come to see a fellow

In a long *motley* coat, guarded with yellow,
Will be deceiv'd.

Shakespeare.

Expense and after-thought, and idle care,
And doubts of *motley* hue, and dark despair.

Dryden.

Enquire from whence this *motley* style
Did first our Roman purity defile.

Dryden.

Tranlus, of amphibious breed,
Motley fruit of mangral feed;
By the dam from lordlings sprung,
By the fire exhal'd from dung.

Swift.

MOTON, *n. f.* [*motteur*, Fr. from *moveo*
Lat.] A mover.

Those bodies being of a congenerous nature, de-
readily receive the impressions of their *motor*, and
it not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves
to situations, wherein they best unite unto their an-
imator.

Brown.

MOTORY, *adj.* [*motorius*, Lat.] Giving
motion.

The bones, were they dry, could not, without
great difficulty, yield to the plucks and attractions
of the *motory* muscles.

Ray.

MOTTO, *n. f.* [*motto*, Italian.] A sentence
or word added to a device, or prefixed to
any thing written.

It may be said to be the *motto* of human nature,
rather to suffer than to die.

L'Estrange.

We ought to be meek-spirited, till we are assured
of the honesty of our ancestors, for covetousness and
circumvention make no good *motto* for a coat.

Coll.

It was the *motto* of a bishop eminent for his piety
and good works in king Charles the second's reign,
Inferri Deo & latere, Serve God and be cheerful.

Addison.

To **MOVE**, *v. a.* [*moveo*, Lat.]

1. To put out of one place into another;
to put in motion.

Sinai itself was *moved* at the presence of God.

Psalms.

At this my heart trembleth, and is *moved* out of
his place.

Job.

2. To give an impulse to.
He sorrows now, repents, and prays contrite,
My *motions* in him; longer than they *move*;
His heart I know, how variable and vain
Self-left.

Milton.

The pretext of piety is but like the hand of a
clock, set indeed more conspicuously, but directed
wholly by the secret *movings* of carnality within.

Dreay of Puty.

The will being the power of directing our opera-
tive faculties to some action, for some end, cannot
at any time be *moved* towards what is judged at
that time in attainable.

Locke.

3. To propose; to recommend.
If the first consultation be not sufficient, the will
may *move* a review, and require the understanding
to inform itself better.

Bishop Branchall.

They are to be blamed alike, who *move* and who
decline war upon particular respects.

Hayward.

They find a great inconvenience in *moving* their
suits by an interpreter.

Duessa.

To *Indamora* you my suit must *move*.

Dryden.

4. To persuade; to prevail on; to dispose
by something determining the choice.

A thousand knees,
Ten thousand years together, naked, fasting,
Upon a barren mountain, and still winter
In storm perpetual, could not *move* the gods

Shakespeare.

To look that way thou wert.

Knolles.

Gratus offered the Tranlylvannus money; but
minds desirous of revenge were not *moved* with
gold.

Knolles.

Sometimes the possibility of preferment prevail-
ing with the credulous, expectation of less expense

MOV

with the covetous, opinion of safe with the fond, and assurance of remoteness with the kind parents, have moved them without discretion, to engage their children in adventures of learning, by whose return they have received but small contentment. *Watson.*

Could any power of sense the Roman move
To burn his own right hand? *Davies.*

That which moves a man to do any thing, must be the apprehension and expectation of some good from the thing which he is about to do. *South.*

When the law her reasons idly spent,
And could not move him from his fix'd intent,
She flew to rage. *Dryden.*

But when no female arts his mind could move,
She turn'd to furious hate her impious love. *Dryd.*
What can thy mind to this long journey move,
Or need'st thou absence to renew thy love? *Drud.*

5. To affect; to touch pathetically; to stir passion.

If he see aught in you that makes him like,
That any thing he sees, which moves his liking,
I can with ease translate it to my will. *Shaksp.*

It was great ignorance, Gloucester's eyes being out,
To let him live; where he arrives he moves
All hearts against us. *Shakespeare.*

Should a shipwreck'd sailor sing his woe,
Would'st thou be mov'd to pity, or below
An almshouse? *Dryden's Persius.*

Images are very sparingly to be introduced: their proper place is in poems and orations, and their use is to move pity or terror, compassion and resentment. *Felton on the Cliffs.*

O let thy sister, daughter, handmaid move,
Or all those tender names in one, thy love. *Pope.*

6. To make angry.
From those bloody hands
Throw your dissembler'd weapons to the ground,
And hear the sentence of your mov'd prince. *Shaksp.*

7. To put into commotion.
When they were come to Bethlehem, all the
city was mov'd about them. *Ruth.*

8. To incite; to produce by incitement.
Then feed on thoughts, that voluntarily move
Harmonious numbers. *Milton.*

9. To conduct regularly in motion.
They, as they move
Their stately dance in numbers that compute
Days, months, and years, towards his all-cheering
lamp. *Milton.*

10. To move, v. n.

1. To be in a state of changing place; not to be at rest.

Whether heav'n move or earth
Imports not, if thou reckon right. *Milton.*

The senses represent the earth as immovable; for though it do move in itself, it rests to us who are carried with it. *Glanville.*

2. To have a particular direction of passage.

The sun
Had first his precept to move, to shine,
As might affect the earth with cold and heat. *Milton.*

3. To go from one place to another.

I look'd toward Buraam, and anon, methought,
The wood began to move.
Within this three mile may you see it coming;
I say a moving grove. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

On the green bank I sat and listen'd long,
Nor till her lay was ended could I move,
But wou'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryd.*

This saying, that God is the place of spirits, being literal, makes us conceive that spirits move up and down, and have their distances and intervals in God, as bodies have in space. *Locke.*

When we are come to the utmost extremity of body, what is there that can put a stop, and satisfy the mind, that it is at the end of space, when it is satisfied that body itself can move into it? *Locke.*

Any thing that moves round about in a circle in less time than our ideas are wont to succeed one another in our minds, is not perceived to move, but seems to be a perfect entire circle of that matter. *Locke.*

The goldefs moves
To visit Paphos, and her blooming groves. *Pope.*

4. To have vital action.

In him we live, move, and have our being. *A. A.*

MOV

Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you. *Genesis.*

5. To walk; to bear the body.

See great Marcellus how inur'd in toils
He moves with manly grace, how rich with regal
spoils. *Dryden's Æneis.*

6. To march as an army.

Anon they move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood. *Milton.*

7. To go forward.

Through various hazards and events we move
To Latium. *Dryden's Æneis.*

8. To change the posture of the body in ceremony.

When Hatan saw Mordecai that he stood not
up, nor moved for him, he was full of indignation. *Ezra.*

MOVE, n. f. The act of moving, commonly used at chess.

I saw two angels play'd the mate;
With man alas no otherwise it proves,
An unseen hand makes all their moves. *Cowley.*

MOVABLE, adj. [from move.]

1. Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable; such as may be carried from place to place.

In the vast wilderness when the people of God
had no settled habitation, yet a moveable tabernacle they were commanded of God to make. *Hosier.*

When he made his prayer, he found the boat he
was in moveable and unbound, the rest remained
still fast. *Bacon.*

Any heat whatsoever promotes the ascent of mineral matter, which is subtle, and is consequently moveable more easily. *Hooder's.*

Any who fees the feverone must conclude it to be one of the most moveable rivers in the world, that it is to often litted out of one channel into another. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Changing the time of the year.

The lunar month is natural and periodical, by which the moveable festivals of the christian church are regulated. *Hobbes.*

MOVABLES, n. f. [meubles, Fr.] Goods; furniture distinguished from real or immoveable possessions, as lands or houses.

We seize
The plate, coin, revenues, and moveables,
Whereof our uncle Gaunt did stand possess'd. *Shaksp.*

Let him that moved you hither,
Remove you hence; I knew you at the first
You were a moveable. *Shakespeare.*

—Why, what's a moveable?
—A join'd stool. *Shakespeare.*

Surveys rich moveables with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens still to buy. *Dryden.*

MOVABLENESS, n. f. [from moveable.]

Mobility; possibility to be moved.

MOVABLY, adv. [from moveable.] So as it may be moved.

His back-piece is composed of eighteen plates,
moveably joined together by as many interminate
skins. *Cuvier.*

MOVABLES, adj. Unmoved; not to be put out of the place.

The lunas, though untouch'd, will remain
as to any expansion or contraction of their substance. *Boyle.*

The Grecian phalanx, moveless as a tower,
On all sides batter'd, yet resist his power. *Pope.*

MOVEMENT, n. f. [mouvement, French.]

1. Manner of moving.

What further relates descriptions of battles, is the art of introducing pathetick circumstances, about the heroes, which raise a different movement in the mind, compassion and pity. *Pope's Essay.*

Under workmen are expert enough at making a single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the several parts, or regulate the movement. *Swift.*

2. Motion.

Could he whose laws the rolling planets bind,
Describe or his own movement of the mind. *Pope.*

MOVENT, adj. [movens, Lat.] Moving.

MOU

If it be in some part moveable, and in some part quiescent, it must needs be a curve line, and so no radius. *Græw's Geomet.*

MOVENT, n. f. [movens, Latin.] That which moves another.

That there is a motion which makes the vicissitudes of day and night, fente may assure us; but whether the sun or earth be the common movent, cannot be determined but by a further appeal. *Glan.*

MOV'ER, n. f. [from mover.]

1. The person or thing that gives motion.

O thou eternal mover of the heavens,
Look with a gentle eye upon this wretch. *Shaksp.*

The strength of a spring were better assisted by the labour of some intelligent mover, as the heavenly orbs are supposed to be turned. *Wilkins.*

2. Something that moves, or stands not still.

You as the soul, as the first mover, you
Vigour and life on every part bestow.
So orbs from the first mover motion take,
Yet each their proper revolutions make. *Dryden.*

3. A proposer.

See here these movers, that do prize their honours
At a crack'd dialling; cushions, leaden spoons,
Are yet the right be done, pack up. *Shaksp.*

If any question be moved concerning the doctrine of the church of England express'd in the thirty-nine articles, give not the least ear to the movers thereof. *Bacon.*

MOVING, participial adj. [from move.]

Pathetick; touching; adapted to affect the passions.

Great Jupiter,
The moving pray'r of Aacus did grant,
And into men and women turn'd the ant. *Blackm.*

MOVINGLY, adj. [from moving.] Pathetically; in such a manner as to seize the passions.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the *Milvus* do both more briefly and more movingly express, by reason of that poetical form wherewith they are written. *Hobbes.*

I would have had them write more movingly. *Shakespeare.*

His air, his voice, his looks, and honest soul,
Speak all so movingly in his half,
I dare not trust myself to hear him talk. *Addison.*

MOUGHT, for might. Obsolete.

MOULD, n. f. [morgel, Swedish.]

1. A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp; now discovered by microscopes to be perfect plants.

All metals are incursions of putrefaction, as the moulds of pies and flesh, which moulds turn into worms. *Bacon.*

Mould is a kind of mould of the earth and trees, but may be better sort'd as a rudiment of germination. *Bacon.*

Another special affinity is between plants and mould, or putrefaction, for all putrefaction, if it dissolve not in action, will, in the end, issue into plants. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The malt made in summer is apt to contract mould. *Mortimer.*

A merchant, who has been shut up in himself in a college, has contracted a sort of mould and rust upon his soul, and all his airs have awkwardness in them. *Watts.*

2. [mo'lb, Saxon.] Earth; soil; ground in which any thing grows.

The moulds that are of a bright chestnut or hazel colour are accounted the best; next to that the dark grey and yellow moulds are reckoned the worst, such as are usually found on common or heathy ground: the clear tawny is by no means to be approved, but that of a yellowish colour is reckoned the worst of all; this is commonly found in wild and waste parts of the country, and for the most part produces nothing but yew, furz, and fern. All good land, after rain, or breaking up by the spade, will emit a good smell; that being always the best that is either toounctious or too lean, but such will easily dissolve; of a just confidence between sand and clay. *Milner.*

MOU

Though worms devour us, though I turn to mould,
Yet in my flesh I shall live here behold. *Sundya.*
The black earth, every where obvious on the
surface of the ground, we call mould. *Woodward.*
3. Matter of which any thing is made.
When the world began,
One common mass compos'd the mould of man. *Dryden.*

Nature form'd me other fatter mould,
Enrich'd all my soul with tender passions
And sunk me even below my weak sex. *Addison.*
4. [*moule*, Spanish; *moule*, French.] The
matrix in which any thing is cast, or
receives its form.

If the burghs of all the ancient churches be
compared, it may be perceived they had all one
original mould. *Hooker.*

A dangerous precedent were left for the casting
of prayers into certain poetical moulds. *Hooker.*
French churches all cast according unto that
mould which Calvin had made. *Hooker.*
My wife comes foremost; then the honour'd mould
Wherein this trunk was form'd. *Shakespeare.*
You may have fruit to more accurate figures, ac-
cording as you make the moulds. *Bacon.*

The liquid ore he dropp'd
Into fit moulds prepar'd; from which he form'd
Earth his own tools; then what might else be wrought
Futile, or grav'd in metal. *Milton.*

We may hope for new heavens and a new earth,
more pure and perfect than the former; as it this
was a refiner's fire, to purge out the dross and
corrupt parts, and then cast the mass again into a
new and better mould. *Burnet.*

Sure our souls were near allied, and thine
Cast in the same poetick mould with mine. *Dryden.*
Here in fit moulds to Indian nations known,
Are cast the several kinds of precious stone. *Blackmore.*

5. Cast; form.

No mates for you,
Unless you were of gentler, milder mould. *Shaksp.*
William earl of Pembroke was a man of another
mould and making, being the most universally be-
loved of any man of that age; and, having a great
office, he made the court itself better disposed, and
more reverence in the country. *Clarendon.*

Nor virtue, wit, nor beauty, could
Preserve from death's hand this their heavenly
mould. *Carew.*

Learn
What creatures there inhabit, of what mould,
Of substance, how endu'd, and what their pow'r.
And where their weakens. *Milton.*
So must the writer, whose productions should
Take with the vulgar, be of vulgar mould. *Waller.*
From their main-top joyful news they hear
Of ships, which by their mould bring new supplies. *Dryden.*

Many Carvel, impotent and old,
Married a lass of London mould. *Prior.*

6. The future or contexture of the skull,

Ainsworth.

7. It is used in a sense a little strained by

Shakespeare.

New honours come upon him,
I like our strange garments cleave not to their mould,
But with the end of life. *Shakespeare.*

To MOULD, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
contract concreted matter; to gather
mould.

In woods, in waves, in wars she wants to dwell,
And will be found with peril and with pain;
Ne can the nun that moulds in idle cell

Vote her happy mission attain. *Fairy Queen*
Hee be some houses wherein sweet moats will
scent, and baked meats will mould, more than in
others. *Bacon.*

To MOULD, *v. a.* To cover with mould;

to corrupt by mould.

Very coarse, heavy, moulded bread the soldiers
thrust upon their spears, railing against Ferdinand,
who made no better provision. *Knotley.*

To MOULD, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form; to shape; to model.

I feel

Of what coarse metal ye are moulded. *Shakespeare.*

MOU

Here is the cup your worship did bespeak;
Why this was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet dish, see, see, 'tis lewd. *Shakespeare.*

The king had taken such liking of his person,
that he resolv'd to make him a matter-piece, and
to mould him pistolically to his own idea. *Wotton.*

Did I request thee, Maker! from my clay
To mould me man? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
He forgeth and mouldeth metals, and builds
houses. *Hale.*

By education we may mould the minds and man-
ners of youth into what shape we please, and give
them the impressions of such habits as shall ever
afterwards remain. *Atterbury.*

Then rose the seed of chaos, and of night,
Of dull and venal a new world to mould,
And bring Saturnian days of lead and gold. *Daniel.*

A faction in England, under the name of puritan,
moulded up their new schemes of religion with re-
publican principles in government. *Swift.*

*For you alone he stole
The fire that forms a manly soul;
Then, to complete it every way,
He moulded it with female clay. *Swift.*

Fabellists would never learn any moral lessons
till they were moulded into the form of some
fiction or fable like those of Æsop. *Watts.*

2. To knead; as, to mould bread. *Ainsk.*

MOULDABLE, *adj.* [from mould.] That
may be moulded.

The differences of figurable and not figurable,
mouldable and not mouldable, are plebeian notions.
Bacon's Natural History.

MOULDER, *n. s.* [from mould.] He who

moulds,

To MOULDER, *v. n.* [from mould.] 'To be
turned to dust; to perish in dust; to be
diminished; to wear or waste away.

If he had sat still, the enemy's army would have
mouldered to nothing, and been exposed to an ad-
vantage he would take. *Clarendon.*

Whatever moulders, or is wasted away, is car-
ried into the lower grounds, and nothing brought
back again. *Burnet.*

Those formed stones despoiled of their shells, and
exposed upon the surface of the ground, in time de-
cay, wear, and moulder away, and are frequently
found defaced, and broken to pieces. *Woodward.*

To them by smiling Jove 'twas giv'n,
Great William's glories to recall,
When statues moulder, and when arches fall. *Prior.*

Finding his congregation moulder every Sunday,
and hearing what was the occasion of it, he resolv'd
to give his parish a little Latin in his turn. *Spectator.*

To MOULDER, *v. a.* [from mould.] To

turn to dust; to crumble.

The natural histories of Switzerland talk of the
fall of those rocks when their foundations have
been mouldered with age, or rent by an earth-
quake. *Addison on Italy.*

With nodding arches, broken temples spread,
The very tombs now vanish'd like their dead;
Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age,
Some, hostile fury. *Pope.*

MOULDERING, *n. s.* [from moulding.] The

state of being mouldy.

Flora, fish, and plants, after a moulding, rotten-
ness, or corrupting, will fall to breed worms. *Bacon.*

MOULDERING, *n. s.* [from mould.] Orna-

mental cavities in wood or stone.

Hollow mouldings are required in the work. *Mason.*

MOULDWARP, *n. s.* [mold and periphan,
Saxon. This is I believe the proper and
original name of the talpa: a mould-
warp is a creature that turns mould. The
word is still retained, though sometimes
pronounced 'mouldwarp.' A mole; a
small animal that throws up the earth.

Above the reach of doubtful infant lust,
Whose hate effect through cowardly distrust
Of his own wings, dare not to heaven fly,
But like a mouldwarp in the earth doth lie. *Spenser.*

While they play the mouldwarps, unfavoury
damps discomper their heads with annoyance only
for the present. *Carew.*

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With gins we barrow the vermin of the earth,
namely, the fisher and the mouldwarp. *Walton.*

MOULDY, *adj.* [from mould.] Overgrown
with concretions.

Is thy name mouldy?

—Yea.

—'Tis the more time thou wert us'd.

—Ha, ha, ha! most excellent. Things that are
mouldy lack use. Well said, sir John. *Shakespeare.*

The marble looks white, as being exposed to the
winds and salt sea-vapours, that by continually
fretting it preserve it from that mouldy colour
which others contract. *Addison.*

To MOULT, *v. n.* [*muyten*, Dutch.] To
shed or change the feathers; to lose
feathers.

Some birds upon moulting turn colour, as Robin-
red-breasts, after their moulting, grow to be red
again by degrees. *Bacon.*

Time shall moult away his wings,

E'er he shall discover

In the whole wide world again

Such a constant lover. *Swelling.*

The widow's turtle hangs her moulting wings,

And to the woods in mournful murmur sings. *Garrh.*

To MOUNCH, } *v. a.* [*mouch*, to eat much.

To MAUNCH, } *Ainsworth.* This word

is retained in Scotland, and denotes the
obtunded action of toothless gums on a
hard crust, or any thing eatable: it seems
to be a corruption of the French word

manger. *Macbean.*

A sailor's wife had chestnuts in her lap,

And mouncht, and mouncht, and mouncht. *Shaksp.*

MOUND, *n. s.* [*mumbian*, Saxon, to de-

send.] Any thing raised to fortify or de-

fend; usually a bank of earth or stone.

His bound branches laden with rich fee,
Did stretch themselves without the utmost bound
Of this great garden, compos'd with a mound. *Fairy Queen.*

The sea's a thief, whose liquid surge resolves
The mounds into salt tears. *Shakespeare.*

God hath thrown

That mountain as his garden mound, high rais'd,

Milton.

Such as broke through all mounds of law, such as
laughed at the sword of vengeance which divine
justice brandish'd in their faces. *South's Sermons.*

Nor cold shall hinder me with horns and bounds
To thrid the thickets, or to leap the mounds. *Dryd.*

The state of Milan is like a vast garden sur-
rounded by a noble mound-work of rocks and
mountains. *Addim.*

To MOUND, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

fortify with a mound.

MOUNT, *n. s.* [*mont*, Fr. *mons*, Lat.]

1. A mountain; a hill.

Jacob offered a sacrifice upon the mount. *Genesis.*

Behold yon mountain's hourly height,
Made higher with new mounds of snow. *Dryden.*

2. An artificial hill raised in a garden, or

other place.

He might see what mounts they had in short
time cast, and what a number there was of warlike
soldiers. *Anallus.*

3. A publick treasure; a bank. Obsolete.

These examples confirm'd me in a resolution to
spend my time wholly in writings and to put
to rest that poor talent God hath given me, not to
particular exchanges, but to banks or mounts of
perpetuity, which will not break. *Bacon.*

To MOUNT, *v. n.* [*monter*, French.]

1. To rise on high.

Doth the eagle mount up at thy command, and
make her nest on high? *Job.*

I'll strive, with troubl'd thoughts, to take a nap;
Lest leaden slumber pull me down to-morrow,
When I should mount with wings of victory. *Shaksp.*

A base ignoble mud,

That mounts no higher than a bird can soar. *Shaksp.*

The fire of trees and bushes mounts on high,

And meets half way new fires that flow from sky. *Colum.*

If the liturgy should be offered to them, it would

MOU

kindle jealousy, and as the first range of that ladder which should serve to mount over all their customs.

Claradon.

Ambitious meteors set themselves upon the wing, taking every orision of drawing upward to the sun; not considering, that they have no more time allowed them in their mounting than the single revolution of a day; and that when the light goes from them, they are of necessity to fail.

Dryden.

2. To tower; to be built up to great elevation.

Though his excellency mount up to the heavens, and his head reach unto the clouds, yet he shall perish.

Job

3. To get on horseback.

He cry'd, oh! and mounted.

Shakespeare.

4. [for amount.] To attain in value.

Prize then these blessings to a true account, Make fair deductions, see to what they mount.

Pope

To MOUNT. *v. a.*

1. To raise aloft; to lift on high.

The fire that mounts the liquor till it runs o'er, Seeming to augment, wastes it.

Shakespeare.

What power is it which mounts my love so high, That makes me see, and cannot feed mine eye?

Shakespeare.

The air is so thin, that a bird has therein no feeling of her wings, or any reluctance of air to mount herself by.

Raleigh.

2. To ascend; to climb.

Shall we mount again the rural throne, And rule the country kingdoms, once our own?

Dryden.

3. To place on horseback; to furnish with horses.

Three hundred horses, in high stables fed, Of these he chose the fairest and the best, To mount the Trojan troop.

Dryden.

Clear reason, acting in conjunction with a well-disciplined, but strong and vigorous fancy, seldom fail to attain their end: fancy without reason, is like a horse without a rider; and reason without fancy is not well mounted.

Grey's Confidant.

4. To embellish with ornaments.

5. To MOUNT guard. To do duty and watch at any particular post.

6. To MOUNT a cannon. To set a piece on its wooden frame for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.

MO'UNTAIN. *n. f.* [*montaigne*, French.]

1. A large hill; a vast protuberance of the earth.

And by his false worship such pow'r he did gain, As kept him o' th' mountain, and us on the plain.

Raleigh.

The ark no more now floats, but seems on ground, Fast on the top of some high mountain fix'd.

Milton.

From Aemon's hands a rolling stone there came, So large, it half deferv'd a mountain's name.

Dryden.

2. Any thing proverbially huge.

I had been drowned; a death that I abhor; for the water swells a man, and what should I have been when I had been swallow'd? I should have been a mountain of mummy.

Shakespeare.

She did corrupt frail nature with some bribe, To make an envious mountain on my back, Where fits deformity to mock my body.

Shakespeare.

MO'UNTAIN. *adj.* [*montanus*, Lat.] Found on the mountains; pertaining to the mountains; growing on the mountains.

Now for our mountain sport, up to yond hill, Your legs are young.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines To wag their high tops, and to make no noise, When they are fretted with the gulls of heav'n.

Shakespeare.

MO'UNTAIN'ER. *n. f.* [from *mountain*.]

1. An inhabitant of the mountains. A few mountaineers may escape, to continue human race; and yet utterate rusticks, as mountaineers always are.

Bentley.

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Amiteirian troops, of mighty fame.

And mountaineers, that from Scythia came.

Dryden.

2. A savage; a freebooter; a rustick.

Yield, rustick mountaineer.

Shakespeare.

No savage, never bandit, or mountaineer, Will dare to find her virgin purity.

Milton.

MO'UNTAIN. *n. f.* [from *mountain*.]

1. A hill; a small mount. Elegant, but not in use.

Her breasts sweetly rose up, like two fair mountains in the pleasant vale of Tempe.

Shakespeare.

MO'UNTAINOUS. *adj.* [from *mountain*.]

1. Hilly; full of mountains.

The ascent of the land from the sea to the foot of the mountains, and the height of the mountains from the bottom to the top, are to be computed, when you measure the height of a mountain, as of a mountainous land, in respect of the sea.

Bacon.

2. Large as mountains; huge; bulky.

What call in wills in all things, should we do it? Mount'ainous error would be too highly heapt For truth to appear.

Shakespeare.

On earth, in air, amidst the seas and skies, Mount'ainous heaps of wonders rise; While tow'ring strength will ne'er submit To reason's batteries, or the mines of wit.

Prior.

3. Inhabiting mountains.

In detractions by deluge and earthquake, the remnant which hap to be reserved ignorant and mountainous people, that can give no account of the time past.

Bacon's Essays.

MO'UNTAINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *mountainous*.] State of being full of mountains.

Armenia is so called from the mountainousness of it.

Brown.

MO'UNTAIN-PARSLEY. *n. f.* [*oreophyllum*, Lat.] A plant.

MO'UNTAIN-ROSE. *n. f.* [*chamærhododendron*, Lat.] A plant.

MO'UNTAIN. *adj.* [*montant*, Fr.] Rising on high.

Hold up, you flots, Your aprons mount'ing; you're not outthaw, Although, I know, you'd swear.

Shakespeare.

MO'UNTAIN-BANK. *n. f.* [*monture in banco*, Italian.]

1. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures.

I bought an unction of a mountebank So mortal, that but dip a knife in it, Where it draws blood, no cataplasm so rare, Can have the thing from death.

Shakespeare.

She, like a mountebank, did wound And stab herself with doubts profound, Only to show with how small pain

Hudibras.

The force of faith are can'd again.

Hudibras.

But Æchylus, says Horace in some page, Was the first mountebank that trod the stage.

Dryden.

It looks like a mountebank to boast infallible cures.

Bacon.

2. Any boastful and false pretender.

As nimble jugglers, that deceive the eye, Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks, And many such like liberties of sin.

Shakespeare.

There are mountebanks, and tatterers in state

Leviathan.

Nothing so impossible in nature but mountebanks will undertake.

Arbutnot.

To MO'UNTEBANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat by false boasts or pretences.

I'll mountebank their loves, Cog their hearts from them.

Shakespeare.

MO'UNTENANCE. *n. f.* Amount of a thing in space. Obsolete.

This land, they both a turlow's mountenance Retir'd, their feeds to runne an even race.

Spenser.

MO'UNTER. *n. f.* [from *mount*.] One that mounts.

Though they to the earth were thrown, Yet quickly they regain'd their own, Such nimbleness was never thown;

Drayton.

They were two gallant mounters.

Drayton.

Few bankers will to heav'n be mounters.

Swift.

MOU

MO'UNTY. *n. f.* [*montée*, Fr.] The rise of a hawk.

The sport which Basilus would shew to Zemanæ, was the mou'ty of a heron, which getting up on his wagging wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit to fly through, now diminished the sight of himself.

Sidney.

To MO'UNTY. *v. a.* [mupnan, Saxon.]

1. To grieve; to be sorrowful.

Abraham came to mourn for Sarah, and to weep.

Genesis.

My vineyard being desolate, mourn'd into me.

Jeremiah.

They made an appointment to mourn with him, and to comfort him.

J.S.

They rejoice at the presence of the sun, and mourn at the absence thereof.

Bacon.

Next came one Who mourn'd in earnest, when the captive ark Mourn'd his brute image, head and hands lapt off.

Milton.

2. To wear the habit of sorrow.

We mourn in black; why mourn we not in blood?

Shakespeare.

Friends in fable weeds appear, Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year, And bear about the mockery of woe

To midnight dances, and the publick show.

Pope.

3. To prefer appearance of grief.

Feign thyself to be a mourner, and put on mourning apparel.

2 Samuel.

Publish it that she is dead; Maintain a mourning ostentation, Hang mournful epitaphs.

Shakespeare.

To MO'URN. *v. a.*

1. To grieve for; to lament.

A flood thee alto drown'd, And sunk thee as thy sons, till gently rear'd By th' angel on thy feet thou stoodst at last, Though comfortless, as when a father mourns His children, all in view destroy'd at once.

Milton.

The mule that mourns him now his happy triumph sung

Dryden.

Fortius himself oft falls in tears before me, As if he mourn'd his rival's ill success.

Addison.

2. To utter in a sorrowful manner.

The love loon nightingale Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well.

Milton.

MO'URNE. *n. f.* [*morne*, Fr.] The end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed, or where it is taken off.

He earned his lances, which though light, yet to give a lance blow indeed, yet so were they coloured with hooks near the mou'ne, that they prettyly represented the pikes.

Sidney.

MO'URNER. *n. f.* [from *mourn*.]

1. One that mourns; one that grieves.

The kindest of the queen must die at Pontus.

— Indeed I saw no mourner for that news, Because they have been full my adventures.

Shakespeare.

To cure thy woe, she shows thy love, Left the great mourner should forget

That all the race where Once came, Made virtue triumph over fate.

Prior.

From note and not be devoutly kept, Sigh'd with the sick, and with the mourner wept.

Harte.

2. One who follows a funeral in black.

A woman that had two daughters, and one, and mourners were provided to attend the funeral.

Leviathan.

He lives to be chief mourner for his son; Before his face his wife and brother burn.

Dryden.

3. Something used at funerals.

The mourner rough and builder oak were there.

Dryden.

MO'URNFUL. *adj.* [from *mourn* and *full*.]

1. Having the appearance of sorrow, No funeral rites, nor men in mournful weeds, Nor mournful bell shall ring her burial.

Shakespeare.

The winds within the quivering branches play'd, And dancing trees a mournful music made.

Dryden.

2. Causing sorrow.

U

MOU

Upon his tomb,
Shall be engrav'd the sack of Orleans;
The treach'rous winner of his mournful death.

3. Sorrowful; feeling sorrow.

The mournful fair,
On the rolling years return,
With fragrant wreaths and flowing hair,
Shall visit her distinguished urn.

4. Betokening sorrow; expressive of grief.

No mournful bell shall ring her burial.
On your family's old monument
Hang mournful epitaphs.

MO'URNFULLY, *adv.* [from *mournful*.]
Sorrowfully; with sorrow.

Beat the drum, that it speak mournfully.

MO'URNFULNESS, *n. f.* [from *mournful*.]
1. Sorrow; grief.

2. Show of grief; appearance of sorrow.

MO'URNING, *n. f.* [from *mourn*.]
1. Lamentation; sorrow.

Wo is me, who will deliver me in those days
the beginning of sorrows and great mourning.

2. The dress of sorrow.

They through the master-street the corps convey'd,
The houses to their tops with black were spread,
And e'en the pavements were with mourning laid.

MO'URNINGLY, *adv.* [from *mourning*.]
With the appearance of sorrowing.

The king spoke of him admiringly and mourningly.

MOUSE, plural *mice*, *n. f.* [*mys*, Saxon; *mus*, Latin.] The smallest of all beasts.

a little animal haunting houses and cornfields, destroyed by cats.

The eagle I found lying in prey,
To her unguarded nest the weazel Scot
Comes breaking, and to furs her princely eggs.

Playing the mouse in absence of the cat.

Where mice and rats devour'd pocket bread,
And with heroic verbiage luxuriously were fed.

This structure of hair I have observed in the hair
of cats, rats, and mice.

To MOUSE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To catch mice.

A falcon tower'd, in his pride of place
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd.

2. I suppose it means, in the following putting fly; insidious; or predatory; rapacious; interceded.

A whole assembly of mousing fairs, under the
mask of real and good nature, lay many kingdoms
in blood.

MOUSE-EAR, *n. f.* [*myosotis*, Lat.] A plant.

MOUSEHUNT, *n. f.* [*mouse* and *hunt*.]
Mouser; one that hunts mice.

You have been a mouse-hunt in your time,
Put I will watch you.

MOUSE-HOLE, *n. f.* [*mouse* and *hole*.]
Small hole; hole at which a mouse only
may run in.

He puts the prophets in a mouse-hole: the last
man ever speaks the best reason.

He can creep in at a mouse-hole, but he
grows too big ever to get out again.

MO'USE, *n. f.* [from *mouse*.] One that
catches mice.

Ents, a madman, will be a mouse still.

When you have low in the ladder, leave the door
open, in pity to the cat, if she be a good mouser.

MO'USETAIL, *n. f.* [*myosura*.] A herb.

MO'USE-TRAP, *n. f.* [*mouse* and *trap*.] A
snare or gin in which mice are taken.

Many allegorical notions in animals, I have reason
to conclude, in their putrification, are not simply
mechanical, although a mouse-trap, or Archimedes' screw,
moved mechanically.

Madam's own hand the mouse-trap baited.

MOU

MOUTH, *n. f.* [*muð*, Saxon.]

1. The aperture in the head of any animal
at which the food is received.

The dove came in, and lo, in her mouth was an
olive leaf.

There can be no reason given, why a village
somewhat longer, or a wider mouth, could not have
consisted with a foul.

2. The opening; that at which any thing
enters; the entrance; the part of a vessel
by which it is filled and emptied.

He came and lay at the mouth of the haven,
daring them to fight.

Set a candle light'd in the bottom of a basin of
water, and turn the mouth of a glass over the candle,
and it will make the water rise.

The mouth is low and narrow; but, after having
entered pretty far in, the grotto opens itself in an
oval figure.

The navigation of the Arabick gulf being more
dangerous toward the bottom than the mouth,
Ptolemy built Berenice at the entry of the gulf.

3. The instrument of speaking.

Riotous madriels,
To be entangled with these mouth-made vows,
Which break themselves in twearing.

Either our history shall with full mouth
Speak freely of our acts; or else our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth,

Not worshipp'd with a waven epitaph.

Call the dumbel, and inquire at her mouth.

Every body's mouth will be full on it for the last
four days, and in four more the story will talk itself
asleep.

Having frequently in our mouths the name eter-
nity, we think we have a positive idea of it.

There is a certain sentence got into every man's
mouth, that God accepts the will for the deed.

4. A speaker; a rhetorician; the principal
orator. In burlesque language.

Every coffee-house has some particular flatfishman
belonging to it, who is the mouth of the street where
he lives.

5. Cry; voice.

Most spend their mouths, when what they seem to
threaten

Runs far before them.

Deals glancing wounds; the fearful dogs divide.
All spend their mouth about, but none abide.

You don't now thunder in the capitol,
With all the mouths of Rome to record thee.

6. Distortion of the mouth; wry face, in
this sense, is said to make mouths.

Persevere, counterfeit sad looks,
Make mouths upon me when I turn my back.

Against whom make ye a wide mouth, and draw
out the tongue?

Why they should keep running asses at Colchester,
or how making mouths turns to account in War-
wickshire more than any other parts of England, I
cannot comprehend.

7. Down in the Mouth. Dejected; clouded
in the countenance.

But, upon bringing the net ashore, it proved to
be only one great bone, and a few little fishes,
upon this disappointment they were down in the
mouth.

To MOUTH, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
speak big; to speak in a strong and loud
voice; to vociferate.

Nay, as thou'lt mouth
I'll rant as well as thou.

When Progne's or Thyestes' feast they woe,
And for the mousing actor verie might;
Thou neither like a bellows swell'st thy face,
Nor canst thou trash thy throat.

I'll belloy out for Rome, and for my country,
And mouth at Caesar till I shake the senate.

To MOUTH, *v. a.*

1. To utter with a voice affectedly big; to
roll in the mouth with tumult.

Speak the speech as I pronounce it, trippingly on
the tongue; but if you mouth it, I had as lieve the
town crier had spoke my lines.

Twitch'd by the sleeve he mouths it more and
more.

Till with white froth his gown is flav'd o'er.

2. To chew; to eat; to grind in the
mouth.

Corn carried let such as be poore go and glean,
And after thy cattle to mouth it up clean.

Death lines his dead chaps with steel,
The swords of soldiers are his teeth, his phangs;
And now he scalls mousing the bell of men.

MOW

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The swords of soldiers are his teeth, his phangs;
And now he scalls mousing the bell of men.

3. To seize in the mouth.

He keeps them, like an apple, in the corner of
his jaw; first mouth'd to be last swallow'd.

Lucius never fear'd the times;
Mutius and lupus both by name he brought,
He mouth'd them, and betwixt his grinders caught.

4. To form by the mouth.

In regard the cub comes forth involv'd in the
chorion, a thick membrane obstruing the forma-
tion, and which the dam doth after tear asunder;
the beholder at first sight imputes the ensuing form
to the mouth of the dam.

MO'UTHED, *adj.* [from *mouth*.]
1. Furnished with a mouth.

One tragick sentence if I dare decide,
Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd,
Or well-mouth'd Booth with emphasis proclaims.

2. In composition, foul mouthed or contu-
macious; mealy mouthed or bawful; and
a hard mouthed horse, or a horse not
obedient to the bit.

MO'UTH-FRIEND, *n. f.* [*mouth* and *friend*.]
One who professes friendship without in-
tending it.

May you a better frank never behold,
You knot of mouth-friends: smoke and lukewarm
water

Is your perfection.

MO'UTHFUL, *n. f.* [*mouth* and *full*.]
1. What the mouth contains at once.

2. Any proverbially small quantity.

A goat going out for a mouthful of fresh grass,
charged her kid not to open the door till she came
back.

You to your own Aquinum shall repair,
To take a mouthful of sweet country air.

MO'UTH-HONOUR, *n. f.* [*mouth* and *honour*.]
Civility outwardly expressed without
sincerity.

Honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I must not look to have; but in their stead,
Cares not loud but deep, mouth-honour, breath.

MO'UTHLESS, *adj.* [from *mouth*.] Being
without a mouth.

MOW, *n. f.* [*moep*, Saxon, a heap.] A loft
or chamber where hay or corn is laid
up; hay in mow, is hay laid up in a
house; hay in rick, is hay heaped to-
gether in a field.

Learn the fullness how
Each grain for to lie by itself on a spout.

Where'er I gad, I blouzelind shall view,
Woods, darry, barn, and mows our passion knew.

Beans when mow give in the mow.

To MOW, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put
in a mow.

To MOW, *v. a.* pret. *mowed*; part. *mown*.
[mopan, Saxon. Mow the noun, and
mow the verb, meaning to put in a mow,
is pronounced as now; mow to cut, as
mo.]

1. To cut with a scythe.

Of all the seed that in my youth was sown,
Wee mought but brakes and brome to be mown.

2. To cut with a scythe.

Of all the seed that in my youth was sown,
Wee mought but brakes and brome to be mown.

3. To cut with a scythe.

Of all the seed that in my youth was sown,
Wee mought but brakes and brome to be mown.

4. To cut with a scythe.

Of all the seed that in my youth was sown,
Wee mought but brakes and brome to be mown.

5. To cut with a scythe.

Of all the seed that in my youth was sown,
Wee mought but brakes and brome to be mown.

6. To cut with a scythe.

The care you have
To mow down thorns that would annoy our foot,
Is worthy praise. *Shakespeare.*

Farth he goes,
Like to a harvest man, that's talk'd to mow
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakespeare.*
It was the latter growth after the king's mowings. *Amos.*

Whatever
The fury of time mows down, devour unspar'd. *Milton.*

Beat, roll and mow carpet-walks and carromale. *Evelyn.*

2. To cut down with speed and violence.
He will mow down all before him, and leave
his passage poll'd. *Shakespeare.*

What valiant foemen, like to autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down. *Shakespeare.*

Thou and I, marching before our troops,
May taste fate to 'em; mow 'em out a passage,
Begin the noble harvest of the field. *Dryden.*

Stands o'er the prostrate wretch, and as he lay,
Vain tales inventing, and prepar'd to pray.
Mow'd off his head. *Dryden.*

To Mow. v. n. To gather the harvest.
Gold, though the heaviest metal, luther swims.
Ours is the harvest where the Indians mow,
We plough the deep, and reap what others sow. *Wallis.*

Mow. n. f. [probably corrupted from *mouth*;
mow, Fr.] Wry mouth; distorted face.
This word is now out of use, but re-
tained in Scotland.

The very objects came together against me un-
wares, making mows at me. *Pope.*

Apes and monkeys,
*Twixt two such she's, would chatter this way, and
Contemn with mows the other. *Shakespeare.*

Those that would make mows at him while my
father lived, give twenty ducats apiece for his
picture in little. *Shakespeare.*

To Mow. v. n. [from the noun.] To
make mouths; to distort the face.

Some Scotchfield ruffian takes up some new mow-
ing with the mouth, some wrenching with the
shoulder, some flesh, new oath, that will run round
in the mouth. *Afcham.*

For every trifle are they set upon me;
Sometimes like apes that mow and chatter at me,
And after bite me. *Shakespeare.*

To Mowburn. v. n. [mow and burn.]
To ferment and heat in the mow for
want of being dry.

Houfe it not green, lest it mowburn. *Mortimer.*

Mo'wer. n. f. [from *mow*; founded as
mo-er.] One who cuts with a scythe.

Set mowers a mowing, where meadow is grown. *Puffin.*

The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him like the mower's swath. *Shakespeare.*

All else cut off
As Tarquin did the poppy-heads, or mowers
A field of thistles. *Ben Jonson.*

Mowers and reapers, who spend the most part
of the hot summer days exposed to the sun, have
the skin of their hands of a darker colour than be-
fore. *Boyle.*

Mo'xa. n. f. An Indian moss, used in the
cure of the gout, by burning it on the
part aggrieved. *Temple.*

MOYLE. n. f. A mule; an animal gene-
rated between the horse and the ass.

Ordinary husbandmen should quit breeding of
horses, and betake themselves to moyles; a beast
which will fare hardly, live very long, draw indif-
ferently well, carry great burthens, and hath also
a pace swift and easy enough. *Carew.*

*Would tempt a moyle to fury. *May.*

MUCH. adj. [nycker, Swedish; *mucho*,
Spanish.]

1. Large in quantity; long in time: op-
posed to *little*.

Thou shalt carry much seed out, and shalt gather
but little in; for the locust shall consume it. *Deut.*

I am well served, to take so much pains for one
resolved to make away with himself. *Lyttelton.*

You were profited for the sea-service, and got off
with much ado. *Swift.*

2. Many in number: opposed to *few*.
Let us know
If 'twill tie up thy discontented sword,
And carry back to Sudy much tall youth,
That else must perish here. *Shakespeare.*

MUCH. adv.

1. In a great degree; by far: before some
word of comparison.

Excellent speech! he cometh not a fool, much he is
do lying lips a prince. *Proverbs.*

We have had fathers of our flesh which corrupted
us, and we gave them reverence, shall we not
much rather be in subjection unto the Father of
spirits, and live? *Hebrews.*

If they escaped not who refused him that spoke on
earth, much more shall not we escape, if we turn
away from him that speaketh from heaven. *Hebrews.*

Full of doubt I stand,
Whether I should repent me now of sin
By me done or occasioned, or repent
Much more, that much more good thereof shall
spring. *Milton.*

Patron of intercessor gone appear'd,
Much less that durst upon his own head draw
The deadly forfeiture. *Milton.*

2. To a certain degree.
He charged them that they should tell no man,
but the more he charged them, to much the more
a great deal they published it. *Mark.*

There is, said Michael, if thou well observe,
The rule of not too much, by temperance taught. *Milton.*

3. To a great degree.
Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much, bent rather how I may be quit
Forever and end it of this combous charge. *Milton.*

So spoke, to with'd much humbled Eve, but fate
Subter'd not. *Milton.*

Somewhat w'd, I took with holy fear,
Yet not to much but that I noted well
Who did the most in song and dance excel. *Dryden.*

To thee thy much-afflicted mother flies,
And on thy succour and thy faith relies. *Dryden.*

Your much-lov'd fleet shall soon
Besiege the petty monarch's of the land. *Dryden.*

It is his rule of reason he not better than his rules
for health, he is not like to be much followed. *Baker.*

Oh much expens'd man!
Sad from my natal hour my days have run,
A much afflicted, much enduring man. *Pope.*

4. Often, or long.
You pine, you languish, love to be alone,
Think much, speak little, and in speaking sigh. *Dry.*

Homer shall last, like Alexander, long,
As much recorded, and as often sung. *Granville.*

5. Nearly.
All left the world much as they found it, ever
unquiet, subject to changes and revolutions. *Temple.*

MUCH. n. f.

1. A great deal; multitude in number;
abundance in quantity; opposed to a
little.

They gathered against Moses and Aaron, and said,
Ye take too much upon you. *Numb. 16.*

Nor grudge I thee the much the Grecians give,
Nor murmur I take the little I receive. *Dryden.*

They have much of the poetry of Meccenas, but
little of his liberality. *Dryden.*

The fate of love is such,
That still it fees too little or too much. *Dryden.*

Much fulling becomes next their honours claim,
Those of it a noisy and let's guilty fame. *Pope.*

2. More than enough; a heavy service or
burden.
Thou think'st it much to tread the ooze
Of the salt deep. *Shakespeare.*

He thought not much to clothe his enemies. *Milt.*

This gracious act the ladies all approve,
Who thought it much a man should die for love,
And with their mistress join'd in close debate. *Dryd.*

3. Any assignable quantity or degree.

The waters covered the chariot and horsemen;
there remained not so much as one. *Isaiah.*

We will cut wood out of Lebanon as much as
thou shalt need. *Chronicles.*

The matter of the universe was created before the
flood, and if any more was created, then there must
be as much annihilated to make room for it. *Harnet.*

Who is there of whom we can with any rational
assurance, or perhaps to much as likelihood, affirm,
here is a man whose nature is renewed, whose
heart is changed. *Saunders.*

4. An uncommon thing; something strange.
It was much that one that was to great a lover
of peace should be happy in war. *Bacon.*

It is much, if men were from eternity, that they
should not find out the way of writing all that long
duration which had past before that time. *Tillotson.*

5. To make. Much of. To treat with re-
gard; to fondle; to pamper.

Though he knew his discourse was to entertain
him from a more freight pauley, yet he durst not
but kiss his rod, and gladly make much of that en-
tertainment which the allotted unto him. *Sidney.*

The king understanding of their adventure, sud-
denly falls to take a pride in making much of
them, extolling them with infinite praises. *Sidney.*

When thou canst find
Thou strook'st it and suck'd it much of me; and
would'st give me
Water with berries in't. *Shakespeare.*

MUCH. at one. Nearly of equal value; of
equal influence.

Then prayers are vain as curses, much at one
In a slave's mouth, against a monarch's pow'r. *Dry.*

MUCHWHAT. adv. [much and what.]
Nearly.

The motion being conveyed from the brain of
man to the fancy of another, it is there received;
and the same kind of strings being moved, and
much what after the same manner as in the first
instrument. *Glennville.*

The bigness of her body and bill, as likewise the
form of them, is much what as follows. *Morr.*

If we will disbelieve every thing, because we
cannot know all things, we shall do much what as
wisely as he who would not use his legs because
he had no wings to fly. *Locke.*

Unless he can prove cohabitation a man or a
woman, this Latin will be much what the same with
a solecism. *Atterbury.*

MUCH is often used in a kind of compo-
sition with participles both active and
passive: when it is joined with a pas-
sive, as much loved, it seems to be an ad-
verb; when it is joined with an active,
as much enduring, it may be more pro-
perly considered as a noun.

MUCH. l. adj. for *muckle* or *mickle*. [w]-
cel, Sax.] Much.

He had an arm abroad won much fame,
And full'd far lands with glory of his might. *Spenser.*

MUCH. adj. [muculus, Lat. *mucre*, Fr.]
Slimy; muffy.

MUCHNESS. n. f. [from *mucid*.] Slimi-
ness; multiness. *Amf. Smith.*

MUCHLAGE. n. f. [mucilage, Fr.] A
slimy or viscous mads; a body with moi-
sture sufficient to hold it together.

Dissolution of gum tragacanth, and oil of sweet
almonds, do commingling, the oil remaining on the
top till they be stirred, and make the mucilage
somewhat more liquid. *Bacon.*

Your alumnus seed move with a bloom, that
the seeds clog not together, and is you will separate
it from the mucilage, for then you must a little
brake it wet. *Earlyn.*

Both the ingredients improve one another; for
the mucilage adds to the lubricity of the oil, and
the oil prefaces the mucilage from inspissation. *Ray.*

MUCILAGINOUS. adj. [mucilagineus, Fr
from *mucilage*.] Slimy; viscous; soft
with some degree of tenacity.

There is a two-fold liquor prepared for the issue
tion and lubrication of the heads of the
U 2

M U C

bones; an oily one, furnished by the marrow; and a mucilaginous, supplied by certain glandules seated in the articulations. *Ruy.*

There is a sort of magnetism in all, not *mucilaginous* but refinous gums, even in common rosin. *Croco.*

MUCILAGINOUS glands

Mucilaginous glands are of two sorts: some are small, and in a manner solitary glands; the others are conglomerated, or many glandules collected and planted one up in another. *Quincy.*

MUCILAGINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *mucilaginous*.] Sliminess; viscosity.

MUCK. *n. f.* [muck, Sax. *mijer*, Islandick.]

1. Dung for manure of grounds.

Dale out thy muck, and plow out thy ground. *Templ.*

It is usual to help the ground with muck, and fit water to consort with mud put to the roots; but to water it with muck water, which is like to be more forcible, is not practised. *Bacon.*

The same may be the pearl, which yet he values but with the ordinary muck. *Gandy.*

There are, who

Rash foreign mold, on their ill-natur'd land

Induce lubricious, and with fatting muck

Between the roots. *Philop.*

Morning muck is that in muck begun,

Shine, buzz, and fly about in the setting sun. *Pope.*

2. Any thing low, mean, and filthy.

Reward of wretched muck doth foolish blend,

And low abuse the high heroic spirit

That joys for crowns. *Fairy Queen.*

3. To run a Muck, signifies, I know not

from what derivation, to run madly and

attack all that we meet.

Frontless and satiric-proof he flows the streets,

And runs an Indian muck at all he meets. *Dryden.*

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet

To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet. *Pope.*

To MUCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

manure with muck; to dung.

Thy garden plot lately well trenching and muck'd

Would now be twofolded. *Templ.*

MUCKENDER. *n. f.* [muckhoir, Fr. *mucadero*, Spanish; *mucunium*, low Lat.] A

handkerchief.

For thy doll toney a muckender is fit,

To wipe the flabbings of thy snotty wit. *Dorset.*

To MUCKER. *v. a.* [from *muck*.] To

scramble for money; to hoard up; to get

or have meanly; a word used by Chaucer,

and still retained in conversation.

MUCKERER. *n. f.* [from *mucker*.] One

that muckers.

MUCKHILL. *n. f.* [muck and hill.] A

dunghill.

Old Eueho in Plautus, as he went from home,

seeing a crow sit upon the muck-hill, returned

in all haste, taking it for an ill sign his money was

digged up. *Caton.*

MUCKINESS. *n. f.* [from *mucky*.] Natu-

rels; filth.

MUCKLE. *adj.* [mýcel, Sax.] Much.

MUCKSWEAR. *n. f.* [muck and *swear*: in

this low word, muck signifies wet, moist.]

Profuse sweat.

MUCKWORM. *n. f.* [muck and worm.]

1. A worm that lives in dung.

2. A miser; a cumudgeon.

Worms but all conductors.

Miser are muckworms, like worms beaus,

And death-waites has physicians. *Seft.*

MUCKY. *adj.* [from *muck*.] Nafty; filthy.

Mucky fit has branching arms anoints,

And with uncouth weeds the gentle wive accloyes. *Fairy Queen.*

Mc'cous. *adj.* [mucosus, Lat.] Slimy;

viscous.

The salamander being cold in the fourth, and

moist in the third degree, and having also a mu-

cous humidity above and under the skin, may a

while endure the flame. *Brown.*

M U D

About these the nerves and other vessels make a fine web, covered over with a mucous substance, to moisten these papilla pyramitales. *Chaque.*

Mc'COUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *mucous*.] Slimy; viscosity.

MUCRO. *n. f.* [Latin.] A point.

The mucro, or point of the heart inclineth unto the left, by this position it giving way unto the ascension of the midriff. *Brown.*

Mc'CRONATED. *adj.* [mucro, Lat.] Nar-

rowed to a sharp point.

Gems are here shot into cubes consisting of six

sides, and mucronated or terminating in a point. *Woodward.*

Mc'CLINT. *adj.* [from *mucus*, Latin.]

Viscous; slimy.

MUCUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] It is more properly

used for that which flows from the papil-

lary process through the os cibitorum

into the nostrils; but it is also used for

any slimy liquor or moisture, as that

which dangles over and guards the bowels

and all the chief passages in the body;

and it is separated by the mucilaginous

glands. *Quincy.*

In the action of chewing, the mucus mixeth with

the aliment, the mucus an humour different from

the spittle, and the great quantity of air which it

contains helps to dissolve the aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

MUD. *n. f.* [moulder, Dutch.] The slime

and obnoxious matter at the bottom of

still water.

The purest spring is not so free from mud,

As I am clear from treason. *Shakespeare.*

Water in mud doth putrefy, as not able to pre-

serve itself. *Bacon.*

The channel was dried up, and the fish left dead

and sinking in the mud. *L'Estrange.*

The force of the fluid will separate the smallest

particles, so is to leave vacant interstices, which will

be again filled up by particles carried on by the

succeeding fluid, as a bank by the mud of the cur-

rent, which must be reduced to that figure which

gives least resistance to the current. *Arbuthnot.*

A fountain in a darksome wood,

Nor stann'd with foliage leaves nor rising mud. *Addy.*

To MUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bury in the slime or mud.

I with

Myself were mudded in that oozy bed,

Where my fin lies. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt;

to dash with dirt; to foul by stirring up

the sediment.

I shall not stir in the waters which have been

already mudded by so many contentious enquiries. *Glanville.*

Mc'DDLY. *adj.* [from *mud*.] Turbidly;

with foul mixture.

Lucius writ not only loosely and muddily, with

little art, and much less care, but in a time

which was not yet sufficiently purged from barbarism. *Dryden.*

Mc'DDINESS. *n. f.* [from *muddy*.] Tur-

bidity; foulness caused by mud, dregs,

or sediment.

Our next stage brought us to the mouth of the

Tiber: the season of the year, the muddiness of the

stream, with many green trees hanging over it, put

me in mind of the delightful image that Virgil has

given when Aeneas took the first view of it. *Addison.*

Turn the bottle upside down; by this means you

will not lose one drop, and the froth will conceal

the muddiness. *Swift.*

To Muddle. *v. a.* [from *mud*.]

1. To make turbid; to foul; to make

muddy.

The neighbourhood told him, he did ill to muddle

the water, and spoil the drink. *L'Estrange.*

Yet let the golden's smile or frown,

I read we shall eat, or white or brown;

'nd in a cottage, or a court,

Drink fine champagne, or muddl'd port. *Prior.*

M U D

2. To make half drunk; to cloud or stupify.

I was for five years often drunk, always muddled;

they carried me from tavern to tavern. *Arbuthnot.*

Epicurus seems to have had his brains so muddled

and confounded, that he scarce ever kept in the right

way, though the main maxims of his philosophy was

to trust to his senses, and follow his nose. *Bentley.*

Mc'DDY. *adj.* [from *mud*.]

1. Turbid; foul with mud.

A woman mov'd is like a fountain troubled,

Muddy, ill-seeming, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shaksp.*

Her garments, heavy with their drink,

Pull'd the poor wretch from her melodious lay

To muddy death. *Shakespeare.*

Carry it among the whiffers in Datchet mead,

and there empty it in the muddy ditch close by the

Thames. *Shakespeare.*

Who can a pure and crystal current bring

From such a muddy and polluted spring? *Sandys.*

Utrave in van th' infected blood to cure,

Streams will run muddy where the spring's impure. *Ryegommon.*

Till by the fury of the storm full blown,

The muddy bottom o'er the clouds is thrown. *Dryd.*

Out of the true fountains of fine art painters and

statuaries are bound to draw, without amending

themselves with dipping in streams which are often

muddy, at least troubled, I mean the manner of

their masters after whom they creep. *Dryden.*

2. Impure; dark; gross.

There's not the finest orb which thou behold'st,

But in his motion like an angel's ring,

Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubims;

Such harmony is in immortal sounds;

But whilst this muddy vesture of decay

Doth grossly clothe us in, we cannot hear it. *Shaksp.*

If you chate, for the composition of such out-

ment, such ingredients as do make the spirits a little

more gross or muddy, thereby the imagination will

fix the better. *Bacon.*

3. Soiled with mud.

His passengers

Expos'd in muddy weeds, upon the miry shore. *Dry.*

4. Dark; not bright.

The black

A more inferior fashion seeks,

Leaving the fiery red behind,

And mingles in her muddy cheeks. *Swift.*

5. Cloudy in mind; dull.

Do't think I am to muddy, founsettled,

To appoint myself in this vexation? *Shakespeare.*

Yet I,

A dull and muddy mettled rascal, peak,

Like John a dreams, unpregnant in my cause,

And can lay nothing. *Shakespeare.*

To Muddy. *v. a.* [from *mud*.] To make

muddy; to cloud; to disturb.

The people muddied

Thick and unwholesome in their thoughts and

whispers. *Shakespeare.*

Excess, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man

on the head, or with a fever, like fire in a strong-

water-shop, burns him down to the ground, or if it

flames not out, chokes him to a coal; muddles the

best wit, and makes it only to flutter and froth

high. *Grew.*

Mc'DUCKER. *n. f.* [mud and suck.] A

leafowl.

In all water-fowl, their legs and feet correspond

to that way of life; and in mudsuckers, two of the

toes are somewhat joined, that they may not easily

flink. *DeKain.*

MUDWALL. *n. f.* [mud and wall.]

1. A wall built without mortar, by throw-

ing up mud and suffering it to dry.

It conference contract rust or foil, a man may as

well expect to see his face in a mudwall, as that

such a conference should give him a true report of

his condition. *South.*

2. [A spigter.] A bird so called. *Ainsw.*

MUDWALLED. *adj.* [mud and wall.]

Having a mudwall.

As folks from mudwall'd tenement

Bring landlords pepper-corn for rent;

Present a turkey, or a hen,

To those might better spare them ten. *Prior.*

M U G

To MUE, v. a. [*muer*, Fr.] To moult; to change feathers.

MUFF, n. f. [*muff*, Swedish.] A soft cover for the hands in winter.

Feel but the difference soft and rough.
This is a gantlet, that a *muff*. *Cleaveland.*

What! no more favours, not a ribbon more,
Not tan, not *muff*. *Suckling.*

The lady of the spotted *muff* began. *Dryden.*

A child that stands in the dark upon his mother's *muff*, says he stands upon something, he knows it of what. *Locke.*

To MUFFLE, t. a. [from *moufle*, Fr. a winter glove.]

1. To cover from the weather.
His *muffled* feature speaks him a recluse,
His turns prove him a religious house. *Cleaveland.*

You *muff* up like ladies. *Dryden.*

The face lies *muffled* up within the garment. *Addison.*

Ballantius *muffled* in his sable cloak,
Like an old Druid from his hollow oak. *Young.*

2. To blindfold.
Alas that love, whose view is *muffled* full,
Should without eyes see pathways to his ill. *Shakspeare.*

We've caught the woodcock, and will keep him *muffled*. *Shakspeare.*

Our understandings he grovelling in this lower region, *muffled* up in mists and darkness. *Glauville.*

Fools of light is the misery of life, and usually the forerunner of death: when the spectator comes once to be *muffled*, and the fatal cloth drawn over his eyes, we know that he is not far from his execution. *South.*

Bright I suffer
That night his heavenly form obscur'd with tears;
And since he was forbid to leave the skies,
He *muffled* with a cloud his mournful eyes. *Dryden.*

One *muffled* up in the infallibility of his feet, will not enter into debate with a person that will question any of those things which to him are fact. *Locke.*

3. To conceal; to involve.

This is one of the strongest examples of a personation that ever was: although the king's manner of shewing things by pieces, and by dark lights, hath so *muffled* it, that it hath left it almost as a mystery. *Bacon.*

No *muffling* clouds, nor shades infernal, can
From his inquiry hide offending man. *Sandys.*

The thoughts of kings are like religious groves.
The walks of *muffle* gods. *Dryden.*

They were in former ages *muffled* up in darkness and superstition. *Arbutnot.*

To MUFFLE, v. n. [*mufflen*, *mufflen*, Dutch.] To speak inwardly; to speak without clear and distinct articulation.

The freedom of apertures and vigour of pronouncing, as in the Boea Romana, and giving somewhat more of aspiration, and the choice is and *muffling*, and laziness of speaking, render the sound of speech different. *Holder.*

MUFFLER, n. f. [from *muffle*.]

1. A cover for the face.
Fortune is painted with a *muffler* before her eyes,
to signify to you that fortune is blind. *Shakspeare.*

Mr. Hester has found out the best expedients for preventing immediate suffocation in a tainted air, by breathing through *mufflers*, which may be the chief vapours. *Boothnot.*

2. A part of a woman's dress by which the face was covered.

There is no woman's gown big enough for him,
otherwise he might put on a hat, a *muffler*, and a handkerchief, and to escape. *Shakspeare.*

The Lord will take away your tinkling ornaments, chains, bracelets, and *mufflers*. *Isaiah.*

MUFFT, n. f. [a Turkish word.] The high priest of the Mahometans.

MUG, n. f. [Skinner derives it from *mugl*, Welsh, warm.] A cup to drink in.

Ah Bowzybee, why didst thou stay so long?
The *mugs* were large, the drink was wondrous strong. *Gay.*

MUGGY, adj. [corrupted from *mucky*, *MUGGYSH*, for *damp*.] Moist; damp; mouldy.

Cover with *muggy* straw to keep it moist. *Mort.*

MUGHOUSE, n. f. [*mug* and *houfe*.] An alehouse; a low house of entertainment.

Our text has dar'd the *mughouse* chiefs to meet,
And purchas'd time in many a well fought street. *Locke.*

MUGENT, adj. [*mugiens*, Lat.] Bellowing.

That a battern maketh that *mugient* noise or bumping, by putting its bill into a reed, or by putting the same in water or mud, and after a while retaining the air, but suddenly excluding it again, is not easily made out. *Brown.*

MUGWORT, n. f. [*mugwort*, Sax. *artemisia*, Latin.] A plant.

The flowers and fruit of the *mugwort* are very like those of the wormwood, but grow erect upon the branches. *Müller.*

Some of the most common simples with us in England are comfrey, borage, Paul's betony, and *mugwort*. *Hist. nat.*

MUL, n. f. [Spanish; *mulat*, Fr. from *mulus*, Lat.] One begot between a white and a black, as a mule between different species of animals.

MULBERRY, n. f. [*morberris*, Sax. *morus*, Lat.]

1. The tree.

It hath large, rough, roundish leaves; the male flowers, or catkins, which have a calyx consisting of four leaves, are sometimes produced upon separate trees, at other times at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree: the fruit is composed of several protuberances, to each of which adhere four small leaves; the seeds are roundish, growing singly in each protuberance, it is planted for the delicacy of the fruit. The white *mulberry* is commonly cultivated for its leaves to feed silk worms, in France and Italy, though the Persians always make use of the common black *mulberry* for that purpose. *Müller.*

Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, was content to use not upon a *tun*, and sometimes a *mulberry tree*, called *morus* in Latin, out of a *tun*. *Camden.*

2. The fruit of the tree.

The ripe *mulberry*, *Shakspeare*
That will not hold the handling,
A body black, round, with many grain like tubercles on the surface, not very unlike a *mulberry*. *Woodward.*

MULCT, n. f. [*multa*, Lat.] A fine; a penalty; used commonly of pecuniary penalty.

Do you then Argive Hellena, with all her treasure here,
Restore to us, and pay the *mulct*, that by your vows is due. *Chapman.*

Because this is a great part, and Eusebius hath said nothing, we will, by way of *mulct* or penance, lay it upon him. *Bacon.*

Look humble upward, for his will shall lose
The force it first, and then the fine impose,
A *mulct* thy poverty could never pay,
Had not eternal wisdom found the way. *Dryden.*

To MUCT, t. a. [*multo*, Lat. *multo*, Fr.] To punish with fine or forfeiture.

Marry, without content of parents they do not make void, but they *mult* it in the inheritors, for the children of such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents inheritance. *Bacon.*

MULE, n. f. [*mule*, *mulat*, Fr. *mula*, Lat.]

An animal generated between a he ass and a mare, or sometimes between a horse and a he ass.

You have among you many a purchas'd slave,
Which, like your asses, and your dogs, and mules,
You use in objection and in slavish part. *Shakspeare.*

Five hundred asses yearly took the horse,
Producing *mules* of greater speed and force. *Sandys.*

Those eulavias in the male feed have the greatest stroke in generation, as is demonstrable in a *mule*, which doth more resemble the parent, that is, the ass, than the female. *Ray.*

Twelve young *mules*, a strong laborious race. *Pope.*

MULETEER, n. f. [*muletter*, Fr. *mulio*, Lat.] Mule-driver; horse boy.

M U L

M U L

Bale mulsters.
Like peasant foot-boys, do they keep the walls,
And dare not take up arms like gentlemen. *Shakspeare.*

Your ships are not well manned.
Your mariners are *mulsters*, reapers. *Shakspeare.*

MULBERRY, n. f. [*mulicbria*, Latin.]

Womanhood; the contrary to virility; the manners and character of woman.

To MULL, v. a. [*molitus*, Lat.]

1. To soften and dilute, as wine is when burnt and sweetened. *Hammer.*

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy
Mull'd, dead, sleepy, senseless. *Shakspeare.*

2. To beat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it.

Drink new cyder *mull'd*, with ginger warm. *Gay.*

MULLER, n. f. [*crabacum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MULLER, n. f. [*mouleur*, Fr.] A stone held in the hand, with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone. It is now often called improperly *mullet*.

The best grinder is the porphyry, white or green marble, with a *muller* or upper stone of the same, cut very even without flaws or holes; you may make a *muller* also of a flat pebble, by grinding it smooth at a grindstone. *Pluche.*

MULLET, n. f. [*mulas*, Lat. *mulet*, Fr.]

A fish.

Of carps and *mullets* why prefer the great?
Yet for small turbot such esteem profits. *Pope.*

MULLIGRINS, n. f. Twisting of the guts; sometimes fullness. *Angusworth.*

MULLOCK, n. f. Rubbish. *Angusworth.*

MULSE, n. f. [*mulsum*, Lat.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey. *Diet.*

MULTANGULAR, adj. [*multus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Many cornered; having many corners; polygonal.

MULTANGULARLY, adv. [from *multangular*.] Polygonally; with many corners. *Crane.*

MULTANGULARNESS, n. f. [from *multangular*.] The state of being polygonal, or having many corners.

MULTICULAR, adj. [*multus* and *capula*, Lat.] Divided into many partitions or cells. *Diet.*

MULTICULAROUS, adj. [*multus* and *caucus*, Lat.] Full of holes. *Diet.*

MULTIFARIOUS, adj. [*multifarius*, Lat.] Having great multiplicity; having different respects; having great diversity in itself.

There is a *multifarious* artifice in the structure of the meanest animal. *Mort.*

When we consider this so *multifarious* conformity of things in reference to ourselves, how can we withhold from reflecting, that that which made both dogs and ducks made them with a reference to us? *Mort.*

His nature is not moved by the guile of honey and humour which blow up and down the *multifarious* opinion. *Glauville.*

We could not think of a more comprehensive expedient, whereby to shift the frail and transient memory through to *multifarious* and numerous employment. *Locke.*

MULTIFARIOUSLY, adv. [from *multifarius*.] With multiplicity; with great variety of modes or relations.

It only twenty-four parts may be to *multifariously* placed, as to make many relations. Millions of different rows: in the supposition of a thousand parts, how immense must that capacity of variation be? *Beattie.*

MULTIFARIOUSNESS, n. f. [from *multifarius*.] Multiplied diversity.

According to the *multifariousness* of this instability, to be the probabilities of being. *Acron.*

MULTIFIDOUS, adj. [*multifidus*, Latin.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches.

M U L

These animals are only excluded without fight who have multiparous and *multifidus*, which have many at a litter, and have feet divided into many joints. *Brown*

MULTIFORM. *adj.* [*multiformis*, Latin.] Having various shapes or appearances.

Yet not in quaternum
Perpetual circle, *multiform*.
The best way to converse is posing, by oculi demonstration, the *multiform* and amazing operations of the air-pump and the loadstone. *Watts*

MULTIFORMITY. *n. f.* [*multiformitas*, Latin.] Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.

MULTI'FIDUS. *adj.* [*multus* and *fidus*, Latin.] Having many fides. *Ditt.*

MULTILOQUOUS. *adj.* [*multiloquus*, Latin.] Very talkative. *Ditt.*

MULTINOMIAL. *adj.* [*multus* and *nomen*, Latin.] Having many names. *Ditt.*

MULTIPAROUS. *adj.* [*multiplus*, Latin.] Bringing many at a birth.

Double formations do often happen to multiparous generations, more especially that of serpents, whose conceptions being numerous, and their eggs in chains, they may unite into various shapes, and come out in mixed formations. *Brown*

Animals feeble and timorous are generally multiparous, or if they bring forth but few at once, as pigeons, they compensate that by their often breeding. *Ray on the Creation.*

MULTIPEDE. *n. f.* [*multiplus*, Latin.] An insect with many feet; a fow or wood-louse. *Bailey.*

MULTIPLY. *adj.* [*multiplus*, Latin.] A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another several times; as, nine is the *multiple* of three, containing it three times. *Manifold.*

MULTIPLIABLE. *adj.* [*multiplabile*, Fr. from *multiply*.] Capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLIABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *multiplabile*.] Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *multiplus*, Latin.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MULTIPLICAND. *n. f.* [*multiplicandus*, Latin.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

Multiplication hath the *multiplicand*, or number to be multiplied, the *multiplier*, or number given, by which the *multiplicand* is to be multiplied, and the product, or number produced by the other two. *Cocker.*

MULTIPLICITY. *adj.* [from *multiplus*, Latin.] Consisting of more than one.

In this *multiple* number, of the eye, the object seen is not multiplied, and appears but one, though seen with two or more eyes. *Derham.*

MULTIPLICATION. *n. f.* [*multiplication*, Fr. *multiplication*, Latin.]

1. The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind.

Although they had divers styles for God, yet under many appellations they acknowledged one divinity; rather conceiving thereby the evidence or acts of his power in several ways than a multiplication of essence, or real distractions of unity in any one. *Brown.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increased. *Cocker.*

A man had need be a good arithmetician to understand this author's works: his description runs on like a multiplication table. *Addon.*

MULTIPLICATOR. *n. f.* [*multiplicator*,

M U L

Fr. from *multiplus*, Latin.] The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLICIOUS. *adj.* [*multiplus*, Latin.] Manifold. Not used.

Amphibena is not an animal of one denomination, for that animal is not one, but *multiplus*, or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principal parts. *Brown.*

MULTIPLICITY. *n. f.* [*multiplus*, Fr.]

1. More than one of the same kind.

Had they discerned rightly but upon this one principle, that God was a being infinitely perfect, they could never have collected *multiplus* gods. For, can one God include in him all perfection, and another god include in him all perfections too? Can there be any more than all? and if this all be in one, can it be also in another? *South.*

Company, he thinks, lessens the shame of vice, by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium, by deriving it into many channels, and therefore it he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to distract it at least by a multiplicity of the object. *South.*

2. State of being many.
You equal Donne in the variety, *multiplus*, and choice of thoughts. *Dryden.*

MULTIPLIER. *n. f.* [from *multiply*.]

1. One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing.
Broils and quarrels are alone the great accumulators and multipliers of injuries. *Decey of Pity*

2. The multiplier in arithmetick.
Multiplication hath the *multiplicand* and the *multiplier*, or number given, by which the *multiplicand* is to be multiplied. *Cocker.*

TO MULTIPLY. *v. a.* [*multiplus*, Fr. *multiplus*, Latin.]

1. To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition.

He clappeth his hands among us, and multiplieth his words against God. *Job*
He shall not multiply horrors. *Deuteronomy.*
His birth to our just fear gave no small cause,
But his growth now to youth's full flower displaying
All virtue, grace, and wisdom, to achieve
Things highest, greatest, multiplies my tears. *Milton.*

2. To perform the process of arithmetical multiplication.

from one flock of seven hundred years, *multiplying* still by twenty, we shall find the product to be one thousand three hundred forty-seven millions three hundred sixty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty. *Brown.*

TO MULTIPLY. *v. n.*

1. To grow in number.
The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not thrive. *Wycliffe.*

2. To increase themselves.
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do swarm upon him. *Shakespeare.*

We see the infinitely fruitful and productive power of this way of sinning; how it can increase and multiply beyond all bounds and measures of actual commission. *South.*

MULTIPOTENT. *adj.* [*multus* and *potens*, Latin.] Having manifold power; having power to do many things.

By Jove multipotent,
Thou should'st not hear from me a Greekish member, *Shakespeare.*

MULTIPRESENCE. *n. f.* [*multus* and *presentia*, Latin.] The power or act of being present in more places, than one at the same time.

This *seemless* tale of transubstantiation was *seemly* brought into the world, and upon the stage, by that other tale of the *multiplus* of Christ's body. *Hall.*

MULTISCIOUS. *adj.* [*multiscius*, Latin.] Having variety of knowledge.

MULTISILVQUEOUS. *adj.* [*multus* and *siliva*, Latin.] The same with *cornutate*:

M U M

used of plants, whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels. *Bailey.*

MULTISONOUS. *adj.* [*multisonus*, Latin.] Having many sounds. *Ditt.*

MULTITUDE. *n. f.* [*multitudo*, Fr. *multitudo*, Latin.]

1. The state of being many; the state of being more than one.

2. Number collective; a sum of many; more than one.

It is impossible that any *multitude* can be actually infinite, or so great that there cannot be a greater. *Hale.*

3. A great number, loosely and indefinitely.

It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues. *Watts.*

4. A crowd or throng; the vulgar.

He the vast hilling *multitude* adores. *Addon.*

MULTITUDEOUS. *adj.* [from *multitudo*.]

1. Having the appearance of a multitude.
Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hand? No; this my hand will rather The *multitudinous* sea incarnadine,
Making the green one red. *Shakespeare.*

2. Manifold.

At once pluck out
The *multitudinous* tongue, let them not lick
The sweet that is their poison. *Shakespeare.*

MULTIVAGANT. *adj.* [*multivagus*, Latin.]

MULTIVAGOUS. *adj.* That wanders or strays much abroad. *Ditt.*

MULTIVIOUS. *adj.* [*multus* and *via*, Latin.]

Having many ways; manifold. *Ditt.*

MULTOCULAR. *adj.* [*multus* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having more eyes than two.

Flies are *multocular*, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their cornea. *Derham.*

MUM. *interj.* [Of this word the supposed original is mentioned in *mome*: it may be observed, that when it is pronounced it leaves the lips closed. *Mumme*, Danish, a mask; whence *mummers* and *maskers* are the same. *Upton.*] A word denoting prohibition to speak, or resolution not to speak; silence; hush.

But to his speech he answered nowhit,
But stood full mute, as if he had beene dumb.
No figure of fence did they, no common wit,
As one with griefe and anguish over-cum,
And unto every thing did answer *mum*. *Spenser.*
Mum then, and no more proceed. *Shakespeare.*
Well said, muter; *mum!* and gaze your fill. *Shakespeare.*

The citizens are *mum*, say not a word. *Shakespeare.*

Intrust it under solemn vows
Of *mum*, and silence, and the rose. *Hudibras.*

MUM. *n. f.* [*mumme*, German.] Ale brewed with wheat.

In Shensbank, upon the river Elbe, is a storehouse for the wheat of which *mum* is made at Brunswick. *Mortimer.*

Sedulous and stout
With bowls of butting *mum*. *Philips.*

The clam'rous crowd is hush'd with mugs of *mum*,
Till all tun'd equal send a general hum. *Pope.*

TO MUMBLE. *v. n.* [*monpelen*, Dutch; *mutio*, Latin.]

1. To speak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter; to speak with imperfect sound or articulation.

As one then in a dream, whose drier brain
Is tost with troubled fighs, and fancies weak,
He mumbled so, but would not all his silence break. *Spenser.*

Peace, you mumbling fool;
Utter your gravity o'er a gossip's bowl. *Shakespeare.*
A wrinkled hag, with age grown double,
Picking dry sticks, and mumbling to herself. *Orway.*

2. To chew; to bite softly; to eat with the lips close.

MUM

The mad, who laugh'd but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the grub-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again to see a jury thaw
The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*
To MUMBLE. *v. a.*

1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice.
Some carry-tale, some pleafeman, some flight-say,
Some mumble-news; told our intents before. *Shakespeare.*

Here stood he in the dark,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon
To stand's auspicious mires. *Shakespeare.*
He with mumbled pray'r's attones the deity. *Dryden.*
2. To mouth gently.

Spaniels civilly delight
In mumbling of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*
3. To snapper over; to suppress; to utter imperfectly.

The railing of my rabble is an exploit of consequence;
and not to be mumbled up in silence for all her perfections. *Dryden.*

MUMBLER. *n. f.* [from *mumble*.] One that speaks inarticulately; a mutterer.

MUMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *mumbling*.] With inarticulate utterance.

To MUMM. *v. a.* [*munne*, Danish.] To mask; to frolic in disguise.

The thimble's games
With mumming and with mawing all around. *Hobbes's Tale.*

MUMMER. *n. f.* [*munne*, Danish.] A masker; one who performs frolics in a personated dress.

It you chance to be pinch'd with the cholick,
you make faces like mummies. *Shakespeare.*

Jugglers and dancers, antics, mummies. *Shilton.*
I began to smoke that they were a parcel of mummies. *Addison.*

Peel'd, patch'd, and pychald, huffy woolley brothers;
Grave mummies! *Pope.*

MUMMERY. *n. f.* [*momerie*, Fr.] Making; frolic in masks; foolery. This is sometimes written *momancy*.

Here mirth's but mummery,
And sorrow's only real be. *Wotton.*

This open day-light doth not show the masks
and mummies, and triumphs of the world, half
so fully as candle-light. *Bacon.*

Our fathers
Disdain'd the mummery of foreign strollers. *Fenton.*

MUMMY. *n. f.* [*munie*, Fr. *mumia*, Lat., derived by *Salmagius* from *amumum*, by *Bochart* from the Arabic.]

1. A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming.

We have two substances for medicinal use under the name of *mummy*: one is the dried flesh of human bodies embalmed with myrrh and spices; the other is the liquor running from such mummies when newly prepared, or when affected by great heat, or by damp: this is sometimes of a liquid, sometimes of a solid form, as it is prepared in vials, or fall'd to dry: the first kind is brought in large pieces, of a friable texture, light and spongy, of a blackish brown colour, and often black and clammy on the surface; it is of a strong but not agreeable smell: the second, in its liquid state, is a thick, opaque, and viscid fluid, of a blackish and a strong, but not disagreeable smell in its undisturbed state it is a thick, slimy substance, of a fine shining black colour and close texture, easily broken, and of a good smell: this sort is extremely dear, and the first sort so cheap, that we are not to imagine it to be the ancient Egyptian mummy. What our druggists are supplied with is the flesh of any bodies the Jews can get, who fill them with the common bitumen so plentiful in that part of the world, and adding sloes, and some other cheap ingredients, send them to be sold: in an oven till the juices are exhaled and the embalming matter has penetrated.

The fixt
Was dy'd in mummy, which the skilful
Confer'd of maiden hearts. *Shakespeare.*

It is strange how long carcases have continued un-

MUN

corrupt, as appeareth in the mummies of Egypt,
having lasted some of them three thousand years. *Bacon.*

Sav'd by spice, like mummies, many a year,
Old bodies of philosophy appear. *Bunsen.*

2. *Mummy* is used among gardeners for a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers.*

3. To beat to a MUMMY. To beat soundly. *Amfworth.*

To MUMP. *v. a.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.]

1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion.

Let him not pry nor listen,
Nor frisk about the house
Like a tame mumping squirrel with a bell on. *Otway.*

2. To talk low and quick.

3. [In cant language.] To go a begging. *Amfworth.*

MUMPER. *n. f.* [in cant language.] A beggar.

MUMPS. *n. f.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.] Sullenness; silent anger. *Skinner.*

MUMPS. *n. f.* The squinancy. *Ainslie.*

To MUNCH. *v. a.* [*manger*, Fr.] To chew by great mouthfuls. This is likewise written to *mouch*; see *Mouch*.

Say, sweet love, what thou desirest to eat
—Truly, a peck of provender; I could munch your good dry oats. *Shakespeare.*

To MUNCH. *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls.

It is the ton of a mure that's broken loose, and munching upon the melons. *Dryden.*

MUNCHER. *n. f.* [from *munch*.] One that munches.

MUND. *n. f.*

Mund is peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbrech*. So Edmund is happy peace, *Ethelmund*, noble peace, *Almund*, all peace; with which these are much on the same import: *Lucius*, *Helecius*, *Lenis*, *Pactus*, *Sedatus*, *Frangillus*, &c. *Gilpin's Camden.*

MUNDANE. *adj.* [*mundanus*, Latin.] Belonging to the world.

The platonical hypothesis of a *mundane* soul will relieve us. *Glanville.*

The atoms which now constitute heaven and earth, being once separate in the *mundane* space, could never without God, by their mechanical attractions, have convened into this present frame of things. *Bentley.*

MUNDATION. *n. f.* [*mundus*, Lat.] The act of cleansing.

MUNDATORY. *adj.* [from *mundus*, Latin.] Having the power to cleanse.

MUNDICK. *n. f.* A kind of marcasite or femmetal found in tin mines.

When any metals are in considerable quantity, these bodies lose the name of *marcasites*, and are called ores: in Cornwall and the West they call them *mundick*.

Besides stones, all the sorts of *mundick* are naturally figur'd. *Grew.*

MUNDIFICATION. *n. f.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cleansing any body, as from dross, or matter of inferior account to what is to be cleansed. *Quincy.*

MUNDIFICATIVE. *adj.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cleansing; having the power to cleanse.

Gill is very *mundificative*, and was a powerful medicine to clear the eyes of Tobit.

We incased with an addition to the fore-mentioned *mundification*. *Hijepan.*

To MUNDIFY. *v. a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] To cleanse; to make clean.

Simple wounds, such as are *mundified* and kept clean, do not need any other help but that of nature. *Brown.*

MUN

The ingredients activate the spirits, absorb the medicinal superfluities, and *mundify* the blood. *Harvey.*

MUNDIVAGANT. *adj.* [*mundivagus*, Lat.] Wandering through the world. *Dier.*

MUNDUGUS. *n. f.* Stinking tobacco. A cant word.

Enshale *mundugus* ill perfuming scent. *Philips.*

MUNERARY. *adj.* [from *munus*, Latin] Having the nature of a gift.

MUNGREL. *n. f.* [frequently written *mongrel*. See *MONGREL*.] Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents.

Mutt, greyhound, *mongrel* grim,
Hound or spaniel, brace or hyn,
Or bobtail tyke, or trundle tail. *Shakespeare.*

MUNGREL. *adj.* Generated between different natures; base-born; degenerate.

Thou art the composition of a knave, beggar, coward, pander, and the son and heir of a *mongrel* bitch. *Shakespeare.*

My people are grown half wild, they would not precipitate themselves else into such a *mongrel* war. *Howell.*

Mungrel curs howl, snarl and snap, where the fox flies before them, and clap their tails between the legs when an adversary makes head against them. *J. Edwards.*

A foreign son is fought and a mixt *mongrel* brood. *Dryden.*

MUNICIPAL. *adj.* [*municipal*, Fr. *municipalis*, *municipium*, Lat.] Belonging to a corporation.

A counsellor, bred up in the knowledge of the municipal and statute laws, may honestly inform a just prince how far his prerogative extends. *Dryden.*

MUNIFICENCE. *n. f.* [*munificence*, Fr. *munificentia*, Lat.]

1. Liberality; the act of giving.

A Rate of poverty obscures all the virtues of liberality and *munificence*. *Addison.*

2. In *Spenser* it is used, as it seems, for fortification or strength, from *munditiones facere*.

Their importance sway
This land invaded with like violence,
Until that *Locrine* for his realms defence,
Did head against them make, and strong *munificence*. *Spenser.*

MUNIFICENT. *adj.* [*munificus*, Latin.] Liberal; generous.

Is he not our most *munificent* benefactor, our wisest counsellor, and most potent protector? *Atterbury.*

MUNIFICENTLY. *adv.* [from *munificent*.] Liberally; generously.

MUNIMENT. *n. f.* [*munimentum*, Lat.]

1. Fortification; strong hold.

2. Support; defence.

The arm our soldier,
Our steel the leg, the tongue our trumpet;
With other *muniments* and petty helps
In this our labrick. *Shakespeare.*

3. Record; writing upon which claims and rights are founded.

To MUNITE. *v. a.* [*munio*, Lat.] To fortify; to strengthen. Not in use.

Heat doth attenuate, and the most gross and tangible parts contract, both to avoid vacuum, and to *munite* themselves against the force of fire. *Bacon.*

Men, in the procuring or *munition* of religious unity, must not dissolve the laws of clarity and human society. *Bacon.*

MUNITION. *n. f.* [*munition*, Fr. *munition*, Lat.]

1. Fortification; strong hold.

Vectors under-pin their acquiescent jure belli, that they might not be lost by the continuation of obstinacies of standing armies, castles, garnisons, *munitions*. *Macle.*

MUR

2. Ammunition; materials for war.

What penny bath Rome borne,
What moat provided, what mound on tent,
To outstrip this action? *Shakespeare.*
The king of Tripoli in every hold
Surround his men, *munition* and his treasure.

For a city, strong and well stored with *munition*.
Shakespeare.

MUNITION, n. f.

The upright poles, that divide the several lights
in a window frame, are called *munitions*. *Morton.*

MURAGE, n. f. [from *murus*, Lat.] Money
paid to keep walls in repair.

MURAL, adj. [*muralis*, *murus*, Lat.] Per-
taining to a wall.

And repair'd
Her *mural* breach, returning whence it row'd.

In the nectarine and the like delicate *mural*
fruit, the later your pruning, the better. *Frederick.*
A soldier would venture his life for a *mural*
crown. *Addison.*

MURDER, n. f. [*murder*, *murder*, Sax.
murdrum, law Latin: the etymology re-
quires that it should be written, as it
anciently often was, *murther*; but of late
the word itself has commonly, and its
derivatives universally, been written
with *d*.] The act of killing a man un-
lawfully; the act of killing criminally.

Blood hath been shed ere now, in th' olden time,
For human statute purg'd the general weal;
Ay, and since too, *murders* have been perform'd
Too terrible for th' ear. *Shakespeare.*

Slaughter grows *murder* when it goes too far,
And makes a massacre what was a war. *Dryden.*
The killing of their children had, in the account
of God, the guilt of *murder*, as the offering them
to idols had the guilt of idolatry. *Locke.*

TO MURDER, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To kill a man unlawfully.
2. To destroy; to put an end to.

Can't thou quake and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin, and stop again. *Shakespeare.*
Let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars to the fiery fun;
Murdering impolubility, to make
What cannot be, flight work. *Shakespeare.*

MURDER, interj. An outcry when life is
in danger.

Kill men 't' th' dark! where be these bloody
thieves?

No *murder* 't' murder! *Shakespeare.*

MURDERER, n. f. [from *murder*.] One
who has shed human blood unlawfully;
one who has killed a man criminally.

Thou dost kill me with thy falsehood, and it
grieves me not to die, but it grieves me that thou
art the *murderer*. *Sidney.*

I am his host,
Who should against his *murderer* shut the door,
Not hear the wailing myself. *Shakespeare.*
Thou tell me there is *murder* in mine eyes;
'Tis pretty sure,

That eyes, that are the fruit of and fittest things,
Who shut their coward gates on atomies,
Should be call'd tyrants, butchers, *murderers*. *Shak.*

The very horror of the fact had stupified all
emotion, and to dispersed the multitude, that even
the *murderer* himself might have escaped. *Wotton.*
Like some rich or mighty *murderer*,

Too great for prison, which he breaks with gold,
Who frether for new matchlocks does appear,
And dares the world to tax him with the old. *Dryden.*

This stranger having had a brother killed by the
conspirators, and having sought in vain for an op-
portunity of revenge, chanced to meet the *murderer*
in the temple. *Addison.*

With equal terrors, not with equal guilt,
The *murderer* dreams of all the blood he spilt. *Suiff.*

MURDERESS, n. f. [from *murderer*.] A
woman that commits murder.

MUR

When by thy scorn, O *murderer*! I am dead,
Then shall thy ghost come to thy bed?
And there begin to deal in worse than I shall see.

Dial's vengeance on the victor crown,
The *murderer* up and out of the crown.
Art thou the *murderer* of then of wicked laws?
Dryden.

MURDERMENT, n. f. [from *murder*.] The
act of killing unlawfully. Not in use.

To her come in the *murderment*. *Fairfax.*

MURDEROUS, adj. [from *murder*.] Bloody;
guilty of murder; addicted to blood.

Upon the eyes of *murderous* tyrants
Sins in vain company to fight the world. *Shakespeare.*
Oh *murderous* combat! what should such a fool
Do with to good a wife. *Shakespeare.*

Enforc'd to fly
Thence into Egypt, till the *murderous* king
Were dead who fought his life; and *murder* fill'd
With infant blood the streets of Babel. *Milton.*
If he has deform'd this earthly life
With *murderous* rapine and felonious strife;
In exalting darkness must he lie. *Pope.*

MUR, n. f. [*mur*, Fr. *mur*, Lat.] A wall.
Not in use.

The incessant care and labour of his mind
Hath wrought the *mur*, that should confine it in.
So thin, that life looks through and will break out.

TO MUR, v. a. [*mur*, Fr. from *mur*,
Lat.] To inclose in walls.

All the gates of the city were *mur'd* up, except
such as were refer'd to fully out at. *Knollys.*

MURRENGER, n. f. [*mur*, Lat.] An over-
seer of a wall.

MURVICK, adj. Partaking of the taste
or nature of brine, from *muria*, brine or
pickle. *Quincy.*

If the surry be entirely *murvick*, proceeding
from a diet of salt flesh or fish, antiscorbutic vege-
tables may be given with success, but tempered
with acids. *Arbuthnot.*

MURK, n. f. [*morck*, Danish, dark.] Dark-
ness; want of light.

The twice in *murk* and accidental damp,
Moth *Hesperus* hath quench'd his sleepy lamp. *Shak.*

MURK, n. f. Hulks of fruit. *Ainsworth.*

MURKY, adj. [*morck*, Danish.] Dark;
cloudy; wanting light.

The *murkiest* den,
The most opportune place, the strong'st suggestion
Shall never melt mine honour into lust. *Shakespeare.*
So seated the grim features, and up-turn'd
His nostrils wide into the *murky* air,
Sagacious of his quarry. *Milton.*
A *murky* storm deep low'ring o'er our heads
Hung imminent, but with impervious gloom
Oppos'd itself to Cynthia's silver ray. *Addison.*

MURMUR, n. f. [*murmur*, Lat. *murmure*,
Fr.]

1. A low shrill noise.

Flame as it moveth within itself, or is blown by a
bellows, giveth a *murmur* or interior sound. *Baron.*
When the wing'd colonies first tempt the fly,
Or it ting, seize the sweets the blossoms yield,
Then a low *murmur* runs along the field. *Pope.*

Black melancholy fits,
Deepens the *murmur* of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

2. A complaint half suppressed; a com-
plaint not openly uttered.

Some discontent there are; some idle *murmurs*;
How idle *murmurs*!
The doors are all shut up; the weather's fort,
With *arms* across, and hats upon their eyes,
Walk to and fro before their silent *eyes*. *Dryden.*

TO MURMUR, v. a. [*murmure*, Lat. *mur-*
mure, Fr.]

1. To give a low shrill sound.

The *murmuring* surge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Can scarce be heard to high. *Shakespeare.*
And on the *around* whole rocky shore
The jureils *murmur*, and the surges roar,

MUS

A goddess guards in her enchanted dome. *Pope.*

The busy bees with a soft *murmuring* strain,
Invite to gentle sleep the lab'ring swain. *Dryden.*

2. To grumble; to utter secret and sullen
discontent: with at before things, and
against before persons.

The good we have enjoy'd from heav'n's free
will;

And shall we *murmur* to endure the ill? *Dryden.*
Murmur not at your sickness, for thereby you
will sin against God's providence. *Wake.*

The good consequences of this scheme, which
will execute itself without *murmuring* against the
government, are very visible. *Swift.*

MURMURER, n. f. [from *murmur*.] One
who repines; one who complains sul-
lently; a grumbler; a repiner; a com-
plainer.

It as his peace be with him!
That's chattering care enough; for living *murmurers*
There's places of rebuke. *Shakespeare.*

The *murmure* is turned off to the company of
those doleful creatures, which were to inhabit the
rums of Babylon. *Government of the Tongue.*

Still might the discontent'd *murmurer* cry,
Ah hapless fate of man! ah wretch doom'd once
to die. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

MURNIVAT, n. f. [*mornefle*, Fr. from *mor-*
ner, to turn.] Four cards of a sort.

Skinner and Ainsworth.

MURRAIN, n. f. [The etymology of this
word is not clear; *mur* is an old word
for a catarrh, which might well answer
to the glanders; *muriana*, low Latin.
Skinner derives it from *mori*, to die.]
The plague in cattle.

Away rag'd rams, ere I what *murrain* kill?
Sidney.

Some trials would be made of mixtures of water
in ponds for cattle, to make them more mitch,
to fatten, or to keep them from *murrain*. *Bacon.*

A hallowed band
Could tell what *murrains*, in what months began.

Garth.

MURRE, n. f. A kind of bird.

Among the fish sort we reckon coots, meaves,
murre, criers, and curlews. *Cowley.*

MURRAY, adj. [*more*, Fr. *morello*, Italian;
from *moro*, a moor.] Darkly red.

I leaves of some tincture a little *murrey* or red-
dill. *Bacon.*

They employ it in certain proportions, to tinge
their glass both with red colour, or with a purplish
or *murrey*. *Boyle.*

Painted glass of a sanguine red, will not stand
in powder above a *murrey*. *Brown.*

Cornelius jumps out, a flocking upon his head,
and a waistcoat of *murrey*-coloured satin upon his
body. *Arbuthnot.*

MURRION, n. f. [often written *marion*. See
MORTON. *Junius* derives it from *murus*,
a wall.] A helmet; a casque; armour
for the head.

Their beed they often in their *murrions* flew'd,
And in their basket-hilts their beverage brew'd. *King.*

MURTH of Corn, n. f. Plenty of grain.

Ainsworth.

MUSCADEL, } adj. [*muscat*, *muscadell*,
MUSCADINE, } Fr. *muscatello*, Italian;

either from the fragrant resembling the
nutmeg, *mus muscata*, or from *musca*, a
fly: flies being eager of those grapes.]

A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and
sweet pear.

He quaffs off the *muscadell*,
And threw the tops all in the sexton's face. *Shak.*

MUSCLE, n. f. [*muscle*, Fr. *musculus*, Lat.
muscula, Sax.]

1. *Muscle* is a bundle of thin and parallel
plates of fleshy threads or fibres, included
by one common membrane: all the fibres
of the same plate are parallel to one

another, and tied together at extremely little distances by short and transverse fibres: the fleshy fibres are composed of other smaller fibres, enclosed likewise by a common membrane: each lesser fibre consists of very small vessels or bladders, into which we suppose the veins, arteries, and nerves to open; for every muscle receives branches of all those vessels, which must be distributed to every fibre: the two ends of each muscle or the extremities of the fibres are, in the limbs of animals, fastened to two bones, the one moveable, the other fixed; and therefore, when the muscles contract, they draw the moveable bone according to the direction of their fibres.

Quincy.
The instruments of motion are the muscles, the fibres whereof, contracting themselves, move the several parts of the body. *Locke.*

2. A bivalve shellfish.

Of shell-fish, there are wrinkles, limpets, cockles, and muscles. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
It is the observation of Aristotle, that oysters and muscles grow fuller in the waxing of the moon.

Hakewill.
Two pair of small muscle shells were found in a limestone quarry. *Woodward on Fossils.*

MUSCOCITY. *n. f.* [*muscosus*, Lat.] Mossiness.

MUSCULAR. *adj.* [from *musculus*, Latin.] Relating to muscles; performed by muscles.

By the muscular motion and perpetual flux of the liquids, a great part of the liquids are thrown out of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

MUSCULARITY. *n. f.* [from *muscular*.] The state of having muscles.

The guts of a surgeon, taken out and cut to pieces, will still move, which may depend upon their great thickness and muscularity. *Grew.*

MUSCULOUS. *adj.* [*musculus*, Fr. *musculus*, Lat.]

1. Full of muscles; brawny.

2. Pertaining to a muscle.

The uvea has a muscular power, and can dilate and contract that round hole, called the pupil of the eye, for the better moderating the transillumination of light. *Morre.*

MUSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Deep thought; close attention; absence of mind; brown study.

The tidings strange did him abashed make,
That still he sat long time astonished
As in great muse, no word to creature spoke. *Fairy Queen.*

He was fill'd
With admiration and deep muse, to hear
Of things so high and strange. *Milton.*

2. The power of poetry.

Begin my muse.
The muse-inspired train
Triumph, and raise their drooping heads again. *Waller.*

Lodona's fate, in long oblivion cast,
The muse shall sing, and what the songs shall last. *Pope.*

TO MUSE. *v. n.* [*musere*, Fr. *musen*, Dut. *musso*, Latin.]

1. To ponder; to think close; to study in silence.

If he spoke courteously, he angled the people's hearts; if he were silent, he mus'd upon some dangerous plot. *Sidney.*

St. Augustine, speaking of devout men, noteth, how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they give unto the chapters read; how careful they were to remember the same, and to muse thereupon by themselves. *Hooker.*

When he hath wad of taking kingdoms in,
Bestow'd his life on that unworthy place,
As it rain'd kisses. *Shakespeare.*
My mouth shall speak of wisdom; and my heart
Muse of understanding. *Psalms.*

Her face upon a sudden glittered, so that I was
afraid of her, and mus'd what it might be. *2 Esd.*
All men mus'd in their hearts of John, whether
he were the Christ or not. *Luke.*

On those he mus'd within his thoughtful mind. *Dryden.*
We muse so much on the one, that we are apt to
overlook and forget the other. *Atterbury.*

Man superiour walks
Amid the glad creation, musing praise,
And looking lively gratitude. *Thomson.*

2. To be absent of mind; to be attentive to something not present; to be in a brown study.

Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks?
And given my treasures and my rights of thee,
To thick-eyed musing and cur'd melancholy? *Shakespeare.*

You suddenly arose and walk'd about,
Musing and fighting with your arms aroth. *Shakspeare.*
The sad king

Feels sudden terror and cold shivering,
Lifts not to eat, still muses, sleeps unbound. *Daniel.*

3. To wonder; to be amazed.

Muse not that I thus suddenly proceed;
For what I will, I will. *Shakespeare.*

I have a strange infirmity. *Shakespeare.*
MUSFUL. *adj.* [from *mus*.] Deep thinking; silently thoughtful.

Full of musful moping, which preface
The loss of reason, and conclude in rage. *Dryden.*

MUSER. *n. f.* [from *mus*.] One who muses; one apt to be absent of mind.

MUSER. *n. f.* [in hunting.] The place through which the hare goes to relief. *Bailey.*

MUSEUM. *n. f.* [*musaeum*.] A repository of learned curiosities.

MUSHROOM. *n. f.* [*muscheron*, French.]

1. Mushrooms are by curious naturalists esteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and seeds have not as yet been discovered.

The true champignon or mushroom appears at first of a roundish form like a button, the upper part of which, as also the stalk, is very white, but being opened, the under part is of a livid flesh colour, but the fleshy part, when broken, is very white; when they are suffered to remain undisturbed, they will grow to a large size, and exaltate themselves almost to a stink, and the red part underneath will change to a dark colour: in order to cultivate them, open the ground about the roots of the mushrooms, where you will find the earth very often full of small white knobs, which are the off-sets or young mushrooms; these should be carefully gathered, preserving them in lumps with the earth about them, and planted in hot-beds. *Milner.*

2. An upstart; a wretch risen from a dunghill.

Mushrooms come up in a night, and yet they are unown'd; and therefore such as are upstarts in state, they call in reproach mushrooms. *Bacon.*

Tully, the humble mushroom scarcely known,
The lowly native of a country town. *Dryden.*

MUSHROOMSTONE. *n. f.* [*mushroom* and *stone*.] A kind of fossil.

Fifteen mushroomstones of the same shape. *Woodward.*

MUSICK. *n. f.* [*musica*; *musique*, Fr.]

1. The science of harmonical sounds, The man that hath no musick in himself, Nor is not mov'd with concert of sweet sounds, Is fit for treasons.

Now look into the musick-master's gaze,
Where noble youth at vast expense is taught,
But eloquence not val'd at a great. *Dryden.*

2. Instrumental or vocal harmony.

When she spoke,
Sweet words, like dropping honey, the dill died;
And 'twixt the pearls and rubies softly broke
A silver sound, that heavenly musick seem'd to
make. *Fairy Queen.*

Such musick
Before was never made,
But when of old the fount of morning sung. *Milton.*
By musick minds an equal temper know,
Nor swell too high, nor sink too low;
Warriours the fires with animated foam is,
Fours balin into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*
We have dancing-masters and musick-masters. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. Entertainments of instrumental harmony. What musick, and dancing, and diversions, and songs, are to many in the world, that prayers and devotions, and psalms are to you. *Law.*

MUSICAL. *adj.* [*musical*, Fr. from *musick*] 1. Harmonious; melodious; sweet sounding.

The merry birch
Chanted above their cheerful harmony,
And made amongst themselves a sweet comfort,
That quicken'd the dull spirit with musical comfort. *Fairy Queen.*

Sweet bird that shunn'd the noise of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy;
Thou chaunt'st oft the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even-song. *Milton.*

Neither is it enough to give his author's sense,
In poetical expressions and in musical numbers. *Dryden.*

2. Belonging to musick. Several musical instruments are to be seen in the hands of Apollo's muses, which might give great light to the dispute between the ancient and modern musick. *Addison.*

MUSICALLY. *adv.* [from *musical*.] Harmoniously; with sweet sound.

Valentine, musically coy,
Shun'd Phædra's arms. *Addison.*

MUSICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *musical*.] Harmony.

MUSICIAN. *n. f.* [*musicus*, Lat. *musicien*, Fr.] One skilled in harmony; one who performs upon instruments of musick.

Though the musicians that should play to you,
Stand in the air a thousand leagues from hence;
Yet strait they shall be here. *Shakespeare.*

The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren. *Shakespeare.*

A painter may make a better face than ever was;
but he must do it by a kind of felicity, as a musician that maketh an excellent air in quick, and not by rule. *Damon's Essay.*

The praise of Bacchus then the sweet musician
sing;
Of Bacchus ever fair and ever young. *Dryden.*

MUSK. *n. f.* [*muschio*, Italian; *musc*, Fr.] A dry, light, and friable substance of a dark blackish colour, with some tinge of a purplish or blood colour in it, feeling somewhat smooth or unctuous: its smell is highly perfumed, and too strong to be agreeable in any large quantity: its taste is bitterish: it is brought from the East Indies, mostly from the kingdom of Bantam, some from Tonquin and Cochinchina: the animal which produces it is of a very singular kind, not agreeing with any established genus: it is of the size of a common goat, but taller: the bag which contains the musk is three inches long, and two wide, and situated in the lower part of the creature's belly. *Hill.*

Some putrefactions and excrements yield excellent odours, as civet and musk. *Bacon.*

MUSK. *n. f.* [*musca*, Lat.] Grape hyacinth, or grape flower.

MUS

MUSKAPPLE. n. f. A kind of apple.

Ainsworth.

MUSKCAT. n. f. [*mysk* and *cat.*] The animal from which musk is got.

MUSKCHERRY. n. f. A sort of cherry.

Ainsworth.

MUSKET. n. f. [*mouquet*, Fr. *muschetto*, Italian, a small hawk. Many of the fire-arms are named from animals.]

1. A soldier's hand-gun.

Thou

Was shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark

Of smoky muskets. *Shakespeare.*

We practise to make swifter motions than any you have out of your muskets. *Bacon.*

They charge their muskets, and with hot desire

Of full revenge, renew the fight with fire. *Waller.*

He perceived a body of their horse within musket-

shot of him, and advancing upon him. *Clarendon.*

One was brought to us, shot with a musket-ball

on the right side of his head. *Weyman.*

2. A male hawk of a small kind, the female of which is the sparrow hawk; so that *eyas musket* is a young unledged male hawk of that kind. *Hammer.*

Here comes little Robin —

How now my cyas musket, what news with you? *Shakespeare.*

The musket and the coyntrel were too weak,

Too fierce the falcon; but above the rest,

The noble buzzard ever pleas'd me best. *Dryden.*

MUSKETEE'R. n. f. [from *musket.*] A soldier whose weapon is his musket.

Notwithstanding they had lined some hedges, with musketeers, they pursued them till they were dispersed. *Clarendon.*

MUSKET-ON. n. f. [*mouqueton*, Fr.] A blunderbuss; a short gun of a large bore.

Dick.

MUSKINESS. n. f. [from *mysk.*] The scent of musk.

MUSKME'LO'N. n. f. [*mysk* and *melon.*] A fragrant melon.

The way of maturation of tobacco must be from the heat of the earth or sun; we see some leading of this in *myskmelons*, which are sown upon a hot bed dinged below, upon a bank turned upon the south sun. *Bacon.*

MUSKPEAR. n. f. [*mysk* and *pear.*] A fragrant pear.

MUSKROSE. n. f. [*mysk* and *rose.*] A rose so called, I suppose, from its fragrance.

In May and June come roses of all kinds, except the *mysk*, which comes late. *Bacon.*

Thyris, whose artful flames have oft delay'd

The huddling brook to hear his nuptial,

And sweeten'd every *myskrose* of the dale. *Milton.*

The *myskrose* will, if a lusty plant, bear flowers

in autumn without cutting. *Boyle.*

MUSKY. adj. [from *mysk.*] Fragrant; sweet of scent.

There eternal summer dwells,

And west winds, with musky wing,

About the cedar's altars sing

Nard and Callia's balmy smells. *Milton.*

MUSLIN. n. f. [*mousselin*, Fr.] A fine stuff made of cotton.

By the use of certain attire made of cambrick or muslin upon her head, she attained to such an evil art in the motion of her eyes. *Tatler.*

In half-whipt muslin needles useless lie,

And shuttle-cocks across the counter fly. *Gay.*

MUSROL. n. f. [*mauserole*, Fr.] The nose-band of a horse's bridle. *Bailey.*

MUSS. n. f. A scramble.

When I cry'd ho!

Like boys unto a muss, kings would start forth,

And cry, Your will? *Shakespeare.*

MUSITATION. n. f. [*musito*, Lat.] Murmur; grumble.

MUSULMAN. n. f. A Mahometan believer.

MUS

MUST. verb imperfect. [*musfen*, Dutch.]

To be obliged; to be by necessity. It is only used before a verb. *Must* is of all persons and tenses, and used of persons and things.

Do you confess the bond?

— I do.

— Then *must* the Jew be merciful.

— On what compulsion *must* I? tell me that? *Shakespeare.*

Must I needs bring thy son again unto the land

from whence thou comest? *Genesis.*

Fade, flowers, fade, nature will have it so;

'Tis but what we *must* in our autumn do. *Waller.*

Because the same self-existent being necessarily

is what he is, 'tis evident that what he may be, or

hath the power of being, he *must* be. *Grew.*

Every father and brother of the convent has a

voice in the election, which *must* be confirmed by

the Pope. *Addison.*

MUST. n. f. [*musum*, Lat.] New wine;

new wort.

If in the *must* of wine, or wort of beer, before it

be tunned, the burrage stay a small time, and be

often changed, it makes a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Natural History.*

As a swarm of flies in vintage time,

About the wine-press where sweet *must* is pour'd,

Beat off, returns as oft with humming sound. *Milton.*

The wine itself was suiting to the rest,

Still working in the *must*, and lately press'd. *Dryden.*

A frugal man that with sufficient *must*

His casks replenish'd yearly; he no more

Desir'd, nor wanted. *Philips.*

Liquors, in the act of fermentation, as *must* and

new ale, produce spasms in the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

TO MUST. v. a. [*muze*, Welsh; stinking;

mos, Dutch, mouldiness; or perhaps

from *moist*.] To mould; to make mouldy.

Others are made of stone and lime; but they are

subject to give and be mould, which will melt corn. *Mortimer.*

TO MUST. v. n. To grow mouldy.

MUSTACHES. n. f. [*mustaches*, French.]

Whiskers; hair on the upper lip.

This was the manner of the Spaniards, to cut off

their beards, save only their *mustaches*, which they

wear long. *Spenser.*

MUSTARD. n. f. [*mustard*, Welsh; *mou-*

stard, French; *sinapis*.] A plant. *Miller.*

The pancakes were naught, and the *mustard* was

good. *Shakespeare.*

Sauce like himself, offensive to its foes,

The roguish *mustard*, dang'rous to the use. *King.*

Mustard, in great quantities, would quickly bring

the blood into an alkaline state, and destroy the

animal. *Arbuthnot.*

'Tis your's to shake the fowl,

With thunder rumbling from the *mustard* bowl. *Pope.*

Stick your candle in a bottle, a coffee cup, or a

mustard pot. *Swift.*

TO MUSTER. v. n. To assemble in order

to form an army.

Why does my blood thus *muster* to my heart,

So dispossessing all my other parts

Of necessary fitness? *Shakespeare.*

They reach the destin'd place,

And *muster* there, and round the centre swarm,

And draw together. *Blackmore's Creation.*

TO MUSTER. v. a. [*mousteren*, Dutch.]

To bring together; to form into an

army.

The captain, half of whose soldiers are dead, and

the other quarter never *mustered* nor seen, demands

payment of his whole account. *Spenser.*

Had we no quarrel to Rome, but that

Thou art thence banish'd, we would *muster* all

From twelve to twenty. *Shakespeare.*

I'll *muster* up my friends, and meet your grace. *Shakespeare.*

The principal scribe of the host *mustered* the

people. *2 Kings.*

I could *muster* up, as well as you,

My giants and my witches too. *Donne.*

MUS

A dew tricked himself up with all the gay feathers he could *muster*. *L'Estrange.*

Old Anchises

Review'd his *muster'd* race, and took the tale. *Dryden.*

All the wise sayings and advices which philosophers could *muster* up to this purpose, have proved ineffectual to the common people. *Tillotson.*

A man might have three hundred and eighteen men in his family, without being heir to Adam, and might *muster* them up, and lead them out against the Indians. *Locke.*

Having *mustered* up all the forces he could think of, the clouds above, and the deeps below: these, says he, are all the stores we have for water; and Moses directs us to no other for the causes of the deluge. *Woodward's Natural History.*

MUSTER. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A review of a body of forces.

All the names

Of thy confederates too, be no less great

In hell than here: that when we would repeat

Our strengths in *muster*, we may name you all. *Ben Jonson.*

2. A register of forces mustered.

Ye publish the *musters* of your own bands, and

proclaim them to amount to thousands. *Hooker.*

Deception takes wrong measures, and makes false

musters, which sounds a retreat instead of a charge,

and a charge instead of a retreat. *South.*

3. A collection; as, a *muster* of peacocks. *Ainsworth.*

4. *To pass MUSTER.* To be allowed.

Such excuses will not *pass muster* with God, who

will allow no man's idleness to be the measure of

possible or impossible. *South.*

Double dealers may *pass muster* for a while: but

all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion. *L'Estrange.*

MUSTERBOOK. n. f. [*muster* and *book.*] A

book in which the forces are registered.

Shadow will serve for summer: prick him: for

we have a number of shadows to fill up the *muster-*

book. *Shakespeare.*

MUSTERMASTER. n. f. [*muster* and *master.*]

One who superintends the muster to prevent

frauds.

A noble gentleman, then *mustermaster*, was appointed

ambassador unto the Turkish emperor. *Knox's History.*

Mustermasters carry the ablest men in their

pockets. *Ruleigh.*

MUSTER-ROLL. n. f. [*muster* and *roll.*] A

register of forces.

How many insignificant combatants are there in

the christian camp, that only lend their names to

fill up the *muster-roll*, but never dream of going

upon service? *Decay of Piety.*

One tragick sentence, if I dare deride,

Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd;

Or well-mouth'd Booth with emphasis proclaims,

Though but perhaps a *muster-roll* of names. *Pope.*

MUSTILY. adv. [from *musky.*] Mouldily.

MUSTINESS. n. f. [from *musky.*] Mould;

damp foulness.

Keep them dry and free from *mustiness*. *Evelyn.*

MUSTY. adj. [from *musky.*] Mouldy;

spoiled with damp; moist and

fetid.

Was't thou fain, poor father,

To hovel thee with swine and rogues forlorn,

In short and *musty* straw. *Shakespeare.*

Pistachios, so they be good and not *musty*, made

into a milk, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon.*

Let those that go by water to Gravesend prefer

lying upon the boards, than on *musty* infectious

straw. *Harvey.*

2. Stale; spoiled with age.

While the grass grows—the proverb is somewhat

musty. *Shakespeare.*

3. Vapid with fetidness.

Let not, like *Nervius*, every error pass;

The *musty* wine, foul cloth, or greasy glass. *Pope.*

4. Dull; heavy; wanting activity; want-

ing practice in the occurrences of life.

M U T

Kantippe, being married to a bookish man who has no knowledge of the world, is forced to take his affairs into her own hands, and to spirit him up now and then, that he may not grow muffy and unfit for conversation. *Spectator.*

MUTABILITY. *n. f.* [mutabilité, Fr. mutabilis, Latin.]

1. Changeableness; not continuance in the same state.

The mutability of that end for which they are made maketh them also changeable. *Hooker.*

My fancy was the air, most free,
And full of mutability,
Big with chimeras. *Suckling.*

Plato confesses that the heavens and the frame of the world are corporeal, and therefore subject to mutability. *Stillington.*

2. Inconstancy; change of mind.

Ambitions, covetings, change of pride, disdain, Nice longings, flanders, mutability. *Shakespeare.*

MUTABLE. *adj.* [mutabilis, Latin.]

1. Subject to change; alterable.

Of things of the most accidental and mutable nature, accidental in their production, and mutable in their continuance, yet God's prescience is as certain in him as the memory is or can be in us. *South.*

2. Inconstant; unsettled.

For the mutable rank-scented many,
Let them regard me, as I do not flatter. *Shaksp.*

I saw three mutable
Of fancy, fear'd lest one day thou would'st leave me. *Milton.*

MUTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from mutable.]

Changeableness; uncertainty; instability.

MUTATION. *n. f.* [mutation, Fr. mutatio, Lat.] Change; alteration.

His honour
Was nothing but mutation, ay, and that
From one had thing to worse. *Shakespeare.*

The vicissitude or mutations in the superior globe are no fit matter for this present argument. *Bacon.*

To make plants grow out of the fun or open air is a great mutation in nature, and may induce a change in the feed. *Bacon.*

MUTE. *adj.* [mutet, Fr. mutus, Lat.]

1. Silent; not vocal; not having the use of voice.

Why did he reason in my soul implant,
And speech, th' effect of reason? To the mute
My speech is lost; my reason to the brute. *Dryd.*

Mute solemn sorrow, free from female noise,
Such as the majesty of grief deserves. *Dryden.*

2. Having nothing to say.

Say she be mute, and will not speak a word,
Then I'll commend her volubility. *Shakespeare.*

All sat mute,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts. *Milton.*

All the heavenly choir stood mute,
And silence was in heav'n. *Milton.*

The whole perplex'd ignoble crowd,
Mute to my questions, in my praises loud,
Echo'd the word. *Prior.*

MUTE. *n. f.*

1. One that has no power of speech.

Either our history shall with full mouth
Speak freely of our acts; or else our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth. *Shakespeare.*

Your mute I'll be;
When my tongue blabs, then let my eyes not see. *Shakespeare.*

He that never hears a word spoken, no wonder if he remains speechless; as one must do, who from an infant should be bred up amongst mutes, and have no teaching. *Hobbes.*

Let the figures, to which art cannot give a voice, imitate the mutes in their actions. *Dryden.*

2. A letter which without a vowel can make no found.

Grammarians note the easy pronunciation of a mute before a liquid, which doth not therefore necessarily make the preceding vowel long. *Hobbes's Elements of Speech.*

TO MUTT. *v. n.* [muttr, Fr.] To dunt as birds.

M U T

Mine eyes being open, the sparrows muted warm dung into mine eyes. *Tobis.*

I could not fright the crows,
Or the least bird from muting on my head. *Bacon.*

This bird not being able to digest the fruit, throw her inverted muting arifeth this plant. *Brown.*

MUTELY. *adv.* [from mute.] Silently; not vocally.

Driving dumb Silence from the portal door,
Where she had mutely sat two hours before. *Milton.*

TO MUTILATE. *v. a.* [mutiler, Fr. mutilo, Lat.] To deprive of some essential part.

Such fearing to concede a monstrosity, or mutilate the integrity of Adam, preventively conceive the creation of thirteen ribs. *Brown.*

Sylburgius justly complains that the placu is mutilated. *Stillington.*

Among the mutilated poets of antiquity there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. *Adijon.*

Aristotle's works were corrupted, from Strabo's account of their having been mutilated and consumed with moisture. *Baker.*

MUTILATION. *n. f.* [mutilation, Fr. mutilatio, from mutilo, Lat.] Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part.

The subject hath been oppressed by fines, imprisonments, mutilations, pillories, and banishments. *Clarendon.*

Mutilations are not transmitted from father to son, the blind begetting such as can see: cripples, mutilate in their own persons, do come out perfect in their generations. *Brown.*

MUTINE. *n. f.* [mutin, Fr.] A mutineer; a mover of insurrection. Not in use.

In my heart there was a kind of fighting,
That would not let me sleep; methought I lay
Worse than the mutines in the bilboes. *Shakespeare.*

Like the mutines of Jerusalem,
Be friends a while. *Shakespeare.*

MUTINEER. *n. f.* [from mutin, Fr.] A mover of sedition; an opposer of lawful authority.

The war of the duke of Urbin, head of the Spanish mutineers, was unjust. *Bacon.*

Set wide the multi's garden-gate;
For there our mutineers appoint to meet. *Dryden.*

They have cashiered several of their followers as mutineers, who have contradicted them in political conversations. *Addison.*

MUTINOUS. *adj.* [mutiné, Fr.] Seditious; busy in insurrection; turbulent.

It tauntingly replied
To th' discontented members, th' mutinous parts,
That envied his receipt. *Shakespeare.*

The laws of England should be administered, and the mutinous severely suppressed. *Hayward.*

Lend me your guards, that if persuasion fail,
Force may against the mutinous prevail. *Waller.*

My ears are deaf with this impatient crowd;
Their wants are now grown mutinous and loud. *Dryden.*

MUTINOUSLY. *adv.* [from mutinous.]

Seditiously; turbulently.

A woman, a young woman, a fair woman, was to govern a people in nature mutinously proud, and always before used to hard governments. *Sidney.*

Men imprudently often, seditiously and mutinously sometimes, employ their zeal for persons. *Spratt.*

MUTINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from mutinous.]

Seditiousness; turbulence.

TO MUTINY. *v. n.* [mutiner, Fr.] To rise against authority; to make insurrection; to move sedition.

The spirit of my father begins to mutiny against this servitude. *Shakespeare.*

The people muting, the fort is mine,
And all the soldiers to my will incline. *Waller.*

When Caesar's army mutinied, and grew troublesome, no argument could appease them. *South.*

MUTINY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Insurrection; sedition.

The king fled to a strong castle, where he was gathering forces to suppress this mutiny. *Sidney.*

M U T

I th' war,
Their insidies and revolts, wherein they shew'd
Most valour, spoke not for them. *Shakespeare.*

In most strange postures
We've seen him set himself. *Shakespeare.*

— I here's a mutiny in a mind. *Shakespeare.*

Lets than if this frame
Of heav'n were falling, and these elements
In mutiny had from her axle torn
The steadfast earth. *Milton.*

Soldiers grow pernicious to their master who becomes their servant, and is in danger of their mutinies, as much as any government of seditions. *Temp.*

TO MUTTER. *v. n.* [mutire, muffle, Lat.] To grumble; to murmur.

What would you ask me, that I would deny,
Or stand to mutter ring on? *Shakespeare.*

How! what does his cashier'd worship mutter? *Shakespeare.*

Sky low'd, and mutt'ring thunder some sad drops
Wept, at completing of the mortal sin
Original! *Milton.*

They may trespass, and do as they please; no man dare accuse them, not so much as mutter against them. *Burton.*

Bold Britons, at a brave bear-garden fray,
Are rous'd; and clatt'ring sticks cry, play, play,
play;
Mean time your filthy foreigner will stare,
And mutter to himself, ha, gas, barbare!
And it is well he mutters, well for him;
Our butchers else would tear him limb from limb. *Dryden.*

When the tongue of a beautiful female was out
out, it could not forbear muttering. *Addison.*

TO MUTTER. *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to grumble forth.

Amongst the soldiers this is muttered;
That here you maintain several factions. *Shaksp.*

A kind of men, to loose of soul,
That in their sleep will mutter their affairs. *Shaksp.*

Your lips have spoken lies, your tongues hath
muttered perverseness. *Shaksp.*

A hateful prattling tongue,
That blows up jealousies, and heightens fears,
By muttering poisonous whispers in men's ears. *Crook.*

MUTTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obscure utterance.

Without his rod rev'rend,
And backward mutters of dissembling power,
We cannot free the lady. *Milton.*

MUTTERER. *n. f.* [from mutter.] Grumbler; murmurer.

MUTTERINGLY. *adv.* [from muttering.]

With a low voice; without distinct articulation.

MUTTON. *n. f.* [mouton, Fr.]

1. The flesh of sheep dressed for food.

The fat of roasted mutton or beef, falling on the birds will baste them. *Swift's Direct. to the Cook.*

2. A sheep. Now only in ludicrous language.

Here's too small a pasture for such store of muttons. *Shakespeare.*

The flesh of muttons is better tasted where the sheep feed upon wild thyme and wholesome herbs. *Bacon.*

Within a few days were brought out of the country two thousand muttons. *Hayward.*

MUTTONFIST. *n. f.* [mutton and fist.] A hand large and red.

Will he who saw the soldiers muttonfist,
And saw thee maul'd, appear within the list
To witness truth? *Dryden.*

MUTUAL. *adj.* [mutuel, Fr. mutus, Lat.]

Reciprocally; each acting in return or correspondence to the other.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing
loud,
If they perchance but hear a trumpet sound,
You shall perceive them make a mutual stand,
By the sweet power of music. *Shakespeare.*

What should most excite a mutual flame,
Your rural cases and pleasures are the same. *Pope.*

MUTUALLY. *adv.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocally; in return.

He never bore
Like labour with the rest; where th' other instru-
ments

Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel,
And mutually participate. *Shakespeare.*

Dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who mutually hath answered my affection. *Shaksf.*
The tongue and pen mutually assist one another,
writing what we speak, and speaking what we
write. *Holder.*

Pellucid substances act upon the rays of light at
a distance, in refracting, reflecting, and infecting
them, and the rays mutually agitate the parts of those
substances at a distance for heating them. *Newton.*
They mutually teach, and are taught, that lesson
of vain confidence and fecundity. *Atterbury.*

May I the sacred pleasures know
Of strictest amity, nor ever want
A friend with whom I mutually may share
Gladness and anguish. *Philips.*

MUTUALITY. *n. f.* [from *mutual*.] Recipro-
proction.

Villanous thoughts, Rodrigo! when these mu-
tualities so marshal the way, hard at hand comes
the incorporate conclusion. *Shakespeare.*

MUZZLE. *n. f.* [*muzeau*, Fr.]

1. The mouth of any thing; the mouth of
a man in contempt.

But ever and anon turning her muzzle toward
me, she threw such a prospect upon me, as might
well have given a furlet to any weak lover's
thumach. *Sidney.*

Huygens has proved, that a bullet continuing
in the velocity with which it leaves the muzzle of
the cannon, would require twenty-five years to
pass from us to the sun. *Clerke.*

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, for the
fire with the tongue; if the tongue be not at hand, use
the muzzle of the bellows. *Swift's Rules to Serv.*

2. A fastening for the mouth, which hin-
ders to bite.

The fifth Harry from curb'd licence plucks
The muzzle of refrant; and the wild dog
Shall beth his tooth on ev'ry innocent. *Shaksf.*

Greyhounds, inow fair,
And tall as flags, ran loose, and cours'd around
his chair;

With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound.
Dryden.

TO MUZZLE. *v. n.* To bring the mouth
near.

The bear muzzles, and smells to him, puts his
nose to his mouth and to his ears, and at last
leaves him. *L'Estrange.*

TO MUZZLE. *v. a.*

1. To bind the mouth.

This butcher's cur is venom mouth'd, and I
Have not the power to muzzle him; therefore beth
Not wake him in his slumber. *Shakespeare.*

The bear, the boar, and every savage name,
Wild in effect, though in appearance tame,
Lay waste thy woods, destroy thy blissful bow'r,
And muzzled though they seem, the mutes devour.
Dryden.

Through the town with slow and solemn air,
Led by the nostril, walks the muzzled bear. *Gay.*

2. To fondle with the mouth close. A low
word.

The nurse was then muzzling and coaxing of the
child. *L'Estrange.*

3. To restrain from hurt.

My dagger muzzled
Lest it should hurt its master, and so prove,
As ornaments oft do, too dangerous. *Shakespeare.*

MY. *pronoun possessive.* [See *MINE*.]

Belonging to me. *My* is used before a
substantive, and *mine* anciently and pro-
perly before a vowel. *My* is now com-
monly used indifferently before both. *My*
is used when the substantive follows, and
mine when it goes before: as, *this is my
book; this book is mine.*

Her feet the in my neck doth place. *Spenser.*
I conclude my reply with the words of a Chris-
tian poet. *Bramhall.*

If my soul had free election
To dispose of her affection. *Waller.*

I shall present my reader with a journal. *Addison.*

MYNCHEN. *n. f.* [*mynchen*, Sax.] A nun.

MYOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*μυογραφία*.] A defi-
scription of the muscles.

MYOLOGY. *n. f.* [*μυολογία*, Fr.] The de-
scription and doctrine of the muscles.

To instance in all the particulars, were to write
a whole system of myology. *Chryse.*

MYOPY. *n. f.* [*μυωψία*.] Shortness of sight.

MYRIAD. *n. f.* [*μυριάς*.]

1. The number of ten thousand.

2. Proverbially any great number.

Of all those myriads, which we lead, the chief.

Are there legions of devils who are continually
designing and working our ruin? there are also
myriads of good angels who are more cheerful
and officious to do us good. *Tillotson.*

Safe sits the goddess in her dark retreat;
Around her, myriads of ideas wait,
And endless shapes. *Prior.*

MYRMIDON. *n. f.* [*μυρμιδών*.] Any rude
ruffian; so named from the foldiers of
Achilles.

The mass of the people will not endure to be
governed by Clodius and Curius, at the head of
their myrmidons, though these be ever so numerous,
and composed of their own representatives. *Swift.*

MYROBALAN. *n. f.* [*myrobalanus*, Latin.]

A fruit.
The myrobalans are a dried fruit, of which we
have five kinds: they are fleshy, generally with
a stone and kernel, having the pulpy part more or
less of an austere acrid taste: they are the pro-
duction of five different trees growing in the East
Indies, where they are eaten preferred. *Hill.*
The myrobalan hath parts of contrary natures;
for it is sweet, and yet an astringent. *Bacon.*

MYROPOLIST. *n. f.* [*μυροπολίτης* and *πωλίτης*.]

One who sells unguents.

MYRRH. *n. f.* [*myrrha*, Lat. *myrrhē*, Fr.]

A gum.

Myrrh is a vegetable product of the gum resin
kind, sent to us in loose granules from the size of a
pepper-corn to that of a walnut, of a reddish brown
colour, with more or less of an admixture of yellow:
its taste is bitter and acrid, with a peculiar aromatic
flavour, but very nauseous: its smell is strong, but
not disagreeable: it is brought from Ethiopia, but
the tree which produces it is wholly unknown.
Our myrrh is the very drug known by the anti-
cients under the same name. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

The myrrh sweet bleeding in the bitter wound.

I dropt in a little honey of roses, with a few
drops of tincture of myrrh. *Wifeman.*

MYRRHINE. *adj.* [*myrrhinus*, Lat.] Made
of the myrrhine stone.

How they quaff in gold,
Crystal and myrrhine cups imbols'd with gems
And studs of pearl. *Milton.*

MYRTIFORM. *adj.* [*myrtus*, Latin, and
form.] Having the shape of myrtle.

MYRTLE. *n. f.* [*myrtus*, Lat. *myrte*, Fr.]

A fragrant tree sacred to Venus.
The flower of the myrtle consists of several leaves
disposed in a circular order, which expand in form
of a rose; upon the top of the foot-stalk is the ovary,
which has a short star-like cup, divided at the top
into five parts, and expanded; the ovary becomes
an oblong umbilicated fruit, divided into three cells,
which are full of kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*

There will I make these beds of roses,
With a thousand fragrant posies;
A cap of flowers, and a girdle
Imbroider'd all with leaves of myrtle. *Shakespeare.*

I was of late as petty to his ends,
As is the morn-dew on the myrtle leaf
To his grand sea. *Shakespeare.*

Democritus would have Concord like a fair virgin,
holding in one hand a pomegranate, in the other a
bundle of myrtle; for such is the nature of these
trees, that if they be planted, though a good space
one from the other, they will meet, and with twin-
ing one embrace the other. *Peacham.*

Nor can the moist the gallant Sidney pass
The plume of war! with early laurels crown'd,
The lover's myrtle and the poet's bay. *Thomson.*

MYSELF. *n. f.* [*my* and *self*.]

1. An emphatical word added to *I*: as, *I*
myself do it, that is, not I by proxy;
not another.

As his host,
Who should against his murth'rer shut the door,
Not bear the knife myself. *Shakespeare.*

2. The reciprocal of *I*, in the oblique case.

They have misfed another pain, against which *I*
should have been at a loss to defend myself. *Swift.*

3. *I* is sometimes omitted, to give force
to the sentence.

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favour,
And try to gain his pardon. *Addison.*

MYSTAGOGUE. *n. f.* [*μυσταγωγός*; *mysta-*
gogus, Lat.] One who interprets divine
mysteries; also one who keeps church
relics, and shews them to strangers. *Bailey.*

MYSTERIARCH. *n. f.* [*μυστήριος* and *ἀρχή*.]

One presiding over mysteries.

MYSTERIOUS. *adj.* [*mystericus*, Fr. from
mystericus.]

1. Inaccessibile to the understanding; aw-
fully obscure.

God at last
To Satan, first in sin, his doom apply'd,
Though in mysterious terms. *Milton.*

Then the true Sun of knowledge first appear'd,
And the old dark mysterious clouds were clear'd. *Denham.*

2. Artfully perplexed.

Those princes who were distinguished for myste-
rious skill in government, found, by the event, that
they had ill consulted their own quiet, or the hap-
piness of their people. *Swift.*

MYSTERIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *mysterious*.]

1. In a manner above understanding.

2. Obscurely; enigmatically.
Our duty of preparation contained in this one
word, try or examine, being after the manner of
mysteries, mysteriously and secretly described,
there is reason to believe that there is in it very
much duty. *Taylor.*

Each fair mysteriously was meant. *Milton.*

MYSTERIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *mysterious*.]

1. Holy obscurity.
My purpose is, to gather together into an union
all those several portions of truth, and differing
apprehensions of mysteriousness. *Taylor.*

2. Artful difficulty or perplexity.

TO MYSTERIZE. *v. a.* [from *mystery*.] To
explain as enigmas.

Mysterizing their enigmas, they make the parti-
cular ones of the twelve tribes accommodable unto
the twelve signs of the zodiac. *Brown.*

MYSTERY. *n. f.* [*μυστήριον*; *mystere*, Fr.]

1. Something above human intelligence;
something awfully obscure.

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries, which heav'n
Will not have earth to know. *Shakespeare.*

Upon holy days let the matter of your medita-
tions be according to the mystery of the day; and
to your ordinary devotions of every day, add to
the prayer which is fitted to the mystery. *Taylor.*

If God should please to reveal unto us this great
mystery of the Trinity, or some other mysteries in our
holy religion, we should not be able to understand
them, unless he would bestow on us some new
faculties of the mind. *Swift.*

M Y S

2. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult.
To thy great comfort in this *mystery* of ill opinions, here's the twin brother of thy letter. *Shakespeare.*
Important truths shall let your fables hold,
And moral *mysteries* with art unfold. *Granville.*
 3. A trade; a calling; in this sense it should, according to *Warburton*, be written *mystery*, from *myster*, French, a trade. And that which is the noblest *mystery*, Brings to reproach and common infamy. *Spenser.*
Instruction, manners, *mysteries* and trades,
Degrees, observances, customs, and laws,
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shakspeare.*
- MYSTICAL.** } *adj.* [*mysticus*, Lat.]
MYSTICK. }
1. Sacredly obscure.
Let God himself that made me, let not man that knows not himself, be my instructor, concerning the *mystical* way to heaven. *Hooker.*
From salvation all flesh being excluded this way,
God hath revealed a way *mystical* and supernatural. *Hooker.*
 2. Involving some secret meaning; emblematical.

M Y T

- Ye five other wand'ring freat! that move
In *mystick* dance, not without song, resound
His praise, who out of darkness call'd up light. *Milton.*
- It is Christ's body in the sacrament and out of it; but in the sacrament not the natural truth, but the spiritual and *mystical*. *Taylor.*
It is plain from the Apocalypse, that *mystical* Babylon is to be consumed by fire. *Burnet.*
3. Obscure; secret.
Left new fears disturb the happy state,
Know, I have search'd the *mystick* rolls of fate. *Dryden.*
- MYSTICALLY.** *adv.* [from *mystical*.] In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning.
These two in thy sacred bosom hold,
Till *mystically* join'd but one they be. *Donne.*
- MYSTICALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *mystical*.] Involvement of some secret meaning.
- MYTHOLOGICAL.** *adj.* [from *mythology*.] Relating to the explication of fabulous history.
The original of the conceit was probably hieroglyphical, which after became *mythological*, and by

M Y T

- tradition *flow* into a total verity, which was but partially true in its covert sense and morality. *Brown.*
- MYTHOLOGICALLY.** *adv.* [from *mythological*.] In a manner suitable to the system of fables.
- MYTHOLOGIST.** *n. f.* [from *mythology*.] A relator or expounder of the ancient fables of the heathens.
The grammarians and *mythologists* seem to be altogether unacquainted with his writings. *Creech.*
It was a celebrated problem among the ancient *mythologists*, What was the strongest thing, what the wisest, and what the greatest? *Norris.*
- TO MYTHOLOGIZE.** *v. n.* [from *mythology*.] To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.
- MYTHOLOGY.** *n. f.* [*μῦθος* and *λογία*; *mythologic*, Fr.] System of fables; explication of the fabulous history of the gods of the heathen world.
The model of *mythology* deserves to be commended: the scenes there are laid at a distance; it is once upon a time, in the days of yore, and in the land of Utopia. *Bentley.*

N

N A I

- N** Is a semivowel, and has in English an invariable sound: as, *no*, *name*, *net*; it is sometimes after *m* almost lost; as, *condemn*, *contemn*.
- TO NAB.** *v. a.* [*nappa*, Swedish.] To catch unexpectedly; to seize without warning.
A word seldom used but in low language.
- NA'CKER, or NAKER.** *n. f.* [*concha margaritifera*, Lat.] A shell that contained a pearl.
- NADIR.** *n. f.* [Arabick.] The point under foot directly opposite the zenith.
As far as four bright signs comprize,
The distant zenith from the *nadir* lies. *Creech.*
- NAFF.** *n. f.* [*mergus cirrhatius*.] A kind of tufted sea bird.
- NAG.** *n. f.* [*nagge*, Dutch.]
1. A small horse. A horse in familiar language.
A hungry lion would fain have been dealing with good horse-flesh; but the *nag* would be too fleet. *L'Estrange.*
Thy *nags*, the leanest things alive,
So very hard thou lov'st to drive. *Prior.*
 2. A paramour: in contempt.
Your ribaud *nag* of Egypt
Hoists sails and flies. *Shakspeare.*
- NAIL.** *n. f.* [*naxl*, Sax. *nagel*, German.]
1. The hard crust or horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes.
My *nails* can reach unto thine eyes. *Shakspeare.*
The meanest sculptor in th' *Æolian* square,
Can imitate in brass the *nails* and hair;
Expert in trusses. *Dryden.*
The *nails* of our fingers give strength to those parts; the various functions they are put to; and defend the numerous nerves and tendons that are under them. *Key.*
 2. The talons of birds; the claws or paws of beasts.

N A I

3. A spike of metal, by which things are fastened together.
As one *nail* by strength drives out another,
So the remembrance of my former love
Is by a newer object soon forgotten. *Shakspeare.*
For the body of ships, no nation doth equal England, nor for the oaken timber to build them; and we need not borrow iron for spikes or *nails*, to fasten them together. *Bacon.*
The load-stone mines in the shore of India are so placed in abundance and vigour, that it proves an adventure of hazard to pass those coasts in a ship with iron *nails*. *Brown.*
A beechen pail
Hung by the handle on a driven *nail*. *Dryden.*
An equivocal word used for the *nail* of the hand or foot, and for an iron *nail* to fasten any thing. *Watts.*
 4. A stud; a boss.
For not the desk, with silver *nails*,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor standish well japan'd avails
To writing of good sense. *Swift.*
 5. A measure of length; two inches and a quarter.
 6. On the nail. Readily; immediately; without delay. I once supposed it from a counter fludded with *nails*, but have since found in an old record, *solvere super unguem*. It therefore means into the hand.
We want our money on the *nail*,
The banker's ruin'd if he pays. *Swift.*
- TO NAIL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten with *nails*.
To the cross he *nails* thy enemies,
The law that is against thee, and the sins
Of all mankind, with him are crucify'd. *Milton.*
He clasp'd his hand upon the wounded part.
The second shaft came swift and unesp'y'd,
And pierc'd his hand, and *nail'd* it to his side. *Dryden.*
 2. To stud with *nails*.

N A K

- In golden armour glorious to behold;
The rivets of your arms were *nail'd* with gold. *Dryden.*
- NA'ILER.** *n. f.* [from *nail*.] One whose trade is to forge *nails*; a nail-maker.
- NA'KED.** *adj.* [*nacob*, Saxon.]
1. Wanting clothes; uncovered; bare.
A philosopher being *naked*, in what a wise man differed from a fool? answered, send them both *naked* to those who know them not, and you shall perceive. *Bacon.*
He pitying how they stood
Before him *naked* to the air, that now
Must suffer change;
As father of his family, he clad
Their nakedness with skins of beasts. *Milton.*
 2. Unarmed; defenceless; unprovided.
Hud I but serv'd my God with half the zeal
I serv'd my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me *naked* to mine enemies. *Shakspeare.*
Ungrateful men,
Behold my bosom *naked* to your swords,
And let the man that's injur'd strike the blow. *Addison.*
 3. Plain; evident; not hidden.
The truth appears *naked* on my side,
That any purblind eye may find it out. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Mere; bare; wanting the necessary additions; simple; abstracted.
Not that God doth require nothing unto happiness at the hands of men, having only a *naked* belief, for hope and charity we may not exclude; but that without belief all other things are as nothing, and it is the ground of those other divine virtues. *Hooker.*
- NA'KEDLY.** *adv.*
1. Without covering.
 2. Simply; merely; barely; in the abstract.
Though several single letters *nakedly* considered, are found to be articulate, as only of spirit or breath, and not of breath vocalized; yet there is that pro-

N A M

party in all letters of aptness to be conjoined in
habits.

3. Discoverably; evidently.

So blinds the sharpest counsels of the wife
Thy overshadowing Providence on high,
And dazzleth all their clearest-sighted eyes,
That they see not how nakedly they die.

Daniel.
Nakedness. *n. f.* [from *naked*.]

1. Nudity; want of covering.

My face I'll grime with filth;
And with presteared nakedness out-face
The winds and persecutions of the sky. *Shakespeare.*
Nor be their outward only, with the skins
Of beards, but inward nakedness, much more
Opprobrious! with his robe of righteousness
Attiring, cover'd from his Father's sight. *Milton.*
I entreat my gentle readers to tow on their
tuckers again, and not to imitate the nakedness, but
the innocence of their mother Eve. *Addison.*
Thou to be strong must put off every drest,
Thy only armour is thy nakedness. *Prior.*

2. Want of provision for defence.

Spies, to see the nakedness of the land are ye
come. *Genius.*

3. Plainness; evidence; want of concealment.

Why seek'st thou to cover with excusa
That which appears in proper nakedness? *Shaksp.*
Nail. *n. f.* An awl, such as collar-makers
or shoemakers use.
Whole bridle and saddle, whiteleather and nail,
With collars and harness. *Tuffin.*

NAME. *n. f.* [*nama*, Sax. *naem*, Dutch.]

1. The discriminative appellation of an individual.

What is thy name?
—Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.
—No: though thou call'st thyself a hotter name
Than any is in hell.
—My name's Macbeth. *Shakespeare.*
He called their names after the names his father
had called them. *Genesis.*
Thousands there were in darker fame that dwell,
Whose names some nobler poem shall adorn. *Dryd.*

2. The term by which any kind or species is distinguished.

What's in a name? That which we call a rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet. *Shaksp.*
If every particular idea that we take in, should
have a distinct name, names must be endless. *Locke.*

3. Person.

They hit with women each degen'rate name,
Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryd.*

4. Reputation; character.

The king's army was the last enemy the west had
been acquainted with, and had left no good name
behind. *Clarendon.*

5. Renown; fame; celebrity; eminence; praise; remembrance; memory; distinction; honour.

What men of name resort to him?
Sir Walter Herbert, a renowned soldier;
And Race up Thomas with a valiant crew,
And many others of great name and worth. *Shaksp.*
Visit eminent persons of great name abroad; to
tell how the life agreeth with the fame. *Bacon.*
Here rest thy bones in rich Hesperia's plains,
Thy name, 'tis all a ghost can have, remains. *Dryd.*
A hundred knights
Approv'd in fight, and men of mighty name. *Dryd.*
These shall be towns of mighty fame,
Tho' now they lie obscure, and lands without a
name. *Dryden.*
But Julius of great name; whose authority is as
much valued amongst the modern lawyers as Papi-
nian's was among the ancients. *Baker.*

6. Power delegated; imputed character.

In the name of the people,
And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Banish him. *Shakespeare.*

7. Fictitious imputation.

When I lay'd with fallacious arts,
Had I ord'rd a treason in my patron's name,
My kinsman fell. *Dryden.*

8. Appearance; not reality; assumed character.

I'll to him again, in the name of Brook:
He'll tell me all his purpose. *Shakespeare.*
There is a friend which is only a friend in name. *Eccelesiasticus.*

9. An opprobrious appellation.

Bids her confess; calls her ten thousand names;
In vain the kneels. *Graville.*

Like the watermen of Thames
I row by, and call them names. *Swift.*

To NAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To discriminate by a particular appellation imposed.

I mention here a son of the king's whom Florizel
I now name to you; and with speed to pace
To speak of Peritha. *Shakespeare.*
Thou hast had seven husbands, neither wast thou
named after any of them. *Tobit.*
His name was called Jesus, which was so named
of the angel before he was conceived. *Luke.*

Thus was the building left
Ridiculous, and the work, Confusion nam'd. *Milton.*

2. To mention by name.

Accustom not thy mouth to swearing: neither use
thyself to the naming of the Holy One. *Ecclus.*
My tongue could name what'er I saw. *Milton.*
Those whom the fables name of monstrous size.
Milton.

3. To specify; to nominate.

Did my father's godson seek your life?
He whom my father nam'd? your Edgar. *Shaksp.*
Bring me him up whom I shall name. *1 Samuel.*
Let any one name that proposition, whose terms
or ideas were either of them minute. *Locke.*

4. To utter; to mention.

Let my name be named on them. *Genesis.*

5. To entitle.

Celestial, whether among the thrones, or nam'd
Of them the highest. *Milton.*

NAMELESS. *adj.* [from *name*.]

1. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation.

On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A headless carcass, and a nameless thing. *Denham.*
The milky way.
Fram'd of many nameless stars. *Waller.*
Thy requies, Rowe, to this fair shrine we trust,
And sacred, place by Dryden's awful dust;
Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies,
To which thy tomb shall guide enquiring eyes. *Pope.*

2. One of which the name is not known or mentioned.

Little credit is due to accusations of this kind,
when they come from suspected, that is, from name-
less pens. *Atterbury.*

Such imagery of greatness all became
A nameless dwelling, and an unknown name. *Hart.*

NAMELESS. *adv.* [from *name*.] Particularly;
specially; to mention by name.

It can be to nature no injury, that of her we say
the same which diligent beholders of her works have
observed; namely, that she provideth for all living
creatures nourishment which may suffice. *Hooker.*

Which of these sorrows is he subject to?
To none of these, except he be the last;
Namely, some love that drew him out from home. *Shakespeare.*

The council making remonstrances unto queen
Elizabeth, of the continual conspiracies against her
life; and namely, that a man was lately taken, who
stood ready in a very suspicious manner to do the
deed, advised her to go less abroad weakly attend-
ed. But the queen answered, that he had rather
be dead, than put in custody. *Bacon.*
For the excellency of the soul, namely, its power
of divining in dreams; that several such divina-
tions have been made, none can question. *Addison.*
Solomon's choice does not only instruct us in that
point of history, but furnishes out a very fine moral
to us; namely, that he who applies his heart to
wisdom, does at the same time take the most proper
method for gaining long life, riches, and reputa-
tion. *Addison.*

NAME. *n. f.* [from *name*.] One who calls
or knows any by name.

NAME-SAKE. *n. f.* One that has the same
name with another.

N A M

N A P

Nor does the dog-fish at sea, much more make
out the dog of land; than that his cognominal, or
namefake in the heavens. *Brown.*

One author is a mole to another: it is impossible
for them to discover beauties; they have eyes only
for blemishes: they can indeed see the light, as is
said of their namejakes; but immediately shut their
eyes. *Addison.*

NAP. *n. f.* [*hnæppan*, Sax. to sleep.]

1. Slumber; a short sleep. A word ludicrously used.

Mopsa sat swallowing of sleep with open mouth,
making such a noise, as no body could lay the
stealing of a nap to her charge. *Sidney.*
Let your bounty take a nap, and I will awake it
anon. *Shakespeare.*

The sun had long since in the lap
Of Thetis, taken out his nap. *Hudibras.*
So long as I'm at the forge you are still taking
your nap. *L'Estrange.*

2. [hnæppa, Saxon.] Down; villous sub- stance.

Amongst those leaves she made a butterfly
With excellent device and wondrous flight;
The velvet nap, which on his wings doth lie,
Thou filken down with which his back is dight. *Spens.*
Jack Cade the clothier means to dress the com-
monwealth, and fit a new nap upon it. *Shaksp.*
Plants, though they have no pickles, have a kind
of downy or velvet rind upon their leaves; which
down or nap cometh of a subtil spirit, in a soft or
fat substance. *Bacon.*

Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid,
When dust and rain at once his coat invade;
His only coat! where dust conus'd with rain
Roughens the nap, and leaves a mingled stain. *Swift.*
To NAP. *v. a.* [*hnæppan*, Saxon.] To
sleep; to be drowsy or secure; to be su-
perinely careless.

They took him napping in his bed. *Hudibras.*
A wolf took a dog napping at his master's door. *L'Estrange.*

What is seriously related by Helmont, that four
hundred, steep in a vessel that hath wheat in it, will in
twenty-one days time turn the wheat into mice
without conjuring, one may guess to have been the
philosophy and information of some housewife, who
had not so carefully covered her wheat, but that the
mice could come at it, and were then taken nap-
ping just when they had made an end of their good
cheer. *Bentley.*

NAPTAKING. *n. f.* [*nap* and *take*.] Sur- prise; seizure on a sudden; unexpected onset, like that made on men asleep.

Naptakings, assaults, spoilings, and firings, have
in our forefathers days, between us and France
been common. *Carew.*

NAPE. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology]

Skinner imagines it to come from *nap*
the hair that grows on it; *Junius*, with
his usual Greek sagacity, from *νάπη*, a
hill; perhaps from the same root with
knob.] The joint of the neck behind.

Turn your eyes towards the napes of your neck;
and make but an interior survey of your good
felves. *Shakespeare.*

Donatien dreamed, the night before he was that
that a golden head was growing out of the nape of
his neck. *Bacon.*

NA'PERY. *n. f.* [*naperia*, Italian.] Tabl-
linen. *Difi.*

NA'PHEW. *n. f.* [*napus*, Lat.] An herb.

NA'PHTHA. *n. f.* [*naphtha*, Lat.]

Naphtha is a very pure, clear, and thin mineral
fluid, of a very pale yellow, with a cast of brown
it. It is soft and oily to the touch, of a sharp an-
unpleasant taste, and of a brisk and penetratin
smell, of the bituminous kind. It is extremel
ready to take fire. *Hill.*

Strabo represents it as a liquation of bitumen
It swims on the top of the water of wells an
springs. That found about Babykion is in foun-
springs whitish, tho' it be generally black, and ch-
fers little from petroleum. *Woodward.*

NA'PKIN. *n. f.* [from *nap*; which etymol-
ogy is oddly favoured by *Virgil*, *Tom*]

N A R

que ferunt mantilia villis; naperia, Italian.]

1. A cloth used at table to wipe the hands. By art were woven *naperia*, shirts, and coats, incommunicable by fire. *Brown.*

The same matter was woven into a napkin at Louvain, which was cleansed by being burnt in the fire. *Wilkins.*

Napkins, Heliogabalus had of cloth of gold, but they were most commonly of linen, or soft wool. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A handkerchief. - Obsolete. This sense is retained in Scotland. I am glad I have found this *napkin*;

This was her first remembrance from the Moor. *Shakspere.*

NA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *nap*.] Wanting nap; threadbare.

Were he to stand for consul, ne'er would he appear in the market place, nor on him put the *napless* vesture of humility. *Shakspere.*

NA'PPINESS. *n. f.* [from *nappy*.] The quality of having a nap.

NA'PPY. *adj.* [from *nap*.] *Lye* derives it from *nappe*, Sax. a cup.] Frothy; spumy; from *nap*; whence apples and ale are called lamb's wool.

When I say therefore heard, With *nappy* beer I to the barn repair'd. *Guy.*

NARCISSUS. *n. f.* [Latin; *narcissus*, Fr.] A daffodil.

Nor *Narcissus* fair

As o'er the fabled mountain hanging fall. *Thomson.*

NARCO'TICK. *adj.* [*ναρκωτικός*; *narcotique*, Fr.]

Producing torpor, or stupefaction.

Narcotick includes all that part of the materia medica, which any way produces sleep, whether called by this name, or hypnoticks, or opiates. *Quinn.*

The ancients esteemed it *narcotick* or stupefactive, and it is to be found in the list of poisons by Dioscorides. *Brown.*

NARD. *n. f.* [*nardus*, Latin; *νάρδος*.]

1. Spikenard; a kind of ointment.

He now is come

Into the blissful field, thro' groves of myrrh,

And flowing colours, castia, *nard* and balm. *Milt.*

2. An odorous shrub.

Smell, o' the bud o' the briar,

Or the *nard* in the fire. *Ben Jonson.*

NARE. *n. f.* [*naris*, Lat.] A nostril; not

used, except as in the following passage,

in affectation.

There is a Machiavelian plot,

Though every *nare* object it not. *Hudibras.*

NA'RRABLE. *adj.* [from *narrro*, Lat.] Capable to be told or related.

To NA'RRATE. *v. a.* [*narrro*, Lat.] To relate;

to tell; a word only used in Scotland.

NARRATION. *n. f.* [*narratio*, Lat. *narration*, Fr.] Account; relation; history.

He did doubt of the truth of that *narration*. *Abb.*

They that desire to look into the *narrations* of the story, or the variety of the matter we have

been careful might have profit. *2 Maccabees.*

This commandment, containing, among other things, a *narration* of the creation of the world, is

commonly read. *White.*

Homer introduces the best instructions, in the

middle of his plainest *narrations*. *Brown.*

NA'RRATIVE. *adj.* [*narrativus*, Fr. from

narrro, Lat.]

1. Relating; giving an account.

To judicial acts credit ought to be given, though

the words be *narrative*. *Ayliffe.*

2. Storytelling; apt to relate things past.

Age, as *Devenant* says, is always *narrative*. *Dry.*

The poor, the rich, the valiant and the sage,

And boasting youth, and *narrative* old age. *Pope.*

NA'RRATIVE. *n. f.* A relation; an account;

a story.

In the instructions I give to others, concerning

what they should do, take a *narrative* of what you

have done. *South.*

Cynthia was much taken with my *narrative*. *Tat.*

NA'RRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *narrative*.]

By way of relation.

The words of all judicial acts are written *narratively*, unless it be in sentences wherein dispositive

and enacting terms are made use of. *Ayliffe.*

NARRATOR. *n. f.* [*narrateur*, Fr. from

narrro, Lat.] A teller; a relator.

Consider whether the *narrator* be honest and faith-

ful, as well as skilful; whether he hath no peculiar

gain or profit by believing or reporting it. *Watts.*

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gain or profit by believing or reporting it. *Watts.*

NARROW. *adj.* [neapn, Sax. from *nyn*.]

1. Not broad or wide; having but a small distance from side to side.

Edward from Belgie,

Hath paid'st in safety thro' the *narrow* seas. *Shaksp.*

The angel flood in a *narrow* place, where was no way to turn either to the right hand or to the left.

Numbers.

In a *narrow* bottom'd ditch cattle cannot turn.

Mortimer.

By being too few, or of an improper figure and dimension to do their duty in perfection, they become *narrow* and incapable of performing their native function. *Blackmore.*

2. Small; of no great extent; used of time as well as place.

From this *narrow* time of gestation may ensue a smallness in the exclusion; but this interest no inferiority. *Brown.*

Though the Jews were but a small nation, and confined to a *narrow* compass in the world, yet the first rise of letters and languages is truly to be ascribed to them. *Wilkins.*

3. Covetous; avaricious.

To *narrow* breaths he comes all wrapt in gain,

To swelling hearts he shines in honour's fire. *Salmon.*

4. Contracted; of confined sentiments; ungenerous.

Nothing more shakes any society than men's divisions between the several orders of its members, and their *narrow*-hearted repining at each other's gain. *Spratt.*

The greatest understanding is *narrow*. How much of God and nature is there, whereof we never had any idea? *Greuter.*

The hopes of good from those whom we grately, would produce a very *narrow* and limited charity. *Smallidge.*

A salamander grows familiar with a stranger at first sight, and is not so *narrow*-spirited as to observe, whether the person she talks to, be in breeches or in petticoats. *Addison.*

It is with *narrow*-fould people as with narrow-neck'd bottles; the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out. *Suiff.*

5. Near; within a small distance.

Then *Mneftheus* to the head his arrow drove,

But made a glancing shot, and mis'd the dove,

Yet mis'd so *narrow*, that he cut the cord

Which fasten'd by the foot the flitting bird. *Dryd.*

6. Close; vigilant; attentive.

The orb he roam'd

With *narrow* search; and with inspection deep

Consider'd ev'ry creature, which of all

Most opportune might serve his wiles. *Milton.*

Many malicious spies are searching into the actions of a great man, who is not always the best prepared for so *narrow* an inspection. *Addison.*

To NA'RROW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To diminish with respect to breadth or wideness.

In the wall be made *narrowed* rests, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house. *1 Kings.*

By reason of the great continent of Brazil, the needle deflecteth toward the land twelve degrees, but at the Straits of Magellan, where the land is *narrowed*, and the sea on the other side, it varieth about five or six. *Brown.*

A government, which by alienating the affections, losing the opinions, and crossing the interests of the people, leaves out of its compass the greatest part of their consent, may justly be said, in the same degree it loses ground, to *narrow* its bottom. *Temple.*

N A R

2. To contract; to impair in dignity of extent or influence.

One science is incomparably above all the rest, where it is not by corruption *narrowed* into a trade, for mean or ill ends, and secular interests; I mean, theology, which contains the knowledge of God and his creatures. *Locke.*

3. To contract in sentiment or capacity of knowledge.

Defectude does contract and *narrow* our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things in which we are conversant. *Goverment of the Tongue.*

How hard it is to get the mind, *narrowed* by a scanty collection of common ideas, to enlarge itself to a more copious stock. *Locke.*

Lo! ev'ry flut'd son returns to thee;

Bounded by nature, *narrow'd* still by art,

A stifling head, and a contracted heart. *Pope.*

4. To confine; to limit.

I most find fault with his *narrowing* too much his own bottom, and his unwary sapping the foundation on which he stands. *Waterland.*

By admitting too many things at once into one question, the mind is dazzled and bewildered; whereas by limiting and *narrowing* the question, you take a fuller survey of the whole. *Watts.*

Our knowledge is much more *narrow'd*, if we confine ourselves to our own solitary reasonings, without much reading. *Watts.*

5. In fury.

A horse is said to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough, and does not bear far enough out to the one hand or to the other. *Furrier's Dict.*

NA'RRONLY. *adv.* [from *narrow*.]

1. With little breadth or wideness; with small distance between the sides.

2. Contractedly; without extent.

The church of England is not so *narrowly* calculated, that it cannot tell in with any regular species of government. *Swift.*

3. Closely; vigilantly; attentively.

My fellow-schoolmaster

Doth watch Bianca's steps so *narrowly*. *Shakspere.*

If it be *narrowly* considered, this colour will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*

For a considerable treasure hid in my vineyard, search *narrowly* when I am gone. *L'Estrange.*

A man's reputation draws eyes upon him that will *narrowly* inspect every part of him. *Addison.*

4. Neatly; within a little.

Some private vessels took one of the Aquapulca ships, and very *narrowly* missed of the other. *Suiff.*

5. Avariciously; sparingly.

NA'RROWNESS. *n. f.* [from *narrow*.]

1. Want of breadth or wideness.

In our Gothic cathedrals, the *narrowness* of the arch makes it rise in height, or run out in length. *Addison.*

2. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

That prince who should be so wise and godlike, as by established laws of liberty to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind, against the oppression of power, and *narrowness* of party, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke.*

3. Confined state; contractedness.

The most learned and ingenious society in Europe, contents the *narrowness* of human attainments. *Chaucer.*

Cheep vulgar arts, whose *narrowness* affords

No light for thoughts, but poorly flicks at words. *Denham.*

The Latin, a severe and compendious language, often expresses that in one word which either the barbarity or the *narrowness* of modern tongues cannot supply in more. *Dryden.*

4. Meanness; poverty.

If God will fit thee for this passage, by taking off thy load, and emptying thy bags, and so suit the *narrowness* of thy fortune to the narrowness of the way thou art to pass, is there any thing but mercy in all this? *South.*

5. Want of capacity.

Another disposition in men, which makes them improper for philosophical contemplations, is not so much from the *narrowness* of their spirit and under-

NAT

standing, as because they will not take time to extend them.

NARWHAL, n. f. A species of whale.

Those long horns preserved as precious beauties, are but the teeth of narwhales.

NAS, [from *ne kas*, or *has not*.] Obsolete.

For pity'd is misapp that was remedied,

But scorn'd been deeds of fond foolery.

NASAL, adj. [nasus, Lat.] Belonging to the nose.

To pronounce the *nasals*, and some of the vowels spiritually, the throat is brought to labour, and it makes a guttural pronunciation.

When the discharge lessens, pass a small probe through the *nasal* duct into the nose every time it is dried, in order to dilate it a little.

NASICORNIOUS, adj. [nasus and cornu.]

Having the horn on the nose. Some unicorns are among insects; as those four kinds of *nasicornious* beetles described by Moffetus.

NASTILY, adv. [from *nasty*.]

1. Dirtily; filthily; nauseously. The most pernicious infection next the plague, is the smell of the jail, when prisoners have been long and close and *nastily* kept.

2. Obscenely; grossly.

NASTINESS, n. f. [from *nasty*.]

1. Dirt; filth. This caused the seditions to remain within their station, which by reason of the *nastiness* of the beastly multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp.

2. Obscenity; grossness of ideas. Their *nastiness*, their dull obscene talk and ribaldry, cannot but be very nauseous and offensive to any who does not baulk his own reason, out of love to their vice.

A divine might have employed his pains to better purpose, than in the *nastiness* of Plautus and Aristophanes.

NASTY, adj. [nast, nat, German, vet.]

1. Dirty; filthy; sordid; nauseous; polluted. Sir Thomas More, in his answer to Luther, has thrown out the greatest heap of *nasty* language that perhaps ever was put together.

2. Obscene; lewd. A nice man, is a man of *nasty* ideas.

NATAL, adj. [natal, Fr. natalis, Latin.]

Native; relating to nativity.

Since the time of Henry III. princes' children took names from their *natal* places, as Edward of Carnarvon, Thomas of Brotherton.

Propitious star! whose sacred pow'r Prefixed o'er the monarch's *natal* hour, Thy radiant voyages for ever run.

NATATION, n. f. [natatio, Lat.] The act of swimming.

In progressive motion, the arms and legs move successively, but in *natation* both together.

NATHLESS, adv. [na, that is, not, the *ts*, Saxon.] Nevertheless; formed thus, *nathlefs*, *nathlefs*. Obsolete.

Nathlefs, my brother, since we passed are Unto this point, we will appease our jar.

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NAT

as he began at Calais driving out the French, his successors holding the same course, would have filled all France with our *nation*.

A *nation* properly signifies a great number of families derived from the same blood, born in the same country, and living under the same government.

2. A great number; emphatically.

When after battle I the field have seen Spread o'er with ghastly shapes, which once were men;

A *nation* cruiht! a nation of the brave! A realm of death! and on this side the grave!

Are there, said I, woe from this sad survey, This human chaos, carry smiles away!

NATIONAL, adj. [national, French; from *nation*.]

1. Public; general; not private; not particular.

They in their earthly Canaan plac'd, Long time shall dwell and prosper: but when sins *National* interrupt their public peace.

Such a *national* devotion inspires men with sentiments of religious gratitude, and swells their hearts with joy and exultation.

The astonishing victories our armies have been crowned with, were in some measure the blessings returned upon that *national* charity which has been so conspicuous.

God, in the execution of his judgments, never visits a people with public and general calamities, but where their sins are public and *national*.

2. Bigotted to one's own country.

NATIONALLY, adv. [from *national*.] With regard to the nation.

The term adulterous chiefly relates to the Jews, who being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant, every sin of theirs was in a peculiar manner spiritual adultery.

NATIONALNESS, n. f. [from *national*.]

Reference to the people in general.

NATIVE, adj. [nativus, Lat. nativus, Fr.]

1. Produced by nature; natural, not artificial.

She more sweet than any bird on bough, Would oftentimes amongst them bear a part, And strive to pass, as she could well enough, Their *native* mulek by her kistful art.

2. Natural; such as is according to nature; original.

The members retired to their homes, reassume the *native* softness of their temper.

3. Conferred by birth; belonging by birth.

But ours is a privilege ancient and *native*, Hangs not on an ordinance, or power legislative; And first, tis to speak whatever we please.

4. Relating to the birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth.

If these men have dejected the law, and outrun *native* punishment; though they can outstrip men, they have no wings to fly from God.

5. Original; that which gave being.

Have I now seen death? is this the way I must return to *native* dust? O light Of terror, foul, and ugly to behold.

NATIVE, n. f.

1. One born in any place; original inhabitant.

Make no extirpation of the *natives*, under pretence of planting religion; God surely will no way be pleased with such sacrifices.

2. The lowly *natives* of a country town.

There stood a monument to Tacitus the historian, to the emperors Tacitus and Florianus, *natives* of the place.

Our *natives* have a faller habit, squarer, and more extended chests, than the people that be beyond us to the south.

3. Offspring.

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All came unborn, could never be the *nation* Of our Frank donation.

NATIVENESS, n. f. [from *nativa*.] State of being produced by nature.

NATIVITY, n. f. [nativitas, Fr.]

1. Birth; issue into life.

Concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the *nativity* of our Saviour, in whose birth the births of all are only blessed.

They looked upon those as the true days of their *nativity*, wherein they were freed from the pains and sorrows of a troublesome world.

2. Time, place, or manner of birth.

My husband, and my children both, And you the calendars of their *nativity*,

Go to a gossip's feast.

They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in *nativity*, chance or death.

When I vow, I weep; and vows to born, In their *nativity* all truth appears.

3. State or place of being produced.

These, in their dark *nativity*, the deep Shall yield us pregnant with infernal flame.

NATURAL, adj. [naturalis, Lat. naturel, French.]

1. Produced or effected by nature; not artificial.

There is no *natural* motion of any particular heavy body, which is perpetual, yet it is possible from them to contrive such an artificial revolution as shall constantly be the cause of itself.

2. Illegitimate; not legal.

This would turn the vein of that we call *natural*, to that of legal propagation; which has ever been encouraged as the other has been disavoured by all imitations.

3. Bestowed by nature; not acquired.

If there be any difference in *natural* parts, it should seem that the advantage lies on the side of children born from noble and wealthy parents.

4. Not forced; not far-fetched; dictated by nature.

I will now deliver a few of the properest and *naturalist* considerations that belong to this piece.

5. Following the stated course of things.

It told pity, humility, and a sober sense of themselves, is much wanted in that sex, it is the plain and *natural* consequence of a vain and corrupt education.

6. Consonant to natural notions.

Such unnatural connections become, by custom, as *natural* to the mind as sun and light: fire and warmth go together, and so seem to carry with them as *natural* an evidence as self-evident truths themselves.

7. Discoverable by reason; not revealed.

I call that *natural* religion, which men might know and should be obliged unto, by the meer principles of reason, improved by consideration and experience, without the help of revelation.

8. Tender; affectionate by nature.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes, He wants the *natural* touch.

9. Unaffected; according to truth and reality.

What can be more *natural* than the circumstances in the behaviour of those women who had lost their husbands on this fatal day.

10. Opposed to violent; as, a *natural* death.

NATURAL, n. f. [from *nature*.]

1. An idiot; one whose nature debars from understanding; a fool.

That a monster should be such a *natural*, *Shakspere*. Take the thoughts of one out of that narrow compass he has been all his life confined to, you will find him no more capable of reasoning than a perfect *natural*.

2. Native; original inhabitant. Not in use.

The inhabitants and *naturals* of the place, should be in a state of freemen.

Oppression, in many places, wears the robes of justice, which domineering over the *naturals* may

not spare strangers, and strangers will not endure it. *Raleigh.*

3. Gift of nature; nature; quality. Not in use.

The wretched are the contempters of all helps; such as presuming on their own *natural*, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things. *Ben Jonson.*

To consider them in their pure *naturals*, the evil's intellectual faculties were his stronger part, and the duke's, his practical. *Hutton.*

NATURALIST. *n. f.* [from *natural*.] A student in phyticks, or natural philosophy.

Admirable artifice! wherewith Galen, though a mere *naturalist*, was so taken, that he could not but adjudge the honour of a hymn to the wife Creator. *Mare.*

It is not credible, that the *naturalist* could be deceived in his account of a place that lay in the neighbourhood of Rome. *Addison.*

NATURALIZATION. *n. f.* [from *naturalize*.]

The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.

The Spartans were nice in point of *naturalization*; whereby, while they kept their camps, they stood firm; but when they did spread, they became a windfall. *Bacon.*

Encouragement may be given to any merchants that shall come over and turn a certain stock of their own, as *naturalization*, and freedom from customs the two first years. *Temple.*

Lucanics, by taking advantage of the general *naturalization* act, invited over foreigners of all religions. *Swift.*

TO NATURALIZE. *v. a.* [from *natural*.]

1. To adopt into a community; to invest with the privileges of native subjects.

The lords informed the king, that the Irish might not be *naturalized* without damage to themselves or the crown. *Dana.*

2. To make natural; to make easy like things natural.

He rises fresh to his hammer and anvil; custom has *naturalized* his labour to him. *South.*

NATURALLY. *adv.* [from *natural*.]

1. According to the power or impulses of unaltered nature.

Our sovereign good is desired *naturally*; God, the author of that natural desire, hath appointed natural means whereby to fulfil it; but man having utterly disabled his nature unto these means, hath had other revealed, and hath received from heaven a law to reach him, how that which is desired *naturally*, may now supernaturally be attained. *Hobbes.*

If seeds be not certain in the reports it makes of things to the mind, there can be *naturally* no such thing as certainty of knowledge. *South.*

When you have once habituated your heart to a former performance of holy intention, you have done a great deal to render it incapable of temptation and envy, and to make it *naturally* delight in the happiness of obedience. *Love.*

2. According to nature; without affectation; with just representation.

These things form my tone, I *naturally* may say, Now as the mountain high, then as the valley low, Here fruitful as the mead, there, as the heath be here.

Then, as the gloomy wood, I may be rough, thornbare. *Dryden.*

That part Was aptly fitted, and *naturally* performed. *Shakspeare.*
The answers only and *naturally* to the place of the abyss before the deluge, inclosed within the earth. *Barnet.*

The thoughts are to be measured only by their propriety; that is, as they flow more or less *naturally* from the persons and occasions. *Dryden.*

3. Spontaneously; without art; without cultivation: as, there is no place where wheat *naturally* grows.

NATURALNESS. *n. f.* [from *natural*.]

VOL. II.

1. The state of being given or produced by nature.

The *naturalness* of a desire, is the cause that the satisfaction of it is pleasure, and pleasure importunes the will; and that which importunes the will, puts a difficulty on the will refusing or forbearing it. *South.*

2. Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.

He must understand what is contained in the temperament of the eyes, in the *naturalness* of the eyebrows. *Dryden.*

Homer speaks of these parts in an ode that may be reckoned among the finest for the *naturalness* of the thought, and the beauty of the expression. *Addison.*

NATURE. *n. f.* [*natura*, Lat. *nature*, Fr.]

1. An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world.

Thou, *nature*, art my goddess; to thy law My services are bound. *Shakspeare.*

When it was said to Anaxagoras, the Athenians have condemned you to die, he said, and *nature* than thou. *Bacon.*

I let the possillion *nature* mount, and let The coachman art be set. *Cowley.*

Heav'n hollows

At home, I trudge that *nature* needs. *Cowley.*

Simple *nature* to his hope has giv'n,

Beyond the least-top hill an humbler heav'n. *Pope.*

2. The native state or properties of any thing, by which it is discriminated from others.

Why leap'd the hills, why did the mountains shake,

What aid'd them their fix'd *natures* to forsake? *Cowley.*

Between the animal and rational province, some animals have a dark resemblance of the influences of reason; to between the corporeal and intellectual world, there is man participating much of both *natures*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The *nature* of brutes, besides what is common to them with plants, doth consist in having such faculties, whereby they are capable of apprehending external objects, and of receiving pain or pleasure from them. *Witkin.*

3. The constitution of an animated body.

Nature, as it grows again tow'rd earth,

Is fashion'd for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shakspeare.*

We're not ourselves,

When *nature*, being oppress'd, commands the mind

To suffer with the body. *Shakspeare.*

4. Disposition of mind; temper.

Nothing could have subdu'd *nature*

To such a benefit, but his unkind daughters. *Shakspeare.*

A credulous father, and a brother noble,

Whole *nature* is to suffer from doing harms,

That he suspects none, on whose foolish honesty

My practices ride easy. *Shakspeare.*

5. The regular course of things.

My end

Was wrought by *nature*, not by violence. *Shakspeare.*

6. The compass of natural existence.

If then dam may be judge, the young apes are

the most beautiful things in *nature*. *Glanton.*

7. The constitution and appearances of things.

The works, whether of poets, painters, moralists, or historians, which are built upon general *nature*, live for ever; while those which depend for their existence on particular customs and habits, a partial view of nature, or the illustration of fashion, can only be coeval with that which first raised them from obscurity. *Reynolds.*

8. Natural affection, or reverence; native sensations.

Have we not seen

The murdering son ascend his parent's bed,

Thou' violat'd *nature* force his way,

And stain the sacred womb where once he lay? *Pope.*

9. The state or operation of the material world.

He binding *nature* fast in fate,

Let conscience free and will. *Pope.*

10. Sort; species.

A dispute of *nature* caused mischief in abundance betwixt a king and an archbishop. *Dryden.*

11. Sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable to truth and reality.

Only *nature* can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined. *Addison.*

Nature and Homer were, he found, the same. *Pope.*

12. Phyticks; the science which teaches the qualities of things.

Nature and *nature's* laws lay hid in night, God said, let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope.*

13. Of this word which occurs so frequently, with significations so various, and so difficultly defined, Boyle has given an explication, which deserves to be epitomized.

Nature sometimes means the Author of Nature, or *natura naturans*; as, *nature* hath made man partly corporeal and partly immaterial. For *nature* in this sense may be used the word creator.

Nature sometimes means that on whose account a thing is what it is, and is called, as when we define the nature of an angle. For *nature* in this sense may be used *essence* or *quality*.

Nature sometimes means what belongs to a living creature, at its nativity, or accrues to it by its birth, as when we say, a man is noble by *nature*, or a child is *naturally* forward. This may be expressed by saying, the man was born so; or, the thing was generated such.

Nature sometimes means an internal principle of local motion, as we say, the stone falls, or the flame rises by nature; for this we may say, that the motion up or down is spontaneous, or produced by its proper cause.

Nature sometimes means the established course of things; as, as *nature* makes the night succeed the day. This may be termed *established order*, or *settled course*.

Nature means sometimes the aggregate of the powers belonging to a body, especially a living one; as when physicians say, that *nature* is strong, or *nature* left to herself will do the cure. For this may be used, *constitution*, *temperament*, or *structure* of the body.

Nature is put likewise for the system of the corporeal works of God; as there is no phreux or chimera in *nature*. For *nature* thus applied, we may use the word, or the universe.

Nature is sometimes indeed commonly taken for a kind of tendency. In this sense it is best not to use it at all. *Boyle's Free Enquiry.*

NATIVITY. *n. f.* [from *nature*.] The state of being produced by nature. Not used.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause, which we impute not on the second; or what we deny unto nature we impute unto nativity. *Boyle.*

NATAL. *adj.* [*natal*, Fr. *natalis*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of ships.

Ever unping on the main,

Our *natal* army had between Spain;

They that the whole world's commerce disign'd,

Are to their port, by our hold they constrain'd. *Waller.*

As our high vessels put their wat'ry way,

I let all the *natal* world do homage pay. *Prior.*

2. Belonging to ships.

Maisters of such numbers of strong and valiant men, as well as of all the *natal* stores that furnish the world. *Temple.*

NAVE. *n. f.* [*nave*, Saxon.]

1. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves.

Out, out, thou straggling fortune! all you gods

In general frownd take away her power;

Break all the spokes and relieves from her wheel,

And bow the round nave down the hill of heav'n.

As low as to the fiends. *Shakspeare.*

In the wheels of waggon the hollows of the nares, by their swift rotations on the ends of the axle-trees, produce a heat sometimes so intense as to set them on fire. *Ray.*

2. [from *navis*, *nave*, old French.] The middle part of the church distinct from the aisles or wings.

It comprehends the *nave* or body of the church, together with the chancel. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

NA'VEL. *n. f.* [napela, navela, Saxon.]

1. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent.

Inbrassides addeth
His javeline at him, and to ript his navill, that the wound.

As with a cut that his eyes, so open'd on the ground,
He pour'd his cut-ales. *Chapman.*

Is children, child within the womb they live,
Fed by the *navel*, here they feed not to. *Davies.*

The use of the *navel* is to connote the infant
into the mother, and by the vessels thereof to convey it nutrients. *Brown.*

Ne from the world the midwife mule did take,
She cut my *navel*. *Cowley.*

It is a sign of the hand of Providence, that four
hands will hold it, the feet before they are quite
grown out of the pendants and parted from the
navel. *Derham.*

2. The middle; the interior part.

Being preit to the war,
Even when the *navel* of the state was touch'd,
They would not shew the gates. *Shakespeare.*

Within the *navel* of this hideous wood,
Immur'd in cyprian shades, a forcerer dwells. *Milt.*

NA'VEL-GALL. *n. f.*

A *navel-gall* is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the *navel*, occasion'd either by the saddle being split behind, or the fustling being wanting, or by the crupper buckle sitting down in that place, or some hard weight or knob lying directly behind the saddle.

NA'VELWORT. *n. f.* [*cotyledon*.] A plant.

It hath the appearance of houseleek. *Miller.*

NA'VEW. *n. f.* [napus, Lat. *navet*, *naveau*, French.] A plant.

It agrees in most respects with the turnep; but has a lesser root, and somewhat warmer in taste. In the Isle of Ely the species, which is wild, is very much cultivated, it being the cole seed from which they draw the oil. *Miller.*

NAUGHT. *adj.* [naht, naphiht, Saxon; that is, *ne aught*, not any thing.] Bad; corrupt; worthless: it is now hardly used but in ludicrous language.

With them that are able to put a difference between things *naught* and things indifferent in the church of Rome, we are yet at controversy about the manner of removing that which is *naught*. *Hooker.*

Thy sister's *naught*: Oh Regan! the bath tied
Sharp-tooth'd and undoes like a culture here. *Shakespeare.*

NAUGHT. *n. f.* Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written *nought*. See *AVERT* and *UGHT*.

Be you content'd
To have a son let your decrees at *naught*,
To pluck down justice from your awful bench. *Shakespeare.*

NAUGHTILY. *adv.* [from *naught*.] Wickedly; corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS. *n. f.* [from *naught*.] Wickedness; badness. Strict wickedness or perverseness, as of children.

No remembrance of *naughtiness* delights but mine own; and methinks the accusing his traps might in some manner excuse my fault, which certainly I loth to do. *Shelley.*

NAUGHTY. *adj.* The same with *naught*.

1. Bad; wicked; corrupt.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in blood by his *naughty* father. *Sidney.*

Put I ars between the owners and their rights. *Shakespeare.*

How far that little candle throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a *naughty* world. *Shakespeare.*

2. It is now seldom used but in ludicrous censure.

It gentle slumbers on thy temples creep,
But *naughty* man, thou dost not mean to sleep,
Betake thee to thy bed. *Dryden.*

NA'VECLAR. *adj.* [navicularis, Lat. *naviculaire*, Fr.] In anatomy, the third bone in each foot that lies between the astragalus and ossa cuneiformia. *Ditt.*

NA'VIGABLE. *adj.* [navigable, Fr. *navigabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being pased by ships or boats.

The first-peopled cities were all founded upon these *navigable* rivers or their branches, by which the one might give his cour to the other. *Raleigh.*

Many have motioned to the council of Spain, the cutting of a *navigable* channel through this small isthmus, to shorten their common voyages to China, and the Molucces. *Heglyn.*

Almighty Jove turns every
Earth, air, and shores, and *navigable* seas. *Dryden.*

NA'VIGABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *navigable*.] Capacity to be pased in vessels.

To NA'VIGATE. *v. n.* [navigo, Lat. *naviger*, Fr.] To sail; to pass by water.

The Phœnicians navigated to the extremities of the western ocean. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

To NA'VIGATE. *v. a.* To pass by ships or boats.

Drusus, the father of the emperor Claudius, was the first who *navigated* the northern ocean. *Arbutnot.*

NA'VIGATION. *n. f.* [navigation, Fr. from *navigate*.]

1. The act or practice of passing by water.

Our shipping for number, strength, numbers, and all things that appertain to *navigation*, is as great as ever. *Bacon.*

The loadstone is that great help to *navigation*. *Mor.*

Rude as their ships, was *navigation* then,
No useful compass or meridian known;
Counting, they kept the land with their ken,
And knew no north but when the polestar shone. *Dryden.*

When Ptolemy names the Pœni as inventors of *navigation*, it must be understood of the Phœnicians, from whom the Carthaginians are descended. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. Vessels of *navigation*.

Thou' you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches, tho' the yelty waves
Confound and swallow *navigation* up. *Shakespeare.*

NA'VIGATOR. *n. f.* [navigateur, Fr. from *navigate*.] Sailor; seaman; traveller by water.

By the founding of *navigators*, that sea is not three hundred and sixty foot deep. *Brewster.*

The rules of *navigators* must often fail. *Bacon.*

The contrivance may seem difficult, because the submarine *navigators* will want winds, tides, and the light of the heavens. *Wicks.*

The terrestrial globe, which before was only a globe in speculation, has since been furnished by the boldness of many *navigators*. *Temple.*

NA'VIGATOR. *n. f.* [nautum, Latin.] The freight of passengers in a ship.

NA'VMACHY. *n. f.* [naumachia, Fr. *naumachia*, Lat.] A mock seafight.

To NA'VEY. *v. n.* [from *nausea*, Lat.] To grow squeamish; to turn away with disgust.

Don't over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be fix'd with a bolditude, and *nauseate*, and grow tired of a particular subject before you have finish'd it. *Harris on the Mind.*

To NA'VEY. *v. a.*

1. To loathe; to reject with disgust.

While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the selection seems arbitrary; for many are cry'd up in one age, which are derided and *nauseated* in another. *Brown.*

Old age, with silent pace, comes creeping on,
Nauseates the praise, which in her youth the world
And hates the music by which the was undone. *Dryden.*

The patient *nauseates* and loaths wholesome foods. *Blackmore.*

Those heads, as stomachs, are not sure the bell,
Which *nauseate* all, and nothing can digest. *Pope.*

2. To strike with disgust.

He let go his hold and turned from her, as if he were *nauseated*, then gave her a lash with his tail. *Swift.*

NAUSEOUS. *adj.* [from *nausea*, Lat. *nausee*, Fr.] Loathsome; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence.

Those trifles wherein children take delight,
Grow *nauseous* to the young man's appetite.

And from those varieties our youth requires
To exercise their minds, our age retires. *Denham.*

Food of a wholesome juice is pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, till hunger and thirst be well appeased, and then it begins to be less pleasant, and at last even *nauseous* and loathsome. *Rap.*

Old thread-bare phrases will often make you go out of your way to find and apply them, and are *nauseous* to rational hearers. *Swift.*

NAUSEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *nauseous*.] Loathsomely; disgustfully.

Thus, though commonly concealed, as well knowing how *nauseously* that drug would go down in a lawless monarchy, which was preferred for a rebellious commonwealth, yet they always kept in reserve. *Dryden.*

Their father's praise;
So *nauseous* and to make they paint. *Gaith.*

NAUSEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *nauseous*.] Loathsomeness; quality of raising disgust.

The *nauseousness* of such company disgusts a reasonable man, when he sees he can hardly approach great ones but as a moated castle, he must first pass through the mud and with which it is encompassed. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

NAUTICAL. } *adj.* [nauticus, Lat.] Per-

NAUTICK. } taining to sailors.

He elegantly shew'd by whom he was drawn,
which depicted the *nautical* compass with *aut magna*, *aut magna*. *Camden.*

NAUTICS. *n. f.* [Lat. *nauticæ*, Fr.] A

shellfish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail.

I earn of the little *nauticus* to sail,
Spread the thin oar and catch the driving gale. *Pope.*

NA'VEY. *n. f.* [from *navis*, Lat.] An assemblage of ships, commonly ships of war; a fleet.

On the western coast rideth a puissant *navy*. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Levy money, and return the due to the treasurer of the *navy* for his majesty's use. *Carnden.*

The narrow seas can scarce bear their *navy* bent,
Or crowded vessels can their foldiers hold. *Dryden.*

NAV. *adv.* [na, Saxon, or *ne age*.]

1. No; an adverb of negation.

Disputes in wrangling spend the day,
Whilst one says only *nav*, and t'other *navy*. *Denham.*

2. Not only so, but more. A word of amplification.

A good man always profits by his endeavour, yes, when he is absent; *nav*, when dead, by his example and memory; to good authors in their tale. *Ben Jonson's Discovery.*

He catechized the children in his chandler, giving liberty *nav* invitation to as many as would, to come and hear. *Fell.*

This is then the ally of Ovid's writings, which is sufficiently recompensed by his other excellencies; *nav*, this very fault is not without its beauties; for the most severe censor cannot but be pleased. *Dryden.*

If a son should strike his father, not only the criminal but his whole family would be rooted out, *nav*, the inhabitants of the place where he lived, would be put to the sword, *nav*, the place itself would be razed. *Spenser.*

3. Word of refusal.

They have beaten us openly uncondemned, being Romans, and have cast us into prison, and now

do they thrust us out privily? nay verily; but let them come themselves and fetch us out. *Act.*

The fox made several excuses, but the flock would not be seduced; so that at last he promised him to come. *L'Estrange.*

He that will not when he may,
When he would he shall have nay. *Prov.*

NAYWORD. *n. f.* [*nay* and *word*.]

1. The side of denial; the saying nay.
Not in use.

You would believe my saying,
How'er you lean to th' nayword. *Shakespeare.*

2. A proverbial reproach; a by-word.

If I do not gull him into a nayword, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to be straight in my bed. *Shakespeare.*

3. A watchword. Not in use.

I have spoke with her; and we have a nayword how to know one another. I come to her in white, and cry mune; she cries budget; and by that we know one another. *Shakespeare.*

NE. *adv.* [Saxon. This particle was formerly of very frequent use, both singly and by contraction in compound words: as, *nil* from *ne* will or will not; *nas* for *ne* has or has not; *nis* for *ne* is or is not.] Neither; and not.

His warlike shield all cover'd closely was,
Ne might of mortal eye be ever teen,
Not made of steel, nor of enduring brass. *Spenser.*

NEAF. *n. f.* [*neaf*, Islandick.] A fift. It is retained in Scotland; and in the plural *neaves*.

Give me thy neaf, monsieur Mustardseed. *Shak.*

TO NEAL. *v. a.* [onalan, Sax. to kindle.] To temper by a gradual and regulated heat.

The workmen let a coal by degrees in such re-temperings of fire as they call their *nealing* heats; lest a shroud's shiver by a violent succeeding of air in the room of fire. *Digby.*

This did happen for want of the glasses being gradually cooled or *nealed*. *Boyle.*

If you see, en-rave, or punch upon your steel, *neal* it first, because it will in heat better, and consequently work better. The common way is to give it a blood-red heat in the fire, then let it cool of itself. *Morson.*

TO NEAL. *v. n.* To be tempered in fire.

Reduct on is chiefly effected by fire, wherein, it they stand and *neal*, the imperfect metals vapour away. *Bacon.*

NEAP. *adj.* [neppelb, Saxon; *naepiz*, poor.] Low; decreescent. Used only of the tide, and therefore sometimes used substantively.

The mother of waters, the great deep, hath lost nothing of her ancient bounds. Her motion of ebbing and flowing, of high springs and dead neaps, are as constant as the changes of the moon. *Hickson on Providence.*

How doth the sea constantly observe its ebb and flows, its springs and neap-tides, and still retain its fulness, to convenient for the maintenance of its inhabitants. *Ron.*

NEAR. *prep.* [*nef*, Saxon; *naer*, Dutch and Scottish.] At no great distance from; close to; nigh; not far from. It is used both of place and time.

I have heard thee say,
No proof did ever come so near thy heart,
As when thy lady and thy true love died. *Shakip.*

Then thought'st to help me, and such thanks I give,
As one near death to those that wish him live. *Shakespeare.*

With blood the dear alliance shall be bought,
And both the people near destruction brought. *Dryden.*

To the warlike steed thy studies bend,
Near Min's flood the rapid wheels to guide. *Dryd.*
This child very was near being excluded out of the species of man, barely by his shape. *Locke.*

NEAR. *adv.*

1. Almost.

Whose fame by every tongue is for her minerals hurl'd,
Near from the mid-day's point thro' out the western world. *Drayton.*

2. At hand; not far off. Unless it be rather in this sense an adjective.

Thou art near in their mouth, and far from their reins. *Jeremiah.*

He serv'd great Hector, and was ever near,
Not with his trumpet only, but his spear. *Dryden.*

3. Within a little.

Self-pleasing and humorous minds are so sensible of every restraint, as they will go near to think their girdles and parties to be bonds and shackles. *Bacon.*

This eagle shall go near, one time or other, to take you for a hare. *L'Estrange.*

He that paid a bushel of wheat per acre, would pay now about twenty-five pounds per annum; which would be near about the yearly value of the land. *Locke.*

The Castilian would rather have died in slavery than paid such a sum as he found would go near to ruin him. *Addison.*

NEAR. *adj.*

1. Not distant in place, or time. [Sometimes it is doubtful whether *near* be an adjective or adverb.]

This city is near to thee unto. *Genesis.*

Accidents, which however dreadful at a distance, at a nearer view lost much of their terror. *Fell.*

The will free from the determination of such desires, is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions. *Locke.*

After he has continued his doubling in his thoughts, and enlarged his idea as much as he pleases, he is not one jot nearer the end of such addition than at first setting out. *Locke.*

Whether they nearer liv'd to the blest times,
When in our Redeemer bled for human crimes;
Whether the hermits of the desert sought
With living practice, by example taught. *Harte.*

2. Advanced toward the end of an enterprise or disquisition.

Unless they add somewhat else to define more certainly what ceremonies shall stand for best, in such sort that all churches in the world should know them to be the best, and so know that there may not remain any question about this point; we are not a whit the nearer for that they have hitherto said. *Hooker.*

3. Direct; straight; not winding.

Taught to live the nearest way. *Milton.*

To measure life, learn then betimes, and know
Tow'rd solid good what leads the nearest way. *Milt.*

4. Close; not rambling; observant of style or manner of the thing copied.

Bacon's *Caesars*, in the Italian, is the nearest, the most poetical, and the most famous of any translation of the *Annals*. Yet though he takes the advantages of blank verse, and commonly allows two lines for one in Virgil, and does not always hit his force. *Dryden.*

5. Closely related.

If one shall approach to any that is near of kin to him, *Leitner.*

6. Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being near their master. *Shakespeare.*

7. Touching; pressing; affecting; dear.

Every minute of his being thrills
Against my nearest of life. *Shakespeare.*

He could never judge that it was better to be deceived than not, in a matter of so great and near concernment. *Locke.*

8. Parsimonious; inclining to covetousness: as, a near man.

NEAR HAND. Closely; without acting or waiting at a distance.

The entering near hand into the manner of performance of that which is under deliberation, hath overturned the opinion of the possibility or impossibility. *Bacon's Holy War.*

NEARLY. *adv.* [from *near*.]

1. At no great distance; not remotely.

Many are the enemies of the priesthood; they are diligent to observe whatever may nearly or remotely blemish it. *Atterbury.*

2. Closely; pressingly.

Nearly it now concerns us, to be sure
Of our omnipotence. *Milton.*

It concerneth them nearly, to preserve that government which they had tainted with their money. *Swift.*

3. In a niggardly manner.

NEARNESS. *n. f.* [from *near*.]

1. Closeness; not remoteness; approach.

God, by reason of his nearness, forbade them to be like the Canaanites or Egyptians. *Holmes.*

Delicate sculptures be helped with nearness, and grots with distance; which was well seen in the controversy between Phidias and Alcmeon about the statue of Venus. *Warton.*

Those blessed spirits that are in such a nearness to God, may well be all true and love, but you at such a distance cannot find the effects of it. *Duppa.*

The best rule is to be guided by the nearness, or distance at which the reputations are placed in the original. *Pope.*

2. Alliance of blood or affection.

Whether there be any secret passages of sympathy between prisons of near blood, as, parents, children, brothers and sisters. There be many reports in history, that upon the death of persons of such nearness, men have had an inward feeling of it. *Bacon.*

3. Tendency to avarice; caution of expense.

It shews in the king a nearness, but yet with a kind of justness. So these little grains of gold and silver helped not a little to make up the great heap. *Bacon's Henry vii.*

NEAT. *n. f.* [*neut*, *nyzen*, Saxon; *nauf*, Islandick and Scottish.]

1. Black-rattle; oxen. It is commonly used collectively.

The steer, the heifer, and the calf,
Are all called neat. *Shakespeare.*

Smoke preferreth flesh; as we see in bacon, neat's tongues, and marmalades best. *Bacon.*

His droves of asses, camels, herds of neat,
And flocks of sheep, grew shortly twice as great. *Sundys.*

What care of neat, or sheep is to be had,
I sing, Mevans. *Mary's Virgil.*

Some kick'd until they can feel, whether
A shoe be Spanish or Venetian. *Hudibras.*

As great a drover, and as great
A crick to, in his own neat. *Hudibras.*

Set it in rich mould, with neat's dung and lime. *Mortimer.*

2. A single cow or ox.

Who to thy husband his own lamb will be known,
May well kill a neat and a sheep of his own. *Tuff.*

Go and get me some to pull --
What say you to me it's foot? --

'Tis passing good, I pray thee let me have it. *Shak.*

NEAT. *adj.* [*neut*, French; *neutius*, Latin.]

1. Elegant, but without dignity.

The thoughtless play, yet with delicate perkiness and passion, the common shabbiness, yet as pure as the famer's soft adorned, neat, and not flound, easy, and yet lively. *Pope.*

2. Cleanly.

Heads and other country messes,
Which the neat-handed Phidias dresses. *Milton.*

If you were to see her, you would wonder what poor body it was, that was so surprisingly neat and clean. *Law.*

3. Pure; unadulterated; unmingled; now used only in the cant of trade, but formerly more extensive.

Tuns of sweet old wines, along the wall;
Neat and crum drink. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

When the best of Greece besides, mine ever, at our cheer,

My good old ardent wine, with small; and our interior mutes

Drinke even that must wine measured too; thou drinkst without those crates

Our old wine, neat. *Chapman.*

NEC

NE'ATHERD. n. f. [*neath'rb*, Saxon.] A cowkeeper; one who has the care of black-cattle. *Buculus, buculus.*

There *neath'rd* with ear and his horn,
Be a trace to the meadow and corn. *Tuffin.*

The swans and tordy *ne theeds* came, and *ta't*
Mendace, wet with beating winter mait. *Dryden.*

NE'ATLY. adv. [from *neat*.]

1. Elegantly, but without dignity; sprucely.
I will never treat a man again for keeping his sword clean, nor have he can have every thing in him, by we maghs *neatly*. *Shakespeare.*

Observe the vast French romances *neatly* gilt. *Pope.*

2. Cleanly.

NEATNESS. n. f. [from *neat*.]

1. Spruceness; elegance without dignity.
Pelagus carped at the curious *neatness* of men's apparel. *Hooker.*

2. Cleanliness.

NEB n. f. [*nebbe*, Sax.]

1. Nod; beak; mouth. Retained in the north.

How she holds up the *neb*! the bill to him,
And smite her with the holding of a wife. *Shakespeare.*

Take a *neb* with a belly and a long *neb*. *Bacon.*

2. [In Scotland.] The bill of a bird. See *NIN*.

NEBULA. n. f. [Lat.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as also to filus upon the eyes.

NEBULOUS. adj. [*nebulus*, Lat.] Misty; cloudy.

NECESSARIES. n. f. [from *necessary*.]

Things not only convenient but needful; things not to be left out of daily life.

Quibus debet natura negatis.
The supernatural *necessaries* are, the preventing, assisting, and renewing grace of God, which we suppose God ready to annex to the revelation of his will, in the hearts of all that with obedient humble spirits receive and sincerely embrace it. *Hammond.*

We are to use of God such *necessaries* of life as are needful to us, while we live here. *Duty of Man.*

The right for him to be maintained and provided with the *necessaries* and conveniences of life, out of his father's stock, leaves him a right to succeed to his father's property for his own good. *Locke.*

NECESSARILY. adv. [from *necessary*.]

1. Indispensably.

I would know by some special instance, what one article of christian faith, or what duty required *necessarily* unto all men's salvation there is, which the very reading of the word of God is not apt to notify. *Hooker.*

Every thing is endowed with such a natural principle, whereby it is *necessarily* inclined to promote its own preservation, and well being. *Watson.*

2. By inevitable consequence.

They who reject the church unto that which was at the first, must *necessarily* set bounds and limits unto their speeches. *Hooker.*

3. By fate; not freely.

The church is not of such a nature as would *necessarily*, once begun, preserve itself for ever. *Pearson.*

They subjected God to the fatal chain of causes, whereas they should have resolved the necessity of all inferior events into the free determination of God himself, who executes *necessarily*, that which he first proposed freely. *South.*

NECESSARINESS. n. f. [from *necessary*.]

The state of being necessary.

NECESSARY. adj. [*necessarius*, Lat.]

1. Needful; indispensably requisite.

Being it is impossible we should have the same sanctity which is in God, it will be necessary to declare what is holiness which maketh men be accounted holy ones, and called *seats*. *Pearson.*

All creatures are in nature understood;
Tis only *necessary* to be good. *Dryden.*

A certain kind of temper is *necessary* to the pleasure and quiet of our minds, consequently to our happiness; and that is holiness and goodness. *Tit.*

NEC

The Dutch would go on to challenge the military government and the revenues, and reckon them among what shall be thought *necessary* for their barrier. *Swift.*

2. Not free; fatal; impelled by fate.

Will come when it will come. *Shakespeare.*

3. Conclusive; decisive by inevitable consequence.

They resolve us not, what they understand by the commandment of the word; whether a literal and formal commandment, or a commandment inferred by any *necessary* inference. *White.*

No man can show by any *necessary* argument, that it is naturally impossible that all the relations concerning America should be false. *Talbot.*

To **NECESSITATE. v. a.** [from *necessitas*, Lat.] To make necessary; not to leave free; to exempt from choice.

Halt thou proudly after'd the good thou hast done to thy own strength, or imputed thy fins and follies to the *necessitating* and inevitable decrees of God. *Dryden's Rules for Persuasion.*

The marquis of Newcastle being pressed on both sides, was *necessitated* to draw all his army into York. *Clarendon.*

And father'd out of all, believing dies
Against his Maker: no device of mine
Convincing to *necessitate* his fall. *Milton.*

Our voluntary voice he requires,
Not our *necessitated*. *Milton.*

Neither the Divine Providence, or his determinations, persuasions, or inductions of the understanding, or will of rational creatures doth deceive the understanding, or pervert the will, or *necessitate* or incline either to any moral evil. *Hale.*

The politician never thought that he would fall dangerously sick, and that sickness *necessitate* his removal from the court. *South.*

The Eternal, when he did the world create
And other agents did *necessitate*;
So what he order'd they by nature do;
Thus light things moment, and heavy downward go,
Man only boasts an arbitrary state. *Dryden.*

The perfection of any person may create our veneration; his power, our fear; and his authority arising thence, a servile and *necessitated* obedience; but love can be produced only by kindness. *Bogers.*

NECESSITATION. n. f. [from *necessitate*.]

The act of making necessary; fatal compulsion.

This *necessitation*, grounded upon the *necessitation* of a man's will without his will, is to far from relieving those difficulties which flow from the fatal destiny of the Stoicks, that it increases them. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Where the law makes a certain law, there is a *necessitation* to one; where the law doth not name a certain law, there is no *necessitation* to one, and there they have power or liberty to choose. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

NECESSITATED. adj. [from *necessitate*.]

In a state of want. Not used.

This thing was done, and when I gave it Helen,
I bid her, if her fortune ever good
Need to be help, that by this token
I would relieve her. *Shakespeare.*

NECESSITATED. adj. [from *necessitate*.]

Preluded with poverty.

They who were exiled, found no satisfaction in what they were exiled for, being poor and *necessitated*. *Charnock.*

In legal disputes, and righting himself on those who, though not perfectly innocent, are yet very *necessitated*, a good man will not be hasty in going to extremities. *Herthwell.*

There are multitudes of *necessitated* heirs and penurious parents, parsons in pinching circumstances, with numerous families of children. *Arbuthnot.*

NECESSITATEDNESS. n. f. [from *necessitated*.]

Poverty; want; need.

Universal peace is demonstration of universal plenty, for where there is want and *necessitatedness*, there will be a quarrelling. *Barnet.*

NECESSITUDE. n. f. [from *necessitudo*, Lat.]

NEC

1. Want; need.

The mutual *necessitudes* of human nature *necessarily* maintain mutual offices between them. *Hale.*

2. Friendship.

NECESSITY. n. f. [*necessitas*, Lat.]

1. Cogency; compulsion; fatality.

Necessity and chance

Approach not me; and what I will is fate. *Milton.*

Though there be no natural *necessity*, that such things must be so, and that they cannot possibly be otherwise, without implying a contradiction; yet may they be so certain as not to admit of any reasonable doubt concerning them. *Wilkins.*

2. State of being necessary; indispensable-ness.

Upe the *necessity*, and state of times. *Shakespeare.*

Racine used the chorus in his father, but not that he found any *necessity* of it: it was only to give the ladies an occasion of entertaining the king with vocal music. *Dryden.*

We see the *necessity* of an augmentation, to bring the enemy to reason. *Addison.*

3. Want; need; poverty.

The art of our *necessities* is strange,
That can make vile things precious. *Shakespeare.*

The cause of all the distractions in his court or army, proceeded from the extreme poverty, and *necessity* his majesty was in. *Clarendon.*

We are first to consult our own *necessities*, but then the *necessities* of our neighbours have a christian right to a part of what we have to spare. *L'Estrange.*

4. Things necessary for human life.

These should be hours for *necessities*,
Not for delights; times to repair our nature
With comforting repose, and not for us
To waste these times. *Shakespeare.*

Great part of the world are free from the *necessities* of labour and employment, and have their time and fortunes in their own disposal. *Law.*

5. Cogency of argument; inevitable consequence.

There never was a man of solid understanding, whose apprehensions are sober, and by a penitive inspection advised, but that he hath found by an irresistible *necessity*, one true God and everlasting being. *Raleigh.*

Good-nature or beneficence and candour, is the product of right reason; which of *necessity* will give allowance to the feelings of others. *Dryden.*

6. Violence; compulsion.

Never shall
Our heads get out; it once within we be,
But stay compell'd by strong *necessity*. *Chapman.*

NECK. n. f. [*hneca*, Sax. *neck*, Dutch.]

1. The part between the head and body.

He'll beat Auldius' head below his knee,
And tread upon his neck. *Shakespeare.*

The length of the face twice exceedeth that of the neck. *Brown.*

She clapp'd her leathern wing against your tower's,
And thrust out her long neck even to your doors. *Dryden.*

I look on the tucker to be the ornament and defence of the female neck. *Addison.*

2. A long narrow part.

The access of the town was only by a *neck* of land, between the sea on the one part, and the harbour on the other. *Bacon.*

Thou walk'st as on a narrow mountain's neck,
A careful height, with scanty room to tread. *Druid.*

3. On the Neck; immediately after; from one following another closely.

He depos'd the king,
And, on the neck of that, talk'd the whole state. *Shakespeare.*

The second way to aggregate sin, is by addition of sin to sin, and that is done sundry ways; first by committing one sin on the neck of another; as David did when he added murder to adultery. *Perkins.*

Instantly on the neck of this came news, that Ferdinand and Isabella had concluded a peace. *Paeon.*

4. To break the neck of an affair; to hinder any thing being done; or, to do more than half.

NECKBEEF. n. f. [*neck* and *beef*.] The

NEE

coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold to the poor at a very cheap rate.
They'll sell (as cheap as neckbeef) for counters.

NECKCLOTH. *n. f.* [*neck and cloth.*] That which men wear on their neck.

Will she with hawthorn's hand provide thy meat,
And every Sunday morn thy neckcloth plant? *Gay.*
NECKKATIE. } *n. f.* A gorget; hand-
NECKKIEF. } kerchief for a woman's neck.

NECKLACE. *n. f.* [*neck and lace.*] An ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on their neck.

Ladies, as well then as now, wore estates in their ears. Both men and women wore torques, chains, or necklaces of silver and gold set with precious stones.

Or lose her heart, or necklace, at a ball. *Pope.*
NECKWEED. *n. f.* [*neck and weed.*] Hemp in ridicule.

NECROMANCER. *n. f.* [*νεκρός and μάγισ.*] One who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead; a conjurer; an enchanter.

I am employed like the general who was forced to kill his enemies twice over, whom a necromancer had raised to life.

NECROMANCY. *n. f.* [*νεκρός and μάγισ.*] necromancy, French.]

1. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead.

The resurrection of Samuel is nothing but delusion in the practice of necromancy and popular conception of ghosts.

2. Enchantment; conjuration.
He did it partly by necromancy, wherein he was much skilled.

This palace standeth in the air,
By necromancy placed there,
That it no tempests needs to fear.

NECTAR. *n. f.* [*Latin.*] Pleasant liquor, said to be drunk by the heathen deities.

NECTARED. *adj.* [*from nectar.*] Tinged with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar.

He gave her to his daughters to imbibe
In nectared cups strew'd with myrtle.

How charming is divine poison! play!
Not here and nibbled, as dull fools suppose,
But medicinal as Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectared sweets,

Where no rude surfeit reigns.
He with the Nais went to dwell,
Leaving the nectared tents of Jove.

NECTAREOUS. *adj.* [*nectareous, Lat.*] Resembling nectar; sweet as nectar.

Amidst the grape, the rose renew,
The pure nectareous and the palmy dew.

NECTARINE. *adj.* [*from nectar.*] Sweet as nectar.

To their supper-fruits they fell;
Nectarine fruits

NECTARINE. *n. f.* [*nectarine, French.*] A fruit of the plum kind.

This fruit does come from a peach in having a smooth rind and the seed ariser.

The only nectarine are the merry and the brimful, and of the last there are two, for, one, which is the best, very round, and the other, somewhat long, of the merry there are several sorts.

NEED. *n. f.* [*neod, Sax. nood, Dutch.*] 1. Exigency; pressing difficulty; necessity.

The very stream of his life, and the business he hath helmed, must, upon a warranted need, give him a better procla nation.

That spirit that first rubb'd on thee,
In the camp of Dan,
Be efficacious in thee now at need.

In thy native innocence proceed,
And common all thy reason at thy need.

2. Want; distressful poverty.

NEE

Famine is in thy cheeks;
Need and oppression stare within thine eyes,
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back.

Deter not to give to him that is in need. *Exclus.*
The distant Leard, by fame, her pious deeds;
And laid her up for their extremest needs;
A future cordial for a fainting mind.

God sometimes calls upon thee to relieve the needs of thy brother, sometimes the necessities of thy country, and sometimes the urgent wants of thy prince.

3. Want; lack of any thing for use.

God grant we never may have need of you.

God who fees all things intuitively, neither stands in need of logic, nor want.

TO NEED. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To want; to lack; to be in want of; to require.

Basest beggars
Are in the poorest things superfluous;
Alas no nature more than nature needs,
Man's life is cheap as beads.

The whole need not a physician, but the sick.

Thou thy regal sceptre shalt lay by,
For regal sceptre then no more shalt need.

To ask Whether the will has freedom? is to ask,
Whether one power has another? A question too absurd to need up answer.

TO NEED. *v. n.*
1. To be wanted; to be necessary.

More ample spirit than hitherto was wont,
Here needs me while the famous ancestors
Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount.

When we have done it, we have done all that is in our power, and all that needs.

2. To have necessity of any thing; to be in want of any thing.

We have instances of perception whilst we are asleep; but how incoherent and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being, those who are acquainted with dreams need not be told.

He that would discourse of thine, as they agree in the complex idea of extension and solidity, needed but use the word body.

NEEDER. *n. f.* [*from need.*] One that wants any thing.

If the time thrust forth
A cause for thy repeal, we shall not send
O'er the vast world, to seek a single man;
And lose advantage, which doth ever cool
In the absence of the needer.

NEEDFUL. *adj.* [*need and full.*] Necessary; indispensable requisite.

Give us all things that be needful both for our souls and bodies.

Do you content we shall acquaint him with it,
As needful in our loves, fitting our duty.

All things needful for defence abound,
Mithras, and brave Scythians walk the round.

To my present purpose it is not needful to sit arguments, to evince the world to be finite.

A lonely desert and an empty land,
Shall scarce afford, for needful hours of rest,
A single house for their delighted guest.

NEEDFULLY. *adv.* [*from needful.*] Necessarily.

They who
Dare for their point yet both ask and read,
And like them too, much needfully, though few,
Be of the best.

NEEDFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from needful.*] Necessity.

NEEDILY. *adv.* [*from needily.*] In poverty; poorly.

NEEDINESS. *n. f.* [*from needily.*] Want; poverty.

Whereas men have many reasons to persuade, to use them all at once, weakeneth them. For it argueth a credulity in every of the reasons, as if one did not trust to any of them, but fled from one to another.

NEEDLE. *n. f.* [*naëbl, Sax.*] 1. A small instrument pointed at one end

NEE

to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread, used in sewing.

For him you waste in tears your widow'd hours,
For him your curious needle paints the flowers.

The most curious works of art, the sharpest finest needle, doth appear as a blunt rough bar of iron coming from the furnace of the forge.

2. The small steel bar which in the mariner's compass stands regularly north and south.

Go bid the needle its dear north forsake,
To which with trembling reverence it doth bend.

The use of the landlouse and the mariner's needle was not then known

NEEDLE-FISH. *n. f.* [*balane; needle and fish.*] A kind of sea fish.

One rhomboidal bony scale of the needle-fish.

NEEDFUL. *n. f.* [*needle and full.*] As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

NEEDLER. } *n. f.* [*from needle.*] He
NEEDLEMAKER. } who makes needles.

NEEDLEWORK. *n. f.* [*needle and work.*] 1. The business of a sempstress.

2. Embroidery by the needle.

In needlework and embroidery, it is more pleasing to have a lively work upon a light some ground than a dark and melancholy work upon a light some ground.

In a curious trade of needlework, one colour follows away by such just degrees, and another rises to insensibly, that we see the variety without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other.

NEEDLESS. *adj.* [*from need.*] 1. Unnecessary; not requisite.

Thou exception against casiness, as if that did nourish ignorance, proceedeth altogether of a needless jealousy.

This sudden stab of rancour I misdoubt;
Pray God, I say, I prove a needlessly coward.

Would not these be great and needlessly abatements of their happiness, if it were confined within the compass of this life only.

Money we either lock up in chests, or waste it in needless and ridiculous expences upon ourselves, whilst the poor and the distressed want it for necessary uses.

2. Not wanting. Out of use.

For his weeping in the needlessly itness,
Poor dear, groth her, thou mak'st a testament,
As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much.

NEEDLESSLY. *adv.* [*from needlessly.*] Unnecessarily; without need.

We render languages more difficult to be learnt, and needlessly advance orthography into a troublesome art.

NEEDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [*from needlessly.*] Unnecessariness.

To explain St. Paul's epistles, after so great a train of objections, might seem needless for its necessity, did not daily examples of pious and learned men justify it.

NEEDMENT. *n. f.* [*from need.*] Something necessary.

Is hand
His strip did hang, in which his needments he did bind.

NEEDS. *adv.* [*nebe, Saxon; unwilling.*] Necessarily; by compulsion; indispensably.

The general and perpetual voice of men is: the first word of God himself; for that which men have at all times learned, nature herself has taught.

God must needs have done the thing which they imagine was to be done.

I must needs utter him, madam, with my letter.

Another being elected and his unbalanced

emend, he would *needs* know the cause of his repulse. *Davies.*

I perceive
Thy mortal fault to fail; objects divine
Must do us wrong, and we may humbly blame. *Mt.*
To say the principles of nature *needs* be
for his kind for thy makes the man, is to let bound
to omnipotence. *Glennville*

A trial at law must *needs* be innocent in itself if
when nothing else corrupt it, to make it a thing
which we cannot but want, and there is no living
in this world without it. *Ketticraft.*

Which I must *needs* dispatch before I go. *Dr. Don.*
Needs, *adv.* [from *need*.] Poor; needful;
tormented by poverty.

Then gates to all were open no more,
And not waiting over them in the door,
To call in comers by, that *needs* were and poor. *Spenser.*

—In his *needs* shop a tortoise hung,
An alligator stall'd, and other stunts
Of ill-shap'd fishes. *Shakspeare.*

The poor and *needs* praise thy name. *Edw. 3.*
We bring into the world a poor *needs* uncertain
life, short at the longest, and unquiet at the best. *Temple.*

Being put to right himself upon the *needs*, he will
look upon it as a call from God to clarity. *Acute.*
Nuptials of form, of matter, or of note,
Those seeds of pride are fruitful in debate;

Let happy men for generous love declare;
And chafe the *needs* virgin, chaste and fair. *Glenn.*
To relieve the *needs*, and comfort the afflicted,
are duties that fall in our way every day. *Addison.*

NEEDS, [for *needs*.]
It appears I am no horse,
That I can argue and discourse;
Have but two legs, and ne'er a tail. *Hudibras.*

To **NEEDS**, *v. n.* [*neede*, Dan. *neefin*, Dut.]
To freeze; to discharge fatulencies by
the nose. Retained in Scotland.

He went up and stretched himself upon him; and
the child *neefed* seven times, and opened his eyes. *2 Kings.*

By his *neefings* a light doth shine, and his eyes
are like the eyelids of the morning. *Job.*

NEE, *n. f.* [old Fr. from *nave*.] The body
of a church; the nave.

The church of St. Julius, by Palladio, is the most
handsome, luminous, disencumbered building in
Italy. The long *nee* consists of a row of five *Ap-*
olons, the cross one has on each side a single cupola
deeper than the others. *Addison.*

NEE'ARIOUS, *adj.* [*nefarius*, Lat.] Wicked;
abominable.

The most *nefurious* bastards, are they whom the
law fills sincefuous bastards, which are begotten be-
tween ascendants and defendants, and between col-
laterals, as far as the divine prohibition extends. *Ayl.*

NEGATION, *n. f.* [*negatio*, Lat. *negat-*
ion, Fr.]

1. Denial: the contrary to affirmation.
Our assertions and *negations* should be *yes* and
nay, for whatsoever is more than these is *fin*. *Rogers.*

2. Description by denial, or exclusion, or
exception.
Negation is the absence of that which does not
naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of,
or which has no right, obligation, or necessity to be
prefixed with it; as when we say a stone is mani-
mate, or blind, or deaf. *Hottis' Logick.*

Chance signifies, that all events called casual, as
among inanimate bodies, are mechanically and natu-
rally produced according to the determinate figures,
textures, and motions of those bodies, with the *nee-*
negation, that those inanimate bodies are not con-
scious of their own operations. *Bentley.*

3. Argument drawn from denial.
It may be proved in the way of *negation*, that
they came not from Europe, as having no remainder
of the arts, learning and civilities of it. *Heglyn.*

NEGATIVE, *adj.* [*negativ*, Fr. *negativus*,
Latin.]

a. Denying: contrary to affirmative.

2. Implying only the absence of something;
not positive; privative.

There is another way of denying Christ with our
mouths which is *negativ*, when we do not acknow-
ledge and confess him. *Scot.*

Consider the necessary connection that is between
the *negation* and positive part of our duty. *Tillot.*

3. Having the power to withhold, though
not to compel.
Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as
I am, they are not ashamed to seek to deprive me
of the liberty of using my reason with a good con-
science. *King Charles.*

NEGATIVE, *n. f.*
1. A proposition by which something is
denied.
Of *negatives* we have for the least certainty;
they are usually harsh, and many times impossi-
ble to be proved. *Tillot.*

2. A particle of denial: as, *not*.
A power sublimely is denied,
But by a heap of *negatives* combin'd;
Ask what a spirit is, you'll hear them cry,
It hath no matter, no mortality. *Cleveland.*

NEGATIVELY, *adv.* [from *negative*.]
1. With denial; in the form of denial; not
affirmatively.
When I ask them whether he had not drunk at
all, he answered *negatively*. *Baule.*

2. In form of speech implying the absence
of something.
The fathers draw arguments from the Scriptures
negatively, in proof of that which is evil. Scrip-
tures teach it not, avoid it therefore. *H. 1. 1.*

To thus I thought to get something by way of answer,
both *negatively* and positively. *Wilkins.*

I shall show what the image of God in man is,
negatively, by showing wherein it does not consist
and positively, by showing wherein it does. *South.*

To **NEGLECT**, *v. a.* [*neglectus*, Lat.]

1. To omit by carelessness.
Heaven,
Where honour due and reverence none *neglects*. *M. 1.*

2. To treat with scornful heedlessness.
If he *neglect* to hear the music it unto the church
of *neglect*. *South.*

This my long full riping and my day of grace,
Those who *neglect* and scorn shall never taste. *Ant.*

3. To postpone.
I have been long a sleeper; but I trust
My absence doth *neglect* no great design,
Which by my presence might have been concluded. *Shakspeare.*

NEGLECT, *n. f.* [*neglectus*, Lat.]

1. Inattention.
I have perceived a most faint *neglect* of late,
which I have rather blamed as my own jealous
curiosity, than as a very presence or pursuit of
unkindness. *Shakspeare.*

2. Careless treatment; scornful inattention.
I have perceived a most faint *neglect* of late,
which I have rather blamed as my own jealous
curiosity, than as a very presence or pursuit of
unkindness. *Shakspeare.*

3. Negligence; frequency of neglect.
Age breeds *neglect* in all, and actions
Remote in time, like objects remote in place,
Are not beheld at half their greatness. *Denham.*

4. State of being unregarded.
Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect*,
With virgin honours let my here be deck'd,
And decent emblem. *Prior.*

NEGLECTER, *n. f.* [from *neglect*.] One
who neglects.

NEGLECTFUL, *adj.* [*neglect* and *full*.]
1. Heedless; careless; inattentive; with *of*.
Moral ideas not offering themselves to the senses,
but being to be framed to the understanding, people
are *neglectful* of a faculty they are apt to think
wants nothing. *Locke.*

Though the Romans had not great genius for
trade, yet they were not entirely *neglectful* of it.
Arbutnot.

2. Treating with indifference.
If the father cares them when they do well,
show a cold and *neglectful* countenance to them
upon doing ill, it will make them sensible of the
difference. *Locke.*

NEGLECTFULLY, *adv.* [from *neglectful*.]
With heedless inattention; with careless
indifference. Not used.

NEGLECTION, *n. f.* [from *neglect*.] The
state of being negligent.

Sleeping *neglection* doth betray to loss
The conquests of our scarce cold conqueror. *Shakspeare.*

NEGLECTIVE, *adj.* [from *neglect*.] In-
attentive to; regardless of.

I wanted not probabilities sufficient to raise jea-
lousies in any king's heart, not wholly stupid, and
neglective of the publick peace. *King Charles.*

NEGLECTANCE, *n. f.* [*negligence*, Fr. *ne-*
gligentia, Lat.]

1. Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of
acting carelessly.

2. Instance of neglect.
She let it drop by *negligence*,
And, to the advantage, took it up. *Shakspeare.*

NEGLECTANT, *adj.* [*negligent*, Fr. *negligens*,
Latin.]

1. Careless; heedless; habitually inatten-
tive.
My sons, be not now *negligent*; for the Lord
hath chosen you to stand before him. *2 Chronicles.*

2. Careless of any particular: with *of* be-
fore a noun.
Her daughters see her great zeal for religion;
but then they see an equal carelessness for all sorts
of duty. They see she is not *negligent* of her
duty; but then they see her more careful to
praise her complexion. *Lau.*

We have been *negligent* in not hearing his voice.
Baruch.

3. Scornfully regardless.
Let it shew a pride path is three long,
And be thou *negligent* of fame;
With every man to get thy song,
'Tis but to acquire a poet's name. *Swift.*

NEGLECTEDLY, *adv.* [from *negligent*.]
1. Carelessly; heedlessly; without exact-
ness.

Some have voluntary motion and therefore ima-
gination, and increase some of the ancients have
said that the motion is indeterminate, and their
imagination indeterminate, it is *neglectedly*, observed;
for it is not fit for void to clean out, and bees
know the way to the hive. *Bacon.*

Of a four elder plays,
This and Philaster have the loudest name;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their flame.
In both our longish genius is expert,
Lusty and bold, but *neglectedly* best. *Waller.*

In my figure rang'd my jewels shone,
Or *neglectedly* placed for thee alone. *Prior.*

2. With scornful inattention.

To **NEGOTIATE**, *v. n.* [*negociar*, Fr. from
negotium, Lat.] To have intercourse of
business; to traffick; to treat: whether
of publick affairs, or private matters.

Have you any commission from your lord to
negotiate with my lord? *Shakspeare.*

She was a busy *negotiating* woman, and in her
withdrawing chamber had the fortunate conspiracy
for the king against king Richard been hatched.
Bacon.

It is a common error in *negotiating*; whereas men
have many reasons to persuade, they strive to use
them all at once, which weakens them. *Bacon.*

They that receive the talents to *negotiate* with,
did all of them except one make profit of them.
Hanmond.

A reward to embattle those goods he undertakes
to manage; an ambassador to betray his price for
whom he should *negotiate*; are crimes that double
their malignity from the quality of the actors.
Decay of Piety.

I can discover none of these intercourses and ne-
gotiations, unless that Luther *negotiated* with a
black bear. *Atterbury.*

NEGOTIATION, *n. f.* [*negociation*, Fr. from
negotiate.] Treaty of business, whether
publick or private.

Oil is slow, smooth, and solid; so are Spaniards observed to be in their motion: Though it be a question yet unresolved, whether their affected gravity and slowness in their negotiations have tended more to their prejudice or advantage. *Howard.*

They ceased not from all worldly labour and negotiation. *White.*

NEGOTIATOR. *n. f.* [*negociateur*, Fr. from *negotiate*.] One employed to treat with others.

Those who have defended the proceedings of our negotiators at Gertruydenburg, dwell much upon their zeal in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands, but say nothing to justify those demands. *Swift.*

NEGRO. *n. f.* [Spanish; *negre*, Fr.] A blackmoor.

Negroes transplanted into cold and stigmatic habitations, continue their hue in themselves and their generations. *Brown.*

NIE. *n. f.* [*nif*, Islandick; *neef*, Scottish.] Fill. It is likewise written *neaf*.

Sweet knight, I kiss thy wet. *Shakespeare.*

To NEIGH. *v. n.* [*hnanagan*, Sax. *negan*, Dutch.] To utter the voice of a horse or mare.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud. *Shakespeare.*

They were as fed horses, every one neigh'd. *Jeremiah.*

Run up the ridges of the rocks again;
And with shrill neighings fill the neighbouring plain. *Dryden.*

The generous horse, that nobly wild,
Neighs on the hills, and dares the angry lion. *Smith.*

NEIGH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The voice of a horse.

It is the pounce of palfreys; his neigh is like the bidding of a monarch, and his countenance enforces homage. *Shakespeare.*

NEIGHBOUR. *n. f.* [*negebur*, Sax.]

1. One who lives near to another.

He sent such an addition of foot, as he could draw out of Oxford, and the *neighb.* using garritious. *Clarendon.*

A kid sometimes for festivals he flew,
The choicer part was his sick neighbour's due. *Harte.*

2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility.

Masters, my good friends, make honest neighbours;
Will you undo yourselves? *Shakespeare.*

3. Any thing next or near.

This man that set me packing;
Till he got the guts into the neighbour room. *Shakespeare.*

4. Intimate; confidant.

The deep revolving witty Buckingham
No more shall be the neighbour to my counsels. *Shakespeare.*

5. [In divinity.] One partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

Sins against men are injuries; hurts, losses, and damages, whereby our neighbour is in his dignity, life, chastity, wealth, good name, or any way justly offended, or by us hindered. *Locke.*

The gospel allows no such term as a stranger; makes every man my neighbour. *Spratt.*

You should always change and alter your interests, according as the needs and necessities of your neighbours or acquaintance seem to require. *Law.*

To NEIGHBOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To adjoin to; to confine on.

Wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by fruit of sweeter quality. *Shakespeare.*

Give me thy hand,

Be pilot to me, and thy places shall

Still neighbour mine. *Shakespeare.*

They grew on the leisurely ascending hills that

neighbour the shore. *Sandys.*

Things of equal value and neighbouring value,

By lot are parted. *Prior.*

2. To acquaint with; to make near to.

That being of so young days brought up with him,
And since so neighbour'd to his youth and favour. *Shakespeare.*

NEIGHBOURHOOD. *n. f.* [from *neighbour*.]

1. Place adjoining.

One in the neighbourhood mortally sick of the small-pox, desiring the doctor to come to him. *Fell.*

I could not bear

To leave thee in the neighbourhood of death,

But flew in all the haste of love to find thee. *Add.*

2. State of being near each other.

Consider several states in a neighbourhood; in order to preserve peace between their states, it is necessary they should be formed into a balance. *Swift.*

3. Those that live within reach of communication.

How ill mean neighbourhood your genius suits?

To live like Adam midst an herd of brutes! *Harte.*

NEIGHBOURLY. *adj.* [from *neighbour*.]

Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil.

The Scottish lord hath a neighbourly charity in him, for he borrowed a box of the ear of the Englishman, and twice he would pay when he was able. *Shakespeare.*

The Woodberry so nigh, and neighbourly doth

live,

With Abberley his friend. *Drayton.*

He flouts my customers; twelve he has under

bonds never to return; judge if this be neighbourly dealing. *Arbutnot.*

NEIGHBOURLY. *adv.* [from *neighbour*.]

With social civility.

NEITHER. *conjunct.* [*napðen*, Sax. *ne*

either.]

1. Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a negative sentence, and answered by *nor*.

Fight neither with small nor great, save only

with the king. *1 Kings.*

Men lived at home, neither intent upon any foreign merchandise, nor inquisitive after the lives and fortunes of their neighbours. *Heylyn.*

2. It is sometimes the second branch of a

negative or prohibition to any sentence.

Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it.

Genesis.

This commandment standeth not for a cypher,

neither is it read and expounded in vain among Christians. *White.*

3. Sometimes at the end of a sentence it fol-

lows as a negative; and though not very

grammatically, yet emphatically, after

another negative; in old English two

negatives denied.

It is he thought that it is the greatness of distance,

whereby the sound cannot be heard, we see

that lightning and comets, near at hand,

yield no sound neither. *Bacon.*

Men come not to the knowledge of which are

thought innate, till they come to the use of reason, nor then neither. *Locke.*

NEITHER. *pronoun.* Not either; nor one

nor other.

He neither loves,

Nor either cares for him. *Shakespeare.*

Which of them shall I take?

Both, one, or neither? neither can be enjoy'd

If both remain alive. *Shakespeare.*

The balance, by a propensity to either side, inclined to neither. *Fell.*

It suffices that he's dead; all wrongs die with him;

Thus I abhor myself, and excuse him,

Who sav'd my life and honour, but praise neither. *Drayton.*

Experience makes us sensible of both, though

our narrow understandings can comprehend

neither. *Locke.*

They lived with the friendship and equality of

brethren, neither lord, neither slave to his brother;

but independent of each other. *Locke.*

NE'NUPHAR. *n. f.* [*nymphæa*, Lat.] Water

lily, or water lily.

NEO'PHYTE. *n. f.* [*neophyte*, Fr. *ne* and

phus.] One regenerated; a convert.

NEOTERICUS. *adj.* [*neotericus*, Lat.] Modern; novel; late.

We are not to be guided either by the misreports of some ancients, or the capricious of one or two neo-cricks. *Grew.*

NEP. *n. f.* [*nepeta*, Lat.] An herb.

NEPENTHE. *n. f.* [*ne* and *πενθε*.] A

drug that drives away all pains.

There where no passion, pride, or shame transports

Lull'd with the sweet nepenthe of a count;

There were no fathers, brothers, friends disgrace,

Once break their rest, nor stir them from their place. *Pope.*

NEPHEW. *n. f.* [*nepos*, Lat. *neveu*, Fr.]

1. The son of a brother or sister.

Immortal offspring of my brother Jove;

My brightest nephew and whom best I love. *Dryden.*

Ask, whether in the inheriting of this paternal

power, the grandson by a daughter, hath a right before

a nephew by a brother. *Locke.*

2. The grandson. Out of use.

With what intent they were first published, those

works of the nephew of Jesus do plainly signify, after

that my grandfather Jesus had given himself to the

receiving of the law and the prophets, and other books

of our fathers, and hath gotten thereon sufficient

judgment, he proposed also to write something

pertaining to learning and wisdom. *Hooker.*

Her love at length is kind,

Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,

And to his hatching nephews smooths the seas. *Dryden.*

3. Descendant, however distant. Out of

use.

All the sons of these five brethren reign'd

By due success, and all their nephews late,

Even thence eleven descents the crown retain'd. *Spenser.*

NEPHRETICK. *adj.* [*nephretic*; *nephre-*

tique, Fr.]

1. Belonging to the organs of urine.

2. Troubled with the stone.

The diet of nephretic persons ought to be op-

posite to the alkalescent nature of the salts in their

blood. *Arbutnot.*

3. Good against the stone.

The nephretic stone is commonly of an uniform

dusky green; but some samples I have seen of it

that are variegated with white, black, and some-

times yellow. *Woodward.*

NE'PTOTISM. *n. f.* [*neptotism*, Fr. *nepos*, Lat.]

Fondness for nephews.

To this humour of neptotism Rome owes its present

splendour, for it would have been impossible

with such a profusion of pictures and statues, had

not the riches of the people fallen into different

families. *Addison.*

NERVE. *n. f.* [*nervus*, Lat. *nerf*, Fr.]

1. The organs of sensation passing from the

brain to all parts of the body.

The nerves do ordinarily accompany the arteries

through all the body, they have also blood vessels,

as the other parts of the body. Wherever any

nerve tends out a branch, or receives one from

another, or where two nerves join together, there is

generally a ganglion or plexus. *Quincy.*

What man dares, I dare:

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear;

Take any shape but that, and my arm nerve?

Shall never tremble. *Shakespeare.*

2. It is used by the poets for *new* or *sen-*

don.

If equal powres

Thou would'st intome, smite my nerves, as then

I could encounter with thee hundred men. *Chapm.*

Strong Tharynea did hug a speeding blow

Full on his neck, and at the nerves in two. *Pope.*

NE'VELESS. *adj.* [from *nerve*.] Without

strength.

There sunk Thalia, nerveless, faint and dead,

Had not her sister Satire kept her head. *Dunciad.*

NE'VOUS. *adj.* [*nerveus*, Lat.]

1. Well strung; strong; vigorous.

NES

What *nest* us arises he boasts, how firm his tread;
His hands his feet, his eyes, his ears, his head.

2. Relating to the nerves; having the seat in the nerves.

The vocal tract, murmuring from afar,
Whisper'd no more to a distant ear;
And I trembled, the firm of the place,
Sung by the windows in vain.

3. [In medical cant.] Having weak or diseased nerves.

Poor, weak, nervous creatures.
NERVY, *adj.* [from *nerve*.] Strong; vigorous. Not in use.

Death, that d'uk' (just), in his merry arm doth lie,
Which being advanced, declines, and then men die.

NESCIENCE, *n. f.* [from *nescio*, Lat.] Ignorance; the state of not knowing.

Many of the most accomplished wits of all ages,
Have relapsed their knowledge into Socrates his bun-
total, and after all their pains in quest of science,
Have sat down in a profound *nescience*.

NESH, *adj.* [nepe, Sax.] Soft; tender; easily hurt. *Skinner*.

NES.

1. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a substantive, denoting *state or quality*: as, *poisonous, poisonousness; turbid, turbidness; lovely, loveliness*; from *nype*, Sax.

2. The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory; from *nepe*, Sax. a *nose of land*, or headland.

NEST, *n. f.* [nepe, Sax.]

1. The bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her young.

If a bird's *nest* chance to be before thee in the way,
Thou shalt not take the dam with the young.

Th' example of the heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark,
Above the skies let thy proud music found,
Thy humble *nest* build on the ground.

2. Any place where animals are produced. Redi found that all kinds of putrefaction did only afford a *nest* and aliment for the eggs and young of those insects he admitted.

3. An abode; place of residence; a receptacle. Generally in a bad sense: as, a *nest* of rogues and thieves.

Of death, contagion, and unnatural sleep.

4. A warm close habitation, generally in contempt.

Some of our ministers having livings offered unto them, will neither for zeal of religion, nor winning souls to God, be drawn forth from their warm *nests*.

5. Boxes or drawers; little pockets or repositories.

To **NEST**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build nests.

The cedar stretched his branches as far as the mountains of the moon, and the king of birds *nested* within his leaves.

NESTEGG, *n. f.* [nest and egg.] An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it.

Books and money laid for show,
Like *nesteggs*, to make clients lay.

To **NESTLE**, *v. n.* [from nest.] To settle; to harbour; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.

Their purpose was, to fortify in some strong place of the wild country, and there *nestle* till succours came.

A cock got into the stable was *nestling* in the straw among the horses.

The king fisher woots commonly by the water-side, and *nestles* in hollow banks.

NET

Fluttering there they *nettle* near the throne,
And lounge in habitations not their own.

The floor is strowed with several plants, amongst which the finails *nettle* all the winter.

Nor to the shore approach too nigh,
The modest *nettle* in the deep.

To freeze you in your paining by.

To **NETTLE**, *v. a.*

1. To hurt, as in a net.

That labour'st yet to *nettle* thee,
Thou think'st by having more to get a part,
In a forbidden or forbidden tree.

Cupid found a downy bed,
And *netted* in his little head.

2. To chide, as a bird her young.

This *nettle*, so loudly is endur'd
To this Minerva, that her hand is ever in his deeds.
She, like his mother, *nettles* him.

NETTLING, *n. f.* [from *nettle*.] A bird

just taken out of the nest.

NET, *n. f.* [natt, Gothick; net, Sax.]

1. A texture woven with large interstices or meshes, used commonly as a snare for animals.

Poor bird! thou'dst never fear the *net*, nor line,
The pitfall, nor the gin.

Impatience entangle's us like the fluttering of a bird in a *net*, but cannot at all ease our trouble.

2. Any thing made with interstitial vacuities.

He made *nets* of chequered work for the chapters,
Upon the top of the pillars.

The vegetative tubes,
Wrept in a filmy *net*, and clad with leaves.

NETHER, *adj.* [neoden, Saxon; neder, Dutch. It has the form of a comparative, but is never used in expressed, but only in implied comparison; for we say the *nether* part, but never say this part is *nether* than that, nor is any positive in use, though it seems compounded in the word *beneath*. *Nether* is not now much in use.]

1. Lower; not upper.

No man shall take the *nether* or the upper millstone to pledge; for he taketh a man's life to pledge.

In his picture are two principal errors, the one in the complexion and hair, the other in the mouth, which commonly they draw with a full and *nether* great lip.

Time own begotten, breaking violent way
Tore through my entrails; that with tear and pain
Distorted, all my *nether* shape thus grew
Transform'd.

The upper part whereof was whey,
The *nether*, orange mix'd with grey.

A beauteous mind above, but magic arts,
With barking dogs deform'd her *nether* parts.

As if great Atlas from his height
Should sink beneath his heav'nly weight,
And with a mighty flaw, the flaming wall
Should gape no more, and rushing down o'erwhelm
this *nether* ball.

Two poles turn round the globe;
The first sublime in heaven, the last is whirl'd
Below the regions of the *nether* world.

2. Being in a lower place.

This shows you are above,
You justices, that these our *nether* crimes,
So speedily can venge.

Numberless were those bad angels, seen
Hov'ring on wing under the cope of hell,
Twixt upper, *nether*, and surrounding fires.

3. Infernal; belonging to the regions below.

No less desire
To found this *nether* empire, which might rise,
In emulation, opposite to heav'n.

The gods with hate beheld the *nether* sky,
The ghosts repine.

NETHERMOST, *adj.* [superl. of *nether*.]

Lowest.

NEV

Great is thy mercy toward me, and thou had delivered my soul from the *nethermost* hell.

Undam'd to meet there whatever pow'r,
Or spirit, of the *nethermost* abyss

Might in that noise reside.

All that can be said of a liar lodged in the very *nethermost* hell, is, that if the vengeance of God

could prepare any place worse than hell for sinners,
hell itself could be too good for him.

Heraclitus tells us, that the eclipse of the sun was

after the manner of a boat, when the concave, as to our sight, appears uppermost, and the convex

nethermost.

NETTING, *n. f.* A reticulated piece of work.

NETTLE, *n. f.* [netzel, Sax.] A stinging herb well known.

The strawberry grows underneath the *nettle*.
Some so like to thorns and *nettles* live,
That none for them can, when they perish, grieve.

To **NETTLE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sting; to irritate; to provoke.

The princes were so *nettled* at the scandal of this affront, that every man took it to himself.

Although at every part of the apoplexies dilemma
to one of them might be wisely and *nettled*, yet a moderate silence and attention was full observed.

NETWORK, *n. f.* [net and work.] Any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections.

No any shall'd in workmanship emboss'd;
Nor any skill'd in loops of fine ring fine,
Might in their device cunning ever dare,
With this so curious *network* to compare.

A large cavity in the incrust was filled with ribbons, lace, and embroidery, wrought together in a curious piece of *network*.

Whoever contemplates with becoming attention this curious and wonderful *network* of veins, must be transported with admiration.

NEVER, *adv.* [ne ever, naefne, Sax. ne aeppe, not ever.]

1. At no time.

Never, alas, the dreadful name
That feds the infernal flame.

Never any thing was so unbred as that odious man.

By its own force destroy'd, fruition ceas'd;
And always weary'd, I was never pleas'd.

Death still draws nearer, never seeming near.

2. It is used in a form of speech handed down by the best writers, but lately accented, I think with justice, of solecism: as, *he is mistaken though never so wise*.

It is now maintained, that propriety requires it to be expell'd thus, *he is mistaken though ever so wise*; that is, *he is mistaken how wise soever he be*. The common mode can only be defended by supplying a very harsh and unprecedented ellipsis; *he is mistaken though so wise, as never was any*; such however is the common use of the word among the best authors.

Be it never so true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections be so alienated, a small thing persuadeth them to change their opinions.

Ask me never so much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye shall say.

In a living creature, though never so great, the sense and the affections of any one part of the body instantly make a transmigration throughout the whole body.

They destroyed all, were it never so pleasant, within a mile of the town.

Death may be sudden to him, though it comes by never so slow degrees.

He that shuts his eyes against a small light, would not be brought to see that which he had no mind to

see, let it be placed in *never* so clear a light; and *never* so near him. *Atterbury.*

That prince whom you espouse, although *never* so vigorously, is the principal in war, you but a second. *Swift.*

3. In no degree.

Whoever has a friend to guide him, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see *never* the worse. *South.*

4. It seems in some phrases to have the sense of an adjective. Not any; but in reality it is *not* *ever*.

He answered him to *never* a word; inasmuch that the governor marvelled. *Matthew.*

5. It is much used in composition: as, *never*-ending, having no end; of which some examples are subjoined.

Nature affureth us by *never*-failing experience, and reason by infallible demonstration, that our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor durability. *Raleigh.*

But a smooth and steadfast mind,
Gentle thoughts and calm desires,
Hearts with equal love combin'd,
Kindle *never*-dying fires. *Carew.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy *never* fear,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude. *Milt.*
Your *never*-failing sword made war to cease,
And now you heal us with the arts of peace. *Waller.*

So corn in fields, and in the garden flow'rs,
Revive and raise themselves with mod'rate show'rs;
But overcharg'd with *never*-ceasing rain,
Become too moist. *Waller.*

Our heroes of the former days,
Deserv'd and gain'd their *never*-fading bays. *Johnson.*

Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays,
Nor Linus crown'd with *never*-fading bays. *Dryden.*
Leucippus, with his *never*-erring dart. *Dryden.*
Fareye, ye *never*-opening gates. *Dryden.*

He to quench his drought to much inclin'd,
May snowy fields and nitrous pastures find,
Meet stores of food to greedily pursue,
And be refresh'd with *never*-wasting food. *Blackm.*

Norton hung down his *never*-blushing head,
And all was hush'd, as folly's felt lay dead. *Pope.*
What the weak head with thought has rules,
Is pride, the *never*-failing vice of fools. *Pope.*

Thy busy *never*-meaning face,
Thy crew'd-up front, thy state grimace. *Swift.*

NEVERTHELESS, *adv.* [*never the less*.] Notwithstanding that.

They plead that even such ceremonick of the church of Rome as contain in them nothing which is not of itself agreeable to the word of God, ought *nevertheless* to be abolished. *Hooker.*

Many of our men were gone to land, and our ships ready to depart; *nevertheless* the admiral, with such ships only as could suddenly be put in readiness, made forth towards them. *Bacon.*

Creation must needs infer providence; and God's making the world, irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of a dependent nature remains *nevertheless* independent upon him in that respect. *South.*

NEUROLOGY, *n. f.* [*νεῦρον* and *λογία*.] A description of the nerves.

NEUROLOGY, *n. f.* [*νεῦρον* and *λογία*.] The anatomy of the nerves.

NEUTER, *adj.* [*neuter*, Lat. *neutre*, Fr.]

1. Indifferent; not engaged on either side.

The general division of the British nation is into whigs and tories; there being very few, if any, who stand *neuter* in the dispute, without ranging themselves under one of these denominations. *Addison.*

2. [In grammar.] A noun that implies no sex.

The adjectives are *neuter*, and animal must be understood to make it grammar. *Dryden.*

A verb *neuter* is that which signifies neither action nor passion, but some state or condition of being; as, *ideo*, I sit. *Clarke.*

NEUTER, *n. f.* One indifferent and unengaged.

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The learned heathens may be looked upon as *neuters* in the matter, when all these prophecies were new to them, and their education had left the interpretation of them indifferent. *Addison.*

NEUTRAL, *adj.* [*neutral*, Fr.]

1. Indifferent; not acting; not engaged on either side.

Who can be wife, amas'd, temp'rate and furious,
Loyal and *neutral*, in a moment? No man. *Shaksp.*
He no sooner heard that King Henry was settled by his victory, but forthwith he sent ambassadors unto him, to pray that he would stand *neutral*. *Bacon.*

The allies may be supplied for money, from Denmark and other *neutral* states. *Addison.*

2. Indifferent; neither good nor bad.

Some things good, and some things ill do seem,
And *neutral* tone, in her fantastic eye. *Davies.*

3. Neither acid nor alkaline.

Salts which are neither acid nor alkaline, are called *neutral*. *Arbuthnot.*

NEUTRAL, *n. f.* One who does not act nor engage on either side.

The treacherous who have misled others, and the *neutrals* and the false-hearted friends and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, are to be noted. *Bacon.*

NEUTRALITY, *n. f.* [*neutralité*, Fr.]

1. A state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility.

Men who possess a state of *neutrality* in times of public danger, desert the interest of their fellow-subjects. *Addison.*

The king, late griefs revolving in his mind,
These reasons for *neutrality* assign'd. *Garth.*

All pretences to *neutrality* are justly exploded, only intending the safety and ease of a few individuals, while the public is embroiled. 'This was the opinion and practice of the later Cato. *Swift.*

2. A state between good and evil.

There is no health: physicians say, that we
At best enjoy but a *neutrality*. *Dante.*

NEUTRALITY, *adv.* [from *neutral*.] Indifferently; on either part.

NEW, *adj.* [*newyd*, Welsh; neop, Saxon; *neuf*, Fr.]

1. Not old; fresh; lately produced, made, or had; novel. *New* is used of things, and *young* of persons.

What's the *newest* crest?—
—That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker;
Each minute teems a *new* one. *Shakspere.*

2. Not being before.

Do not all men complain how little we know, and how much is still unknown? And can we ever know more, unless something *new* be discovered? *Burnet.*

3. Modern; of the present time.

Whoever converses much among old books, will be something hard to please among *new*. *Temple.*

4. Different from the former.

Steadfastly purposing to lead a *new* life. *Com. P.*

5. Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty.

Their names inscrib'd unnumber'd ages past,
From time's first birth, with time itself shall last;
These ever *new*, not subject to decay,
Spread and grow brighter with the length of days. *Pope.*

6. Not habituated; not familiar.

Such assemblies, though had for religion's sake, may serve the turn of his reticks, and such as privily will insul their poison into *new* minds. *Hooker.*

Seiz'd with wonder and delight,
Gaz'd all around me, *new* to the transporting sight. *Dryden.*

Twelve mules, a strong laborious race,
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace. *Pope.*

7. Renovated; repaired, so as to recover the first state.

Men, after long emaciated diets, was plump, fat, and almost *new*. *Bacon.*

8. Fresh after any thing.

Nor dare we trust to soft a messenger,
New from her sickness to that northern air. *Dryd.*

9. Not of ancient extraction.

A superior capacity for business, and a more extensive knowledge, are steps by which a *new* man often mounts to favour, and outlines the rest of his contemporaries. *Addison.*

NEW, *adv.* This is, 'I think, only used in composition for *newly*, which the following examples may explain.

As soon as he had written them, a new swarm of thoughts flung her mind, she was ready with her foot to give the *new*-born letters both to death and burial. *Sidney.*

God hath not then left this to chuse that, neither would reject that to chuse this, were it not for some *new*-grown occasion, making that which hath been better worse. *Hooker.*

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Foreboding up aloft his speckled brow,
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joyance of his *new*-come guest. *Spens.*

Your master's lines
Are full of *new*-found oaths; which he will break
As easily as I do tear this paper. *Shakspere.*

Will you with those infinites the oars,
Unfriended, *new*-adopted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,
Take her or leave her? *Shakspere.*

Left by a multitude
The *new*-heal'd wound of malice should break out. *Shakspere.*

Now hath my soul brought forth her prodigy,
And I a gasping, *new*-deliver'd mother,
Have woe to woe, sorrow to sorrow join'd. *Shaksp.*

He saw heav'n blossom with a *new* born light,
On which, as on a glorious stranger gas'd
The golden eyes of night; whose beams made bright
The way to Bethl'hem, and as boldly blaz'd;
Nor ask'd leave of the sun, by day as night. *Craheaw.*

I've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the *new* born day;
With rosy wings to richly bright,
As it had seem'd to think of night,
When a ruddy storm, whose soul
Made heaven's radiant face look foul,
Call'd for an untimely night. *Craheaw.*

To blot the *newly* blossom'd light. *Craheaw.*
Some true, whole broad smooth leaves together
fow'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round—
Thole middle parts, that this *new*-corner frame,
There fit not, and reproach us as unclean. *Milton.*

Their father's state,
And *new*-entrusted sceptre. *Milton.*
The *new*-creat'd world, which fame in heav'n
Long had foretold. *Milton.*

His evil
Thou wast, and from thence creaturest more good,
Witness this *new*-made world, another heav'n. *Milt.*
All clad in liveliest colours, fresh and fair
As the bright flowers that crown'd their brighter
hair,
All in that *new*-blown age which does inspire
Warmth in them, lives, and in beholders fire. *Cont.*

It could, yet that it should always run them into
such a machine as is already extant, and not often
into some *new*-fashion'd one, such as was never seen
before, no reason can be assigned or imagined. *Ray.*

This English edition is not to properly a translation,
as a new composition, there being several additional
chapters in it, and several *new*-moulded. *Burnet.*

New-found lands accrue to the prince whose
subject makes the first discovery. *Burnet.*
Let this be nature's frailty, or her fate,
Or Ulysses' counsel, her *new*-chosen mate. *Dryden.*

Shewn all at once you dazzled to our eyes,
As *new*-born Pallas did the gods surprise,
When springing forth from Jove's *new*-closing
wound,
She struck the warlike spear into the ground. *Dryd.*

A bird *new* made, about the banks the pier,
Not far from shore, and short excursions tries. *Dryd.*
Our house has sent to-day
To insure our *new*-built vessel call'd a play. *Dryd.*

Then curds and cream,
And *new*-laid eggs, which Baucis' busy care
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted rare. *Dryden.*

When pleading Metho, born abroad for air,
With his fat paunch fills his *new*-fashion'd chair. *Dryden.*

A new-form'd fashion does your power oppose,
The fight's confus'd, and all who met were foes.
Dryden.

If thou ken'st from far
Among the Pleiades a new-kindled star;
If any sparkles from the rest more bright,
'Tis he that shines in that propitious light. *Dryden.*

If we consider new-born children, we shall have
little reason to think that they bring many ideas
into the world with them. *Locke.*

Drummers with velleum-thunder shake the pike,
To greet the new-made bride. *Gay.*

Ah Blondelind! I love thee more by half,
Than does their tawny, or crows the new-tail'd calf. *Gay.*

The proctor exhibits his proxy from the dean
and chapter, and presents the new-elected bishop
to the vicar-general. *Ayliffe.*

The new-fallen young here bleating for their
dams, *Pope.*

The larger here, and there the lesser lambs. *Pope.*
Learn all the new-fashion words and oaths. *Saunders.*

NEWELL. n. f.
1. The compass round which the staircase
is carried.
Let the stairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair
open newel, and finely railed in. *Bacon.*

2. Novelty. *Spenser.*
NEWFA'NGLED. adj. [new and single.]
Formed with vain or foolish love of
novelty.

At Christmas I no more desire a rose,
Than with a snow in May's new-fangled shows;
But like of each thing, that in season grows. *Shakespeare.*

Those charities are not un-fancied devices of
yesterday, but are most of them as old as the refor-
mation. *Atterbury.*

**NEWFA'NGLEDNESS. } n. f. [from new-
NEWFA'NGLEDNESS. } jungled.] Vain
and foolish love of novelty.**

So to new-fangledness both of manner, apparel, and
each thing else, by the custom of self-guilty evil,
glad to change though often for a worse. *Sidney.*

Yet he them in new-fangledness did pass. *Hub.*
The women would be loth to come behind the
fashion in new-fangledness of the manner, if not in
coarseness of the matter. *Carrere.*

NEWING. n. f. [from new.] Yell or barm.
Ainsworth.

NEWLY. adv. [from new.]
1. Freshly; lately.
Her breath indeed those hands have newly
sopp'd. *Shakespeare.*

They newly learned by the king's example, that
attendants do not interrupt the conveying of title
to the crown. *Bacon.*

Her lips were red, and one was thin,
Compar'd to that was next her chin;
Some bee had stung it newly. *Suckling.*

He rubb'd it o'er with newly gather'd mint. *Dry.*

2. In a manner different from the former.
Such is the power of that sweet passion,
That all for'd baseness doth repeal,
And the refined mind doth newly fashion
into a fairer form. *Spenser.*

3. In a manner not existing before.
NEWNESS. n. f. [from new.]

1. Freshness; lateness; recentness; state of
being lately produced.
Their stories, if they had been preserved, and
what else was performed in that newness of the
world, there could nothing of more delight have
been left to posterity. *Raleigh.*

In these disturbances,
And newness of a warring government,
I avenger them of their former grievances. *Daniel.*

When Houcer writ his satyrs, the monarchy of
his Caesar was in its newness, and the government
but just made easy to his conquered people. *Dryd.*

2. Novelty; inacquaintance.
Words borrowed of antiquity do lend majesty to
style, they have the authority of years, and out of
their immortality do win to themselves a kind of
grace like newness. *Ben Jonson.*

NEWNESS. n. f. [from new.]
1. Freshness; lateness; recentness; state of
being lately produced.

2. Novelty; inacquaintance.

3. In a manner not existing before.

**NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT. n. f. [new, year, and
gift.]** Present made on the first day of
the year.

**NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT. n. f. [new, year, and
gift.]** Present made on the first day of
the year.

Newness in great matters, was a worthy enter-
tainment for a mind; it was an high taste, fit for
the relish. *South.*

3. Something lately produced.
There are some newnesses of English, translated
from the beauties of modern tongues, as well as
from the elegancies of the Latin; and here and
there some old words are sprinkled, which, for
their significance and sound, deserved not to be
antiquated. *Dryden.*

4. Innovation; late change.
Away, my friends, new flight;
And happy newness that intends old right. *Shaksp.*

5. Want of practice.
His device was to come without any device, all in
white like a new knight, but so new as his newness
tham'd most of the others long exercise. *Sidney.*

NEWS. n. f. without the singular, unless it
be considered as singular; Milton has
joined it with a singular verb. [From
new; nouvelles, Fr.]

1. Fresh account of any thing.
As he was ready to be greatly advanced for some
noble pieces of service which he did, he heard
news of me. *Sidney.*

When Rhea heard these news, she fled from her
husband to her brother Saturn. *Raleigh.*

Evil news rides fast, while good news waits. *Milt.*
With such amazement as weak mothers use,
And frantick gesture he receives the news. *Waller.*

We talk in ladies chambers love and news. *Cowley.*
Now the books, and now the bells,
And now our act the preacher tells.
To edify the people;

All our divinity is news,
And we have made of equal use
The pulpit and the steeple. *Drumham.*

The amazing news of Charles at once was spread,
At once the general voice declared
Our gracious prince was dead. *Dryden.*

They have news-gatherers and intelligencers dis-
tributed into their several walks, who bring in their
respective quotas, and make them acquainted with
the discourse of the whole kingdom. *Spectator.*

2. Something not heard before.
It is no news for the weak and poor to be a prey
to the strong and rich. *L'Estrange.*

3. Papers which give an account of the
transactions of the present times.
Their papers, filled with a different party spirit,
divide the people into different sentiments, who
generally consider rather the principles than the
truth of the news-writer. *Addison.*

Advertise both in every news-paper; and let it
not be your fault or mine, if our countrymen will
not take warning. *Suiff.*

NEWS-MONGER. n. f. [news and monger.]
One that deals in news; one whose em-
ployment is to hear and to tell news.
Many tales devis'd,
Which oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,
By smiling pick-thanks and base news-mongers. *Shakespeare.*

This was come as a judgment upon him for lay-
ing aside his father's will, and turning stock-jobber,
news-monger, and busybody, meddling with other
people's affairs. *Arbuthnot.*

NEWT. n. f. [epete, Sax.] Newt is sup-
posed by Skinner to be contracted from
an ewet. Eft; small lizard: they are
supposed to be appropriated some to the
land, and some to the water: they are
harmless.

O thou! whose self-same mettle,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puff'd,
Engenders the black toad, and adder blue,
The gilded newt, and cyclops' venom'd worm. *Shaksp.*

Newts and blind worms do no wrong;
Come not near our fairy queen. *Shakespeare.*

Such humility is observed in newts and water-
lizards, especially if their skins be perforated or
pricked. *Brown.*

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**NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT. n. f. [new, year, and
gift.]** Present made on the first day of
the year.

If I be served such a trick, I'll have my brains
taken out and buttered, and give them to a dog for
a new-year's-gift. *Shakespeare.*

When he sat on the throne distributing new-
year's-gifts, he had his altar of incense by him, that
before they received gifts they might cast a little
incense into the fire; which all good christians re-
solved to do. *Stillingfleet.*

NEXT. adj. [next, Sax. by a colloquial
change from nehyt, or nyht, the super-
lative of neh or nyh; next, Scottish.]

1. Nearest in place; immediately succeed-
ing in order.
Want supplieth itself of what is next, and many
times the next way. *Bacon.*

The queen already sat
High on a golden bed; her princely guest
Was next her side, in order sat the rest. *Dryden.*

The next in place and punishment were they
Who prodigally throw their souls away. *Dryden.*

2. Nearest in time.
The good man warn'd us from his text,
That none could tell what turn should be the next. *Gay.*

3. Nearest in any gradation.
If the king himself had stood at London, or,
which had been the next best, kept his court at
York, and sent the army on their proper errand, his
enemies had been speedily subdued. *Clarendon.*

O fortunate young man! at least your lays
Are next to us, and claim the second praise. *Dryd.*

Finite and infinite, being by the mind looked
on as modifications of expansion and duration, the
next thing to be considered, is, how the mind comes
by them. *Locke.*

That's a difficulty next to impossible. *Ruue.*
There, blest with health, with business unperplex'd,
This life we relish, and ensure the next. *Young.*

NEXT. adv. At the time or turn immedi-
ately succeeding.

The unwary nymph
Desir'd of Jove, when next he sought her bed,
To grant a certain gift. *Addison.*

NIB. n. f. [niais, Fr.] Simple, silly, and
foolish.

A nias hawk is one taken newly from the nest,
and not able to help itself, and hence nias, a silly
person. *Bailey.*

**NIB. n. f. [neb, Saxon, the face; nebbie,
Dutch, the bill.]**

1. The bill or beak of a bird. See **NIB.**

2. The point of any thing, generally of a
pen.
A tree called the bejueo, which twines about
other trees, with its end hanging downwards, trav-
ellers cut the nib off it, and presently a spout of
water runs out from it as clear as crystal. *Derham.*

NIBBLED. adj. [from nib.] Having a nib.
To **NIBBLE. v. a.** [from nib, the beak or
mouth.]

1. To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly.
Thy tawny mountains, where live nibbling sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with flower them to keep. *Shakespeare.*

It is the rose that bleeds, when he
Nibbles his nuce phlebotomy. *Cleveland.*

Had not he better have born Wat's nibbling of his
plants and roots now, than the huntman's eating
him out of house and home? *L'Estrange.*

Many there are who nibble without leave;
But none, who are not born to taste, survive. *Gravie.*

2. To bite, as a fish does the bait.
The roving trout
Greedy sucks in the twining bait,
And tugs and nibbles the fallacious meat. *Gay.*

To **NIBBLE. v. n.**

1. To bite at.
As pigeons bill, so wedlock would be nibbling. *Shakespeare.*

They gape at rich revenues which you hold,
And fawn would nibble at your grandame gold. *Dry.*

If you would be nibbling, here is a hand to stay
your stomach. *Dryden.*

This fish plunging himself in mud, and then hit-
ting up his head a little, cuts out the string; which

the little fishes taking for a worm, and nibbling at it, he immediately plucks them both in together. *Grew.*
2. To carp at; to find fault with.

Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly falls a nibbling at one single passage in it. *Tillotson.*

NIBBLER. *n. f.* [from *nibble*.] One that bites by little at a time.

NICE. *adj.* [*nepe*, Saxon, *sust.*]

1. Accurate in judgment to minute exactness; superfluously exact. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy.

Such a man was Argalus, as hardly the nicest eye can find a spot in. *Sidney.*

Nor be so nice in taste myself to know, If what I swallow be a thrush or no. *Dryden.*

Thus critics, of less judgment than caprice, Curious, not knowing, not exact, but nice, Form short ideas, and offend in arts, As ill in manners, by a love to parts. *Pope.*

Our author, happy in a judge to *nice*, Produc'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice. *Pope.*

She is so *nice* and critical in her judgment, so sensible of the smallest error, that the maid is often forced to dress and undress her daughters three or four times a-day. *Law.*

2. Delicate; scrupulously and minutely cautious.

The letter was not *nice* but full of charge Of dear import. *Shakespeare.*

Dear love! continue *nice* and chaste; For if you yield, you do me wrong; Let duller wits to love's end hitte, I have enough to woo the long. *Donne.*

Of honour men at first, like women *nice*, Rais'd maiden scruples at unpractis'd vice. *Hallifax.*

Having been compiled by Gratian, an ignorant age, we ought not to be too *nice* in examining it. *Baker.*

3. Fastidious; squeamish.

God hath here Varied his bounty so with new delights, As may compare with heaven; and to taste, Think not I shall be *nice*. *Milton.*

4. Easily injured; delicate.

With how much ease is a young muse betray'd? How *nice* the reputation of the maid? *Roscommon.*

5. Formed with minute exactness.

Indulge me but in love, my other passions Shall rise and fall by virtue's *nice* rules. *Addison.*

6. Requiring scrupulous exactness.

Supposing an injury done, it is a *nice* point to proportion the reparation to the degree of the indignity. *L'Estrange.*

My progress in making this *nice* and troublesome experiment, I have set down more at large. *Newton.*

7. Refined.

A *nice* and subtle happiness I see Thou to thyself proposed, in the chance Of thy associates, Adam; and wilt taste No pleasure, tho' in pleasure solitary. *Milton.*

8. Having lucky hits. This signification is not in use.

When my hours Were *nice* and lucky, men did random lives Ot me for jets. *Shakespeare.*

9. To make **NICE.** To be scrupulous; perhaps from *faire le delicat*.

He that stands upon a slippery place, Makes *nice* of no vile hold to stay him up. *Shall.*

NICELY. *adv.* [from *nice*.]

1. Accurately; minutely; scrupulously.

Knaves in this plannet's Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends, Than twenty silky ducking obsequants That stretch their duties *nicely*. *Shakespeare.*

What mean those ladies which, as tho' They were to take a clock to pieces, go So *nicely* about the bridle? *Donne.*

He ought to study the grammar of his own tongue, that he may understand his own country-speech *nicely*, and speak it properly. *Locke.*

The next thing of which the doctos ought to be *nicely* determin'd, are opiates. *Arbutnot.*

At *nicely* carving shew thy wit; But ne'er presume to eat a bit. *Swift.*

2. Delicately.

The inconveniences attending the best of governments, we quickly feel, and are *nicely* sensible of the share that we bear in them. *Atterbury.*

NICELESS. *n. f.* [from *nice*.]

1. Accuracy; minute exactness.

Where's now that labour'd *niceness* in thy dress, And all those arts that did the *spark* express? *Dryd.*

2. Superfluous delicacy or exactness.

A strange *niceness* were it in me to refrain that from the ears of a person representing so much worthiness, which I am glad even to rocks and woods to utter. *Sidney.*

Only some little boats, from Gaul that did her feed With trifles, which she took for *niceness* more than need. *Drayton.*

Unlike the *niceness* of our modern dames, Affected nymphs, with new affected names *Dryden.*

Nor play o them where Roast crabs outbid the *niceness* of their nose. *Dryd.*

NICETY. *n. f.* [from *nice*.]

1. Minute accuracy of thought.

Nor was this *nicety* of his judgment confined only to literature, but was the same in all other parts of art. *Prior.*

2. Accurate performance, or observance.

As for the workmanship of the old Roman pillars, the ancients have not kept to the *nicety* of proportion and the rules of art so much as the moderns. *Addison.*

3. Fastidious delicacy; squeamishness.

He then with speeches meet Does fair intreat; no counting *nicety*, But simple true, and eke unfeigned sweet. *Spenser.*

So love doth loath diddantful *nicety*. *Spenser.*

4. Minute observation; punctilious discrimination; subtlety.

If reputation attend these conquests, which depend on the fineness and *niceties* of words, it is no wonder if the wit of men so employed, should perplex and subtilize the signification of sounds. *Locke.*

His conclusions are not built upon any *niceties*, or solitary and uncommon appearances, but on the most simple and obvious circumstances of these terrestrial bodies. *Woodward.*

5. Delicate management; cautious treatment.

Love such *nicety* requires, One blast will put out all his fires. *Swift.*

6. Effeminate softness.

7. Niceties, in the plural, is generally applied to dainties or delicacies in eating.

NICHER. *n. f.* A plant. *Miller.*

NICHE. *n. f.* [French.] A hollow in which a statue may be placed.

Niches, containing figures of white stone or marble, should not be coloured in their cavities too black. *Watson.*

They not from temples, nor from gods receive, But the poor lares from the *niches* live. *Dryden.*

On the fourth a long majestic race Of Egypt's priests, the gilded *niches* grace. *Pope.*

The hours to titles and large estates are well enough qualified to read propheths against religion and high flying; whereby they fill their *niches*, and carry themselves through the world with that dignity which befit cometh a senator and a squire. *Swift.*

NICK. *n. f.* [*nicks*, Teutonic, the twinkling of an eye.]

1. Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience.

That great instrument of state suffered the fatal thread to be spun out to that length for some political respects, and then to cut it off in the very *nick*. *Houel.*

What in our watches that in us is found, So to the height and *nick* we up be wound, No matter by what hand or trick. *Suckling.*

That trick, Had it come in the *nick*, Had touch'd us to the quick. *Denham.*

Though dame fortune seem to smile, And leer upon him for a while, She'll alter shew him in the *nick* Of all his glories a dog trick. *Hudibras.*

And some with symbols, signs, and tricks, Engrav'd in planetary *nick*s, With their own influences will fetch them Down from their orbs, swift and catch them. *Hudibras.*

This *nick* of time is the critical occasion for the gaining of a point. *L'Estrange.*

2. A notch cut in any thing. [Corrupted from *nook* or *notch*.]

3. A score; a reckoning; from reckoning; kept anciently upon tallies, or notched sticks.

I auncie his man told me, he lov'd her art of all *nick*. *Shakespeare.*

4. A winning throw. [*niche*, Fr. a ludicrous trick.]

Come, seven's the main, Cries Ganymede; the usual trick Seven, for a six, eleven a *nick*. *Prior.*

To **NICK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by some slight artifice used at the lucky moment.

Is not the winding up of witness A *nick*ing more than half the business? *Hudibras.*

The just lesson of doing things must be *nick'd*, and all accidents improved. *L'Estrange.*

Take away passion while it is predominant and silent, and just in the critical height of it, *nick* it with some lucky or unlucky word, and you may certainly over rule it. *South.*

2. To cut in nicks or notches.

His beard they have ting'd off with brands of fire, And ever as it black'd they threw on him Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair. *Shakespeare.*

My master preaches patience, and the while His man with scallars *nicks* him like a fool. *Shakespeare.*

Breaks watchmen's heads, and chaurmen's glasses, And thence proceeds to *nick*ing fathers. *Prior.*

3. To hit, as tallies cut in nicks.

Words *nick*ing and resembling one another, applicable to different significations. *Comenius.*

4. To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to disappoint by some trick or unexpected turn.

Why should he follow you? The itch of his affection should not then Have *nick'd* his captivship, at such a point. *Shakespeare.*

NICKNAME. *n. f.* [from *de nique*, Fr.] A name given in scorn or contempt; a term of derision; an opprobrious or contemptuous appellation.

The time was when men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is properly called a poet, as if it were a contemptible *nickname*. *Ben Jonson.*

My mortal enemy hath not only falsely furnished me to be a frigid person, giving me *nicknames*, but also hath offered large sums of money to corrupt the papers with whom I have been retained. *Bacon.*

So long as her tongue was at liberty, there was not a word got from her, but the large *nickname* in derision. *L'Estrange.*

To **NICKNAME.** *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation.

Your *nickname* never breaks; For virtue's office never breaks men's truth. *Shakespeare.*

It is not the facts which treatons *nickname* love. *Denham.*

Than such a fearful ability for more. *Denham.*

To **NICKATE.** *v. a.* [*nitto*, Lat.] To wink.

There are several parts peculiar to brutes, which are wanting in man; as the seventh or transitory muscle of the eye, the meeting membrane, and the strong aponeuroses on the sides of the neck. *Ray.*

NIDE. *n. f.* [*nidus*, Lat.] A brood; as, a *nide* of pleagants.

NIDGET. *n. f.* corrupted from *nothing* or *niding*. The opprobrious term with which the man was anciently branded who refused to come to the royal stand. *24*

ard in times of exigency.] A coward; a dabbard

There was one true English word of greater force than thin all, now out of all use; it signifies no more than subject, base-minded, false-hearted, coward, or *niggard*. *Candem.*

NIDIFICATION. *n. f.* [*nidificatio*, Lat.] The act of building nests.

That place, and that method of *nidification*, doth abundantly answer the creature's occasions. *Deih.*

NIDING. *adj.* [from *nid*, Sax. vileness.] *Niding*, an old English word signifying abject, base-minded, false-hearted, coward or niggard. *Carew.*

NIDOROUS. *adj.* [*nidorous*, Fr. from *nidor*, Lat.] Resembling the smell or taste of rotted fat.

Incessant and *nidorous* smells, such as of sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of contrition of the spirits, and partly also by heating and exalting them. *Bacon.*

The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved, are eructations with the taste of the aliment, acid, *nidorose*, or fetid, resembling the taste of rotten eggs. *Arbuthnot*

NIDOROUS. *n. f.* [from *nidorous*.] Eructation with the taste of undigested roast-meat.

The cure of this *nidorosity* is, by vomiting and purging. *Plager on the Humours.*

NIDULATION. *n. f.* [*nidulor*, Latin.] The time of remaining in the nest.

The ground of this popular practice might be the common opinion concerning the virtue prognostic of halycons, the natural regard they have unto the winds, and they unto their again, more especially remarking in the time of their *nidulation*, and bringing forth their young. *Brown.*

NIECE. *n. f.* [*niece*, *niece*, Fr. *neptis*, Lat.] The daughter of a brother or sister.

My *niece* Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Gloster. *Shak.*

While he thus his *niece* bestows,
About our life he builds a wall. *Waller.*

NIGGARD. *n. f.* [*niggard*, Islandick.] A miser; a curmudgeon; a fordid, avaricious, parsimonious fellow.

Then let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds or mud. Let some unjust *niggards* make wretes to spoil thy beauty. *Sidney.*

Be not a *niggard* of your speech. *Shakspere.*

Serve him as a grudging maffer,
As a penurious *niggard* of his wealth. *Milton.*

Be *niggards* of advice on no pretence;
For the worst advice is that of sense. *Pope.*

NIGGARD. *adj.*

1. Sordid; avaricious; parsimonious.

One found
With all the gifts of bounteous nature crown'd,
Of gentle blood; but one whose *niggard* fate
Had let him far below her high estate. *Dryden.*

2. Sparing; wary.

Most free of question, but to our demands
Niggard in his reply. *Shakspere.*

TO NIGGARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stint; to supply sparingly.

The deep of night is crept upon our talk,
And nature must obey necessity;

Which we will *niggard* with a little rest. *Shakspere.*

NIGGARDISH. *adj.* [from *niggard*.] Having some disposition to avarice.

NIGGARDLINESS. *n. f.* [from *niggardly*.] Avarice; fordid parsimony.

Niggardliness is not good husbandry, nor generosity, profusion. *Addison.*

NIGGARDLY. *adj.* [from *niggard*.]

1. Avaricious; fordidly parsimonious.

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful,

It is not for the steward to be *niggardly*. *Hall.*

I owe, a penurious god, very *niggardly* of his opportunities, must be watched like a hard-hearted treasurer. *Dryden.*

Why are we so *niggardly* to stop at one fifth? Why do we not raise it one full moiety, and double our money? *Locke.*

Providence not *niggardly* but wise,
Here lavishly bestows, and there denies,
That by each other's virtues we may rise. *Gramp.*

Tiberius was noted for his *niggardly* temper; he used only to give to his attendants their diet. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Sparing; wary.

I know your mind, and I will satisfy it; neither will I do it like a *niggardly* answerer, going no further than the bounds of the question. *Sidney.*

NIGGARDLY. *adv.* Sparingly; parsimoniously.

I have long loved her, followed her, ingross'd opportunities to meet her; feed every slight occasion that could but *niggardly* give me sight of her. *Shakspere.*

NIGGARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *niggard*.] Avarice; fordid parsimony. Not used.

All preparations, both for food and lodging, such as would make one detect *niggardness*, it is to floutish a vice. *Sidney.*

NIGH. *prep.* [*nȳh*, Sax.] At no great distance from.

They shone
Stars distant, but *nigh* hand seem'd other worlds. *Milton.*

Nigh this recess, with terror they survey,
Where death maintains his dread tyrannic sway. *Garth.*

NIGH. *adj.*

1. Not at a great distance, either in time or place, or course of events: when it is used of time, it is applied to time future.

He was sick *nigh* unto death. *Philippians.*

2. To a place near.

Moideen sent letters both *nigh* and far. *Isther.*

He drew *nigh*, and to me held,
Ev'n to my mouth, of that same fruit held part
Which he had pluck'd. *Milton.*

I will deter that anxious thought,
And death, by fear, shall not be *nigher* brought. *Dryden.*

3. Almost: as, he was *nigh* dead.

NIGH. *adj.*

1. Near; not distant; not remote: either in time or place.

The fig-tree putteth out leaves, summer is *nigh*. *Matthew.*

The loud tumult shews the battle *nigh*. *Prior.*

Now too *nigh* th' archangel stood. *Milton.*

2. Allied closely by blood.

He committed the protection of his son Afanes to two of his *nigh* kinsmen and assured friends. *Knolles.*

His uncle or uncle's son, or any that is *nigh* of kin unto him of his family, may redeem him. *Leviticus.*

TO NIGH. *v. n.* [from the participle.] To approach; to advance; to draw near.

Now day is done, and night is *nighing* fast. *Hubberd's Tale.*

NIGHLY. *adv.* [from *nigh*, the adjective.]

Nearly; within a little.

A man born blind, now adult, was taught by his touch to distinguish between a cube and a sphere of the same metal, and *nighly* of the same bigness. *Locke.*

NIGHNESS. *n. f.* [from *nigh*.] Nearness; proximity.

NIGHT. *n. f.* [*nauts*, Gothick; *niht*, Saxon; *nuht*, French.]

1. The time of darkness; the time from sunset to sunrise.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his dutchess, will be here to night. *Shakspere.*

In the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night divide the spoil. *Genesis.*

Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
Till this stormy night be gone,
And th' eternal morrow daw;

Then the curtains shall be drawn;

And they waken with that light,
Whose day shall never sleep in night. *Croshaw.*

Dire Telephone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her sanguine gown by night and day,
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*

2. To the end of the day of life; death.

She clos'd her eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden.*

3. State or time of ignorance or obscurity.

When learning after the long Gothick night,
Fair o'er the western world diffus'd her light. *Anon.*

4. State of not being understood; unintelligibility.

Nature and Nature's works lay hid in night. *Pope.*

5. It is much used in composition.

TO NIGHT. *adverbially.* In this night; at this night.

There came men in hither to-night of the children of Israel, to search out the country. *Jofhua.*

NIGHTBRA'WLER. *n. f.* [*night* and *braul-er*.] One who raises disturbances in the night.

You unlace your reputation,
And spend your rich opinion for the name
Of a *nightbravler*. *Shakspere.*

NIGHTCAP. *n. f.* [*night* and *cap*.] A cap worn in bed, or in undress.

The rabbblement houted, and clapt their chopt hands, and threw up their sweaty *night-caps*. *Shakspere.*

Great mountains have a perception of the disposition of the air to tempests sooner than the valleys below; and therefore they say in Wales, when certain hills have their *night-caps* on, they mean mischief. *Bacon.*

How did the humbled swain detect
His prickly beard, and hairy breast?
His *night-cap* border'd round with lace,
Could give no softness to his face. *Swift.*

NIGHTCROW. *n. f.* [*night* and *crow*; *nyct-corax*, Lat.] A bird that cries in the night.

The owl shriek'd at thy birth, an evil sign;
The *night-crow* cry'd, a boding luckless time. *Shakspere.*

NIGHTDEW. *n. f.* [*night* and *dew*.] Dew that wets the ground in the night.

All things are built, as nature's self lay dead,
The mountains seem to nod their drowsy head;
The little birds in dreams their songs repeat,
And sleeping flowers beneath the *night-dew* sweat;
Even lust and envy sleep. *Dryden.*

NIGHTDOG. *n. f.* [*night* and *dog*.] A dog that hunts in the night. Used by deer-stealers.

When *night-dogs* run, all sorts of deer are chased. *Shakspere.*

NIGHTDRESS. *n. f.* [*night* and *dress*.] The dress worn at night.

The fair ones feel such maladies as these,
When each new *night-dress* gives a new disease. *Pope.*

NIGHTED. *adj.* [from *night*.] Darkened; clouded; black.

It was great ignorance, Gloster's eyes being out,
To let him live: Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his misery, to dispatch
His *nighted* life. *Shakspere.*

Good Hamlet, cast thy *nighted* colour off,
And let thine eye look like a friend on Denmark. *Shakspere.*

NIGHTFARING. *n. f.* [*night* and *fare*.] Travelling in the night.

Will-a-Wisp misleads *night-faring* clowns,
O'er hills, and sinking bogs, and pathless downs. *Gay.*

NIGHTFIRE. *n. f.* [*night* and *fire*.] Ignis fatuus; Will-a-wisp.

Foolish *night-fires*, women's and children's withes,
Chafes in arras, gilded emptiness:
These are the pleasures here. *Herbert.*

NIGHTFLY. *n. f.* [*night* and *fly*.] Moth that flies in the night.

N I G

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,
And built'st with busying night-pies to thy slumber;
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody? *Shaksp.*
NIGHTFOUNDERED, *adj.* [from *night* and *founder*.] Lost or distressed in the night.

Either some one like us nightfundered here,
Or else some neighbour woodman, or at worst,
Some roving robber calling to his fellows. *Milton.*
NIGHTGOWN, *n. f.* [from *night* and *gown*.] A loose gown used for an undress.

Since his majesty went into the field,
I have seen her rise from her bed, throw
Her night-gown upon her. *Shaksp.*

They have put me in a silk night-gown, and a gaudy fool's cap. *Addison.*

To meagre muffle-rid mope, adust and thin,
In a dun night-gown of his own loose skin. *Pope.*
NIGHTHAG, *n. f.* [from *night* and *hag*.] Witch supposed to wander in the night.

Nor uglier follows the night-hag, when called
In secret, riding through the air, the comes
Lur'd with the smell of infant blood, to dance
With Lapland witches. *Milton.*

NIGHTINGALE, *n. f.* [from *night* and *gale*, Saxon, to sing; *galm*, Teutonic, is a sound or echo.]

1. A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody; Philomel.

I think,
The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren. *Shaksp.*

Although the wexon, throte, and tongue, be the
instruments of voice, and by their agitations concur
in those delightful modulations, yet cannot we
align the cause unto any particular formation;
and I perceive the nightingale hath some disad-
vantage in the tongue. *Brown.*

Thus the wife nightingale that leaves her home,
Pursuing constantly the cheerful spring,
To foreign groves does her old music bring. *Walker.*

2. A word of endearment.

My nightingale!
We'll beat them to their beds. *Shaksp.*

NIGHTLY, *adv.* [from *night*.]

1. By night,
There, lion! and the flow'ry brooks beneath,
That wash thy hallow'd feet, and warbling flow,
Nightly I visit. *Milton.*

Let all things suffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear, and sleep
In the affliction of those terrible dreams
That shake us nightly. *Shaksp.*

2. Every night.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And nightly to the list'ning earth
Repeats the story of her birth. *Addison.*

NIGHTLY, *adj.* [from *night*.] Done by night; acting by night; happening by night.

May the stars and shining moon attend
Your nightly sports, as you vouchsafe to tell
What nymphs they were who mortal form excel. *Dryden.*

Soon as the flocks shook off their nightly dews,
Two swains, whom love kept wakeful and the muse,
Pour'd o'er the whit'ning vale their fleecy care. *Pope.*

NIGHTMAN, *n. f.* [from *night* and *man*.] One who carries away ordure in the night.

NIGHTMARE, *n. f.* [from *night*, and according to *Temple*, *mara*, a spirit that, in the northern mythology, was related to torment or suffocate sleepers.] A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast.

Saint Withold footed thence the woul'd,
He met the nightmare, and her name he told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight. *Shaksp.*

N I G

The forerunners of an apoplexy are, dulness, drowziness, vertigos, tremblings, oppressions in sleep, and night-mares. *Arbutnot.*

NIGHTPIECE, *n. f.* [from *night* and *piece*.] A picture so coloured us to be supposed seen by candlelight, not by the light of the day.

He hung a great part of the wall with night-pieces, that seemed to show themselves by the candles which were lighted up; and were so inflamed by the sunshine which fell upon them, that I could scarce forbear crying out fire. *Addison.*

NIGHTRAIL, *n. f.* [from *night* and *regl*, Sax. a gown or robe.] A loose cover thrown over the dress at night.

An antiquary will come to mention a punner or night-rail; but will talk as gravely as a father of the church on the vitta and peplus. *Addison.*

NIGHTRAVEN, *n. f.* [from *night* and *raven*; *nycticorax*.] A bird supposed of ill omen, that cries loud in the night.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful messenger,
The hoarse night-raven, trumpet of dreadful drear. *Spenser.*

I pray his bad voice bode no mischief:
I had as he have heard the night-raven,
Come what plague would have come after it. *Shaksp.*

NIGHTROBBER, *n. f.* [from *night* and *robber*.] One who steals in the dark.

Highways should be fenced on both sides, where by thieves and night-robbers might be more easily pursued and encountered. *Spenser.*

NIGHTRULE, *n. f.* [from *night* and *rule*.] A tumult in the night.

How now, mad sprite,
What night-rule now about this haunted grove? *Shaksp.*

NIGHTSHADE, *n. f.* [from *night* and *shade*, Sax.] A plant of two kinds; 1. Common nightshade. [*Solanum*.] 2. Deadly nightshade. [*belladonna*.] *Miller.*

NIGHTSHINE, *adj.* [from *night* and *shine*.] Showing brightness in the night.

None of these nocturnal, or night-shining bodies, have been observed in any of the ancient sepulchres. *Wilmot.*

NIGHTSHRIEK, *n. f.* [from *night* and *shriek*.] A cry in the night.

I have almost forgot the taste of fears:
The time has been my senses would have cool'd
To hear a night-shriek; and my fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir,
As he were not. *Shaksp.*

NIGHTTRIPPING, *adj.* [from *night* and *trip*.] Going lightly in the night.

That some night-tripping fairy had exchange'd
In cradle cloths, our children where they lay,
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shaksp.*

NIGHTWALK, *n. f.* [from *night* and *walk*.] Walk in the night.

It in his night-walk he met with irregular scholars, he took their names, and a promise to appear, unlit for, next morning. *Warton.*

NIGHTWALKER, *n. f.* [from *night* and *walk*.] One who roves in the night upon ill designs.

Men that hunt so, be privy stealers, or night-walkers. *Afcham.*

NIGHTWARBLING, *adj.* [from *night* and *warble*.] Singing in the night.

Now is the pleasant time,
The cool, the silent, save where silence yields
To the night-warbling bird. *Milton.*

NIGHTWARD, *adj.* [from *night* and *ward*.] Approaching toward night.

Their night-ward studies, wherewith they close the day's work. *Milton on Education.*

NIGHTWATCH, *n. f.* [from *night* and *watch*.] A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch.

N I M

I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the night-watches. *Psalms.*

NIGRESCENT, *adj.* [from *nigrescens*, Latin.] Growing black; approaching to blackness.

NIGRIFICATION, *n. f.* [from *niger* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of making black.

NIHILITY, *n. f.* [from *nihilus*, Fr. *nihilum*, Lat.] Nothingness; the state of being nothing.

Not being is considered as excluding all substance, and then all modes are also necessarily excluded; and this we call pure *nothingness*, or *mere nothing*. *Watts' Logic.*

To **NIIL**, *v. a.* [from *ne will*; *niilan*, Sax.] Not to will; to refuse; to reject.

Certes, said he, I will thus offer'd grace,
Ne to be made to happy do intend,
Another bliss before mine eyes I place,
Another happiness, another end. *Spenser.*

In all affections the concurrent still;
If now, with man and wife to will and will
The self-same things, a note of concord be,
I know no couple better can agree. *Ben Jonson.*

NIIL, *n. f.* The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore.

To **NIM**, *v. a.* [from *nimen*, Dutch, to take.] To take. In cant, to steal.

They'll question Mars, and by his look
Detect who 'twas that nim'd a cloak. *Hudibras.*

They could not keep themselves honest of their fingers, but would be nimming something or other for the love of thieving. *Leiffrung.*

NIMBLE, *adj.* [from *nim*, or *numan*, Sax. tractable.] Quick; active; ready; speedy; lively; expeditious.

They being nimble-jointed than the rest,
And more industrious, gathered more store. *Spenser.*

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her scornful eyes. *Shaksp.*

You have dancing throes
With nimble soles. *Shaksp.*

His off'ring soon propitious fire from heaven,
Consum'd with nimble glance and grateful steam;
The others not, for his was not sincere. *Milton.*

Thro' the mid seas the nimble pinnace sails,
Aloof from Crete before the northern gales. *Pope.*

NIMBLENESS, *n. f.* [from *nimble*.] Quick-ness; activity; speed; agility; readiness; dexterity; celerity; expedition; swiftness.

The hounds were straight uncoupled, and ere long the flag thought it better to trust to the nimble-ness of his feet, than to the slender fortification of his lodg'g. *Sidney.*

Humbly throwing at one instant both studious and nimble eyes. *Sidney.*

All things are therefore partakers of God; they are his offspring, his influence is in them, and the personal wisdom of God is for that very cause said to excel in nimble-ness or agility, to pierce into all intellectual, pure and subtle spirits, to go through all, and to reach unto every thing. *Hooker.*

We, lying still,
Are full of rest, defence and nimble-ness. *Shaksp.*

Ovid ranged over all Parnassus with great nimble-ness and agility; but as he did not much care for the toil requisite to climb the upper part of the hill, he was generally roving about the bottom. *Addison.*

NIMBLEWITTED, *adj.* [from *nimble* and *wit*.] Quick; eager to speak.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, when a certain nimble-witted councillor at the bar, who was forward to speak, did interrupt him often, and unto him, There is a great difference betwixt you and me, a pain to me to speak, and a pain to you to hold your peace. *Bacon.*

NIMBLY, *adv.* [from *nimble*.] Quickly; speedily; actively.

He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,
To the lascivious playing of a lute. *Shaksp.*

The air
Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself. *Shaksp.*
Most legs can nimbly run, though some be lame. *Darwin.*

The liquor we poured from the crysals, and set it in a digesting furnace to evaporate more *nimbly*. Boyle.

NIMBLESS. *n. f.* Nimbleness. *Spenser.*

NIMITY. *n. f.* [nimetus, school Latin.] The state of being too much.

NIMMER. *n. f.* [from *nim*.] A thief; a pilferer.

NINCOMPPOOP. *n. f.* [A corruption of the Latin *non compos*.] A fool; a trifler.

An old ninnyhammer, a dotard, a *nincompoop*, is the best language she can afford me. Addison.

NINE. *n. f.* [nium, Gothic; nigon, Saxon.] One more than eight; one less than ten.

The wayward sisters,

Thus do go about, about,

Thrice to thine and three to mine,

And three again, to make up *nine*. Shakespeare.

A thousand scruples may flatter at first, and yet in conclusion prove but a *nine-days* wonder. L'Estr.

At ninety-nine, a modern and a dunce. Pope.

The faults are *nine* in ten owing to affection, and not to the want of understanding. Swift.

NINEFOLD. *n. f.* [nine and fold.] Nine times; any thing nine times repeated.

This huge convex of fire,

Outragious to devour, immures us round Newfold. Milton.

NINEPENCE. *n. f.* [nine and pence.] A silver coin valued at nine pence.

Three silver pennies, and a *ninepence* bent. Gay.

NINEPINS. *n. f.* [nine and pins.] A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl.

A painter made blossoms upon trees in December, and schoolboys playing at *nine-pins* upon ice in July. Peacock.

For as when merchants break, o'erthrown Like *nine pins*, they strike others down. Hudibras.

NINESCORE. *adj.* [nine and score.] Nine times twenty.

Eugenius has two hundred pounds a year; but never values himself above *ninescore*, as not thinking he has a right to the tenth part, which he always appropriates to charitable uses. Addison.

NINETEEN. *adj.* [nigontyne, Sax.] Nine and ten; one less than twenty.

Nineteen in twenty of periphrastic words might be changed into early ones, such as occur to ordinary men. Swift.

NINETEENTH. *adj.* [nigonteoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.

In the *nineteenth* year of king Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, came Nebuzradan. 2 Kings.

NINETIETH. *adj.* [humbingonteoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of ninety; the tenth nine times told.

NINETY. *adj.* [humbingontiz, Saxon.] Nine times ten.

Enos lived *ninety* years and begat Cainan. Gen.

NINNY. *n. f.* [nino, a child, Spanish.] A fool; a simpleton.

What a pious *ninny's* this! Shakespeare.

The dean was so shabby, and look'd like a *ninny*, that the captain suppos'd he was a curate. Swift.

NINNYHAMMER. *n. f.* [from *ninny*.] A simpleton.

Have you no more manners than to rail at Hoens, that has saved that plod-pated, numskull'd *ninny-hammer* of yours from ruin, and all his family. Arbi tho't's John Bull.

NINTH. *adj.* [negoða, Saxon.] That precedes the tenth; the first after the eighth; the ordinal of nine.

Upon a strict observation of many, I have not found any that see the *ninth* day. Brown.

To NIP. *v. n.* [nijpen, Dutch.]

1. To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth.

In oranges and lemons, the *nipping* of their rind giveth out their smell more. Bacon.

2. To cut off by any slight means.

The small shoots that extract the sap of the most leading branches, must be *nip'd* off. Mortimer.

3. To blatt; to destroy before full growth.

This is the fate of man; to-day he puts forth The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms, And bears his blushing honours thick upon him; The third day comes a frost, a killing frost; And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely His greatness is a ripening, *nips* his root; And then he falls as I do. Shakespeare.

A flower doth spread and dye, Thou would'st extend me to some good, Before I were by host's extremity *nip'd* in the bud. Herbert.

His delivery now proves

Abortive, as the first-born bloom of spring.

Nip with the lagging rear of winter's frost. Milt.

Had he not been *nipp'd* in the bud, he might have made a formidable figure in his own works among posterity. Addison.

From such encouragement it is easy to guess to what perfection I might have brought this work, had it not been *nip'd* in the bud. Arbuthnot.

4. To pinch as frost.

The air bites shrewdly, it is very cold.— It is a *nipping* and an eager air. Shakespeare.

When flies hang by the wall,

And Dick the shepherd blows his nail;

When blood is *nip'd*, and ways be foul,

Then nightly sings the staring owl. Shakespeare.

5. To vex; to bite.

And sharp remorse his heart did prick and *nip*, That drops of blood thence like a well did play. Spenser.

6. To satirize; to ridicule; to taunt sarcastically.

But the right gentle mind would bite his lip To hear the jay to good men to *nip*. Hob. Tale.

Quick was commonly he in desire new faneled; in purpose unconfront, bold with any person, busy in every matter; soothing such as he present, *nipping* any that was absent. Aycham's Schoolmaster.

NIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pinch with the nails or teeth.

I am sharply taunted, yea, sometimes with pinches, *nips*, and bobs. Aycham's Schoolmaster.

2. A small cut.

What thin a sleeve? 'tis like a demicauton; What up and down car'd like an apple tart? Here's snip, and a *nip*, and cut, and fish and fash, I like to a censer in a barber's shop. Shakespeare.

3. A blatt.

So hasty fruits and too ambitious flowers, Scorning the midwifery of ripening shows, In spite of frosts, spring from th' unwilling earth, But find a *nip* untimely as their birth. Stepmey.

4. A taunt; a sarcasm.

NIPPER. *n. f.* [from *nip*.] A satirist. Out of use.

Ready backbiters, fore *nippers*, and spiteful reporters privily of good men. Aycham.

NIPPERS. *n. f.* [from *nip*.] Small pincers.

NIPPINGLY. *adv.* [from *nip*.] With bitter sarcasm.

NIPPLE. *n. f.* [nypele, Saxon.]

1. The teat; the dug; that which the sucking young take into their mouths.

The babe that milks me.—

I would while it was smiling in my face, Have pluck'd my *nipple* from his boneless gums. Shakespeare.

In creatures that nourish their young with milk, are adapted the *nipples* of the breast to the mouth and organs of suction. Ray on the Creation.

2. It is used by Chapman of a man.

As his face, went their fustid away, Thous Atolius threw a dart, that did his pile convey

Above his *nipple*, through his lungs. Chapman.

3. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.

In most other birds there is only one gland, in which are divers little cells ending in two or three

larger cells, lying under the *nipple* of the old hag. Derham's Physico-Theology.

NIPPLEWORT. *n. f.* [lamsana.] A weed.

NISI PRIUS. *n. f.* [In law.]

A judicial writ, which lieth in case where the inquest is pannelled and returned before the justices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the case of the county. It is directed to the sheriff, commanding that he cause the man impanelled to come before the justices in the same county, for the determining of the cause there, except it be so difficult that it need great deliberation: in which case, it is sent again to the bank. It is so called from the first words of the writ *nisi apud talem locum prius venerint*; whereby it appeareth, that justices of assizes and justices of *nisi prius* differ. So that justices of *nisi prius* must be one of them before whom the cause is depending in the bench, with some other good men of the county affixed to him. Couell.

NIT. *n. f.* [nitru, Saxon.] The egg of a louse, or small animal.

The whame, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horses in summer, not by stinging them, but only by their bombous noise, or tickling them in sucking their *nits*, or eggs, on the hair. Derham.

NITENCY. *n. f.* [nitentia, Latin.]

1. Lustre; clear brightness.

2. [from *nitro*, Lat.] Endeavour; spring to expand itself.

The atoms of fire accelerate the motion of these particles; from which acceleration their spring, or endeavour outward, will be augmented: that is, those zones will have a strong *nitency* to fly wider open. Boyle.

NITING. *n. f.* [for *niding*; see NIDING.]

A coward, dastard, poltroon.

NITID. *adj.* [nitidus; Lat.] Bright; shining; lustrous.

We restore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and *nitid* yellow, by putting them into fire and aquafortis, which take off the adventitious filth. Boyle.

NITRE. *n. f.* [nitre, Fr. nitrum, Lat.]

The salt which we know at this time, under the name of *nitre* or salt-petre, is a crystalline, pellucid, but somewhat whitish substance, of an acid and bitterish taste, imparting a peculiar sense of coldness upon the tongue. This salt, though it *nitro*s, by means of fire, an acid spirit capable of dissolving almost every thing, yet manifests no sign of its containing any acid at all in its crude state. *Nitre* is of the number of those salts which are naturally blended in imperceptible particles in earths, stones, and other solid substances, as the particles of metals are in their ores: it is sometimes however found pure, in form of an efflorescence, either on its ores or on the surface of old walls; these efflorescences dissolved in proper water, shooting into regular and proper crystals of *nitre*. The earth from which *nitre* is made, both in Persia and the East-Indies, is a kind of yellowish marl found in the bare cliffs of the sides of hills exposed to the northern and eastern winds, and never in any other situation. The natrum or *nitre* of the ancients, is a genuine, native and pure salt, extremely different from our *nitre*, and from all other native salts, being a fixed alkali plainly of the nature of those made by fire from vegetables, yet being capable of a regular crystallization, which those salts are not. It is found on or very near the surface of the earth, in thin flat cakes, pungent, light, and friable, and when pure, of a pale brownish white colour. In Scripture we find that the salt called *nitre* would ferment with vinegar, and had an adhesive quality, properties which perfectly agree with this salt, but not with salt-petre, as do many different qualities ascribe to it by the ancients. Hill on English.

Some tumultuous cloud,

Lustre with fire and *nitre*, hurried him. Milton.

Some steep their feed, and some in cauldrons boil, With vigorous *nitre* and with lees of oil. Dryden.

NITROUS. *adj.* [nitreux, Fr. from *nitre*.] Impregnated with nitre; consisting of nitre.

Earth and water, mingled by the heat of the sun, gather *nitrous* fatness more than either of them have severally. Bacon.

NO

The northern air being more fully charged with those particles supposed nitrous, which are the aliment of fire, is fittest to maintain the vital heat in that activity which is sufficient to move such an unwieldy bulk with due celerity. Ray.

He to quench his drought so much inclin'd,
May snowy fields and nitrous pastures find,
Meet stores of cold so greedily puri'd,
And be refresh'd with never-wasting food. Blackm.

Winter my theme confines; whose nitry wind
Shall crust the shabby mire, and kennels find. Gay.
NITRILY, adv. [from nitry.] Loudly.

One Bell was put to death at Tyburn for moving a new rebellion; he was a man nitily needy, and therefore adventurous. Hayward.

NITRY, adj. [from nit.] Abounding with the eggs of lice.

NIVAL, adj. [nivialis, Lat.] Abounding with snow.

NIVEOUS, adj. [niveus, Lat.] Snowy; resembling snow.

Cinabar becomes red by the acid exhalation of sulphur, which otherways presents a pure and nitous white. Brown.

NITZY, n. f. [from niais.] A dunce; a simpleton. A low word.

True critics laugh, and bid the trading nisy Go read Quantilian. Anon.

NO, adv. [na, Saxon.]
1. The word of refusal: contrary to *yea* or *yes*.

Our courtous Antony,
Whom ne'er the word of *no* woman heard speak,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the seal. Shakspeare.

Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd,
In rustlet yeas and honest kerly noes. Shakspeare.
If you will not consider these things now, the time will shortly come when you shall consider them whether you will or no. Calamy's Sermons.

2. The word of denial, opposite to concession or affirmation.

I think it would not fort amiss, to handle the question, whether a war for the propagation of the christian faith, without another cause of hostility, be lawful or no, and in what cases? Bacon.

3. It sometimes confirms a foregoing negative.

My name's Macbeth —
—The Devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear.—
—No, nor more fearful. Shakspeare.

Never more
This hand shall combat on the crooked shore:
No; let the Grecian pow'rs oppress in fight,
Unpity'd perish in their tyrant's fight. Dryden.

4. It sometimes strengthens a following negative; *no*, *not*, not even.

No not the bow which to adorns the skies,
So glorious is, or boulds to many dies. Waller.

No, adv.

1. Not any; none.

Let there be no strife between me and thee. Gen.
Some dire misfortune to portend,
No enemy can match a friend. Swift.

Woman and fool are two hard things to hit,
For true no meaning puzzles more than wit. Pope.

No wit to flatter left of all his store,
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more. Pope.

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shines irradiate, or imblaze the floors. Pope.

Our bard
No common object to your sight displays.
Poor Edwin was no vulgar boy. Beattie.

2. It seems an adjective in these phrases,
no longer, no more, no where; though
sometimes it may be so commodiously
changed to *not*, that it seems an adverb:
as, the days are yet no shorter.

When we saw that they were no where, we came to Samuel. 1 Samuel.

In vain I reach my feeble hands to join
In sweet embraces; ah! no longer thine. Dryden.

NOB

3. No one; none; not any one.
No one who doeth good to those only from whom he expects to receive good, can ever be fully satisfied of his own sincerity. Smalridge.

To NOBILITATE, v. a. [nobilito, Latin.]
To ennoble; to make noble.

NOBILITY, n. f. [nobilitas, Latin.]

1. Antiquity of family joined with splendour.

When I took up Boccaccio unawares, I fell on the same argument of preferring virtue to nobility of blood and titles, in the story of Sigismunda. Dryd.
Long galleries of ancestors
Challenge, nor wonder, or esteem from me,
"Virtue alone is true nobility." Dryden.

2. Rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns. Nobility in England is extended to five ranks; duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron.

3. The persons of high rank; the persons who are exalted above the commons.

It is a purpose'd thing.
To curb the will of the nobility. Shakspeare.

4. Dignity; grandeur; greatness.

Though the hated Amphialus, yet the nobility of her courage prevailed over it; and the desired he might be pardoned that youthful error, considering the reputation he had to be the best knight in the world; so as hereafter he governed himself, as one remembering his fault. Sidney.

But ah, my muse, I would thou hadst faculty
To work my goddess's by thy invention,
On me to cast those eyes, where flame shines nobility. Sid.

Bafe men, being in love, have then a nobility in their natures more than is native to them. Shakspeare.

They thought it great their foreign to controul,
And nam'd their pride, nobility of soul. Dryden.

NOBLE, adj. [nobilis, Fr. nobilis, Lat.]

1. Of an ancient and splendid family.

2. Exalted to a rank above commonality.

From virtue first began,

The difference that distinguish'd man from man:
He claim'd no title from descent of blood,
But that which made him noble, made him good.

3. Great; worthy; illustrious: both of men and things.

Thus this man died, leaving his death for an example of a noble courage, and a memorial of virtue. 2 Maccabees.

To vice industrious, but to nobler deeds
Timorous. Milton.

A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which hung not, but with tempest fell. Milton.

Those two great things that to engrave the desires and designs of both the nobler and ignobler sort of mankind, are to be found in religion; namely, wisdom and pleasure. South.

4. Exalted; elevated; sublime.

My flame in pale Pyrene I rekindle,
And claim no part in all the mighty mine:
Statues, with winding ivy crown'd belong
To nobler poets, for a nobler song. Dryden.

5. Magnificent; stately: as, a noble parade

6. Free; generous; liberal.

7. Principal; capital: as, the heart is one of the noble parts of the body.

NO'BLE, n. f.

1. Of high rank.

Upon the nobles of the children of Israel he laid not his hand. Exodus.

How many nobles then should hold their places
That must strike sail to spirits of vile fort! Shakspeare.

What the nobles once said in parliament, Nolumus leges Anglie mutari, is imprinted in the hearts of all the people. Bacon.

The nobles amongst the Romans took care in their last wills, that they might have a lump in their monuments.

See labour nobles begging to be slaves,
See all our fools aspiring to be knaves. Pope.

It may be the disposition of young nobles, that they expect the accomplishment of a good education without the least expence of time or study.

Swift's Modern Education.

NOB

The second natural division of power, is of such men who have acquired large possessions, and consequently dependencies, or descend from ancestors who have left them great inheritances, together with an hereditary authority, these easily unite in thoughts and opinions. Thus commences a great council or senate of nobles, for the weighty affairs of the nation. Swift.

Men should press forward in Fame's glorious chase,
Nobles look backward, and so lose the race. Young.

2. A coin rated at six shillings and eight pence; the sum of six and eight-pence.

He com'd nobler, of noble, fair, and fine gold. Camden.

Many fair promotions
Are daily given, to ennoble those
That scarce, some two days since, were worth a noble. Shakspeare.

Upon every writ procured for debt or damage, amounting to forty pounds or more, a noble, that is six shillings and eight pence, is, and usually hath been paid to fine. Bacon.

NO'BLE LIVER, wort. [hepatica.] A plant.

NO'BLEMAN, n. f. [noble and man.] One who is ennobled.

If I blush,
It is to see a nobleman want manners. Shakspeare.

The nobleman is he, whose noble mind
Is fill'd with inborn worth. Dryden.

NO'BLENESS, n. f. [from noble.]

1. Greatness; worth; dignity; magnanimity.

The nobleness of life
Is to do this; when such a mutual pair,
And such a twin can do't. Shakspeare.

Any thing
That my ability may undergo,
And nobleness impose. Shakspeare.

True nobleness would
Lend him forbearance from to foul a wrong. Shakspeare.

He that does as well in private between God and his own soul, as in public, hath given himself a testimony that his purposes are full of honesty, nobleness, and integrity. Taylor.

Greatness of mind, and nobleness, their seat
Build in her love's chest. Milton.

There is not only a congruity herein between the nobleness of the faculty and the object, but also the faculty is enriched and advanced by the worth of the object. Hale.

You have not only been careful of my fortune, which was the effect of your nobleness, but you have been solicitous of my reputation, which is that of your kindness. Dryden.

2. Splendour of descent; lustre of pedigree.

NO'BLESS, n. f. [noble'sse, French.]

1. Nobility. This word is not now used in any sense.

Fair branch of nobles, flower of chivalry,
That with your worth the world amuz'd make. Spenser.

2. Dignity; greatness.

Thou whose nobles keeps one stature still,
And one true posture, tho' belieg'd with ill. Ben Jonson.

3. Noblemen collectively.

Let us haste to hear it,
And call the nobles to the audience. Shakspeare.

I know no reason we should give that advantage to the commonality of England to be foremost in brave actions, which the nobles of France would never suffer in their peasants. Dryden.

NO'BLE, adj. [from nobles.]

1. Of ancient and splendid extraction.

Only a second laurel did adorn
His colleague Catulus, tho' nobly born:
He dur'd the pride of the triumphal bay,
But Marius won the glory of the day. Dryden.

2. Greatly; illustriously; magnanimously.

Did he not straight the two delinquents tear,
That were the slaves of drink and thralls of sleep?
Was not that nobly done? Shakspeare.

This fate he could have escap'd, but would not lose Honour for life, but rather nobly chose
Death from their tears, than safety from his own. Denham.

NOC

3. Grandly; splendidly.

There could not have been a more magnificent design than that of Trajan's pillar. Where could an emperor's ashes have been so nobly lodged, as in the midst of his metropolis, and on the top of so exalted a monument. *Addison on Italy.*

NOBODY. *n. f.* [no and body.] No one; not any one.

This is the time of our catch plaid by the picture of nobility. *Shakspeare.*

It fell to Coke's turn, for whom nobody cared, to be made the sacrifice; and he was out of his office. *Clarendon.*

If in company you offer something for a jest, and nobody secends you on your own laughter, you may condemn their taste, and appeal to better judgments; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift.*

NO'CENT. *adj.* [nocens, Latin.]

1. Guilty; criminal.

The earl of Devonshire being interested in the blood of York, that was rather feared than nocent, yet as one, that might be the object of others plots, remained prisoner in the Tower during the king's life. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. Hurtful; mischievous.

His head, well-flor'd with subtle wiles:
Not yet in horrid shade, or dismal den,
Nor nocent yet; but on the gaily herb,
Fearless, unfeared, he slept. *Milton.*

The warm limbeck draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent blood. *Philips.*
They meditate whether the virtues of the one will exalt or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its nocent qualities. *Watts's on the Mind.*

NOCK. *n. f.* [nocchia, Italian.]

1. A slit; a nick; a notch.

2. The fundament. *Les feffs.*

When the date of nock was out,
Off dropt the sympathetick snout. *Hudibras.*

TO NOCK. *v. a.* To place upon the notch.

Then took he up his bow
And nocke his shaft, the ground whence all their
future griefe did grow. *Chapman.*

NOCTAMBULO. *n. f.* [nox and ambulo, Latin.] One who walks in his sleep.

Respiration being carried on in sleep, is no argument against its being voluntary. What shall we say of noctambulos? There are voluntary motions carried on without thought, to avoid pain. *Arbuth.*

NOCTIDIAL. *adj.* [noctes and dies, Latin.] Comprising a night and a day.

The noctidial day, the lunar periodic month, and the solar year, are natural and universal; but incommensurate each to another, and difficult to be reconciled. *Holder.*

NOCTIFEROUS. *adj.* [nox and fero.] Bringing night. *Dict.*

NOCTIVAGANT. *adj.* [noctivagus, Latin.] Wandering in the night. *Dict.*

NOCTUARY. *n. f.* [from noctis, Lat.] An account of what passes by night.

I have got a parcel of visions and other miscellanies in my noctuary, which I shall tend to enrich your paper. *Addison.*

NOCTURN. *n. a.* [nocturne, Fr. nocturnus, Lat.] An office of devotion performed in the night.

The reliques being conveniently placed before the church door, the vigils are to be celebrated that night before them, and the nocturn and the mattins for the honour of the saints whose the reliques are. *Still.*

NOCTURNAL. *adj.* [nocturnus, Lat.] Nightly.

From gilded roofs depending lumps display.
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden.*

I beg leave to make you a present of a dream, which may serve to lull your readers till such time as you yourself shall gratify the public with any of your nocturnal discoveries. *Addison.*

NOCTURNAL. *n. f.* An instrument by which observations are made in the night.

That projection of the stars which includes all the stars in our horizon, and therefore reaches to the thirty-sixth degree and a half of the southern lati-

NOD

tude, though its centre is the north pole, gives us a better view of the heavenly bodies as they appear every night to us; and it may serve for a nocturnal, and show the true hour of the night. *Watts.*

TO NOD. *v. n.* [Of uncertain derivation: *nōs*, Greek; *nuto*, Lat. *amnicidio*, Welsh.]

1. To decline the head with a quick motion.

Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts;
Your enemies with nodding of their plumes,
Fan you into despair. *Shakspeare.*

Cleopatra hath nodded him to her. *Shakspeare.*

On the faith of Jove rely,
When nodding to thy suit he bows the sky. *Dryden.*

2. To pay a slight bow.

Callius must bend his body,
If Cæsar curiously but nod on him. *Shakspeare.*

3. To bend downward with quick motion.

When a pine is hewn upon the plains,
And the last mortal stroke alone remains,
Lab'ring in pangs of death, and threatening all,
This way and that the nods, considering where to fall. *Dryden.*

He climbs the mountain rocks,
Fir'd by the nodding verdure of its brow. *Thomson.*

4. To be drowsy.

Your two predecessors were famous for their dreams and visions, and contrary to all other authors, never pleased their readers more than when they were nodding. *Addison.*

NOD. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick declination of the head.

Children being to be restrained by the parents only in vicious things; a look or nod only ought to correct them when they do amiss. *Locke.*

A mighty king I am, an earthly god;
Nations obey my word and wait my nod:
And life or death depend on my decree. *Prior.*

2. A quick declination.

Like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready with every nod to tumble down
Into the fatal bowels of the deep. *Shakspeare.*

3. The motion of the head in drowsiness.
Every drowsy nod shakes their doctrine, who teach that the soul is always thinking. *Locke.*

4. A slight obeisance.

Will he give you the nod? *Shakspeare.*
Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practise the insinuating nod, and be off to them most counterfeintly. *Shakspeare.*

NODATION. *n. f.* [from nodo.] The state of being knotted, or act of making knots.

NODDER. *n. f.* [from nod.] One who makes nods.

A set of nodders, winkers, and whisperers, whose business is to strangle all other offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*

NODDLE. *n. f.* [hnlol, Saxon.] A head in contempt.

Her care shall be
To comb your noddle with a three-legg'd stool. *Shakspeare.*

Let our wines without mixture, or stain, be allfine,
Or call up the matter and break his dull noddle. *Ben Jonson.*

My head's not made of brags,
As friar Bacon's noddle was. *Hudibras.*

He would not have said before the people, that images are to be worshipped with Latins, but rather the contrary, because the distinctions necessary to defend it are too subtle for their noddles. *Stillingsf.*

Come, master, I have a project in my noddle, that shall bring my mistress to you back again, with as good will as ever she went from you. *L'Estrange.*

Why shouldst thou try to hide thyself in youth?
Impartial Proserpine beholds the truth;
And laughing at thy fond and vain a talk,
Will strip the hoary noddle of its mask. *Addison.*

Thou that art ever half the city's grace,
And add'st to solemn noddles, solemn pace. *Fenton.*

NODDY. *n. f.* [from naudin, French.] A simpleton; an idiot.

The whole race of bawling, fluttering noddies, by what title soever dignified, are a-kin to the ass in this fable. *L'Estrange.*

NODE. *n. f.* [nodus, Latin.]

NOI

1. A knot; a knob.

2. A swelling on the bone.

If nodes be the cause of the pain, soment with spirit of wine wherein opium and saffron have been dissolved. *Wise man.*

3. Interfection.

All these variations are finished in nineteen years, nearly agreeing with the course of the nodes; i. e. the points in the ecliptic where the moon crosseth that circle as the path to her northern or southern latitude; which nodes are called the head and tail of the dragon. *Holder.*

NODOSITY. *n. f.* [from nodus, Latin.] Complication; knot.

These the midwife cutteth off, contriving them into a knot close about the body of the infant; from whence ensueth that tortuosity, or complicated nodosity we call the naval. *Brown.*

NO'BOUS. *adj.* [nodus, Latin.] Knotty; full of knots.

This is seldom affected with the gout, and when that becometh nodus, men continue not long after. *Brown.*

NO'DULE. *n. f.* [nodulus, Latin.] A small lump.

Thole minerals in the strata, are either found in grains, or else they are amassed into balls, lump, or nodules: which nodules are either of an irregular figure, or of a figure somewhat more regular. *Woodward's Natural History.*

NO'GGEN. *adj.* Hard; rough; harsh.

He put on a hard, coarse, nagg'd shirt of Pendrels
Escape of King Charles.

NO'GGIN. *n. f.* [noffel, German.] A small mug.

Frog laughed in his sleeve, gave the squire the other noggin of brandy, and clapped him on the back. *Arbuthnot.*

NO'ANCE. *n. f.* [See ANNOIANCE.] Mischief; inconvenience.

To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to mis,
For lender and borrower noance it is. *Tusser.*

The single and peculiar life is bound,
With all the strength and armour of the mind,
To keep itself from noance. *Shakspeare.*

TO NOIE. *v. a.* To annoy. An old word disused.

Let servant be ready with mattock in hand,
To rub out the bushes that noie the land. *Tusser.*

NO'IER. *n. f.* [from noie.] One who annoys. An old word in disuse.

The north is a noier to grafts of all suits,
The east a destroyer to herbs and all fruits. *Tusser.*

NO'IOUS. *adj.* [noioso, Italian.] Hurtful; mischievous; troublesome; inconvenient, Obsolete.

Being bred in a hot country, they found much hair on their faces to be noious unto them. *Spenser.*

The false Duessa leaving noious night,
Return'd to stately palace of dame Pride. *Spenser.*

But neither darkness's soul, nor filthy bands,
Nor noious smell his purpose could with-hold. *Spenser.*

NOISE. *n. f.* [noise, French.]

1. Any kind of sound.

Noise, as of waters falling down, founded about them, and sad visions appeared unto them. *Wislom.*

Whether it were a whistling sound, or a melodious noise of birds among the spreading branches, these things made them swoon. *Wislom.*

Great motions in nature pass without sound or noise. The heavens turn about in a most rapid motion, without noise to us perceived; though in some dreams they have been said to make an excellent music. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Fear
Shakes your hearts, while thro' the isle they hear
A lasting noise, as horrid and as loud
As thunder makes, before it breaks the cloud. *Waller.*

2. Outcry; clamour; boasting or importunate talk.

What noise have we had about transplantation of diseases, and transfusion of blood? *Baker.*

3. Occasion of talk.

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague.

which has made so much noise through all ages, and never caught the least infection. *Spectator.*
 1. A concert. Obsolete.

To NOISE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sound loud.

Harm

Those terrors, which thou speak'st of, did me none; the saying loud and threatening might. *Milton.*
 To NOISE, *v. a.* To spread by rumour, or report.

All those sayings were noised abroad throughout the hill country. *Lucy*

I shall not need to relate the affluence of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince's being there had been quickly noised about the city. *Warton*

They might buzz and whisper it one to another, and finally with-drawing from the presence of the apostle, they then lit up their voices and noised it about the city. *Beattie*

NOISEFUL, *adj.* [noise and full.] Loud; clamorous.

That cunning, guardian of rich Holland's trade, whose noiseful valour does no fine my art, And weak assistance with his friends detains. *Deft.*

NOISLESS, *adj.* [from noise.] Silent; without sound.

On our quick't decrees, Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakespeare.*

No noiseless world I live, such death to find, Take timely hint, not shaken by the world, but ripely dropping from the top of knowledge. *Deft.*
 Convinced, that noiseless piety might dwell In feebler retreats, and flourish well. *Harte*

NOISINESS, *n. f.* [from noise.] Loudness of sound; importunity of clamour.

NOISY-MAKER, *n. f.* [noise and maker.] Clamourer.

The office of all this noise is, the making of the noisier still more ridiculous. *L'Estrange.*

NOISOME, *adj.* [noisy, Italian.]

1. Noxious; mischievous; unwholesome. In case it may be proved, that among the number of vices and disorders common unto both, there are particulars, the use whereof is utterly unlawful in regard of some special bad and noisome quality; there is no doubt but we ought to relinquish such rites and orders, what freedom forever we have to retain the other full. *Hooker.*
 The brake and the cockle are noisome too much. *Tusser.*

All my plants I save from nightly ill Of noisome winds, and blasting vapours chill. *Milt.*
 Gravice noisome from the neighbouring fen, And his own Cave sent three hundred men. *Dryden.*
 The noisome pestilence, that in open war Terrible, marches thro' the mid-day air, And scatters death. *Prior.*

2. Offensive; disgusting. The feeling these effects, will be Both noisome and infectious. *Shakespeare.*
 Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is noisome. *Shakespeare.*
 The stinkiness of his smell was noisome to all his army. *2 Macc.*

An error in the judgment, is like an impolthume in the head, which is always noisome, and frequently mortal. *South.*

NOISOMELY, *adv.* [from noisome.] With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam.

NOISOMENESS, *n. f.* [from noisome.] Aptness to disgust; offensiveness. If he must needs be seen, with all his filth and noisomeness about him, he promises himself however, that it will be some ally to his reproach, to be but one of many to march in a troop. *South.*

NOISY, *adj.* [from noise.]

1. Sounding loud.
 2. Clamorous; turbulent. O leave the noisy town, O come and see Our country cott, and live content with me! *Dryden.*

To noisy fools a grave attention lend. *South.*
 Vol. 1.

Although he employs his talents wholly in his closet, he is sure to rattle the hatred of the crowd. *Swift*

NOII me tangere. [Latin.]

1. A kind of cancerous swelling, exasperated by applications.

2. A plant.

Noii me tangere may be planted among your flowers, for the rarity of it. *Motier.*

NOLITION, *n. f.* [nolito, Lat.] Unwillingness; opposed to volition.

Proper acts of the will are, volition, volition, choice, resolution, and command, in relation to subordination to faculties. *Hale.*

NOLL, *n. f.* [noll, Saxon.] A head; a nodule.

An ant's noll I fixed on his head. *Shakespeare.*

NO-MAN, *n. f.* [non-man, non-man, Fr. nomen, Lat. and nomen, Greek.] The art of naming the nates of persons by the letters that form their names. *Deft.*

NO-MEN, *n. f.* The initials of a door.

NOMENCLATOR, *n. f.* [Lat. nomenclatur, Fr.] One who calls things or persons by their proper names. There were a set of men in old Rome called nomenclators, men who could call every man by his name. *Adrian.*

Are envy, pride, avarice, and ambition, such ill nomenclators that they cannot furnish appellations for their own vices? *Swift*

NOMENCLATURE, *n. f.* [nomenclatur, French; nomenclature, Latin.]

1. The act of naming.

To fix where notions cannot fully be reconciled, that the want of term or nomenclature for it, is but a fault of grammar. *Bacon.*

2. A vocabulary; a dictionary.

The wary plantations fall not under that nomenclature of Adam, which in to terrestrial animals assigned an name appropriate unto their natures. *Pope*

NO-MINAL, *adj.* [nominalis, Lat.] Referring to names rather than to things; not real; titular.

Profound in all the nominal, And real ways beyond them all. *Hudibras.*

The nominal definition, or derivation of the word, is not sufficient to determine the nature of it. *Leibniz.*

The nominal essence of gold is that complex idea the word gold stands for; as a body yellow, of a certain weight, malleable, fusible and fixed. But the real essence is the constitution of the inensible parts of that body on which those qualities depend. *Locke.*

Were these people as anxious for the doctrines essential to the church of England, as they are for the nominal distinction of adhering to its articles. *Add.*

NO-MINALLY, *adv.* [from nominal.] By name; with regard to a name; titularly.

To NOMINATE, *v. a.* [nominare, Latin.]

1. To name; to mention by name.

Suddenly to nominate them all, It is impossible. *Shakespeare.*

One lady, I may civilly spare to nominate, for her sex's sake, whom he termed the spider of the court. *Hutton.*

2. To entitle; to call.

Are d, old father, why of late Didst thou beblight me born of English blood, Whom all a fairy's son does nominate. *Spenser.*

3. To set down; to appoint by name.

If you repay me not on such a day, let the forfeit Be nominated for an equal pound. *Shakespeare.*

Of your fair flesh to be cut off. Never having intended, never designed any heu in that sense, we cannot expect he should nominate or appoint any person to it. *Locke.*

NOMINATION, *n. f.* [nomination, French; from nominate.]

1. The act of mentioning by name.

The forty-one immediate electors of the duke, must be all of several families, and of them twenty-five at least concur to his nomination. *Walton.*

Harmond was named to be of the assembly of

divines; his invariable loyalty to his prince, and obedience to his mother, the church, had been, to valid arguments as a title to his nomination, as the temple of his learning and virtue were on the other part, to have done little to him. *Full.*

2. The power of appointing.

The nomination of prebys to places, being so principal and inseparably a power of his, as he would relieve to himself. *Chandler.*

In England the king has the nomination of an archbishop; and after nomination, he bestows a canon's share to the dean and chapter, each of the prebys elected by him. *Warton.*

NO-MINATIVE, *n. f.* [in grammar, non-nativ, Fr.] The case that primarily designates the name of any thing, and is called right, in opposition to the other cases called oblique.

NON, *adv.* [Lat.] Not. It is never used separately, but sometimes prefixed to words with a negative power.

Since you to non-regardance call my faith,

I see you the noble friendship that still. *Shakespeare.*

Behold all these a fix non-residency of the rich, which in times of peace, too much in neglecting their habitation, may seem to have provoked God to neglect them. *Hobbes.*

A mere inclination to matters of duty, men reckon a within of that thing; when they are justly charged with an actual non-performance of what the law requires. *South.*

For an account at large of bishop Saderford's last judgment, concerning God's concurrence, or non-concurrence with the actions of men, and the positive entity of sins of commission, I refer you to his letters. *Pierce.*

The third sort of agreement or disagreement in our ideas, which the perception of the mind is employed about, is co-existence, or non-existence in the same subject. *Locke.*

It is not a non act, which introduces a custom, a custom being a common usage. *Adams.*

In the imperial chamber this answer is not admitted, viz. I do not believe it as the matter is acknowledged. And the reason of this non-admission is, its great uncertainty. *Ayliffe.*

An apparition came to the church, and informed the parson, that he must pay the tithes to such a man, and the bishop certified the ecclesiastical court under his seal on the non-payment of them, that he refused to pay them. *Ayliffe.*

The non-appearance of persons to supply the united sense of both houses of parliament, can never be continued as a general dilution of being able to support the charge against the patent and patentee. *Swift.*

This may be accounted for by the turbulence of politics upon the various and surprising turns of good and evil fortune, in a long evening at play; the mind being wholly taken up, and the consequence of non-attention to fatal. *Swift.*

NO-SAGE, *n. f.* [non and age.] Minority; time of life before legal maturity.

In him there is a hope of government; Which in his nonage, counsel under him, And in his full and open'd years, himself Shall govern well. *Shakespeare.*

Be love but there, let poor fix years

Be pos'd with the maturest fears

Man troubles us, we fright shall find

Love knows no nonage, nor the mind. *Cromwell.*

We have a mistaken apprehension of antiquity, calling that to which in truth is the world's nonage. *Glennville.*

'Tis necessary that men should first be out of their nonage, before they can attain to an actual use of this principle, and without that they should be ready to exert and exercise their faculties. *Warton.*

Those charters were not avorable for the king's nonage; and if there could have been any such pretence, that alone would not avail them. *Hale.*

After Chaucey there was a younger, a Harrington, a Fairfax, before Waller and Denham were in being; and our numbers were in their nonage till these last appeared. *Dryden.*

In their tender nonage, while they spread Their springing leaves, and lift their infant head, Indulge their childhood, and the nursing spare. *Dryden.*

• N O O

And through a lough some unroofed rock to save
The gold. Chapman.

NOO

The *savages* were driven out of their great ards, into a little *nook* of land near the river of Strangford; where they now possess a little territory. *Deanes*.
 Meander, who is said to intricate to be,
 Hath not to many turns, nor cranking *nooks*, as she. *Dryden*.

Unsphere
 The spirit of Plato to unfold
 What worlds or what vast regions hold
 Th' immortal mind that hath forsook
 Her mansion in this fleshy *nook*, *Milton's Poems*.
 Thurel and Zephon,
 Search thro' this garden, leave unsearch'd no *nook*, *Milton*.

A third form'd within the ground
 A various mold, and from the boiling cells,
 By strange conveyance, fill'd each hollow *nook*, *Mil*
NOON, *n. f.* [non, Saxon; *noon*, Welch; *non*, Latin; *noon*, Latin; the *ninth hour*, at which their *cana* or chief meal was eaten; whence the other nations called the time of their *dinner* or chief meal, though earlier in the day, by the same name.]

1. The middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the sun is in the meridian; midday.

Each fath the flocks, there shall he sit 'till noon.

'Till noon 'till night, my lord *Shakespeare*.
 The day already half his race had run,
 And summon'd him to due report at noon. *Dryden*.
 If I turn my eye at noon towards the sun, I cannot avoid the ideas which the light of sun produces in me. *Locke*.
 In days of poverty his foot was light.
 He sang his hymns at morning, noon, and night. *Hayes*.

2. It is taken for midnight.
 I did bid thee here at the noon of night,
 He few a quire of letters. *Dryden*.
NOON, *adj.* Meridional.

Boy of the noon, how oft the midnight bell,
 That tongue of death! with solemn bell,
 On to-day's errand, as a vain room,
 Knocks at our hearts, and mids our thoughts from home? *Young*.
NOONDAY, *n. f.* [noon and day.] Midday.
 The bud of night did it,
 Even at noonday, upon the market place,
 Howling and bawling. *Shakespeare*.
 The dunnefs of our intellectual eyes, Availing
 Not compare to those of an owl at noonday. *Bayly*.

NOONDAY, *adj.* Meridional.
 The foresting tree was mounted high,
 In all its lustre to the noon day sky. *Adams*.
NOONING, *n. f.* [from *noon*.] Repose or repast at noon.

NOONSTIDE, *n. f.* [noon and tide.] Mid-day; time of noon.
 Sorrow here is feasting and reposeing hours,
 Makes the night morning, and the noon tide night. *Shakespeare*.

NOONSTIDE, *adj.* Meridional.
 Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,
 And made an even sea at the noon tide prick. *Shakespeare*.
 All things in best order to invite
 Noon tide repose, or afternoon's repose. *Milton*.
 We expect the morning red in vain;
 This bid in vapours, or of cloud in rain.
 The noon tide yellow we in vain require,
 'Tis black in form, or red in lightning fire. *Prior*.

NOOSE, *n. f.* [noofada, entangled; a word found in the fables of *Lappins*. Mr. L. A.] A running knot which the more it is drawn binds the closer.
 Can't thou with a weak angle strike the whale?
 Catch with a noose, or with a noose enthal? *Saunders*.
 Where the hangman does dispose,
 To find out the knot of noose. *Hudibras*.
 They run then necks into a noose,
 They'd break 'em after, to break loose. *Hudibras*.
 Fairly he falls into some dangerous noose.
 And then as miserably he gets loose. *Dryden*.

NOR

A rope and a noose are no jesting matters. *Arbut*.
TO NOOSE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a noose; to catch; to entrap.

The fin is woven with threads of different fibres, the leaf of them strong enough to noose and entrap us. *Gouverneur of the Tongue*.

NOPE, *n. f.* [pubicula, Lat.] A kind of bird called a bull-finch or redtail.

NOR, *conjunct.* [ne or.]

1. A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition: correlative to *neither* or *not*.
 I neither love, nor fear thee. *Shakespeare*.
 Neither love I will twine, nor lay. *Milnes*.

2. Two negatives are sometimes joined, but not according to the propriety of our present language, though rightly in the Saxon.

Which I have darted at thee, hunt thee not;
 No, I am sure there is no force in eyes
 That can do hurt. *Shakespeare*.

3. *Neither* is sometimes included in *nor*, but not elegantly.

Before her gates, hilt wolves and lions lay;
 Which with her virtuous drags to tame she made,
 That wolfe, nor lion, would one man wound. *Chapman*.

Pow'r, disgrace, nor death could ought divert
 Thy glorious tongue thus to reveal thy heart. *Daniel*.
 Some nor Nautilus shall be wanting there,
 A new Achilles shall in arms appear. *Dryden*.

4. *Nor* is in poetry used in the first branch for *neither*.

I'll nymph, I pray thee, be
 Modest, and not follow me,
 I nor love myself, nor thee. *Ben Jonson*.

Do not did not perceive thou evil plight,
 On the fierce pains not feel. *Milton*.
 But how perplexed, alas! is human fate?
 I whom nor avails, nor pleasures move;
 Yet must myself be made a slave to love. *Walt*.

NORTH, *n. f.* [noth, Sax.] The point opposite to the sun in the meridian.

More unconstant than the wind, who woos
 Even now the frozen bottom of the north;
 And being anger'd pulls away from thence,
 Turning his face to the dew dropping tooth. *Shakespeare*.
 The tyrannous breathing of the north,
 Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakespeare*.
 Fierce Boreas issues forth
 To invade the frozen waggon of the north. *Dryden*.

NORTH, *adj.* Northern; being in the north.

This shall be your north border from the great sea to mount Hor. *Numbers*.

NORTHEAST, *n. f.* [north and east.] The point between the north and east.

John Cabot, a Venetian, the father of Sebastian Cabot, in behalf of Henry the Seventh of England, discovered all the north-east coasts beyond, from the Cape of Florida in the south, to Neatwoodland and Terra d'Laborador in the north. *Heylin*.

The northern sea towards the fourteenth, the leopon towards the fourth, and the Vennick on the north-east side, were commanded by three different nations. *Hutchins*.

NORTHERLY, *adj.* [from north.] Being toward the north.

The northerly and southerly winds, commonly esteemed the causes of cold and warm weather, are really the effects of the cold or warmth of the atmosphere. *Dehane*.

NORTHERN, *adj.* [from north.] Being in the north.

Proud northern lord, Clifford of Cumberland. *Shakespeare*.

If we erect a red-hot wire until it cool, and bar it up with wax and untwisted silk, where the lower end which cooled next the earth doth rest, that is the northern point. *Brown*.

NORTHEAST, *n. f.* [north and east.] The polestar; the lodestar.

NOS

If her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her, she would infect to the northward. *Shakespeare*.

NORTHWARD, *adj.* [north and peapb, Sax.] Being toward the north.

NORTHWARD, *adj.* [north and peapb, Saxon.] Toward the north.

Mild me not for my complaint,
 The flocks'd liver of the cowardly man,
 Bring me the best creature with a cold,
 Where Phobus' fire have thou the best,
 And prove whole blood. *Shakespeare*.
 Come on the cold about as long as they can stay
 do not let them part, at all they could the
 occur to Spain. *Bacon*.
 No flame beyond the point we will go
 Where rocks here and dash them. *Bacon*.
 A whole put in a room, two feet in a room,
 being at the north side of his chamber, as it is
 to walk twenty feet northward, not to walk two feet
 foot to the north. *Locke*.

NORTHWEST, *n. f.* [north and west.] The point between the north and west.

The bathing place, that they may run under the sun until evening, be expelled into the sun, that is northward. *Bacon*.

NORTHWARD, *n. f.* [north and west.] The point between the north and west.

The bathing place, that they may run under the sun until evening, be expelled into the sun, that is northward. *Bacon*.

NORTHWARD, *n. f.* [north and west.] The point between the north and west.

The clouds were fled,
 On every side. *Shakespeare*.
 When the fire was in the north, with his airy forces
 Boas up the Beldick to a coming fury. *Watts*.

NORTH, *n. f.* [nope, noxa, Saxon.]

1. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of *leant*, and the emunctory of the brain.

Do not with the nose,
 Take the hinde quite away
 Or him that, his particular to forefend,
 Smells from the cold and weak. *Shakespeare*.
 Nose of Turks and Tartars. *Shakespeare*.
 On decesses,
 Dead to reflection, to themselves are dead;
 And liberty pluck's place by the nose. *Shakespeare*.
 To the nose or no reason given why a savage tongue
 what longer, or a nose that, could not have com-
 bled with such a soul. *Locke*.
 Poetry takes up for entirely, that I scarce
 for what palles under my nose. *Pope's Letter*.

2. The end of any thing.

The lungs are as bellows, the aspera arteria is the nose of the bellows. *Haller*.

3. Scent; fragrance.

We are not offended with a dog for a better nose than his master. *Collier on Farn*.

4. To lead by the nose. To draw by force; as a bear by his ring. To lead blindly.

Thou authority be a stubborn bear,
 Yet he is oft led by the nose with gold. *Shakespeare*.

In suits which a man doth not understand, it is good to refer them to some friend, but let him choose well his referendums, else he may be led by the nose. *Bacon*.

That time our old design doth he
 In bloody cynosure making.
 Is plain enough to him that knows,
 How taints lead brothers by the nose. *Hudibras*.

This is the method of all popular flames, when the multitude are to be led by the nose into a fool's parade. *LeStrange*.

5. To turn one's nose into the affairs of others. To be meddling with other people's matters; to be a busybody.

6. To put one's nose out of joint. To put one out in the affections of another.

TO NOSE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To scent; to smell.

Note now as you go up the stairs. *Shakespeare*.

2. To face; to oppose.

TO NOSE, *v. n.* To look big; to bluster. *Adulterous Anthony*
 Gives his potent argument to a trail
 That nose is against him. *Shakespeare*.

NOT

NOSENTERED. *n. f.* [*nose and bleed; millefolium.*] A kind of herb.

NOSEGAY. *n. f.* [*nose and gay.*] A posy; a bunch of flowers.

She hath four and twenty *nosegays* for the theatres. *Shakespeare.*

And he thought
The close recedles of the virgin's thought;
As on the *nosegay* in her breast reclined,
He watch'd the flames rising in her mind. *Pope.*

Get you gone into the country to dwell up *nosegays* for a holy day. *Antithet.*

NOSELESS. *adj.* [from *nose.*] Wanting a nose; deprived of the nose.

Mangle I Myrmidons,
Noseless, and handless, hackt and clapt, come to him. *Shakespeare.*

NOSEMAINT. *n. f.* [*nose and maint; naphretum.*] The herb *naphretum*.

NOSE. *n. f.* [from *nose.*] The extremity of a thing; as, the *nose* of a part of fellows.

NOSELOVE. *n. f.* [*nose and love.*] A perfume of flowers.

NOSEPOINTE. [*nose and point.*] Producing difficulty.

The quibbles of the *nosepointer*, that is, have a power of producing disputes. *Johnson.*

NOSEPIECE. *n. f.* [*nose and piece.*] A hole, Sax. The cavity in the nose.

Turn then my health's reputation to
A favour that may still the dulcist *nozepiece*. *Shakespeare.*

Stinks which the *nozepiece* thought upon, are not the most pernicious. *Johnson.*

He found the *nozepiece*, and with *nozepiece* breath'd the breath of life. *Johnson.*

The ordinary action subletheth in consequence with the other, to the *nozepiece* are useful both for respiration and function, but the principal use is feeding. *Johnson.*

The ripe fruits receive the *nozepiece* with their aromatic scent. *Johnson.*

NOSTRUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand.

Very extraordinary, and one of his *nostrums*, let it be writ upon his monument, *The poet under his argument*, for no body ever used it before. *Johnson.*

What drop or *nostrum* can this plague recover. *Pope.*

NOT. *adv.* [ne *nostrum*, Sax. *niet*, Dutch.]

1. The particle of negation, or refusal.

If thou be the world's great parent,
How tails it then that with thy furious ferverour
Thou dost afflict as well the *not* deliverer.

As him that doth thy lovely hints dispute. *Shakespeare.*

His countenance takes me *not*. *Shakespeare.*

The man held his peace, to wit whether the Lord had made his journey prosperous or *not*. *Johnson.*

The question is, may I do it, or may I *not* do it. *Johnson.*

It is invulnerable, I *not*.

Let each man do as to his fancy seems,
I wait, *not* I, till you have better dreams. *Johnson.*

This objection hinders *not*, but that the heroic action interpreted for the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be as well executed now as it was of old. *Johnson.*

Grammar being to teach men *not* to speak but to speak correctly: where rhetoric is *not* necessary, grammar may be spared. *Johnson.*

This day be bread and peace my lot;
All life beneath the sun
Thou know it is best below'd or *not*,
And let thy will be done. *Pope.*

2. The first member of a negative sentence, followed by *nor* or *neither*.

I was *not* in safety, *neither* had I rest. *Job.*

Not for price, *nor* reward. *Johnson.*

3. A word of exception.

I will for this afflict the seed of David, but *not* for ever. *Johnson.*

4. A word of prohibition, or deprecation.

Stand in awe, and see *not*. *Psalm.*

NOT

For sake me *not*, O Lord; O my God, be *not* far from me. *Psalm.*

5. It denotes cessation or extinction. *Not* more.

These eyes are upon me, and I am *not*. *Job.*

NOTABLE. *adj.* [*notable*, Fr. *notabilis*, Lat.]

1. Remarkable; memorable; observable; it is now scarcely used, but in irony.

The success of those wars was *notable* to be unknown to your ears, which, it seems, all worthy fame hath glory to come unto. *Johnson.*

The same is notified in the *notable* places in the doctes. *Johnson.*

At Kilkenny, many *notable* laws were enacted, which the law doth best discover and manifest how much the English colonies were corrupted. *Johnson.*

Two young men appeared *notable* in strength, excellent in beauty, and comely in apparel. *Johnson.*

They bore two or three charges from the horse with *notable* courage, and without being broken. *Johnson.*

Both armies lay still without any *notable* action, for the space of ten days. *Johnson.*

Various as the *notables* which tower in nations record. *Johnson.*

It is impossible but a man must have felt palled the *notable* stage, and got his confidence thoroughly debauched and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin. *Johnson.*

2. Careful; bustling; in contempt and irony.

The absolute monarch was *notable* a guardian of the liberties, as of the lives of his subjects. When a man grew rich, to keep him from being dangerous to the state, he lent for all his goods. *Johnson.*

NOTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *notable.*] Appearance of buhnelis; importance; in contempt.

NOTABLY. *adv.* [from *notable.*]

1. Memorably; remarkably.

This *notably* proved, in that the oft polling bridge conducts much taken fishing. *Johnson.*

Herein doth the endless mercy of God *notably* appear, that he voucheth to accept of our repentance, when we repent, though not in particular as we ought to do. *Johnson.*

2. With consequence; with show of importances; ironically.

Mention Spain or Poland, and he talks very *notably*; but if you go out of the gazette, you drop him. *Johnson.*

NOTARIAL. *adj.* [from *notary.*] Taken by a notary.

It may be called an authentick writing, though not a publick instrument, through want of a *notarial* evidence. *Johnson.*

NOTARY. *n. f.* [*notaire*, Fr. from *notarius*, Lat.] An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick.

There is a declaration made to have that very book, and no other, set abroad, who read the perfect authority of *notaries* do write those things fully and only, which being written and there read, are by their own open testimony acknowledged to be their own. *Johnson.*

Go with me to a *notary*, send me there. *Johnson.*

Your bond.

One of those with him, being a *notary*, made an entry of this act. *Johnson.*

So that your recorder am in this, Or mouth and speaker of the universe, A *notary* in my way; for 'tis Not I, but you and I, make this verse. *Johnson.*

They have in each province, intendants and *notaries*. *Johnson.*

NOTATION. *n. f.* [*notatio*, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks; as by figures or letters.

Notation teaches how to describe any numbers by

NOT

certain notes and characters, and to declare the value thereof being so described, and that is by degrees and periods. *Cocker.*

2. Meaning; signification.

A foundation being primarily of use in architecture, hath no other literal *notation* but what belongs to it in relation to a building. *Johnson.*

Confidence, according to the very *notation* of the word, imports a double knowledge; one of a divine law, and the other of a man's own action, and to is the application of a general law, to a particular instance of practice. *Johnson.*

NOTCH. *n. f.* [*nocchia*, Italian.]

1. A nick; a hollow cut in any thing; a nook.

The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces in the margin, of a pyramidal figure oppositely set, and with transverse *notches*. *Johnson.*

From his rug the skewer he takes,
And on the stick ten equal *notches* makes:
There take my tally of ten thousand pound. *Swift.*

2. It seems to be erroneously used for *nick*.

He shew'd a comma ne'er could claim
A place in any British name;
Yet making here a perfect notch. *Swift.*

Thou'st your poor vowel from his *notch*. *Swift.*

To *Notch*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows.

He was too hard for him directly: before *Notch*, he *notch'd* him like a car-bonado. *Johnson.*

The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces, cancellated and transversely *notched*. *Johnson.*

From him whole quill hands quiver'd at his ear,
To him who *notched* locks at Westminster. *Pope.*

NOTCHWIT. [*notch and weed; atplex olula.*] An herb called orach.

NOTE. [*for ne note.*] May not.

Ne let him then admire,
But yield his life to be too blunt and base
That *not* without an honest line too long trace. *Johnson.*

NOTE. *n. f.* [*nota*, Lat. *note*, Fr.]

1. Mark; token: as Bellarmine's *notes* of the church.

What ever appertains to the visible body of the church, the *notes* of external profession, which they could knoweth what they are. *Johnson.*

2. Notice; heed.

Gave order to my servants that they take
No *note* at all of our being absent hence. *Shakespeare.*

I will follow some piece, is on this virgin,
Worthy the *note*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Reputation; consequence.

Dives men of *note* have been brought into England. *Johnson.*

Andronicus and Julia are of *note* among the apostles. *Johnson.*

As for metals, authors of good *note* assure us that even they have been observed to grow. *Johnson.*

4. Reproach; stigma.

The more to aggravate the *note*,
With a foul traitor's name stuff I thy throat. *Shakespeare.*

5. Account; information; intelligence; notice. *Not* used.

She that from Naples
Can have no *note*; unless the lan were post,
The man 'till' moon's too slow. *Shakespeare.*

In acts of favour, the first coming ought to take little place; so far forth consideration may be had of his trust, that if intelligence of the matter could not otherwise have been had but by him, advantage be not taken of the *note*, but the party left to his other means, and in some sort recompensed for his discovery. *Johnson.*

6. State of being observed.

Small matters come with great commendation, because they are continually in use and in *note*, whereas the occasion of any great virtue cometh but on festivals. *Johnson.*

7. Tune; voice; harmonick or melodious sound.

These are the *notes* wherewith are drawn from the hearts of the multitude so many sighs, with these tunes their minds are exasperated against the lawless guides and governors of their souls. *Johnson.*

NOT

The warbling bird tunes her nocturnal note.

Milton.

I now must change
Those notes to tragedy.
You that can tune your sounding string to well,
Of ladies beauties and of love to tell;
One change your note, and let your late report
The justest grief that ever touch'd the court

Waller.

One common note on either lyre did strike,
And knaves and fools we both abhor'd alike

Dryden.

8. Single sound in music.

From harmony, from heavenly harmony!
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Thro' all the compass of the notes it run,
The diapason closing full in man

Dryden.

9. Short hint; small paper; memorial register.

He will'd me

In heedfull'st reservation to bestow them,
As notes whose faculties inclusive were,
More than they were in note.
In the body's prison to the hies,
A through the body's windows the must look,
If divers powers of sense to exercise,
By passing notes out of the world's great book.

Dryden.

10. Abbreviation; symbol; musical character.

Contract it into a narrow compass by the notes
And abbreviations.

Baker in L. George.

11. A small letter.

And I will come with a hand the brain to,
But in the eye have I find a note

Dryden.

12. A written paper.

I can sing over the prejudice of taking to be
Instructive at the clergy for perpetually reaching
their common; perhaps my frequent hearing, of
to singers, who never make use of notes, may have
added to my draught

Swift

13. A paper given in confession of a debt.

His note will go further than my bond.

Southey

14. Explanatory annotation.

The best writers have been perplexed with notes,
and obscured with illustrations.
This put him upon a close attention to his
studies. He kept much at home, and wrote
upon Homer and Plautus

Johnson

To NOTIFY, v. a. [note, Lat. *notus*, Fr.]

1. To observe; to remark; to heed; to attend; to take notice of.

The fool hath much more to say.

No more of that, I have noted it well.

Shakespeare

It much you note him,

You shall offend him

Shakespeare

Some things may in passing be fitly noted.

Johnson

I began to note

The stormy Hyades, the rainy goat

Johnson

Wandering from clime to clime, obedient Pray'd,
Their manners noted, and their faces survey'd.

Pope.

2. To deliver; to set down.

Saint Augustine speaking of devout men, each
how they daily frequented the church, how attentive
ear they gave unto the lessons and chapters
read

Hooker.

Note it in a book, that it may be for ever
and ever.

Johnson

3. To charge with a crime; with of or for.

Sine veli Diannus agrees better with Lavin, who
had the fame of chastity, than with either of the
Julia's, who were both noted of incontinency

Johnson

4. [In music.] To set down the notes of a tune.

NOTEBOOK, n. s. [note and book.] A book
in which notes and memorandums are
set down.

Cassius all his faults observ'd;

Set in a notebook, learn'd and con'd by rote,

To call into my teeth.

Shakespeare.

NOTED, part. adj. [from note.] Remarkable; eminent; celebrated.

NOT

A noted chymist procured a privilege, that none
but he should vend a spirit.

Boyle.

Justinian's laws, if we may believe a noted
author, have not the force of laws in France or
Holland.

Baker.

NOTER, n. s. [from note.] He who takes
notice.

NOTHING, n. s. [no and thing; nothing,
Scottish.]

1. Negation of being; nonentity; universal negation; opposed to something.

It is not certain that there never could be
nothing. For if there could have been an instant,
wherein there was nothing, then either nothing made
something, or something made itself, and to was,
and not to, before it was. But if there never could
be nothing, then there is, and was, a being of neces-
sity, without any beginning.

Locke

We do not create the world from nothing and by
nothing, we assert an eternal God to have been
the efficient cause of it.

Bentley

This nothing is taken either in a vulgar or phi-
losophical sense, to wit, say there is nothing in the
cup in a vulgar sense, when we mean there is no
liquor in it, but we cannot say there is nothing in
the cup, in a strict philosophical sense, while there
is in it.

Watts

2. Nonexistence.

Almighty notes character'd are graced

To display nothing

Shakespeare

3. Not any thing; no particular thing.

There shall nothing die.

Locke

Yet had his aspect not one of severity,

But such a face as promis'd him future

Dryden

Philosophy wholly speculative is barren, and
produces nothing but vain ideas

Dryden

Nothing at all was done, while any thing re-
mained undone.

Addison on the War

4. No other thing.

Nothing but a ready resolution brought to prac-
tice, God's grace bestow'd, his commandments obey'd,
and his pardon begged, nothing but this will in-
tinue you to God's acceptance.

Baker

Words are made to declare something, where
they are, by those who pretend to instruct, other-
wise, they conceal indeed nothing, but that
which they conceal is nothing but the greatest
error, or sophistry of the talker, for there is, in
truth, nothing to be under them.

Locke

5. No quantity or degree.

The report which the troops of horse make, would
add nothing of courage to their fellows.

Carleton

6. No importance; no use; no value.

The outward show of churches draws the rude
people to the reverencing and frequenting thereof,
whatever some of our late too nice tools say, there
is nothing in the seemingly form of the church.

Spenser

Behold, ye are of nothing, and your work of
naught.

Isaiah

7. No possession of fortune.

A most humble shepherd; a man that from very
nothing is grown into an unspokeable estate.

Shakespeare

8. No difficulty; no trouble.

We are industrious to preserve our bodies from
slavery, but we make nothing of suffering our souls
to be slaves to our lusts.

Ray

9. A thing of no proportion.

The charge of making the ground, and other-
wise, is great, but nothing to the profit.

Faust

10. Trifle; something of no consideration or importance.

I had rather have one scratch my head if I'll
fun, When the alarm was struck, then idly sit
To hear my nothings monster'd.

Shakespeare

My dear nothings, take your leave

No longer must you me deceive.

Crahan

'Tis nothing, says the fool, but says the fool,
This nothing, Sir, will bring you to your end.

Do I not see your drooping belly swell?

Dryden

That period includes more than a hundred ten-
tences that might be writ to express multiplication
of nothings, and all the foregoing perpetual business
of having no business to do.

Pope's Letters

Narcissus is the glory of his race;

For who does nothing with a better grace?

Young

NOT

11. Nothing has a kind of adverbial signification. In no degree; not at all.

Who will make me a liar, and make my speech
nothing worth?

Job

Auria, nothing dismay'd with the greatness of
the Turk's fleet, still kept on his course.

Knolles

But Adam, with such comel nothing wry'd.

Milton

NOTHINGNESS, n. s. [from nothing.]

1. Nihility; nonexistence.

His art did express
A quietness even from nothingness,
From dull sensations, and lean complaints.

Denne

2. Nothing; thing of no value.

I a nothingness in deed and name,
Did seem to hunt his former carcase.

Hudibras

NOTICE, n. s. [notice, Fr. *notitia*, Lat.]

1. Remark; heed; observation; regard.

The thing to be regarded in taking notice of a
child's misbehavior is, what root it springs from.

Locke

This is done with little notice, very quick the
actions of the mind are performed.

Locke

How ready is every man to take with the notices
which we take of their persons?

Watts

2. Information; intelligence given or received.

I have given him notice, that the duke of Corn-
wall and his dukes will be here.

Shakespeare

NOTIFICATION, n. s. [notification, Fr. from

notitia.] Act of making known; repre-

sentation by marks or symbols.

Four or five notes have been elevated or depressed out of
their order, either in breadth or length, many,
by agreement, give great variety of notifications.

Holder

To NOTIFY, v. a. [notifier, Fr. *notifico*,

Lat.] To declare; to make known; to

publish.

There are other kind of laws, which not only the

will of God

Hooker

Good and evil operate upon the mind of man,

by those respective appellations by which they are

notified and conveyed to the mind.

South

This solar month is by civil sanction notified in
authentic calendars the chief measure of the year:

a kind of standard by which we measure time.

Holder

NOTION, n. s. [notion, Fr. *notio*, Lat.]

1. Thought; representation of any thing

formed by the mind; idea; image; con-

ception.

Being we are at this time to speak of the proper
notion of the church, therefore I shall not look
upon it as comprehending any more than the sons
of men.

Peajon

The notion of some beings which are not in nature,
second notions as the logicians call them, has
been founded on the conjunction of two natures,
which have a real separate being.

Dryden

Many actions are possible by law, that are acts
of ingratitude; but this is merely accidental to
them, as they are such acts; for if they were
punished properly under that not on, and upon that
account, the punishment would equally reach all
actions of the same kind.

South

What hath been generally agreed on, I content
myself to assume under the notion of principles, in
order to what I have farther to write.

Newton

There is nothing made a more common subject
of discourse than nature and its laws, and yet few
agree in their notions about these words.

Cheyne

That notion of hunger, cold, found, colour,
thought, with, or fear, which is in the mind, is called
the notion of hunger, cold, found, with, &c.

Watts

2. Sentiment; opinion.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,

And not molest us, unless we ourselves

Seek them with wandering thoughts and notions

vain.

Milton

It would be incredible to a man who has never
been in France, should one relate the extravagant
notion they entertain of themselves, and the man an
opinion they have of their neighbours.

Addison

Sensualists they were, who, it is probable, took
pleasure in ridiculing the notion of a life to come.

Atterbury

3. Sense; underbidding; intellectual power. This sense is frequent in *Shakespeare*, but not in use.

His *notion* weakens his feelings

Archibald

So full is earthly *notion* can receive. *Milton*

NOTIONAL, *adj.* [from *notion*.]

1. Imaginary; ideal; intellectual; subsisting only in ideas; visionary; fanciful.

The general and elaborate contemplations and notions, of the elements and their configurations, of the influences of heaven and earth, of the being but *notional* and of the future, and definite existence to be drawn out of our imaginations. *Plato*

Happened to be of that waking dream

When we call him, mounting, fugitive theme

Of man, prison-guest, ideal beauty.

Notional good, by every one's mind. *Pope*

We must be wary, lest we mistake any real fulfiling of performance, in the course of choice, for a merely *notional* and true thing; and the human mind, which properly nothing, as a conception of our own mind, or of a thing by our will, is upon the forced course of things, denoting only thus much, that all the bodies move and act according to their eternal properties, without any consideration or intention of doing. *Boyle*

2. Dealing in ideas, not realities.

The most *notional* dictators sit down in

a contented opinion. *Gloucester*

NOTIONAL, *n. f.* [from *notional*.]

Empty, ungrounded opinion. Not in use.

I am at the advance of leisure, by disreputable

and talkative *notional*. *Gloucester*

NOTIONALLY, *adv.* [from *notional*.]

In idea; mentally; in our conception, though not in reality.

The whole rational nature of man consists of two faculties, understanding and will, whether really, or *notionally* distinct. *Notus*

NOTORIETY, *n. f.* [from *notus*, Fr. from *notus*.]

Public knowledge; public exposure.

We read at a multitude of pages testimony may be produced for the remarkable passages, and indeed of several, that more than answer your expectation, as they were not subjects in their own nature to be exposed to public not *et*. *Addison*

NOTORIOUS, *adj.* [from *notus*, Lat. *notus*, Fr.]

Publicly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. It is

commonly used of things known to their disadvantage; whence by those who do not know the true signification of the word, an atrocious crime is called a *notorious* crime, when public or ferret.

What need you make such a solemn exclaiming

matter too *notorious*. *Whitney*

The goods of your intercepted packets

You want to the page a minute's sing, your goods

are, *Shakespeare*

Since you provoke me, shall the most *notorious* *Shakespeare*

I shall have law in Epitaph. *Shakespeare*

To your *notorious* sin. *Shakespeare*

In the time of King Edward the first, the impediment of

of the conquest of Ireland are *notorious*. *Darwin*

This prebiterianism of war congratulates a

ce in *notorious* sin, committed by a zealot

of his own devotion. *Whitney*

We think not fit to condemn the most *notorious*

malefactor before he hath had licence to propitiate

his plea. *Whitney*

What *notorious* vice is there that doth not blemish

man's reputation? *Whitney*

The philosopher of Naples has been always very

notorious for reading a life of his in a paper of his,

which makes partly out of the plenty of their country,

and partly out of the temper of their climate. *Whitney*

The imprints have procured some small advancement

of rears; although it be *notorious* that they do

not receive the third penny of the real value. *Whitney*

NOTORIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *notorious*.]

Publicly; evidently; openly.

The exposing himself *notoriously*, did sometimes change the fortune of the day. *Clarke*

This is *notoriously* discoverable in some differences of brake or fern. *Plowden*

God tells us, that the eagle was *notoriously* known at Rome, though it be left to obscure to

intemperance. *Dryden*

Should the earnings of a nation be more fixed in

government, than in morals, learning, and com-

placency, which do *notoriously* vary in every age. *Dryden*

NOTORIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *notorious*.]

Public fame; notoriety.

To *notorious*, to hear. *Inflection*

NOTORIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *not* and *notus*.]

Of what there are two sorts, French, which is

the most, and English, which is the least, and

for and for it is not intended, being considered with a name. *Clarke*

NOTWITHSTANDING, *conj.* [This word

though in conformity to other writers

called here a conjunction, is properly a

participial adjective, as it is compounded

of *not* and *standing*, and answers exactly

to the Latin *non obstante*; it is most

properly and analogically used in the ab-

lative case absolute with a noun; as, *he*

is rich notwithstanding his loss; it is not

to proper to say, *he is rich notwithstanding*

he has lost rich; yet this mode of writing

is too frequent. *Whitney* has used it

but when a sentence follows, it is more

grammatical to insert *that*; as, *he is rich*

notwithstanding that he has lost rich.

When *notwithstanding* is used absolutely,

the expression is elliptical, *this or that*

being understood, as in the following

pages of *Hooker*]

1. Without hindrance or obstruction from.

The crown which God hath bestowed on his church

we have subjected to their great and un-
derstanding his publication, from the way

does he had done for them. *Darwin*

2. Although. This use is not proper.

A person languishing under an ill-humour, body,

may lose several ounces of blood, *notwithstanding*

it will weaken him for a time, in order to put

new ferment into the remaining mass, and draw

into it fresh supplies. *Whitney*

3. Nevertheless; however.

They which honour the law as an image of the

will of God himself, are *notwithstanding* to know

that the same had an end in Christ. *Whitney*

The knowledge is final, which we have on earth

concerning things that we do in heaven, *not-*

withstanding this much we know even of faith in

heaven, that they pray. *Whitney*

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand

Open as day, for meeting charity

Yet *notwithstanding*, being merciful, he's flint;

As humorous as water. *Shakespeare*

NOCTIS, *n. f.* [Lat.] The fourth wind.

With olive to the north turns from the south,

North and After-Breeze, with thund'rous clouds

From Sierra Leone. *Whitney*

NOCTIVOX, *n. f.* [from *nox*, Lat. *nox*, Lat.]

The introduction of something new.

NOCTIVOR, *n. f.* [Lat.] The introducer

of something new.

NOVEL, *adj.* [from *novus*, Lat. *novus*, Lat.]

1. New; not ancient; not used of old;

unusual.

The prebiterians are exactors of submission to

their *novel* opinions, because they are stamped

with the authority of laws. *King Charles*

It is no *novel* usurpation, but though void of other

title, has the prescription of many ages. *Whitney*

Such is the constant strain of this ill-fated

who every where brands the *novel* doctrine, as the

new, novel, upstart heresy, folly and madness. *Whitney*

2. [In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enactment.

By the *novel* constitutions, burial may not be de-

mented to any one. *Ayliffe*

NOVELLE, *n. f.* [from *novelle*, Fr.]

1. A small tale, generally of love.

Nothing of a foreign nature; like the trifling

novels which Ariosto inserted in his poems. *Dryden*

For amongst the famous in barbarous pastime love,

The *novelle's* worth, and the drunkard's toast. *Prior*

2. A law annexed to the code.

By the civil law, no one was to be ordained a

priest until he was thirty years of age,

though by a later law it was sufficient, if he was

above twenty. *Ayliffe*

NOVELTIES, *n. f.* [from *novel*.]

1. Innovations; alterations of novelty.

Novelties, which in reference to the philosophy of

Plato, are the *novelties*. *Plato*

The fathers of this world were not idolatrous,

or *novelties* in the matter of the Sabbath. *White*

As *novelties*.

When a teacher comes to the world did teach,

Yet though a teacher, he is not a teacher. *Denham*

The teachers of the world did teach *novelties* have dif-

ferenced in the world. *Gloucester*

The *novelties* of the world of them to rank

with the *novelties*, *novelties*, and *novelties*

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N O W

To his proud pedant, or decim'd a noun. *Dryden.*

learn to feel the nourishment of their souls. *Hecker.*

the black palate.

Audijon.

The praise of doing well
Is to the ear, no ornament to the soul.
Now it tunc flies, perchance, however small,
Into the alabaster urn should fall,
The odours die. *Prior.*

The only motives that can be imagined of obedience to laws, are either the value and certainty of rewards, or an apprehension of justice and severity. *Now* neither of these, exclusive of the other, is the true principle of our obedience to God. *Rogers.*

A human body, forming in such a fluid in any imaginable posture, will never be reconcilable to this hydraulic law. There will be always something lighter beneath, and to a thing heavier above. *Now* what can make this heavier particles of bone stand above the lighter ones of the air, or depress these below those, against the tendency of nature. *Bentley.*

5. After this; since things are so; in familiar speech.

How shall any man distinguish between a parasite and a man of honour, who to hypocrisy and interest look for like duty and affection? *Edwards.*

6. *Now and then*; at one time and another uncertainly. This word means, with regard to time, what is meant by *here and there*, with respect to place.

Now and then they ground their lives on human authority, even when they most pre-empt divine. *Hooker.*

Now and then something of extraordinary, that is any thing of your production, is requisite to refresh your character. *Dryden.*

A most effectual argument against spontaneous generation is, that there is no *now* species produced, which would *now and then* happen, were there any such thing. *Ray.*

He who resolves to walk by the gospel rule of forbearing all revenge, will have opportunities every *now and then* to exercise his forgiving temper. *Atter.*

They *now and then* appear in the offices of religion, and avoid some scandalous enormities. *Rogers.*

7. *Now and then* are applied to places considered as they rise to notice in succession.

A mead here, there a heath, and *now and then* a wood. *Dryden.*

Now, n. f. Present moment. A poetical use.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past,
But an eternal *now* does ever last. *Cooley.*

She vanish'd, we can scarcely say she dy'd,
For but a *now* did heav'n and earth divide:
This moment perfect health, the next was death. *Dryden.*

Not less ev'n in this despicable *now*,
Than when my name shall Africk with affrights. *Dryden.*

Nowadays, adv. [This word, though common and used by the best writers, is perhaps barbarous.] In the present age.

Not to great as it was wont of yore,
It's *nowadays*, he half to sit and fore. *Spenser.*

Reason and love keep little company together *nowadays*. *Shakespeare.*

It was a vestal and a virgin fire, and diuers as much from that which passes by this name *nowadays*, as the vital heat from the burning of a fever. *South.*

Such are those principles, which by reason of the cold cavils of perverse and unreasonable men, we are *nowadays* put to defend. *Tillotson.*

What men of spirit *nowadays*,
Come to give sober judgment of new plays. *Garrick.*

No'wed, adj. [noug, Fr.] Knotted; in-wreathed.

Reuben is conceived to bear three barres waved,
Judah a lion rampant, Dan a serpent nowed. *Brown.*

Nowes, n. f. [from nou, old Fr.] The marriage knot. Out of use.

Thou shalt look round about and see
Thousands of crown'd souls throng to be
Themselves thy crown, sons of thy *nowes*;
The virgin burns with which thy spouse
Made fruitful thy fair soul. *Crashaw.*

No'where, adv. [no and where.] Not in any place.

Some men, of whom we think very reverently, have in their books and writings, nowhere mentioned or taught that such things should be in the church. *Hooker.*

True pleasure and perfect freedom are nowhere to be found but in the practice of virtue. *Tillotson.*

No'wise, adv. [no and wise; this is commonly spoken and written by ignorant barbarians, *noways*.] Not in any manner or degree.

A power of natural gravitation, without contact or impulse, can in *nowise* be attributed to mere matter. *Bentley.*

NOXIOUS, adj. [noxious, Lat.]

1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; mischievous; destructive; pernicious; unwholesome.

Preparation and correction is not only by addition of other bodies, but separation of noxious parts from their own. *Brown.*

Kill noxious creatures, where 'tis sin to save,
This only just prerogative we have. *Dryden.*

See pale Orion sheds unwelcome dews,
And, the pines a noxious shade diffuse;
Sharp Poceas blows, and nature feels decay,
Time conquers all, and we must time obey. *Pope.*

Noxious seeds of the disease are consumed in a smaller quantity in the blood. *Blackmore.*

2. Guilty; criminal.

Those who are noxious in the eye of the law, are justly punished by them to whom the execution of the law is committed. *Brankall against Hobbes.*

3. Unfavourable; unkindly.

Too frequent an appearance in places of much resort, is noxious to spiritual promotions. *Swift.*

No'xiously, adv. [from noxious.] Hurtfully; perniciously.

No'xiousness, n. f. [from noxious.] Hurtfulness; insalubrity.

The writers of politics have warned us of the noxiousness of this doctrine to all civil governments, which the christian religion is very far from disturbing. *Hammond.*

No'zle, n. f. [from nose.] The nose; the snout; the end.

It is nothing but a pauntry old scone, with the nose broke off. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To No'bble, v. a. [properly to knubble, or knubble, from knob, for a clenched fist.] To bruise with handy cuffs. *Aspleyworth.*

Nubiferous, adj. [nubifer, Lat.] Bringing clouds.

To Nubilate, v. a. [nubilo, Lat.] To cloud.

Nubile, adj. [nubile, Fr. nubilis, Lat.] Marriageable; fit for marriage.

The cowslip smiles, in brighter yellow dress,
Than that which veils the nubile virgin's breast. *Prior.*

Nuciferous, adj. [nucce and fero, Lat.] Nutbearing.

Nucleus, n. f. [Lat.] A kernel; any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated.

The nuclei are each in all parts nearly of the same thickness, their figure suited to the nucleus, and the outer surface of the stone exactly of the same form with that of the nucleus. *Woodward.*

Nudation, n. f. [nudation, Fr. nudo, Lat.] The act of making bare or naked.

Nudity, n. f. [nudité, Fr. nudus, Latin.] Naked parts.

There are no such licences permitted in poetry, any more than in painting, to design and colour obscene nudities. *Dryden.*

No'll, See NEWEL.

No'acity, n. f. [nugac, Lat.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour.

Nugation, n. f. [nugor, Lat.] The act or practice of trifling.

The opinion, that putrefaction is caused by cold, or peregrine and preternatural heats, is but *nugation*. *Bacon.*

Nugatory, adj. [nugatorius, Lat.] Trifling; futile; insignificant.

Some great men of the last age, before the mechanical philosophy was revived, were too much addicted to this *nugatory* art: when occult qualities, and sympathy and antipathy, were admitted for satisfactory explanations of things. *Bentley.*

Nuisance, n. f. [nuissance, Fr.]

1. Something noxious or offensive.

This is the hur's lot, he is accounted a pest and a nuisance; a person marked out for infamy and ruin. *South.*

A wife man who does not assist with his counsels, a rich man with his charity, and a poor man with his labour, are perfect nuisances in a commonwealth. *Swift.*

2. [In law.] Something that incommodes the neighbour.

Nuisances, as necessary to be swept away, as dirt out of the streets. *Kittence.*

To Null, v. a. [nullus, Lat.] To annul; to annihilate; to deprive of efficacy or existence.

Thy fair enchanted cup, and warbling charms,
No more on me have power, their force is null'd. *Milton.*

Reason hath the power of nulling or governing all other operations of bodies. *Grew.*

Null, adj. [nullus, Lat.] Void; of no force; ineffectual.

With what impatience must the mase behold
The wife, by her procuring husband sold?

For tho' the law makes null the adulterous deal,
Of lands to her, the cuckold may succeed *Dryden.*

Their orders are accounted to be null and invalid by many. *Leffay.*

The pope's confirmation of the church lands to those who held them by king Henry's donation, was null and fraudulent. *Swift.*

NULL, n. f. Something of no power, or no meaning. Marks in ciphered writing which stand for nothing, and are inserted only to puzzle, are called *nulls*.

If part of the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them *nulls* or ciphers in the privation or translation. *Bacon.*

NULLIBETRY, n. f. [from nullibi, Latin.] The state of being nowhere.

To Nullify, v. a. [from nullus, Latin.] to annul; to make void.

Nullity, n. f. [nullité, Fr.]

1. Want of force or efficacy.

It can be no part of my business to overthrow this distinction, and to shew the nullity of it; which has been solidly done by most of our polemic writers. *South.*

The jurisdiction is opened by the party, in default of justice from the ordinary, as by appeals or nullities. *Ayliffe.*

2. Want of existence.

A hard body struck against another hard body, will yield an exterior sound, inasmuch as if the percussion be over soft, it may induce a nullity of sound; but never an interior sound. *Bacon.*

NUMB, adj. [benumen, benumbed, Sax.]

1. Torpid; deprived in a great measure of the power of motion and sensation; chill; motionless.

Like a stony statue, cold and numb. *Shakespeare.*
Laying long upon any part maketh it numb and asleep; for that the compression of the part suffereth not the spirits to have free access; and therefore when we come out of it, we feel a stinging or pricking, which is the re-entrance of the spirits. *Bacon.*

2. Producing chillness; benumbing.

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almost to death, how he did lay me
Ev'n in his garments, and did give himself
All thin and naked to the numb cold night. *Shakespeare.*

To NUMB, v. a. To make torpid; to make dull of motion or sensation; to deaden; to stupify.

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary;
And with this horrible object, from low farms,
Inforce their charity. *Shakespeare.*

She can unlock
The clasp'd chain, and thaw the numbing spell. *Milton.*

Plough naked, swain, and naked sow the land,
For lazy winter numbs the lab'ring hand. *Dryden.*

Nought shall avail
The pleasing song, or well repeated tale,
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,
And numbing coldness has embrac'd the ear. *Prior.*

NUMBEDNES, n. f. [from *numbed*.] Torpor; interruption of sensation.

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little,
Only a kind of stupor or numbedness. *Wylliam.*

To NUMBER, v. a. [from *numbrer, Fr. numero, Latin.*]

1. To count; to tell; to reckon how many.

If a man can number the dust of the earth, then
shall thy seed also be numbered. *Genesis.*
I will number you to the sword. *Isaiah.*
The gold, the veil, the tripods number'd o'er,
All these he found. *Pope.*

2. To reckon as one of the same kind.

He was numbered with the transgressors, and
bare the sin of many. *Isaiah.*

NUMBER, n. f. [from *nombre, Fr. numerus, Lat.*]

1. The species of quantity by which it is
computed how many.

Hye thee from this slaughter-house,
Left thou increase the number of the dead. *Shaks.*
The silver, the gold, and the vessels, were weigh'd
by number and by weight. *Ezra.*

There is but one gate for strangers to enter at,
that it may be known what numbers of them are
in the town. *Addison.*

2. Any particular aggregate of units, as
even or odd.

This is the third time; I hope good luck lies in
odd numbers; they say there is divinity in odd num-
bers, either in nativity, chance, or death. *Shaks.*

3. Many; more than one.

Much of that we are to speak may seem to a
number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark,
and intricate. *Hooker.*

Water lily hath a root in the ground; and so
have a number of other herbs that grow in ponds. *Bacon.*

Ladies are always of great use to the party they
espouse, and never fail to win over numbers. *Addison.*

4. Multitude that may be counted.

Of him came nations and tribes out of number. *2 Esdras.*

Loud as from numbers without number. *Milton.*

5. Comparative multitude.

Number itself importeth not much in armies,
where the people are of weak courage; for, as Vir-
gil says, it never troubles a wolf how many the
sheep be. *Bacon.*

6. Aggregated multitude.

If you will, some few of you shall see the place;
and then you may send for your sick, and the rest
of your number, which ye will bring on land. *Bacon.*

Sir George Summers, sent thither with nine ships
and five hundred men, lost a great part of their
numbers in the ill of Bermudas. *Heylin.*

7. Harmony; proportions calculated by
number.

They, as they move
Their starry dance in numbers that compute
Days, months, and years, tow'rd his all-cheering
leap, *Milton.*

8. Verses; poetry.

Then feed on thoughts that voluntary move,
Harmonious numbers, as the warbling bird
Sings, sparkling. *Milton.*

Yet should the muses bid my numbers roll
Strong as their charms, and gentle as their soul. *Pope.*

9. In grammar.

In the noun is the variation or change of termi-
nation to signify a number more than one. When
men first invented names, their application was to
single things; but soon finding it necessary to speak
of several things of the same kind together, they
found it likewise necessary to vary or alter the
noun. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

How many numbers is in nouns?—
—Two. *Shakespeare.*

NUMBERER, n. f. [from *number*.] He
who numbers.

NUMBERLESS, adj. [from *number*.] In-
numerable; more than can be reckoned.

I forgive all;
There cannot be those numberless offences
'Guiltless me. *Shakespeare.*

About his chariot numberless were pour'd
Cherub and seraph. *Milton.*

Deserts so great,
Though numberless, I never shall forget. *Denham.*

The soul converses with numberless beings of her
own creation. *Addison.*

Travels he then a hundred leagues,
And suffers numberless fatigues. *Swift.*

NUMERES, n. f. [from *numbles, Fr.*] The en-
trails of a deer. *Bailey.*

NUMNESS, n. f. [from *numb*.] Torpor;
interruption of action of sensation; dead-
ness; stupefaction.

Stir, nay, come away;
Bequeath to death your numness; for from him
Dear life redeems you. *Shakespeare.*

Till length of years,
And sedentary numness, erase my limbs
To a contemptible old age obscure. *Milton.*

Cold numness's trait bereaves
Her corps of sense, and the air her soul receives. *Denk.*

Silence is worse than the fiercest and loudest ac-
cusements; since it may proceed from a kind of
numness or stupidity of conscience, and an abso-
lute dominion obtained by sin over the soul, so that
it shall not so much as dare to complain, or make
a stir. *South.*

NUMERABLE, adj. [from *numeralis, Latin.*]
Capable to be numbered.

NUMERAL, adj. [from *numeral, Fr. from nume-
rus, Lat.*] Relating to number; consist-
ing of number.

Some who cannot retain the several combinations
of numbers in their distinct orders, and the depend-
ence of a long a train of numeral progressions, are
not able to follow their lifetime regularly to go over any
moderate series of numbers. *Locke.*

NUMERALLY, adv. [from *numeral*.] Ac-
cording to number.

The blasts and gale winds thereof maintain
no certainty in their course; nor are they numerally
fear'd by navigators. *Brown.*

NUMERARY, adj. [from *numerus, Lat.*] Belong-
ing to a certain number.

A superstitious canon, when he obtains a pre-
bend, becomes a numerary canon. *Dylyffe.*

NUMERATION, n. f. [from *numeration, Fr. nu-
meratio, Lat.*]

1. The art of numbering.

Numeration is but full the adding of one unite
more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign,
whereby to know it from those before and after. *Locke.*

2. Number contained.

In the legs or organs of progression in animals,
we may observe an equality of length, and parity
of numeration. *Brown.*

3. The rule of arithmetick which teaches
the notation of numbers, and method of
reading numbers regularly noted.

NUMERATOR, n. f. [Lat.]

1. He that numbers.

2. [from *numerator, Fr.*] That number which
serves as the common measure of others.

NUMERICAL, adj. [from *numerus, Lat.*]

1. Numeral; denoting number; pertain-
ing to numbers.

The numerical characters are signs to the me-
mory, to record and retain the several ideas about
which the demonstration is made. *Locke.*

2. The same not only in kind or species,
but number.

Contemplate upon his astonishing works, parti-
cularly in the resurrection and reparation of the
same numerical body, by a re-union of all the lost
and separated parts. *Swift.*

NUMERICALLY, adv. [from *numerical*.]

With respect to sameness in number.

I must think it improbable, that the sulphur of
antimony would be but numerically different from
the distilled butter or oil of roses. *Boyle.*

NUMERIST, n. f. [from *numerus, Latin.*]

One that deals in numbers.

We cannot assign a respective fatality unto each
which is concordant unto the doctrine of the astro-
logists. *Brown.*

NUMEROUSITY, n. f. [from *numerosus, Lat.*]

1. Number; the state of being numerous.

Of assertion if any rigour of allusion were a suf-
ficient demonstration, we might sit down herein as
an unquestionable truth. *Brown.*

2. Harmony; numerous flow.

NUMEROUS, adj. [from *numerosus, Lat.*]

1. Containing many; consisting of many;
not few; many.

Queen Elizabeth was not so much obsequy for
having a numerous, as a wife council. *Bacon.*

We reach our foes,
Who now appear so numerous and bold. *Waller.*

Many of our felix in the west, were never
heard of by the numerous christian churches in the
east of Asia. *Telfey.*

2. Harmonious; consisting of parts rightly
numbered; melodious; musical.

Thy heart, no ruder than the rugged stone,
I might, like Orpheus, with my num'rous man
Melt to compassion. *Waller.*

His verses are so numerous, so various, and so har-
monious, that only Virgil, whom he professedly
imitated, has surpassed him. *Dryden.*

NUMEROUSNESS, n. f. [from *numerosus*.]

1. The quality of being numerous.

2. Harmony; musicalness.

That which will distinguish his style is, the nu-
merousness of his verse. There is nothing so deli-
cately turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

NUMMARY, adj. [from *nummus, Latin.*]

Relating to money.

The money drachma in process of time decreased;
but all the while the ponderal drachma continued
the same, just as our ponderal libra remains as it
was, though the nummary hath much decreased. *Arbutnot.*

NUMMULAR, adj. [from *nummularius, Latin.*]

Relating to money.

NUMSKULL, n. f. [probably from *numb,
dull, torpid, insensible, and skull.*]

1. A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a block-
head.

They have talked like numskulls. *Arbutnot.*

2. The head. In burlesque.

Or toes and fingers, in this case,
Of numskull's self should take the place. *Prior.*

NUMSKULLED, adj. [from *numskull*.]

Dull; stupid; doltish.

Jocus has fixed that eld pated, numskulled,
nimnyhammer of yours from ruin, and all his fa-
mily. *Arbutnot.*

NUM, n. f. A woman dedicated to the
severer duties of religion; secluded in a
cloister from the world, and debarred by
a vow from the converse of men.

My daughters
Shall all be praying nuns, not weeping queens. *Shaks.*
A devout nun had vowed to be some young
child, and bestow her whole life, and utmost in-
dustry to bring it up in strict piety. *Hammond.*

The most blooming toast in the island might have been a nun. Addison.

Ev'ry shepherd was undone, Swift.
To see her cloister'd like a nun.
NUN, *n. f.* [*parus minor*.] A kind of bird. Ainsworth.

NUNCHION. *n. f.* A piece of victuals eaten between meals.

Laying by their swords and truncheons,
They took their breakfasts or their nunchions. Hudibras.

NUNCIATURE. *n. f.* [from *nuncio*. Lat.] The office of a nuncio.

NUNCIO. *n. f.* [Italian; from *nuncius*, Lat.]

1. A messenger; one that brings tidings. She will attend it better in thy youth, Than in a nuncio of more grave aspect. Shakespeare.

2. They honoured the nuncios of the spring; and the Rhodians had a solemn song to welcome in the swallow. Brown.

3. A kind of spiritual envoy from the pope. This man was honoured with the character of nuncio to the Venetians. Atterbury.

NUNCUPATIVE. } *adj.* [*nuncupatus*, Lat.]
NUNCUPATORY. } [*nuncupatus*, Fr.]

1. Publickly or solemnly declaratory.
2. Verbally pronounced, not written.

NUNDINAL. } *adj.* [*nundinal*, Fr. from
NUNDINARY. } [*nundina*, Lat.] Re-

lating to fairs. Dict.

NUNNERY. *n. f.* [from *nun*.] A house of nuns; of women under a vow of chastity, dedicated to the severer duties of religion.

I put your sister into a nunnery, with a strict command not to see you, for fear you should have wrought upon her to have taken the habit. Dryden.

NUPTIAL. *adj.* [*nuptial*, Fr. *nuptialis*, Lat.] Pertaining to marriage; used or done in marriage.

Confirm that amity
With nuptial knot, if thou vouchsafe to grant
Bona to England's king. Shakespeare.

Because propagation of families proceedeth from the nuptial copulation, I desired to know of him what laws and customs they had concerning marriage. Bacon.

Then all in heat
They light the nuptial torch. Milton.
Whoever will undertake of God's secrets, must pare off whatsoever is unuseful, not at this sacrifice with a defiled head, nor come to this feast without a nuptial garment. Taylor.

First with her love, and with ambition led,
The neighbouring princes court her nuptial bed. Dry.
Let our eternal peace be seal'd by this,
With the first ardour of a nuptial kiss. Dryden.

NUPTIALS. *n. f.* Like the Latin without singular. [*nuptie*, Lat.]

1. Marriage.
This is the triumph of the nuptial day,
My better nuptials, which in spite of fate,
For ever join me to my dear Morat. Dryden.

It is in Shakespeare singular, but contrarily to use.

Lift up your countenances, as 'twere the day
Of celebration of that nuptial, which
We two have sworn shall come. Winter's Tale.

NURSE. *n. f.* [*nourrice*, Fr.]

1. A woman that has the care of another's child.

Unnatural curiosity has taught all women, but the beggar, to find out nurses, which necessity only ought to commend. Raleigh.

2. A woman that has care of a sick person. Never mother had,

A page so kind, so dutiful, diligent, So fast, so nurse-like. Shakespeare.

One Mrs. Quickly, which is in the manner of his nurse, or his dry nurse, or his cook. Shakespeare.

3. One who breeds, educates, or protects.

Rome, the nurse of judgment,
Invited by your noble self, hath sent
One general tongue unto us. Shakespeare.

We must lose
The country, our dear nurse, or else thy person,
Our comfort in the country. Shakespeare.

4. An old woman, in contempt,
Can tales more fencible, ludicrous, and vain,
By winter-fires old nurses entertain? Blackmore.

5. The state of being nursed.
Can wedlock know to great a cure,
As putting husbands out to nurse? Cleaveland.

6. In composition, any thing that supplies food.

Put into your breeding pond three melters for one spawner; but it into a nurse pond or feeding pond, then no care is to be taken. Walton.

To NURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun, or by contraction from *nourish*; *nourrir*, Fr.]

1. To bring up a child or any thing young. I was nursed in swaddling cloaths with cares. Widdow.

Him in Egerian groves Aricia bore,
And nurs'd his youth along the marshy shore. Dryd.

2. To bring up a child; not one's own. Shall I call a nurse of the Hebrew women, that she may nurse the child? Exodus.

3. To feed; to keep; to maintain. Thy daughters shall be nursed at thy side. Isaiah.

Our monarchs were acknowledged here,
That they their churches nursing fathers were. Denham.

The Niseans in their dark abode,
Nurs'd secretly with milk the thriving god. Addison.

4. To tend the sick.
5. To pamper; to foment; to encourage; to soften; to cherish.

And what is strength, but an effect of youth, which it time nurse; how can it ever cease? Davies.

By what fate has vice to thrive amongst us, and by what hands been nurs'd up into so uncontroul'd a dominion? Locke.

NURSER. *n. f.* [from *nurse*.] 1. One that nurses. Not used.

See where he lies, inhered in the arms
Of the most bloody nurse of his harms. Shakespeare.

2. A promoter; a fomentor.
NURSERY. *n. f.* [from *nurse*.]

1. The act or office of nursing. I lov'd her most, and thought to set my rest
On her kind nursery. Shakespeare.

2. That which is the object of a nurse's care. She went forth among her fruits and flowers,
To visit how they prosper'd, bud and bloom
Her nursery: they at her coming sprung,
And touch'd by her fair tendance gladder grew. Milton.

3. A plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground. Your nursery of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground than the ground is whereunto you remove them. Bacon.

My paper is a kind of nursery for authors; and some who have made a good figure here, will hereafter flourish under their own names. Addison.

4. Place where young children are nursed and brought up.

I th' swaddling cloaths, the other from their nursery
Were stol'n. Shakespeare.

You see before you the spectacle of a Plantagenet, who hath been carried from the nursery to the sanctuary, from the sanctuary to the direful prison, from the prison to the hand of the cruel tormentor, and from that hand to the wide wilderness; for so the world hath been to me. Bacon.

Forthwith the devil did appear,
Not in the shape in which he plies
At nill's elbow when she lies
Or stands before the nursery doors.
To take the naughty boy that roars. Prior.

They have publick nurseries, where all parents are oblig'd to send their infants to be educated. Swift.

5. The place or state where any thing is

fostered or brought up, from a nursery of children; or whence any thing is to be removed, from a nursery of trees.

This keeping of cows is of itself a very idle life, and a fit nursery for a thief. Spenser.

To see fair Padua, nursery of arts,
I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy. Shakespeare.

A luxurious court is the nursery of diseases; it breeds them, it encourages, nourishes, and entertains them. L'Estrange.

A nursery erects its head,
Where queens are form'd and future heroes bred;
Where unledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry. Dryd.

NURSING. *n. f.* [from *nurse*.] One nursed up; a fondling.

Then was the held in sovereign dignity,
And made the nursing of nobility. Spenser.

I was his nursing once, and choice delight,
His dearest in the womb. Milton.

In their tender nonage, while they spread
Their springing leaves and lift their infant head,
Indulge their childhood, and the nursing spare. Dryden.

NURTURE. *n. f.* [contracted from *nouriture*, French.]

1. Food; diet. For this did th' angel twice descend?
Ordain'd thy nurture holy, as of a plant
Select and sacred. Milton.

2. Education; institution. Little used. She should take order for bringing up of wards in good nurture, not suffer them to come into bad hands. Spenser.

The thorny point
Of bare districts, hath taken from me the flow
Of smooth civility; yet am I inland bred,
And know some nurture. Shakespeare.

To NURTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to train; to bring up. Thou broughtest it up with thy righteousness,
and nurturedst it in thy law, and reformedst it with thy judgment. Esdras.

He was nurtured where he had been born in his first rudiments, till the years of ten. Wotton.

When an insolent despoiler of discipline, nurtured into impudence, shall appear before a church government, severity and resolution are that government's virtues. South.

2. To nurture up; to bring by care and food to maturity. They suppose mother earth to be a great animal,
and to have nurtured up her young offspring with a conscious tenderness. Bentley.

To NURGLE. *v. a.* To fondle; to cherish. Corrupted from *nurgle*. See NUZZLE.

AINSWORTH.

NUT. *n. f.* [noot, Sax. noot, Dutch; noix, French.]

1. The fruit of certain trees: it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell. If the shell and kernel are in the centre of a pulpy fruit, they then make not a nut but a stone.

One chance'd to find a nut,
In the end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel root,
There scatter'd by a squirrel;
Which out the kernel gotten had,
When quoth this Fay, dear queen be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,
I'll set you free from peril. Dryden.

Nuts are hard of digestion, yet possess some good medicinal qualities.

2. A small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels.

This faculty may be more conveniently used by the multiplication of several wheels, together with nuts belonging unto each, that are used for the roasting of meat. Wilkins.

Clocks and jacks, though the screws and teeth of the wheels and nuts be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled, will hardly move. Ray.

NUTBROWN. *adj.* [nut and brown.] Brown like a nut kept long.

NUT

Young and old come forth to play,
Till the live-long daylight fail.
Then to the spicy nutbrown ale.
When this nutbrown sword was out,
With stomach-huge he laid about.
Two milk-white kids run frisking by her side,
For which the nutbrown lady, Erithacia,
Full often offer'd many a savoury kiss.
King Hardicnutte, 'midst Danes and Saxons stout,
Carous'd in nutbrown ale, and din'd on grout.
NUTCRACKERS. *n. f.* [nut and crack.]
An instrument used to enclose nuts and
break them by pressure.
He cast every human feature out of his counte-
nance, and became a pair of nutcrackers. *Addison.*
NUTGALL. *n. f.* [nut and gall.] Hard
excrecence of an oak.
In vegetable excretions, maggots terminate in
flies of constant shapes, as in the nutgalls of the
outlandish oak. *Brown.*
NUTHATCH. } *n. f.* [picus martius.] A
NUTJOBBER. } bird. *Ainsworth.*
NUTPECKER. }
NUTHOOK. *n. f.* [nut and hook.]
1. A stick with a hook at the end to pull
down boughs that the nuts may be ga-
thered.
2. It was anciently, I know not why, a
name of contempt.
Nuthook, nuthook, you lie. *Shakespeare.*
NUTMEG. *n. f.* [nut and muguët, Fr.] The
kernel of a large fruit not unlike the
peach, and separated from that and from
its investient coat, the mace, before it is
sent over to us; except that the whole
fruit is sometimes sent over in preserve,
by way of sweetmeat, or as a curiosity.
There are two kinds of nutmeg; the
male, which is long and cylindrical, but
it has less of the fine aromattick flavour
than the female, which is of the shape of
an olive. *Hill.*
The second integument, a dry and sterculous
coat, commonly called mace; the fourth, a kernel
included in the shell, which lieth under the mace,
is the same we call nutmeg. *Brown.*
I to my pleasant gardens went,
Where nutmegs breathe a fragrant scent. *Sandys.*
NUTSHELL. *n. f.* [nut and shell.]
1. The hard substance that encloses the
kernel of the nut.

NUT

I could be bounded in a nutshell, and count
myself a King of infinite space.
It seems as easy to me, to have the idea of space
empty of body, as to think of the hollow of a
nutshell without a kernel. *Locke.*
2. It is used proverbially for any thing of
little value.
A fox had me by the back, and a thousand pound to
a nutshell I had never got off again. *L'Estrange.*
NUTTREE. *n. f.* [nut and tree.] A tree that
bears nuts: commonly a hazel.
Of trees you shall have the nuttree and the oak.
Like beating nuttrees, makes a larger crop. *Dryden.*
NUTRICATION. *n. f.* [nutricatio, Latin.]
Manner of feeding or being fed.
Besides the teeth, the tongue of this animal is a
second argument to overthrow this airy nutrition. *Brown.*
NUTRIMENT. *n. f.* [nutrimentum, Lat.]
That which feeds or nourishes; food;
aliment.
This slave
Has my lord's meat in him,
Why should it thrive and turn to nutriment? *Shak.*
The stomach returns what it has received, in
strength and nutriment, diffused into all the parts
of the body. *South.*
Does not the body thrive and grow,
By food of twenty years ago?
And is not virtue in mankind,
The nutriment that feeds the mind? *Swift.*
NUTRIMENTAL. *adj.* [from nutriment.]
Having the qualities of food; alimental.
By virtue of this oil vegetables are nutrimental,
for this oil is extracted by animal digestion as an
emulsion. *Arbuthnot.*
NUTRITION. *n. f.* [from nutritio, nutritio,
Lat. nutrition, Fr.]
1. The act or quality of nourishing, sup-
porting strength, or increasing growth.
2. New parts are added to our substance to supply
our continual decaying; nor can we give a certain
account how the aliment is so prepared for nutri-
tion, or by what mechanism it is so regularly dis-
tributed. *Glanville.*
The obstruction of the glands of the mesentery
is a great impediment to nutrition; for the lymph
in the glands is a necessary constituent of the ali-
ment before it mixeth with the blood. *Arbuthnot.*
2. That which nourishes; nutriment. Less
properly.
Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,
To draw nutrition, propagate, and rot. *Pope.*

NYS

NUTRITIOUS. *adj.* [from nutritio, nutritio.]
Having the quality of nourishing.
O may it thus give food
Thy furrows white, and by the woolly rime
Nutritious! secret nitre lurks within. *Philos.*
The heat close to incubation is only nutritious;
and the nutritious juice itself resembles the white
of an egg in all its qualities. *Arbuthnot.*
NUTRITIVE. *adj.* [from nutritio, Latin.]
Nourishing; nutrimental; alimental.
While the secretory, or separating glands, are too
much widened and extended, they furnish a great
quantity of nutritive juice to pass through. *Blackm.*
NUTRITURE. *n. f.* [from nutritio, Latin.]
The power of nourishing. Not used.
Never make a meal of flesh alone, have some
other meat with it of less nutritive. *Harvey.*
TO NUTZLE. *v. a.* [This word, in its ori-
ginal signification, seems corrupted from
nurgle; but when its original meaning
was forgotten, writers supposed it to
come from nozzle or nqr, and in that
sense used it.]
1. To nurse; to foster.
Old men long nursed in corruption, scorn
them that would seek reformation. *Sidney.*
2. To go with the nose down like a hog.
He charged through an army of lawyers, some-
times with sword in hand, at other times nursing
like an eel in the mud. *Arbuthnot.*
Sir Roger shook his ears, and nuzzled along, well
satisfied that he was doing a charitable work. *Arbuth.*
The blessed benefit, not there confin'd,
Drops to the third, who nuzzles close behind. *Pope.*
NYMPH. *n. f.* [nympha; nymphæ, Lat.]
1. A goddess of the woods, meadows, or
waters.
And as the moisture which the thirsty earth
sucks from the sea, to fill her empty veins,
From out her womb at last doth take a birth,
And runs a nymph along the grassy plains. *Davies.*
2. A lady. In poetry.
This resolve no mortal dares,
None but those eyes cou'd have o'erthrown;
The nymph I dare not, need not name. *Waller.*
NYMPHISH. *adj.* [from nymph.] Relating
to nymphs; ladylike.
Tending all to nymphish war. *Drayton.*
NYS. [A corruption of ne is.] None is;
not is. Obsolete.
Thou findest fault, where nys to be found,
And buidest strong mark upon a weak ground.
Spenser.

O.

O

O Has in English a long sound; as,
drone, groan, stone, alone, cloke, broke,
coal, drall; or short, got, not, shot, prong,
long. It is usually denoted long by a
fervile a subjoined; as, moan; or by e
at the end of the syllable; as, bone:
when these vowels are not appended, it is
generally short, except before ll; as,
droll, scoll, and even then sometimes
short; as, toll.
2. **O** is used as an interjection of wishing or
exclamation.

O A F

O that we, who have refused all the designs of
his love, would now try to defeat that of his anger!
Decay of Plety.
O! were he present, that his eyes and hands
might see, and urge, the death which he commands.
Dryden.
2. **O** is used with no great elegance by
Shakespeare for a circle or oval.
Can this cockpit hold
The vasty field of France! or may we cram
Within this wooden O, the very earth
That did affright the air at Agincourt. *Shakespeare.*
OAF. *n. f.* [This word is variously writ-

O A F

ten; *auff, ofe, and oph*; it seems a cor-
ruption of *orphe*, a demon or fairy; in
German *aff*, from which *elf*; and means
properly the same with *changeling*; a
foolish child left by malevolent *orphs* or
fairies, in the place of one more witty,
which they steal away.]
1. A changeling; a foolish child left by
the fairies.
There, when a child happens to be got,
Which after proves an idiot,
When folk perceive it thrive not,
2 B 2

OAK

The fault therein to another :
Some silly doating brainless calf,
That understands things by the half,
Says that the fairy left this oak,
And took away the other. *Drayton.*

2. A dolt; a blockhead; an idiot.
OAK-FISH. *adj.* [from *oaf*.] Stupid; dull;
doltish.

OAK-FISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *oafish*.] Stupid-
ity; doltish.

OAK. *n. f.* [*ac*, *æc*, Sax. which, says *Skinner*, to show how easy it is to play the fool, under a show of literature and deep researches, I will, for the diversion of my reader, derive from *oak*, a house; the oak being the best timber for building. *Skinner* seems to have had *Juvénal* in his thoughts, who on this very word has thrown his usual fondness for Greek etymology, by a derivation more ridiculous than that by which *Skinner* has ridiculed him. *Ac* or *oak*, says the grave *critick*, signified among the Saxons, like *robur* among the Latins, not only an oak but strength, and may be well enough derived, *non incommode duci potest*, from *oak*, strength; by taking the three first letters, and then linking the *o*, as is not uncommon; *quecus*.]

The oak-tree hath male flowers, or katkins, which consist of a great number of small tender thyrses. The embryos, which are produced in remote distances from these on the same tree, do afterwards become acorns, which are produced in hard leathery cups: the leaves are linear. The species are five. *Miller.*

He return'd with his brows bound with oak. *Shakespeare.*

He lay along
Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that brawls along this wood. *Shakespeare.*

No tree beareth so many ballard fruits as the oak: for besides the acorns, it beareth galls, oak apples, oak nuts, which are inflammable, and oak berries, sticking close to the body of the tree without fall. *Bacon.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees:
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state; and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

An oak growing from a plant to a great tree,
and then lopped, is still the same oak. *Locke.*

A light earthy, hoary, and sparry matter, incruled and adixed to oak leaves. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Let India boast her plants, nor envy we
The weeping amber and the balmy tree,
While by our oaks the precious loads are born,
And realms commanded which those trees adorn. *Pope.*

OAK Evergreen. *n. f.* [*illex*.]

The fruit is an acorn like the common oak. The wood of this tree is accounted very good for many sorts of tools and utensils; and affords the most durable charcoal in the world. *Miller.*

OAKAPPLE. *n. f.* [*oak* and *apple*.] A kind of spongy excrecence on the oak.

Another kind of excrecence is an exundation of plants joined with putrefaction, as in *oakapples*, which are found chiefly upon the leaves of oaks. *Bacon.*

OAKEN. *adj.* [from *oak*.] Made of oak; gathered from oak.

No nation doth equal England for oaken timber
where with to build ships. *Bacon.*

By lot from Jove's bow the poor
Of this fair wood, and live in oaken bow'r. *Milton.*

Clad in white velvet all their troop they led,
With each an oaken chaplet on his head. *Dryden.*

An oaks garland to be worn on festivals, was the recompence of one who had covered a citizen in battle. *Addison.*

OAT

He snatch'd a good tough oaken cudgel, and
began to brandish it. *Arbutnot.*

OAKKEMPIN. *n. f.* An apple.

Oakenpin, so called from its hardness, is a lasting fruit, yields excellent liquor, and is near the nature of the Westbury apple, though not in form. *Mortimer.*

OAKUM. *n. f.* [A word probably formed by some corruption.] Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp, with which, mingled with pitch, leaks are stopp'd.

They make their oakum, wherewith they caulk the seams of the ships, of old beer and weather-beaten ropes, when they are over spent and grown to rotte as they serve for no other use but to make rotten oakum, which muddlers and washes away with every tea as the ships labour and are tossed. *Raleigh.*

Some drive old oakum thro' each seam and rift;
Their left hand does the caulking-noug guide;
The rattling mallet with the right they lift. *Dryden.*

OAR. *n. f.* [*ape*, Sax. perhaps by allusion to the common expression of plowing the water, from the same root with *ear*, to plow; *aro*, Lat.] A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water, the resistance made by water to the oar pulling on the vessel.

It's oars were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made
The water which they beat, to follow faster,
As amorous of their strokes. *Shakespeare.*

So tow'ds a ship the oar-finn'd galleys ply,
Which wanting sea to ride, or wind to fly,
Stands but to fall reveng'd. *Denham.*

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern
And untought Indian, on the stream did glide,
E'er sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,
Or fin-like oars did spread from either side. *Dryden.*

Its progressive motion may be effected by the help of several oars, which in the outward ends of them shall be like the fins of a fish to contract and dilate. *Wilkins.*

To OAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To row.
He more undaunt'd on the ruin rode,
And oar'd with labouring arms along the flood. *Pope.*

To OAR. *v. a.* To impel by rowing.
His bold head

'Rove the contentious waves he kept, and oar'd
Himself with his good arms in lully strokes
To th' shore. *Shakespeare.*

OARV. *adj.* [from *oar*.] Having the form or use of oars.

The swan with arched neck,
Between her white wings mantling, proudly row's
Her state with oary feet. *Milton.*

His hair transforms to down, his fingers meet,
In skinny filus, and shape his oary feet. *Addison.*

OAST. *n. f.* A kiln. Not in use.
Empty the bun into a hog-bag, and carry them
immediately to the oast or kiln, to be dried. *Mortimer.*

OATCAKE. *n. f.* [*oat* and *cake*.] Cake made of the meal of oats.

Take a blue stone they make haver or oatcakes
upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron, *Peucham.*

OATEN. *adj.* [from *oat*.] Made of oats; bearing oats.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws,
And merry larks are ploughing clocks. *Shakspeare.*

OATH. *n. f.* [*oith*, Gutluck; *oð*, Saxon.] The distance between the noun *oath*, and the verb *swear*, is very observable, as it may show that our oldest dialect is formed from different languages. [An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being.

Read over John's heart, thy first best love,
For whose dear sake thou shouldst read thy faith
In a thousand oaths; and all those oaths
Defended into perjury to love me. *Shakespeare.*

OBD

All the oath-rites said,
I then ascended her adorned bed. *Chapman.*

We have consultations, which inventions shall be published, which not; and take an oath of secrecy for the concealing of those which we think fit to keep secret. *Bacon.*

Those called to any office of trust, are bound by an oath to the faithful discharge of it; but an oath is an appeal to God, and therefore can have no influence, except upon those who believe that he is. *Swift.*

OATHABLE. *adj.* [from *oath*.] A word not used. Capable of having an oath administered.

You're not oathable.
Altho' I know you'll swear

Into strong shoulders th' immortal gods. *Shakespeare.*

OATHBREAKING. *n. f.* [*oath* and *break*.] Perjury; the violation of an oath.

His oathbreaking he mended thus,
By now forswearing that he is forsworn. *Shakspeare.*

OATMALT. *n. f.* [*oat* and *malt*.] Malt made of oats.

In Kent they brew with one half oatmalt, and the other half barley malt. *Mortimer.*

OATMEAL. *n. f.* [*oat* and *meal*.] Flower made by grinding oats.

Oatmeal and butter, outwardly applied, dry the scab on the head. *Arbutnot.*

Our neighbours tell me oft, in joking talk,
Of adies, leather, oatmeal, bean, and chalk. *Gay.*

OATMEAL. *n. f.* [*panicum*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

OATS. *n. f.* [*uten*, Sax.] A grain, which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people.

It is of the grass leaved tribe; the flowers have no petals, and are disposed in a loose panicle: the grain is eatable. The meal makes tolerable good bread. *Miller.*

The oats have eaten the horses. *Shakespeare.*

It is bare mechanism, no otherwise produced than the turning of a wild oatbrake by the insinuation of the particles of moisture. *Locke.*

For your lean cattle, fodder them with barley straw first, and the oat straw last. *Mortimer.*

His horse's allowance of oats and beans, was greater than the journey required. *Swift.*

OATTHISTLE. *n. f.* [*oat* and *thistle*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

OBAMBULATION. *n. f.* [*obambulatio*, from *obambulo*, Lat.] The act of walking about. *Dict.*

To OBDUCE. *v. a.* [*obduco*, Lat.] To draw over as a covering.

No animal exhibits its face in the native colour of its skin but man; all others are covered with feathers, hair, or a cortex that is obduced over the cuts. *Hale.*

OBDUCTION. *n. f.* [from *obductio*, *obduco*, Lat.] The act of covering, or laying a cover.

OBDU'RACY. *n. f.* [from *obdurate*.] Inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart.

Thou think'st me as far in the devil's book, as thou and Falstaff, for obduracy and persistency. *Shakespeare.*

God may, by a mighty grace, hinder the absolute completion of sin in final obduracy. *South.*

OBDRURATE. *adj.* [*obduratus*, Latin.]

1. Hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate in ill; hardened; impenitent.

O! let me teach thee for thy father's sake,
That gave thee life, when will he might have slain thee;

Be not obdurate, open thy deaf ears. *Shakespeare.*

If when you make your pray'r,
God should be to obdurate as yourselves,
How would it fare with your departed souls? *Shakespeare.*

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou art, obdurate, stout, rough, remorseless. *Shakespeare.*

To convince the proud what sign avail,

Or wonders move th' *obdurate* to relent;
They harden'd more, by what might more reclaim.
Milton.

Obdurate as you are, oh! hear at least
My dying prayers, and grant my last request.
Dryden.

1. **Hardened; firm; stubborn:** always with
some degree of evil.

Sometimes the very custom of evil makes the
heart *obdurate* against whatever instructive to
the contrary.
Hooder.

A pleasing sorcery could charm
Pain for a while, or anguish, and excite
Falls, tious hope, or arm th' *obdurate* breast
With stubborn patience, as with triple steel.
Milton.

No such thought ever sinks his marble *obdurate*
heart, but it presently flies off and rebounds from
it. It is impossible for a man to be thorough-
paced in ingratitude, till he has shook off all let-
ters of pity and compassion.
South.

3. **Harsh; rugged.**

They joined the most *obdurate* consonants with-
out one intervening vowel.
Suyt.

OBDU'RATELY, adv. [from *obdurate*]

Stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently.

OBDU'RATENESS, n. f. [from *obdurate*.]

Stubbornness; inflexibility; impenitence.

OBURATION, n. f. [from *obdurate*.]

Hardness of heart; stubbornness.

What occasion it had given them to think, to
their greater *obduration* in evil, that through a
froward and wanton desire of innovation, we did
constrainedly those things, for which conscience
was pretended?
Hooder.

This barren season is always the reward of ob-
stinate *obduration*.
Hammond.

OBUR'ED, adj. [*obduratus*, Latin.] Hard-
ened; inflexible; impenitent.

This law his hapless foes, but flood *obdur'd*,
And to rebellious fight rallied their pow'rs
Intense.
Milton.

OBDI'ENCE, n. f. [*obedience*, Fr. *obediencia*,
Lat.] Obediousness; submission to au-
thority; compliance with command or
prohibition.

If you violently proceed against him, it would
shake in pieces the heart of his *obediencia*.
Shaksp.

Thy husband
Craves no other tribute at thy hands,
But love, fair looks, and true *obediencia*.
Shaksp.

His servants ye are, to whom ye obey, whether
of sin unto death, or of *obediencia* unto righteous-
ness.
Romans.

It was both a strange commission, and a strange
obediencia to a commission, for men to furiously
assailed, to hold their hands.
Bacon.

In vain thou bid'st me to forbear,
Obediencia were rebellion here.
Cowley.

Nor can this be,
But by fulfilling that which thou did'st want,
Obediencia to the law of God, impos'd
On penalty of death.
Milton.

We must beg the grace and assistance of God's
spirit to enable us to forsake our sins, and to walk
in *obediencia* to him.
Duty of Man.

The *obediencia* of men is to imitate the *obediencia*
of angels, and rational beings on earth, are to live
unto God, as rational beings in heaven live unto
him.
Law.

OBDI'ENT, adj. [*obediens*, Latin.] Sub-
missive to authority; complaint with
command or prohibition; obsequious.

To this end did I write, that I might know the
proof of you, whether ye be *obediens* in all things.
2 Corinthians.

To this her mother's plot
She, seemingly *obediens*, likewise hath
Made promise.
Shakspere.

Religion hath a good influence upon the people,
to make them *obediens* to government, and peace-
able one towards another.
Tillotson.

The chief his orders gives; th' *obediens* band
With due observance, wait the chief's command.
Pope.

OBDI'ENTIAL, adj. [*obediens*, Fr. from

obediens.] According to the rule of obe-
dience.

Faith is such as God will accept of, when it af-
fords fiducial reliance on the promises, and *obedi-
ent* submission to the command.
Hammond.

Faith is then perfect when it produces in us a
fiducial assent to whatever the gospel has re-
vealed, and an *obedient* submission to the com-
mands.
Woke's Preparation for Death.

OBDI'ENTLY, adv. [from *obediens*.] With
obedience.

We should behave ourselves reverently and obe-
diently towards the Divine Majesty, and justly and
charitably towards men.
Tillotson.

OBE'ISANCE, n. f. [*obsequence*, French.] This
word is formed by corruption from *obsequen-
tia*, an act of reverence.] A bow; a
courtesy; an act of reverence made by
inclination of the body or knee.

Partholowen my page,

See dress'd in all suits like a lady;

Then call him madam, do him all *obsequence*.
Shaksp.

Bathsheba bowed and did *obsequence* unto the
king.
1 Kings.

The lords and ladies paid
Their homage, with a low *obsequence* made;
And seem'd to venerate the sacred shade.
Dryden.

OBE'ISANCE, n. f. [*obsequens*, Latin.]

1. A magnificent high piece of solid mar-
ble, or other fine stone, having usually
four faces, and lessening upwards by
degrees, till it ends in a point like a
pyramid.
Harris.

Between the statues *obelisks* were plac'd,

And the learn'd walls with hieroglyphicks grac'd.
Pope.

2. A mark of censure in the margin of a
book, in the form of a dagger [†].

He published the translation of the Septuagint,
having compared it with the Hebrew, and noted
by asterisks what was defective, and by *obelisks*
what redundant.
Grew.

OBEQUITATION, n. f. [from *obsequio*,
Lat.] The act of riding about.

OBERRATION, n. f. [from *oberrare*, Latin.]
The act of wandering about.

OBE'USE, adj. [*obefus*, Lat.] Fat; loaden
with flesh.

OBE'USNESS, } n. f. [from *obese*.] Morbid
**OBE'USITY, } fatness; incumbrance of
flesh.**

On these many diseases depend; as on the strait-
ness of the chest, a phthisis; on the largeness of the
veins, an aneurysm; on their fineness, *obesity*.
Cruce.

To ONE v. t. a. [*obey*, Fr. *obedire*, Lat.]

1. To pay submission to; to comply with,
from reverence to authority.

The will of Heaven

Be done in this and all things! I *obey*.
Shakspere.

I am adum'd, that women are so simple

To seek for rule, supremacy, and sway,

When they are bound to serve, love, and *obey*.
Shaksp.

Let not sin reign in your mortal body, that ye
should *obey* it in the lusts thereof.
Romans.

The ancient Britons yet a scepter'd king *obeyed*.
Dryden.

Was the thy God, that her thou didst *obey*.

Before his voice?
Milton.

Africk and India shall his pow'r *obey*,

He shall extend his propagated sway,

Beyond the solar year, without the hurry way.
Dry.

2. It had formerly sometimes to before the

person obeyed, which *Audison* has menti-
oned as one of *Milton's* latinisms; but it

is frequent in old writers; when we bor-
rowed the French word we borrowed the

syntax, *obey* au roi.

He commanded the trumpets to sound; to which
the two brave knights *obeying*, they performed

their courses, breaking their lances.
Sidney.

The bit bark, *obeying* to her mind,

Forth launched quickly, as she did desire.
Spencer.

His servants ye are, to whom ye *obey*. *Romans.*
Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pain not feel,
Yet to their general's voice they took *obey*.
Milton.

OBJECT, n. f. [*objet*, Fr. *objet*, Lat.]

1. That about which any power or faculty
is employed.

Pardon

The first uncivil spirit, that hath dar'd
On this unworthy scold to bring forth
So great an *object*.
Shakspere.

They are her farthest reaching instruments,

Yet they no beams unto their *objects* send;

But all the rays are from their *objects* sent,
And in the eyes with pointed angles end.
Davies.

The *object* of true faith is, either God himself,
or the word of God: God who is believed in, and
the word of God as the rule of faith, or matter to
be believed.
Hammond.

The act of faith is applied to the *object* accord-
ing to the nature of it; to what is already past, ad
past; to what is to come, as still to come; to that
which is present, as it is still present.
Perkins.

Those things in ourselves, are the only proper
objects of our zeal, which, in others, are the un-
questionable subjects of our praise.
Spruit.

Truth is the *object* of our understanding, as good
is of the will.
Dryden.

As you have no mistress to serve, so let your own
soul be the *object* of your daily care and at-
tendance.

2. Something presented to the senses to
raise any affection or emotion in the
mind.

Dishonour not your eye

By throwing it on any other *object*.
Shakspere.

Why did this double *object* in our sight,

Of sight pursu'd in the air, and o'er the ground?
Milton.

This passenger felt some degree of concern, at
the sight of so moving an *object*, and therefore
withdrew.
Atterbury.

3. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced
by somewhat else.

The accusative after a verb transitive, or a sen-
tence in room thereof, is called by grammarians,
the *object* of the verb.
Clarke.

OBJECT-GLASS, n. f. Glass of an optical
instrument remotest from the eye.

An *object-glass* of a telescope I once mented, by
guiding it on pitch with putty, and leaning easily
on it in the guiding, lest the putty should scratch
it.
Newton.

To OBJECT, v. a. [*objecter*, Fr. *objec-
tionem*, Lat.]

1. To oppose; to present in opposition.

Flowers growing scattered in divers beds, will
show more to that they be *object* to view at
once.
Bacon.

Pallas to their eyes

The mist *objected*, and condemn'd the skies.
Pope.

2. To propose as a charge criminal, or a
reason adverse; with to or against.

Were it not some kind of blameworthiness to be like unto
infidels and heathens, it would not so usually be ob-
jected; men would not think it any advantage in
the cause of religion to be able therewith justly to
charge their adversaries.
Hooder.

The book requireth due examination, and giveth
liberty to *object* any crime against such as are to
be ordered.
Whitgift.

Men in all deliberations find one to be of the
negative side, and affect a credit to *object* and fore-
tell difficulties when propositions are *objected*,
there is an end of them; but if they be allowed,
it requireth new work; which false point of wis-
dom is the base of business.
Bacon.

The old truth was, *object* ingratitude, and ye
object all crimes; and is it not an old truth, is it
not a higher truth, *object* rebellion, and ye *object*
all crimes.
Whitgift.

This the adversaries of faith have too much rea-
son to *object* against too many of its professors; but
against the faith itself nothing at all.
Spruit.

It was *objected* against a late painter, that he
drew many graceful pictures, but few of them
were like.
Dryden.

Others *obscure* the purity of the nation, and difficulties in furnishing greater supplies.

Addison's State of the War.

There was but this single fault that Erasmus, though an enemy, could object to him. *Atterbury.*
OBJECTION. *n. f.* [*objection*, Fr. *objection*, Lat.]

1. The act of presenting any thing in opposition.

2. Criminal charge.

Speak on, sir, I dare your worst objections. *Shakspeare*

3. Adverse argument.

There is *objection* between all estates a secret war. I know well this speech is the *objection* and not the decision; and that it is after related. *Bacon.*

Whoever makes such *objections* against an hypothesis, hath a right to be heard, let his temper and genius be what it will. *Burnet.*

4. Fault found.

I have shown your verses to some, who have made that *objection* to them. *Walsh's Letter.*

OBJECTIVE. *adj.* [*objectif*, Fr. *objectus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into *objective* and *subjective*. *Objective* certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and *subjective*, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds. *Watts.*

2. Made an object; proposed as an object; residing in objects.

If this one small piece of nature still affords new matter for our discovery, when should we be able to search out the vast treasures of *objective* knowledge that lies within the compass of the universe. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

OBJECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *objective*.]

1. In manner of an object.

This may fitly be called a determinate idea, when, such as it is at any time *objectively* in the mind, it is annexed, and without variation determined to an articulate sound, which is to be readily the sign of that same object of the mind. *Locke.*

2. In the state of an object.

The baseness should be destroyed, in regard he first receiveth the rays of his antipathy and venomous emission, which *objectively* move his sense. *Brown.*

OBJECTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *objective*.]

The state of being an object.

Is there such a motion of *objectiveness* of external bodies, which produceth light? The faculty of sight is fitted to receive that impression or *objectiveness*, and that *objectiveness* fitted to that faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

OBJECTOR. *n. f.* [from *object*.] One who offers objections; one who raises difficulties.

But these *objectors* must the cause upbraid, That has not mortal man immortal made. *Blackmore.*

Let the *objectors* consider, that these irregularities must have come from the laws of mechanism. *Bentley.*

OBITU. [a corruption of *obit*, or *obit*.]
Funeral obsequies. *Ainsworth.*

To **OBJURGATE.** *v. a.* [*objurgo*, Latin.]

To chide; to reprove.

OBJURGATION. *n. f.* [*objurgatio*, Latin.]

Reproof; reprehension.

If there be no true liberty, but all things come to pass by inevitable necessity, then what are all interrogations and *objurgations*, and reprehensions and expostulations? *Bramhall.*

OBJURGATORY. *adj.* [*objurgatorius*, Lat.]

Reprehenitory; culpatory; chiding.

OBULATE. *adj.* [*obolatus*, Lat.] Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid.

By gravitation bodies on this globe will press towards its centre, though not exactly thither, by

reason of the oblate spheroidal figure of the earth, arising from its diurnal rotation about its axis.

Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

OBLATION. *n. f.* [*oblation*, Fr. *oblatus*, Lat.] An offering; a sacrifice; any thing offered as an act of worship or reverence.

She looked upon the picture before her, and straight sigh'd, and straight tears followed, as if the idol of duty ought to be honoured with such oblations. *Sidney.*

Many conceive in the *oblation* of Jephtha's daughter, not a natural but a civil kind of death, and a separation from the world. *Brown.*

The will gives worth to the *oblation*, as to God's acceptance, sets the poorest giver upon the same level with the richest. *South.*

The kind *oblation* of a falling tear. *Dryden.*

Behold the coward, and the brave.

All make oblations at this shrine. *Swift.*

OBLIGATION. *n. f.* [*obligatio*, Latin.]

Delight; pleasure.

To **OBLIGATE.** *v. a.* [*obligo*, Lat.] To bind by contract or duty.

OBLIGATION. *n. f.* [*obligatio*, from *obligo*, Lat. *obligation*, Fr.]

1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract.

Your father lost a father; That father his; and the survivor bound In filial *obligation*, for some term, To do obsequious sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

There was no means for him as a Christian, to satisfy all *obligations* both to God and man, but to offer himself for a mediator of an accord and peace. *Bacon.*

Nothing can be more reasonable than that such creatures should be under the *obligation* of accepting such evidence, as in itself is sufficient for their conviction. *Wilkins.*

The better to satisfy this *obligation*, you have early cultivated the genius you have to arms. *Dryden.*

No ties can bind; that from constraint arise, Where either's forc'd, all *obligation* dies. *Græc.*

2. An act which binds any man to some performance.

The heir of an obliged person is not bound to make restitution, if the *obligation* passed only by a personal act; but if it passed from his person to his estate, then the estate passes with all its burden. *Taylor.*

3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

Where is the *obligation* of any man's making me a present of what he does not care for himself? *L'Estrange.*

So quick a sense did the Israelites entertain of the merits of Gideon, and the *obligation* he had laid upon them, that they tender him the regal and hereditary government of that people. *South.*

OBLIGATORY. *adj.* [*obligatoire*, Fr. from *obligate*.] Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive; with to or on.

And concerning the lawfulness, not only permissively, but whether it be not *obligatory* to Christian princes and states. *Bacon.*

As long as the law is *obligatory*, so long our obedience is due. *Taylor.*

A people long used to hardships, look upon themselves as creatures at mercy, and that all impositions laid on them by a stronger hand, are legal and *obligatory*. *Swift.*

If this patent is *obligatory* on them, it is contrary to acts of parliament, and therefore void. *Swift.*

To **OBLIGE.** *v. a.* [*obliger*, Fr. *oblige*, Lat.]

1. To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something.

All these have moved me, and some of them obliged me to commend these my labours to your grace's perusal. *White.*

The church hath been thought fit to be called catholic, in reference to the universal obedience which it preferibeth; but as regard to the persons, *obliging* men of all conditions, and in relation to the precepts, requiring the performance of all the evangelical commands. *Paterson.*

Religion *obliges* men to the practice of those virtues which conduce to the preservation of our health. *Tillotson.*

The law must *oblige* in all precepts, or in none. If it *oblige* in all, all are to be obeyed; if it *oblige* in none, it has no longer the authority of a law. *Rogers.*

2. To indebted; to lay obligations of gratitude.

He that depends upon another, must *Oblige* his honour with a boundless trust. *Waller.*

Since love *oblige* not, I from this hour

Assume the right of man's despotic power. *Dryden.*

Vain wretched creature, how art thou misled,

To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!

These truths are not the product of thy mind,

But drop from heav'n, and of a nobler kind:

Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy sight,

And reason saw not, till faith sprung the light.

Thus man by his own strength to heaven would soar,

And would not be *obliged* to God for more. *Dryden.*

When interest calls off all her sneaking train,

When all th' *oblig'd* desert, and all the vain,

She waits wot to the scaffold or the cell. *Pope.*

To those hills we are *obliged* for all our metals,

and to them for all the conveniences and comforts of life. *Bentley.*

3. To please; to gratify.

A great man gets more by *obliging* his inferior, than by disdaining him; as a man has a greater advantage by sowing and dressing his ground, than he can have by trampling upon it. *South.*

Some natures are so froward and so ungrateful, that they are never to be *obliged*. *L'Estrange.*

Happy the people who preferre their honour, By the same duties that *oblige* their prince!

Addison.

OBLIGE. *n. f.* [from *oblige*.] The person bound by a legal and written contract.

OBLIGEMENT. *n. f.* [*obligement*, French.]

Obligation.

I will not resist, whatever it is, either of divine or human *obligement*, that you lay upon me. *Milton.*

Let this fair prince's but one minute stay

A look from her will your *obligements* pay. *Dryden.*

OBLIGER. *n. f.* He who binds by contract.

OBLIGING. *part. adj.* [*obligeant*, Fr. from *oblige*.] Civil; complaisant; respectful; engaging.

Nothing could be more *obliging* and respectful than the lion's letter was in appearance; but there was death in the true intent. *L'Estrange.*

Monseigneur Strozzi has many courtesies, and is very *obliging* to a stranger who desires the fight of them. *Addison.*

Obliging creatures! make me see All that disgrac'd my betters, met in me. *Pope.*

So *obliging* that he ne'er *oblig'd*. *Pope.*

OBLIGINGLY. *adv.* [from *obliging*.] Civilly; complaisantly.

Eugenius informs me very *obligingly*, that he never thought he should have disliked any passage in my paper. *Addison.*

I see her taste each nauseous draught, And so *obligingly* am caught;

I bless the hand from whence they came, Nor dare distort my face for shame. *Swift.*

OBLIGINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *obliging*.]

1. Obligation; force.

They look into them not to weigh the *obligingness*, but to quarrel the difficulty of the injunctions: not to direct practice, but excuse provocations. *Decoy of Piety.*

2. Civility; complaisance.

OBLIQUATION. *n. f.* [*obliquatio*, from *obliquus*, Lat.] Declination from straightness or perpendicularity; obliquity.

The change made by the *obliquation* of the eyes is least in colours of the densest than in this substance. *Newton.*

OBLIQUE. *adj.* [*oblique*, French; *obliquus*, Latin.]

1. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel.

One by his view
Mought deem him born with ill-dispos'd skies,
When oblique Saturn sat in the house of th' agonies.

If found be stopped and repercussed, it cometh about on the other side in an oblique line. Bacon.

May they not pity us, condemn'd to bear
The various heav'n of an oblique sphere;
While by fix'd laws, and with a just return,
They feel twelve hours that shade, for twelve that burn.

Bacchus's flag must be accus'd which shone,
That fatal day the mighty work was done,
With rays oblique upon the Gallic sun.

It has a direction oblique to that of the former motion.

Criticks form a general character from the observation of particular errors, taken in their own oblique or imperfect views; which is as unjust, as to make a judgment of the beauty of a man's body, from the shade it cast in such and such a position.

2. Not direct; indirect; by a side glance.

Has he given the lie
In circle, or oblique, or semicircle,
Or direct parallel; you must challenge him.

3. [In grammar.] Any case in nouns except the nominative.

OBLIQUELY. *adv.* [from *oblique*.]

1. Not directly; not perpendicularly.

Of meridian altitude, it hath but twenty-three degrees, so that it plays but obliquely upon us, and as the sun doth about the twenty-third of January.

Declining from the noon of day.

The sun obliquely shoots his burning ray.

2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning.

They haply might admit the truths obliquely levelled, which banefulness persuadeth not to enquire for.

His discourse tends obliquely to the detracting from others, or the extolling of himself.

OBLIQUENESS. *n. f.* [from *oblique*, Fr. from *OBLIQUITY*.]

1. Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity.

Which else to several spheres thou wilt ascribe,
Mov'd contrary with thwart obliquities.

2. Deviation from moral rectitude.

There is in rectitude, beauty; as contrariwise in obliquity, deformity.

Count Rhodophil, cut out from government and high affairs, and balancing all matters in the scale of his high understanding, hath rectified all obliquities.

For a rational creature to conform himself to the will of God in all things, carries in it a rational rectitude or goodness; and to disobey or oppose his will in any thing, imports a moral obliquity.

To OBLITERATE. *v. a.* [from *oblitero*, *ob* and *littera*, Latin.]

1. To efface any thing written.

2. To wear out; to destroy; to efface.

Wars and desolations obliterate many ancient monuments.

Let men consider themselves as in that unhappy contract, which has rendered them part of the devil's possession, and conceive how they may obliterate that reproach, and disentangle their mortgaged souls.

These simple ideas the understanding can no more have, or alter, or blot them out, than a mirror can refuse, alter, or obliterate the images which the objects set before it produce.

OBLITERATION. *n. f.* [from *obliteratio*, Latin.]

Effacement; extinction.

Considering the casualties of wars, transmutations, especially that of the general flood, there might probably be an obliteration of all the monuments of antiquity that ages precedent to some time have yielded.

OBLIVION. *n. f.* [from *oblivio*, Latin.]

1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.

Water drops have worn the stones of Troy,
And blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states characterless are grated
To dusty nothing.

Thou shouldst have heard many things of worthy memory, which now shall die in oblivion, and thou return unexperienced to thy grave.

Knowledge is made by oblivion, and to purchase a clear and warrantable body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know.

Can they imagine, that God has therefore forgot their sins, because they are not willing to remember them? Or will they measure his pardon by their own oblivion.

Among our crimes oblivion may be set;

But 'tis our king's perfection to forget.

2. Amnely; general pardon of crimes in a state.

By the act of oblivion, all offences against the crown, and all particular trespasses between subject and subject, were pardoned, remitted, and utterly extinguished.

OBLIVIOUS. *adj.* [from *oblivio*, Lat.] Causing forgetfulness.

Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom.

The British souls

Fault to see the crowding ghosts descend
Unnumber'd; well aveng'd, they quit the cares
Of mortal life, and drink th' oblivious lake.

Oh born to see what none can see awake!

Behold the wonders of th' oblivious lake.

OBLONG. *adj.* [from *oblongus*, Lat.]

Longer than broad; the same with a

rectangle parallelogram, whose sides are

unequal.

The best figure of a garden I esteem an oblong upon a descent.

Every particle, supposing them globular or not very oblong, would be above nine million times their own length from any other particle.

OBLONGLY. *adv.* [from *oblong*.] In an oblong form.

The surface of the temperate climates is larger than it would have been, had the globe of our earth or of the planets, been either spherical, or oblongly spheroidal.

OBLONGNESS. *n. f.* [from *oblong*.] The state of being oblong.

O'BLIQUE. *n. f.* [from *obliquor*, Latin.]

1. Cenforious speech; blame; slander; reproach.

Reasonable moderation hath freed us from being deversally subject unto that bitter oath of obloquy, whereby as the church of Rome doth, under the colour of love towards those things which he hates, maintain extremely most hurtful corruptions, so we peradventure might be upbraid'd, that under colour of hatred towards those things that are corrupt, we are on the other side as extreme, even against most harmless ordinances.

Here new aspersions, with new obloquies,

Are laid on old defects.

Canst thou with impious obloquy condemn.

The just decree of God, pronounc'd and sworn?

Shall names, that made your city the glory of the earth, be mentioned with obloquy and detraction?

Every age might perhaps produce one or two true gemmes, if they were not sunk under the censure and obloquy of plodding, servile, imitating pedants.

2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. Not proper.

My chastity's the jewel of our house,
Bequeathed down from many ancestors;
Which were the greatest obloquy 'th' world
In me to lose.

OBLIVIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *oblivio*, Lat.] Loss of speech.

A vehement fear of it produceth obmutescence.

OBLIVIOUS. *adj.* [from *oblivio*, Lat.]

1. Subject.

I propound a character of justice in a middle form, between the speculative discourses of philosophers, and the writings of lawyers, which are tied and obnoxious to their particular laws.

2. Liable to punishment.

All are obnoxious, and this faulty land,

I like, I am, I suffer, does before you stand,

Watching your sceptre.

We know ourselves obnoxious to God's severe justice, and that he is a God of mercy and bountifulness; and that we might not have the least suspicion of his unwillingness to forgive, he hath sent his only begotten son into the world, by his dismal sufferings and cur'd death, to expiate our offences.

Thy name, O Venus, if the kindred powers

Preserve our plains, and floud the Mantuan towns,

Obnoxious by Cremona's neighbouring crine,

The wings of swans, and stronger plume'd things

Shall taste aloft.

3. Reprehensible; not of sound reputation.

Conceiving it most reasonable to search for primitive truth in the primitive writers, and not to suffer his understanding to be preposited by the captivated and interested schemes of modern, and without obnoxious authors.

4. Liable; exposed.

Long hostility had made their friendship weak in itself, and more obnoxious to jealousies and distrusts.

But what will not ambition and revenge

Descend to? who aspires, must down as low

As high he soar'd; obnoxious first or last,

To base things.

Beasts lie down,

To dew obnoxious on the grassy floor.

They leave the government a trunk ask'd, defenceless, and obnoxious to every storm.

OBLIVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *oblivio*.]

In a state of subjection; in the state of

one liable to punishment.

OBLIVIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *oblivio*.]

Subjection; liability to punishment.

To OBLIVIOUS. *v. a.* [from *oblivio*, Lat.]

To cloud; to obscure.

O'BLIVIOUS. *n. f.* [from *oblivio*, Lat.]

In pharmacy,

twelve grains.

OBLIVIOUS. *n. f.* [from *oblivio*, Lat.]

The act of creeping on with secrecy or by

surprise.

To OBLIVIOUS. *v. a.* [from *oblivio*, Lat.]

To proclaim a contrary law for the dissolution of the former.

OBLIVIOUS. *adj.* [from *oblivio*, Fr. *obscure*, Latin.]

1. Immodest; not agreeable to chastity of mind; causing lewd ideas.

Chemus th' oblique dread of Mithras's sons.

Words that were once chaste, by frequent use grow obscene and uncleanly.

2. Offensive; disgusting.

A girdle foul with grease binds his obscene attire.

Of the relentless dame to death pursu'd,

And of the light obscene to lately view'd.

3. Impudic; ill-omened.

Cate should thy walk, as at the cheerful light

The groaning ghosts, and birds obscene take flight.

It is the sun's fate like you's, to be displeasing

to owls and obscene animals, who cannot bear his lustre.

OBLIVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *oblivio*.] In an impure and unchaste manner.

OBLIVIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *oblivio*, French, *obscenity*.]

Impurity of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness.

Mr. Cowley asserts plainly, that obscenity has no place in wit.

Those fables were tempered with th' Italian severity, and free from any note of insensibility or obscenity.

Thou art wickedly devout,
In Tiber da king thence by break of day,
To walk th' obsequies of night away. Dryden.
No pious vice obsequy should find,
Thou art an art confpire to move your mind. Pope.

OBSCURATION, *n. f.* [*obscuratio*, Lat.]
1. The act of darkening.

2. A state of being darkened.
As to the sun and moon, their *obscuratio* or
change of colour happens commonly before the
eruption of a fiery mountain. Burnet.

OBSCURE, *adj.* [*obscur*, Fr. *obscurus*, Lat.]

1. Dark; unlightened; gloomy; hin-
dering light.

Whose cupbath his father or mother, his lamp
shall be put out in *obscur* darkness. Francis.
Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark unbottom'd mine abyss,
And thro' the palpable *obscur* find out
His uncouth way? Milton.

2. Living in the dark.
The *obscur* bird clamour'd the live-long night. Shakspeare.

3. Not easily intelligible; abstruse; diffi-
cult.

I explain some of the most *obscur* passages, and
those which are most necessary to be understood,
and this according to the manner wherein he used
to express himself. Dryden.

4. Not noted; not observable.
He says, that he is an *obscur* person; one, I
suppose, that is in the dark. Atterbury.

TO OBSCURE, *v. a.* [*obscurare*, Lat.]

1. To darken; to make dark.

'They are all couched in a pit hard by Heron's
oak, with *obscur'd* light; which at the very instant
of Falstaff's and our meeting, they will at once
display to the night. Shakspeare.

Sudden the thunder blackens all the skies,
And the winds wail'd, and the furies roll
Mountains on mountains, and *obscur* the pole. Pope.

2. To make less visible.

What must I hold a candle to my flames?
They in themselves, good sooth, are too, too light.
Why, 'tis an office of discovery, love,
And I should be *obscur'd*. Shakspeare.

Thinking by this retirement to *obscur* himself
from God, he infringed the omniscience and effec-
tual ubiquity of his Maker. Brown.

3. To make less intelligible.

By private consent it hath been used in danger-
ous times to *obscur* writing, and make it hard to
be read by others not acquainted with the intrigue. Holder.

There is scarce any duty which has been so
obscur'd by the writings of learned men, as this. Wake.

4. To make less glorious, beautiful, or
illustrious.

Think't thou, vain spirit, thy glories are the same,
And feel'st not in *obscur'd* thy godlike frame?
I know thee now by thy ungrateful pride,
That shows me what thy faded looks did hide. Dryden.

5. To conceal; to make unknown.

O might I here
In solitude live savage, in some glade
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable
To sun or starlight, spread their umbrage broad. Milton.

OBSCURELY, *adv.* [from *obscur*.]

1. Not brightly; not luminously; darkly.

2. Out of sight; privately; without notice;
not conspicuously.

Such was the rite of this prodigious fire,
Which in mean buildings first *obscur'd* bred,
From thence did loose to open streets aspire. Dryd.

Content thyself to be *obscur'd* good. Addison.

3. Not clearly; not plainly; darkly to
the mind.

The woman's food at first *obscur'd* told,
Now ampler known, thy Saviour and thy Lord. Milton.

OBSCURENESS, *n. f.* [*obscuritas*, Latin;
obscurité, French.]

1. Darknesh; want of light.

Lo! adieu of darkness and *obscurité*, tribulation
and anguish upon the earth. Esther.
Should Cynthia quit thee, Venus, and each star,
It would not form one thought dark as mine are:
I could lend them *obscurité* now, and say,
Out of myself there should be no more day. Donne.

2. Unnoticed state; privacy.

You are not for *obscurité* design'd,
But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind. Dryden.

3. Darknesh of meaning.

Not to mention that *obscurité* that attends prophe-
cy, there are divers things knowable
by the bare light of nature, which yet are so uneasy
to be satisfactorily understood by our imperfect in-
tellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest
expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear
obscur. Boyle on Colours.

That this part of sacred Scripture had difficulties
in it, many causes of *obscurité* did readily occur
to me. Locke.

What lies beyond our positive idea towards infi-
nity, lies in *obscurité*, and has the undeterminate
confusion of a negative idea, wherein I know I do
not comprehend all I would, it being too large for
a finite capacity. Locke.

OBSCURATION, *n. f.* [*obscuratio*, from *ob-
scuro*, Lat.] Entreaty; supplication.

That these were comprehended under the sacra,
is manifest from the old form of *obscuratio*. Stillingfleet.

OBSEQUES, *n. f.* [*obseques*, Fr.] I know

not whether this word be not anciently
mistaken for *exequies*, *exequia*, Lat. this
word, however, is apparently derived
from *obsequium*.

1. Funeral rites; funeral solemnities.

There was Dorlaus valiantly requiring his friends
help, in a great battle deprived of life, his *obsequies*
being not more solemnized by the tears of his par-
takers, than the blood of his enemies. Sidney.

Fair Juliet, that with angels doth remain,
Accept this latest favour at my hand;
That living honour'd thee, and being dead,
With funeral *obsequies* adorn thy tomb. Shakspeare.

I spare the widows tears, their woeful cries,
And howling at their husbands *obsequies*;
How Thebes at these funerals did afflict,
And with what gifts the mourning flames dismiss. Dryden.

His body shall be royally interred,
I will, myself,
Be the chief mourner at his *obsequies*. Dryden.

Alas! poor Poll, my Indian talker, dies,
Go birds and celebrate his *obsequies*. Creech.

2. It is found in the singular, perhaps
more properly.

Or tune a song of victory to me,
Or to thyself, sing thine own *obsequy*. Crashaw.

Him I'll solemnly attend,
With silent *obsequy* and funeral train,
Home to his father's house. Milton.

OBSEQUIOUS, *adj.* [from *obsequium*,
Latin.]

1. Obedient; compliant; not resisting.

Adore not the rising son, that you forget the
father, who raised you to this height; nor be you so
obsequious to the father, that you give just cause to
the son to suspect that you neglect him. Bacon.

At his command th' uprooted hills retir'd
Each to his place; they lost his voice, and went
Obsequious. Milton's Paradise Lost.

I follow'd her; what was her honour knew,
And, with *obsequious* majesty, approv'd
My pleaded reason. Milton's Paradise Lost.

See how the *obsequious* wind and liquid air
The Theban hero does upward bear. Cowley.

A genial cherishing heat acts upon the it and
obsequious matter as to organize and fashion it ac-
cording to the exigencies of its own nature. Boyle.

His servants weeping,
Obsequious to his orders, bear him thither. Addison.
The vote of an assembly, which we cannot re-
concile to public good, has been conceived in a pri-

vate brain, afterwards supported by an *obsequious*
party. Swift.

2. In Shakspeare, it seems to signify, fune-
ral; such as the rites of funerals require.

Your father lost a father;
That father his; and the survivor bound
In filial obligation, for some term, . . .
To do *obsequious* sorrow. Hamlet.

OBSEQUIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *obsequious*.]

1. Obediently; with compliance.

They rise, and with respectful awe,
At the word giv'n, *obsequiously* withdraw. Dryden.

We cannot reasonably expect that any one should
readily and *obsequiously* quit his own opinion, and
embrace ours with a blind resignation. Locke.

2. In Shakspeare it signifies, with funeral
rites; with reverence for the dead.

I a while *obsequiously* lament
The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster. Rich. III.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *obsequious*.]

1. Obedience; compliance.

They apply themselves both to his interest and
honour, with all the arts of flattery and *obsequious-
ness*, the surest and the readiest way to advance a
man. South.

OBSEVRABLE, *adj.* [from *obseruo*, Lat.]

Remarkable eminent; such as may de-
serve notice.

They do bury their dead with *obsevrable* cere-
monies. Abbot.

Their proprieties affixed unto bodies from con-
siderations deduced from east, west, or those *obsevr-
able* points of the sphere, will not be justified from
such foundations. Brown.

I took a just account of every *obsevrable* circum-
stance of the earth, stone, metal, or other matter,
from the surface quite down to the bottom of the
pit, and entered it carefully into a journal. Woodw.

The great and more *obsevrable* occasions of exer-
cising our courage, occur but seldom. Rogers.

OBSEVRABLY, *adv.* [from *obsevrable*.] In
a manner worthy of note.

It is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky,
as is *obsevrably* recorded in some histories. Brown.

OBSEVRANCE, *n. f.* [*obsevrance*, Fr. *ob-
servo*, Latin.]

1. Respect; ceremonial reverence.

In the wood, a league without the town,
Where I did meet thee once with Helena,
To do *obsevrance* on the morn of May. Shakspeare.

Arcite left his bed, resolv'd to pay
Obsevrance to the month of merry May. Dryden.

2. Religious rite.

Some represent to themselves the whole of reli-
gion as consisting in a few easy *obsevrances*, and
never lay the least restraint on the business or di-
versions of this life. Rogers.

3. Attentive practice.

Use all th' *obsevrance* of civility,
Like one well studied in a sad offence
To please his grandam. Shakspeare.

Love rigid honesty
And strict *obsevrance* of impartial laws. Rowcommon.

If the divine laws were proposed to our *obsevr-
ance*, with no other motive than the advantages at-
tending it, they would be little more than an
article. Rogers's Sermons.

4. Rule of practice.

There are other strict *obsevrances*;
As, not to see a woman. Shakspeare.

5. Careful obedience.

We must attend our Creator in all th' ordi-
nances which he has prescribed to the *obsevrance* of
his church. Rogers.

6. Observation; attention.

There can be no observation or experience of
greater certainty, as to the increase of mankind,
than the strict and vigilant *obsevrance* of the calcu-
lations and registers of the bills of births and
deaths. Hail's Origin of Mankind.

7. Obedient regard; reverential attention.

Having had such experience of his ability and
obsevrance abroad, he found himself engaged in
honour to support him. Watson.

OBSEVRANT, *adj.* [*obsevrans*, Latin.]

1. Attentive; diligent; watchful.

These writers, which gave themselves to follow and imitate others, were *obscurus* spectators of those matters they admired. Raleigh.

Wandering from chime to chime *obscurus* stray'd, Their manners noted, and their fates survey'd. Pope.

1. Obedient; respectful: with of.

We are told how *obsequant* Alexander was of his master Aristotle. Digby.

1. Respectfully attentive: with of.

She now *obsequant* of the parting ray, Eyes the calm sun-set of the various day. Pope.

1. Meanly dutiful; submissive.

How could the most base men attain to honour but by such an *obsequant* slavish course. Raleigh.

1. Obedient; respectful: with of.

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How could the most base men attain to honour but by such an *obsequant* slavish course. Raleigh.

5. To obey; to follow.

To *observe*, v. n.

1. To be attentive.

Observing men may form many judgments by the rules of similitude and proportion, where causes and effects are not entirely the same. Watts.

2. To make a remark.

Observe, that when we have an action against any man, we must for all that look upon him as our neighbour, and love him as ourselves, paying him all that justice, peace and charity, which are due to all persons. Kettell.

Wherever I have found her notes to be wholly another's, which is the case of four hundred, I have barely quoted the true proprietor, without *observing* upon it. Pope's Letters.

1. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; close remarker.

He is a great *observer*; and he looks Quite through the deeds of men. Shakespeare.

He reads much; He is a great *observer*; and he looks Quite through the deeds of men. Shakespeare.

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He reads much; He is a great *observer*; and he looks Quite through the deeds of men. Shakespeare.

If all *obstacles* were cut away,

And that my path were even to the crown, As the right reverence and due of birth. Shakespeare.

Disparity in age seems a greater *obstacle* to an intimate friendship than inequality of fortune: For the humours, business, and diversions, of young and old, are generally very different. Collier.

Some conjectures about the origin of mountains and islands I am oblig'd to look into, that they may not remain as *obstacles* to the less skillful. Woodward's Natural History.

What more natural and usual *obstacle* to those who take voyages, than winds and storms. Pope.

OBSTETRICIAN, n. f. [from *obstetric*, Lat.] The office of a midwife.

OBSTETRIC, adj. [from *obstetric*, Lat.] Midwifery; denoting a midwife; doing the midwife's office.

There all the learn'd shall at the labour stand, And Douglas lead his soft *obstetric* hand. Pope.

OBSTINACY, n. f. [obstinatio, Fr. *obstinatio*, Lat. from *obstinare*.] Stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacity; perilsity.

Choosing rather to use extremities, which might drive men to desperate *obstinacy*, than apply moderate remedies. King Charles.

Most writers use their words loosely and carelessly, and do not make plain and clear distinctions of words one from another, which were not difficult to do, did they not find it convenient to flatter their ignorance, or *obstinacy*, under the obscurity of their terms. Locke.

What crops of wit and honesty appear, From spleen, from *obstinacy*, here or there. Pope.

OBSTINATE, adj. [obstinatus, Latin.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in resolution. Absolutely used, it has an ill sense, but relatively, it is neutral.

The queen is *obstinate*, Stubborn to punish, apt to accuse it, and Pundant to be try'd by it. Shakespeare.

Exepte you mean with *obstinate* repulse, To day your town is lost. Shakespeare.

I have known great cures done by *obstinate* resolutions of drinking no wine. Temple.

Her father did not fail to find, In all the *obstinate*, the greatness of her mind; Yet that he was not *obstinate* to die, Nor demand the death she promis'd was to sigh. Dryden.

Look on Sima's mate; Noais to me, no *obstinate*. Pope.

OBSTINATELY, adv. [from *obstinatus*.] Stubbornly; inflexibly; with unshaken determination.

Pembroke *obstinately* as he lov'd hunting and hawk-hunting. Clarendon.

A Greek made battle then a prey, To *obstinate* then he led, and Troy betray; For in his arm, and *obstinately* bent To the *obstinately* of to circumvent. Dryden.

The man is *obstinate*, and ready to his trust, With *obstinate* to all, and *obstinately* just. Addison.

My spouse returns her *obstinate* truth, The *obstinate* chaste, and *obstinately* just. Pope.

OBSTINATENESS, n. f. [from *obstinatus*.] Stubbornness.

OBSTIPATION, n. f. [from *obstipare*, Lat.] The act of nipping up any passage.

OBSTIPEROUS, adj. [obstiparus, Lat.] Lord; clamorous; noisy; turbulent; vociferous.

These *obstipero* scepticks are the bane of divinity, who are to tell of the spirit of contradiction, that they rule daily new disputes. Howell.

The *obstipero* stilling shout and know not for what they make a noise. Dryden.

The players do not only connive at his *obstipero* approbation, but repair at their own cost what ever damages he makes. Addison.

OBSTIPEROUSLY, adv. [from *obstipero*.] Loudly; clamorously; noisily.

OBSTACULARIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *obstaculo*, Lat.] Loudness; clamour; noise; turbulence.

OBSTRUCTION. *n. f.* [from *obstructio*, Lat.] Obligation; bond.

He hath full right to exempt
Whom he it pleases him by choice,
from national obstruction. *Milton.*

OBSTRUCT. *v. a.* [from *obstruo*, Latin.]

To block up; to bar.
He them beholding, soon
Comes down to see their city, ere the tow'r
Obstruct heav'n's towers. *Milton.*

In this passage through the glands in the lungs,
they obstruct and swell them with little tumours. *Blackmore.*

Fat people are subject to weakness in fevers, be-
cause the fat, melted by seventh heat, obstructs
the small canals. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To oppose; to retard; to hinder; to
be in the way of.

No cloud inter-
Or dur to obstruct his sight. *Milton.*

OBSTRUCTER. *n. f.* [from *obstruere*, Lat.] One
that hinders or opposes.

OBSTRUCTION. *n. f.* [from *obstruere*, Lat. ob-
struction, Fr. from *obstruere*.]

1. Hindrance; difficulty.
Sure God by these discoveries did design,
That his clear light thro' all the world should shine,
But the obstruction from that dispersed springs,
The prince of darkness makes twist christian
kings. *Dryden.*

2. Obstacle; impediment; that which
hinders.

All obstructions in parliament, that is, all free-
dom in differing in votes, and debating matters with
reason and candour, must be taken away. *Ke g Ch.*

In his winter quarters the king's expected to meet
with all the obstructions and difficulties his enraged
enemies could lay in his way. *Clarendon.*

Whenever a popular assembly free from obstruc-
tions, and already possessed of more power than an
equal balance will allow, shall continue to think that
they have not enough, I cannot see how the same
assembly produce different effect among us, from
what they did in Greece and Rome. *Suiff.*

3. In phisick.

The blocking up of any canal in the human
body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid
through it, on account of the increased bulk of
that fluid, in proportion to the diameter of the
vessel. *Quincy.*

4. In *Shakspeare* it once signifies something
heaped together.

Aye, but to die, and go we know not where;
To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot;
This scabious wain motion to become
A kneaded clod. *Measure for Measure*

OBSTRUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *obstruere*, Fr. from
obstruere.] Hindering; causing impediment.

Having thus separated this doctrine of God's pre-
determining all events from three other things con-
founded with it, it will now be discernible how
noxious and obstructive this doctrine is to the im-
proving of our good life. *Hammond.*

OBSTRUCTIVE. *n. f.* Impediment; ob-
stacle.

The second obstructive is that of the fiduciary,
that faith is the only instrument of his justification,
and excludes good works from contributing any
thing towards it. *Hammond.*

OBSTRUENT. *adj.* [from *obstruens*, Lat.] Hin-
dering; blocking up.

OBSTRUENTATION. *n. f.* [from *obstruere*,
Lat.] The act of inducing stupidity, or
interruption of the mental powers.

OBSTRUENTATIVE. *adj.* [from *obstruere*,
Latin.] Obstruening the mental powers;
stupifying.

The force of it is obstruentative, and no other.

OBSTRUENTATIVE. *n. f.* [from *obstruere*,
Latin.] Supplication; entreaty.

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TO OBTAIN. *v. a.* [obtenere, Fr. obtineo,
Latin.]

1. To gain; to acquire; to procure.
May be that I may obtain children by her. *Gen.*
We have obtained an inheritance. *Ephesians.*
The juices of the leaves are obtained by ex-
pression. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To impetrate; to gain by the concec-
tion or excited kindness of another.

In such our prayers cannot serve us as means to
obtain the thing we desire. *Hooker.*

By his own blood he entered in once into the
holy place, having obtained eternal redemption
for us. *Hebrews.*

If they could not be obtained of the proud ty-
rant, then to conclude peace with him upon any
conditions. *Kuolles.*

Some pray for riches, riches they obtain;
But watch'd by robbers for their wealth are soon. *Dry.*

The conclusion of the story I forbore, because I
could not obtain from myself to show Absalom un-
fortunate. *Dryden.*

Whatever once is denied them, they are cer-
tainly not to obtain by crying. *Locke.*

TO OBTAIN. *v. n.*

1. To continue in use.
The Theodosian Code, several hundred years af-
ter Justinian's time, had obtained in the western parts
of Europe. *Baker.*

2. To be established; to subsist in nature or
practice.

Our impious use no longer shall obtain.
Brothers no more, by brothers shall be slain. *Dryd.*

The situation of the sun and earth, which the
theorist supposes, is so far from being preferable
to this which at present obtains, that this hath in-
finitely the advantage of it. *Woodward.*

Where waiting the public treasure has obtained
in a court, all good order is banished. *Duganant.*

The general laws of fluidity, elasticity, and gra-
vity, obtain in animal and inanimate bodies. *Chyane.*

3. To prevail; to succeed. Not in use.

There is due from the judge to the advocate,
some commendation where causes are fair pleaded;
especially towards the side which obtaineth not. *Bacon.*

OBTAINABLE. *adj.* [from *obtain*.]

1. To be procured.
Spirits which come over in distillations, miscible
with water, and wholly combustible, are obtainable
from plants by previous fermentation. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To be gained.
What thinks he of his redemption, and the rate
it cost, not being obtainable unless his only son
would come down from heaven, and be made man,
and pay down his own life for it. *Kittellwell.*

OBTAINER. *n. f.* [from *obtain*.] He who
obtains.

TO OBTEMPERATE. *v. a.* [obtemperare, Fr.
obtempero, Lat.] To obey. *Dich.*

TO OBTEND. *v. a.* [obtendo, Latin.]

1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition.

2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of
any thing.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
Obtending heav'n for what'er ill befall. *Dryden.*

OBTENEBRATION. *n. f.* [from *obtenebrere*,
Latin.] Darkness; the state of being
darkened; the act of darkening; cloudi-
ness.

In every integrit or vertigo, there is an obte-
nebration joined with a scumblance of turning round.

OBTESSION. *n. f.* [from *obteendere*.] The act
of obteending.

TO OBTESS. *v. a.* [obteendere, Lat.] To be-
sech; to supplicate.

Suppliants demand
A truce, with olive branches in their hand;
Obte his clemency, and from the plain
Beg leave to draw the bodies of their slain. *Dryden.*

OBTESSATION. *n. f.* [from *obteendere*, Lat. from
obteendere.] Supplication; entreaty.

OBTRUSION. *n. f.* [obtrusio, Latin.]
Slander; detraction; calumny.

TO OBTRUDE. *v. a.* [obtrudo, Lat.] To
thrust into any place or state by force or
imposture; to offer with unreasonable
importunity.

It is their torment, that the thing they shun doth
follow them, truth, as it were, even obtruding it-
self into their knowledge, and not permitting them
to be so ignorant as they would be. *Hooker.*

There may be as great a vanity in retiring and
withdrawing men's conceits from the world, as in
obtruding them. *Bacon.*

Some things are easily granted; the rest ought
not to be obtruded upon me with the point of the
sword. *King Charles.*

Who can abide, that against their own doctors
six books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent,
be, under pain of a curse, imperiously obtruded
upon God and his church? *Hall.*

Why should thou then obtrude this diligence
upon me, where no acceptance it can find? *Milton.*

Whatever was not by them thought necessary,
must not by us be obtruded on, or forced into that
catalogue. *Hammond.*

A cause of common error is the credulity of men;
that is, an easy assent to what is obtruded, or be-
lieving at first ear what is delivered by others. *Brown.*

The objects of our senses obtrude their particular
ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no; and
the operations of our minds will not let us be with-
out some obscure notions of them. *Locke.*

Whether thy great forefathers came
From realms that bear Vesputio's name;
For so conjectures would obtrude,
And from thy painted skin conclude. *Swift.*

OBTRUDER. *n. f.* [from *obtrude*.] One
that obtrudes.

Do justice to the inventors or publishers of the
true experiments, as well as upon the obtruders of
false ones. *Boyle.*

OBTRUSION. *n. f.* [from *obtrusus*, Lat.]

The act of obtruding.

No man can think it other than the method of
slavery, by savage rudeness and importunate ob-
trusiveness of violence, to have the mist of his errors
and passion dispelled. *King Charles.*

OBTRUSIVE. *adj.* [from *obtrude*.] In-
clined to force one's self, or any thing
else, upon others.

Not obvious, not obtrusive, but retir'd
The more desirable. *Milton.*

TO OBTRUDE. *v. a.* [obtrudo, Latin.] To
blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden.

Avicen countermands letting blood in choleric
bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of
gall, obtruding its acrimony and fierceness. *Harvey.*

OBTRUSION. *n. f.* [from *obtrusus*, Lat.]

The act of stopping up any thing with
something finereared over it.

OBTRUSION. *n. f.* [from *obtrusus* and
angle.] Having angles larger than right
angles.

OBTRUSION. *n. f.* [from *obtrusus*, Latin.]

1. Not pointed; not acute.

2. Not quick; dull; stupid.

Thy senses then
Obtruse, all taste of pleasures must forego. *Milton.*

3. Not shrill; obscure: as, an obtruse sound.

OBTRUSION. *n. f.* [from *obtrusus*.]

1. Without a point.

2. Dully; stupidly.

OBTRUSION. *n. f.* [from *obtrusus*.] Blunt-
ness; dulness.

OBTRUSION. *n. f.* [from *obtrusus*.]

1. The act of dulling.

2. The state of being dulled.

Obtrusion of the senses, internal and external.

OBTRUSION. *n. f.* [from *obtrusus*, Lat.] Some-
thing happening not constantly and

regularly, but uncertainty; incidental advantage.

When the country grows more rich and better inhabited, the tithes and other *obventions*, will also be more augmented and better valued. *Spenser.*

TO OBEVERT. v. a. [*obverso*, Latin.] To turn toward.

The laborant with an iron rod stirred and kindled part of the nitre, that the fire might be more diffused, and more parts might be obverted to the air. *Boyle.*

A man can from no place behold, but there will be amongst innumerable superfluities, that look some one way, and some another, enough of them obverted to his eye to afford a confused idea of light. *Bayle on Colours.*

An erect cone placed in an horizontal plane, at a great distance from the eye, we judge to be nothing but a flat circle, if it be obverted towards us. *Watts' Logic.*

TO OBIATE. v. a. [*obvius*, Latin; *obvier*, Fr.] To meet in the way; to prevent by interception.

To lay down every thing in its full light, so as to obviate all exceptions, and remove every difficulty, would carry me out too far. *Woodwards.*

OBLIVIOUS. adj. [*oblivus*, Latin.]

1. Meeting any thing; opposed in front to any thing.

I to the evil turn
My obvious breast; arming to overcome
By suffering, and earn rest from labour won. *Milton.*

2. Open; exposed.

Whether such room in nature unpossess
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpe of light, convey'd so far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them, is obvious to dispute. *Milton.*

3. Easily discovered; plain; evident; easily found: *Swift* has used it harshly for easily intelligible.

Why was the fight
To such a tender ball as th' eye contain'd,
So obvious and so easy to be quenched? *Milton.*

Enterland with solitude,
Where obvious duty ere while appear'd unsought. *Milton.*

They are such lights as are only obvious to every man of sense, who loves poetry and undervalues it. *Deacon.*

I am apt to think many words difficult or obscure, which are obvious to scholars. *Swift.*

These sentiments, whether they be expressed on the foul, or arise as obvious reflections of our reason, I call natural, because they have been found in all ages. *Rogers.*

All the great lines of our duty are clear and obvious, the extent of it understood, the obligation acknowledged, and the wisdom of complying with it freely confessed. *Rogers.*

O'BVIOUSLY. adv. [*from obvious*.]

1. Evidently; apparently.
All purely identical propositions obviously and at first blush contain no instruction. *Locke.*

2. Easily to be found.

For France, Spain, and other foreign countries, the names of their laws and lawyers have obviously particulars concerning place and precedence of their magistrates and dignities. *Selden.*

3. Naturally.

We may then more obviously, yet truly, liken the civil state to bulwarks, and the church to a cypress. *Hobbes.*

OBLIVIOUSNESS. n. f. [*from obvious*.] State of being evident or apparent.

Slight experiments are more easily and cheaply tried; I thought their causes or obviousness better to recommend than depreciate them. *Boyle.*

TO OBLUMBRATE. v. a. [*oblumbrō*, Lat.] To shade; to cloud.

The rays of royal majesty reverberated so strongly upon Vulture, dispelled all those clouds which had hang over and obumbrate him. *Howell.*

OBUMBRATION. n. f. [*from obumbrō*, Lat.]

The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCASION. n. f. [*occasio*, Fr. *occasio*, Latin.]

1. Occurrence; casualty; incident.

The laws of Christ we find rather mentioned by *occasion* in the writings of the apostles, than any solemn thing directly written to comprehend them in legal form. *Hooker.*

2. Opportunity; convenience.

Me unwearied, and unaware of such mishap,
She brought to mischief through *occasion*,
Where this same wicked villain did me light upon. *Spenser.*

Because of the money returned in our sacks are we brought in, that he may seek *occasion*, fall upon us, and take us for bondmen. *Genesis.*

Use not liberty for an *occasion*. *Galatians.*

Let me not let pass

Occasion which now smiles. *Milton.*

I'll take th' *occasion* which he gives to bring

Him to his death. *Waller.*

With a mind as great as theirs he came

To find at home *occasion* for his fame,

Where dark confusions did the nations hide. *Wall.*

From this admonition they took only *occasion* to

redouble their fault, and to sleep again. *South.*

This one has *occasion* of observing more than

once in several fragments of antiquity, that are

still to be seen in Rome. *Addison.*

3. Accidental cause.

Have you ever heard what was the *occasion* and

first beginning of this custom? *Spenser.*

That woman that cannot make her fault her

husband's *occasion*, let her never nurse her child

herself, for she will breed it like a fool. *Shakespeare.*

The fair for whom they strove,

Nor thought, when she beheld the sight from far,

Her beauty was th' *occasion* of the war. *Dryden.*

Concerning ideas lodged in the memory, and

upon *occasion* revived by the mind, it takes notice

of them as of a former impression. *Locke.*

4. Reason not cogent, but opportune.

Your business calls on you,

And you embrace th' *occasion* to depart. *Shaksp.*

5. Incidental need; casual exigence.

Never master had

A page so kind, so dutious, diligent,

So tender over his *occasion*. *Shakespeare.*

Antony will use his affection where it is:

He m' tried but his *occasion* here. *Shakespeare.*

My *occasions* have found time to use them toward

a supply of money. *Shakespeare.*

They who are desirous of a name in painting,

should read with diligence, and make their ob-

servations of such things as they find for their purpose,

and of which they may have *occasion*. *Dugden.*

Syllogism made use of on *occasion* to discover

a fallacy had in a rhetorical flourish. *Locke.*

The ancient canons were very well fitted for the

occasion of the church in its purer ages. *Baker.*

God hath put us into an imperfect state, where

we have perpetual *occasion* of each other's assistance. *Swift.*

A prudent chief not always must display

His powers in equal tanks, and fair array,

But with th' *occasion* and the place comply,

Conceal his force, may, seem sometimes to fly. *Pope.*

TO OCCASION. v. a. [*occassio*, Fr. from

the noun.]

1. To cause casually.

Who can find it reasonable that the soul should, in its retirement, during sleep, never light on any of those ideas it borrowed not from sensation, preserve the memory of no ideas but such, which being *occasioned* from the body, must needs be less natural to a spirit. *Locke.*

The good Platonist condemns the foolish thoughts,

which a reflection on the prosperous state of his af-

fairs had sometimes *occasioned* in him. *Atterbury.*

2. To cause; to produce.

I doubt not, whether the great increase of that disease may not have been *occasioned* by the custom of much wine introduced into our common tables. *Temple.*

A consumption may be *occasioned* by running

fores, or *occasional* fistulas, whose secret cures and

winding barrows empty themselves by copious discharges. *Blackmore.*

By its stypic quality it affects the nerves, very often *occasioning* tremors. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To influence.

If we enquire what it is that *occasions* men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes, and neglect others which have as much an aptness to be combined, we shall find the reason to be the end of language. *Locke.*

OCCASIONAL. adj. [*occasional*, Fr. from

occasion.]

1. Incidental; casual.

Thus much is sufficient out of Scripture, to verify our explication of the Deluge, according to the Mofical history of the flood, according to many *occasional* reflections dispersed in other pieces of Scripture concerning it. *Barnet.*

2. Producing by accident.

The ground or *occasional* original herod, was the amangement and sudden silence the unexpected appearance of wolves does often put upon travellers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. Produced by occasion or incidental exigence.

Felices these constant tunes, there are likewise *occasional* tunes for the performance of this duty. *Dodd.*

Those letters were not writ to all;

Nor first intended but *occasional*,

Their absent runons. *Dryden's Hind and Penth.*

OCCASIONALLY. adv. [*from occasional*.]

According to incidental exigence; incidentally.

Authority and reason for her wait,

As one intended first, not after made

Occasionally. *Milton.*

I have endeavoured to interweave with the assertions tone of the proofs wherein they depend, and *occasionally* scatter several of the more important observations throughout the work. *Woodward.*

OCCASIONER. n. f. [*from occasion*.] One

that causes, or promotes by design or

accident.

She with true lamentations made known to the

world, that her new greatness did no way

herm respect of her brother's loss, whom she regarded

all means possible to revenge upon every one of

the *occasioners*. *Sidney.*

Some men will load me as if I were a wilful and

resolved *occasioner* of my own and my subjects

miseries. *King Charles.*

Let a man dig a pit and leave it open, when by

it a happy man has his neighbour's head to fall therein

and perish, the owner of the pit is to make it good,

in as much as he was the *occasioner* of that loss to

his neighbour. *Sunderlin.*

OCCULTATION. n. f. [*occultatio*, from oc-

curo, Latin.] The act of blinding or

making blind.

Those places speak of obduration and *occultation*,

so as if the blindness is that is in the minds, and hard-

ness that is in the hearts of wicked men, were from

God. *Sunderlin.*

OCCIDENT. n. f. [*from occidens*, Latin.]

The west.

The envious clouds are bent

To dim his glory, and to stain the tract

Of his bright passage to the *occident*. *Shakespeare.*

OCCIDENTAL. adj. [*occidentalis*, Latin.]

Western.

He twice in morn and *occidental* damp,

Moist Hesperus hath quenched his sleepy lamp. *Shakespeare.*

If he had not been drained, the night have filled

her palaces with *occidental* cold and liver. *Howell.*

East and west have been the obvious *occasions*

of philosophers, magnifying the condition of India

above the setting and *occident* climates. *Brown.*

OCCIPUTAL. adj. [*occipitalis*, Lat.] Placed

in the hinder part of the head.

OCCIPUT. n. f. [*Lat.*] The hinder part

of the head.

His broad-brim'd hat
Hinges o'er his caput most quaintly,
To make the knave appear more family. *Butler.*
OCCUPATION. *n. f.* [from *occipio*, Lat.] The
act of killing.

To **OCCU'DE.** *v. a.* [*occludo*, Latin.] To
shut up.

They take it up, and roll it upon the cartils,
Secretly *occluding* the pores they confer the na-
tural humidity, and so prevent corruption. *Brown.*

OCCUL'SE. *adj.* [*occlusus*, Lat.] Shut up;
closed.

The apulic is either primary and *occlus*, so as to
preclude all passages of breath or cover through the
mouth, or else partial and previous, so as to give
them some passages out of the mouth. *Holder.*

OCCULTATION. *n. f.* [from *occlusio*, Latin.]
The act of shutting up.

OCCULT. *adj.* [*occultus*, Fr. *occultus*, Lat.]
Secret; hidden; unknown; undiscover-
able.

If his *occult* guile
Do not itself uncancel in one speech,
It is a damned ghost that we have seen. *Hamlet.*
An infant will play a lesson on an instrument with-
out finding a frow, and our tongues will con-
duct in a tune not making a note, even when our
thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere; which
effects are to be attributed to some secret act
of the soul, which to us is utterly *occult*, and without
the least of our intellects. *Glenville.*

These intimus we call *occult* qualities, which
is all one with saying that we do not understand
how they work. *L'Estrange.*

These are manifest qualities, and their causes
only *occult*. And the Aristotelians give the name
of *occult* qualities not to manifest qualities, but to
such qualities only as they supposed to lie hid in
bodies, and to be the unknown causes of manifest
effects. *Newton's Opticks.*

OCCULTATION. *n. f.* [*occultatio*, Lat.] In
astronomy, is the time that a star or
planet is hid from our sight, when
eclipsed by interposition of the body of
the moon, or some other planet between
it and us. *Harris.*

OCCULTNESS. *n. f.* [from *occult*.] Secret-
ness; state of being hid.

OCCUPANCY. *n. f.* [from *occupans*, Lat.]
The act of taking possession.

Of moveables, some are things natural; others,
things artificial. Property in the first is gained by
occupancy, in the latter by improvement.

Warburton on Literary Property.

OCCUPANT. *n. f.* [*occupans*, Latin.] He
that takes possession of any thing.

Of birds and birds the property passeth with the
possession, and goeth to the occupant, but of civil
people not so. *Bacon.*

To **OCCUPATE.** *v. a.* [*occupo*, Latin.] To
possess; to hold; to take up.

Drunk men are taken with a plain disposition
in voluntary motions for that the spirit of the
wine oppresses the spirits animal, and *occupate* part
of the place where they are, and to make them
weak to move. *Bacon.*

OCCUPATION. *n. f.* [from *occupation*, Fr.
occupation, Lat.]

1. The act of taking possession.

Spain hath enlarged the bounds of its crown
within this last six score years much more than the
Ottomans: I speak not of matches and unions, but
of arms, *occupations*, invasions. *Bacon.*

2. Employment; business.

Such were the figures of the then infant world;
so negligent their *occupations* about provision for
food, that there was little leisure to count any
thing to want. *Howe's word.*

In your most busy *occupations*, when you are
never so much taken up with other affairs, yet
now and then send up an ejaculation to the God
of your salvation. *Baker.*

3. Trade, calling; vocation.

The rod of patience strike all *crudes* in Rome,
And *occupations* perish. *Shakespeare.*

He was of the famo craft with them, and wrought,
for by their *occupation* they were tent-makers. *Acts.*

OCCUPIER. *n. f.* [from *occupy*.]

1. A possessor; one who takes into his
possession.

If the title of *occupiers* be good in a land un-
peopled, why should it be had accounted in a
country peopled thinly? *Raleigh.*

2. One who follows any employment.

Thy merchant lie and the *occupiers* of thy mer-
chandise shall fall into the midst of the seas. *Eccl. i. c.*

To **OCCUPY.** *v. a.* [*occupier*, Fr. *occupo*,
Lat.]

1. To possess; to keep; to take up.

How shall he that *occupies* the room of the un-
learned say: Even at thy giving of thanks, seeing he
understandeth not what thou sayest? *1 Cor. xiii.*

Powder being suddenly fired altogether, upon
this high elevation, requireth a greater space
than before it is *occupied*. *Bacon.*

He must assert infinite generations before that
first deluge; and then the earth could not receive
them, but the infinite bodies of men must *occupy*
an infinite space. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To busy; to employ.

An archbishop may have cause to *occupy* more
chaplains than five. *Ann of Henry VIII.*
They *occupied* themselves about the sabbath,
yielding exceeding praise to the Lord. *2 Mac. vi.*

How can he get wisdom that driveth oven and is
occupied in their labours, and whose talk is of bul-
locks? *Ecclesiasticus.*

He that giveth his mind to the law of the Most
High, and is *occupied* in the meditation thereof,
will seek out the wisdom of all the ancient, and
be *occupied* in prophecies. *Ecclesiasticus.*

3. To follow as business.

They *occupy* their business in deep waters.
Common Prayer.

Mariners were in thee to *occupy* thy merchan-
dise. *Ecclesi.*

4. To use; to expand.

All the gold *occupied* for the work, was twenty
and nine talents. *Exodus.*

To **OCCUPY.** *v. n.* To follow business.

He called his ten servants, and delivered them ten
pounds, and laid unto them, *Occupy* till I come. *Luke.*

To **OCCUR.** *v. n.* [*occurro*, Lat.]

1. To be presented to the memory or at-
tention.

There doth not *occur* to me any use of this ex-
periment for profit. *Bacon.*

The mind should be always ready to turn itself to
the variety of objects that *occur*, and allow them as
much consideration as shall be thought fit. *Locke.*

The far greater part of the examples that *occur*
to us, are to many encouragements to vice and
disobedience. *Rogers.*

2. To appear here and there.

In Scripture though the word *occur*, yet there
is no such thing as in our author's sense. *Locke.*

3. To clash; to strike against; to meet.

Bodies have a determinate motion according to
the degrees of their external impulse, their inward
principle of gravitation, and the resistance of the
bodies they *occur* with. *Newton.*

4. To obviate; to intercept; to make op-
position to. A latinism.

Before I begin that, I must *occur* to one specious
objection against this proposition. *Locke.*

OCCURRENCE. *n. f.* [*occurrence*, French;
from *occur*: this was perhaps originally
occurrents.]

1. Incident; accidental event.

In education most time is to be bestowed on that
which is of the greatest consequence in the ordi-
nary course and *occurrences* of that life the young
man is destined for. *Locke.*

2. Occasional presentation.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual oc-
currence and expectation of something new. *White.*

OCCURRENT. *n. f.* [*occurrent*, Fr. *occurrens*,
Latin.] Incident; any thing that hap-
pens.

Contentions were as yet neverable to prevent two
evils, the one a mutual exchange of unseemly and un-
just disgraces, the other a common hazard of both, to
be made a prey by such as study how to work upon all
occurrences, with most advantage in private. *Hooker.*

He did himself certify all the news and *occur-
rences* in every particular, from Calice, to the
mayor and aldermen of London. *Bacon.*

OCCURSION. *n. f.* [*occursum*, Lat.] Clash;
mutual blow.

In the resolution of bodies by fire, some of the
deliquated parts may, by their various *occursum*
occasioned by the heat, stick closely. *Boyle.*

Now should those active particles, ever and anon
jostled by the *occursum* of other bodies, so orderly
keep their cells without alteration of fire. *Glamm.*

OCCAN. *n. f.* [*occan*, Fr. *oceanus*, Lat.]

1. The main; the great sea.

The golden sun fulfils the morn,
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the zodiac. *Shakespeare.*

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? *Shakespeare.*

2. Any immense expanse.

Time, in general, is to duration, as place to ex-
pansion. They are so much of those boundless
oceans of eternity and immensity, as is set out and
distinguished from the rest, to denote the position
of finite real beings, to those uniform, infinite
oceans of duration and space. *Locke.*

OCCAN. *adj.* [This is not usual, though
conformable to the original import of
the word.] Pertaining to the main or
great sea.

In bulk as huge as that sea-beast
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim the ocean stream. *Milton.*

Bounds were set
To darkness, such as bound the ocean wave. *Milton.*

OCCANICK. *adj.* [from *occan*.] Pertaining
to the ocean.

OCCELLATED. *adj.* [*ocellatus*, Lat.] Resem-
bling the eye.

The white butterfly lays its offspring on cabbage
leaves, a very beautiful reddish *occellated* one. *Derham.*

OCHRE. *n. f.* [*ochre*, *ocre*, Fr. *ochra*.]

The earths distinguished by the name of *ochres*
are those which have rough or naturally dusky sur-
faces, are but slightly coherent in their texture, and
are composed of fine and soft argillaceous particles,
and are readily diffusible in water. They are of
various colours; such as red, yellow, blue, green,
black. The yellow sort are called *ochres* of iron,
and the blue *ochres* of copper. *Hill.*

OCHREOUS. *adj.* [from *ochre*.] Consisting
of ochre.

In the interstices of the flakes is a grey, chalky,
ochreous matter. *Woodward.*

OCHREY. *adj.* [from *ochre*.] Partaking of
ochre.

This is convey'd about by the water; as we find
in *ochrey*, and other loose matter. *Woodward.*

OCHYMY. *n. f.* [formed by corruption
from *alchymy*.] A mixed base metal.

OCTAGON. *n. f.* [*okto* and *gonia*.] In
geometry, a figure consisting of eight
sides and angles; and this, when all the
sides and angles are equal, is called a regu-
lar *octagon*, which may be inscribed in
a circle. *Harris.*

OCTAGONAL. *adj.* [from *octagon*.] Hav-
ing eight angles and sides.

OCTANGULAR. [*okto* and *angulus*, Latin.]
Having eight angles. *Dut.*

OCTANGULARNESS. *n. f.* [from *octangu-
lar*.] The quality of having eight angles. *Dut.*

OCTA'NT. } *adj.* In astrology, is, when a
OCTILE. } planet is in such an aspect or
 position with respect to another, that
 their places are only distant an eighth part
 of a circle or forty-five degrees. *Dict.*

OCTAVE. *n. f.* [*octave*, Fr. *octave*, Lat.]

1. The eighth day after some peculiar
 festival.

2. [In music.] An eighth, or an interval
 of eight sounds.

3. Eight days together after a festival. *Aug.*

OCTAVO. [*Lat.*] A book is said to be in
octavo when a sheet is folded into eight
 leaves. *Dict.*

They accompany the second edit on of the
 original experiments, which were printed first in
 English in *octavo*. *Bayle.*

OCTENNIAL. *adj.* [from *octennium*, Lat.]

1. Happening every eighth year.

2. Lasting eight years.

OCTOBER. *n. f.* [*October*, Lat. *Octobris*,
 Fr.] The tenth month of the year, or
 the eighth numbered from March.

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and
 carnation, upon his head a garland of oak leaves,
 in his right hand the sign scorpion, in his left a
 basket of services. *Teuchon.*

OCTOBRICAL. *adj.* Having eight sides.

Dict.

OCTOGENARY. *adj.* [*octogeni*, Lat.] Of

eighty years of age. *Dict.*

OCTONARY. *adj.* [*octonarius*, Lat.] Be-

longing to the number eight. *Dict.*

OCTOOCULAR. *adj.* [*octo* and *oculus*,]

Having eight eyes.

Most animals are *octocular*; spiders for the most
 part *octocular*, and some *monocular*. *Decham.*

OCTOPETALOUS. *adj.* [*ὀκτώ* and *πτερόν*,
 Gr.] Having eight flowerleaves. *Dict.*

OCTOSTYLE. *n. f.* [*ὀκτώ* and *στύλος*, Gr.]

In the ancient architecture, is the face
 of a building or ordonnance containing
 eight columns. *Harris.*

OCTUPLE. *adj.* [*octuplus*, Lat.] Eight-

fold. *Dict.*

OCULAR. *adj.* [*oculaire*, Fr. from *oculus*,
 Lat.] Depending on the eye; known by

the eye.

Prove my love a whore,

Be sure of it; give me the *ocular* proof.

Or thou hadst better have been born a dog. *Shalf.*

He that would not believe the message of God at
 first, it may be doubted whether before an *ocular*
 example he believed the curie at first. *Bruton.*

OCULARLY. *adv.* [from *ocular*.] To the

observation of the eye.

The time is *ocularly* confirmed by Vives upon

Austin. *Bruton.*

OCULATE. *adj.* [*oculatus*, Lat.] Having

eyes; knowing by the eye.

OCULIST. *n. f.* [from *oculus*, Lat.] One

who professes to cure distempers of the

eyes.

It there be a speck in the eye, we take it off,

but he were a strange *oculist* who would pull out

the eye.

I am no *oculist*, and if I should go to help one

eye and put out the other, we should have an un-

equal business. *L. Strange.*

OCULUS belli. [Latin.]

The *oculus belli* of jewellers, probably of Pliny,
 is an accidental variety of the agat stone, having
 a grey hoary ground, circular delineations, and a
 spot in the middle resembling the eye; whence its
 name. *Boissard.*

ODD. *a. f.* [*udda*, Swedish.]

1. Not even; not divisible into equal

numbers.

This is the third time; *Thope*

Good luck lies in *odd* numbers. *Shakespeare.*

What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in
 the lateral division of men by even and *odd*; a crimi-
 nating the *odd* unto the right side, and the even unto
 the left; and to by parity or imparity or letters in
 men's names, to determine misfortunes. *Brown.*

2. More than a round number; indefinitely
 exceeding any number specified.

The account of the profits of Ulster, from the fifth
 year of Edward III. until the eighth, do amount
 but to one hundred and *odd* pounds. *Ducies.*

Sixteen hundred and *odd* years after the earth was
 made it was destroyed in a deluge of water. *Burton.*

The year, without regard to days, ends with an
odd day and *odd* hour, *odd* minutes, and *odd* seconds
 of minutes, so that it cannot be measured by any
 even number of days, hours, or minutes. *Haller.*

3. Particular; uncouth; extraordinary;
 not like others; not to be numbered

among any class. In a sense of con-
 tempt or dislike.

He is a *odd* sort of thing, both the *odd* frame of fable,
 Such a doped lenity of thing on things.
 As ever I heard of madmen. *Shakespeare.*

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white,

I make up my delight,

No *odd* becoming graces.

Black eyes, or little know not what's in faces.

Suckling.

When I brake loose from writers who have em-
 ployed them, and parts in propagating of vice.

I did not question but I should be treated as an *odd*
 kind of a fellow. *Spectator.*

No fool Pythagoras was thought;

He made his life long scholars stand;

Their mouth still cover'd with their hand;

Else, may be, some *odd* talking youth,

Might have refus'd to let his ears

Attend the mutick of the *trichies*. *Prior.*

The *odd* colour being made by nothing else than
 by reflection of a specular superficies, seems to *odd* a
 phenomenon, and is difficult to be explained by the
 vulgar hypothesis of philosophers, that I could not
 but think it deerved to be taken notice of. *Newton.*

So proud I am to have,

So impudent I own myself no knave.

So *odd*, my country's ruin makes me grieve. *Pope.*

To counterpoise this hero of the mole,

Some for reason are irregular and *odd*.

What other men dislike is sure to please

Of all mankind these dear antipodes. *Young.*

4. Not noted; not taken into the common

account; unheeded.

I left him cooling of the air with sighs,

In an *odd* angle of the stile. *Shakespeare.*

There are yet some few *odd* lads that

you remember not. *Shakespeare.*

5. Strange; unaccountable; fantastical.

How strange or *odd* I love or I hear myself!

As I perchance, he rather shall think meet,

To put an *odd* disposition on. *Shakespeare.*

It is an *odd* way of contrivance to deprive a

majority of part of their ancient right, by con-

tering it on a faction, who had no other right

at all. *Swift.*

Patients have sometimes coveted *odd* things which

have a share in them, as salt and vinegar. *Whitaker.*

With a *odd* maxims to this they retreat.

Not being worth for minutes of state. *Young.*

6. Unlucky; pattering.

The *odd* way to perform it, then perfectly is

Joannes Sturmus. *By John Schoellinger.*

7. Unlucky.

The trait Othello put him in

On some *odd* time of his mortality.

Will make this black. *Shakespeare.*

8. Unlikely; in appearance improper.

Mr. Locke's Essay would be a very *odd* book for

a man to make himself master of, who would get a

reputation by his critical services. *Swift.*

ODDLY. *adv.* [from *odd*.] In this word and

odds, should, I think, be written with

one *d*; but the writers almost all com-

line against it.]

1. Not evenly.

1. Strangely; particularly; irregularly;
 unaccountably; uncouthly; contrarily
 to custom.

How *oddy* will it sound, that I

Mistake my child's forgiveness. *Shakespeare.*

One man is pressed with poverty, and looks

somewhat *oddy* upon it. *Collier.*

The dreams of sleeping men are made up of

waking men's ideas, though for the most part

oddy put together. *Forster.*

This child was near being excluded out of the

species of *man* barely by his shape. It is certain a

figure a little more *oddy* turned had cast him, and

he had been executed. *Locke.*

The real essence of substances we know not; and

therefore are founded in our nominal essen-

ces, which we make ourselves, that if several men

were to be asked concerning some *oddy*-shaped

letus, whether it were a man or no? one should

meet with different answers. *Locke.*

Her awkward love indeed was *oddy* fated;

She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*

As in doors in the clare oblique,

With various light your eyes allure;

A flaming yellow have the spread;

Draw off in blue, or change in red;

Yet from these colours *oddy* mix'd,

Your sight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

They had seen a great black fulfaint lying on

the ground very *oddy* shaped. *Swift.*

Follies are very *oddy* and elegantly shaped,

according to the modish notion of their constituent parts,

or the cavities they are tumbled in. *Beaulty.*

ODDNESS. *n. f.* [from *odd*.]

1. The state of being not even.

2. Strangeness; particularity; uncouth-

ness; irregularity.

Coveting to recommend himself to posterity,

Cicero begged it as an alms of the historians, to

remember his countship; and observe the *oddness*

of the event; all their histories are full, and the

vanity of his request stands recorded in his own

writings. *Hyden.*

A knave is apprehensive of being discovered;

and this habitual concern puts an *oddness* into his

looks. *Collier.*

My wife fell into a violent disorder, and I was

a little discomposed at the *oddness* of the accident. *Swift.*

ODS. *n. f.* [from *odd*.]

1. Inequality; excess of either compared

with the other.

Between these two cities there are great *ods*.

Hooker.

The case is yet not like, but there appears a

great *ods* between them. *Spencer on Ireland.*

I will try the *ods* that ere this year expire,

We bear our civil swords and native fire.

As far as France. *Shakespeare.*

I chancy who enjoy

So far the happier lot, enjoying thee

Permeant by in much more. *Milton.*

Shall I give him a partake

Full happiness is mine, or rather not;

But keep the *ods* of knowledge in my power

Without ceasing. *Milton.*

Cicero's speech of outburst and of fate,

Remember this, and ask the church and state.

Walker.

All these, thus unequally furnished with truth,

and adorned in knowledge, I suppose of equal

useful parts, all the *ods* between them have

the different hope that has been given to their

un-*oddy* nature. *Locke.*

Judging a balancing account, and determin-

ing on which side the *ods* lie. *Locke.*

2. More than an even wager; more likely

than the contrary.

Some every man's nature is very prone to think

the best of himself, and of his own condition; it is

oddy, but he will find a third *oddy* temptation. *South.*

The prophetic part of the *oddy* was one day to

introduce a debate about repeating the text clause,

when there appeared at least four to one *ods*

against them. *Swift.*

Some list of fellows upon whom some inconfu-

table *odds* were when the *ods* there are already en-

countered with a numerous *oddy*. *Swift.*

3. Advantage; superiority.

And tho' the sword, some understood,
In force had much the odds of wood,
'Twas nothing so; both sides were balanc'd
So equal, none knew which was valiant'st. *Hudib.*

4. Quarrel; debate; dispute.

I can't speak
Any beginning to this peevish odds. *Shakespeare.*
What is the night?

Almost at odds with the morning, which is which. *Shakespeare.*

He flashes into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all at odds. *Shakespeare.*

The fox, the ape, and the humble bee,
Were still at odds, being but three;

Until the couple came out of door,
And said the odds by adding four. *Shakespeare.*

Gods of whatso'er degree,
Refuse not what themselves have given,
Or any brother God in heav'n.

Which keeps the peace among the gods,
Or they must always be at odds. *Swift.*

ODE. *n. f.* [*ὕμνη*.] A poem written to be sung to music; a lyric poem. The ode is either of the greater or less kind. The less is characterized by sweetness and ease; the greater by sublimity, rapture; and quickness of transition.

A man haunts the forest that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odds upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles, all forsooth deifying the name of Rosalind. *Shakespeare.*

O run, prevent them with thy humble ode,
And lay it lowly at his blessed feet. *Milton.*

What work among you scholar gods!
Phœbus must write his am'rous odes;

And thou, poor cousin, must compose
His letters in fulsome prose. *Prior.*

ODIBLE. *adj.* [from *odi*.] Hateful. *Dryden.*

ODIOUS. *adj.* [*odiosus*, Fr. *odieux*, Lat.]

1. Hateful; detestable; abominable.

For ever all goodfells will be most charming; for over all wickedness will be most odious. *Spenser.*

Hatred is the passion of defence, and there is a kind of hostility included in its very essence. But then, it there could have been hatred in the world, when there was scarce any thing odious, it would have acted within the compass of its proper object. *Smith.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latin prince:
Expel from Italy that odious name. *Dryden.*

She breathes the odious fume
Of noxious steams, and poisons all the room. *Granville.*

2. Exposed to hate.

Another means for raising money, was, by inquiring after offences of officers in great place, who as by unjust dealing they became most odious, so by justice in their punishments the prince acquired both love and applause. *Hayward.*

He had rendered himself odious to the parliament. *Clarendon.*

3. Causing hate; invidious.

The seventh from thee,
The only rightness in a world perverse,
And therefore hated, therefore to be let
With toes, for during sinde to be just,
And utter odious truth, that God would come
To judge them with his saints. *Milton.*

4. A word expressive of disgust; used by women.

Green fields and shady groves, and crystal springs,
And larks, and nightingales, are not as things;
But smoke, and dust, and noise, and crowds delight. *Young.*

ODIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *odious*.]

1. Hateful; abominably.

Had my love, still as you pretend,
Been as it ought, sincere, it would have taught thee
Far other reasonings. *Milton.*

2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate.

Arbitrary power no sorer than can fear, either
From the king's disposition or his practice; or even
where you would odiously lay it, from his ministers. *Dryden.*

ODIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *odious*.]

1. Hatefulness.

Have a true sense of his sin, of its odiousness, and of its danger. *Wake.*

2. The state of being hated.

There was left of the blood royal, an aged gentleman of approved goodness, who had gotten nothing by his confid'g power but danger from him, and odiousness for him. *Sidney.*

ODIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Invidiousness; quality of provoking hate.

The odium and offences which some men's riot or rebellious conduct contracted upon my government, I was resolved to have equated. *King Charles.*

She threw the odium of the fact on me, and publicly avowed her love to you. *Dryden.*

Preceptors, and inventors of new taxes being hateful to the people, seldom fail of bringing odium upon their matter. *Dryden.*

ODONTALGIC. *adj.* [*ὀδὼν* and *ἄλγος*.] Pertaining to the toothache.

ODORATE. *adj.* [*odoratus*, Lat.] Scented; having a strong scent, whether fetid or fragrant.

Smelling is with a commutation of the breath, or vapour of the object odorate. *Bacon.*

ODORIFEROUS. *adj.* [*odorifer*, Latin.] Giving scent; usually sweet of scent; fragrant; perfumed.

A bottle of vinegar so buried, came forth more lively and odoriferous, smelling almost like a violet. *Bacon.*

There stood in this room prelates that enclosed Robes odoriferous. *Chapman.*

Gentle gales,
Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
These balmy spoils. *Milton.*

Smelling bodies send forth effluvia of steams, without sensibly wasting. A grain of musk will send forth odoriferous particles for scores of years, without its being spent. *Locke.*

ODORIFEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *odoriferous*.] Sweetness of scent; fragrance.

ODOROUS. *adj.* [*odorus*, Latin.] Fragrant; perfumed; sweet of scent.

Such fragrant flowers do give most odorous smell, But her sweet odour did them all excel. *Spenser.*

Their private roofs on odorous timber borne,
Such as might palaces for kings adorn. *Waller.*

We smell, because parts of the odorous body touch the nerves of our nostrils. *Cheyne.*

ODORUR. *n. f.* [*odor*, Lat. *odeur*, Fr.]

1. Scent, whether good or bad.

Democtus, when he lay a dying, sent for loaves of new bread, which having eaten and poured a little wine into them; he kept himself alive with the odour till a certain feast was past. *Bacon.*

Infusions in air, for so we may call odours, have the same diversities with infusions in water; in that the several odours which are in one flower or other body, issue at several times, some earlier, some later. *Bacon.*

They refer sapor unto salt, and odours unto sulphur; they vary much concerning colour. *Bacon.*

Where silver riv'lets play, thro' flow'ry meads,
And woodbines give their sweets, and limes their shades,
Black kennels absent odours the regrets,
And stops her nose at beds of violets. *Young.*

2. Fragrance; perfume; sweet scent.

Me seem'd I smelt a garden of sweet flowers,
That dainty odours from them threw around,
For daisies left to deck their lovers' bow'rs. *Spenser.*

By her intercession with the king she would lay a most seasonable and popular obligation upon the whole nation, and leave a pleasant odour of her grace and favour to the people behind her. *Clarendon.*

The Levites burned the holy incense in such quantities as refreshed the whole multitude with its odours, and filled all the region about them with perfume. *Addison.*

OE. This combination of vowels does not properly belong to our language, nor is ever found but in words derived from

the Greek, and not yet wholly conformed to our manner of writing: *oe* has in such words the sound of *e*.

OECONOMICKS. *n. f.* [*οικονομικά*: *oekonomique*, Fr. from *oeconomy*.] Both it and its derivatives are under *economy*. Management of household affairs.

A prince's leaving his business wholly to his ministers, is as dangerous an error in politics, as a master's committing all to his servant, is in oeconomicks. *L'Estrange.*

OCCUMENICAL. *adj.* [*οικουμενικός*, from *οικουμένη*.] General; respecting the whole habitable world.

This Nicene council was not received as an oecumenical council in any of the eastern patriarchates, excepting only that of Constantinople. *Stillingfleet.*

We must not make a computation of the catholic church from that part of it which was within the compass of the Roman empire, though called oecumenical. *L'Estrange.*

OEDEMA. *n. f.* [*οἰδήμα*, from *οἶδος*, to swell.] A tumour. It is now and commonly by surgeons confined to a white, soft, insensible tumour, proceeding from cold and aqueous humours, such as happen to hydropick constitutions. *Quincy.*

OEDEMATICK. *adj.* [from *oedema*.] Pertaining to an oedema.

It is primarily generated out of the effusion of melancholic blood, or secondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or oedematick tumour. *Harvey.*

The great dist' charge of matter, and the extremity of pain, wasted her, oedematous swellings arose in her legs, and she languished and died. *Hippocr.*

OCELLAD. *n. f.* [from *ocell*, Fr.] Glance; wink; token of the eye.

She gave ocellings and most speaking looks
To noble Edmund. *Shakespeare.*

O'ER. contracted from *over*. See *OVER*.

His tears defac'd the surface of the weal,
With circle after circle as they fell,
And now the lovely face but half appears,
O'er-run with wrinkles and defac'd with tears. *Addison.*

ORSOPHAGUS. *n. f.* [from *ὀσφρ*, wicket, from some similitude in the structure of this part to the contexture of that; and *φαγω* to eat.] The gullet; a long, large, and round canal, that descends from the mouth, lying all along between the windpipe and the joints of the neck and back, to the fifth joint of the back, where it turns a little to the right, and gives way to the descending artery; and both run by one another, till at the ninth the *oesophagus* turns again to the left, pierces the midriff, and is continued to the left orifice of the stomach. *Quincy.*

Wounds penetrating the *oesophagus* and *aspera* arteria, require to be stitched close, especially those of the *oesophagus*, where the sustenance and saliva so continually preclude into it. *Wijman.*

OF. *prep.* [of, Sax.]

1. It is put before the substantive that follows another in construction; as, *of these part were slain*; that is, *part of these*: I cannot instantly raise up the gale. *Shakespeare.*

Of full three thousand ducats.

He to his natural endowments of a large invention, a ripe judgment, and a strong memory, has joined the knowledge of the liberal arts. *Dryden.*

All men naturally fly to God in extremity, and the most atheistical person in the world, when forsaken of all hopes of any other relief, is inclined to acknowledge him. *Tillotson.*

The routing of the mind with some degrees of vigour, does set at free from those idle company. *Locke.*

The value of land is raised only by a greater plenty of money. *Locke.*

They will receive it at last with an ample compensation of interest. *Smilridge.*

2. It is put among superlative adjectives.

The most renowned of all are those to whom the name is given. *Philippine.*

We profess to be animated with the best hopes of any men in the world. *Tillotson.*

At midnight, the most dismal and unseasonable time of all other, all those virgins arose and trimmed their lamps. *Tillotson.*

We are not to describe our shepherds as shepherds at this day really are, but as they may be conceived then to have been, when the best of men followed the employment. *Pease.*

Peace, of all worldly blessings, is the most valuable. *Smalridge.*

3. From.

The captain of the Helots, with a blow whose violence grew of fury, not of strength, or of strength proceeding of fury, struck Palladus upon the side of the head. *Sidney.*

One that I brought up of a puppy, one that I saved from drowning. *Shakespeare.*

He borrowed a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakespeare.*

It was called Corcyra of Corcyra, the daughter of Eolus. *Sandys.*

4. Concerning; relating to.

The quarrel is not now of fame and tribute, Or of wrongs done unto confederates. *Ben Jonson.*

This cannot be understood of the first disposition of the waters, as they were before the flood. *Burnet.*

All have this sense of war. *Smalridge.*

5. Out of.

Yet of this little he had some to spare, To feed the fam'd and to clothe the bare. *Dryden.*

Look once again, and for thy husband's loss, Look all that's left of him, thy husband's ghost. *Dryden.*

6. Among.

He is the only person of all others for an epic poem. *Dryden.*

Of all our heroes thou canst boast alone, That Jove, when'er he thunders, calls thee son. *Dryden.*

Neither can I call to mind any clergyman of my own acquaintance who is wholly exempt from this error. *Swift.*

7. By. This sense was once very frequent, but is not now in use.

She dying Shall be lamented, pitied, and excused Of every bearer. *Shakespeare.*

Like heav'n in all, like earth in this alone, That though great flats by her support do stand, Yet she herself supported is of none, But by the finger of the Almighty's hand. *Danet.*

I was friendly entertained of the English count. *Sandys.*

Left a more honourable man than those he had been of him. *Nelson.*

8. According to.

The senate And people of Rome, of their accustomed greatness, Will sharply and severely vindicate Not only any fact, but any practice 'Gainst the state. *Ben Jonson.*

They do of right belong to you, being most of their first preached amongst you. *Tillotson.*

Entered, whole delight Was plac'd in his fair daughter's daily sight, Of custom, when his state affairs were done, Would pass his leisure hours with her alone. *Dryden.*

9. Noting power, ability, choice, or spontaneity. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Some soils put forth odorate herbs of themselves; as wild thyme. *Bacon.*

Of himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty. *Steph.*

The Venice glasses would crack of themselves. *Boyle.*

Of himself is none, But that eternal infinite and one, Who never did begin, who never can end; On him all beings, as their source, depend. *Dryden.*

The thirsty cattle, of themselves abundant From water, and their grassy face did stand. *Dryden.*

3. To assert mankind to have been of himself, and without a cause, hath this invincible objection against it, that we plainly see every man to be from another. *Tillotson.*

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles; that is, no bodies can either move of themselves, or of themselves alter the direction of their motion. *Cheyne.*

A free people, as soon as they fall into any acts of civil society, do of themselves divide into three powers. *Swift.*

How'er it was civil in angel or elf, For he never could have fill'd it so well of himself. *Swift.*

10. Noting properties, qualities, or condition.

He was a man of a decayed fortune, and of no good education. *Clarendon.*

The colour of a body may be changed by a liquor which of itself is of no colour, provided it be lime. *Boyle.*

The fresh egglant exhale'd a breath, Whole odours were of pow'r to raise from death. *Dryden.*

A man may suspend the act of his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really of a nature, in itself and consequences, to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

The value of land is raised, when renouncing of the same fertility it comes to yield more rent. *Locke.*

11. Noting extraction.

Lancelot was a man of an ancient family in Suffex. *Clarendon.*

Mr. Rowe was born of an ancient family in Devonshire, that for many ages had made a handsome figure in their country. *Rowe.*

12. Noting adherence, or belonging.

Tubal, a wealthy Hebrew of my tribe, Will furnish me. *Shakespeare.*

Pray that in towns and temples of our own, The name of great Anchites may be known. *Dryden.*

13. Noting the matter of any thing.

The chapel was all of cedar, gilt and adorned with crystal, save that the fore-end had panels of sapphires, set in borders of gold, and the hinder end the like of emeralds of the Peru colour. *Bacon.*

The common materials which the ancients made their ships of, were the wild ash, the evergreen oak, the beech, and the alder. *Abraham.*

14. Noting the motive.

It was not of my own choice, I undertook this work. *Dryden.*

Our sovereign Lord has ponder'd in his mind The means to spare the blood of gentle kind; And of his grace and inborn clemency, He modifies his first severe decree. *Dryden.*

15. Noting form or manner of existence.

As it our Lord, even of purpose to prevent this fancy of extemporal and voluntary prayers, had not left of his own framing, one which might remain as a part of the church's liturgy, and serve as a pattern whereby to frame all other prayers with efficacy, yet without superfluity of words. *Hooker.*

16. Noting something that has some particular quality.

Mother, says the truth, never had any such a friend as I have of this swallow. No, say she, nor ever mother such a tool as I have of this tame thrush. *L'Estrange.*

17. Noting faculties of power granted.

If any man another, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth. *1 Peter.*

18. Noting preference, or postponence.

Your highness shall repose you at the Tower. — I do not like the Tower of any place. *Shakespeare.*

19. Noting change of one state to another.

O miserable of happy! is this the end Of this new glorious world, and me so late The glory of that glory, who now become Accurs'd, of blessed? *Milton.*

20. Noting causality.

Good nature, by which I mean beneficence and candour, is the product of right reason; which of necessity will give allowance to the failures of others, by considering that there is nothing perfect in mankind. *L'Estrange.*

21. Noting proportion.

How many are there of an hundred, even amongst scholars themselves. *Locke.*

22. Noting kind or species.

To cultivate the advantages of success, is an affair of the cabinet; and the neglect of this success may be of the most fatal consequence to a nation. *Swift.*

23. It is put before an indefinite expression of time: as, of late, in late times, of old, in old time.

Of late, divers learned men have adopted the three hypothetical principles. *Boyle.*

In days of old there is a, of mighty fame, A valiant prince, and I therefore was his name. *Dryden.*

Off. adv. [off, Dutch.]

1. Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs: as, to come off; to fly off; to take off; which are found under the verbs.

2. It is generally opposed to on: as, to lay on; to take off. In this case it signifies, disunion; separation; breach of continuity.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practice the insinuating, and be off to them most counteritally. *Shakespeare.*

Where are you, fir John? come, off with your boots. *Shakespeare.*

See

The lurking gold upon the fatal tree; Then read it off. *Dryden.*

A piece of silver coined for a shilling, that has half the silver clipped off, is no more a shilling than a piece of wood, which was once a sealed yard, is still a yard, when one half of it is broke off. *Locke.*

3. It signifies distance.

Well of this sort, scarcely off a mile, In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakespeare.*

About thirty paces off were placed harquebusiers. *Kneller.*

4. In painting or statuary it signifies projection or relief.

'Tis a good piece; This comes off well and excellent. *Shakespeare.*

5. It signifies evanescence; absence or departure.

Competitions intermit, and go off and on as it happens, upon this or that occasion. *L'Estrange.*

6. It signifies any kind of disappointment; defeat; interruption; adverse division: as, the affair is off; the match is off.

7. On the opposite side of a question.

The questions no way touch upon puritanism, either off or on. *Banckes.*

8. From; not toward.

Malice, whose delight of hearing and seeing was before a fray from interrupting her, gave herself to be seen unto, but with such a negligence of beauty upon Zelmane, that neither she could look on, nor would look off. *Sidney.*

9. Off hand; not studied.

Several flouts of fancy off hand look well enough. *L'Estrange.*

10. To be off. In common talk, signifies to recede from an intended contract or design.

11. To come off. To escape by some accident or subterfuge.

12. To get off. To make escape.

13. To go off. To desert; to abandon.

14. To go off. Applied to guns, to take fire and be discharged; borrowed from the arrow and bow.

15. Well or ill off. Having good or bad success.

16. Off, whether alone or in composition, means either literally or figuratively, disjunction, absence, privation, or distance.

Off. interject. An expression of abhorrence, or command to depart.

Off. or I fly for ever from thy fight. *Smith.*
Off. *prep.*
1. Not on.

1. Continued feeling again the same pain; and finding it grow violent I burnt it, and felt no more after the third time; was never *off* my legs, nor kept my chamber a day. *Temple.*

2. Distant from.
Cicero's Tusculum was at a place called *Granta*. *Yeat* said that two miles *off* this town, though most of the modern writers have fixed it to Irelan.

Offal. *n. f.* [*off* fall, says *Skinner*, that which falls from the table, perhaps from *offal*, Latin.]

1. Waste meat; that which is not eaten at the table.
He let out the *offals* of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debtors in his pocket-book. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Carrion; coarse flesh.
I should have fatted all the region Lutes With this slave's *offal*. *Shakespeare.*

With suck'd and gorg'd, nigh burst,
With suck'd and gorg'd *offal*. *Milton.*

3. Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value.
To have right to deal in things sacred, was he counted an argument of noble and illustrious descent; God would not accept the *offals* of other professions. *South.*

If man bewail his lot,
That after death his mould'ring limbs shall rot,
A secret thing remains within his mind;
The fool is to his own cast *offal* kind. *Dryden.*

They commonly sat hogs with *offal* corns. *Mortimer.*

4. Any thing of no esteem.
What trash is Rome? what rubbish and what *offal*? *Shakespeare.*

OFFENCE. *n. f.* [*offence*, Fr. *offensa*, from *offendo*, Latin.]

1. Crime; act of wickedness.
Thither with speed their busy course they ply'd,
Where Christ the Lord for our offences dy'd. *Earl.*
Thou hast stol'n that, which after some few hours
Were thine without *offence*. *Shakespeare.*

2. A transgression.
If, by the law of nature, every man hath not a power to punish *offences* against him, I see not how the magistrates of any community can punish an alien of another country. *Locke.*

3. Injury.
I have given my opinion against the authority of two great men, but I hope without *offence* to their memories; for I loved them living, and reverence them dead. *Dryden.*

4. Displeasure given; cause of disgust; scandal.
Giving no *offence* in any thing, that the ministry be not blamed. *2 Corinthians.*

He remembered the injury of the children of Beem, who had been a snare and an *offence* unto the people. *1 Maccabees.*

The pleasures of the touch are greater than those of the other senses; as in warming upon cold, or refrigeration upon heat. for as the pains of the touch are greater than the *offences* of other senses, so like he are the pleasures. *Bacon.*

By great and scandalous *offences*, by incorrigible misdeemeanours, *we* may incur the censure of the church. *Pearson.*

5. Anger; displeasure conceived.
Earnest in every present humour, and making himself brave in his liking, he was content to give them just cause of *offence* when they had power to make just revenge. *Signet.*

6. Attack; act of the assailant.
Courtesy, that seemed incorporated in his heart, would not be persuaded to offer any *offence*, but only to stand upon the best defensive guard. *Sid.*

I have equal skill in all the weapons of *offence*. *Richardson.*

OFFENSIVE. *adj.* [*offence* and *full*.] Injurious; giving displeasure.

It seems your most *offensive* act.
Was mutually committed. *Shakespeare.*

OFFENCELESS. *adj.* [from *offence*.] Unoffending; innocent.

You are but now cast in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even so as you would beat his *offenceless* dog to frighten an impudent lion. *Shakespeare.*

To OFFEND. *v. a.* [*offendo*, Latin.]

1. To make angry; to displease.
If much you *offend* him

You shall *offend* him, and extend his passion, *Eccl.* and regard him not. *Shakespeare.*

Three boys of men my soul hateth, and I am greatly *offended* at their life. *Eccl.*

The emperor himself came running to the place in his armour, severely reproving them of cowardice who had failed in the place, and grievously *offended* with him who had kept such negligent watch. *Kneller.*

Gross sins are plainly seen, and easily avoided by persons that protect religion. But the intricate and dangerous use of innocent and lawful things, as it does not shock and *offend* our consciences, so it is difficult to make people at all sensible of the danger of it. *Law.*

2. To assail; to attack.
He was tam to defend himself, and wistful to *offend* him, that by an unlucky blow the poor Philocheus fell dead at his feet. *Steele.*

3. To transgress; to violate.
Many fear

More to *offend* the law. *Ballad.*

4. To injure.
Cheaply you sin, and punish crimes with ease, Not so *offended*, but the offenders please. *Dryden.*

To OFFEND. *v. n.*

1. To be criminal; to transgress the law.
This man that of earthly matter maketh graven images, knoweth himself to *offend* above all others. *Wisdom.*

Whoever shall keep the whole law, and yet *offend* in one point, he is guilty of all. *James.*

The bishops therefore of the church of England did nowadays *offend* by receiving from the Roman church into our divine service, such materials, circumstances or ceremonies as were religious and good. *White.*

2. To cause anger.
I shall *offend*, either to detain or give it. *Shakespeare.*

3. To commit transgression; with *against*.
Our language is extremely imperfect, and in many instances it *offends against* every part of grammar. *Sage.*

OFFENDER. *n. f.* [from *To offend*.]

1. A criminal; one who has committed a crime; a transgressor; a guilty person.

All that watch for iniquity are cut off, that make a man an *offender* for a word. *Isaiah.*

Every actual sin, besides the three former, must be considered with a fourth thing, to wit, a certain sum, or blot, which it imprints and leaves in the *offender*. *Parkins.*

So like a fly the poor *offender* dies;
But like the wasp, the rich escapes and flies. *Duch.*

How shall I hate the sin, yet keep the sinner,
And love the *offender*, yet detest the *offence*? *1 Peter.*

The conscience of the *offender* shall be sharper than an avenger's sword. *Clarke.*

He that, without a necessary cause, absents himself from publick prayers, cuts himself off from the church, which hath always been thought to unhappy a thing, that it is the greatest punishment the governors of the church can lay upon the worst *offender*. *Duty of Man.*

2. One who has done an injury.
All vengeance comes too short,
Which can pursue the *offender*. *Shakespeare.*

OFFENDRESS. *n. f.* [from *offender*.] A

woman that offends. *2.*

Virginity murders itself, and should be buried in highways out of all sanctified limit, as a desperate *offendress* against nature. *Shakespeare.*

OFFENSIVE. *adj.* [*offensis*, Fr. from *offensus*, Latin.]

1. Causing anger; displeasing; disgusting.

Since no man can do ill with a good conscience, the consolation which we herein seem to find is but a meer deceitful pleasing of ourselves in error, which must needs turn to our greater grief, if that which we do to please God, hath, be for the manifold defects thereof *offensive* unto him. *Hobbes.*

It shall suffice, to touch such customs of the law as seem *offensive* and repugnant to good government. *Spencer.*

2. Causing pain; injurious.
It is an excellent opener for the liver, but *offensive* to the stomach. *Rex.*

The sun was in Cancer, in the hottest time of the year, and the heat was very *offensive* to me. *Brace.*

Some particular testimony in the stomach is sometimes makes it *offensive*, and which custom at last will overcome. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Assaulting; not defensive.
He recounted the benefits and favours that he had done him, in provoking a mighty and opulent king by an *offensive* war in his quarrel. *Steele.*

We require concerning the advantages and disadvantages between those military *offensive* engagements among the ancients, and those of these later ages. *Waller.*

They avoid us, as much as possible, the defensive part, where the man first is, and keeping themselves chiefly to the *offensive*; perpetually objecting to the catholic scheme, instead of clearing up the difficulties which they then own. *Waterland.*

OFFENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *offensive*.]

1. Mischievously; injuriously.
In the least thing done *offensively* against the good of men, whose benefit we ought to seek for as our own, we plainly shew that we do not acknowledge God to be such as injured he is. *Hooker.*

2. So as to cause uneasiness or displeasure.
A lady had her sight disordered, so that the images in her hangings did appear to her, if the room were not extraordinarily darkened, embellished with several *offensively* vivid colours. *Bayle.*

3. By way of attack; not defensively.

OFFENSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *offensive*.]

1. Injuriousness; mischief.

2. Cause of disgust.
The muscles of the body, being preferred found and lumber upon the bones, all the motions of the parts might be explicated with the greatest ease and without any *offensiveness*. *Cruik.*

To OFFER. *v. a.* [*offer*, Lat. *offer*, Fr.]

1. To present; to exhibit any thing so as that it may be taken or received.

Some men forwardly offer themselves to all men's understandings, some sort of truths retreat from any ideas, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions. *Locke.*

Servants placing happiness in strong drink, make court to my younger master, by offering him that which he loves. *Locke.*

The heathen women under the Mogul, offer themselves to the flames at the death of their husbands. *Callan.*

2. To sacrifice; to immolate; to present as an act of worship; often with *up*, emphatical.

They offered unto the Lord of the spoil which they had brought, seven hundred oxen. *2 Chron.*

An holy priesthood to offer up spiritual sacrifices. *1 Peter.*

Whole herds of *offer'd* bulls about the fire, And bruised boars and woolly sheep expire. *Dryden.*

When a man is called upon to offer up himself to his conscience, and to resign to justice and truth, he should be so far from avoiding the lists, that he should rather enter with inclination, and thank God for the honour. *Collier.*

3. To bid, as a price or reward.
Nor shouldst thou offer all thy little store,
Will rich Iolas yield, but offer more. *Dryden.*

4. To attempt; to commence.
Lyfimus armed about three thousand men, and began first to offer violence. *2 Maccabees.*

5. To propose.
In that extent wherein the mind wanders in remote speculations, it flies not one jot beyond the ideas which sense or reflection have offered for its contemplation. *Locke.*

Our author offers no reason.
To OFFER, *v. n.*

1. To be present; to be at hand; to present itself.

The occasion *offers* and the youth complies. *Dry.*

2. To make an attempt.

No thought can imagine a greater heart to face and confront danger, where danger abounds, to make any wrongful threatening upon him. *Shakspeare.*
We came close to the shore, and *offered* to land.

One *offers*, and in *offering* makes a flay;
Another forward sits, and doth no more. *Daniel.*
I would treat the pope and his cardinals roughly, if they *offered* to be my wife without my leave. *Dryden.*

3. With *at*, to make an attempt.

I will not *offer* at that I cannot in *offer*. *Bacon.*
I hope they will take it well that I should *offer* at a new thing, and could to be *offering* presuming to meddle where any of the learned parish were ever touched before. *Granant.*

Write down and make signs to him to promulge them, and guide him by showing him by the motion of your own lips to *offer* at one of those letters; which being the emblem, he will imitate upon one of them. *Hobbes.*

The matronage succeeded so well with him, that he would be *offering* at the philosopher's voice and call too. *LeStrange.*

It corners the grounds of his doctrine, and *offers* at somewhat toward the duplicit of mine. *Atter.*
Without *offering* at any other remedy, we habitually engaged in a war, which hath cost his fifty millions. *Swift.*

OFFER, *n. f.* [*offre*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Proposal of advantage to another.

Some nymphs there are, too conscious of their face;

These swell their prospects, and exalt their pride,
When *offer* dildand, and love deny'd. *Pope.*

2. First advance.

Force compels this *offer*,
—And proceeds from policy, not love —
—Now, pray, you overween to take it so;
This *offer* comes from mercy, not from fear. *Shak.*

What wouldst thou be, Laertes,
That shall not be my *offer*, not thy asking? *Shakspeare.*

3. Proposal made.

'Thy *offer* he doth make,
Were not for him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*
I enjoined all the ladies to tell the company, in case they had been in the siege, and had the time *offer* made: thus as the good women of that price, what every one of them would have brought out with her, and have thought most worth the saying. *Addison.*

It carries too great an imputation of ignorance, or folly, to quit and renounce former views upon the *offer* of an argument which cannot immediately be answered. *Locke.*

The Arians, Eunomians, and Macedonians, were then formally and tolerantly challenged by the Catholics, to refer the matter in dispute to the concurrent judgment of the writers that lived before the controversy began, but they declined the *offer*. *Huterland.*

4. Price bid; act of bidding a price.

When stock is high, they come between,
Making by second hand their *offer*;
Then cunningly retire unseen,
With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

5. Attempt; endeavour.

Many nations, though they be unprofitable to expect that which hurteth, yet they are *offer*s of nature, and cause motions by content, as in grooming, or crying upon pain. *Bacon.*

It is in the power of every one to make some essay, some *offer* and attempt, to as to show that the heart is not idle or insensible, but that it is full and big, and knows itself to be so, though it wants strength to bring forth. *South.*

One fees in it a kind of *offer* at modern architecture, but at the same time that the architect has shown his dislike of the Gothic manner, one may see that they were not aimed at the knowledge of the true way. *Addison.*

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Locke.

5. Something given by way of acknowledgment.

Fair streams, that do vouchsafe in your clearest to represent unto me my blubbered face, let the tribute *offer* of my tears procure your stay awhile with me, that I may begin yet at last to find something that pleases me. *Shakspeare.*

OFFERING, *n. f.* [from *offer*.]

1. One who makes an offer.

Offense and gifts to thy renowned wife. *Chapman.*

2. One who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

If the mind of the *offering* be good, this is the only thing that respects it. *Hobbes.*

When he composed of the shams to sacrifice Isaac, the place of the offering was not yet determined, and to the *offering* is devotion. *South.*

OFFERING, *n. f.* [from *offer*.] A sacrifice; any thing immolated, or offered in worship.

Plucking the entrails of an *offering* forth,
They could not find a heart within his breast. *Shakspeare.*

They are polluted *offerings*, more abhorred
Than spotted heifers in the temple. *Shakspeare.*

When thou that makest us to be *offerings* for him,
he shall see his love. *Shakspeare.*

The glory and
stood mute with awe, to see the golden rod;
Admired the deity of his golden rod;
A venerable pot for daily use. *Dryden.*

What nations now to Juno's power will pay,
Or *offerings* on my bright altar lay? *Shakspeare.*

That my awaken'd soul may take heed of,
Renew'd in all her strength, and fresh with life,
An *offering* fit for heaven. *Shakspeare.*

Interior *offerings* to thy god of vice
Are duly paid in this life, and due. *Bacon.*

OFFERTORY, *n. f.* [*offertory*, It.] The act of offering.

He went into St. Paul's church, where he made *offertory* of his standards, and had oration on the Dean's tongue. *Bacon.*

The admiration of the fact must be united to an imitation, though a distant one, of primitive frequency, to once a month, and then what is frequently intercalary appendant, the *offertory*. *Le Strange.*

OFFERTORY, *n. f.* [from *offer*.] Offer; proposal of kindness. A word not in use.

Thou hast presented us with *offerings* of thy love, even when we were thine enemies. *King Charles.*

OFFICE, *n. f.* [*office*, Fr. *officium*, Lat.]

1. A public charge or employment; magistracy.

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all he don't *office*, and to ward
Yourself into a power to command. *Shakspeare.*

Methought this faith, mine *office* badge in court,
Was broke in twain. *Shakspeare.*

The violence of *office*,
Is it the magistrate's *office* to hear causes or suits
at law, and to decide them? *Kettelworth.*

2. Agency; peculiar use.

All things that you should use to do me wrong,
Deny their *office*. *Shakspeare.*

In this experiment the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of many pulses, every interval producing the phenomenon of one pulse. *Newton.*

3. Business; particular employment.

The sun was sunk, and after him the star
Of Hebe's, whose *office* is to bring
Twilight upon the earth. *Milton.*

4. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered.

Wolves and bears
Casting their savageness aside, have done
Like *offices* of pity. *Shakspeare.*

Mrs. Ford, like you are obsequious in your love,
and I protest regretful to a lion's breadth; not only
in the simple *office* of love, but in all the accompaniment, complement, and ceremony of it. *Shakspeare.*

I would I could do a good *office* between you. *Shakspeare.*

The wolf took occasion to do the fox a good *office*. *Le Strange.*

You who your pious *offices* employ,
To save the reliques of abandon'd Troy. *Dryden.*

5. Act of worship.

This gate
Instructs you how to adore the heavens, and how
to you. *Shakspeare.*

To morning's holy *office*. *Shakspeare.*

6. Formulary of devotions.

Whoever hath children and servants, let him
take care that they say their prayers before they
begin their work; the Lord's prayer, the ten com-
mandments, and the creed, is a very good *office* for
them, if they are not tired for more regular *offices*. *Taylor.*

7. Rooms in a house appropriated to particular business.

What do we but draw away the model
In fewer *offices*? at least delist. *Shakspeare.*

To build at all. *Shakspeare.*

I let *offices* stand at distance, with some low galleries
to pass from them to the palace itself. *Bacon.*

8. [*officina*, Lat.] Place where business is transacted.

What shall good old York see there,
But empty lodgings and unfurnish'd walls,
Unpeopled *offices*, unroof'd chimnies? *Shakspeare.*

Esopion and Dandley, though they could not but
hear of their temples in the king's conscience, yet
as if the king's soul and his money were in several
offices, that the one was not to intermeddle with the
other, went on with a carriage as ever. *Bacon.*

He had set up a kind of *office* of address, his
general correspondences by letters. *Fell.*

To OFFICE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to discharge; to do.

I will be gone, altho'
The air of Paradise did fan the house,
And angels should be all. *Shakspeare.*

OFFICER, *n. f.* [*officer*, Fr.]

1. A man employed by the publick.

'Tis an office of great worth
And you an *officer* fit for the place. *Shakspeare.*

Submit you to the people's voices,
Allow them *officers*, and be content
To suffer lawful censure. *Shakspeare.*

The next morning there came to us the same
officer that came to us at first to conduct us to the
traveller's house. *Bacon.*

It should fall into the French hands, all the
pieces would return to be the several *officers* of his
court. *Temple.*

As a magistrate or great *officer*, he looks himself
up from all approaches. *South.*

Birds of prey are an emblem of rapacious
officers. A superior power takes away by violence
from them that which by violence they took away
from others. *Le Strange.*

Since he has appointed *officers* to hear it, a suit at
law in itself must needs be innocent. *Kettleworth.*

2. A commander in the army.

If he did not mainly ply the spade,
His fury *officer* he could not crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*

I humbly'd all my *officers* in haste,
All came ready to die in my defence. *Dryden.*

The bad disposition he made in leading his men,
threw them not only to be much hinder'd to Pompey
as a *few officers*, but to have had little or no skill in
that element. *Arbuthnot.*

3. One who has the power of apprehending
criminals, or men accountable to the law.

The thieves are posset with fear
So strongly, that they dare not meet each other;
Each takes his fellow for an *officer*. *Shakspeare.*

We charge you
To go with us unto the *officers*. *Shakspeare.*

OFFICERED, *adj.* [from *officer*.] Com-
manded; supplied with commanders.

What could we expect from an army *officer'd* by
Irish pupils and outlaws? *Addison.*

OFFICIAL, *adj.* [*official*, Fr. from *office*.]

1. Conductive; appropriate with regard to
use.

In this animal are the *guts*, the stomach, and
other parts *official* unto digestion, which, were it
not the empty receptacle of air, then previous
had been superfluous. *Brown.*

2. Pertaining to a public charge.

The tribunes

Endue you with the people's voice. *Remains*
That in th' official marks invested, you
Aston do meet the senate. *Shakespeare.*

OFFICIAL. *n. f.*

Official is that person to whom the cognizance of cases is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Ascham.*

A poor man found a price over-familiar with his wife, and because he spoke it aloud and could not prove it, the priest fined him before the bishop's official for detraction. *Camden.*

OFFICIALITY. *n. f.* [officialité, Fr. from official.] The character or post of an official.

The office of an official is to administer justice. *Locke.*
To OFFICIAL, *v. a.* [from office.] To give, in consequence of office.

All her number'd ears that seem to rowl,
Spices uncomprehensible, for such
Their distance argues, and the swift return
Durnal, merely, to efface bright
Round those, as our earth, this punctual spot. *Milton*
To OFFICIAL, *v. n.*

1. To discharge an office, commonly in worship.

No minister officiating in the church, can with a good conscience omit any part of that which is commanded by the revealed law. *Sanderfon.*

Who are the bishops or priests that officiate at the altar, in the places of their sepulchres, ever had we offer to thee Peter or Paul? *Stillington.*

To prove slaves no servants, is to release them from that constraint which they will certainly fall into under this notion, which, considering the number of persons officiating this way, must be very prejudicial to religion. *Cotton.*

2. To perform an office for another.

OFFICIAL, *adj.* [from officina, a shop.] Used in a plant or belonging to it; thus official plants and drugs are those used in the shops.

OFFICIOUS. *adj.* [officiosa, Fr. officiosus, Latin.]

1. Kind; doing good offices.

Yet, act to earth are those bright luminaries
Off'ers, but to thee, earth's habitation. *Milton.*

2. Importunately forward.

You are too officious

In her behalf that fears your services. *Shakespeare*
At Lanton they killed in fury an officious and eager commissioner for the subsidy. *Bacon*

For too officious, but my forward cares
Would have put a vice on it of a much higher kind. *Addison.*

OFFICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from officiosus.]

1. Importunately forward.

The most corrupt are most officious grown,
And those they scorn'd, they count the yawn. *Beard.*
Flattering crowds off'ly sigh appear.

To give the mule a snout you can happy year. *Keble.*

2. Kindly; with marked kindness.

Let thy goats officiously be nurs'd,
And led to living streams to quench their thirst. *Dryden.*

OFFICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from officiosus.]

1. Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour. Commonly in an ill sense.
I shew my officiousness by an offering, though I betray my poverty by the measure. *South.*

2. Service.

In whom is required understanding as in a man, courage and vivacity as in a lion, service and material officiousness as in the ox, and expedition as in the eagle. *Brown.*

OFFING. *n. f.* [from off.] The act of fleeing to a distance from the land.

OFFSCOURING. *n. f.* [off and scour.] Recrement; part rubbed away in cleaning any thing.

Thou hast made us as the offscouring and refuse in the midst of the people. *Lamentations.*
Being accounted, as St. Paul says, the very filth of the world, and the offscouring of all things. *Kettler.*

OFFSET. *n. f.* [off and set.] Sprout; shoot of a plant.

They are multiplied not only by the seed, but many also by the root, producing offsets or creeping under ground. *Ray.*

Some plants are raised from any part of the root, others by offsets, and in others the branches set in the ground will take root. *Locke.*

OFFSPRING. *n. f.* [off and spring.]

1. Propagation; generation.

All things, according to be like unto God in being ever that which cannot hereunto attain personally, do seem to continue itself by offspring and propagation. *Hooker.*

2. The thing propagated or generated; children; descendants.

When the fountain of mankind

Did draw corruption, and God's curse, by sin;
This was a charge, that all his heads did band,
And all his offspring grew corrupt therein. *Darwin.*
To the gods alone
Our future offspring, and our wives are known. *Dryden.*

His principal actor is the son of a goddess; not to mention the offspring of other deities. *Addison.*

3. Production of any kind.

That both tell before their hour,

Time on their offspring hath no power;
Nor fire nor fate their days shall blight,
Nor death's dark vale their days so create. *Danham.*

To OFFUSCATE. *v. a.* [offusca, Lat. offusque, Fr.] To dim; to cloud; to darken.

OFFUSCATION. *n. f.* [from offusca.]
The act of darkening.

OFF, *adv.* [off, Sax.] Often; frequently; not rarely; not seldom.

Labour more abundant, in stripes above measure, in prisons more frequent, in deaths oft. *2 Corinthians.*

It may be a true faith, for so much is it; it is one part of true faith, which is oft mistaken for the whole. *Hammond.*

Unkind to none, to all the fault extends,
Off he rejects, but never once offends. *Pope.*

OFFEN, *adv.* [from oft, Sax. in the comparative, oftener; superlative, oftent.]
Off, frequently; many times; not seldom.

The queen that bore thee,
Off'ers upon her knees than on her feet,
Duties by day the liv'd. *Shakespeare.*

Are a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and three often infirmities. *1 Timothy.*
In journeying often, in perils in the wilderness. *2 Corinthians.*

A lusty black-brow'd girl, with forehead broad and high,
That often, had bewitch'd the sea gods with her eye. *Dryden.*

Who does not more admire Cicero as an author, than as a consul of Rome, and does not often talk of the celebrated writers of our own country in former ages, than of any among their contemporaries. *Addison.*

OFFENTIVES. *adv.* [often and times.]
From the composition of this word it is reasonable to believe, that oft was once an adjective, of which often was the plural; which seems retained in the phrase time often infirmities. See OFTEN.]

Frequently; many times; often.
Is our faith in the blessed Trinity a matter need-
less, to be to oftentimes mentioned and opened in the principal part of that duty which we owe to God, our public prayer? *Hooker.*

The difficulty was by what means they could ever arrive to places oftentimes so remote from the ocean. *Woodward.*

It is equally necessary that there should be a future state, to vindicate the justice of God, and solve the present irregularities of Providence, whether the best men be oftentimes only, or always the most miserable. *Atterbury.*

OFFTENSES. *adv.* [oft and times.] Frequently; often.

Offtense nothing profits more

Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right,
Well manag'd. *Milton.*

Of times before I hither did resort,
Charm'd with the conversation of a man
Who led a rural life. *Dryden.*

OFFICE. *n. f.* A sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow; almost in the form of an S, and is the same with what Vitruvius calls cimæ. Cimæ reveria, is an office with the hollow downwards. *Harris.*

To OFFICE, *v. a.* [ough, an eye, Dutch.] To view with side glances, as in fondness; or with a design not to be heeded.

From their high seat hold with a trumpet check,
And ogling all their audience, then they speak. *Dryden.*

If the female tongue will be in motion, why should it not be let to go right? Could they talk of the different aspects and conjunctions of planets, they need not be of the priests to comment upon ogling and clandestine marriage. *Addison.*

Whom is he ogling yonder? himself in his looking-glass. *Abraham.*

OFFER. *n. f.* [oughler, Dutch.] A fly gazer; one who views with side glances.

Upon the dimple of the neck-piece, the tribe of ogles stared the hair less in the neck rather than in the face. *Addison.*

Jack was a prodigious ogler; he would oggle on the outside of his eye upwards, and the white upward. *Abraham.*

OFFLO, *n. f.* [from olla, Spanish.] A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley; a hotch-potch.

These general motives of the common good, I will not so much as once offer up to your lordship, though they have still the upper end; yet, like great ogles, they rather make a stew than provoke appetite. *Swickard.*

Whence is there such an oglo, or medley of various opinions in the world again, as those men entertain in their service, without any temple as to the diversity of their sects and opinions? *King Charles.*

He that keeps an open house, should consider that there are ogles of guests, as well as of dishes, and that the liberty of a common table is as good as a tacit invitation to all sorts of intruders. *17th flange.*

OGRESSES. *n. f.* [in heraldry.] Cannon balls of a black colour.

OH, *interject.* An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.

Take a full accom'd horse, a charming one,
Cry'd, oh! and mount it. *Shakespeare.*
Oh me! what the horse have got over the river, what shall we do? *Warton.*

My eyes confess it,
But oh, the medleys or my high attempt
Speaks louder yet! *Dryden.*

OIL. *n. f.* [oavel, Saxon; oleum, Latin.]

1. The juice of olives expressed.
Bring pure oil olive beaten for the light. *Proverbs.*

2. Any, fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter.
In most bugs there is only one gland; in which are divers cells, ending in two or three larger cells lying under the middle of the oil bag. *Dehman.*

3. The juices of vegetables, whether expressed or drawn by the still, that will not mix with water.

Oil with chemists called sulphur, is the second of their hypostatical, and of the true five chemical principles. It is an inflammable, unctuous, subtle substance, which usually rises after the spirit. The chemists attribute to this principle all diversity of colours. There are two sorts of oil; one, which will swim upon water, as oil of sweet and lavender, which the chemists call essential; and another kind, which probably is mixt with salts, and will sink in water, as the oil of guaiacum and cloves. *Harris.*

OKE

After this expressed oil, we made trial of a distilled one; and for that purpose made choice of the common oil of ripe oil. *Bogle*

A curious artist long mur'd to toils
Of gentle toil, with combs, and fragrant oils,
Whether by chance, or by some god inspir'd,
So touch'd his curls, his mighty soul was fir'd. *Young*
To Oil. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear
or lubricate with oil.

The men tell a rubbing of armour, which a great
while had lain idle. *Hutton*

Amber will attract flints thus oiled, it will con-
vert the needles of dials, made either of brass or
iron, although they be much oiled: for in those
needles coming live upon their centre there can
be no adhesion. *Brown's Fugio Erroris*
Swift oils many a spring which Harley moves.

OIL-COLOUR, n. f. [oil and colour.] Colour
made by grinding coloured substances in
oil.

Oil-colours, after they are brought to their due
temper, may be preserved long in some degree of
freshest, kept all the while under water. *Bogle*

OILINESS, n. f. [from *oil*.] Unde-
finiteness; greasiness; quality approaching
to that of oil.

Pale hath lot and succulent leaves; which oil-
iness, if drawn forth by the sun, will make a very
great change. *Bacon*

Wine is inflammable, for as it hath a kind of
oiliness. *Bacon*

Smoke from unctuous bodies and such whole
oiliness is evident, he nameth inferior. *Brown*

Chyle has the same principles as milk, viscosity
from the calcareous parts, an oiliness from the buty-
reous parts, and an acidity from the tartareous.

The flesh of animals which live upon other ani-
mals, is most unctuous; though offensive to the sto-
mach sometimes by reason of their odours. *A. Bath.*

OILMAN, n. f. [oil and man.] One who
trades in oils and pickles.

OILSHOP, n. f. [oil and shop.] A shop
where oils and pickles are sold.

OILY, adj. [from oil.]

1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; hav-
ing the qualities of oil.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, will not dis-
charge; not because it sticketh faster, but because
it preyeth upon water and flame, and fare upon
oil. *Bacon's Natural History*

Watry substances are more apt to putrify than
oily. *Bacon*

Flame is grosser than gross fire, by reason of the
mixture with it of that viscous oily matter, which,
being drawn out of the wood and canals, serves
for fuel. *Dryden*

2. Fatty; greasy.

This oily rascal is known as well as Paul's;
Go call him forth. *Shakespeare*

OILYGRAIN, n. f. A plant. *Miller*

OILY PALM, n. f. A tree.

It grows as high as the mainmast of a ship. The
inhabitants make an oil from the pulp of the fruit,
and draw a wine from the body of the trees, which
incrusts; and with the rind of these trees they
make mats to be on. *Miller*

TO OINT, v. a. [oint, Fr.] To anoint; to
smear with something unctuous.

They oint their naked limbs with mother's oil,
Or from the fountains where living sulphur boils,
They mix a medicine to foment their limbs. *Dryden*

Minerva was not wanting to the war,
Directing pointed arrows from atas;
And death with poison arm'd. *Dryden*

OINTMENT, n. f. [from oint.] Unguent;
unctuous matter to smear any thing.

A life and long health that gracious ointment gave,
And deadly wounds could heal, and rear again.
The sentience's corpse appointed for the grave. *Spenser*

OKE, n. f. [See OCHRE.] A colour.

And Klaus taking for his younglings care,
Lest greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Duly with oke did their shoulders mark. *Sidney*

OLD

Red oke is one of the most heavy colours; yellow
after it is to be made it is clearer. *Dryden*
OLD, adj. [eald, Saxon; alt, German.]

1. Past the middle part of life; not young.
To old age since you yourself have come,
Let not old age disgrace my high desire. *Sidney*

He wooes high on I love, young and old. *Shakespeare*
Went on as girls, as old wives fabulous. *Carley*
I'm greatly wile to know, before we're old,
The most unbelieve news that we grow old. *Young*

2. Decayed by time.

Ramsey was not old upon thee. *Dante's Comedy*

3. Of long continuance; begun long ago.

When Cardener was sent over as an ambassador
into France, with great pomp, he spoke to an old
acquaintance of his that came to take his leave of
him. *Cardener's Remains*

4. Not new.

Ye shall eat of the old floure. *Leicester*
The vine beareth more grapes when it is young;
but grapes that make better wine when it is old;
for that the juice is better concocted. *Bacon*

5. Ancient; not modern.

The Genoese are cunning, industrious, and in-
ured to hardi-ship, which was the character of the
old Latrans. *Adams*

6. Of any specified duration.

How old art thou? Not to young, for to have a
woman for singing, not to old to doat on her for
any thing. I have years on my face forty eight.

Plead you to me, fair dame? I know you not.
In Ephebus I am but two hours old.
As strange unto your town as to your talk. *Shakespeare*

He did unfold

Within an ox-hide, head at nine years old,
All the ancient blazes, that were of former kinds.

Any son that shall live to see thirty persons de-
scended of his body alive together, and all above
three years old, makes this feat, which is done at
the cost of the state. *Bacon*

7. Substituting before something else.

Equal to a city with them to hold,
Thou need'st not make new fongs, but sing the old. *Conley*

The Latin king, unless he shall submit,

Own his old promise, and his new forget.

Let him aim the power of Larnus prove. *Dryden*

He must live in danger of his horse falling about
his ears, and will find it cheaper to build a troop
the ground in a new form; which may not be to
convenient as the old. *Swift*

8. Long practiced.

Then had I unto her that was old in adulteries,
will they now commit wickedness with her. *Isak*

9. A word to signify in burlesque language,
more than enough.

Here will be old Us; it will be an excellent
flat gem. *Shakespeare*

There's a knocking indeed; if a man were
painted of hell gate, he should have old turning
the key. *Shakespeare*

10. Of old; long ago; from ancient times.

These things they cancel, as having been effu-
sated in re, and of occasion peculiar to the times
of old, and as being now superfluous. *Thackeray*
Whether such virtue spent of old now fail'd
More angels to create. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

A land there is, Hesperia nam'd of old,

The soil is fruitful, and the men are bold,

Now call'd Italia, from the leader's name. *Dryden*

In days of old there liv'd of mighty name,
A valiant prince, and Thebes was his name. *Dryden*

OLDFASHIONED, adj. [old and fashion.]

Formed according to obsolete custom.

Some are offended that I turned their tales into
modern English, because they look on Chaucer as a
dry, old-fashioned wit, not worth reviving. *Dryden*

He is one of those old-fashioned men of wit and
pleasure, that shows his parts by rallery on man-
ner. *Addison*

OLDEN, adj. [from old; perhaps the Saxon

plural.] Ancient. Not in use.

Blood hath been shed ere now, if th' olden time,
Ere human statute purg'd the general weal. *Shakespeare*

OLDNESS, n. f. [from old.] Old age; an-

OLI

tiquity; not newness; quality of being
old.

This policy and reverence of ages, makes the
world bitter to the best of our tongues, keeps our
fortunes from us till our oldness can not reach them.

OLEAGINOUS, adj. [oleaginus, Lat. from
oleum; oleagineus, Fr.] Oily; unctuous.

The lip, when it first enters the tooth, is earthy,
watery, porous, and scarce oleaginous. *Isak*

OLEAGINOUSNESS, n. f. [from oleaginous.]

Oiliness.

In speaking of the oleaginousness of various spirits,
I employ the word rather than all. *Boyle*

OLEANDER, n. f. [oleander, Fr.] The

plant rosebay.

OLEASTER, n. f. [Latin.] Wild olive;

a species of olive.

It is a native of Italy, but will endure the cold of
our climate, and grow to the height of sixteen or
eighteen feet. It blooms in June, and perfumes the
atmosphere with a great fragrance. *Miller*

OLIVAST, adj. [olivastus, Latin.] Oily.

Rain water may be endued with some vegeta-
ting or prothick virtue, derived from sugar falsh
or decay particles it contains. *Boyle*

In falcons is a small quantity of gall, the oleas-
tous parts of the chyle being spent upon the fat.

TO OLIVAST, v. a. [olivastus, Latin.] To

smell. A burlesque word.

There is a Machiavean plot,
Thou' every man affect it not. *Hudibras*

OLIVASTORY, adj. [olivastore, Fr. from

olivastus, Latin.] Having the taste of

fueling.

Effluvia, or invisible particles that come from
bodies at a distance, immediately affect the olivast-
ory nerves. *Locke*

OLIVAST, adj. [olivastus, Lat.] Stinking;

OLIVAST, adj. [olivastus, Lat.] Fetid.

In a civet cat a different and offensive odour
proceeds, partly from its food, that being especi-
ally fish, whereof this humour may be a gross ex-
cretion and odorous separation. *Brown*

The first salt would have been not unlike that of
men's urine; of which old and detestable liquor
I chose to make an instance, because chemists are
not wont to take care for extracting the first salt
of it. *Boyle*

OLIVASTORY, n. f. [olivastoria, Lat.] A form
of government which places the supreme
power in a small number; aristocracy.

The word kind of oligarchy is, when men are
govern'd indeed by a few, and yet are not taught
to know what those few be, whom they should
obey. *Locke*

We have no aristocracy but in contemplation,
all oligarchies, wherein a few men dominate, do
what they list. *Burton*

After the expedition into Sicily, the Athenians
chose four hundred men for administration of af-
fairs, who became a body of tyrants, and were
call'd a oligarchy, or tyranny of the few, under
which hateful denomination they were soon after
depos'd. *Swift*

OLIO, n. f. [olla, Span.] A mixture; a
medley. See OGLIO.

Ben Jonson, in his *Sermons* and *Catiline*, has
given us this olio of a play, this unnatural mixture
of comedy and tragedy. *Dryden*

I am in a very chaos to think I should so forget
myself. But I have such an olio of affairs, I know
not what to do. *Congreve*

OLITORY, n. f. [olitor, Lat.] Belonging

to the kitchen-garden.

Gather your olitory seeds. *Evelyn's Calendar*

OLIVAST, adj. [olivastre, Fr.] Darkly
brown; tawny.

The countries of the Abyssines; Barbary, and
Peru, where they are tawny, olivast, and pale,
are generally more tawny. *Bacon*

OLIVAST, n. f. [olive, Fr. olca, Lat.] A

OMI

plant producing oil; the emblem of peace; the fruit of the tree.

The leaves, rare for the most part oblong and evergreen; the flower consists of one leaf, the lower part of which is hollowed; but the upper part is divided into four parts; the ovary, which is fixed in the center of the flower cup, becomes an oval, soft, pulpy fruit, abounding with a fat liquor producing an hard tough stone. *Miller*

To these, the hearties, in thy nativity,
Adapted an olive branch and laurel to you,
As likely to be hid in peace and war. *Shakespeare*

In the pulchre of this touch-flouds
A threepite, four d. most with olive tree. *Shakespeare*
The seventh year thou shalt let it rest. In like manner thou shalt deal with thy vineyard, and olive yard. *Isaiah*

Their olive bearing town. *Dryden's Enid.*
It is laid out to a grove, a vineyard, and an allotment for olive and herbs. *Broom*

OMNIBUS, *n. f.* [*omnibus*, Spanish.] A game of cards played by three.

He would willingly carry her to the play; but she had rather go to Lady Centaure's, and play at ombre. *Field*

When ombre calls his hand and heart are true,
And, you'd to two, he fails not to make three. *Young*

OMEGA, *n. f.* [*omega*, Gr.] The last letter of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last.

I am alpha and omega, the beginning and the ending. *Revelation*

OMLETTE, *n. f.* [*omlette*, Fr.] A kind of pancake made with eggs.

OMEN, *n. f.* [*omen*, Lat.] A sign good or bad; a prognostick.

Hammond would rise from his bed flows into places of privacy, there to lay his prayers, omen of his future pacifick temper and eminent devotion. *Pell*

When young kings begin with tears of jubilee,
They make an omen to their after reign. *Dryden*
The speech had omen, that the Trojan race should find repute, and this the time and place. *Dryden*

Choose out other finding hours,
Such as have lucky omen to thee.
Overforming lass and empires rising. *Pope*

OMENED, *adj.* [*from omen*] Containing prognosticks.

Fame may prove,
Or omen'd voice, the messengers of Jove,
Propitious to the search. *Pope's Odyssey*

OMENTUM, *n. f.* [*Latin*] The canal that covers the guts, called also reticulum, from its structure resembling that of a net.

When the peritonaeum is cut, as usual, and the cavity of the abdomen laid open, the omentum or canal presents itself to view. The membrane, which is like a wide and empty bag, covers the greater part of the guts. *Quercus*

OMER, *n. f.* A Hebrew measure about three pints and a half English. *Bailey*

TO OMINATE, *v. a.* [*ominor*, Latin.] To foretoken; to show prognosticks.

This ominates badly, as to our divisions with the Romanists. *Dennis of Pitty*

OMINATION, *n. f.* [*from ominor*, Lat.] Prognostick.

The falling of salt is an authentick prefigement of ill luck, yet the time was not a general prognostick of future evil among the ancients, but a particular omination concerning the breach of friendship. *Brown*

OMINOUS, *adj.* [*from omen*]

1. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; foretelling ill; inauspicious.

Let me be duke of Clarence;
For Clarence's dukedom is ominous. *Shakespeare*

Pomfret, thou bloody prison,
Fatal and ominous to noble peers. *Shakespeare*

These accidents the more rarely they happen, the more ominous are they esteemed, because they are never observed but when bad events do ensue. *Hayward*

Roaming the Celtic and Iberian fields,
He but takes him to this ominous wood. *Milton*

A, in the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice without an heart was accounted ominous; so in the christian worship of him, an heart without a sacrifice is worthless. *South*

Pardon a father's tears,
And give them to Charicus' memory.
May this great process be ominous to thee. *Dryden*

2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill.

Though he had a good ominous name to have made a peace, nothing followed. *Bacon*

It braves to him, and ominous does appear,
To be opposed to him, and conquer here. *Cooper*

OMINOUSLY, *adv.* [*from ominous*] With good or bad omen.

OMINOUSNESS, *n. f.* [*from ominous*] The quality of being ominous

OMISSION, *n. f.* [*omission*, Latin.]

1. Neglect to do something; forbearance of something to be done.

While they were held back purely by doubts and scruples, and want of knowledge without their own faults, their omission was fit to be commended. *Kettell*

If he has made no provision for this change, the omission can never be repaired, the time never recovered. *Rogers*

2. Neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes.

Omission to do what is necessary,
Seals a commission to a blank of danger. *Shakespeare*

The moral and natural division of all offences, is into that of omission and those of commission. *Adams*

TO OMIT, *v. a.* [*omitto*, Latin.]

1. To leave out; not to mention.

The personal captious I omit, because I would say nothing that may favour of a spirit of flattery. *Bacon*

Great Cato there, for gravity renowned,
Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios' worth. *Dryden*

2. To neglect to practise.

Her father omitted nothing in her education, that might make her the most accomplished woman of her age. *Addison*

OMITTANCE, *n. f.* [*from omit*] Forbearance. Not in use.

He had, mine eyes were black and my hair black;
And now I am remembered to omit at me.
I marvel why I think I'd not again;
But that's all one, omittance is no quitance. *Shakespeare*

OMNIVARIOUS, *adj.* [*omnifarium*, Lat.]

Of all varieties or kinds.

These particles could never of themselves, by omittances kinds of motion, whether fortuitous or mechanical, have fallen into this visible system. *Bentley*

But if thou omnivarious drinks wouldst brew;
Besides the ale and every hedge and bush
Affords assistance. *Philips*

OMNIFEROUS, *adj.* [*omnis and fero*, Lat.]

All-bearing.

OMNIFAC, *adj.* [*omnis and facio*, Lat.]

All-creating.

Science troubled waves, and thou deep peace!
Said the old omni-fac word, your discord end. *Milton*

OMNIFORM, *adj.* [*omnis and forma*, Lat.]

Having every shape.

OMNIGENOUS, *adj.* [*omnigenus*, Latin.]

Consisting of all kinds.

OMNIPARITY, *n. f.* [*omnis and par*, Lat.]

General equality.

Their own working heads assist, without commandment of the word, to us, omniparity of churchmen. *White*

OMNIPOTENCE, *n. f.* [*omnipotentia*, Lat.]

OMNIPOTENCY, *n. f.* Almighty power; unlimited power.

Whatever fortune
Can give or take, love wants not, or despises;
Or by his own omnipotence supplies. *Denham*

OMP

As the soul bears the image of the divine wisdom, so this part of the body represents the omnipotency of God, whilst it is able to perform such wonderful effects. *Wilkins*

The greatest danger is from the greatest power, and that is omnipotency. *Tillotson*

How are thy servants blest, O Lord,
How sure is their defence,
Eternal wisdom is their guide,
Their help, omnipotency. *Addison*

Will omnipotency neglect to save,
The suffering virtue of the wife and brave? *Pope*

OMNIPOTENT, *adj.* [*omnipotens*, Latin.]

Almighty; powerful without limit; all-powerful.

None were like Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Ieda. O omnipotent love! how near the god drew to the complexion of a goose? *Shakespeare*

The perfect being must not be omnipotent; both as self-existent and as immense; for he that is self-existent, having the power of being, hath the power of all being; equal to the cause of all being, which is to be omnipotent. *Crane*

OMNIPRES, *n. f.* [*omnis and presens*, Lat.] Ubiquity; unbounded presence.

He also went

Invisible, yet stud, such privilege
Hath omnipresence. *Milton*

Adam, thou know'st his omnipresence fills
Land, sea, and air. *Milton*

The fool is involved and present to every part; and if my soul can have its effectual energy upon my body with ease, with how much more facility can a being of infinite existence and omnipresence, of infinite wisdom and power, govern a great but finite universe. *Hale*

OMNIPRESENT, *adj.* [*omnis and presens*, Lat.] Ubiquitous; present in every place.

Omnipresent master, omnipresent king,
To thee, to thee, my last desires I bring! *Prior*

OMNISCIENCE, *n. f.* [*omnis and scientia*, Latin.]

Boundless knowledge; infinite wisdom.

In all this construction of my actions, as I have no judge but God above me, so I can have comfort to appeal to this omniscience. *King Charles*

Thinking by retirement to obscure himself from God, Adam infringed the omniscience and essential ubiquity of his Maker, who, as he created all things, is beyond and in them all. *Brown*

An immense being does strangely fill the soul; and omnipotency, omniscience, and infinite goodness, enlarge the spirit while it fixly looks upon them. *Burton*

Since thou hast shif't thy omniscience of a God,
Say us what cranny of Sebastian's soul,
Unknown to me, so loath'd a crime is lodg'd? *Dryden*

OMNISCIENT, *adj.* [*omnis and scio*, Lat.]

Infinitely wise; knowing without bounds; knowing every thing.

By no means trust to your own judgment alone; for no man is omniscient. *Bacon's Advancer to the Sciences*

What can 'scape the eye

Of God all-seeing, or deceive his heart
Omniscient? *Milton*

Whatever is known, is some way present; and that which is present, cannot but be known by him who is omniscient. *South*

It is one of the natural notions belonging to the Supreme Being, to conceive of him that he is omniscient. *Wilkins*

Omniscient master, omnipresent king,
To thee, to thee, my last desires I bring! *Prior*

OMNISCIENS, *adj.* [*omnis and scio*, Lat.]

All-knowing. Not in use.

I dare not pronounce him omniscient, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead, and incommunicable to any created substance. *Haleswell on Providence*

OMNIVOROUS, *adj.* [*omnis and voro*, Lat.]

All-devouring.

OMOPATE, *n. f.* [*ὀμο- and πατε-*] The shoulderblade. *Diels*

OPHALOPTICK, *n. f.* [*ὀφθαλ- and -οπτικός*] An optic glass that is convex

on both sides, commonly called a-convex lens. *Dutch.*

ON. prep. [*æn, Dutch; an, German.*]

1. It is put before the word, which signifies that which is under, that by which any thing is supported, which any thing strikes by falling, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed.

He is not looking on a low love bed,
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakespeare.*

What news?—

--Richmond is on the seas --
--There let him sink and be the seas on him.

Distraction's terror knew not what was to it,
On what determination to abide. *Daniel.*

How soon hath time, the subtle thief of youth,
Stol'n on his wing my three and twentieth year. *Milton.*

As some to witness truth, Heaven's call obey,
So some on earth must, to confirm it, stay. *Dryden.*

Perch'd on the double tree. *Dryden.*

On me, on me let all thy fury fall,
Nor err from me, since I deserve it all. *Pope.*

2. It is put before any thing that is the subject of action.

Th' unhappy husband, husband now no more,
Did on his turn but hap his lots deplore. *Dryden.*

3. Noting addition or accumulation.

Michels on mischiefs, greater toil and more,
The neighbouring plain with arms is cover'd o'er. *Dryden.*

4. Noting a state of progression.

No stairs? whicher on thy way to town?
He leads to town. *Dryden.*

5. It sometimes notes elevation.

Chute next a province for thy vineyard's reign,
On hills above, or in the lowly plain. *Dryden.*

The spacious firmament on high. *Addison.*

6. Noting approach or invasion.

Their many ploughs the wat'ry main,
Yet soon expect it on your shores again. *Dryden.*

7. Noting dependence or reliance.

On God's providence and on your bounty, all their
present support and future hopes depend. *Smallrid.*

8. At, noting place.

On each side her,
Stood pretty dumpled boys, like smiling Cupids. *Shakespeare.*

9. It denotes the motive or occasion of any thing.

The same prevalence of genius, the world cannot
pardon your concealing, on the same consideration;
because we neither have a living Varus nor
a Horace. *Dryden.*

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory,
must not be expressed like the cadency of a harlequin
on the receipt of a letter from his mistress. *Dryden.*

The best way to be used by a father on any occasion,
to reform any thing he wishes mended in his son.

We obtain on such solemn occasions from things
lawful, out of indignation that we have often gratified
ourselves in things unlawful. *Smallridge.*

10. It denotes the time at which any thing happens: as, this happened on the first day.

On is used, I think, only before
day or hour, not before denominations of
longer time.

In the second month, on the twenty-seventh
day. *Genjia.*

11. It is put before the object of some passion.

Compassion on the king commands the sleep.
Could tears recal him into wretched life,
Their sorrow hurts themselves; on him is lost. *Dryden.*

12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened.

Hence on thy side, the captive maid is mine,
Whom not for price or prayers I will resign. *Dryden.*

13. Noting imprecation.

Sorrow on thee, and all the pack of you,
That triumph thus upon my misery! *Shakespeare.*

14. Noting invocation.

On thee, dear wife, in deserts all alone,
He call'd. *Druden.*

15. Noting the state of a thing fired. This sense seems peculiar, and is perhaps an old corruption of a fire.

--The earth shook to see the heavens on fire,
And not in fear of your nativity. *Shakespeare.*

The herds burnt as they stood fast tied in the stables,
or by chance breaking loose, ran up and down
with their tails and manes on a light fire. *Knollys.*

His fancy glows in the progress, and becomes on
fire like a chumot wheel by its own rapidity. *Pope.*

16. Noting supposition or condition.

I can be satisfied on more easy terms. *Dryden.*

17. Noting distinction or opposition.

The Rhodians, on the other side, mindful of their
former honour, valiantly repelled the enemy. *Knollys.*

18. Before it, by corruption, it stands for of.

Dashing the garment of this peace, abated
The sudden breach on't. *Shakespeare.*

A thriving gambler has but a poor trade on't,
who fills his pockets at the price of his reputation. *Locke.*

19. Noting the manner of an event.

How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden.
Shakespeare.

20. On, the same with upon. See UPON.

ON. adv.

1. Forward; in succession.

As he tortures one act, to he might have forborn
another, and after that another, and to on, till he
had by degrees weaken'd, and at length mortified
and extinguish'd the habit itself. *South.*

If the tenant fail the landlord, he must fail his
creditor, and he his, and so on. *Locke.*

These smaller particles are again computed of
others much smaller, all which together are equal
to all the pores or empty spaces between them,
and so on perpetually till you come to solid particles,
such as have no pores. *Newton.*

2. Forward; in progression.

On indeed they went; but oh! not far;
A fatal stop was ere their head-long course. *Daniel.*

So saying, on he led his radiant files. *Milton.*

My halting days fly on with full career. *Milton.*

Hopping and flying, thus they led him on
To the flow lake. *Dryden.*

What kindled in the dark the vital flame,
And ere the heart was form'd, push'd on the red'in-
ing stream. *Blackmore.*

Go to, I did not mean to chide you;
On with your tale. *Rowe.*

3. In continuance; without ceasing.

Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
Till this stormy night be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn. *Craffwe.*

Sing on, sing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd. *Dryd.*

You roam about, and never are at rest;
By new desires, that is, new torments full possess'd:
As in a feverish dream you still drink on,
And wonder why your thirst is never gone. *Dryden.*

The peasants defy the sun, they work on in the
hottest part of the day without intermission. *Locke.*

4. Not off; as, he is neither on nor off;
that is, he is irresolute.

5. Upon the body, as part of dress. His
clothes were neither on nor off; they
were disordered. See OFF.

A long cloak he had on. *Sidney.*

Stiff in brocade, and pinch'd in stays,
Her patches, paints, and jewels on;
All day let envy view her face,
And Phillis is but twenty-one. *Prior.*

A painted vest prince Voltager had on,
Which from a naked Pict his grandfire won. *Blackmore.*

6. It notes resolution to advance forward;
not backward.

Since 'tis decreed, and to this period lead
A thousand ways, the noblest path we'll tread;

And bravely on, till they or we, or all,
A common sacrifice to honour fall. *Denham.*

7. It is through almost all its significations
opposed to off, and means approach, junction,
addition, or preference.

ON. interj. A word of incitement or
encouragement to attack; elliptically for
to go on.

Therefore on, or stir your sword stark naked;
for me 'tisle you must. *Shakespeare.*

Cheerly on, courageous friends,
To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of their war. *Shakespeare.*

On then, my wife! and tools and knives expose,
And, since thou canst not make a friend, make
foes. *Young.*

ON. adv. [from one.]

1. One time.

Trees that bear mast, are fruitful but over in two
years; the cause is, the expence of sap. *In con.*

For though from out the ark a raven flies,
And water him to force no longer; *Milton.*

A dove, sent forth once and again to spy
Green trees or even ad. *Milton.*

Once every moon he watch'd, and once at night. *Cauley.*

You came out like some great monarch, to
take a town but once a year, as it were for your
diversion, though you had no need to extend your
territories. *Dryden.*

2. A single time.

Whom this heaven, he does not once tell us. *Locke.*

3. The same time.

At once with him they rose.
Their rising all at once was as the sound
Of thunder heard remote. *Milton.*

4. At a point of time indivisible.

Night came on, not by degrees prepar'd,
But all at once, at once the wondrous air,
The thunders roll. *Dryden.*

Now that the fixed stars, by reason of their
immense distance appear like points, and so far as
their light is dilated by refraction, may appear from
hence, that when the sun passes over them and
eclipses them, their light vanishes, not gradually
like that of the planets, but all at once. *Newton.*

5. One time, though no more.

Fortis, those ill deeds that fully fame,
In blood once tainted, like a current run
From the lewd father to the lewd son. *Dryden.*

6. At the time immediate.

This hath all its force at once upon the first im-
pression, and is ever afterwards in a declining state. *Atterbury.*

7. Formerly; at a former time.

Thereon his arms and once-lov'd portrait lay,
Tlatter our fatal marriage-bed convey. *Denham.*

My soul had once some foolish fondnets for thee.
But hence 'tis gone. *Addison.*

8. Once seems to be rather a noun than an
adverb, when it has at before it, and
when it is joined with an adjective: as,
this once, that once.

ON. adj. [*an, æne, Saxon; een, Dutch;*
em, German; n, Greek.]

1. Less than two; single; denoted by an
unit.

The man he knew was one that willingly
For one good look would hazard all. *Daniel.*

Pyndarus the poet, and one of the wisest, ac-
knowledge'd also one God the most high, to be the
father and creator of all things. *Raleigh.*

Love him by parts in all your num'rous race,
And from those parts form one collected grace;
Then when you have refin'd to that degree,
Imagine all in one, and think that one is he. *Dryd.*

2. Indefinitely, any; some one.

ONE

We shall
Present our services to a fine new prince,
One of these days.
I took pains to make them speak, taught them each
hour.
One of these or other.

It is added by *any*.
When *any one* hears the word of the Kingdom,
and he will not do it, then I say to him, he will
be one of these.
If *any one* makes a felony in this life, and
is not forgiven, he will be one of these.

It is one thing to draw outlines true, the features
false, the proportions exact, the colouring tolerable,
and another thing to make all these graceful.
Suppose the common depth of the face, taking one
place with another, to be about a quarter of a mile.
It is one thing to think right, and another thing
to know the right way to lay out thoughts before
others with advantage and clearness.

My legs were clothed together by so many wraps
as over another, that I looked like an Egyptian
mummy.
There can be no reason why we should prefer
any one action to another, but because we have
greater hopes of advantage from the one than
from the other.

Two bones rubbed hard against one another, or
with a file, produce a fetid smell.
At one time they keep their patients to warm,
at another to stiffen them, and all of a sudden the cold
regimen is in vogue.

One of two: apposed to the other.
Ask from the one side of heaven unto the other,
whether there hath been any such thing as this.
Both the matter of the bone and marshallite, had
been at once fluid bodies, till one of them, probably
the marshallite, first growing hard, the other as being
of a more yielding consistence, accommodated it-
self to the harder's figure.

Not many; the same.
The church is therefore one, though the members
may be many; because they all agree in one faith.
There is one Lord and one faith, and that truth
once delivered to the saints, which whosoever shall
receive, embrace, and profess, must necessarily be
accounted one in reference to that profession: for
it a company of believers become a church by be-
lieving, they must also become one church by be-
lieving one truth.

Particularly one.
One day when Phoebe fair,
With all her band was following the chase,
This nymph quite tir'd with heat of scorching air,
Sat down to rest.
One day, in turning some uncultured ground,
In hopes a free-stone quarry might be found,
His mattock met resistance, and behold,
A casket bur'd with diamonds sull'd, and gold.

Some future.
Heav'n waveth old, and all the spheres above
Shall one day faint, and their swift motion stay;
And time itself, in time shall cease to move,
But the soul survives and lives for aye.

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word *one*, which serve to denominate it a
substantive, though some of them may
seem rather to make it a pronoun relative,
and some may perhaps be considered as
concurrent with the nature of an adjective,
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1. A single person.
If one by one we wedded all the world.
She who kill'd would be unparalleled.
Although the beauties, riches, honours, sciences,
virtues, and perfections of all men were in the pre-
sent possession of one, yet somewhat beyond and
above all this there would still be fought and
earnestly thirsted for.

From his lofty steed he flew,
And raising one by one the suppliant crew,
To comfort each.
If one must be rejected, one succeed,
Make him my lord, within whose faithful breast
Is fix'd my image, and who loves me best.
When you'd in one, the good, the fair, the great,
Descend to view the mutes' humble seat.

2. A single mass or aggregate.
It is one thing only as a heap is one.
3. The last hour.
Till the one o'clock, our dance of custom
Let us not forget.
4. The same thing.
I answer'd not again.
But that's all one.
To be in the understanding, and not to be under-
stood, is all one, as to say any thing is, and is not
in the understanding.

5. A person, indefinitely and loose.
A good acquaintance with method will greatly
assist every one in running human affairs.

6. A person, by way of eminence.
My father, king of Spain, was reckoned one.
The wisest prince that there had reign'd.

7. A distinct or particular person.
That man should be the teacher is no part of the
matter; for birds will learn one of another.
No nations are wholly alien and strangers the
one to the other.
The obedience of the one to the call of grace,
when the other, supposed to have sufficient, if not
an equal measure, obeys not, may reasonably be
imputed to the humble, malleable, melting tem-
per.

One or other fees a little box which was carried
away with her, and to discovers her to her friends.

8. Persons united.
As I have made ye one, lords one remain:
So I grow stronger, you more honour gain.

9. Concord; agreement; one mind.
The king was well instructed how to carry him-
self between Ferdinand and Philip, resolving to
keep them at one within themselves.
He is not at one with himself what account to
give of it.

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Then what you speak
Of one that lov'd not wisely, but too well;
Of one not e. fly jealous; but being wrought
Perplex'd in the extreme.
With lives and fortunes trusting one
Who to discreetly us'd his own.
Edward I. was one who very well knew how to
use a victory, as well as obtain it.
One who condemn'd divine and human laws.

ONE

Forgive me, if that title I afford
To one, whom Nature meant to be a lord.
12. One has sometimes a plural, either when
it stands for persons indefinitely; as, the
great ones of the world: or when it relates
to some thing going before, and is only
the representative of the antecedent noun.
This relative mode of speech, whether
singular, or plural, is in my ear, not very
elegant, yet is used by good authors.
Be not found there, hence with your little one.

Does the son receive a natural life? The father
enjoys a civil one—that's but the matter, that's
the term.
These successes are more glorious which bring
benefit to the world, than such vain ones as are
displayed in human blood.
He that will overlook the true reason of a thing
which is but one, may easily find many false
error being infinite.
The following plain rules and directions, are
the best useful because they are plain ones.
There are many whose waking thoughts are
wholly employed on their sleeping ones.
Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad
reign, who might possibly have been a good
had he been invested with an authority limited
law.
This evil fortune which attends extra-ordinary
men, hath been imputed to divers causes that need
not be set down, when so obvious an one occurs
that when a great genius appears, the dunces are
all in conspiracy against him.

13. One another, is a mode of speech very
frequent; as, *they love one another*; that
is, *one of them loves another*; *the flocks
beats the trees against one another*; that
is, *one against another*.
In democratical governments, war did commonly
unite the minds of men; when they had enemies
abroad, they did not contend with one another at
home.

ONE berry. *n. f.* [*aconitum*, Latin.] Wolf-
bane.
ONEEYED. *adj.* [*one and eye*.] Having
only one eye.
A sign post slumber would disdain to paint
The oney'd heron on his elephant.

The mighty family
Of oney'd brothers hasten to the shore.
ONEIROCRITIC. *adj.* [*ὀνειροκριτικός*, Gr.]
oneirocritique, Fr. it should therefore ac-
cording to analogy be written *oneirocriti-
cal* and *oneirocritick*.] Interpretative of
dreams.
It a man has no mind to pass by abruptly from
his imagined to his real circumstances, he may em-
ploy himself in that new kind of observation which
my *oneirocritical* correspondent has directed him
to make.

ONEIROCRITICK. *n. f.* [*ὀνειροκριτικός*, Gr.]
An interpreter of dreams.
Having surveyed all ranks and professions, I do
not find in any quarter of the town an *oneirocritick*,
or an interpreter of dreams.

ONENESS. *n. f.* [from *one*.] Unity; the
quality of being one.
Our God is one, or rather *very oneness* and mere
unity, having nothing but itself in itself, and not
consisting, as all things do besides God, of many
things.

The *oneness* of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring
to the federal hypothesis, is the one eternal in-
divisible divine nature, and the eternity of the son's
generation, and his co-eternity, and his consub-
stantiality with the Father when he came down
from heaven and was incarnate.

ONERARY. *adj.* [*onerarius*, Lat. *onerarius*,
French.] Fitted for carriage or burdens;
comprising a burden.
To ONERATE. *v. a.* [*onero*, Lat.] To
load; to burden.

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use a victory, as well as obtain it.
One who condemn'd divine and human laws.

OPERATION. *n. f.* [from *operate*.] The act of loading. *Ditt.*

ONEROUS. *adj.* [onerous, French; *onerofus*, Latin.] Burdenfome; oppressive.

A banished person, banished out of necessity, retains all things *onerous* to himself, as a punishment for his crime. *Agoffe.*

ONION. *n. f.* [*oignon*, Fr. *cape*, Latin.] A plant.

If the boy have not a woman's gift To rain a shower of commanded tears, An onion will do well. *Shakespeare.*

I am st. an onion-eyed. *Shakespeare.*

This is ev'ry cook's opinion, No fav'ry dish without an onion: But lest you kissing should be spoild, Your onions must be thoroughly boild. *Swift.*

ONLY. *adj.* [from *one*, *only*, or *onlike*.]

1. Single; one and no more.

Of all whom fortune to my word did bring, This *only* in me was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*

2. This and no other.

The *only* child of that old Saverake Drayton. The logic now in use has long possessed the chair, as the *only* art taught in the schools for the direction of the mind in the study of the sciences. *Leclerc.*

3. This above all other: as, he is the *only* man for mischief.

ONLY. *adv.*

Simply; singly; merely; barely.

I propose my thoughts *only* as conjectures. *Burnet.*

The policy of the wicked inherit the fruit of their fathers' vices, and that not *only* by a just judgment, but from the natural course of things. *Tillotson.*

All who deserve his love, he makes his own; And to be lov'd himself needs *only* to be known. *Dryden.*

The practice of virtue is attended not *only* with present quiet and satisfaction, but with comfortable hope of a future recompence. *Nelson.*

So must this contention be exercised by us *only* for good evils, and that not *only* by a just judgment, but from the natural course of things. *Wade.*

2. So and no otherwise.

Very imagination of the thoughts of his heart was *only* evil continually. *Geogin.*

3. Singly without more: as, *only* begotten.

ONOMANCY. *n. f.* [*onoma* and *manthia*.]

Divination by a name.

Defines were superlatively, by *onomancy*, deciphered out of names, as though the names and natures of men were suitable, and that necessities occurred herein with voluntary motion. *Caution.*

ONOMASTICAL. *adj.* [*onoma* and *mastris*.]

Predicting by names.

Theodatus, when curious to know the success of his wars against the Romans, an *onomastical* or name-wizard Jew, wiled him to shut up a number of wine and give some of them *onomancy*, others Gothic names with several marks, and then to leave them. *Caution.*

ONSET. *n. f.* [on and *set*.]

1. Attack; storm; assault; first heat.

As well the soldier dieth, which standeth still, as he that gives the bravest onset. *Sidney.*

All breathless, weary, faint.

Him spying, with fresh onset he assail'd, And kindling new his courage, seeming quiet, Struck him to hugely, that through great content He made him stoop. *Spenser.*

The shout

Of battle now began, and rushing sound Of onset. *Milton.*

Sometimes it gains a point, and profusely it finds itself beat and beaten off; yet full again as the onset, attacks the difficulty afresh, plants this reasoning and that argument, like to many intellectual batteries, till at length it forces a way into the obdurate enclosed truth. *South.*

Without in it and provisions it is incapable to secure conquests that are made in the firm grasp of an invader. *Addison.*

Observe

The first impetuous rage of his guest; Use every artifice to keep him heaviest. *Philips.*

2. Something added or *set on* by way of

ornamental appendage. This sense, says *Nicholson*, is still retained in Northumberland, where *onset* means a *tuft*.

I will with deeds requite thy gentleness; And for an onset, Titus, to advance Thy name and honourable family, Laying will I make my enterprise. *Shakespeare.*

To **ONSET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To let

upon; to begin. Not used.

This for a while was hotly *onsetting* and a reasonable price offered, but soon cooled again. *Carew.*

ONSLAUGHT. *n. f.* [on and *slay*. See **SLAUGHTER**.] Attack; storm; onset.

Not in use.

They made a halt To view the ground, and where t' assault, Then call'd a council, which was best, His siege on *onslaught* to invest.

The enemy; and 'twas agreed By storm and *onslaught* to proceed. *Hudibras.*

ONTOLOGIST. *n. f.* [from *ontology*.] One

who considers the affections of being in general; a metaphysician.

ONTOLOGY. *n. f.* [*ὄντα* and *λόγος*.] The

science of the affections of being in general; metaphysics.

The modes, accidents, and relations that belong to various beings, are copiously treated of in metaphysics, or more properly *ontology*. *Watts.*

ONWARD. *adv.* [onward, Sax.]

1. Forward; progressively.

My lord, When you went *onward* to this ended action, I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye. *Shakespeare.*

Staten was now at hand, and from his tent, The monster moving *onward*, came as fast With horrid strides. *Milton.*

Him thro' the spicy forest *onward* come Adam discern'd, as in the door he sat Of his cool bow'r. *Milton.*

Not one looks backward, *onward* still he goes, Yet ne'er looks forward farther than his nose. *Pope.*

2. In a state of advanced progression.

Philoxenus came to see how *onward* the fruits were of his friend's labour. *Sidney.*

You are already so far *onward* of your way, that you have forsaken the imitation of ordinary converse. *Dryden.*

3. Somewhat further.

A little *onward* lend thy guiding hand To these dark steps, a little further on. *Milton.*

ONCHIA. *n. f.* It is found in two different

senses in Scripture.—The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone onyx. The greatest part of commentators explain it by the onyx or odoriferous shell. The onyx is fished for in the Indies, where grows the *spicamar*, the food of this fish and what makes its shell so aromatic. *Caulet.*

Take sweet spices, *onchida*, and galbanum. *Isaiah.*

ONYX. *n. f.* [ὄνυξ.] A tempestuous gem,

of which there are several species; but the bluish white kind, with brown and white zones, is the true *onyx* legitima of the ancients. *Hud.*

Nor are her rare endowments to be sold For glittering sand by Ophi-thorn. *Southey.*

The blue-eyed saphir, or rich onyx stone. *Southey.*

The *onyx* is an accidental variety of the agate kind: it is of a dark honey colour, in which is a plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of red: when on one or both sides the white, there happens to be also a reddish or flesh colour, the jewellers call the stone a *sardonix*. *Woodward on Jewels.*

OOZE. *n. f.* [either from *caux*, waters,

Fr. or *perp*, wetness, Sax.]

1. Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water;

slime.

My son t' th' ooze is bedded. *Shakespeare.*

Some carried up into their grounds the ooze or salt water mud, and found good profit thereby. *Carew.*

Old father Thames rais'd up his rev'rend head, Deep in his ore he sought his fledge bed, And shrunk his waters back into his urn. *Dryden.*

2. Soft flow; spring. This seems to be the meaning in *Prior*.

From his first fountain and beginning ooze, Down to the sea each brook and torrent flows. *Prior.*

3. The liquor of a tanner's vat.

To **OOZE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To flow by stealth; to run gently; to drain away.

When the contracted hubs were cramp'd, even then A wat'ish humour swell'd and ooz'd again. *Dryden.*

The latent rill, scarce oozing thro' the guls. *Thomson.*

OOZY. *adj.* [from *ooze*.] Mirey; muddy; slimy.

From his oozy bed, Old father Thames advanc'd his rev'rend head. *Pope.*

To **OPACATE.** *v. a.* [*opaco*, Latin.] To

shade; to cloud; to darken; to obscure.

The same copulists upon the untopping of the glass, did *opacate* that part of the air they moved in. *Boyle.*

OPACITY. *n. f.* [*opacit*, Fr. *opacitas*, Lat.]

Cloudiness; want of transparency.

Can any thing escape eyes in whole opacity there is no opacity? *Bacon.*

Had there not been any night, shadow or opacity, we should never have had any determinate colour of darkness. *Glanville.*

How much any body hath of colour, so much hath it of opacity, and by so much the more unfit is it to transmit the species. *Keen.*

The least parts of almost all bodies, are in some measure transparent; and the opacity of those bodies much from the multitude of reflexions caused in their internal parts. *Newton.*

OPACOUS. *adj.* [*opacus*, Latin.] Dark;

obscure; not transparent.

When he perceives that *opacous* bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal diffusion through the whole place that it irradiates, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, and more subtle than they, and consequently diaphanous, and having lesser pores, gives itself scope to our eyes to mislead. *Dugby.*

Upon the hem *opacous* globe

Of this round world, whose left convex divides The luminous interior orb, melts'd From chaos, and the road of darkness old, Saturn delighted. *Milton.*

OPAL. *n. f.* [*opalus*, Lat.] A very elegant and singular kind of stone; it hardly comes within the rank of the pellucid gems, being much more opaque, and less hard. It is in the pebble shape, from the head of a pin to the bigness of a walnut. It is naturally bright, and shows all its beauty without the help of the lapidary: in colour it resembles the finest mother of pearl, it has sometimes a bluish or greenish white, but with a property of reflecting all the colours of the rainbow, as turned differently to the light. *Hill.*

This stone is a very rare and precious gem, it is composed of many, extended with incrustations, and determined by its own roundness. With opal towers, and flames, it is adorned. *Milton.*

Of living light, plir.

We have this stone from Germany, and it is the same with the opal of the ancients. *Woodward.*

OPALINE. *adj.* [*opacus*, Latin.] Dark; not

transparent; cloudy.

They Shot upward still direct, whence no way round Shadow from body opaque can fall. *Milton.*

These unapparent first stars were actually extinguish'd and turn'd into more opaque and gross planet-like bodies. *Chemist.*

To OPE. } *v. a.* [öpen, Sax. *op*, Islandick; *To OPEX.* } *öpn*, Greek; a hole. *Ope* is used only in poetry, when one syllable is more convenient than two.]

1. To unclose; to unlock; to put into such a state as that the inner parts may be seen or entered: the contrary to *shut*.

The world's mine eyes,
Which I with sword will open. *Shakespeare*
Before you light, *ope* the better. *Shakespeare*

To *ope* the gates, and to let in our foe. *Farfax*
If a man can put, and not cover it, and as a full stream, the owner of the pit shall make it good.

Let us pass through your land, and none shall do you any hurt, howbeit they would not *open* unto him. *Maccabees*
The which mouth for the dumb in the cause of all *open* is appointed to direction. *Plombers*

A lion, now *open* thine eyes, and first behold
Thou flocks which thy oracles hath wrought
In song to spring from thee. *Milton*

The draw-bridg, sat An Isterdan part in the middle, and a veile, though under sail, may pass them without the help of any one on shore, for the main-board, or brack'water, of the ship bearing against the middle in the middle, *open* it. *Brown*
Our best Apollo sends,
Where Tullus Lyber rolls with rapid force,
And where Numanus *open* his holy founes. *Dryden*

When wilt you *ope* your doors, and pulling by,
The sail all our old object meets your eye. *Dryden*
My old wounds are *open'd* at this view,
And many wounds a presence bleed anew. *Dryden*
When the matter is made, the side must be *opened* to let it out. *Arbutnot on Aliments*

2. To show; to discover.

The English did adventure far for to *open* the north parts of America. *Abbot*

3. To divide; to break.

The wall of the cathedral church was *opened* by an earthquake, and shut again by a second. *Addij.*

4. To explain; to disclose.

Some things wisdom *openeth* by the sacred books of Scripture, some things by the glorious works of nature. *Hooker*

Paul reasoned with them out of the Scriptures, *opening* and alleging, that Christ must needs have suffered and risen again from the dead. *Acts*

After the earl of Lincoln was slain, the king *opened* himself to some of his council, that he was sorry for the earl's death, because by him he might have known the bottom of his danger. *Bacon*

Gramont, governor of Bayonne, took an exquisite notice of their persons and behaviour, and *opened* himself to some of his train, that he thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits betrayed. *Wotton*

A friend who relates his success, talks himself into a new pleasure, and by *opening* his misadventures, leaves part of them behind him. *Cotter*

5. To begin; to make the initial exhibition.

You retained him only for the *opening* of your cause, and your main lawyer is yet behind. *Dryd.*

Homer *opens* his poem with the utmost simplicity and nobility; he continually grows upon the reader. *Notes on Odyssey.*

To OPE. } *v. a.*

To O'PEN. }

1. To unclose itself; not to remain shut; not to continue closed.

The hundred doors
Ope of themselves; a rushing whirlwind roars
Within the cave. *Dryden*

Unnumber'd treasures *ope* at once,
From each the nicely culls with curious toil,
And decks the goddess. *Pope*

2. To bark. A term of hunting.

If I cry out thus upon no trail, never trust me when I *open* again. *Shakespeare*

The night restores our actions done by day;
As hounds in sleep will *open* for their prey. *Dryd.*

Hark! the dog *opens*, take thy certain aim;
The woodcock flutters. *Guy's Rural Sports.*

OPE. } *adj.* [*Ope* is scarcely used but by old authors, and by them in the primitive not figurative sense.]

1. Unclosed; not shut.

The gates are *ope*; now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them;
Not for the theists. *Shakespeare*

Mou facileious murder hath broke *ope*
The Lord's anointed temple, and stole thence
The life of th' building. *Shakespeare*

Then sent Sannabat his servant, with an *open* letter in his hand. *Nehemiah*

With the same key set *ope* the door
Wherewith you lock'd it fast before. *Cleaveland*
Thou' the gate,

Wide *open* and unguarded, Satan pass'd *Milton*
They meet the chiefs returning from the light,
And each with *open* arms embrac'd her chosen knight. *Dryden*

He, when Aeneas on the plain appears,
Meets him with *open* arms and falling tears. *Dryd.*
The bound's brake *ope* the door. *Dryden*
The door was *ope*, they blindly groped the way. *Dryden*

2. Plain; apparent; evident; publick.

They cruelty to themselves the Son of God
aford, and put him to an *open* shame. *Hebrews*
He cruelly engag'd would needs to *open* arms. *Drayton*

Th' under-work, transparent, shows too plain;
Where *open* acts accuse, th' excuse is vain. *Daniel*

3. Not wearing disguise; clear; artless; sincere.

He was so secret therein, as not daring to be
open, that to no creature he ever spake of it. *Sidney*
Lord Cordes, the hotter he was against the Eng-
lish in time of war, had the more credit in a nego-
tiation of peace; and besides was held a man *open*
and of good faith. *Bacon*

The French are always *open*, familiar, and talk-
ative; the Italians stiff, ceremonious, and reserved. *Addijon*

This reserved mysterious way of acting towards
persons, who in right of their posts expected a
more *open* treatment, was imputed to some hidden
design. *Swift*

His generous, *open*, undefining heart,
Has begg'd his rival to relent for him. *Addijon*

4. Not clouded; clear.

With dry eyes, and with an *open* look,
She met his glance midway. *Dryden*

Then shall thy Craggs,
On the east side, another Pollux, shine;
With aspect *open* shall erect his head. *Pope*

5. Not hidden; exposed to view.

In that little spot of ground that lies between
those two great oceans of eternity, we are to ex-
ercise our thoughts, and lay *open* the treasures of
the divine wisdom and goodness hid in this part of
nature and Providence. *Burnet*

Moral principles require reasoning and discourse
to discover the certainty of their truths: they be
not *open* as natural characters engraven on the
mind. *Locke*

6. Not refrained; not denied; not pre-
cluded.

If Demetrius and the craftsmen have a matter
against any man, the law is *open*, and there are
deputies; let them implead one another. *Acts*

7. Not cloudy; not gloomy.

An *open* and warm winter portendeth a hot and
dry summer. *Bacon*

8. Uncovered.

Here is better than the open air. *Shakespeare*
And when at last in pity, you will die,
I'll watch your birth of immortality;
Then, turtle-like, I'll to my mate repair;
And teach you your first sight in *open* air. *Dryden*

9. Exposed; without defence.

The service that I truly did his life,
Hath left me *open* to all injuries. *Shakespeare*

10. Attentive.

Thine eyes are *open* upon all the sons of men, to
give every one according to his ways. *Jeremiah*
The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and
his ears are *open* unto their cry. *Psalms*

O'PENER. *n. f.* [from *open*.]

1. One that opens; one that unlocks; one that unclodes.

True *opener* of mine eyes,
Much better seems this vision, and more hope
Of peaceful days portends, than these two past. *Milton*

2. Explainer; interpreter.

To us, th' imagin'd voice of Heav'n itself,
The very *opener* and intelligencer
Between the grace, the sanctities of heav'n,
And our dull workings. *Shakespeare*

3. That which separates; disuniter.

There may be such *openers* of compound bodies,
because there wanted not some experiments in
which it appeared. *Boyle*

OPE'N'ER. *adj.* [*open* and *eye*.] Vigilant; watchful.

While you here do snoring lie,
Ope'ner of conscience
His tongue doth take. *Shakespeare*

OPE'N'ER'S. *adj.* [*open* and *hand*.]
Generous; liberal; munificent.

Good Heav'n who renders mercy back for us,
With *open-handed* bounty shall repay you. *Bacon*

OPE'N'ER. *adj.* [*open* and *heart*.]
Generous; candid; not meanly subtle.
I know him well; he's free and *open-hearted*. *Dryden*

Of an *open-hearted* generous minister you are
to say that he was in an intrigue to betray
country; but in an intrigue with a lady. *Arbutnot*

OPE'N'ER'S. *n. f.* [*open* and *heart*.] Liberality; frankness; sincerity; munificence; generosity.

O'PEN'ING. *n. f.* [from *open*.]
1. Aperture; breach.

The fire thus up, makes its way through the
cracks and *openings* of the earth. *Woodward*

2. Discovery at a distance; faint know-
ledge; dawn.

God has been pleased to dissipate this confusion
and chaos, and to give us some openings, some
drawings of liberty and settlement. *Scott*

The *opening* of your glory was like that of light,
you shone to us from afar, and disclosed your
beams on distant nations. *Dryden*

O'PEN'LY. *adv.* [from *open*.]
1. Publickly; not secretly; in sight; not obscurely.

Their actions always spoke of with great honour,
are now called *openly* into question. *Hooker*

Prayers are faulty, not whensoever they be *openly*
made, but when hypocrisy is the cause of *open*
praying. *Hooker*

Why should you have put me to deny
This claim which now you wear to *openly*. *Shakespeare*

I knew the time,
Now full, that I no more shall live obscure,
But *openly* begun, as best becomes.

The authority which I derive from heav'n, *Milton*
How greatly and *openly* do many of us contradict
the precepts of the gospel, by our ungodliness and
worldly lusts. *Tilley*

We express our thanks by *openly* owning out
parentage, and paying our common devotion to
God on this day's solemnity. *Atterbury*

2. Plainly; apparently; evidently; without disguise.

Too *openly* does love and hatred show,
A bounteous master, but a deadly foe. *Dryden*

OPE'N'ER. *adj.* [*open* and *mouth*.]
Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociferous.

Up comes a lion *open-mouthed* towards the ass. *L'Estrange*

O'PEN'NESS. *n. f.* [from *open*.]
1. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

Deliver with more *openness* your answers
To my demands. *Shakespeare*

2. Plainness; freedom from disguise.

The noble *openness* and freedom of his reflections
are expressed in lively colours. *Johnson*

These letters all written in the *opera* of friendship, will prove what were my real sentiments. Pope.

OPERA. n. f. [Italian.] A poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental music, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing. Dryden.

You will hear what plays were acted that week, which is the finest song in the *opera*. Law.

OPERABLE. adj. [from *operator*, Lat.] To be done; practicable. Not in use.

Being incapable of *operable* circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudentiality of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression. Brown.

OPERANT. adj. [operant, Fr.] Active; having power to produce any effect. Not in use, though elegant.

Earth, yield me roots;
Who seeks far better of thee, fance his palate
With thy most *operant* poison. Shakspeare.

I must leave thee, love, and shortly too;
My *operant* powers their functions leave to do. Sha.

TO OPERATE. v. n. [operator, Lat. operer, Fr.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects: with *on* before the subject of operation.

The virtues of private persons *operate* but on a few; their sphere of action is narrow, and their influence is confined to it. Atterbury.

Bodies produce ideas in us, manifestly by impulse, the only way which we can conceive bodies *operate* on. Locke.

It can *operate* on the guts and stomach, and thereby produce distinct ideas. Locke.

A plain convincing reason *operates* on the mind, both of a learned and ignorant hearer as long as they live. Swift.

Where causes *operate* freely, with a liberty of indifference to this or the contrary, the effect will be contingent, and the certain knowledge of it belongs only to God. Watts.

OPERATION. n. f. [operatio, Lat. operation, Fr.]

1. Agency; production of effects; influence. There are in men operations, natural, rational, supernatural, some political, some usually ecclesiastical. Hooker.

By all the *operations* of the orb,
From whom we do exist and conspire to be,
Here I disclaim all my paternal care. Shakspeare.

All *operations* by transmutation of spirits, and imagination, work at distance, and not at touch. Bacon.

Waller's presence had an extraordinary operation to procure any thing desired. Clarendon.

The tree whose *operation* brings
Knowledge of good and ill, shewn to taste. Milton.

If the *operation* of these salts be in convenient glasses promoted by warmth, the ascending steam may easily be caught and reduced into a penitential spirit. Boyle.

Speculative paintings, without the assistance of manual *operations*, can never attain to perfection, but foolishly languish; for it was not with his tongue that Apelles performed his noble works. Dryden.

The pain and sickness caused by manna, are the effects of its *operation* on the stomach and guts by the size, motion, and figure of its insensible parts. Locke.

2. Action; effect. This is often confounded with the former sense.

Repentance and renovation consist not in the strife, with, or purpose, but in the actual *operations* of good life. Hammond.

Many medicinal drugs of rare *operation*. Heylin.

That take fruit
For other *operation* first display'd, Milton.

The offices appointed, and the powers exercised in the church, by their institution and *operation* are holy. Payson.

In this understanding piece of clock-work, his body as well as other senseless matter has colour, warmth and softness. But these qualities are not sufficient in those bodies, but are *operations* of life gotten in something else. Bentley.

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3. [in surgery.] That part of the art of *healing* which depends on the use of instruments.

4. The motions or employments of an army.

OPERATIVE. adj. [from *operate*.] Having the power of acting; having forcible agency; active; vigorous; efficacious.

To be over curious in searching how God's all-piercing and *operative* spirit distinguishing gave form to the matter of the universal, is a search like unto his, who not contented with a known ford, will presume to pass over the greatest rivers in all parts where he is ignorant of their depths. Raleigh.

Many of the nobility endeavoured to make themselves popular, by speaking in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty; and he thought a little discountenance upon those persons would suppress that spirit within themselves, or make the poison of it less *operative* upon others. Clarendon.

In actions of religion we should be zealous, active, and *operative*, so far as prudence will permit. Taylor.

This circumstance of the promise must give life to all the rest, and make them *operative* toward the producing of good life. Decay of Piety.

It holds in all *operative* principles, especially in morality; in which, not to proceed, is certainly to go backward. Smith.

The will is the conclusion of an *operative* syllable. Norris.

OPERATOR. n. f. [opérateur, French; from *operate*.] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect.

An imaginary *operator* opening the fist with a great deal of nicety, upon a curious view it appeared like the head of another. Addison.

To administer this dose, there cannot be fewer than fifty thousand *operators*, allowing one *operator* to every thirtieth. Swift.

OPEROSITY. adj. [operosus, Lat.] Laborious; full of trouble and tediousness.

Such an explication is purely imaginary, and also very *operose*, they would be as hard put to it to get rid of this water, when the deluge was to cease, as they were fit to procure it. Burnet.

Written language, as it is more *operous*, so it is more digested, and is permanent. Holder.

OPHIOPHAGOUS. adj. [ὄφις and φάγω.] Serpenteating. Not used.

All snakes are not of such poisonous qualities as common opinion presumeth; as is confirmable from *ophiophagous* nations, and such as feed upon serpents. Brown.

OPHTES. n. f. A stone resembling a serpent.

Ophites has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green, oblong, and usually near square. Woodward.

OPHTHALMICK. adj. [ophthalmique, Fr. from ὀφθαλμός, Gr.] Relating to the eye.

OPHTHALMY. n. f. [ophthalmic, French; from ὀφθαλμός, Greek.] A disease of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the vessels and collected into those parts. Dut.

The use of cool applications, externally, is most easy to the eye; but after all, there will sometimes ensue a troublesome *ophthalmia*. Sharp.

OPATE. n. f. A medicine that causes sleep.

They chose atheism as an *opiate*, to still those frighting apprehensions of hell, by inducing a dulness and lethargy of mind, rather than to make use of that native and salutary medicine, a hearty repentance. Bentley.

Thy thoughts and mude change with every line,
No succours of a prattling stream in thine,
Which with one union of envious flames,
Opiate of inattention and repose. Harte.

OPATE. adj. Soporiferous; somniferous; narcotick; causing sleep.

The particular ingredients of those magical ointments, are *opiate* and *soporiferous*. For anointing of the forehead and back bone, is used for procuring dead sleep. Bacon.

All their shape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those
Of Argus, and more wakeful than to drowse,
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the pallid reed
Of Hermes, or his *opiate*owl. Milton.

Lettuce, which has a milky juice with an anodyne or *opiate* quality resolvent of the bile, is proper for melancholy. Arbuthnot.

OPIFICE. n. f. [opificium, Lat.] Workmanship; handwork.

OPIFIER. n. f. [opifer, Latin.] One that performs any work; artist. A word not received.

There is an infinite distance betwixt the poor mortal artist, and the Almighty *opifex*. Bentley.

OPINABLE. adj. [opinar, Latin.] Which may be thought. Dict.

OPINATION. n. f. [opinar, Lat.] Opinion; notion. Dict.

OPINATOR. n. f. [opinar, Lat.] One who holds an opinion.

Consider against what kind of *opinions* the reason above given is levelled. Hale.

TO OPINE. v. n. [opinar, Lat.] To think; to judge; to be of opinion.

Fear is an *opine*, that forsakes
And haunts by fits those whom it takes;
And they'll *opine* they feel the pain
And blows they felt to-day, again. Hudibras.

In matters of mere speculation, it is not material to the welfare of government, or thereof lives, whether they *opine* right or wrong, and whether they be philosophers or no. South.

But I, who think more highly of our kind,
Opine, that nature, as in duty bound,
Deep hid the shining mischief under ground. Pope.

OPINIATIVE. adj. [from *opinion*.]

1. Still in a preconceived notion.
2. Imagined; not proved.

It is difficult to find out truth, because it is in such inconsiderable proportions scattered in a mass of *opiniative* uncertainties, like the silver in Homer's crown of gold. Glanville.

OPINIATOR. n. f. [opiniator, Fr.] One fond of his own notion; inflexible; adherent to his own opinion.

What will not *opiniators* and self-believing men dispute of and make doubt of? Raleigh.

Effect left lord Roberts's government; a man of a four and forty nature, a great *opinator*, and one who must be overcome before he would believe that he could be so. Clarendon.

For all his exact plot, down was he cast found
his greivous, and forced to end his days in a mere condition, as it is pity but all such political *opiniators* should. South.

OPINIPTRE. adj. [French.] Obstinate; stubborn; inflexible.

Instead of an able man, you desire to have him an incontinent wrangler, *opiniatre* is discourse, and priding himself in contradicting others. Locke.

OPINIATRE. n. f. [opiniatre, Fr.]

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OPINIATRE. n. f. [opiniatre, Fr.]
Obstinacy; inflexibility; determination of mind; stubbornness. This word, though it has been tried in different forms, is not yet received, nor is it wanted.

Let popular *opiniatry* should arise, we will deliver the chert opinion. Brown.

The one fits the thoughts upon wit and false colours, and not upon truth; the other teaches fallacy, wrangling and *opiniatry*. Locke.

So much as we our lives comprehend of truth and reason, so much we possess of real and true knowledge. The floating of other men's opinions in our brains, makes us not one jot the more knowing.

though they happen to be true: what in them was science, is in us but *opiniatry*. *Locke.*

I can pass by *opiniatry*, and the busy meddling of those who thrust themselves into every thing. *Woodward's Letters.*

I was extremely concerned at his *opiniatry* in leaving me: but he shall not get rid so. *Pope.*

OPINION. *n. f.* [*opinion*, French; *opinio*, Latin.]

1. Persuasion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge.

Opinion is a light, vain, crude, and imperfect thing, settled in the imagination, but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of reason. *Ben Jonson.*

Opinion is, when the assent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not altogether without a mixture of uncertainty or doubting. *Hale.*

Time wears out the fictions of *opinion*, and doth by degrees discover and unmask that fallacy of ungrounded persuasions; but confirms the desires and sentiments of nature. *Wilkins.*

Bless be the princes who have fought for pompous names, or wide dominion,

Since by their error we are taught, That happiness is but *opinion*. *Prior.*

2. Sentiments; judgment; notion.

Where no such settled custom hath made it law, there it hath force only according to the strength of reason and circumstances joined with it, or as it shews the *opinion* and judgment of them that made it; but not at all as if it had any commanding power of obedience. *Selden.*

Can they make it out against the common sense and *opinion* of all mankind, that there is no such thing as a future state of misery for such as have lived ill here? *South.*

Charity itself commands us, where we know no ill, to think well of all; but friendship, that always goes a pitch higher, gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good *opinion* of his friend. *South.*

We may allow this to be his *opinion* concerning hens, that where there are divers children the eldest son has the right to be heir. *Locke.*

Philosophers are of *opinion*, that infinite space is possessed by God's infinite omnipresence. *Locke.*

A story out of Boccaccio sufficiently shews us the *opinion* that judicious author entertained of the critics. *Addison.*

3. Favourable judgment.

In actions of arms small matters are of great moment, especially when they serve to raise an *opinion* of commanders. *Hayward.*

However I have no *opinion* of those things; yet so much I conceive to be true, that strong imagination hath more force upon things living, than things merely inanimate. *Bacon.*

If a woman had no *opinion* of her own person and dress, she would never be angry at those who are of the *opinion* with herself. *Law.*

TO OPINION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To opine; to think. A word out of use, and unworthy of revival.

The Stoics *opinioned* the souls of wise men dwell about the moon, and those of fools wandered about the earth: whereas the Epicureans held nothing after death. *Broken.*

That the soul and the angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, is generally *opinioned*. *Glance.*

OPINIOSATIVE. *adj.* [from *opinion*.] Fond of preconceived notions; stubborn.

Striking at the root of pedantry and *opinionative* assurance, would be no hindrance to the world's improvement. *Glance.*

One would rather chuse a reader, without art, than one ill instructed with learning, but *opinionative* and without judgment. *Burnet.*

OPINIONATIVELY. *adv.* [from *opinionative*.] Stubbornly.

OPINIONATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *opinionative*.] Obstinacy.

OPINIONIST. *n. f.* [*opinioniste*, Fr. from *opinion*.] One fond of his own notions.

Every conceited *opinionist* sets up an inflexible chair in his own brain. *Glanceville.*

OPIPAROUS. *adj.* [*opiparus*, Lat.] Sampsonous.

OPITULATION. *n. f.* [*opitulation*, Lat.] An aiding; a helping. *Dict.*

OPIUM. *n. f.* A juice, partly of the resinous, partly of the gummy kind; brought to us in flat cakes or masses very heavy and of a dense texture, not perfectly dry: its colour is a dark brownish yellow; its smell is of a dead faint kind; and its taste very bitter and very acrid.

It is brought from Natolia, Egypt, and the East-Indies, produced from the white garden poppy, with which the fields of Asia-Minor are in many places sown. When the heads grow to maturity, but are yet soft, green, and full of juice, incisions are made in them, and from every one of these a few drops flow of a milky juice, which soon hardens into a solid confluence. The finest *opium* proceeds from the first incisions. What we generally have is the mere crude juice, worked up with water, or honey sufficient to bring it into form. Externally applied it is emollient, relaxing, and discutient, and greatly promotes suppuration. A moderate dose of *opium* taken internally, is generally under a grain, yet custom will make people bear a dram, but in that case nature is vitiated. Its first effect is the making the patient cheerful; it removes melancholy, and dissipates the dread of danger; the Turks always take it when they are going to battle: it afterwards quiets the spirits, eases pain, and disposes to sleep. After the effect is over, the pain generally returns in a more violent manner; the spirits become lower than before, and the pulse languid. An immoderate dose of *opium* brings on drunkenness, cheerfulness, and loud laughter, at first, and, after many terrible symptoms, death itself. Those who have accustomed themselves to an immoderate use of *opium* are apt to be faint, idle, and thoughtless; they lose their appetite, and grow old before their time. *Hill.*

Sleep hath forlook and giv'n me o'er To death's benumbing *opium* as my only cure. *Milt.*

The colour and taste of *opium* are, as well as its soporific or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities, whereby it is fitted to produce different operations on different parts of our bodies. *Locke.*

O'PLE-TREE. *n. f.* [*opulus*, *ople*, and *tree*.] A sort of tree. *Ainsw.*

OPOLISALUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Balm of Gilead.

OPOPONAX. *n. f.* [Latin.] A gum resin in small loose granules, and sometimes in large masses, of a strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taste; brought to us from the East, and known to the Greeks; but we are entirely ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. *Hill.*

O'PIDAN. *n. f.* [*opidanus*, Lat.] A townsman; an inhabitant of a town.

TO OPPI'NERATE. *v. a.* [*oppignero*, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn. Not in use.

The duke of Guise Henry was the greatest usurer in France, for that he had turned all his estate into obligations; meaning that he had sold and *oppignorated* all his patrimony, to give large donatives to other men. *Bacon.*

Ferdinando merchanted with France, for the restoring Roussillon and Perpignan, *oppignorated* to them. *Bacon.*

TO OPPI-LATE. *v. a.* [*oppilo*, Lat. *oppiler*, Fr.] To heap up obstruction.

OPPI-LATION. *n. f.* [*oppiilation*, Fr. from *oppilate*.] Obstruction; matter heaped together.

The ingredients prescribed in their substance actuate the spirits, reclude *oppiations*, and mundify the blood. *Harvey.*

OPPI-LATIVE. *adj.* [*oppi-lative*, Fr.] Obstructive.

OPPLE-TED. *adj.* [*oppletus*, Lat.] Filled; crowded.

OPPO-NENT. *adj.* [*opponens*, Lat.] Opposite; adverse.

Ere the foundations of this earth were laid, It was *opponent* to our search ordain'd, That joy still fought should never be attain'd. *Prior.*

OPPO-NENT. *n. f.* [*opponens*, Latin.]

1. Antagonist; adversary.

2. One who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet: correlative to the defendant or respondent.

Inasmuch as ye go about to destroy a thing which is in force, and to draw in that which hath not as yet been received, to impose on us that which we think not ourselves bound unto; that therefore ye are not to claim in any conference other than the plaintiffs or *opponents* part. *Hooke.*

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably commit the *opponent* with the respondent, like a long practised moderator. *Mme.*

OPPORTUNE. *adj.* [*opportune*, Fr. *opportunus*, Lat.] Seasonable; convenient; fit; timely; well-timed; proper.

There was nothing to be added to this great king's felicity, being at the top of all worldly bliss, and the perpetual continuance of his prosperous successes, but an *opportune* death to withdraw him from any future blow of fortune. *Bacon.*

Will lift us up in spite of fate, Nearer our ancient seat; perhaps in view Of those bright confines, whence with neigh'ring arms

And *opportune* excursion, we may chance Re-enter heav'n. *Milton.*

Consider'd every creature, which of all Most *opportune* might serve his wiles; and found The serpent subtlest beast of all the field. *Milton.*

OPPORTUNELY. *adv.* [from *opportune*.] Seasonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place.

He was resolved to chuse a war rather than to have Bietagne carried by France, being situate to *opportune* to annoy England either for coast or trade. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Against these there is a proper objection, that they offend uniformity, whereof I am therefore *opportune* induced to say somewhat. *Watson.*

The experiment does *opportune* supply the deficiency. *Boyle.*

OPPORTUNITY. *n. f.* [*opportunité*, Fr. *opportunitas*, Lat.] Fit time; fit place; time; convenience; suitability of circumstances to any end.

A wise man will make more *opportunities* than he finds. Mens behaviour should be like their apparel, not too straight, but free for exercise. *Bacon.*

Opportunity, like a sudden gust, Hath swell'd my calmer thoughts into a tempest. Accur'd *opportunity!*

That work'd our thoughts into desires, desires To resolutions; those being ripe and quicken'd, Thou giv'st them birth, and bring'st them forth to action. *Denham.*

Thou their advice be good, their counsel wise, Yet length still loses *opportunities*. *Denham.*

I had an *opportunity* to see the cloud descend, and after it was past, to ascend again so high as to get over part of the mountain. *Broken's Travels.*

Neglect no *opportunity* of doing good, nor check thy desire of doing it, by a vain fear of what may happen. *Atterbury.*

All poets have taken an *opportunity* to give long descriptions of the night. *Broom.*

TO OPPOSE. *v. a.* [*opposere*, Fr. *oppone*, Latin.]

1. To act against; to be adverse; to hinder; to resist.

There's no bottom, none In my voluptuousness: and my desire All continent impediments wou'd o'erbear, That did *oppose* my will. *Shakespeare's Muchob.*

2. To put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival.

If all men are not naturally equal, I am sure all *oppose* are; and then I may, without presumption, *oppose* my single opinion to his. *Locke.*

g. To place as an obstacle.

Since he stands obdurate,
And that no lawful means can carry me
Out of his envy's reach, I do oppose
My patience to his fury. *Shakespeare.*

I thro' the fess pursu'd their evil'd race,
Engag'd the heav'n's oppos'd the stormy main;
But billows roar'd and tempests rag'd in vain. *Dryden.*

4. To place in front; to place over against.

Her grace sat down
In a rich chair of state; opposing freely
The beauty of her person to the people. *Shakespeare.*

To OPPOSE, v. n.

1. To act adversely.
A forsworn, thrill'd with remorse,
Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword
To his great master. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He practised to dispatch such of the nobility as
were like to oppose against his mischievous drift, and
in such sort to encumber and weaken the rest, that
they should be no impediments to him. *Hayward.*

**2. To object in a disputation; to have the
part of raising difficulties against a tenet
supposed to be right.**

OPPOSELESS, adj. [from *oppose*.] Irresistible; not to be opposed

I could bear it longer, and not fall
To quarrel with your great opposite's will. *Shakespeare.*

OPPOSER, n. f. [from *oppose*.] One that
opposes; antagonist; enemy; rival.

Now the fair goddess fortune
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms
Misguide thy opposer's sword: bold gentleman!
Prosperity be thy page. *Shakespeare.*

Brave wits that have made essays worthy of immortality;
yet by reason of envious and more
popular opposers, have submitted to fate, and are
almost lost in oblivion. *Glanville.*

I do not see how the ministers could have continued
in their fictions, if their opposers had agreed
about the methods by which they should be ruined. *Swift.*

A hardy modern chief,
A bold opposer of divine belief. *Blackmore.*

OPPOSITE, adj. [from *oppositus*, Latin.]

1. Placed in front; facing each other.

To th' other five,
Their planetary motions and aspects,
In sextile, square, trine and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Adverse; repugnant.

Nothing of a foreign nature, like the trifling
novels, by which the reader is misled into another
sort of pleasure, opposite to that which is designed
in an epic poem. *Dryden.*

This is a prospect very uneasy to the lusts and
passions, and opposite to the strongest desires of flesh
and blood. *Rogers.*

3. Contrary.

In this fallen state of man religion begins with
repentance and conversion, the two opposite terms
of which are God and sin. *Tillotson.*

Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes
almost opposite significations. *Locke.*

OPPOSITE, n. f. Adversary; opponent;
antagonist; enemy.

To the best and worst, while they live, the world
is continually a crowd opposite, a curious observer
of their defects and imperfections; their virtues it
afterwards as much admires. *Hooker.*

He is the most skilful, bloody, and fatal opposite
that you could have found in Illyria. *Shakespeare.*

The knight whom fate or happy chance
Shall grace his arms so far in equal fight,
From out the bars to force his opposite,
The prize of valour and of love shall gain. *Dryden.*

OPPOSITELY, adv. [from *opposite*.]

1. In such a situation as to face each other.
The keller pair are joined edge to edge, but not
oppositely with their points downward, but upward. *Crew.*

2. Adversely.

I oft have seen, when corn was ripe to mow,
And now in dry and brittle straw did grow,
Winds from all quarters oppositely blow. *Mary.*

O'PPRESS, v. n. f. [from *oppress*.] The
state of being opposite.

OPPRESSION, n. f. [from *oppression*, Fr. *oppression*, Latin.]

1. Situation so as to front something opposed; standing over against.

2. Hostile resistance.

He
Cry'd Oh! and mounted; found no opposition
From what he look'd for should oppose. *Shakespeare.*

Virtue which breaks thro' opposition,
And all temptation can remove,
Most shines, and most is acceptable above. *Milton.*

He considers Lausus rescuing his father at the
hazard of his own life, as an image of himself when
he took Anchises on his shoulders, and bore him
safe through the rage of the fire and the opposition
of his enemies. *Dryden.*

3. Contrariety of affection.

They who never tried the experiment of a holy
life, measure the laws of God not by their intrinsic
goodness, but by the reluctance and opposition
which they find in their own hearts. *Tillotson.*

**4. Contrariety of interest; contrariety of
measures.**

When the church is taken for the persons making
profession of the christian faith, the catholic is
often added in opposition to heretics and schismatics.
Pearson.

**5. Contrariety of meaning; diversity of
meaning.**

The parts of every true opposition do always
both concern the same subject, and have reference
to the same thing, with otherwise they are but in
shew opposite, not in truth. *Hooker.*

The use of language and custom of speech, in all
authors I have met with, has gone upon this rule,
or maxim, that exclusive terms are always to be
understood in opposition only to what they are op-
posed to, and not in opposition to what they are
not opposed to. *Waterland.*

6. Inconsistency.

Reason can never permit the mind to reject a
greater evidence to embrace what is less evident,
nor allow it to entertain probability in opposition
to knowledge and certainty. *Locke.*

To O'PPRESS, v. a. [from *oppress*, Latin.]

**1. To crush by hardship or unreasonable
severity.**

Israel and Judah were oppressed together, and all
that took them captives held them fast, they re-
fused to let them go. *Jeremiah.*

Alas! a mortal most oppress'd of those
Whom fate has loaded with a weight of woes. *Pope.*

2. To overpower; to subdue.

We're not ourselves,
When nature, being oppress'd, commands the mind
To suffer with the body. *Shakespeare.*

In blazing height of noon,
The sun oppress'd, is plunged in thickest gloom. *Thomson.*

OPPRESSION, n. f. [from *oppression*, Fr. from
oppress.]

1. The act of oppressing; cruelty; severity.

If thou feelst the oppressions of the poor, marvel
not at the matter, for he that is higher than the
highest regards. *Ecclesiastes.*

2. The state of being oppressed; misery.

Famine is in thy cheeks;
Need and oppression stare within thine eyes,
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back. *Shakespeare.*

Cæsar himself has work, and our oppression
Exceeds what we expected. *Shakespeare.*

3. Hardship; calamity.

We are all subject to the same accidents: and
when we see any under particular oppression, we
should look upon it as the common lot of human
nature. *Addison.*

4. Dulness of spirits; lassitude of body.

Drowsiness, oppression, heaviness, and lassitude,
are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arbutnot.*

OPPRESSIVE, adj. [from *oppress*.]

**1. Cruel; inhuman; unjustly exacting or
severe.**

o. Heavy; overwhelming.

Alicia, reach thy friendly arm,
And help me to support that feeble frame,
That nodding totters with oppressive woe,
And sinks beneath its load. *Rowe.*

To ease the soul of one oppressive weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a state. *Pope.*

OPPRESSOR, n. f. [from *oppressor*, Fr. from
oppress.] One who harasses others with
unreasonable or unjust severity.

I from oppressors did the poor defend,
The fatherless, and such as had no friend. *Sandys.*

The cries of orphans, and th' oppressor's rage,
Had reach'd the stars. *Dryden.*

Power when employed to relieve the oppressed,
and to punish the oppressor, becomes a great blessing. *Swift.*

OPPROBRIOUS, adj. [from *opprobrium*,
Latin.]

**1. Reproachful; disgraceful; causing in-
famy; scurrilous.**

Himself pronounceth them blessed, that should
for his name sake be subject to all kinds of igno-
myny and opprobrious malediction. *Hooker.*

They see themselves unjustly aspersed, and vin-
dicate themselves in terms no less opprobrious than
those by which they are attacked. *Addison.*

2. Blasted with infamy.

I will not here desile
My unstain'd verse with his opprobrious name. *Daniel.*

Solomon he led by fraud to build
His temple right against the temple of God,
On the opprobrious hill. *Milton.*

OPPROBRIOUSLY, adv. [from *opprobrious*.]

Reproachfully; scurrilously.

Think you, this little prating York
Was not incensed by his subtle mother,
To taunt and scorn you thus opprobriously? *Shakespeare.*

OPPROBRIOUSNESS, n. f. [from *opprobrious*.]

Reproachfulness; scurrility.

To OPPUGN, v. a. [from *oppugno*, Lat.] To

oppose; to attack; to resist.

For the ecclesiastical laws of this land we are led
by a great reason to observe, and ye be by no ne-
cessity bound to oppugn them. *Hooker.*

They said the manner of their impeachment
they could not but conceive did oppugn the rights
of parliament. *Clarendon.*

If nothing can oppugn his love,
And virtue envious ways can prove,
What cannot he confide to do
That brings both love and virtue too? *Hudibras.*

The ingredients reclude applications, mummy the
blood, and oppugn putrefaction. *Hartrey.*

OPPUGNER, n. f. [from *oppugn*.] Oppo-

sition.

Take but degree away, untune that string,
And hark what discord follows, each thing meets
In woe's oppugnancy. *Shakespeare.*

OPPUGNANCY, n. f. [from *oppugn*.] One

who opposes or attacks.

The modern and degenerate Jews be, upon the
score of being the great patrons of man's free will,
not cautiously esteemed the great oppugners of
God's free grace. *Boyle.*

OPSMATHY, n. f. [from *opsmathy*.] Late edu-

cation; late erudition.

OPSONATION, n. f. [from *opsonatio*, Lat.] Cau-
ring; a buying provisions. *Diels.*

OPTABLE, adj. [from *optabilis*, Lat.] Desirable;

to be wished.

OPTATIVE, adj. [from *optativus*, Lat.] Expre-
sive of desire. [In grammar.]

The verb undergoes in Greek a different forma-
tion to signify wishing, which is called the optative
mood. *Clarke.*

OPTICAL, adj. [from *opticus*.] Relating to the

science of optics.

It seems not agreeable to what anatomists and
optical writers deliver, touching the relation of the
two eyes to each other. *Boyle.*

OPTICIAN, *n. f.* [*from optick.*] One skilled in opticks.

OPTICK, *adj.* [*from optick; optique, Fr.*]

1. Visual; producing vision; subservient to vision.

May not the harmony and discord of colours arise from the proportions of the vibrations propagated through the fibres of the optick nerves into the Linnæ, as the harmony and discord of sounds arise from the proportions of the vibrations of the air? *Newton.*

2. Relating to the science of vision.

Where our matter handleth the contractions of pillars, we have an optick rule, that the higher they are, the less should be always their diminution of light, to cause the eye itself doth contract all objects, according to the distance. *Hutton.*

OPTICK, *n. f.* An instrument of sight; an organ of sight.

Can any thing cleave the perspicuity of eyes which were before light, and in whose opticks there is no opacity? *Brown.*

Our corporal eyes we find,
Break the opticks of our mind. *Denham.*
You may neglect, or quench, or hate the flame,
Whole smoke too long obscur'd your rising name,
And quickly cold indifference will enure,
When you love's joys thro' honour's optick view. *Prior.*

Why has not man a micro-optick eye?
For this plain reason, man is not a fly.
Say what the rays were finer opticks fly'n,
To inspect a mote, not comprehend the heav'n? *Pope.*

OPTICKS, *n. f.* [*from optick.*] The science of the nature and laws of vision.

No light and body of what bigness soever illuminate the whole sphere of another, although it illuminate some thing more than half of a sphere, according to the distance of opticks. *Brown.*

There was a delectation must go to the admirable treatise of opticks by Sir Isaac Newton. *Chapman.*

OPTIMACY, *n. f.* [*optimates, Lat.*] Nobility; body of nobles.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, a wholesome mixture between monarchy, optimacy, and democracy. *Howell.*

OPTIMITY, *n. f.* [*from optimus.*] The state of being best.

OPTION, *n. f.* [*optio, Lat.*] Choice; election; power of choosing.

He declares to punish the contumacy finally, by assigning them their own options. *Hannond.*

Transplants must proceed from the option of the peer, i.e. the one found like an exile; to the colonies must be raised by the leave of the king, and not by his common law. *Bacon.*

Which of these two rewards we will receive, he hath left to our opt on. *Smaltridge.*

OPULENCE, *n. f.* [*opulence, Fr. opulent.*]

OPULENCE, *n. f.* [*opulent, Latin.*] Wealth; riches; affluence.

It must be a discovery of the infinite flatteries that follow youth and opulence. *Shakespeare.*

After eight years spent in outward opulence and inward misery, that it was not greater; after vast sums of money and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented. *Clarendon.*

He had been a person not only of great opulence, but authority. *Atterbury.*

There in full opulence a banker dwelt,
Who all the joys and pains of riches felt;
His side-board glitter'd with unnumber'd plate,
And his proud lady held a vast estate. *Swift.*

OPULENT, *adj.* [*opulent, Fr. opulentus, Lat.*] Rich; wealthy; affluent.

He made him his ally, and provok'd a mighty and opulent king by an offensive war in his quarrel. *Bacon.*

To begin with the supposed policy of gratifying only the rich and opulent: does our wife man think that the grandee whom he comes does not see through all the little plots of his courtship? *South.*

OPULENCE, *adv.* [*from opulent.*] Richly; with splendour.

OR, *conjunct.* [*oben, Saxon.*]

1. A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition.

Inquire what the ancients thought concerning this world, whether it was to perish or no; whether to be destroyed or to stand eternally? *Barnet.*
Be my table's homage should receive,
If I could write, or Holles could forgive. *Garth.*

By intense study, or application to business that requires little action, the digestion of foods will soon proceed more slowly, and with more uneasiness. *Blackmore.*

Every thing that can be divided by the mind into two or more ideas, is called complex. *Watts.*

2. It corresponds to either: he must either fall or fly.

At Venice you may go to any house either by land or water. *Addison.*

3. It sometimes, but rather inclegantly, stands for either.

For thy vast bounties are so numberless,
That them or to conceal, or else to tell,
Is equally impossible. *Cowley.*

4. Or is sometimes redundant, but is then more properly omitted.

How great to see the sins of any unreformed person are, Christ died for him because he died for all; only he must reform and forsake his sins, or else he shall never receive benefit of his death. *Hannond.*

5. [*or, orpe, Sax.*] Before: or ever, is before ever. *Obsolete.*

Or we go to the declaration of this psalm, it shall be convenient to shew who did write this psalm. *Fisher.*

The dead man's knell
Is there scarce lik'd for whom, and good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their cups,
Dying ere they sicken. *Shakespeare.*

Learn before thou speak, and use physick
Ere thou be sick. *Eccelegiastus.*

OR, *n. f.* [*French.*] Gold. A term of heraldry.

The show'ry arch
With lifted colours gay, or, azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholders eyes. *Philips.*

ORACH, *n. f.* [*atriplex.*] A plant.

There are thirteen species; garden orach was cultivated as a culinary herb, and used as spinach, though it is not generally liked by the English, but still esteemed by the French. *Miller.*

ORACLE, *n. f.* [*orach, Fr. oraculum, Lat.*]

1. Something delivered by supernatural wisdom.

The main principle whereupon our belief of all things therein contained dependeth, is, that the Scriptures are the oracles of God himself. *Hooker.*

2. The place where, or person of whom the determinations of heaven are inquired.

Why, by the verities on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well,
And let me up in hope? *Shakespeare.*

God hath now sent his living oracle
Into the world to teach his final will,
And sends his spirit of truth henceforth to dwell,
In pious hearts, an inward oracle,
To all truth requisite for men to know. *Milton.*

3. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained.

There mighty nations shall enquire their doom,
The world's great oracle in times to come. *Pope.*

4. One famed for wisdom; one whose determinations are not to be disputed.

To ORACLE, *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To utter oracles. A word not received.

No more shalt thou by oracling abuse
The gentiles. *Milton.*

ORACULAR, *adj.* [*from oracle.*]

ORACULOUS, *adj.* [*from oracle.*]

1. Uttering oracles; resembling oracles.

Thy counsel would be as the oracle of
Urim and Thummim, those oraculous gems
On Aaron's breast, or tongue of fiers old
Balaam. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

Here Charles considered the situation of his forces
Here he related his neighbouring princes states;
What nation should have peace, where war was made,
Determin'd in this oraculous shade. *Waller.*

They have something venerable and oracular,
in that unadorn'd gravity and shortness in the expression. *Pope.*

The oraculous seer frequents the Pharian coast,
Proteus a name tremendous o'er the main. *Pope.*

2. Positive; authoritative; magisterial; dogmatical.

Though their general acknowledgments of the weakness of human understanding look like cold and sceptical discouragements; yet the particular expressions of their sentiments are as oraculous as if they were omniscient. *Glaville's Scepia.*

3. Obscure; ambiguous; like the answers of ancient oracles.

He spoke oracles and fly,
He'd neither grant the question, nor deny. *King.*

ORACULOUSLY, *adv.* [*from oraculous.*]

In manner of an oracle.

The testimonies of antiquity, and such as pass oraculously amongst us, were not always so exact as to examine the doctrine they delivered. *Brown.*

Hence arise the branching beech and vocal oak,
Where Jove of old oraculously spoke. *Dryden.*

ORACULOUSNESS, *n. f.* [*from oraculous.*]

the state of being oracular.

ORATION, *n. f.* [*oratio, Fr. oratio, Latin.*]

Prayer; verbal supplication; or oral worship; more frequently written oration.

This word is pronounced both forth by Shakespeare and Dryden: oration is sometimes long and sometimes short.

St. A. let's hear the oration he makes. *Shakespeare.*

Bulwer's might threaten, not disturb her pray'r;
Hew'n had the best, it not the greater share:
An active life, long oration forlorn,
Yet still the pray'd, for still the pray'd by deeds. *Dryden.*

ORAL, *adj.* [*oral, Fr. or, oris, Lat.*] Delivered by mouth; not written.

Oral discourse, whose transient faults dying with the sound that gives them life, and so not subject to a strict review, more easily escapes observation. *Locke.*

St. John was appealed to as the living oracle of the church, and as his oral testimony lasted the first century, many have observed, that by a particular providence several of our saviour's disciples, and of the early converts, lived to a very great age; that they might personally convey the truth of the gospel to those times which were very remote. *Addison.*

ORALLY, *adv.* [*from oral.*] By mouth; without writing.

Oral traditions were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws of a kingdom, because they are complex, not orally transmissible to so great a distance of ages. *Hale.*

ORANGE, *n. f.* [*orange, Fr. aurantia, Lat.*]

The leaves have two lobes or appendages at their base like ears, and cut in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depresso, and of a yellow colour when ripe, in which it differs from the citron and lemon. The species are eight. *Miller.*

I will discharge him your firaw-coloured beard,
your orange tawny beard. *Shakespeare.*

The notary came aboard, holding in his hand a fruit-like an orange, but of colour between orange tawny and scarlet, which call a most excellent odour, and is used for a preservative against infection. *Bacon.*

The ideas of orange colour and saffron, produced in the mind by the same infusion of human neplatinum, are no less distinct ideas than those of the same colours taken from two different bodies. *Locke.*

Fine oranges, sauce for your veal,
Are charming when liquored in a pot of brown ale. *Shakespeare.*

The punie granate op'd its rose-like flow'rs;
The orange bough'd its aromatic pow'rs. *Hart.*

ORANGERY, *n. f.* [*orangerie, Fr.*] Plantation of oranges.

A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the field of oranges, or artificial green house. *Speet.*
ORANGEWORM. *n. f.* A species of pear.

ORANGETAWNEY. *n. f.* [orange and tawney.] Red, resembling an orange.

Harmonies, or knights of Nova Scotia, are commonly distinguished from others by a ribbon of orangecinnamon. *Heulin.*

ORANGEWIFE. *n. f.* [orange and wife.] A woman who sells oranges.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orangewife and a toilet seller. *Shakespeare.*

ORATION. *n. f.* [oration, Fr. *oratio*, Lat.] A speech made according to the laws of rhetoric; a harangue; a declamation.

There shall I try,
In my oration, how the people take
The cruel issue of these bloody men. *Shakespeare.*

This gives life and spirit to every thing that is spoken, awakens the dullest spirits, and adds a singular grace and excellency both to the person and his oration. *Watts.*

ORATOR. *n. f.* [orateur, Fr. *orator*, Lat.]

1. A public speaker; a man of eloquence. Poor queen and son! your labour is but lost; For Warwick is a subtle orator. *Shakespeare.*

As when of old some orator renowned,
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flourish'd, since mute to some great cause address'd,
Stood in himself collected; while each part,
Motion, each act, won audience. *Milton.*

It would be altogether vain and improper in matters belonging to an orator to pretend to strict demonstration. *Hobbes.*

The constant design of both these orators in all their speeches, was to drive some one particular point. *Swift.*

I have listened to an orator of this species, without being able to understand one single sentence. *Swift.*

Both orators so much renown'd,
To their own depths of eloquence were drown'd. *Dryden.*

2. A petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.

ORATORICAL. *adj.* [from *orator*.] Rhetorical; befitting an orator.

Where he speaks in an oratorical, affecting, or persuasive way, let this be explained by other places where he treats of the same theme in a doctrinal way. *Watts.*

ORATORY. *n. f.* [oratorix ars, Lat.]

1. Eloquence; rhetorical expression. Each pasture filled with sheep feeding with sober security, while the pretty lambs with bleating outcry, craved the dams comfort. *Sidney.*

When a world of men
Could not prevail with all their oratory,
Yet hath a woman's kindness overrul'd. *Shakespeare.*

When my oratory grew toward end,
I bid them that did love their country's good,
Cry, God save Richard! *Shakespeare.*

Sighs now breath'd
Unutterable, which the spirit of pray'r
Inspir'd, and wing'd for heav'n with speedier flight
Than loudest orator. *Milton.*

By this kind of oratory, and professing to decline their own inclinations and wishes, purely for peace and unity, they prevailed over those who were still surpris'd. *Clarendon.*

Hammond's subjects were such as had greatest influence on practice, which he prest with most affectionate tenderness, making tears part of his oratory. *Fell.*

The former, who had to deal with a people of much more politeness, learning, and wit, had the greatest weight of his oratory upon the strength of his arguments. *Swift.*

Come hallelujah characters, that no one but,
Come Hallelujah oratory, O Hallelujah. *Pope.*

2. Exercise of eloquence.

The Romans had seized upon the fleet of the Antates, among which there were six armed with rorona, with which the consul Menenius adorned the public place of oratory. *Arbutnot.*

3. [oratoire, French.]

Oratory signifies a private place, which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone, and not for the general celebration of divine service. *Ayliffe.*

They began to erect to themselves oratories not in any sumptuous or stately manner, which neither was possible by reason of the poor state of the church, and had been perilous in regard of the world's envy towards them. *Hooker.*

Do not omit thy prayers for want of a good oratory or place to pray in; not thy duty for want of temporal encouragements. *Taylor.*

ORB. *n. f.* [orbe, Fr. *orbis*, Lat.]

1. Sphere; orbicular body.

A mighty collection of water inclosed in the bowels of the earth, constitutes an huge orb in the interior or central parts, upon the surface of which orb of water the terrestrial strata are expanded. *Woodward.*

2. Circular body.

They with a storm of darts to distance drive
The Trojan chief; who held at bay from far,
On his Vulcanian orb sustain'd the war. *Dryden.*

3. Mundane sphere; celestial body; light of heaven.

In the floor of heav'n
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel flings,
Sull quiring to the young-eyed cherubims. *Shakespeare.*

4. Wheel; any rolling body.

The orbs
Of his fierce chariot roll'd as with the found
Of torrent floods. *Milton.*

5. Circle; line drawn round.

Does the son learn action from the father? Yet
all his activity is but in the epicycle of a family;
whereas a subject's motion is in a larger orb. *Holid.*

6. Circle described by any of the mundane spheres.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, framed to
their conceit eccentricals and epicycles, and a wonderful
engine of orbs, though no such things were. *Bacon.*

With smiling aspect you serenely move
In your fifth orb, and rule the realm of love. *Dryden.*

7. Period; revolution of time.

Self-begot, self rais'd,
By our own quick'ning power, when fatal course
Had ended his sad orb, the birth mature
Of this our native heav'n. *Milton.*

8. Sphere of action.

Will you again unknot
This churlish knot of all-abor'd war,
And move in that obedient orb again,
Where you did give a fair and nat'ral light? *Shakespeare.*

9. It is applied by Milton to the eye, as being luminous and spherical.

A drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim suffusion veil'd. *Milton.*

ORBATON. *n. f.* [orbatus, Lat.] Privation of parents or children.

O'RED. *adj.* [from *orb*.]

1. Round; circular; orbicular.

All those sayings will I overlive,
And all those swearings keep as true in soul,
As doth that orb continue in the fire,
That fevers day from night. *Shakespeare.*

2. Formed into a circle.

Truth and justice then
We'll down return to men,
Orb'd in a rainbow, and like glories wearing. *Milton.*

3. Rounded.

A golden axle did the work uphold,
Gold was the beam, the wheels were orb'd with gold. *Addison.*

ORBITULAR. *adj.* [orbiculaire, Fr. *orbiculatus*, Latin.]

1. Spherical.

He shall monarchy with thee divide
Of all things, parted by th' empyreal bounds,
His quadrature from thy orbicular world. *Milton.*

2. Circular; approaching to circularity.

The form of their bottom is not the same; for
whereas before it was of an orbicular make, they
now look as if they were pressed. *Addison.*

By a circle I understand not here a perfect geometrical circle, but an orbicular figure, whose length is equal to its breadth, and which as to sense may seem circular. *Newton.*

ORBITULARLY. *adv.* [from *orbicular*.] Spherically; circularly.

ORBITULARNESS. *n. f.* [from *orbicular*.] The state of being orbicular.

ORBITULATED. *adj.* [orbiculatus, Latin.]

Moulded into an orb.

ORBIT. *n. f.* [orbita, Fr. *orbita*, Lat.]

1. The line described by the revolution of a planet.

Suppose more suns in proper orbits roll'd,
Disso'd the snows and chas'd the polar cold. *Blackmore.*

Suppose the earth placed nearer to the sun, and revolve for instance in the orbit of Mercury; there the whole ocean would even boil with extremity of heat, and be all exhaled into vapours; all plants and animals would be scorched. *Bentley.*

2. A small orb. Not proper.

Attend, and you discern it in the fair
Conduct and finger, or reclaim a hair;
Or roll the lucid orbit of an eye;
Or in full joy elaborate a sigh. *Young.*

ORBITITY. *n. f.* [orbis, Lat.] Loss, or want of parents or children. *Bacon.*

ORBY. *adj.* [from *orb*.] Resembling 'an orb. Not used.

It smote Atreides' orbie targe; but ranne not through the brasse. *Chapman.*

When now arose
The world was with the spring; and orbie hours
Had gone the round againe, through herbs and flowers. *Chapman.*

ORC. *n. f.* [orca, Lat. *sepya*.] A sort of sea fish.

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals and orcs, and sea-waves clang. *Milton.*

ORCHAL. *n. f.* A stone from which a blue colour is made. *Ainsworth.*

ORCHALIT. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

ORCHARD. *n. f.* [either *hortyard* or *wort-yard*, says Skinner; *ortegard*, Saxon, *Junius*.] A garden of fruit-trees.

Planting of orchards is very profitable, as well as pleasurable. *Bacon.*

They overcome their riches, not by making
Paths, orchards, fish-pools. *Ben Jonson.*

His pastorage-house from an incommensurable he had rendered a fair and pleasant dwelling, with the conveniences of gardens and orchards. *Fell.*

Her private orchards wall'd on ev'ry side,
To lawless Sylvans all access deny'd. *Pope.*

ORCIESTRE. *n. f.* [Fr. *orchestra*.] The place, where the musicians are set at a publick show.

ORD. *n. f.* An edge or sharpness; as in *ordhelm*, *ordbright*, &c. and in the Icelandic tongue, *ord* signifies a spear or dart. *Gibson.*

Ord, in old English, signified beginning; whence probably the proverbial phrase *odds* [ords] and *ends*, for scraps or remnants, and perhaps *ords* for waste provision.

TO ORDAIN. *v. a.* [ordino, Lat. *ordonner*, French.]

1. To appoint; to decree.

Know the cause why music was ordain'd;
Was it not to refresh the mind of man?
After his studies, on his usual pain? *Shakespeare.*

Jeroboam ordain'd a feast.
As many as were ordain'd to eternal life, be-
lieved. *1 Kings.*

He commanded us to testify that it is he which
was ordain'd of God to be the judge of quick and dead. *Acts.*

To fools oppress'd and dumb with grief,
The gods ordain this kind relief. *Ac.*

That musick should in sounds convey
What dying lovers deem not say. *Walker.*

The fatal tent,
The scene of death, and place ordain'd for punishment. *Dryden.*

My passion bends to what thy eyes ordain;
For I was born to love, and thou to reign. *Prior.*

1. To establish; to settle; to institute.
Mulmutius

Ordain'd our laws, whose use the sword of Cæsar
Hath too much mangled. *Shakespeare.*

I will ordain a place for Israel. *1 Chronicles.*
God from Sinai descending, will himself
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets sound,
Ordain them laws. *Milton.*

Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice
Of holy senators, and elect by voice. *Dryden.*

3. To set in an office.
All signified unto you by a man, who is ordained
over the affairs, shall be utterly destroyed. *Ezher.*

4. To invest with ministerial function, or
sacerdotal power.

Meletius was ordained by Arian bishops, and yet
his ordination was never questioned. *Stillington.*

ORDAIN, *n. f.* [from ordain.] He who
ordains.

ORDAL, *n. f.* [ordal, Sax. *ordalium*, low
Lat. *ordalie*, Fr.] A trial by fire or wa-

ter, by which the person accused appealed
to heaven; by walking blindfold over
hot bars of iron; or being thrown, I sup-

pose, into the water; whence the vulgar
trial of witches.

Their ordal laws they used in doubtful cases,
when clear proofs were wanted. *Hakewill.*

In the time of king John, the purgation per-
ig-nem et aquam, or the trial by ordal, continued;
but it ended with this king. *Hale.*

ORDER, *n. f.* [*ordo*, Lat. *ordre*, Fr.]

1. Method; regular disposition.

To know the true state of Solomon's house, I will
keep this order; I will set forth the end of our
foundation, the instruments for our works, the fev-

eral employments assigned, and the ordinances
we observe. *Bacon.*

As St. Paul was full of the doctrine of the gos-
pel; so it lay all clear and in order, open to his
view. *Locke.*

2. Established process.

The moderator, when either of the disputants
breaks the rules, may interpose to keep them to
order. *Watts.*

3. Proper state.

Any of the faculties wanting, or out of order, pro-
duces suitable defects in men's understandings. *Locke.*

4. Regularity; settled mode.

This order with her sorrow she accords,
Which orderleth all form of order brake. *Daniel.*

Kings are the fathers of their country, but un-
less they keep their own estates, they are such fa-
thers as the sun maintain, which is against the
order of nature. *Davenant.*

5. Mandate; precept; command.

Give order to my servants, that they take
No note of our being absent. *Shakespeare.*

If the lords of the council issued out any order
against them, or if the king sent a proclamation
for their repair to their houses, presently some
noblemen published a proclamation against those
orders and proclamations. *Clarendon.*

Upon this new fright, an order was made by both
houses for disarming all the papists in England; up-
on which, and the like orders, though seldom any
thing was after done, yet it served to keep up the
apprehensions in the people, of dangers and de-
signs, and to disengage them from any reverence
or affection to the queen. *Clarendon.*

When christianity became a distinct body, courts
were set up by the order of the apostles themselves,
to minister judicial process. *Ketticworth.*

I have received an order under your hand for a
thousand pounds in words at length. *Tutler.*

6. Rule; regulation.

The church hath authority to establish that for an
order at one time, which at another time it may
abolish, and in both do well. *Hooker.*

7. Regular government.

The night, their number, and the sudden act
Would dash all order, and protect their fact. *Daniel.*

As there is no church, where there is no order,
no ministry; so where the same order and ministry
is, there is the same church. *Pearson.*

8. A society of dignified persons distinguish-
ed by marks of honour.

The several chairs of order look you scour,
With juice of balm and ev'ry precious flow'r. *Shaksp.*

Princes many times make themselves desires, and
set their hearts upon toys; sometimes upon a build-
ing; sometimes upon erecting of an order. *Bacon.*

She left immortal trophies of her fame,
And to the noblest order gave the name. *Dryden.*

By shining marks, distinguish'd they appear,
And various orders various ensigns bear. *Granville.*

9. A rank, or class.

The king commanded the high priest and the
priests of the second order, to bring forth out of the
temple all the vessels. *2 Kings.*

Th' Almighty feeling,
From his transcendent seat the saints among,
To those bright orders utter'd thus his voice. *Milton.*

Like use you make of the equivocal word dig-
nity, which is of order, or office, or dominion, or
figure; and you artificially blend and confound
all together. *Waterland.*

10. A religious fraternity.

Find a bare foot brother out,
One of our order to associate me,
Here visiting the sick. *Shakespeare.*

11. [in the plural] Hierarchical state.

If the faults of men in orders are only to be
judged among themselves, they are all in some sort
parties. *Dryden.*

Having in his youth made a good progress in
learning, that he might dedicate himself more en-
tirely to religion, he entered into holy orders, and
in a few years became renowned for his sanctity
of life. *Addison.*

When Ouranius first entered into holy orders, he
had haughtiness in his temper, a great contempt
and disregard for all foolish and unreasonable peo-
ple; but he has prayed away this spirit. *Law.*

12. Means to an end.

Virgins must remember, that the virginity of the
body is only excellent in order to the purity of the
soul: for in the same degree that virgins live more
spiritually than other persons, in the same degree
is their virginity a more excellent state. *Taylor.*

We should behave reverently towards the Divine
Majesty, and justly towards men; and in order to
the better discharge of these duties, we should go-
vern ourselves in the use of sensual delights with
temperance. *Tillotson.*

The best knowledge is that which is of greatest
use in order to our eternal happiness. *Tillotson.*

What we see is in order only to what we do not
see; and both these states must be joined together.
Atterbury.

One man pursues power in order to wealth, and
another wealth in order to power, which last is the
surer way, and generally followed. *Swift.*

13. Measure; care.

It were meet you should take some order for the
soldiers, which are now first to be discharged and
disposed of some way; which may otherwise grow
to as great inconvenience as all this that you have
quit us from. *Spenser.*

Provide me soldiers,
Whilst I take order for mine own affairs. *Shaksp.*

The money promised unto the king, he took no
order for, albeit Sosthenes required it. *2 Maccabees.*

If any of the family be distressed, order is taken
for their relief and competent means to live. *Bacon.*

14. In architecture.

A system of the several members, ornaments, and
proportions of columns and pilasters; or it is a regu-
lar arrangement of the projecting parts of a building,
especially those of a column; so as to form one beau-
tiful whole: or order is a certain rule for the pro-
portions of columns, and for the figures which some
of the parts ought to have on the account of the pro-
portions that are given them. There are five orders
of columns; three of which are Greek, viz. the
Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian; and two Italian, viz.
the Tuscan and composite. The whole is composed

of two parts at least, the column and the entablature,
and of four parts at the most; where there is
a pedestal under the column, and one scrotoe or
little pedestal on the top of the entablature. The
column has three parts: the base, the shaft, and
the capital; which parts are all different in the
several orders.

In the Tuscan order, any height being given,
divide it into ten parts and three quarters, called
diameters, by diameters is meant the thickness of
the shaft at the bottom, the pedestal having two;
the column with base and capital, seven; and the
entablature one and three quarters.

In the Doric order, the whole height being given,
is divided into twelve diameters or parts, and one
third; the pedestal having two and one third, the
column eight, and the entablature two.

In the Ionic order, the whole height is divided
into thirteen diameters and a half, the pedestal
having two and two thirds, the column nine, and
the entablature one and four fifths.

In the Corinthian order, the whole height is di-
vided into fourteen diameters and a half, the pe-
destal having three, the column nine and a half,
and the entablature two.

In the composite order, the whole height is di-
vided into fifteen diameters and one third; the pe-
destal having three and one third, the column ten,
and the entablature two.

In a columnnade or range of pillars, the intercolu-
miation or space between columns in the Tuscan
order, is four diameters. In the Doric order, two
and three quarters; in the Ionic order, two and a
quarter; in the Corinthian order, two; and in the
composite order, one and a half. *Builder's Dict.*

TO ORDER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to
conduct.

To him that ordereth his conversation aright, will
I shew the salvation of God. *Psalms.*

As the sun when it riseth in the heaven, so is
the beauty of a good wife in the ordering of her
house. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Thou hast ordered all in measure, number and
weight. *Wisdom.*

Blas being asked how a man should order his
life? answered, as if a man should live long, or
die quickly. *Bacon.*

2. To manage; to procure.

The kitchen clerk that hight digestion,
Did order all the cates in feenly wise. *Spenser.*

3. To methodise; to dispose fitly.

These were the orderings of them in their service,
to come into the house of the Lord. *1 Chronicles.*

4. To direct; to command.

5. To ordain to sacerdotal function.

The book requireth due examination, and giveth
liberty to object any crime against such as are
to be ordered. *Whitgift.*

TO ORDER, *v. n.* To give command; to
give direction.

So spake the universal Lord, and seem'd
So ordering. *Milton.*

ORDERER, *n. f.* [from order.] One that
orders, methodises, or regulates.

That there should be a great disposer and orderer
of all things, a wise rewarder and punisher of good
and evil, hath appeared so equitable to men, that
they have concluded it necessary. *Buckling.*

ORDERLESS, *adj.* [from order.] Disor-
derly; out of rule.

All form is formless, order orderless,
Save what is opposite to England's love. *Shakespeare.*

ORDERLINESS, *n. f.* [from orderly.] Re-
gularity; methodicalness.

ORDERLY, *adj.* [from order.]

1. Methodical; regular.

The book requireth but orderly reading. *Hooker.*

2. Observant of method.

Then to their dams
Lest in their young; and wondrous orderly,
With manly haste, dispatch his housewifery. *Chapman.*

3. Not tumultuous; well regulated.

Balfour, by an orderly and well-governed march.

And in the king's quarters, without any confusion
he took his place of safety. *Clarendon.*

4. According with established method.
As for the orders established, with the law of na-
ture, of God and man, do all favour that which is
in being, till orderly judgment of decision be given
against it, it is but justice to exact obedience of you. *Hooker.*

A clergy reformed from popery in such a man-
ner, as happily to preserve the mean between the
two extremes, in doctrine, worship, and govern-
ment, perfected this reformation by quiet and order-
ly methods, free from those confusions and tumults
that elsewhere attended it. *Atterbury.*

ORDERLY. *adv.* [from *order*.] Methodi-
cally; according to order; regularly;
according to rule.

All parts of knowledge have been thought by
wise men to be thus most orderly delivered and
proceeded in, when they are drawn to their first
original. *Hooker.*

Ask him his name, and orderly proceed
To swear him. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Make it orderly and well,
According to the fashion of the time. *Shakespeare.*

It is walled with brick and stone, intermixed or-
derly. *Sundays.*

How should those active particles, justified by the
occurrence of other bodies, whereof there is an infi-
nite store, to orderly keep their cells without any
alteration of site? *Glanville.*

In the body, when the principal parts, the heart
and liver, do their offices, and all the inferior
smaller vessels act orderly and duly, there arises a
sweet enjoyment upon the whole, which we call
health. *South's Sermons.*

ORDINABLE. *adj.* [*ordino*. Lat.] Such as
may be appointed.

All the ways of economy God hath used toward
a rational creature, to reduce mankind to that
course of living which is most perfectly agreeable
to our nature, and by the mercy of God ordainable
to eternal bliss. *Hammond.*

ORDINAL. *adj.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinalis*,
Lat.] Noting order: us, second, third.

The moon's age is thus found, add to the epoch
the day of the month and the ordinal number of
that month from March inclusive, because the epoch
begins at March, and the sum of those, calling
away thirty or twenty-nine, as often as it ariseth,
is the age of the moon. *Holler.*

ORDINAL. *n.f.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinalis*, Lat.]
A ritual; a book containing orders.

ORDINANCE. *n.f.* [*ordonnance*, Fr.]

1. Law; rule; precept.
It seemeth hard to plant any found ordinance, or
reduce them to a civil government; since all their
ill customs are permitted unto them. *Spenser.*

Let Richard and Elizabeth,
The true successors of each royal house,
By God's fair ordinance conjoin together! *Shaksp.*

2. Observance commanded.
One ordinance ought not to exclude the other,
much less to disparage the other, and least of all to
undermine that which is the most eminent. *Taylor.*

3. Appointment.
Things created to shew bare heads,
When one but of my ordinance stood up,
To speak of peace or war. *Shakespeare.*

4. A cannon. It is now generally written
for distinction *ordnance*; its derivation is
not certain; perhaps when the word *can-*
non was first introduced, it was mistaken
for *canon*, and so not improperly trans-
lated *ordnance*. It is commonly used in
a collective sense for more cannons than
one.

Caves and womb's vaultages of France,
Shall chide your trespass and return your mock,
In second accent to his ordinance. *Shakespeare.*

ORDINARILY. *adv.* [from *ordinary*.]

1. According to established rules; accord-
ing to settled method.
We are not to look that the church should change

her public and ordinariness, made according to
that which is judged ordinary, and commonly
fitted for the whole, although it chance that for
some particular men the same be found inconve-
nient. *Hooker.*

Springs and rivers do not derive the water which
they ordinarily refund, from rain. *Woodward.*

2. Commonly; usually.
The instances of human ignorance were not only
clear ones, but such as are not so ordinarily ful-
filled. *Glanville.*

Prayer ought to be more than ordinarily fervent
and vigorous before the sacrament. *South.*

ORDINARY. *adj.* [*ordinarius*, Latin.]

1. Established; methodical; regular.
Though in arbitrary governments there may be a
body of laws observed in the ordinary forms of
justice, they are not sufficient to secure any rights
to the people; because they may be dispensed
with. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The standing ordinary means of conviction failing
to influence them, it is not to be expected that any
extraordinary means should be able to do it. *Letter.*

Through the want of a sincere intention of pleas-
ing God in all our actions, we fall into such irre-
gularities of life, as by the ordinary means of grace
we should have power to avoid. *Lea.*

2. Common; usual.
Yet did the only utter her doubt to her daugh-
ters, thinking, since the world was past, she would
attend a further occasion, lest over much haste might
seem to proceed of the ordinary milks between
filters in law. *Sidney.*

It is sufficient that Moses have the ordinary cre-
dit of an historian given him. *Tillotson.*

This designation of the person our author is more
than ordinary obliged to take care of, because he
hath made the conveyance, as well as the power
itself, sacred. *Locke.*

There is nothing more ordinary than children's
receiving into their minds propositions from their
parents; which being fastened by degrees, are at
last, whether true or false, riveted there. *Locke.*

Method is not less requisite in ordinary conversa-
tion, than in writing. *Addison.*

3. Mean; of low rank.
These are the paths wherein ye have walked, that
are of the ordinary sort of men; these are the very
steps ye have trodden, and the manifest degrees
whereby ye are of your guides and directors trained
up in that school. *Hooker.*

Men of common capacity, and but ordinary judg-
ment, are not able to discern what things are fittest
for each kind and state of regiment. *Hooker.*

Every ordinary reader, upon the publishing of a
new poem, has will and ability enough to turn
several passages of it into ridicule, and very often
in the right place. *Addison.*

My speculations, when sold single, are delights
for the rich and wealthy; after some time they
come to the market in great quantities, and are
every ordinary man's money. *Addison.*

You will wonder how such an ordinary fellow as
Wood could get his majesty's broad seal. *Swift.*

4. Ugly; not, handsome; as, she is an
ordinary woman.

ORDINARY. *n.f.*

1. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes.
The evil will
Of all their parishioners they had constrain'd,
Who to the ordinary of them complain'd. *Hab. Tale.*

If fault be in these things any where justly found,
law hath referred the whole disposition and redress
thereof to the ordinary of the place. *Hooker.*

2. Settled establishment.
Spain had no other wars save those which were
grown into an ordinary; now they have coupled
therewith the extraordinary of the Valtoline and
Palatinate. *Bacon.*

3. Actual and constant office.
Villiers had an intimation of the king's pleasure
to be his cup-bearer at large; and the saunter fol-
lowing he was admitted extraordinary. *Wotton.*

He was last accepted, and was soon after made
chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. *Field.*

4. Regular price of a meal.
Oye courtious Antony,
Being barber'd ten days o'er, goe to the south.

And for his ordinary, says his heart
For what his eyes eat only. *Shakespeare.*

2. A place of eating, established at a cer-
tain price.
They reckon all their errors for accomplishments;
and all the odd words they have picked up, in a
coffee-house, or a gaming ordinary, are produced
as flowers of style. *Swift.*

To ORDINATE. *v. a.* [*ordinatus*, Lat.]
To appoint.

Finding how the certain right did stand,
With full consent this man did ordain.
The heir apparent to the crown and land. *Daniel.*

ORDINATE. *adj.* [*ordinatus*, Lat.] Regu-
lar; methodical.

Ordinate figures are such as have all their sides
and all their angles equal. *Ray.*

ORDINATION. *n.f.* [*ordinatio*, Lat. from
ordinate.]

1. Established order or tendency, conse-
quent on a decree.
Every creature is good, partly by creation, and
partly by ordination. *Perkins.*

Virtue and vice have a natural ordination to the
happiness and misery of life respectively. *North.*

2. The act of investing any man with sa-
cerdotal power.

Though ordained by Arian bishops, his ordina-
tion was never questioned. *Stillinger.*

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dig-
nity of a primo ruler of the church, and entrusted
with a large diocese under the immediate govern-
ment of their respective elders; and those deriving
authority from his ordination. *South.*

ORDNANCE. *n.f.* [This was anciently
written more frequently *ordnance*; but
ordnance is used for distinction.] Cannon;
great guns.

Have I not heard great ordnance in the field?
And heav'n's artillery thunder in the sky? *Shaksp.*

When a ship heels or rolls in foul weather, the
breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very danger-
ous. *Haleigh.*

There are examples of wounded persons that have
roured for anguish and torment at the discharge
of ordnance, though at a very great distance. *Bentley.*

ORDONNANCE. *n.f.* [French.] Dis-
position of figures in a picture.

ORDURE. *n.f.* [*ordure*, Fr. from *ordus*,
Lat. *Skinner*.] Dung; filth.

Gard'ners with ordure hide those roots
That shall first spring and be most delicate. *Shaksp.*

Working upon human ordure, and by long ac-
quaintance rendering it odiferous, he rears it
sibetta occidentalis. *Thoren.*

We added fat pollutions of our own,
To increase the streaming ordures of the stage. *Dryd.*

Renew'd by ordure's sympathetic force,
As oil'd with magick juices for the course,
Vig'rous he rises. *Pope.*

ORE. *n.f.* [*ore*, or *opa*, Sax. *oor*, Dutch,
a mine.]

1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its solid
state.

Round about him lay on every side,
Great heaps of gold that never would be spent;
Of which some were rude ore not purify'd
Of Muleiber's devouring element. *Spenser.*

They would have brought them the gold ore
aboard their ships. *Raleigh.*

A hill not far,
Shone with a glossy lout, unlighted sign
That in his womb was hid metallic ore,
The work of sulphur. *Milton.*

Who have labour'd made
To search the treasures of the Roman mines?
Or dig in Grecian mines for purer ore? *Hayward.*

Quick-silver ore, of this mine is the richest of all
ores I have yet seen, for ordinarily it contains in it
half quick-silver, and in two parts of ore only
one of quick-silver, and sometimes in three parts
two parts of quick-silver. *Boyle.*

We walk in dreams on sunny land,
Where golden ore lies next with silver sand. *Dryden.*

Those who snipe veins in mines explore,
On the rich bed again the warm turf lay,
Till time *dissects* the yet imperfect ore,
And know it will be gold another day. *Dryden.*
Those profounder regions they explore,
Where metals ripen in vast cakes of ore. *Garth.*
2. Metal.

The liquid ore he drain'd,
Felt his own tools; then what might else be
wrought,
Futile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton.*

O'REWEED. } *n. f.* A weed either grow-
O'REWOOD. } ing upon the rocks under
high-water mark, or broken from the
bottom of the sea by rough weather, and
cast upon the next by the wind and flood.
Carew.

O'REGILD. *n. f.* The restitution of goods
or money taken away by a thief by vio-
lence, if the robbery was committed in
the day time. *Ainsworth.*

ORGAL. *n. f.* Lees of wine.

ORGAN. *n. f.* [*organe*, Fr. *ὄργανον*]

1. Natural instrument; as the tongue is
the organ of speech, the lungs of respira-
tion.

When he shall hear she died upon his words,
The ever lovely *organ* of her life
Shall come apparell'd in more precious habit,
Than when the liv'd indeed. *Shakespeare.*

For a mean and *organ*, by which this operative
virtue might be continued, God appointed the
light to be united, and gave it also motion and
heat. *Raleigh.*

The aptness of birds is not so much in the con-
formity of the *organs* of speech, as in their atten-
tion. *Bacon.*

Wit and will
Can judge and chafe, without the body's aid;
Tho' on such objects they are working still.

As thro' the body's *organs* are convey'd. *Danvers.*

2. An instrument of music consisting of
pipes filled with wind, and of tops
touched by the hand. [*Orgue*, Fr.]

A hand of a vast extension, and a prodigious
number of fingers playing upon all the *organ* pipes
in the world, and making ever one found a par-
ticular note. *Kent.*

While in more lengthen'd notes and flow,
The deep, majestic, solemn *organs* blow. *Pope.*

ORGANICAL. } *adj.* [*organique*, Fr. *organ-*
ORGANICK. } *icus*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of various parts co-operating
with each other.

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes
In birds, heav'n's choristers, *organick* throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Donne.*
He with serpent tongue

Organick, or impulsive of vocal air,
His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milton.*

The *organical* structure of human bodies, where-
by they live and move, and are vitally informed
by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise,
powerful, and beneficent being. *Bentley.*

2. Instrumental; acting as instruments of
nature or art, to a certain end.

Read with them those *organick* arts which enable
men to discourse and write perspicuously, elegantly,
and according to the fittest style of lofty, mean, or
lowly. *Milton.*

3. Respecting organs.

She could not produce a monster of any thing
that hath more vital and *organical* parts than a
rock of marble. *Ray.*

They who want the sense of discipline, or hear-
ing, are by consequence deprived of speech, not by
any immediate *organical* indisposition, but for want
of discipline. *Haller.*

ORGANICALLY. *adv.* [*from organical*].

By means of organs or instruments; by
organical disposition of parts.

All stones, metals, and minerals, are real vegeta-

bles; that is, grow *organically* from seeds, as well
as plants. *Locke.*

ORGANICALNESS. *n. f.* [*from organical*].
State of being organical.

ORGANISM. *n. f.* [*from organ*]. Organical
structure.

How admirable is the natural structure or *or-*
ganism of bodies. *Greaves.*

ORGANIST. *n. f.* [*organiste*, Fr. *from*
organ]. One who plays on the organ.

An *organist* teaches that office in a public choir.
Boyle.

ORGANIZATION. *n. f.* [*from organize*].
Construction in which the parts are to
be disposed as to be subservient to each
other.

Every man's senses differ as much from others
in their figure, colour, site, and infinite other pec-
uliarities in the *organization*, as any one man's
can from itself, through divers accidental varia-
tions. *Glanville.*

That being then one plant, which has such an *or-*
ganization of parts in one coherent body, partak-
ing of one common life, it continues to be the same
plant, though that life be communicated to new
particles of matter, in a like continued *organiza-*
tion. *Locke.*

To ORGANIZE. *v. a.* [*organiser*, Fr. *from*
organ]. To construct to as that one part
co-operates with another; to form *or-*
ganically.

As the soul doth *organize* the body, and give
unto every member that substance, quantity, and
shape, which nature seemeth most expedient, so the
inward grace of sacraments may teach what serveth
best for their outward form. *Hooker.*

A genial and cherishing heat so acts upon the fit
and obsequious matter wherein it was harboured,
as to *organize* and fashion that disposed matter ac-
cording to the exigencies of its own nature. *Boyle.*

Those nobler faculties in the mind, matter *or-*
ganized, could never produce. *Ray.*

The identity of the same man consists in a parti-
cipation of the same continued life by constantly
floeting particles in succession vitally united to
the same *organized* body. *Locke.*

ORGANOLOFT, *n. f.* [*organ and loft*]. The
loft where the organs stand.

Five young ladies of no small fame for their great
severity of manners, would go no where with their
lovers but to an *organloft* in a church, where they
had a cold treat and some few opera songs. *Tatler.*

ORGANPIPE. *n. f.* [*organ and pipe*]. The
pipe of a musical organ.

The thunder,
That deep and dreadful *organpipe*, pronounc'd
The name of Prosper. *Shakespeare.*

ORGANY. *n. f.* [*organum*, Lat.] An herb.
Ainsworth.

ORGASM. *n. f.* [*orgasme*, Fr. *ὄργασμος*].
Sudden vehemence.

This rupture of the lungs, and consequent spitting
of blood, usually arises from an *orgasm*, or immoderate
motion of the blood. *Blackmore.*

By means of the curious lodgment and insensu-
lation of the auditory nerves, the *orgasms* of the spirits
should be allay'd, and perturbations of the mind
quieted. *Deham.*

ORGEIS. *n. f.* A sea fish, called likewise
organling. Both from a corruption of the
orkenying, as being taken on the
Orkney coast. *Ainsworth.*

ORGEIS. *n. f.* [*orgies*, Fr. *orgia*, Latin].
Mad rites of Bacchus; frantick revels.

These are nights
Solemn to the flaming rites,
Of the fairy prince and knights,
While the moon their *orgies* lights. *Ben Jonson.*

She feign'd nocturnal *orgies*; left my bed,
And, mix'd with Trojan dances, the dances led.
Dryden.

ORGILLOUS. *adj.* [*orgueilleux*, French].
Proud; haughty. Not in use.

From the *Organs* of the

The princes *orgillous*, their high blood chafed,
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships. *Shakespeare.*
O'RICALCH. *n. f.* [*orichalcum*, Latin].
Brass.

Nor bulbo steel, nor brass from Corinth set,
Nor costly *orichalc* from strange Phœnice,
But such as could both Phœbus' arrows ward,
And th' hailing dart of heav'n beating hard. *Spenser.*

O'RIENT. *adj.* [*oriens*, Latin].
1. Rising as the sun.

Moon that now meet'st the *orient* sun, now fly'st
With the fixed stars. *Milton.*

When far more *orient* in heav'n appear'd. *Milton.*
2. Eastern; oriental.

3. Bright; shining; glittering; gaudy;
sparkling.

The liquid drops of tears that you have shed,
Shall come again transform'd to *orient* pearl;
Advantaging their loan with interest,
Oftentimes double gain of happiness. *Shakespeare.*

There do breed yet an innumerable company
of gnats, whose property is to fly unto the eye of
the lion, as being a bright and *orient* thing. *Abbot.*
We have spoken of the cause of *orient* colours
in birds; which is by the fineness of the strair.

Bacon's Natural History.

Morning light

More *orient* in yon western cloud, that draws
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white. *Milton.*

In thick shelter of black shades imbrow'd,
He offers to each weary traveller
His *orient* liquor in a crystal glass,
To quench the drouth of Phœbus. *Milton.*

The chiefs about their necks the scutcheons wore,
With *orient* pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryden.*
O'RIENT. *n. f.* [*orient*, Fr.] The east;
the part where the sun first appears.

ORIENTAL. *adj.* [*oriental*, Fr.] Eastern;
placed in the east; proceeding from the
east.

Your ships went as well to the pillars of Hercules,
as to Pegon upon the *oriental* seas, as far as to
the borders of the east Tattary. *Bacon.*

Some ascribing hereto the generation of gold,
conceive the bodies to receive some appropriate
influence from the sun's abundant and *oriental*
radiations. *Brown.*

ORIENTAL. *n. f.* An inhabitant of the
eastern parts of the world.

They have been of that great use to following
ages, as to be imitated by the Arabians and other
orientals. *Greaves.*

ORIENTALISM. *n. f.* [*from oriental*]. An
idiom of the eastern languages; an
eastern mode of speech.

ORIENTALITY. *n. f.* [*from oriental*].
State of being oriental.

His revolution being regular, it hath no efficacy
peculiar from its *orientality*, but equally disperseth
his beams. *Brown.*

O'RIFICE. *n. f.* [*orifice*, Fr. *orificium*, Lat.]
Any opening or perforation.

The prince of Orange, in his first hurt by the
Spanish boy, could find no means to stanch the
blood, but was fain to have the *orifice* of the wound
stopped by men's thumbs, succeeding one another
for the space of two days. *Bacon.*

Their mouths

With hideous *orifice* gap'd on us wide,
Portending hollow true. *Milton.*

There was bored through the top with a round
stom *orifice*. *Addison.*

Blood-letting, Hippocrates saith, should be done
with broad lancets or swords, in order to make a
large *orifice* by flabbing or pertusion. *Arbuthnot.*

O'RIFLAMME. *n. f.* [probably a corruption
of *aureiflamme*, Lat. or *flamme d'or*, Fr.
in like manner as *orifice* is corrupted.]

A golden standard. *Ainsworth.*

O'RIGAN. *n. f.* [*origan*, Fr. *origanum*, Lat.]
Wild marjoram.

ORIGINE. *s. f.* [origine, French] origo, **ORIGINAL**. *s. f.* Latin.]

1. Beginning; first existence.
The sacred historian only treats of the *origines* of terrestrial animals. *Beauley's Sermons.*

2. Fountain; source; that which gives beginning or existence.
Nature, which consensu its origin, Cannot be border'd certain in itself. *Shakespeare.*

If any station upon earth be honourable, their's was; and their posterity therefore have no reason to blush at the memory of such an *original*. *Atterb.*
Some philosophers have placed the *original* of power in adulation, either of surpassing form, great valour, or superior understanding. *Davenant.*

Original of beings! pow'r divine! Since that I live and that I think, is thine. *Prior.*

These great oris, Primitive founts, and *origins* of light. *Prior.*

3. First copy; archetype; that from which any thing is transcribed or translated. In this sense *origin* is not used.
Compare this translation with the *original*, the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word, not only with the same elegance, but with the same turn of expression. *Addison.*

External material things, as the objects of sensation; and the operations of our minds within, as the objects of reflection; are the only *originals* from whence all our ideas take their beginnings. *Locke.*

4. Derivation; descent.
They, like the food from which they sprang, accur'd,
Against the gods immortal hatred nurt;
An impious, arrogant, and cruel brood,
Expreſſing their *original* from blood. *Dryden.*

ORIGINAL. *adj.* [original, Fr. *originalis*, Lat.] Primitive; pristine; first.

The *original* question was, whether God hath forbidden the giving any worship to himself by an image? *Stillingfleet.*

Had Adam obeyed God, his *original* perfection, the knowledge and ability God at first gave him, would still have continued. *Wake.*

You still, fair mother, in your offspring trace
The flock of beauty defin'd for the race;
Kind nature forming them, the pattern took,
From heav'n's first work, and Eve's *original* look. *Prior.*

ORIGINALLY. *adv.* [from *original*.]

1. Primarily; with regard to the first cause; from the beginning.
A very great difference between a king that holdeth his crown by a willing act of estates, and one that holdeth it *originally* by the law of nature and descent of blood. *Bacon.*

As God is *originally* holy in himself, so he might communicate his sanctity to the sons of men, whom he intended to bring into the fruition of himself. *Parson.*

A present blessing upon our sabbath, is neither *originally* due from God's justice, nor becomes due to us from his generosity. *Smallbridge.*

2. At first.
The metallic and mineral matter, found in the perpendicular intervals of the strata, was *originally*, and at the time of the deluge, lodged in the bedrock of those strata. *Woodward.*

3. As the first author.
For what *originally* others write,
May he so well dignify'd and improv'd,
That with some justice it may pass for your's. *Rejc.*

ORIGINALNESS. *s. f.* [from *original*.]
The quality or state of being original.

ORIGINARY. *adj.* [originaire, Fr. from *origin*.]

1. Productive; causing existence.
The production of animals in the *ordinary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth, which proceeds from the sun's influence. *Chym.*

2. Primitive; that which was the first state.

ORIGINATE. *v. a.* [from *origo*.] To bring into existence.

ORIGINATE. *v. a.* To take existence.

ORIGINATION. *s. f.* [originatio, Latin; from *originate*.]

1. The act or mode of bringing into existence; first production.
The tradition of the *originatio* of mankind seems to be universal; but the particular methods of that *originatio* excoſagated by the heathen, were particular. *Hale.*

This error is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common *originatio* of all caterpillars. *Ray.*

Descartes first introduced the fancy of making a world, and deducing the *originatio* of the universe from mechanical principles. *Keil.*

2. Descent from a primitive.
The Greek word used by the apostles to express the church, signifieth, a calling forth, if we look upon the *originatio*. *Peirson.*

ORISON. *s. f.* [oraison, Fr. This word is variously accented; *Shakespeare* has the accent both on the first and second syllables; *Milton* and *Craſhaw* on the first, others on the second.] A prayer; a supplication.

Nymph, in thy *orisons*
Be all my sins remember'd. *Hamlet.*

Alas! your too much love and care of me
Are heavy *orisons* 'gainst this poor wretch. *Shak.*

He went into St. Paul's church, where he had *orisons* and to Deum sung. *Bacon.*

My wakeful lay shall knock
At th' oriental gates, and duly mock
The early larks shrill *orisons*, to be
An anthem at the day's nativity. *Craſhaw.*

His daily *orisons* attract our ears. *Sandys.*

Lowly they bow'd, adoring, and began
Their *orisons*, each morning duly paid. *Milton.*

So went he on with his *orisons*,
Which, if you mark them well, were wise ones. *Cotton.*

Here at dawn of night
The hermit oft, mid his *orisons*, hears
Agluſt the voice of time diſparting tow'rs. *Dyer.*

The midnight clock attests my fervent pray'r,
The rising sun my *orisons* declares. *Hayward.*

ORR. *s. f.* [orca, Lat.] A sort of great fish.

ORLOP. *s. f.* [overloop, Dut.] The middle deck. *Skinner.*

A small ship of the king's called the *Peasie*, was assailed by the *Lyon*, a principal ship of Scotland; wherein the *Peasie* fo applied her shot, that the *Lyon's orlop* was broken, her sails and tackling torn; and lastly, she was boarded and taken. *Hayward.*

ORNAMENT. *s. f.* [ornamentum, Lat. ornament, French.]

1. Embellishment; decoration.
So may the outward shows be least themselves;
The world is still deceiv'd with ornament. *Shaksp.*

2. Something that embellishes.
Iris, wrought in ornaments to deck the cheeks of hosts. *Chapman.*

The Tuscan chief to me has feut
Their crown, and every regal ornament. *Dryden.*

No circumstances of life can place a man so far below the notice of the world, but that his virtues or vices will render him, in some degree, an ornament or disgrace to his profession. *Beggs.*

3. Honour; that which confers dignity.
They are abused and injured, and betrayed from their only perfection, whenever they are taught, that any thing is an ornament in them, that is not an ornament in the wisest amongst mankind. *Low.*

The persons of different qualities in both sexes, are indeed allowed their different ornaments; but these are by no means costly, being rather designed as marks of distinction than to make a figure. *Add.*

ORNAMENTAL. *adj.* [from *ornament*.] Serving to decoration; giving embellishment.

Some think it most accidental to wear the bedeckedness their write, others about their mark.

If the kind be capable of these properties, though rather in the ornament of nature, than the essential, what rules of morality can they have? I broken, in naming the doctrine, they are hereafter be amended? *Dryde.*

Even the heathens have esteemed this variety not only ornamental to the earth, but a proof of the wisdom of the Creator. *Wanduer.*

If no advancement or knowledge can be had from universities, the time there spent is lost every ornamental part of education is better taught elsewhere. *Swi.*

ORNAMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *ornament*.]
In such a manner as may confer embellishment.

ORNAMENTED. *adj.* [from *ornament*.]
Embellished; bedecked. This is, I think, a word of late introduction, not very elegant.

ORNATE. *adj.* [ornatus, Lat.] Bedecked -decorated; fine.
What thing of sea or land,
Female of sex it seems,
That so bedeck'd, ornate and gay,
Comes this way sailing? *Milton's Agonistes.*

ORNATENESS. *s. f.* [from *ornate*.] Finery
state of being embellished.

ORNATURE. *s. f.* [ornatus, Lat.] Decoration.
Amfworth.

ORNISCOPE. *s. f.* [ὄρνις and σκοπεω.]
One who examines the flight of birds in order to foretell futurity.

ORNITHOLOGUE. *s. f.* [ὄρνις and λόγος.] A discourse on birds.

ORPHAN. *s. f.* [ὄρφανος; orphanos, Fr.]
A child who has lost father or mother; or both.

Poor orphan in the wide world scattered,
As budding branch rent from the native tree,
And thrown forth until he be withered;
Such is the state of man. *Spenser.*

Who can be bound by any solemn vow
To leave the orphan of his patrimony,
To wring the widow from her custom'd right,
And have no other reason for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a solemn oath? *Shaksp.*

Sad widows, by thee riled, weep in vain,
And ruin'd orphans of thy tapes complain. *Sandys.*

The fox with spoils his angry bullets strow,
Widows and orphans making us they go. *Waller.*

Pity, with a parent's mind,
This helpless orphan whom thou leav'st behind. *Dryden.*

Collections were made for the relief of the poor, whether widows or orphans. *Nelson.*

ORPHAN. *adj.* [orphelin, Fr.] Bereft of parents.

This king, left orphan both of father and mother, found his estate, when he came to age, so disjunct even in the noblest and strongest limbs of government, that the name of a king was grown odious. *Sidney.*

ORPHANAGE. *s. f.* [orphelinage, Fr. from *orphan*.]

ORPHANISM. *s. f.* [orphan.] State of an orphan.

ORPIMENT. *s. f.* [auripigmentum, Latin; orpiment, orpin, French.]

True and genuine orpiment is a foliaceous substance, of a fine and pure texture, remarkably heavy, and its colour is a bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold. It is not hard but very tough, easily breaking, without cracking. Orpiment has been supposed to contain gold, and is found in mines of gold, silver, and copper, and sometimes in the strata of marble. *Hyl.*

For the golden colour, it may be made by fusing small mixture of orpiment, such as they use to brass in the yellow alloy; it will easily recover that which the iron loſeth. *Bacon.*

ORPHA'NOTROPHY. *n. f.* [*ὀρφανός*, and *τρόφος*.] An hospital for orphans.

O'RPINE. *n. f.* [*orpin*, Fr. *telephon*, Lat.] Liver or rose root, *anacamptopras*, *Telephum*, or *Rhodia radis*. A plant. *Miller*.
Cool violets and *orpine* growing still,
Embeathed balms and cheerful galingale. *Spenser*.

O'RREERY. *n. f.* An instrument which by many complicated movements represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. It was first made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician born at Lichfield, and so named from his patron the earl of Orrery: by one or other of this family almost every art has been encouraged or improved.

O'RRIIS. *n. f.* [*oris*, Latin.] A plant and flower. *Miller*.

The nature of the *orris* root is almost singular; for roots that are in any degree sweet, it is but the same sweetness with the wood or leaf; but the *orris* is not sweet in the leaf; neither is the flower any thing so sweet as the root. *Bacon*.

O'RRIIS. *n. f.* [old French.] A sort of gold or silver lace.

ORTS. *n. f.* seldom with a singular. [This word is derived by Skinner from *ort*, German, the fourth part of any thing; by *Lye* more reasonably from *orda*, Irish, a fragment. In Anglo-Saxon, *ord* signifies the beginning; whence in some provinces *odds* and *cuds*, for *ords* and *cnds*, signify remnants, scattered pieces, refuse; from *ord* thus used probably came *ort*.] Refuse; things left or thrown away. Obsolete.

He must be taught, and train'd, and bid go forth;
A barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds
On subject *orts* and imitations. *Shakespeare*.

The factions of her faith, *orts* of her love,
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomedes. *Shakespeare*.

Much good do't you then;
Brave plush and velvet men
Can feed on *orts*, and safe in your stage-cloths,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The flangers, and the stage-wrights too. *Ben Jonson*.

ORTHODOX. } *adj.* [*ὀρθός*, and *δόξω*;
ORTHODOXAL. } *orthodox*, French;
Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical. *Orthodoxal* is not used.

Be you persuaded and settled in the true protestant religion professed by the church of England, which is as found and *orthodox* in the doctrine thereof, as any christian church in the world. *Bacon*.

An uniform profession of one and the same *orthodoxal* verity, which was once given to the saints in the holy apostles days. *White*.

External bliss is not immediately superfructed on the most *orthodox* beliefs; but as our Saviour faith, If ye know these things, happy are ye if you do them; the doing must be first superfructed on the knowing or believing, before any happiness can be built on it. *Hammond*.

Origen and the two Clemens's, their works were originally *orthodox*, but had been afterwards corrupted, and interpolated by heretics in some parts of them. *Waterland*.

ORTHODOXY. *adv.* [from *orthodox*.] With soundness of opinion.

The doctrine of the church of England, expressed in the thirty-nine articles, is *orthodoxly* and so *orthodoxly* settled, as cannot be questioned without extreme danger to the honour of the religion. *Bacon*.

ORTHODOXY. *n. f.* [*ὀρθόδοξία*; *orthodovic*, Fr. from *orthodox*.] Soundness in opinion and doctrine.

Basil himself bears full and clear testimony to *Gregory's* *orthodoxy*. *Waterland*.

I do not attempt explaining the mysteries of the christian religion; since Providence has made them should be mysteries, it cannot be agreeable to equity, orthodoxy, or good sense, to go about it. *Swift*.

ORTHODROMICKS. *n. f.* [from *ὀρθός* and *δρόμος*.] The art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe. *Harris*.

ORTHODROMY. *n. f.* [*ὀρθόδρομος*; *orthodromic*, Fr.] Sailing in a straight course.

ORTHOGON. *n. f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γωνία*.] A rectangled figure.

The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments; your cylinder for vaulted turrets and round buildings; your *orthogon* and pyramid, for sharp steeples. *Peachment*.

ORTHOGONAL. *adj.* [*orthogonal*; Fr. from *orthogon*.] Rectangular.

ORTHOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*ὀρθός*, and *γράφω*.] One who spells according to the rules of grammar.

He was wont to speak plain, like an honest man and a soldier; and now he is turn'd *orthographer*, his words are just so many strange disses. *Shakspeare*.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [from *orthography*.]
1. Rightly spelled.

2. Relating to the spelling.
I received from him the following letter, which after having rectified some little *orthographical* mistakes, I shall make a present of to the public. *Spectator*.

3. Delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plot.

In the *orthographical* schemes there should be a true delineation and the just dimensions of each face, and of what belongs to it. *Mortimer*.

ORTHOGRAPHICALLY. *adj.* [from *orthographical*.]

1. According to the rules of spelling.
2. According to the elevation.

ORTHOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γράφω*; *orthographie*, French.]

1. The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled.

This would render languages much more easy to be learned, as to reading and pronouncing, and especially as to the writing them, which now as they stand we find to be troublesome, and it is no small part of grammar which treats of *orthography* and right pronunciation. *Holder*.

2. The art or practice of spelling.

In London they clip their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs; all which reduced to writing, would entirely confound *orthography*. *Swift*.

3. The elevation of a building delineated.
You have the *orthography* or upright of this ground-plot, and the explanation with a scale of feet and inches. *Moxon*.

ORTHO'PNOEA. *n. f.* [*ὀρθόπνοια*; *orthopneic*, Fr.] A disorder of the lungs, in which respiration can be performed only in an upright posture.

His disease was an asthma oft turning to an *orthopneic*; the cause a transudation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey*.

ORTIVE. *adj.* [*ortive*, Fr. *ortivus*, Latin.] Relating to the rising of any planet or star.

ORTOLAN. *n. f.* [French.] A small bird accounted very delicious.

Nor *ortolans* nor godwits. *Cowley*.

ORVAL. *n. f.* [*orvale*, Fr. *orvala*, Lat.] The herb clary. *Dict.*

ORVIETAN. *n. f.* [*orvietano*, Italian; so called from a mountebank at Orvieto in

Italy.] An antidote or counter poison; a medicinal composition of electuary, good against poison. *Bailey*.

OSCHEO'CELE. *n. f.* [*ὀσχεο*, and *κέλε*.] A kind of hernia when the intestines break into the scrotum. *Dict.*

OSCILLA'TION. *n. f.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCILLATORY. *adj.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] Moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

The actions upon the solids are stimulating or increasing their vibrations, or *oscillatory* motions. *Arbuthnot*.

OSCIT'ANCY. *n. f.* [*oscitantia*, Latin.]

1. The act of yawning.
2. Unusual sleepiness; carelessness.

If persons of circumspect piety have been overtaken, what security can there be for our wretched *oscitancy*? *Government of the Tongue*.

It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers, who, to dispatch their work the sooner, used to write all numbers in cyphers. *Spectator*.

OSCITANT. *adj.* [*oscitans*, Latin.]

1. Yawning; unusually sleepy.
2. Sleepy; sluggish.

Our *oscitant* lazy piety gave vacancy for them, and they will now lend none back again. *Decay of Piety*.

OSCITA'TION. *n. f.* [*oscito*, Lat.] The act of yawning.

I shall defer considering this subject till I come to my treatise of *oscitation*, laughter, and ridicule. *Tatler*.

O'SIER. *n. f.* [*osier*, Fr. *vitis*, Lat.] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water, of which the twigs are used for basket-work.

The rank of *osiers*, by the murmuring stream,
Left on your right hand, brings you to the place. *Shakespeare*.

Ere the sun advance his burning eye,
I must fill up this *osier* cage of ours
With bawful weeds and precious juiced flowers. *Shakespeare*.

Our comes crown'd with *osier*, fags, and weeds. *Drayton*.

Bring them for food sweet boughs and *osiers* cut,
Nor all the winter long thy hay-rick shut. *May*.
Like her no nymph can willing *osiers* bend,
In basket-works, which painted streaks commend. *Dryden*.

Along the marshes spread,
We make the *osier* fringed bank our bed. *Pope*.

O'SMUND. *n. f.* A plant: It is sometimes used in medicine. It grows upon bogs in divers parts of England. *Miller*.

O'SPRAY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *osifraga*, Lat.] The sea eagle, of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the air, all the fish in the water turn up their bellies, and lie still for him to seize which he pleases. *Hanmer*.

I think he'll be to Rome,
As is the *ospray* to the fish, who takes it
By sovereignty of nature. *Shakespeare*.

Among the fowls shall not be eaten, the eagle, the *osifraga*, and the *ospray*. *Numbers*.

O'SSELET. *n. f.* [French.] A little hard substance arising on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones; it grows out of a gummy substance which fastens those bones together. *Farrier's Dict.*

O'SSICLE. *n. f.* [*ossiculum*, Latin.] A small bone.

There are three very little bones in the ear, upon whose right constitution depends the due motion of the tympanum; and if the action of one little muscle, which serves to draw one of these *ossicles*, fix to the

Symptoms, which are shared, the tension of that membrane coming, sound is hindered from reaching into the ear.

OSTRICK. *adj.* [*ossa and facio*, Lat.] Having the power of making bones, or changing caraneous or membranous to bony substance.

If the caries be superficial, and the bone firm, you may by medicaments consume the moisture in the caries, dry the bone, and dispose it, by virtue of its *ostrick* faculty, to thrust out callus, and make separation of its caries.

OSTIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *ostify*.] Change of caraneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.

Ostifications or indurations of the artery, appear so continually in the beginnings of aneurisus, that it is not easy to judge whether they are the cause or the effect of them.

OSTIFRAGE. *n. f.* [*ostifraga*, Lat. *ostifragus*, Fr.] A kind of eagle, whose flesh is forbid under the name of gryphon. The *ostifraga* or *ospray*, is thus called, because it breaks the bones of animals in order to come at the marrow. It is said to dig up bodies in church-yards, and eat what it finds in the bones, which has been the occasion that the Latins call it *avis bustaria*. See *OSPRAY*.

TO OSSIFY. *v. a.* [*ossa and facio*.] To change to bone.

The dilated artery every where in the neighbourhood of the cyst is generally *ossified*.

OSTIVOROUS. *adj.* [*ossa and toro*.] Devouring bones.

The bone of the gullet is not in all creatures alike answerable to the body or stomach: as in the fox, which feeds on bones, and swallows whole, or with little chewing; and next in a dog and other *ostivorous* quadrupeds, it is very large.

OSSUARY. *n. f.* [*ossuarium*, Lat.] A charnel-house; a place where the bones of dead people are kept.

OST. *n. f.* A vessel upon which hops or malt are dried.

OSTENSIBLE. *adj.* [*ostendo*, Lat.] Such as is proper or intended to be shown.

OSTENSIVE. *adj.* [*ostentif*, French; *ostendo*, Latin.] Showing; betokening.

OSTENT. *n. f.* [*ostentum*, Lat.]

1. Appearance; air; manner; mien. Use all the observance of civility, Like one well studied in a sad ostent, To please his grandam.

2. Show; token. These senses are peculiar to *Shakespeare*.

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts To courtship, and such fair ostent of love As shall conveniently become you there.

3. A portent; a prodigy; any thing ominous.

To kisse our zeales up, that admir'd, whereof a fact so cleane

Of all ill as our sacrifice, so fearful an ostent Should be the issue.

Latinius, frighted with his dire ostent, For counsel to his father Faunus went; And sought the shades renown'd for prophecy, Which near Albun's sulph'rous fountain lie.

OSTENTATION. *n. f.* [*ostentation*, French; *ostentatio*, Latin.]

1. Outward show; appearance.

If these shows be not outward, which of you But is four Volscians?

—March on my fellows; Make good this ostentation, and you shall Divide in all with us.

You are come A market-maid to Rome, and have prevented The ostentation of our love.

s. ostentation display; boast; vain show. This is the usual sense.

If all these secret springs of detraction fail, yet a vain ostentation of wit sets a man on attacking an established name, and sacrificing it to the mirth and laughter of those about him.

He knew that good and bountiful minds were sometimes inclined to ostentation, and ready to cover it with pretence of inciting others by their example, and therefore checks this vanity: Take heed, says he, that you do not your aims before men, to be seen.

With all her lustre, now, her lover warns: Then out of ostentation, hides her charms.

The great end of the art is to strike the imagination. The painter is therefore to make an ostentation of the means by which this is done; the spectator is only to feel the result in his bosom.

3. A show; a spectacle. Not in use.

The king would have me present the princeps with some delightful ostentation, show, pageant, antic, or firework.

OSTENTATIOUS. *adj.* [*ostento*, Latin.]

Boastful; vain; fond of show; fond to expose to view.

Your modesty is so far from being ostentatious of the good you do, that it blushes even to have it known; and therefore I must leave you to the satisfaction of your own conscience, which, though a silent panegyric, is yet the best.

They let Ulysses into his disposition, and he seems to be ignorant, credulous, and ostentatious.

OSTENTATIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ostentatious*.] Vainly; boastfully.

OSTENTATIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ostentatious*.] Vanity; boastfulness.

OSTENTA'TOUR. *n. f.* [*ostentateur*, Fr. *ostento*, Lat.] A brouster; a vain setter to show.

OSTEOCOLLA. *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *κόλλα*; *osteo-colle*, Fr.] *Osteocolla* is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones.

Osteocolla is a spar, generally coarse, concreted with earthy or stony matter, precipitated by water, and incruited upon sticks, stones, and other like bodies.

OSTEOCOPE. *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *κόψω*; *osteo-cope*, Fr.] Pains in the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that encompass them.

OSTEOLOGY. *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *λόγος*; *osteologie*, Fr.] A description of the bones.

Richard Farlow, well known for his acuteness in dissection of dead bodies, and his great skill in osteology, has now laid by that practice.

OSTIARY. *n. f.* [*ostium*, Lat.] The opening at which a river disembogues itself.

It is received, that the Nilus hath seven *ostiaris*, that is, by seven channels disburtheneth itself unto the sea.

OSTLER. *n. f.* [*hospelier*, Fr.] The man who takes care of horses at an inn.

The smith, the ostler, and the boot-catcher, ought to partake.

OSTLERY. *n. f.* [*hospelerie*, Fr.] The place belonging to the ostler.

OSTRACISM. *n. f.* [*ὀστρακισμός*; *ostracisme*, Fr.] A manner of pulling sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell which the voter threw into a vessel. Banishment; public censure.

Virtue in courtiers hearts Suffers an ostracism, and departs; Profit, ease, smiles, plenty, bid it go, But whither, only knowing you, I know.

Public envy is an ostracism, that eclipseth men when they grow too great; and therefore it is a bridle to keep them within bounds.

Ostracism by sending out of doors. The ostracism, and that's out of doors. *Chapman.*

This man, upon a slight and selfish accusation of favouring arbitrary power, was banished by ostracism; which in English would signify, that they voted he should be removed from their presence and council for ever.

OSTRACITES. *n. f.* *Ostracites* expresses the common oyster in its fossil state.

OSTRICH. *n. f.* [*ostruche*, French; *Aruthio*, Latin.] *Ostrich* is ranged among birds.

It is very large, its wings very short, and the neck about four or five spans. The feathers of its wings are in great esteem, and are used as an ornament for hats, beds, canopies: they are stained of several colours, and made into pretty tufts. They are hunted by way of course, for they never fly; but use their wings to assist them in running more swiftly. The ostrich swallows bits of iron or brass, in the same manner as other birds will swallow small stones or gravel, to assist in digesting or comminuting their food. It lays its eggs upon the ground, hides them under the sand, and the sun hatches them.

I'll make thee eat iron like an ostrich, and swallow my sword like a great pin, ere thou and I part.

Gavest thou the goodly wings unto the peacock? or wings and feathers unto the ostrich?

The Scots knights errant fight, and fight to cut, Their ostrich stomachs make their swords their meat.

Modern ostriches are dwindled to meer larks, in comparison with those of the ancients.

OTACOUS'TICK. *n. f.* [*ὠτή* and *αὐτίκ*; *otacous'tique*, Fr.] An instrument to facilitate hearing.

In a hare, which is very quick of hearing, it is supplied with a bony tube; which, as a natural *otacous'tick*, is so directed backward, as to receive the smallest and most distant sound that comes behind her.

OTHER. *pron.* [*oðer*, Sax. *autre*, Fr.]

1. Not the same; not this; different. In this sense it seems an adjective, yet in the plural, when the substantive is suppressed, it has, contrarily to the nature of adjectives, a plural termination; as, of last week three days were fair, the others rainy.

Of good actions some are better than other times.

Will it not be receiv'd That they have don't?

—Who dares receive it *other*? The distressed matrons and maidens, some in their houses, other some in the churches, with floods of tears and lamentable cries, poured forth their prayers to the Almighty, craving his help in that their hard distress.

He that will not give just occasion to think, that all government in the world is the product only of force and violence, and that men live together by no other rules but that of beasts, where the strongest carries; and so lay a foundation for perpetual disorder and mischief, tumult, sedition, and rebellion; things that the followers of that hypothesis so loudly cry out against, must of necessity find out another state of government.

No leaves shall ever be made other than scales for years not exceeding thirty odd, in collection, and not in reason or remainder.

2. Not I, or he, but some one else. In this sense it is a substantive, and has a genitive and plural.

Were I king, I should cut off the nobles for their lands; Desire his jewels and this other's house.

Physicians are some of them so conformable to the will of the patient, as they press not the cure of the disease; and some others are so regular in proceeding according to art, as they respect not the condition of the patient.

The confidant arises, when the one will put their fickle into the other's hands.

Never allow yourselves to be idle, whilst others are in want of any thing that your hands can make for them.

The king had all be crav'd, or could compel, And all was done—let others judge how well.

3. Not the one, not this, but the contrary.

There is that controlling worth in goodness, that the will cannot but like and desire it; and on the other side, that odious deformity in vice, that it never offers itself to the affection of mankind, but under the disguise of the other.

2. Correlative to each.

In lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves.

Scotland and thou did each in other live, Nor would'st thou her, nor could she thee survive.

5. Something besides.

The learning of Latin being nothing but the learning of words, join as much other real knowledge with it as you can.

6. The next.

Thy air, Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the first; A third is like the former.

7. The third part.

Dund my hair up; as 'twas yesterday? No, nor the other day.

8. It is sometimes put elliptically for other thing; something different.

I can expect no other from those that judge by single sights and rash measures, than to be thought fond or insolent.

OTHERGATES. adv. [other and gate, for way.] In another manner.

If I had been in drink, he would have tickled you othergates than he did.

OTHERGUISE. adv. [other and guise. This is often pronounced and sometimes written otherguise.] Of another kind.

In other places.

OTHERWHERE. adv. [other and where.] In other places.

As Jews they had access to the temple and synagogues, but as Christians they were of necessity forced otherwhere to assemble themselves.

OTHERWHILE. adv. [other and while.] At other times.

At other times.

OTHERWISE. adv. [other and wise.]

They only plead, that whatsoever God revealeth as necessary for all christian men to do and believe, the same we ought to embrace, whether we have received it by writing or otherwise, which no man denieth.

1. In a different manner.

The whole church hath not tied the parts unto one and the same thing, they being therein left each to their own choice, may either do as others do, or else otherwise, without any breach of duty at all.

2. By other causes.

Mr John Norris failed in the attempts of Lisbon, and returned with the loss, by sickness and other-ways, of eight thousand men.

3. In other respects.

It is said truly, that the best men otherwise, are not always the best in regard of society.

Men seldom consider God any other way in relation to themselves, and therefore seek some extraordinary benefit to excite their attention, and engage their love.

OTTER. n. f. [otter, Sax. lutra, Lat.] An amphibious animal that preys upon fish.

The toes of the otter's hinder feet, for the better swimming, are joined together with a membrane, as in the bevir; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canin; and in his tail, which is scaly, or a long taper: so that he may not be unjustly called *pusillus aquaticus*, or the water polecat. He makes himself burrows on the water-side, as a bevir; is sometimes tamed, and taught by nimble surrounding the fishes, to drive them into the net.

At the lower end of the hall is a large otter's skin stuffed with hay.

Would ye preserve a numerous happy race? Let your fierce dogs the ravenous otter chase; Th' amphibious monster ranges all the shores, Darts thro' the waves, and ev'ry haunt explores.

OVAL. adj. [ovale, Fr. ovum, Lat. an egg.]

Oblong; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.

The mouth is low and narrow, but, after having entered pretty far in the grotto, opens itself on both sides in an oval figure of an hundred yards.

Mercurius, nearest to the central sun, Does on an oval orbit, circling run; But rarely is the object of our sight, In solar glory sunk.

OVAL. n. f. [from ovum, Lat.]

A triangle is that which has three angles, or an oval is that which has the shape of an egg.

OVARIOUS. adj. [from ovum, Lat.] Consisting of eggs.

He to the rocks Dire clinging gathers his ovarious food.

Ovary. n. f. [ovaire, Fr. ovarium, Lat.]

The part of the body in which impregnation is performed.

The ovary or part where the white involveth it, is in the second region of the matrix, which is somewhat long and inverted.

Ovation. n. f. [ovation, Fr. oratio, Lat.]

A lesser triumph among the Romans allowed to those commanders who had won a victory without much bloodshed, or defeated some less formidable enemy.

OUBAT. } n. f. [eruca pilosa, Lat.] A

sort of caterpillar; an insect.

Ouch. n. f. An ornament of gold or jewels.

Ouches or spangs, as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory.

Ouch of a boar. The blow given by a boar's tusk.

OVEN. n. f. [open, Sax.] An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard, And from his wide devouring oven sent A duke of fire, that flaming in his beard.

Here's yet in the world hereafter, the kneading, the making of the cake, the heat of the oven, and the baking.

Bats have been found in ovens and other hollow close places, matted one upon another; and therefore it is likely that they sleep in the winter, and eat nothing.

OVEN hath a double signification in the names of places, according to the different situation of them. If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Saxon *open*, a brink or bank; but if there is in the neighbourhood another of the same name, distinguished by the

addition of *neith*, then *over* is from the Gothic *ofar*, above. *Gilpin's Camden.*

OVER. prep. [ofar, Gothic; open, Sax.]

1. Above, with respect to excellence or dignity.

How happy some, o'er other some can be! Thro' Athens I am thought as fair as she.

Young Pallas shone conspicuous o'er the rest; Gilded his arms, embroider'd was his vest.

High, over all, was your great conduct shown, You fought our safety, but forgot your own.

The commentary which attends this poem, will have one advantage over most commentaries, that it is not made upon conjectures.

It will afford field enough for a divine to enlarge on, by shewing the advantages which the Christian world has over the Heathen.

2. Above, with regard to rule or authority: opposed to under.

The church has over her bishops, able to silence the factious, no less by their preaching than by their authority.

Captain, yourself are the fittest to live and reign not over, but next and immediately under the people.

3. Above in place: opposed to below.

He was more than over shoes in love. The street should see as the walks over head.

Thrice happy is that humble pair, Beneath the level of all cure, Over whose heads those arrows fly, Of sad distrust and jealousy.

4. Across; from side to side: as, he leaped over the brook.

Come o'er the brook Bessy to me, She dares not come over to thee.

Certain lakes and pits, such as that of Avenues, poison birds which fly over them.

The gentle fly o'er the barn, the bees in arms Drive headlong from their waxy cells in swarms.

5. Through; diffusively.

All the world over, those that received not the commands of Christ and his doctrines of purity and perseverance, were signally destroyed.

6. Upon.

Wise governors have as great a watch over fumes, as they have of the actions and delights.

Sung heav'nly anthems of his victory Over temptation and the tempter proud.

7. Before. This is only used in over night.

On their intended journey to proceed, And over night what to thereto did need.

8. It is in all senses written by contraction o'er.

O'ER. adv.

1. Above the top.

Give, and it shall be given unto you: good measure, pressed down and shaken together and running over, shall men give.

2. More than a quantity assigned.

Even here like with the laws of nature and reason be of necessity; yet somewhat over and besides them is necessary, namely human and positive law.

When they did mete it, he that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack.

The ordinary soldiers having all their pay, and a month's pay over, were sent into their countries.

The eastern people determined their digit by the breadth of barley-corns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a hand's breadth: a small measure yet or under.

3. From side to side.

The fan of an Indian king made of the feathers of a peacock's tail, composed into a round form, bound altogether with a circular rim, above a foot over.

4. From one to another.

This golden vessel the humble deliverer of the
Tirana, who delivereth it over to that son that he
had chosen. *Bacon.*

5. From a country beyond the sea.

It hath a white berry, but is not brought over
with the coral. *Bacon.*

They brought new customs and new vices o'er;
Taught us more arts than honest men require. *Philips.*

6. On the surface.

The first came out red all over, like an hairy gar-
ment. *Genesis.*

7. Past. This is rather the sense of an
adjective.

Soliman, pausing upon the matting, the heat of
his fury being somewhat over, suffered himself to
be intreated. *Knolles.*

Meditate upon the effects of anger; and the best
time to do this, is to look back upon anger when
the fit is over. *Bacon.*

What the garden choicest bears

To sit and taste, till his meridian heat

Be over, and the sun more cool decline. *Milton.*

The act of stealing was soon over, and cannot
be undone, and for it the sinner is only answerable
to God or his viceregent. *Taylor.*

He will, as soon as his first surprize is over, be-
gin to wonder how such a favour came to be be-
lieved on him. *Atterbury.*

There youths and nymphs in comfort gay,
Shall had the rising, close the parting day;
With me, alas! with me those joys are o'er,
For me the vernal garlands bloom no more. *Pope.*

8. Throughout; completely.

Have you read o'er the letters I sent you? *Shaksp.*
Let them argue over all the topics of divine
goodness and human weakness, yet how trifling
must be their plea! *South.*

9. With repetition; another time.

He o'er and o'er divides him,
'Twixt his unkindness and his kindness. *Shaksp.*
Sitting or standing full consist to roar,
In the same verse, the same rules o'er and o'er. *Dryden.*

Longing they look, and gazing at the sight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight. *Dryden.*
Thou, my Hector, art thyself alone,
My parents, brothers, and my lord in one:
O kill not all my kindred o'er again,
Nor tempt the dangers of the duty plain;
But in this tow'r, for our defence, remain. *Dry.*

When children forget, or do amaction awkwardly,
make them do it over and over again, till they are
perfect. *Locke.*

It this miracle of Christ's rising from the dead,
be not sufficient to convince a resolute libertian,
neither would the rising of one from the dead
be sufficient for that purpose; since it would only
be the doing that over again which hath been done
already. *Atterbury.*

The most learned will never find occasion to act
over again what is falsed of Alexander the Great,
that when he had conquered the eastern world, he
wept for want of more worlds to conquer. *Watts.*
He cramm'd his pockets with the precious store,
And ev'ry night review'd it o'er and o'er. *Harte.*

10. Extraordinary; in a great degree.

The word symbol should not seem to be over
difficult. *Baker.*

11. Over and above. Besides; beyond
what was first supposed, or immediately
intended.

Moses took the redemption money of them that
were over and above. *Numbers.*
He gathered a great mass of treasure, and gained
over and above the good will and esteem of all
people wherover he came. *LeStrange.*

12. Over against. Opposite; regarding
in front.

In Tadmora is a church with windows only from
above. It reporteth the voice thirteen times, if
you stand by the close end of the wall, over against
the door. *Bacon.*

I sat his picture, and place myself over against
it whole hours together. *Spectator.*

Over against this church stands a large hospital,
erected by a shoemaker. *Addison on Italy.*

13. To give over. To cease from.

These when they praise, the world believes no
more,
Then when they promise to give scribbling o'er. *Pope.*

14. To give over. To attempt to help no
longer: as, his physicians have given him
over; his friends who advised him, have
given him over.

15. In composition it has a great variety of
significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed
to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of
speech in a sense equivalent to more than
enough; too much.

Devilish Macbeth
By many of these trains hath sought to win me
Into his pow'r: and modest wisdom plucks me
From over-credulous haste. *Shakspere.*

St. Hieron reporteth, that he saw a satyr; but
the truth hereof I will not rashly impugn, or over-
boldly affirm. *Peacham.*

These over-busy spirits, whose labour is their
only reward, hunt a shadow and chase the wind.

Decay of Piety.
If the ferment of the breast be vigorous, an over-
fermentation in the part produceth a phlegmon.

A gangrene doth arise in phlegmons, through
the unfavourable application of over-cold medi-
cements. *Wifeman.*

Poets, like lovers, should be bold and dare;
They spoil their business with an over-care:
And he who servilely creeps after sense,
Is fate, but ne'er will reach an excellence. *Dryden.*

Wretched man o'er-
His cramm'd desires, with more than nature needs. *Dryden.*

Bending o'er the cup, the tears she shed,
Seem'd by the posture to discharge her head,
O'er-pl'd before. *Dryden.*

As they are likely to over-floutish their own case,
their flattery is hardly to be discovered: for who
would imagine himself guilty of putting tricks
upon himself? *Collier.*

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability;
suitable to that state of mediocrity he has placed us
in here; wherem to check our over-confidence and
presumption, we might, by every day's experience,
be made sensible of our shortightedness. *Locke.*

This part of grammar has been much neglected,
as some others over-diligently cultivated. It is
easy for men to write one after another of cases
and genders. *Locke.*

It is an ill way of establishing this truth, and
silencing atheists, to take some men's having that
idea of God in their minds, for the only proof of
a deity: and out of an over-*high* of that darling
invention, rather all other arguments. *Locke.*

A grown person fastening with honey, no sooner
hears the name of it, but his fancy immediately car-
ries sickness and qualms to his stomach. Had this
happened to him by an over-dish of honey, when a
child, all the same effects would have followed, but
the cause would have been mistaken, and the anti-
tipathy counted natural. *Locke.*

Take care you over-tune not the turf: it is only
to be burnt so as may make it break. *Motimer.*
Don't over-fatigue the spirit, lest the mind be
seized with a stupidity, and thereby mutilate and
grow tired of a particular subject. *Watts.*

The memory of the learner should not be too
much crowded with a tumultuous heap of ideas;
one idea encases another. An over-ready grasp
does not retain the larger handful. *Watts.*

To OVERABOUND, v. n. [over and abound.]

To abound more than enough.

Both humble
Fitting congenial pace, to rich the foil.

So much does tractuous moisture o'er-abound. *Phil.*
The learned, never over-abounding in transitory
com, should not be discontented. *Pope.*

To OVERACT, v. a. [over and act.] To
act more than enough.

You over-act when you don't understand:
A little call yourself again; and thank. *Ben Jonson.*

Princes courts may over-act then reverence, and
make themselves laughed at for their too-loudness
and extravagant relative worship. *Stillington.*

Good men often blench the reputation of their
piety, by over-acting some things, as if they, by
an indifferent seal about things wherein religion is
not concerned. *Titelm.*

He over-acted his part; his passions, when once
let loose, were too impetuous to be managed.

To OVERARCH, v. a. [over and arch.] To
cover as with an arch.

Where high Ithaca o'erlocks the floods,
Brown with o'er-arching shades and pendant woods. *Pope.*

To OVERAWE, v. a. [over and awe.] To
keep in awe by superior influence.

The king was present in person to overlook the
magnitudes, and to over-awe these subjects with
the terror of his sword. *Spenser.*

Her graceful innocence, her every air
Of gesture, or least action, o'er-aw'd
His malice. *Milton.*

I could be content to be your chief tormentor,
ever paying you mock reverence, and founding
in your ears the empty title which inspired you
with presumption, and over-awed my daughter to
comply. *Addison's Guardian.*

A thousand fears
Still over-awe when she appears. *Glanville.*

To OVERBALANCE, v. a. To weigh down;
to preponderate.

Not doubting but by the weight of reason I
should counterpoise the over-balancing of any fac-
tors. *King Charles.*

The hundred thousand pounds per annum,
wherem we over-balance them in trade, must be
paid us in money. *Locke.*

When these important considerations are set be-
fore a rational being, acknowledging the truth of
every article, should a bare single possibility be of
weight enough to over-balance them. *Rogers.*

OVERBALANCE, n. f. [over and balance.]
Something more than equivalent.

Our exported commodities would, by the manner,
enlarge the treasure of this kingdom above what
it can ever be by other means, than a mighty
overbalance of our exported to our imported com-
modities. *Temple.*

The mind should be kept in a perfect indiffer-
ence, not inclining to either side, any further
than the overbalance of probability gives it the
turn of assent and belief. *Locke.*

OVERBATTLE, adj. [Of this word I know
not the derivation; *batten* is to grow fat,
and to *battle*, is at Oxford to feed on
trull.] Too fruitful; exuberant.

In the church of God sometimes it cometh to
pass, as in over-battle grounds: the fertile disposi-
tion wherem is good, yet be cause it exceedeth due
proportion, it bringeth abundantly, through too
much rankness, things less profitable, whereby that
which principally it should yield, either prevented
in place or defrauded of nourishment. *Hooker.*

To OVERBEAR, v. a. [over and bear.] To
repress; to subdue; to overwhelm; to bear
down.

What more savage than man, if he see himself
able by fraud to over-reach, or by power to over-
bear the laws? *Hooker.*

My desire
All comment impudencies would o'er-bear,
That did oppose my will. *Shakspere.*

The ocean o'er-sweeping of his list,
Eat not the flats with more impetuous haste
Than young I nertes, in a riotous head,
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakspere.*

Our counsel, it pleas'd your highness
To over-bear. *Shakspere.*

Gloster, thou shalt well perceive,
That nor in birth or for authority,
The bishop will be over-borne by thee. *Shakspere.*

He Turkish commander, with all their forces,
assailed the city, thrusting their men into the
treaches by heaps, as it they would, with very
multitude, have discouraged or over-borne the
christians. *Knolles.*

The point of reputation, when it was the cause
of the battle lost, did over-bear the reason of war.

Bacon.

OVE

*Yet fortune, valour, all is over-born,
By numbers; as the long resisting bank
By the impetuous torrent.* Denham.

A body may as well be over-born by the violence
of a shallow, rapid stream, as swallowed up in the
gulf of smooth water. L'Estrange.

Crowding on this last the first impel,
Till over-born with weight the Cyprian fell. Dryd.
The judgment, if sway'd by the over-bearing of
passion, and stor'd with lubricous opinions instead
of clearly conceived truths, will be erroneous. Glanville's Scepsis.

Take care that the memory of the learner be not
too much crowded with a tumultuous heap, or over-
bearing multitude of documents at one time. Watts.

The horror or loathsomeness of an object may
over-bear the pleasure which results from its great-
ness, novelty, or beauty. Addison.

To OVERBID, v. a. [over and bid.] To
offer more than equivalent.

You have over-bid all my past sufferings,
And all my future too. Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

To OVERBLOW, v. n. [over and blow.]
To be put to violence.

Led with delight, they thus beguile the way,
Until the blustering storm is over-blown. Spenser.

All those tempests being over-blown, there long
after arose a new storm which over-run all Spain. Spenser.

This ague fit of fear is over-blown,
An easy task it is to win our own. Shakspeare.

When storms are over-blown, Dryden.

To OVERBLOW, v. a. [over and blow.] To
drive away as clouds before the wind.

Some angel that beholds her there,
Instruct us to record what the way here;
And when this cloud of sorrow's over-blown.

Thro' the wide world we'll make her graces known.
Waller.

OVERBOARD, adv. [over and board. See
BOARD.] Off the ship; out of the ship.

The great assembly met again, and now he that
was the cause of the tempest being thrown over-
board, there were hopes a calm should ensue. Howell.

A merchant having a vessel richly fraught at sea
in a storm, there is but one certain way to save it,
which is, by throwing its rich lading over-board. South.

The trembling dotard to the deck he drew,
And hoisted up and over-board he threw;
This done, he seiz'd the helm. Dryden.

He obtained liberty to give them only one long
before he leaped over-board, which he did, and
then plunged into the sea. L'Estrange.

Though great ships were commonly bad sea-
boats, they had a superior force in a sea engage-
ment: the shock of them being sometimes so
violent, that it would throw the crew on the upper
deck of lesser ships over-board. Arbuthnot.

To OVERBULK, v. a. [over and bulk.] To
oppress by bulk.

The feeding pride,
In rank Achilles, must or now be cropt,
Or shedding, breed a nursery of like evils,
To over-bulk us all. Shakspeare.

To OVERBURDEN, v. a. [over and burden.]
To load with too great weight.

If he were not cloyed with his company, and that
he thought not the earth over-burthened with him,
he would cool his fiery grief. Sidney.

To OVERBUY, v. a. [over and buy.] To
buy too dear.

He, when want requires, is only wise,
Who fights not foreign aids, nor over-buys;
But on our native strength, in time of need, relies.
Dryden.

To OVERCARRY, v. a. [over and carry.]
To hurry too far; to be urged to any
thing violent or dangerous.

He was the king's uncle, but yet of no capacity
to succeed; by reason whereof his natural affection
and duty was less easy to be overcarried by ambi-
tion. Hayward.

To OVERCAST, v. a. part. overcast. [over
and cast.]

OVE

1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with
gloom.

As they pass,
The day with clouds was sudden over-cast. Spenser.

The, Robin, over-cast the night;
The flarry welkin cover thou anon,
With drooping fogs, as black as Acheron. Shaksf.

Our days of age are sad and over-cast, in which
we find that of all our vain passions and affections
past, the sorrow only abideth. Raleigh.

Of fumes, and humid vapours made,
No cloud in to serene a mansion find,
To over-cast her ever-burning mind. Waller.

Those clouds that over-cast our morn shall fly,
Dispell'd to farthest corners of the sky. Dryden.

The dawn is over-cast, the morning lours,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. Addison.

2. To cover. This sense is hardly retained
but by needle-women, who call that
which is encircled with a thread, over-
cast.

When malice would work that which is evil, and
in working avoid the suspicion of an evil intent,
the colour wherewith it overcasteth itself is always
a fair and plausible pretence of seeking to further
that which is good. Hooker.

Their arms abroad with gray moss over-cast,
And their green leaves trembling with every blast.
Spenser.

3. To rate too high in computation.

The king, in his account of peace and calms,
did much overcast his fortunes, which proved full
of broken seas, tides, and tempests. Bacon.

To OVERCHARGE, v. a. [over and charge.]

1. To oppress; to cloy; to surcharge.

On air we feed in every infant, and on meats
but at times; and yet the heavy load of abundance,
wherewith we oppress and over-charge nature,
maketh her to sink unawares in the mid-way. Raleigh.

A man may as well expect to grow stronger by
always eating, as wiser by always reading. Too
much over-charges nature, and turns more into dis-
ease than nourishment. Collier.

2. To load; to crowd too much.

Our language is over-charged with comments.
Pope.

3. To burden.

He whispers to his pillow
The secrets of his over-charged soul. Shakspeare.

4. To rate too high.

Here's Glo'ster, a foe to citizens,
Over-charging your tree purties with large fines.
Shakspeare.

5. To fill too full.

Her heart is but over-charg'd; she will recover.
Shakspeare.

The fumes of passion do as really intoxicate, and
confound the judging and discerning faculty, as
the fumes of drink discompose and stupify the
brain of a man over-charged with it. South.

If they would make distinct abstract ideas of all
the varieties in human actions, the number must
be infinite, and the memory over-charged to little
purpose. Locke.

The action of the Iliad and Aeneid, in themselves
exceeding short, are to beautifully extended by the
invention of episodes, that they make up an agree-
able story sufficient to employ the memory with-
out over-charging it. Addison.

6. To load with too great a charge.

They were
As cannons over-charg'd with double cracks. Shakspeare.

Who in deep mines, for hidden knowledge toils,
Like guns over-charg'd, break, misfire, or recoil. Denham.

To OVERCLOUD, v. a. [over and cloud.]
To cover with clouds.

The silver empress of the night,
Over-clouded, glimmers in a fainter light. Tickel.

To OVERCLOY, v. a. [over and cloy.] To
fill beyond satiety.

A feast of Britons and base lackey peasants,
Whom their over-cloy'd country vomits forth
To desperate adventures and destruction. Shaksf.

OVE

To OVERCOME, v. a. part. F overcome;
part. past. overcome; anciently overcome,
as in Spenser. [overcomen, Dutch.]

1. To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish,
They overcome, were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety
Traustona'd to fish, for their bold turquedry. Spensf.

This wretched woman, overcome
Of anguish rather than of crime hath beca. Spensf.

Of whom a man is overcome, of the same is he
brought in bondage. 2 Peter.

Fire by thicker air overcome,
And downward forc'd in earth's capacious womb,
Alters its particles; is fire no more. Prior.

2. To surmount.

Miranda is a constant relief to poor people in
their misfortunes and accidents; there are some-
times little misfortunes that happen to them, which
of themselves they could never be able to overcome. Law.

3. To overflow; to surcharge.

Th'unfallow'd glebe
Yearly overcome the granaries with stores. Philips.

4. To come over or upon; to invade sud-
denly. Not in use.

Can't such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder? Shakspeare.

To OVERCOME, v. n. To gain the supe-
riority.

That thou mightest be justified in thy sayings, and
mightest overcome when thou art judged. Romans.

OVERCOMER, n. s. [from the verb.] He
who overcomes.

To OVERCOURT, v. a. [over and court.]
To rate above the true value.

Thou know'st how much
We do over-court thee. Shakspeare.

To OVERCOVER, v. a. [over and cover.]
To cover completely.

Shut me nightly in a charnel house,
Over-cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With reeky fanks and yellow chapless skulls. Shakspeare.

To OVERCROW, v. g. [over and crow.]
To crow as in triumph.

A base varlet, that being but of late grown out
of the dunghill, beguneth now to over-crow so high
mountains, and make himself the great protector of
all our laws. Spenser.

To OVERDO, v. a. [over and do.] To do
more than enough.

Any thing to over-done is from the purpose of
playing; whose end is to hold the mirror up to
nature. Shakspeare.

Nature so intent upon finishing her work, much
sterner over-does than under-does. You shall hear
of twenty animals with two heads, for one that
hath none. Grew.

When the meat is over-done, lay the fault upon
your lady who hurried you. Swift.

To OVERDRESS, v. a. [over and dress.]
To adorn lavishly.

In all, let nature never be forgot;
But treat the goddess like a modest fair,
Nor over-dress, nor leave her wholly bare. Pope.

To OVERDRIVE, v. a. [over and drive.]
To drive too hard, or beyond strength.

The flocks and herds with young, if men should
over-drive one day, all will die. Grew.

To OVEREYE, v. a. [over and eye.]
1. To superintend.

2. To observe; to remark.

I am doubtful of your modesties,
Left over-eying of his odd behaviours,
You break into some merry passion. Shakspeare.

To OVEREMPTY, v. a. [over and empty.]
To make too empty.

The women would be loth to come behind the
fashion in new-fangledness of the manner, if not in
costliness of the matter, which might over-empty
their husbands purses. Carew.

OVERFALL, n. s. [over and fall.] Catastrophe.

To *statute* addeth, that those which dwell near those falls of water, are deaf from their infancy, like those that dwell near the cataracts of Nilus. Raleigh.

To *OVERFLOW*, *v. n.* [*over* and *flow*.] To swim; to float.

The town is fill'd with slaughter, and o'erflows, With a red deluge, their increasing moans. Dryden.

To *OVERFLOW*, *v. n.* [*over* and *flow*.] 1. To be fuller than the brim can hold.

While our strong walls secure us from the foe, Ever yet with blood our ditches overflow. Dryden.
Had I the same consciousness that I saw Noah's flood, as that I saw the overflowing of the Thames last winter, I could not doubt, that I who saw the Thames overflowed, and viewed the flood at the general deluge, was the same self. Locke.

2. To exuberate; to abound.
A very ungrateful return to the Author of all we enjoy, but such as an overflowing plenty too much inclines men to make. Rogers.

To *OVERFLOW*, *v. n.* 1. To fill beyond the brim.

Suppose thyself in as great a sadness as ever did load thy spirit, would'st thou not bear it cheerfully if thou wert sure that some excellent fortune would relieve and recompense thee so as to overflow all thy hopes? Taylor.

Now milk that all the winter never fails, And all the summer overflows the pails. Dryden.

2. To deluge; to drown; to overrun; to overpower.

The Scythians, at such time as the northern nations overflowed all christendom, came down to the sea-coast. Spenser.

Clonus over-flow'd th' unhappy coast. Dryden.
Do not the Nile and the Niger make yearly inundations in our days, as they have formerly done? And are not the countries to overflow still situate between the tropics? Bentley.

Sixty or hundred odd years after the earth was made, it was overflowed and destroyed in a deluge of water, that overpread the face of the whole earth, from pole to pole, and from east to west. Burnet.

Thus oft by mariners are shown, Earl Godwin's castles overflow. Swift.

OVERFLOW, *n. f.* [*over* and *flow*.] Inundation; more than fulness; such a quantity as runs over; exuberance.

Did he break out into tears?—
—In great measure.—

A kind overflow of kindness. Shakespeare.
Where there are great overflows in fens, the drowning of them in winter maketh the summer following more fruitful; for that it keepeth the ground warm. Bacon.

It requires pains to find the coherence of abstruse writings: for that it is not to be wondered, that St. Paul's epistles have, with many, passed for disjointed pieces of discourses, full of warmth and zeal and overflows of light, rather than for calm, strong, coherent reasonings all through. Locke.

After every overflow of the Nile, there was not always a inundation. Arbuthnot.

The expression may be ascribed to an overflow of gratitude in the general disposition of Ulysses. Bloom.

OVERFLOWING, *n. f.* [*from*, *overflow*.] Exuberance; copiousness.

When men are young, they might vent the overflowings of their fancy that way. Denham.

When the overflowings of ungodliness make us afraid, the ministry of religion cannot better discharge their duty of opposing it. Rogers.

OVERFLOWINGLY, *adv.* [*from* *overflowing*.] Exuberantly; in great abundance. Not elegant nor in use.

Nor was it his inducement that forced him to make the world; but his goodness pressed him to impart the goods which he to overflowing abounds with. Boyle.

To *OVERFLOW*, *v. n.* [*over* and *flow*.] To cross by night.

A falling light
Can scarce overflow them in a day and night. L'Estrange.

OVERFLOWINGNESS, *n. f.* [*over* and *flow*.] Too great quickness; too great readiness.

By an overflowingness in courts to give countenance to frivolous exceptions, though they make nothing to the true merit of the cause, it often happens that causes are not determined according to their merits. Hale.

To *OVERFREIGHT*, *v. a.* pret. *overfreighted*; part. *overfreighted*. [*over* and *freight*.] To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity.

A boat overfreighted with people, in rowing down the river, was, by the extreme weather, sunk. Carew.

Grief, that does not speak,
Whispers the o'erfreighted heart and bids it break. Shakespeare.

Sorrow has to o'erfreight
This sinking barque, I shall not live to shew
How I abhor my first rash crime. Denham.

To *OVERGET*, *v. a.* [*over* and *get*.] To reach; to come up with.

With his hours hard riding through so wild places, as it was rather the cunning of my horse sometimes, than of myself, to rightly to hit the way, I overgot them a little before night. Sidney.

To *OVERGLANCE*, *v. a.* [*over* and *glance*.] To look hastily over.

I have, but with a curst eye,
O'er-glanc'd the articles. Shakespeare.

To *OVERGO*, *v. a.* [*over* and *go*.] 1. To surpass; to excel.

Thinking it beyond the degree of humanity to have a wit so far overgoing his age, and such dreadful terror proceed from his excellent beauty. Sidney.
Great Nature hath laid down at last,
That mighty birth wherewith to long the went,
And overwent the times of ages past,
Here to lie in upon our soft content. Daniel.

2. To cover. Obsolete.
All which, my thoughts say, they shall never do,
But rather, that the earth shall overgo
Some one at least. Chapman.

To *OVERGORGE*, *v. a.* [*over* and *gorge*.] To gorge too much.

Art thou grown great,
And, like ambitious Sylla, overgorge'd? Shakespeare.
OVERGREAT, *adj.* [*over* and *great*.] Too great.

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unusual stress ought to be avoided: yet this must not run at, by an over-great thyness of difficulties, into a lazy sauntering about obvious things. Locke.

To *OVERGROW*, *v. a.* [*over* and *grow*.] 1. To cover with growth.

Roof and floor, and walls were all of gold;
But overgrown with dust and old decay,
And hid in darkness that none could behold
The hue thereof. Spenser.

The woods and desert caves,
With wild thyme and the gadding vine o'er-grown,
And all their echoes mourn. Milton.

2. To rise above.

It is the birds be very strong and much over-grow the poles, some advise to strike oil their heads with a long switch. Mortimer.

To *OVERGROW*, *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

One part of his army, with incredible labour, cut a way through the thick and over-grown woods, and so came to Solymun. Knolles.

A huge over-grown ox was grazing in a meadow. L'Estrange.

Him for a happy man I own,
Whose fortune is not over-grown. Swift.

OVERGROWTH, *n. f.* [*over* and *growth*.] Exuberant growth.

The over-growth of some complexion,
Of breaking down the pales and forts of reason. Shakespeare.

The fortune in being the first in an invention, doth cause sometimes a wonderful over-growth in riches. Bacon.

Suspected to a sequent king, who seeks
To stop their over-growth, as in many places
Too numerous.

To *OVERHALE*, *v. a.* [*over* and *hale*.] 1. To spread over.

The welked Phœbus can avail
His weary wain, and now the frosty night
Her mantle black thro' heaven gon over-hale. Spenser.

2. To examine over again; as, he overhauled my account.

To *OVERHALE*, *v. a.* [*over* and *hale*.] To jut over.

Lend the eye a terrible aspect,
Let the brow overwhelm it,
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'er-hang and jutting his confounded base. Shaksp.

Hide me, ye forests, in your closet bow'rs,
Where flows the mourning brook, inviting dreams,
Where bounding hazel over-hangs the stream. Gay.

If you drink tea upon a promontory that overhangs the sea, it is preferable to an assembly. Pope.

To *OVERHANG*, *v. n.* To jut over.

The rest was craggy cliff, that over-hung
Still as it rose, impossible to climb. Milton.

To *OVERHARDEN*, *v. a.* [*over* and *harden*.] To make too hard.

By laying it in the air, it has acquired such a hardness, that it was brittle, like over-hardened steel. Boyle.

OVERHEAD, *adv.* [*over* and *head*.] Aloft; in the zenith; above; in the ceiling.

Over-head the moon
Sits arbitress, and nearer to the earth
Wheels her pale course. Milton.

The four stars over head represent the four children. Addison.

To *OVERHEAR*, *v. a.* [*over* and *hear*.] To hear those who do not mean to be heard.

I am invisible,
And I will over-hear their conference. Shakespeare.

They had a full sight of the Infanta at a minkie dancing, having overheard two gentlemen who were tending towards that sight, after whom they pressed. Wotton.

That such an enemy we have who seeks
Our ruin, both by thee inform'd I learn,
And from the parting angel overheard. Milton.

They were so loud in their discourse, that a blackberry from the next hedge overheard them. L'Estrange.

The nurse,
Though not the words, the murmurs overheard. Dryden.

The witness over-hearing the word pillory repeated, sunk away privately. Addison.

To *OVERHEAT*, *v. a.* [*over* and *heat*.] To heat too much.

Pleas'd with the firm and coolness of the place,
And over-heated by the morning chace. Addison.

It must be done upon the receipt of the wound, before the patient's spirits be over-heated with pain or fever. Whistler.

To *OVERHEED*, *v. a.* [*over* and *head*.] To overlook; to reach.

As his fair person flying through a brook,
He over-heed nought moved with her piteous look. Spenser.

To *OVERJOY*, *v. a.* [*over* and *joy*.] To transport; to ravish.

He that puts his confidence in God only, is neither over-joyed in any great good things of this life, nor sorrowful for a little thing. Taylor.

The bishop, partly astonished and partly over-joyed with these speeches, was struck into a wild silence for a time. Hayward.

This love-sick virgin over-joyed to find
The boy alone still follow'd him behind. Addison.

OVERJOY, *n. f.* Transport, ecstasy.

The mutual conference that my mind hath had,
Makes me the bolder to salute my king
With roder terms; such as my wit affords,
And over-joy of heart doth minister. St. Asaph.

To *OVERLABOUR*, *v. a.* [*over* and *labour*.]

OVER

To take too much pains on any thing; to harass with toil.
 Th. without noise will over-see
 His children and his family;
 And order all things till he come,
 Sweets and over-labour'd home. *Dryden.*

To OVERLAD. *v. a.* [over and load.] To overburden.

Thus to throng and over-lade a soul
 With love, and then to have a room for fear,
 That shall all that controul,
 What is it but to rear
 Our passions and our hopes on high,
 That thence they may defy
 The noblest way how to despair and die? *Suckling.*

OVERLARGE. *adj.* [over and large.] Larger than enough.

Our attainments cannot be over-large, and yet we manage a narrow fortune very unthriftily. *Cotter.*

OVERLASHINGLY. *adv.* [over and lash.] With exaggeration. A mean word, now obsolete.

Although I be far from their opinion who write too over-lashingly, that the Arabian tongue is in use in two third parts of the inhabited world, yet I find that it extendeth where the religion of Mahomet is professed. *Hicrewood.*

To OVERLAY. *v. a.* [over and lay.]

1. To oppress by too much weight or power.

Some commons are barren, the nature is such, And some over-layeth the commons too much. *Tupper.*

Not only that mercy which keepeth from being over-laid and oppress, but mercy which favours from being touched with grievous miseries. *Hooker.*

When any country is over-laid by the multitude which live upon it, there is a natural necessity compelling it to disburthen itself and lay the load upon others. *Raleigh.*

We praise the things we hear with much more willingness than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and over-laid by the other. *Ben Jonson.*

Good laws had been antiquated by the course of time, or over-laid by the corruption of manners. *King Charles.*

Our sins have overlaid our hopes. *King Charles.*
 The strong Emectrics came in Arcite's aid,
 And Palamon with odds was over-laid. *Dryden.*

2. To smother with too much or too close covering.

Nor then destroys it with too fond a stay,
 Like mothers, which their infants over-lay. *Milton.*

The new-born babes by surles over-laid. *Dryden.*

3. To smother; to crush; to overwhelm.

They quickly stifled and over-laid those infant principles of piety and virtue, sown by God in their hearts; so that they brought a voluntary darkness and stupidity upon their minds. *South.*

The gods have made your noble mind for me,
 And her insipid soul for Ptolemy:
 A heavy lump of earth without desire,
 A heap of ashes that o'er-lays your fire. *Dryden.*

The stars, no longer, over-laid with weight,
 Exert their heads from underneath the mists,
 And upward shoot. *Dryden.*

Season the passions of a child with devotion, which seldom dies, though it may seem extinguished for a while, it breaks out as soon as misfortunes have brought the man to himself. The fire may be covered and over-laid, but cannot be entirely quenched and smothered. *Addison.*

In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust to the fund of their own reason, advanced but not over-laid by commerce with books. *Swift.*

4. To cloud; to overcast.

Phœbus' golden face it did attain,
 As when a cloud his beams doth over-lay. *Spenser.*

5. To cover superficially.

The over-laying of their chapters was of silver, and all the pillars were filleted with silver. *Erasmus.*

By his precept a sanctuary is fram'd
 Of cedar, over-laid with gold. *Milton.*

6. To join by something laid over.

OVER

Thou art impow'rd
 To fortify thus far, and over-leap,
 With this portentous bridge, the dark abyss. *Milton.*
 To OVERLEAP. *v. a.* [over and leap.] To pass by a jump.

A step
 On which I must fall down or else o'er-leap. *Shakespeare.*

For in my way it lies.
 In vain did nature's wife command
 Divide the waters from the land;
 If daring ships and men profane
 Th' eternal fences over-leap. *Dryden.*

OVERLEATHER. *n. s.* [over and leather.] The part of the shoe that covers the foot.

I have sometimes more feet than shoes; or such shoes as my toes look through the over-leather. *Shakespeare.*

OVERLIGHT. *n. s.* [over and light.] Too strong light.

An over-light maketh the eyes dark, inasmuch as perpetual looking against the sun would cause blindness. *Bacon.*

To OVERLIVE. *v. a.* [over and live.] To live longer than another; to survive; to outlive.

Mulidorus, who shewed a mind not to over-live Pyrocles, prevailed. *Sidney.*

He concludes in hearty prayers,
 That your attempts may over-live the hazard
 And fearful meeting of their opposite. *Shakespeare.*

They over-lived that envy, and had their pardons afterwards. *Hayward.*

To OVERLIVE. *v. n.* To live too long.

Why do I over-live?
 Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out
 To deathless pain? *Milton.*

OVERLIVE. *n. s.* [from overlive.] Survivor; that which lives longest.

A peace was concluded, to continue for both the king's lives, and the over-liver of them. *Bacon.*

To OVERLOAD. *v. a.* [over and load.] To burden with too much.

The memory of youth is charged and over-loaded, and all they learn is mere jargon. *Felton.*

Men over-loaded with a large estate
 May spill their treasure in a nice conceit;
 The rich may be confute, but oh 'tis sad,
 To lay you're curious, when we swear you're mad. *Young.*

OVERLONG. *adj.* [over and long.] Too long.

I have transgressed the laws of oratory, in making my periods and parentheses over-long. *Boyle.*

To OVERLOOK. *v. a.* [over and look.]

1. To view from a higher place.

The pile o'er-look'd the town, and drew the fight,
 Surpass'd at once with reverence and delight. *Dryden.*

I will do it with the same respect to him, as if he were alive, and over-looking my paper while I write. *Dryden.*

2. To view fully; to peruse.

Would I had o'er-look'd the letter. *Shakespeare.*

3. To superintend; to oversee.

He was present in person to over-look the magistrates, and to overawe those subjects with the terror of his sword.

In the greater out-parishes many of the poor parishioners through neglect do perish, for want of some heedful eye to over-look them. *Grunt.*

4. To review.

The time and care that are required,
 To over-look and file, and polish well,
 Fright poets from that necessary toil. *Roscommon.*

5. To pass by indulgently.

This part of good-nature which consists in the pardoning and over-looking of faults, is to be exercised only in doing ourselves justice in the ordinary commerce of life. *Addison.*

In vain do we hope that God will over-look such high contradiction of sinners, and pardon offences committed against the plain convictions of conscience. *Rogers.*

6. To neglect; to slight.

Of the two relations, Christ over-looked the

OVER

meaner, and denominated them solely from the manner of his death. *South.*

To OVERLOOK the entertainment before him, at length for that which lies out of the way, sickly and servile. *Cottle.*

The suffrage of our poet laureate should not be over-looked. *Addison.*

Religious fear, when produced by just apprehensions of a divine power, naturally overlooks all human greatness that stands in competition with it and extinguishes every other terror. *Addison.*

The happiest of mankind, over-looking that solid blessings which they already have, set the hearts upon somewhat they want. *Atterbury.*

They over-look truth in the judgments they pass on adversity and prosperity. The temptations attend the former they can easily see, and dread at distance; but they have no apprehensions of the dangerous consequences of the latter. *Atterbury.*

OVERLOOKER. *n. s.* [over and look.] The original word signifies an over-looker, or one who stands higher than his fellows and overlook them. *Wat.*

OVERLOOP. *n. s.* The same with orlop.

In extremity we carry our ordinance better than we were wont, because our nether over-loops are raised commonly from the water; to wit, between the lower part of the port and the sea. *Raleigh.*

OVERMASTED. *adj.* [over and mast.] Having too much mast.

Cloanthus better mann'd, pursu'd him fast,
 But his o'er-masted gally check'd his haste. *Dryden.*

To OVERMASTER. *v. a.* [over and master.] To subdue; to govern.

For your desire to know what is between us,
 O'er-master it as you may. *Shakespeare.*

So sleeps a pilot, whose poor bark is prest
 With many a merciless o'er-mast'ring wave. *Croft.*

They are over-mastered with a score of drunkards, the only soldiery left about them, or else comply with all rapines and violences. *Milne.*

To OVERMATCH. *v. a.* [over and match.] To be too powerful; to conquer; to oppress by superiour force.

I have seen a swan
 With bodiless labour swim against the tide,
 And spend her strength with over-matching waves. *Shakespeare.*

Sir William Lucy, with me
 Set from our o'er-matched forces forth for aid. *Shakespeare.*

Affix, lest I who erst
 Thought none my equal, now be over-matched. *Paradise Regained.*

How great soever our curiosity be, our excess is greater, and does not only over-match, but surpass it. *Decay of Piety.*

He from that length of time dire omens drew,
 Of English over-matched, and Dutch too strong,
 Who never fought three days but to pursue. *Dryden.*

It moves our wonder, that a foreign guest
 Should over-match the moat, and match the best. *Dryden.*

OVERMATCH. *n. s.* [over and match.] One of superiour powers; one not to be overcome.

Spain is no over-match for England, by that which leadeth all men; that is, experience and reason. *Bacon.*

Ever was his over-match, who self-deceiv'd
 And rash, before-hand had no better weigh'd
 The strength he was to cope with or his own. *Milne.*

In a little time there will scarce be a woman of quality in Great-Britain, who would not be an over-match for an Irish prince. *Addison.*

OVERMEASURE. *n. s.* [over and measure.] Something given over the due measure.

To OVERMIX. *v. a.* [over and mix.] To mix with too much.

Those things that are o'er-mix'd, no joys shall know.
 Or little benefit over-mix'd with woe. *Clerk.*

OVERMUCH. *adj.* [over and much.] Highest; over the full authority. *Ansforth.*

OVERMUCH. *adj.* [over and much.] Too much; more than enough.

It was the system of these sumnerages, in their over-much greatness, to advance the first authors of any useful discovery among the number of their gods.

An over-much use of salt, besides that it occasions thirst and over-much drinking, has other ill effects.

OVERMUCH. adv. In too great a degree.

The fault which we find in them is, that they over-much abridge the church of her power in their things. Whereupon they re-charge us, as if in these things we gave the church a liberty which hath no limits or bounds.

Perhaps
I also erred, in over-much admiring
What seem'd in thee so perfect, that I thought
No evil durst attempt thee.

Deject not then so over-much thyself,
Who hast of sorrow thy full load besides.

OVERMUCH. n. f. More than enough.

By attributing over-much to things
Less excellent, as thou thyself perceiv'st.
With respect to the blessings the world enjoys,
even good men may ascribe over-much to themselves.

OVERMUCHNESS. n. f. [from *overmuch*.]
Exuberance; superabundance. A word not used nor elegant.

There are words that do as much raise a style,
as others can depress it: superlatives and over-muchness amplifies. It may be above faith, but not above a mean.

TO OVERNAME. v. a. [over and name.]
To name in a series.

Over-name them; and as thou namest them I will describe them.

OVERNIGHT. n. f. [over and night.] This seems to be used by *Shakespeare* as a noun, but by *Addison* more properly, as I have before placed it, as a noun with a preposition. Night before bedtime.

If I had given you this at over-night,
She might have been o'er-taken.

Will confesses, that for half his life his head ached every morning with reading men over-night.

TO OVEROFFICE. v. a. [over and office.]
To lord by virtue of an office.

This might be the fate of a politician which this is over-offices.

OVEROFFICIOUS. adj. [over and officious.]
Too busy; too importunate.

This is an over-officious truth, and is always at a man's heels; so that if he looks about him, he must take notice of it.

TO OVERPASS. v. a. [over and pass.]
1. To cross.

I flood on a wide river's bank,
Which I must needs over-pass.

When on a sudden Torridum appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er.

What have my Scyllas and my Syrtis done,
When these they over-pass, and those they shun?

2. To overlook; to pass with disregard.

The complaint about psalms and hymns might as well be over-pass without any answer, as it is without any cause brought forth.

I read the satire thou outtest first,
And laid aside the rest, and over-pass'd.

And swore, I thought the writer was accurst,
That his first satire had not been his last.

Remember that Pellean conqueror,
A youth, how all the beauties of the east

He slightly view'd, and slightly over-pass'd.

3. To omit in a reckoning.

Arithmetical progression demonstrates how fast mankind would increase, over-passing as miraculous, though indeed natural, that example of the Israelites, who were multiplied in two hundred and fifteen years, from seventy to sixty thousand able men.

4. To omit; not to receive; not to compare.

If the grace of him which over-passeth
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come, so that the prayers of the church for them be not received, this we may leave to the hidden judgments of righteous deities.

OVERPASS. part. adj. [from *overpass*.]
Gone; past.

What can't thou swear by now?—
—By time to come—

That thou hast wronged in the time o'er-pass'd.

TO OVERPAY. v. a. [over and pay.] To reward beyond the price.

Take this purse of gold,
And let me buy your fidelity to thus far,

Which I will over-pay, and pay again,
When I have found it.

You have yourself your kindness over-paid,
He ceases to oblige who can upbraid.

Wilt thou with pleasure hear thy lover's strains,
And with one heavenly make o'er-pay his pains?

TO OVERPERCH. v. a. [over and perch.]
To fly over.

With love's light wings did I o'er-perch these walls,

For stony limits cannot hold love out.

TO OVERPEER. v. a. [over and peer.] To overlook; to hover above. Out of use.

The ocean over-peering of his life,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste,

Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'er-hears your officers.

Your argosies with portly sail,
Do over-peer the petty trader's.

That curli'd to them, do thus reverence.

Mountainous error would be too highly heap'd,
For truth to over-peer.

Thus yields the cedar to the ax's hedge,
Whose top branch over-peer'd Jove's spreading tree,

And kept low shrubs from winter's pow'ful wind.

They are invincible by reason of the over-peering mountains that back the one, and slender fortifications of the other to landward.

OVERPLUS. n. f. [over and plus.] Surplus; what remains more than sufficient.

Some other sinners there are, from which that overplus of strength in persuasion doth arise.

A great deal too much of it was made, and the overplus remained still in the mortar.

It would look like a fable to report, that this gentleman gives away all which is the overplus of a great fortune.

TO OVERPLY. v. a. [over and ply.] To employ too laboriously.

What supports me, dost thou ask?
The conscience, friends, I have lost them over-plied.

In liberty's defence.

TO OVERPOISE. v. a. [over and poise.] To outweigh.

Whether cripples who have lost their thighs will stout, their lungs being able to wait up their bodies, which are in others over-poised by the hinder legs, we have not made experiment.

The tide
O'er-weigh'd by darkness, lets the night prevail;

And day, that lengthen'd in the summer's height,
Shortens till winter, and is lost in night.

OVERPOISE. n. f. [from the v. b.] Preponderant weight.

Horace, in his first and second book of odes, was still rising, but came not to his meridian till the third.

After which his judgment was an over-poise to his imagination. He grew too cautious to be bold enough, for he defended in his fourth by slow degrees.

Some over-poise of sway by turns they share,
In peace the people, and the prince in war.

TO OVERPOWER. v. a. [over and power.] To be predominant over; to oppress by superiority.

Now in danger try'd, now known in arms
Not to be over-powered.

As much light over-powers the eye, so they who have weak eyes, when the ground is covered with snow, are wont to complain of too much light.

Reason allows none to be confident, but him only who governs the world, who knows all things, and can do all things; and can neither be surprised nor over-powered.

After the death of Crassus, Pompey found himself outwitted by Cæsar, he broke with him, over-powered him in the senate, and caused many unjust decrees to pass against him.

The infernal make these mountains the standards of the rise of the water; which they could never have been, had they not been standing when it did so rise and over-passed the earth.

Intemperance, when such an over-powering impulse not any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it.

When a prince enters on a war, he ought naturally to consider whether his soldiers be full, his people rich by a long peace and free trade, not over-pressed with many burthenome taxes.

TO OVERPRIZE. v. a. [over and prize.] To value at too high price.

Parents over-prize their children, while they behold them through the vapours of affection.

OVERRANK. adj. [over and rank.] Too rank.

It produces over-rank binds.

TO OVERRATE. v. a. [over and rate.] To rate at too much.

While van flows and scenes you over-rate,

'Tis to be fear'd,——

That as a fire the former house o'erthrow,

Machines and tempests will destroy the new.

To avoid the temptations of poverty, it concerns us not to over-rate the conveniences of our station, and in estimating the proportion fit for us, to fix it rather low than high; for our desires will be proportioned to our wants, real or imaginary, and our temptations to our desires.

TO OVERREACH. v. a. [over and reach.] 1. To rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Athos, and Atlas, over-reach and surmount all winds and clouds.

Sixteen hundred years after the earth was made, it was overflowed in a deluge of water in such excess, that the floods over-reached the tops of the highest mountains.

2. To deceive; to go beyond; to circumvent. A fugacious man is said to have a long reach.

What more cruel than man, if he see himself able by fraud to over-reach, or by power to over-bear the laws whereunto he should be subject?

I have had my brain in the sun and dried it, that it wou'd matter to prevent so gross over-reaching.

Shame to be overcome, or over-reach'd,

Would utmost vigour raise, and raise'd unite.

A man who had been matchless bold

In cunning, over-reach'd where least he thought,

To save his credit, and for very spite

Still will be tempting him who foils him still.

There is no plantainer encounter than a trial of skill betwixt sharpers to over-reach one another.

Forbidding oppression, defrauding and over-reaching one another, perfidiousness and treachery.

We may no more sue for them than we can tell a lie, or swear an unlawful oath, or over-reach in their cause, or be guilty of any other transgression.

Such a principle is ambition, or a desire of fame, by which many vicious men are over-reached, and

engaged contrary to their natural inclinations in a glorious and laudable contest of action. *Addison.*

John had got an impression that Lewis was so deadly envious a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with him; at last he took heart of grace, let him come up, quoth he, it is but sticking to my point, and he can never over-reach me. *History of John Bull.*

To OVERRRACH. *v. n.* A horse is said to over-reach, when he brings his hinder feet too far forward, and strikes his toes against his fore-shoes. *Farris's Dict.*
OVERREACHER. *n. f.* [from *overreach*.] A cheat; a deceiver.

To OVER-READ. *v. a.* [*over* and *read*.] To peruse.

The contents of this is the return of the duke; you shall anon over-read it at your pleasure. *Shakspeare.*
To OVER-RED. *v. a.* [*over* and *red*.] To finish with red.

Prick thy face and over-red thy fear,
Thou lily-liver'd boy. *Shakspeare.*

To OVER-RIPEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *ripen*.] To make too ripe.

Why droops my lord, like an over-ripen'd corn,
Hanging the head with Ceres' plenteous load? *Shakspeare.*

To OVER-ROAST. *v. a.* [*over* and *roast*.] To roast too much.

I was burnt and dried away,
And better I were, that both of us did fast,
Stare of ourselves, ourselves are choleric,
Than feed us with such over-roasted flesh. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERRULE. *v. a.* [*over* and *rule*.]

1. To influence with predominant power; to be superiour in authority.

Which humour perceiving to over-rule me, I strive against it. *Sidney.*

That which the church by her ecclesiastical authority shall probably think and desire to be true or good, must in congruity of reason over-rule all other inferior arguments whatsoever. *Hooker.*

Except our own private, and but probable resolutions, be by the law of publick determinations over-ruled, we take away all possibility of sociable life in the world. *Hooker.*

What if they be such as will be over-ruled with some one, whom they dare not dispute? *Whitgift.*

His passion and animosity over-ruled his consideration. *Clarendon.*

A wise man shall over-rule his fears, and have it greater influence upon his own content, than all the consolations and pleasures of the firmament. *Taylor.*

He is acted by a passion which absolutely over-rules him, and so can no more recover himself, than a bowl rolling down an hill stop itself in the midst of its career. *South.*

This temerity for men to venture their lives upon unequal encounters; and is where they are obliged by an over-riding impulse of confidence and duty. *L'Estrange.*

A man may, by the influence of an over-riding passion, be inclined to lust, and yet by the force of reason overcome that bad inclination. *Swift.*

2. To govern with high authority; to superintend.

Wherefore does he not now come forth and openly over-rule, as in other matters he is accustomed? *Hagyard.*

3. To supersede; as, in law, to over-rule a plea, is to reject it as incompetent.

Thirty acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Cornish acre, and four Cornish acres a knight's fee. But this rule is over-ruled to a greater or lesser quantity, according to the fruitfulness or barrenness of the soil. *Carew.*

To OVERRUN. *v. a.* [*over* and *run*.]

1. To harass by incursions; to ravage; to rove over in a hostile manner.

Those barbarous nations that over-run the world, possess those dominions, whereof they are now to be called. *Spenser.*

Till the tears she shed,
Like envious floods over-run her lovely face,
She was the fairest creature on the world. *Shakspeare.*

They err, who count it glorious to subdue
By conquest far and wide, to over-run
Large countries, and in field great battles win,
Great cities by assault. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The nine
Their fainting foes to shameful flight compell'd,
And with relentless force over-run the field. *Dryden.*
Gustavus Adolphus could not enter this part of the empire after having over-run most of the rest. *Addison.*

A commonwealth may be over-run by a powerful neighbour, which may produce bad consequences upon your trade and liberty. *Swift.*

2. To outrun; to pass behind.

Pyrocles being come to sixteen, over-run his age in growth, strength, and all things following it, that not Mafidius could perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the delivery more gracefully, or employ all more virtuously. *Sidney.*

We may outrun
By violent swiftness, that which we run at,
And lose by over-running. *Shakspeare.*

Ahimaz ran by the way of the plain, and over-ran Canaan. *2 Samuel.*

Galileus noteth, that if an open trough, wherein water is, be driven faster than the water can follow, the water gathereth upon a heap towards the hinder end, where the motion began; which he supposeth, holding the motion of the earth to be the cause of the ebbing and flowing of the ocean; because the earth over-runneeth the water. *Bacon.*

3. To overspread; to cover all over.

With an over-running flood he will make an utter end of the place. *Nahum.*

This disposition of the parts of the earth, shews us the foot-steps of some kind of ruin which happened in such a way, that at the same time a general flood of waters would necessarily over-run the whole earth. *Burnet.*

His tears detain'd the surface of the wall,
And now the lovely face but half appears,
Over-run with wrinkles and deform'd with tears. *Addison.*

4. To mischief by great numbers; to pester.

To flatter foolish men into a hope of life where there is none, is much the same with betraying people into an opinion that they are in a virtuous and happy state, when they are over-run with passion, and drowned in their lusts. *L'Estrange.*

Were it not for the incessant labours of this industrious animal, Egypt would be over-run with crocodiles. *Addison.*

Such provision made, that a country should not want springs as were convenient for it; nor be over-run with them, and afford little or nothing else; but a supply every where suitable to the necessities of each climate and region of the globe. *Woodward.*

5. To injure by treading down.

6. Among printers, to be obliged to change the disposition of the lines and words in correcting, by reason of the insertions.

To OVERRUN. *v. n.* To overflow; to be more than full.

Though you have left me,
Yet still my soul over-runs with fondness towards you. *Smith.*

Cattle in inclosures shall always have fresh pasture, that now is all trampled and over-run. *Spenser.*

To OVERSEE. *v. a.* [*over* and *see*.]

1. To superintend; to overlook.

He had charge my discipline to frame,
And tutor's nouriture to oversee. *Spenser.*
She without noise will oversee
His children and his family. *Dryden.*

2. To overlook; to pass by unheeded; to omit.

I who resolve to oversee
No lucky opportunity,
Will go to council to advise
Which way I'll encounter, or forprise. *Hudibras*

OVERSEEN. *part.* [from *oversee*.] Mistaken; deceived.

A common received error is never utterly over-thrown, till such time as we go from signs unto causes, and then some manifest root or fountain thereof common unto all, whereby it may clearly

appear it hath come to pass that so many have been overseen. *Hooker.*

Such overseers, as the overseers of this building, would be so overseen as to make that which is narrower, contain that which is larger. *Holyday.*

They rather observed what he had done and suffered for the king and for his country, without farther enquiring what he had omitted to do, or been overseen in doing. *Clarendon.*

OVERSEER. *n. f.* [from *oversee*.]

1. One who overlooks; a superintendent.

There are in the world certain voluntary overseers of all books, whose censure would fall sharp on us. *Hooker.*

Jehiel and Azariah were overseers unto Cononiah. *Chronicles.*

To entertain a guest, with what a care
Wou'd he his household ornaments prepare;
Harass his servants, and as overseer stand,
To keep them working with a thrusting wand:
Clean all my plate, he cries. *Dryden.*

2. An officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor.

The churchwardens and overseers of the poor might find it possible to discharge their duties, whereas now in the greater out-parishes many of the poorer parishioners, through neglect, do perish for want of some heedful eye to overlook them. *Grant.*

To OVERSET. *v. a.* [*over* and *set*.]

1. To turn bottom upward; to throw off the basis; to subvert.

The tempests met,

The sailors masted, and the ship over-set. *Dryden.*
It is forced through the hiatuses at the bottom of the sea with such vehemence, that it puts the sea into horrible perturbation, even when there is not the least breath of wind; upsetting ships in the harbours, and sinking them. *Woodward.*

Would the confederacy exert itself as much to annoy the enemy, as they do for their defence, we might bear them down with the weight of our armies, and over-set the whole power of France. *Addison.*

2. To throw out of regularity.

His action against Castille ruined the Consul, when it saved the city; for it so twell'd his soul, that ever afterwards it was apt to be over-set with vanity. *Dryden.*

To OVERSET. *v. n.* To fall off the basis, to turn upside down.

Part of the weight will be under the axle-tree, which will so far counterpoise what is above it, that it will very much prevent the over-setting. *Mortimer.*

To OVERSHADE. *v. a.* [*over* and *shade*.]

To cover with any thing that casts darkness.

Dark cloudy death over-shades his beams of life,
And he not sees, nor hears us. *Shakspeare.*

No great and mighty subject might eclipse or over-shade the imperial power. *Bacon.*

If a wood of leaves over-shade the tree,
In vain the bird shall vex the thieving floor,
For empty chaff and straw will be thy store. *Dryden.*

Should we mix our friendly talk,
Over-shaded in that favourite walk,
Both pleas'd with all we thought we wanted. *Pope.*

To OVERSHADOW. *v. a.* [*over* and *shadow*.]

1. To throw a shadow over any thing.

Weeds choke and over-shadow the corn, and let it down, or flave and deprive it of nourishment. *Bacon.*

Death,

Let the damps of thy dull breath,
Over-shadow even the shade,
And make darkness self afraid. *Craford*

Darkness must over-shadow all his bounds,
Palpable darkness, and blot out three days. *Milton.*

2. To shelter; to protect; to cover with superiour influence.

My over-shadowing spirit and might, with thee
I send along; ride forth, and bid the deep
Within appointed bounds. *Milton.*

On her should come
The Holy Ghost, and the power of the Highest
Over-shadow her. *Milton.*

OVE

To OVERTAKE, v. a. [over and shoot.]
To fly beyond the mark.

Often a drop, or over-shoots by the disproportion of distance or application. *Collier.*

To OVERSHOOT, v. a.

1. To shoot beyond the mark.
Every voracious appetite defeats its own satisfaction, by over-shooting the mark it aims at. *Tillotson*

2. To pass swiftly over.

High-raised on fortune's hill, new alps he spies,
O'ershoots the valley which beneath him lies,
Forgets the depths between, and travels with his eyes. *Harte.*

3. To venture too far; to assert too much: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Leave it to themselves to consider, whether they have in this point or not over-shot themselves; which is quickly done, even when our meaning is most sincere. *Hooker.*

In judging fault with the laws, I doubt me, you shall much over-shoot yourself, and make me the more dislike your other dislikes of that government. *Spenser on Ireland.*

For any thing that I can learn of them, you have over-shot yourself in reckoning. *Whitgift.*

OVERSIGHT, n. f. [from over and sight.]

1. Supertendence.

They gave the money, being told, unto them that had the oversight of the house. *2 Kings.*

Feed the flock of God, taking the oversight the coat, not by constraint, but willingly. *1 Peter.*

2. Mistake; error.

Amongst so many huge volumes, as the infinite pains of St. Augustine have brought forth, what one hath gotten greater love, commendation, and honour, than the book wherein he carefully owns his oversight and sincerely condemneth them? *Hooker.*

They watch their opportunity to take advantage of their adventures oversight. *Attlewell.*

Not to his son, he mark'd this oversight.

And then mistook reverse of wrong for right. *Pope.*

To OVERSIE, v. a. [over and size.]

1. To surpass in bulk.

Those bred in a mountainous country, over-size those that dwell on low levels. *Sandys.*

2. [over, and size, a compound with which masons cover walls.] To plaster over.

He, thus over-sized with conglutinate gore,

Old grandfire Plume fecks. *Shakespeare.*

To OVERSKIP, v. a. [over and skip.]

1. To pass by leaping.

Pretume not, ye that are sheep, to make yourselves guides of them that should guide you; neither seek ye to overskip the fold which they about you have pitched. *Hooker.*

2. To pass over.

Mak it to get them the over-skip the rest,

Mak it to read them twice, or kiss the name. *Donne.*

3. To escape.

When that hour o'er-skip me in the day,

When I high not, Julia, for thy sake;

The next ensuing hour some soul mischance

Torment me. *Shakespeare.*

Who alone suffers, suffers more i' th' mind;

But then the mind much sufferance does o'er'skip,

When grief hath mates and bearing fellowship. *Shakespeare.*

To OVERSLEEP, v. a. [over and sleep.]

To sleep too long.

To OVERSLIP, v. a. [over and slip.]

To pass undone, unnoticed, or unasked; to neglect.

The carelessness of the justices in imposing this rate, or the negligence of the constables in collecting it, or the backwardness of the inhabitants in paying the same, over-slipped the time. *Carew.*

He that hath over-slipped such opportunities, is to bewail and retrieve them betimes. *Hammond.*

It were injurious to over-slip a noble act in the duke during this employment, which I must celebrate above all his expenses. *Hammond.*

To OVERSNOW, v. a. [over and snow.]

To cover with snow.

These I wielded while my bloom was warm,
Ere age unstring my nerves, or time o'er-snow'd my head. *Druden's Anecd.*

OVERSOLD, part. [over and sell.] Sold at too high a price.

I live with ease I can disclaim,

And think it over-sold to purchase same. *Druden.*

OVERSOON, adv. [over and soon.] Too soon.

The lad may prove well enough, if he over-soon

think not too well of himself, and will bear away that he heareth of his elders. *Saturn.*

OVERSPEND, part. [over and spend.]

Wearied; harassed; forepent. The verb

overspend is not used.

Thetys, wild thyme, and garlick beats,

For harvest-hinds, o'er-spend with toil and heats. *Druden.*

To OVERSPREAD, v. a. [over and spread.]

To cover over; to fill; to scatter over.

Whether they were Spaniards, Gauls, Africans,

Goths, or some other which did overspread all

christendom, it is impossible to affirm. *Spenser.*

Of the three sons of Noah was the whole earth

overspread. *Genesis.*

Darkness Europe's face did overspread,

From lazy coils, where superstition laeth. *Denham.*

Not a deluge that only over-run some particular

region, but that overspread the face of the whole

earth from pole to pole, and from east to west. *Barnet.*

To OVERSTAND, v. a. [over and stand.]

To stand too much upon conditions.

Her's they shall see, since you refuse the price,

What madman would o'er-stand his market twice? *Druden.*

To OVERSTARE, v. a. [over and stare.]

To stare wildly.

Some warlike sign must be used, either a flovely

bulkin, or an over-staring frowne'd head. *Stichon.*

To OVERSTOCK, v. a. [over and stock.]

To fill too full; to crowd.

Had the world been eternal, it must long ere this

have been overstocked, and become too narrow for

the inhabitants. *Watkins.*

If rallery had entered the old Roman coars,

we should have been overstocked with medals of

this nature. *Addison.*

Some bishop, not overstock'd with relations, or

attached to favourites, bestows some considerable

benefice. *Swift.*

Since we are so bent upon enlarging our flocks,

it may be worth enquiring what we shall do with

our wool, in case Barabaple should be over-

stocked. *Swift.*

To OVERSTOCK, v. a. [over and stock.]

To store with too much.

Fish is more numerous than beasts or birds, as

appears by their numerous spawn; and it all these

should come to maturity, even the ocean itself would

have been long ere overstocked with fish. *Hale.*

To OVERSTRAIN, v. a. [over and strain.]

To make too violent efforts.

Crassus lost himself, his equipage, and his army,

by overstraining for the Parthian gold. *Collier.*

He wished all painters would imprint this lesson

deeply in their memory, that with overstraining

and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they

often did them more harm than good. *Denham.*

To OVERSTRETCH, v. a. [over and stretch.]

To stretch too far.

Confessors were apt to overstretch their privi-

leges, in which St. Cyprian made a notable stand

against them. *Aulifr.*

To OVERSWAY, v. a. [over and sway.]

To overrule; to bear down.

When they are the major part of a general assembly,

then their voices being more in number, must

oversway their judgments who are fewer. *Hooker.*

Great command o'er-swain our order. *Shelton.*

Some great and powerful nations o'er-swain the

rest. *Hegdon.*

To OVERSWELL, v. a. [over and swell.]

To rise above.

Full, Locus, till the wind o'er-swells the cup;

I cannot drink too much of Brutus' love. *Shakespeare.*

When his banks the prince of rivers, Po,
Doth o'er-swell, he breaks with hideous fall. *Faiffr.*

OVERT, adj. [overt, Fr.] Open; public; apparent.

To touch this, is no proof,

Without more certain and more overt test,

Than these thin habits and poor likelihoods. *Shelton.*

Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praise, but

these be secret and hidden virtues that bring forth

to fame; certain deliveries of a man's felt. *Tacon.*

My spouse at Hull, was the first overt city to

be made how patiently I could bear the loss of my

kingdoms. *King Charles.*

The design of their defection may have been

projected in the dark, but when all was ripe, their

secrecy proceeded to no many overt acts in the face

of the nation, that it was obvious to the meanest. *Swift.*

Who read human laws can reach no farther than

to reach on the overt action, religion extends to the

secret motions of the soul. *Hegdon.*

To OVERTAKE, v. a. [over and take.]

1. To catch any thing by pursuit; to come

up to something going before.

We durst not continue longer to near her confines,

lest her plagues might suddenly overtake us before

we did come to be partakers with her sins. *Hooker.*

If I had given you this at over-night,

She might have been o'er-taken, and yet she writes

Pursuit would be but vain. *Shakespeare.*

I shall see

The winged vengeance o'er-take such children. *Shakespeare.*

The enemy said, I will pursue, I will overtake,

I will divide the spoil. *Psalms.*

My soul, more earnestly relend'd,

Will outstrip hers, as bold as dawn before

A later ballet may overtake, the powder being more. *Donne.*

To thy wiles move a speedy pace,

Or death will soon overtake thee in the chase. *Druden.*

How much he tremble for fear vengeance should

overtake him, before he has made his peace with

God? *Hegdon.*

2. To take by surprise.

If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are

spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meek-

ness. *Galatians.*

It tall out, that though infinitely we be over-

taken by any temptation, we must labour to rise

again, and turn from our sin to God by new and

speedy repentance. *Parson.*

To OVERTASK, v. a. [over and task.]

To burden with too heavy duties or injunc-

tions.

That office is performed by the parts with diffi-

culty, because they were over-taxed. *Hegdon.*

To OVERTAX, v. a. [over and tax.]

To tax too heavily.

To OVERTHROW, v. a. part. over-

thrown; part. overthrown; [over and throw.]

1. To turn upside down.

Titans was a wife and valiant man, but his

wife overthrew the table when he had invited his

friends. *Taylor.*

2. To throw down.

The overthrown he rais'd, and as a lord

Drove them before him. *Milton.*

3. To ruin; to demolish.

When the walls of Thebes he overthrew,

His fatal hand my royal father drew. *Druden.*

4. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish.

Our endeavour is not so much to overthrow them

with whom we contend, as to yield them reason-

able causes. *Hooker.*

To such best, your conquering army drew,

Ham they torpous'd, and only o'er-threw. *Druden.*

5. To destroy; to subvert; to mischief;

to bring to nothing.

She found means to have us ascribed to the King,

as though we went about some practice to overthrow

him in his own estate. *Shelton.*

OVE

Here's Glo'ster

O'er-arching your free parties with large lines,
That seeks to overthrow religion. *Shakspere.*

Thou walkest in peril of thy overthrowing. *Ecclesiastes*

God overthroweth the wicked for their wickedness. *Proverbs.*

O loss of one in heav'n, to judge of wife

Since Sat in fell, whom folly overthrow. *Milton.*

OVERTHROW, *v. n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The state of being turned upside down.

2. Ruin; destruction.

Of those christian oratories, the overthrow and ruin is desired, not by infidels, pagans, or Turks, but by a special refined sect of christian believers. *Hooker.*

They return again into Florida, to the murder and overthrow of their own countrymen. *Abbot.*

I serve my mortal foe,
The man who caus'd my country's overthrow. *Dryden.*

3. Defeat; discomfiture.

From without came to mine eyes the blow,
Whereto mine inward thoughts did faintly yield,
Both those confus'd poor reason's overthrow;
Falls in myself, thus have I lost the field. *Sidney.*

For I have seen our enemies overthrow. *Shakspere.*

From these divers Scots feared more harm by victory than they found among their enemies by their overthrow. *Hayward.*

Poor Hannibal is maul'd,
The theme is giv'n, and that the council's call'd,
Whether he should to Rome directly go,
To r'up the fust of the dire overthrow. *Dryden.*

4. Degradation.

His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the blessedness of being little. *Shakspere.*

OVERTHROWER, *n. f.* [from overthrow.]

He who overthrows.

OVERTHWA'RT, *adj.* [over and thwart.]

1. Opposite; being over against.

We whisper, for fear our overthwart neighbours should hear us, and betray us to the government. *Dryden.*

2. Crossing any thing perpendicularly.

3. Perverse; adverse; contradictory; cross.

Two or three acts disposed them to cross and oppose any proposition, and that overthwart humour was discovered to rule in the breasts of many. *Clarendon.*

OVERTHWA'RT, *prep.* Across; as, he laid a plank overthwart the brook. This is the original use.

OVERTHWA'RTLY, *adv.* [from overthwart.]

1. Across; transversely.

The brawn of the thigh shall appear, by drawing small hair strokes from the hip to the knee, shadowed again overthwartly. *Peckham on Drawing.*

2. Pervicaciously; perversely.

OVERTHWARTNESS, *n. f.*

1. Posture across.

2. Pervicacity; perverseness.

OVERTLY, *adv.* [from overt.] Openly.

OVERTOOK. The pret. and part. pass. of overtake.

TO OVERTOP, *v. a.* [over and top.]

1. To rise above; to raise the head above.

Pile your dust upon the quick and dead,
To o'er-top old Phoen or the Assyrian head
Of blue Olympos. *Shakspere.*

In the dance the graceful goddess leads
The quire of nymphs, and overtops their heads. *Dryden.*

2. To excel, to surpass.

Who ever yet
Have flid to bury, and display'd th' effects
Of dissolution, gently, and of wisdom
O'er-topping woman's power. *Shakspere.*

As far as the soul o'ertops the body, so far its passions, or rather insensuous, exceed those of the senses. *Harvey.*

OVE

3. To obfuscate; to make of less importance by superiour excellence.

Whereas he had been heretofore an arbiter of Europe, he should now grow less, and be overtopped by so great a conjunction. *Bacon.*

One whom you love,
Had champion kill'd, or trophy won,
Rather than thus be over-top'd,
Would you not with his laurels crop? *Swift.*

TO OVERTOP, *v. a.* [over and trip.] To trip over; to walk lightly over.

In such a night,
Did Thibe fearfully o'ertrip the dew,
And saw the lion's shadow ere himself,
And ran dismay'd away. *Shakspere.*

OVERTURE, *n. f.* [overture, French.]

1. Opening; disclosure; discovery.

I with
You had only in your silent judgment try'd it,
Without more overture. *Shakspere.*

2. Proposal; something offered to consideration.

Mac Murrough moved Henry to invade Ireland, and made an overture unto him for obtaining of the sovereign lordship thereof. *Darvies on Ireland.*

All the rest of the overture, made by men well esteemed for honest dealing, could not take place. *Hayward.*

We with open breast
Stand ready to receive them, if they like
Our overture, and turn not back perverse. *Milton.*

Withstand the overtures of ill, and be intent and serious in good. *Fell.*

The earl of Pembroke, who abhorred the war, promoted all overtures towards accommodation with great importunity. *Clarendon.*

If a convenient supply offers itself to be seized by force or gained by fraud, human nature persuades us to hearken to the inviting overture. *Rogers.*

Suppose five hundred men proposing, debating, and voting according to their own little or much reason, abundance of indigested and abortive, many pernicious and foolish overtures would arise. *Swift.*

TO OVERTURN, *v. a.* [over and turn.]

1. To throw down; to topple down; to subvert; to ruin.

He is wise in heart and mighty in strength—
which removeth the mountains, and overturneth them in his anger. *Job.*

These will sometimes overturn, and sometimes swallow up towns, and make a general confusion in nature. *Burnet.*

This he obviates, by saying we see all the ideas in God; which is in answer to this objection, but such an one as overturns his whole hypothesis, and renders it useless, and as unintelligible as any of those he has laid aside. *Locke.*

But he comes round about again, and overturns every stone that he had laid. *Leigh.*

If we will not encourage publick works of beneficence, till we are secure that no harm shall overturn what we help to build, there is no room left for charity. *Atterbury.*

A monument of deathless fame,
A woman's hand o'erturns. *Rower.*

2. To overpower; to conquer.

Pain excessive overturns all patience. *Milton.*

OVERTURNER, *n. f.* [from overturn.] Subverter.

I have brought before you a robber of the publick treasure, an overturner of law and justice, and the destruction of the Sicilian province. *Swift.*

TO OVERTHROW, *v. a.* [over and value.]

To rate at too high a price.

We have just cause to stand in some fear, lest by thus overvaluing their feignings they make the price and estimation of Scripture; otherwise notified, to fall. *Hooker.*

To overvalue human power is likewise an argument of human weakness. *Holmes.*

TO OVERTHROW, *v. a.* [over and veil.] To cover.

The day begins to break, and night is fled;
Whole pitchy mantle overco'd the earth. *Shakspere.*

TO OVERTHROW, *v. a.* [over and vote.] To conquer by plurality of votes.

OVE

The lords and commons might be content to be overruled by the major part of both houses, when they had used each their own freedom. *K. Charles.*

TO OVERWATCH, *v. n.* [over and watch.]

To subdue with long want of rest.

Morpheus is dispatch'd;
Which done, the lazy monarch overwatch'd,
Down from his propping elbow drops his head,
Dissolv'd in sleep, and thrinks within his bed. *Dryden.*

OVERWATCHED, *adj.* Tired with too much watching.

While the dog hunted in the river, he had withdrawn himself to peep with sleep his overwatched eyes. *Sidney.*

OVERWEAK, *adj.* [over and weak.] Too weak; too feeble.

Paternal persuasion, after mankind began to forget the original giver of life, became in all overruled to resist the first inclination of evil; or after, when it became habitual, to constrain it. *Raleigh.*

TO OVERWEARY, *v. a.* [over and weary.]

To subdue with fatigue.

Might not Palinurus fall asleep and into the sea, having been overwearyed with watching? *Dryden.*

TO OVERWEATHER, *v. a.* [over and weather.] To batter by violence of weather.

How like a younker or a prodigal,
The skark'd bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embrac'd by the strumpet wind!
How like the prodigal doth the return,
With over-weather'd ribs and ragged sails,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the strumpet wind. *Shakspere.*

TO OVERWEEN, *v. n.* [over and ween.]

1. To think too highly; to think with arrogance.

2. To reach beyond the truth of any thing in thought; especially in the opinion of a man's self. *Hammer.*

Oh have I seen a hot overweening ear,
Run back and bite, because he was with-field. *Shakspere.*

My master hath sent for me, to whose feeling sorrows I might be some allay, or I overween to think so. *Shakspere.*

Lads hence these overweening rage of France,
These famish'd beggars, weary of their lives. *Shakspere.*

My eye's too quick, my heart o'erween too much,
Unless my hand and strength could equal them. *Shakspere.*

Take heed of overweening, and compare
Thy peacock's feet with thy gay peacock's train;
Study the best and highest things that are,
But of thyself an humble thought retain. *Darvies.*

They that overween,
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,
No anger find in thee. *Milton.*

Satan might have learnt
Less overweening, since he fail'd in Job,
Whole constant perseverance overcame
Whate'er his cruel malice could invent. *Milton.*

No man is so bold, rash, and overweening of his own works, as an ill painter and a bad poet. *Dryden.*

Enthusiasm, though founded neither on reason nor revelation, but rising from the conceits of a warmed or overweening brain, works more powerfully on the passions and actions of men, than either or both together. *Locke.*

Men of fair minds and not given up to the overweening of self-flattery, are frequently guilty of it, and, in many cases, one with an amazement hears the arguments, and is astonished at the obtuseness of a worthy man who yields not to the evidence of reason. *Locke.*

Now enters overweening pride,
And scandal ever gaping wide. *Swift.*

OVERWEENINGLY, *adv.* [from overween.] With too much arrogance; with too high an opinion.

TO OVERWEIGH, *v. a.* [over and weigh.]

To preponderate.

Sharp and subtle discourses of wit, procure many times very great applause, but being laid in the

balance with that which the habit of sound experience delivereth, they are *overweighed*. *Hooker.*

My unfold'd name, th' sufferance of my life,
Will to your accusation *overweigh*,
That you shall suffice in your own report. *Shaksp.*

OVERWEIGHT. *n. f.* [*over* and *weight*.] Preponderance.

Sinking into water is but an *overweight* of the body, in respect of the water. *Bacon.*

To OVERWHELM. *v. a.* [*over* and *whelm*.]

1. To crush underneath something violent and weighty.

What age is this, where honest men,

Plac'd at the helm,
A sea of folly rous'd to wrath or pen,
Shall'st thou not? *Ben Jonson.*

Back do I to thee inclinations to thy head,

With the helm-hat. The *overwhelm* thy heart. *Shaksp.*

How trifling an apprehension is the shame of being laughed at by fools, when compared with that everlasting shame and abasement which shall *overwhelm* the sinner when he shall appear before the tribunal of Christ? *Hogers.*

Blind they reject, though now even now they fall,

Death halts a man, one hour *overwhelms* them all. *Pope.*

2. To overlook gloomily.

Let the brow *overwhelm* it,

As fearfully as with a galled neck

Overhang and jutting his confounded base. *Shaksp.*

A prophetic cry late I heard,

In tattoo'd weeds with *overwhelming* brows,

Culling of staples. *Shaksp. are.*

OVERWHELMINGLY. *adv.* [*from over-whelm*.] In such a manner as to overwhelm. Inelegant, and not in use.

Men should not tolerate themselves one minute in any known sin, nor impudently betray their souls to ruin for tea, which they call light and trivial; which is to be wicked in respect of the acquit, but *overwhelmingly* ponderous in regard of the pernicious consequences. *Dewey of Unity.*

OVERWISE. *adj.* [*over* and *wise*.] Wise to affliction.

Make not thyself *overwise*. *Ecclesiasticus.*

OVERWORN. *part.* [*over* and *worn*.]

1. Worn out; subdued by toil.

With watching *overworn*, with cares oppress,

Unhappy I had laid me down to rest. *Dryden.*

2. Spoiled by time.

The jealous *overworn* widow and herself,

Are mighty goddesses in this matchy. *Shakspere.*

OVERWROUGHT. *part.* [*over* and *wrought*.]

1. Labour'd too much.

Apelles' soul of Protegens, that he knew not

when to give over. A work may be *overwrought*,

as well as underwrought; too much labour often

take away the spirit, by adding to the pushing; so

that there remains nothing but a dull correctness, a

piece without any considerable faults, but with few beauties. *Dryden.*

2. Worked all over.

Of Gothick structure was the northern side,

Overwrought with ornaments of barbarous pride. *Pope.*

3. It has in *Shakspere* a sense which I know not well how to reconcile to the original meaning of the word, and therefore conclude it is corrupted for *overwrought*; that is, *overreached* or cheated.

By some device or other,

The villain is *overwrought* of all my money;

They say this town is full of cozenage. *Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

OVERYEARED. *adj.* [*over* and *year*.] Too old.

Among them dwelt

A maid, whose fruit was ripe, not *overyeared*. *Fairfax.*

OVERZEALOUS. *adj.* [*over* and *zealous*.]

Too zealous.

It is not of such weighty necessity to determine

one way or the other, as *some overzealous* set of

against the immateriality of the soul, have been forward to make the world believe. *Lacke.*

OUGH. *n. f.* [*aphit*, that is, a *unit*, Sax.]

This word is therefore more properly

written *ought*. See **AUGHT**.] Any thing;

not nothing.

For ought that I can understand, there is no part

but the bare English pale, in which the Irish have

not the greatest footing. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He asked him if he law *ought*. *Mark.*

To do *ought* good never will be our talk;

But ever to do ill our sole delight. *Milton.*

Universal Lord! be bounteous still

To give us only good; and if the night

Have gather'd *ought* of evil, or conceal'd,

Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark. *Milton.*

OUGH. *verb imperfect*; in the second

person *oughtest*. [This word the etymo-

logists make the preterit of *owe*, but it

has often a present signification.

1. [preterit of *owe*.] Owed; was bound to

pay; have been indebted.

Apprehending the occasion, I will add a contri-

bution to that happy motion, and besides give you

some tribute of the love and duty I long have

ought you. *Spelman.*

This blood which men by treason fought,

That followed, fir, which to myself I *ought*. *Dryd.*

2. To be obliged by duty.

Know how thou *oughtest* to behave. *Timothy.*

Speak boldly as I *ought* to speak. *Ephraim.*

She acts just as the *ought*,

But never, never reach'd one gen'rous thought. *Pope.*

Judges *ought* to remember, that their office is to

interpret the law, and not to make or give law. *Bacon.*

We *ought* to profess our dependance upon him,

and our obligations to him for the good things we

enjoy. We *ought* to publish to the world or bank

of his goodness with the voice of praise, and tell of

all his wondrous works. We *ought* to comfort his

servants and children in their afflictions, and relieve

his poor distressed members in their manifold ne-

cessities, for he that giveth alms, his teeth praise. *Nelson.*

3. To be fit; to be necessary.

These things *ought* not to be. *James.*

If grammar *ought* to be taught, it must be to one

that can speak the language already. *Lacke.*

4. Applied to persons it has a sense not

easily explained. To be fit, or necessary

that he should.

Ought not Christ to have suffered? *Lacke.*

5. *Ought* is both of the present and past

tenses, and of all persons except the

second singular.

OVERFORM. *adj.* [*over* and *forma*, Latin.]

Having the shape of an egg.

This notion of the mundane egg, or that the

world was *overform*, hath been the fable and lan-

guage of all antiquity. *Bacon.*

OVERPAROUS. *adj.* [*over* and *parous*, Latin.]

Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous.

That fishes and birds should be *overparous*, is a

plain sign of Providence. *Mor.*

Birds and *overparous* creatures have eggs every h

at first conceived in them to serve them for many

years: laying. *Ray.*

OUNCE. *n. f.* [*once*, Fr. *men*, Latin.] A

name of weight of different value in dif-

ferent denominations of weight. In troy

weight, an ounce is twenty pennyweights;

a pennyweight twenty-four grains.

The blood he bathed,

Which I dare vouch is more than that he hath

By many an ounce, he drop'd it for his country. *Shakspere.*

A sponge dry weigheth one ounce twenty-six

grains; the same sponge being wet, weigheth four-

teen ounces six drams and three quarters. *Bacon.*

OUNCE. *n. f.* [*once*, French; *onza*, Spanish.]

A lynx; a panther.

The ounce.

The libbard, and the tiger, as the mole
Rising, the crumbled earth above them
In hillocks.

OUPE. *n. f.* [*ouff*, Teutonic.] A goblin,
a goblin.

Nan page and my little son, we'll dress
Like urchins, *ouffs*, and faeries, green and white. *Shakspere.*

OUTHEN. *adj.* [*from ouphe*.] Elfish.

Fairies, black, gray, green, and white,

Ye moon-shine revellers and shades of night,

You *ouphen* heirs of fixed destiny,

Attend your office. *Shakspere.*

OUR. *pron. poss.* [*une*, Sax.]

1. Pertaining to us; belonging to us.

You shall

Lead our first battle, brave Macduff, and we

Shall take upon us what else remains. *Shakspere.*

Our wit is given almighty God to know;

Our will is given to love him being known;

But God could not be known to us below,

But by his works which through the sense are shown.

So in our little world this soul of ours

Being only one, and to one body ty'd,

Doth life on divers objects divers powers,

And to use her effects diversity'd. *Davies.*

Our soul is the very same being it was yesterday,

last year, twenty years ago. *Beattie.*

2. When the substantive goes before, it is

written *ours*.

Edmund, whose virtue in this instance,

So much commands itself, you shall be *ours*. *Shakspere.*

Thou that hast fashion'd twice this soul of *ours*,

So that the is by double title thine. *Davies.*

He *ours*, who e'er thou art,

Forget the Greeks. *Deuham.*

Twall in, shook by Montezuma's powers,

Has, to resist his forces, call'd in *ours*. *Dryden.*

The same thing was done by them in suing in

their courts, which is now done by us in suing in

ours. *Ketticworth.*

Reading furnishes the mind only with material

of knowledge, it is thinking makes what we read

ours; it is not enough to cram ourselves with a

great load of collections; unless we chew them over

again, they will not give us strength. *Lacke.*

Their organs are better disposed than *ours*, for

receiving grateful impressions from sensible objects. *Atterbury.*

OURSELVES. *reciprocal pronoun.* [the plu-

ral of *myself*.]

1. We; not others; it is added to *we* by

way of emphasis or apposition.

He *ourselves* might distinctly number in words

a great deal farther than we usually do, would we

had out but some fit denominations to signify them

by. *Lacke.*

2. Us; not others; in the oblique cases.

Sate in *ourselves*, while on *ourselves* we stand,

The sea is *ours*, and that defends the land. *Dryd.*

Our confession is not intended to instruct God,

who knows our sins much better than *ourselves* do,

but it is to humble *ourselves*, and therefore we must

not think to have confided *ought* till that be done. *Duty of Man.*

OURSELF is used in the royal style.

To make society

The sweeter welcome, we will keep *ourself*

Till supper time alone. *Shakspere.*

We *ourself* will follow

In the man battle. *Shakspere.*

Not to much as a treaty can be obtained, till is

we would denude *ourself* of all force to defend

us. *Clarendon.*

OUSE. *n. f.* Tamers bark; rather *oose*.

Amfworth

OUTSEL. *n. f.* [*outle*, Sax.] A blackbird.

The merry lark her matins sings aloft,

The thrush in phes, the mavis delicate plays,

The *outsel* thrills, the raddock warbles soft;

So goodly all as, we, with sweet content,

To this day's merriment. *Spenser.*

The *outsel* cock so black of hue,

With orange tawny bill, *Shakspere.*

OUT

Thrushes and ouzels, or blackbirds, were commonly sold for three pence a piece. *Hakewill.*
7. Oust. v. a. [ouster, ôter, Fr.]

1. To vacate; to take away.

Multiplication of actions upon the cases were rare formerly, and thereby wages of law *ousted*, which discouraged many suits. *Hale*

2. To deprive; to eject.

Though the deprived bishops and clergy went out upon account of the ouster, yet this made no schism. No not even when they were actually deprived and *ousted* by act of parliament. *Leffley.*

Out. v. n. [ut, Saxon; uyt, Dutch.]

1. Not within.

The gown with stiff embroidery flaring,

Looks charming with a lighter lining;

The *out*, if Indian figures stain,

The mode must be rich and plain. *Prior.*

2. It is generally opposed to in.

That blind radically boy, that abuses every one's eyes because his own are *out*, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakespeare.*

3. In a state of disclosure.

Fruits and grains are *out* in a year in coming; whereas leaves are *out* and perfect in a month. *Bacon*

4. Not in confinement or concealment.

Nature here confers holds,

Let flame say what it will, when the fire is gone

The woman will be *out*. *Shakespeare*

5. From the place or house.

Out with the dog, says one; what cur is that?

Say another; whip him out, says the third. *Shakespeare*

6. From the inner part.

This is the place where the poet shall beat the trespass offering; that they beat it *out* into the utter court, to sanctify the people. *1. Cor.*

7. Not at home; as, when you called I was *out*.

8. In a state of extinction.

It was great sign-rancer, for her eyes being *out*, To let him live, where he arrives he moves

All hearts. *Shakespeare*

This candle burns not clear; 'tis I melt it out.

Then *out* it goes. *Shakespeare*

Did thy eye, my love, give thee cure?

Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out

With this blown from adulteration?

Her candle goeth not *out* by night. *Proverbs*

9. In a state of being exhausted.

When the butt is *out* we will drink water, not a drop before; bear up and board them. *Shakespeare*

Large coals are proper for dressing meat, and when they are *out*, if you happen to miscarry in any dish, lay the fault upon a bit of coals. *Swift.*

10. Not in employment; not in office.

So we'll live and he'll poor rogues

Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,

Who loles and who wins; who's in, who's *out*. *Shakespeare.*

11. Not in any sport or party.

The knife will stick by thy side; he will not *out*.

he is true bred. *Shakespeare*

I am not to as I should be;

But I'll be *out*. *Shakespeare*

I never was *out* at a mad feck, though this is the maddest I ever undertook. *Dryden*

12. To the end.

Hear me *out*,

He reap'd no fruit of conquest, but these blessings. *Dryden.*

You have full your happiness in doubt,

Or he's pally, and you have dream'd it *out*. *Dryden.*

The tale is long, nor have I heard it *out*,

Thy father knows it all. *Addison*

13. Loudly; without restraint.

'Till I laugh, he laughs no doubt;

The only difference is, I dare laugh *out*. *Pope.*

14. Not in the hands of the owner.

If the laying of taxes upon counties does not affect the land that is *out* of rack rent, it is plain it does equally affect all the other land in England too. *Locke.*

That's a tree *out* upon leaves of four years, or a nation of which tenants were obliged to know. *Arbuthnot.*

OUT

15. In an error.

As he that hath been often told his fault,

And still persists, is as impertinent

As a musician that will always play.

And yet is always *out* at the false note. *Rafcom.*

You are mightily *out* to take this for a token of esteem, which is no other than a note of infamy. *L'Estrange.*

This I have noted for the use of those who, I think, are much *out* in this point. *Kettlewell.*

According to Hobbes's comparison of reasoning with casting up accounts, whoever finds a mistake in the sum total, must allow himself *out*, though after repeated trials he may not see in which article he has misreckoned. *Swift.*

16. At a loss; in a puzzle.

Like a dull actor now,

I have forgot my part, and I am *out*, Even to full disgrace. *Shakespeare.*

This youth was such a mercurial, as the like hath seldom been known; and could make his own part, if at any time he chanc'd to be *out*. *Bacon.*

17. With torn clothes. The parts being *out*, that is, not covered.

Evidences swore;

Who hither coming *out* at heels and knees,

For this had titles. *Dryden.*

18. Away, so as to costume.

Let all persons avoid me in my dressing or diet, because they direct and combine all their opportunities of morning devotion, and sleep at the care of their souls. *Taylor.*

19. Deficient: as, *out* of pocket, noting

loss.

Upon the great bible, he was *out* fifty pounds,

and submit himself only by selling two copies. *Tell.*

20. It is used emphatically before *alas*.

Out, alas! no fear I find,

I troubled like a lover's mind. *Sackling*

21. It is added emphatically to verbs of discovery.

If ye will not do so, be sure your sin will find you *out*. *Numbers*

Out. *interj.*

1. An expression of abhorrence or expulsion.

Out on thee, rascal! thou dost shame thy mother. *Shakespeare.*

Out varlet from my sight. *Shakespeare.*

Out, you mad-headed ape! a weazle hath not such a deal of spleen. *Shakespeare.*

Out of my door, you witch! you hag!

Out, out, out. *Shakespeare.*

Out, out, hyem! these are thy wonted airs,

To break all truth. *Milton.*

2. It has sometimes *upon* after it.

Out upon this half-tac'd showship. *Shakespeare.*

Out upon it, I have lov'd

Three whole days together;

And am like to love three more,

If it prove fair to either. *Sackling.*

Out. *prep.* [*Of* seems to be the preposition, and *out* only to modify the sense of *of*.]

1. From; noting produce.

So many *Neeros* and *Caligulas*,

Out of these crooked shores must daily rise. *Spenser.*

Those hands coming many hundred years after,

could not know what was done in former ages, nor deliver certainty of any thing, but what they forged *out* of their own unlearned heads. *Spenser.*

Alders and alders have been seen to grow *out* of steeples; but they manifestly grow *out* of clefts. *Bacon.*

Juices of fruits are watry and only: among the watry are all the fruits *out* of which drink is expressed; as the grape, the apple, the pear, and cherry. *Bacon.*

He is fatter than Ovid; he touches the pithous more delicately, and performs all this *out* of his own fund, without diving into the fancies for a supply. *Dryden.*

2. Not in; noting exclusion; dismissal, absence, or dereliction.

The sacred nymph

Was *out* of Dian's favour, as it then befel. *Spenser.*

OUT

Guiltiness.

Will speak, though tongues were *out* of use. *Shakespeare.*

The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,

Because the path diffus'd was *out* of mind. *Dryden.*

My retreat the best companions grace,

Chiefs *out* of war, and statesmen *out* of place. *Pope.*

Does he fancy we can sit

To hear his *out* of fashion wit?

But he takes up with younger folks,

Who, for his wine, will bear his jokes. *Shakespeare.*

They are *out* of their element, and logic is none of their talent. *Bacon.*

3. No longer in.

Enjoy the present failing hour;

And put it *out* of fortune's power. *Dryden.*

4. Not in; noting unfitness.

He is witty *out* of season; leaving the imitation

of nature, and the cooler dictates of his judgment. *Dryden.*

Thou'lt say my passion's *out* of season,

That Cato's great example and misfortune

Should both compare to drive it from my thoughts. *Addison*

5. Not within; relating to a house.

Count holy water in a dry house, is better than

the ran waters *out* of door. *Shakespeare.*

6. From; noting copy.

St. Paul quotes one of his poets for this saying,

notwithstanding I 'tis censure of them *out* in Horace. *Stillingfleet.*

7. From; noting rescue.

Charity recovered the law of nature *out* of

all the errors with which it was overgrown in the times of paganism. *Addison*

8. Not in; noting exorbitance or irregularity.

Why publish it at this juncture, and for *out* of

all method, apart and before the work? *South.*

Using old thread-bare phrases, will often make

you go *out* of your way to find and apply them. *Swift.*

9. From one thing to something different.

He that looks on the eternal things that are not

seen, will, though those optics, exactly discern the

vanity of all that is visible; will be neither taught nor

flattered *out* of his duty. *De la Haye.*

Words are able to persuade men *out* of what they

find and feel, and to reverse the very impressions

of sense. *South.*

10. To a different state from; in a different

state.

That noble and most sovereign reason,

Like sweet bells jangled *out* of tune and harsh;

That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth,

Plashed with ecstasy. *Shakespeare.*

When the mouth is *out* of taste it maketh things

taste sometimes salt, chiefly bitter, and sometimes

lowliness, but never sweet. *Bacon.*

By the time fatal blow, the earth fell *out* of the

regular form wherein it was produced at first, and

all those irregularities in its present form. *Burnet.*

They all at once employ their throning darts,

But *out* of order thrown, in air they join,

And mud rude makes frustrate the design. *Dryden.*

11. Not according to.

That there be an equality, so that no man acts

or speaks *out* of character. *Bacon.*

12. To a different state from; noting separation.

Whoever doth measure by number, must need

be greatly *out* of love with a thing that hath to many

faults, whose by weight cannot chide but

esteem very highly of that wherein the wit of

scrupulous adversaries hath not hitherto observed

any defect, which themselves can seriously thus

to be of moment. *Hobbes.*

In ridicule were employed to laugh men *out* of vice

and folly, it might be of some use, but it is made

use of to laugh men *out* of virtue and good sense, by

attacking every thing solemn and serious. *Addison.*

13. Beyond.

Amongst those things which have been received

with great reason, ought that to be reckoned

which the ancient practice of the church hath con-

tinued *out* of mind. *Hobbes.*

What, *out* of hearing gone? No sound, no word?

Alack, where are you? *Shakespeare.*

OUT

I have been an unlawful bawd, time *out of mind*. *Shakespeare.*

Few had suspicion of their intentions, till they were both *out of* distance to have their conversion attempted. *Clarendon.*

With a longer peace, the power of France with so great revenues, and such application, will not encrease every year *out of* proportion to what ours will do. *Temple.*

He shall only be prisoner at the soldiers quarters, and when I am *out of* reach, he shall be released. *Dryden.*

We see people lulled asleep with solid and elaborate discourses of piety, who would be transported *out of* themselves by the bellows of enthusiasm. *Madison.*

Albion's story was transacted in regions that lie *out of* the reach of the sun and the sphere of the day. *Madison.*

Women weep and tremble at the sight of a moving preacher, though he is placed quite *out of* their hearing. *Madison.*

The Supreme Being has made the best arguments for his own existence, in the foundation of the heavens and the earth, and which a man of sense cannot forbear attending to, who is *out of* the noise of human affairs. *Madison.*

14. Deviating from; acting irregularly.
Heaven defied, but still I should stand so,
So long as *out of* limit, and true rule,
You stand against mounted majesty! *Shakespeare.*

15. Past, without; noting something worn out or exhausted.
I am *out of* breath,
—How art thou *out of* breath, when thou hast breath
To try to me that thou art *out of* breath? *Shakespeare.*
Out of hope to do any good, he directed his course to Calane. *Kratic.*

He found himself left far behind,
Both *out of* heart and *out of* wind. *Hudibras.*
I published some tables, which are *out of* print. *Arbuthnot.*

16. By means of.
Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny. *Shakespeare.*

17. In consequence of; noting the motive or reason.
She is persuaded I will marry her, *out of* her own love and flattery, not *out of* my promise. *Shakespeare.*
The pope, *out of* the care of an universal father, had in the conclave divers consultations about an holy war against the Turk. *Bacon.*

Not *out of* coming, but a train
Of atoms jostling in his train,
As a blind philosopher give out. *Hudibras.*
Cromwell accused the earl of Manchester of having betrayed the parliament *out of* cowardice. *Clarendon.*

Those that have recourse to a new creation of words, are such as do it *out of* laziness and ignorance, or such as do it *out of* necessity. *Burton.*

Distinguish betwixt those that take state upon them, purely *out of* pride and humour, and those that do the same in compliance with the necessity of their affairs. *Locke.*

Make them conformable to laws, not only for wrath and *out of* fear, or the magistrate's power, which is but a weak principle of obedience; but *out of* conscience, which is a firm and lasting principle. *Tillotson.*

What they do not grant *out of* the generosity of their nature, they may grant *out of* mere impatience. *Smith.*

Our successes have been the consequences of a necessary war, in which we engaged, not *out of* ambition, but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Averbury.*

18. *Out of hand*; immediately: as that is easily used which is ready in the hand.
He bade to open wide his brazen gate
Which long time had been shut, and *out of hand*
Proclaimed joy and peace through all his state. *Spenser.*

No more ado,
But gather we our forces *out of hand*,
And let upon our hoarding enemy. *Shakespeare.*

To *Out*. v. a. To deprive by expulsion.
The members of both houses who withdrew,

OUT

were counted deserters, and *outed* of their places in parliament. *King Charles.*

The French having been *outed* of their holds. *Heglin.*

So many of their orders, as were *outed* from their fat possessions, would endeavour a re-entrance against those whom they account heretics. *Dodd.*

Out, in composition, generally signifies something beyond or more than another, but sometimes it betokens emission, exclusion, or something external.

To *OUTACT*. v. a. [*out* and *act*.] To do beyond.
He has made me heir to treasures,
Would make me *out-act* a real widow's whining. *Otway.*

To *OUTBALANCE*. v. a. [*out* and *balance*.] To overweigh; to preponderate.
Let dull Ajax bear away my right,
When all his days *outbalance* this one night. *Dryden.*

To *OUTBAR*. v. a. [*out* and *bar*.] To shut out by fortification.
Thief to *outbar* with painful pining,
From sea to sea he heap'd a mighty mound. *Spenser.*

To *OUTBID*. v. a. [*out* and *bid*.] To overpower by bidding a higher price.
It may be sent
New love created be by other men,
Which have then not's entire, and can in tears,
To high, in oaths, in letters *outbid* me,
This new love may breed new fears. *Doune.*

For Indian spices, for Persian gold,
Prevent the speedy, and outbid the bold. *Pope.*

To *OUTBLOW*. n. f. [*out* and *blow*.] One that outblows.
Outblow. adj. [*out* and *blow*.] Inflated; swollen with wind.
At their roots grew floating palaces,
Whole *outblown* bellies vent the yielding seas. *Dryden.*

To *OUTBORN*. adj. [*out* and *born*.] Foreign; not native.
Outbound. adj. [*out* and *bound*.] Destinated to a distant voyage; not coming home.
Triumphant flames upon the water float,
And *outbound* ships at home their voyages end. *Dryden.*

To *OUTBRAVE*. v. a. [*out* and *brave*.] To bear down and defeat by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance.
I would outbrave the fiercest eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,
To win thee, lady. *Shakespeare.*

Here Sodom's towers raise their proud tops on high,
The towers, as well as men, *outbrave* the sky. *Coat.*
We see the danger, and by the take up some light resolution to *outbrave* and break through it. *Locke.*

To *OUTBRAVE*. v. a. [*out* and *brave*.] To bear down with impudence.
Outbreak. n. f. [*out* and *break*.] That which breaks forth; eruption.
Breathe his flames so freely,
That they may from the towers of liberty,
The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind. *Shakespeare.*

To *OUTBREATH*. v. a. [*out* and *breath*.] 1. To weary by having better breath.
Thine eyes saw him
Rendering faint quiver, weak hand *outbreath'd*.
To Henry Monmouth. *Shakespeare.*

2. To expire.
That sign of last *outbreathed* life did seem. *Spenser.*

OUTCAST. part. [*out* and *cast*.] It may be observed, that both the participle and the noun are indifferently accented on either syllable. It seems most analogous to accent the participle on the last, and the noun on the first.

1. Thrown into the air as refuse, as unworthy of notice.

OUT

Abandon thou, I read, the captive spell
Of that lame *outcast* career. *Spenser.*

2. Banished; expelled.
Behold, instead
Of an *outcast*, exil'd, his new delight
Mankind created. *Milton.*

OUTCAST. n. f. Exile; one rejected; one expelled.
Let's be no slaves, nor no stocks,
Or to devote to Aristotle,
As Ovid, be an *outcast* quite abjur'd. *Shakespeare.*
O blood bespotted Neapolitan,
Outcast of Naples, England's bloody scourge!
Shakespeare.

For me, *outcast* of human race,
Love's anger only waits, and dire disgrace. *Prior.*
He dies sad *outcast* of each church and state!
And, harder still, flagitious yet not great. *Pope.*

To *OUTCAST*. v. a. [*out* and *cast*.] To excel in cunning.
Italy hath *outcast* him,
And he's at some hard point. *Shakespeare.*

OUTCRY. n. f. [*out* and *cry*.] 1. Cry of vehemence; cry of distress; clamour.
These *outcries* the magistrates there shun, since they are readily hearkened unto here. *Spenser.*
So change thy *outcry*, and thy words to strange
Thou interposed, that my sudden hand
Prevented, spares. *Milton.*

I make my way
Where noise, tumult, *outcries*, and alarms
I heard. *Denham.*

2. Clamour of detestation.
There is not any one vice, incident to the mind of man, against which the world has raised such a loud and universal *outcry*, as against ingratitude. *South.*

3. A public sale; an auction. *Amphitryon.*

To *OUTDARE*. v. a. [*out* and *dare*.] To venture beyond.
Myself, my brother, and his son,
That brought you home, and boldly did *outdare*
The dangers of the time. *Shakespeare.*

To *OUTDATE*. v. a. [*out* and *date*.] To antiquate.
Works and deeds of the law, in those places, signify legal obedience, or circumlocution, and the like judicial *outdate* ceremonies; with, the evangelical grace of giving up the whole heart to Christ, without any such judicial observances. *Hammond.*

To *OUTDO*. v. a. [*out* and *do*.] To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another.
He hath in this action *outdone* his former deeds doubly. *Shakespeare.*

What brave commander is not proud to see
The brave Melantius in his gallantry?
Our greatest battles have to see their scorn
Outdone by him, in what themselves have worn. *Wallen.*

Heavily have I *outdone* bell's hate,
Giving to death, and trying to redeem,
Sincerely to redeem what need I have
Sincerely delivered. *Milton.*

Here let those who boast in mortal things,
Learn how the great monuments of time,
And literature, and art, are easily *outdone*
By spirit to prelate. *Milton.*

An impious *outdone* the original. *Locke.*
Now all the gods reward and *outdone* you;
Then halt this day thy father's youth *outdone*. *Dryden.*

I must confess the encounter of that day
Would not me needed, but quite another way;
Not with the fire of youth, but generous rage,
To see the glories of my youthful age
So far *outdone*. *Dryden.*

The boy's mother, despised for not having read
A system of logic, *outdone* him in it. *Locke.*

I grieve to be *outdone* by Gray,
In my own homonymous living way. *Swift.*

To *OUTDUELL*. v. a. [*out* and *dwell*.] To stay beyond.
He *outdwell* his hour,
For lovers ever run before the clock. *Shakespeare.*

OUTER. adj. [*from out*.] That which is without; opposed to inner.

OUT

The kidney is a conglomerated gland only in the *outer* part; for the inner part, whereof the papillae are composed, is muscular. *Grew.*

OUTERLY, adv. [from *outer*.] Toward the outside.

In the lower jaw, two tusks like those of a boar, standing *outerly*, an inch behind the cutters. *Grew.*

OUTERMOST, adj. [superlative, from *outer*.] Remotest from the midst.

Try if three bells were made one within another, and air between each; and the *outermost* bell were clanged with a hammer, how the sound would differ from a single bell. *Bacon.*

The *outermost* corpufcles of a white body have their various little surfaces of a specular nature. *Boyle.*

Many handsome contrivances of draw-bridges I had seen, sometimes many upon one bridge, and not only one after, or behind another, but also sometimes two or three on a breast, the *outermost* ones serving for the retreat of the foot, and the middle for the horse and carriages. *Brown.*

TO OUTFACE, v. a. [*out* and *face*.]

1. To brave; to bear down by show of magnanimity; to bear down with impudence.

We shall have old swearing
That they did give the rups away to men;
But we'll *outface* them and out-swear them too. *Shakespeare.*

Doft thou come hither
To *outface* me with leaping in her grave?
Be buried quick with her, and I will I. *Shaksp.*

Threaten the threatenor, and *outface* the brow
Of bragging horror. *Shakespeare.*

They bewinged some knowledge of their persons, but were *outfaced*. *Hutton.*

2. To stare down.

We beheld the sun and enjoy his light, as long as we look towards it encounterly; we warm ourselves safely while we stand near the fire, but if we seek to *outface* the one, to enter into the other, we forthwith become blind or burnt. *Raleigh.*

TO OUTFAWN, v. a. [*out* and *fawn*.] To excel in fawning.

In affairs of less import,
That neither do us good nor hurt,
And they receive as little by,
Outfawn as much and out-comply;
And seem as scrupulously just. *Hu. libran.*

To bait the hooks for greater trust,
TO OUTFLY, v. a. [*out* and *fly*.] To leave behind in flight.

His evasion wing'd this twist with scorn,
Cannot *outfly* our apprehensions. *Shakespeare.*

Rais'd on the pinions of the bounding wind,
Outflow the rack, and left the hours behind. *Garth.*

OUTFORM, n. f. [*out* and *form*.] External appearance.

Cupid, who took vain delight
In meer *outforms*, until he lost his sight,
Hath chang'd his soul, and made his object you. *Ben Jonson.*

TO OUTFROWN, v. a. [*out* and *frown*.] To frown down; to overbear by frowns.

For thee, oppressed king, am I cast down,
Myself could eise *outfrown* false fortune's frown. *Shakespeare.*

OUTGATE, n. f. [*out* and *gate*.] Outlet; passage outward.

Those places are so fit for trade, having most convenient *outgates* by divers ways to the sea, and ingress to the richest parts of the land, that they would soon be enriched. *Spenser.*

TO OUTGIVE, v. a. [*out* and *give*.] To surpass in giving.

The bounteous play'r *outgave* the pinching lord. *Dryden.*

TO OUTGO, v. a. pret. *outwent*; part. *outgone*. [*out* and *go*.]

1. To surpass; to excel.
For frank, well ordered, and continual hospitality, he *out-went* all thew of competence. *Carew.*

OUT

While you practised the rudiments of war, you *out-went* all other captains; and have since found none but yourself alone to surpass. *Dryden.*

Where they apply themselves, none of their neighbours *out-go* them. *Locke.*

2. To go beyond; to leave behind in going.

Many ran afoot thither out of all cities, and *out-went* them, and came unto him. *Mark.*

3. To circumvent; to overreach.

Thought us to have *out-gone*
With a quaint invention. *Denham.*

TO OUTGROW, v. a. [*out* and *grow*.] To surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing.

Much their work *out-grow*,
The hands dispatch of two, garf'ning so wide. *Milt.*

When some virtue much *out-grows* the rest,
It shoots too fast and high. *Dryden.*

This essay wears a dress that possibly is not so suitable to the graver genius's, who have *outgrown* all gaieties of title and youthful relishes. *Granville.*

The lawyer, the tradesman, the mechanic, have found so many arts to deceive, that they far *outgrow* the common prudence of mankind. *Swift.*

OUTGUARD, n. f. [*out* and *guard*.] One posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence.

As soon as any foreign object presses upon the sense, those spirits which are posted upon the *out-guards*, immediately scower off to the brain. *South.*

You beat the *outguards* of my master's host. *Dryd.*
These *out-guards* of the mind have sent abroad,
And still patrolling beat the neighbouring road,
Or to the parts remote obedient fly,
Keep posts advanc'd, and on the frontier lie. *Macdonald.*

TO OUTJEST, v. a. [*out* and *jest*.] To overpower by jesting.

The fool labours to *out-jest*
His heart-struck injuries. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTKNAVE, v. a. [*out* and *knave*.] To surpass in knavery.

The world calls it out-witting a man, when he's only *outknave'd*. *L'Estrange.*

OUTLANDISH, adj. [*out* and *land*.] Not native; foreign.

Youself transplant
A whole from hence; perchance *outlandish* ground
Bears no more wit than ours; but yet more scant
Are those who cherish there which here abound. *Donne.*

Tedious waste of time to sit and hear
So many hollow compliments and lies,
Outlandish flatteries. *Milton.*

Upon the approach of the king's troops under general Walls, who was used to the *outlandish* way of making war, we put in practice passive obedience. *Addison.*

TO OUTLAST, v. a. [*out* and *last*.] To surpass in duration.

Good housewives, to make their candles burn the longer, lay them in bran, which makes them harder; so much as they will *out-last* other candles of the same stuff, half in half. *Bacon.*

Summer's chief honour, if thou hadst *out lasted*
Bleak winter's force that made thy blossoms dry. *Milton.*

The present age hath attempted perpetual motions, whose revolutions might *outlast* the exemplary mobility, and out-measure time itself. *Brown.*

When not from Helicon's imagin'd springs,
But sacred writ, we borrow what we sing?
This with the fabrick of the world begun,
Elder than light, and shall *outlast* the sun. *Waller.*

OUTLAW, n. f. [*utlaga*, Sax.] One excluded from the benefit of the law. A robber; a bandit.

An *outlaw* in a castle keeps. *Shakespeare.*
Gathering unto him all the scatterlings and *out-laws* out of the woods and mountains, he marched forth into the English pale. *Spenser.*

As long as they were out of the protection of the law, so as every Englishman might kill them, how

OUT

should they be other than *outlaws* and enemies to the crown of England? *Darcey.*

You may as well spread out the unfun'd heaps
Of misers' treasure by an *outlaw's* den,
And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope
Danger will let a helpless maiden pass. *Milton.*

A drunkard is *outlawed* from all worthy and creditable converse: such abhor, loath, and despise him. *South.*

TO OUTLAW, v. a. To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

I had a son
Now *outlaw'd* from my blood; he fought my life. *Shakespeare.*

He that is drunken,
Is *outlaw'd* by himself, all kind of ill
Did with his liquor slide into his veins. *Herbert.*
Like as there are particular persons *outlawed* and proscribed by civil laws, so are the nations that are *outlawed* and proscribed by the law of nature and nations. *Bacon.*

All those spiritual arts are withdrawn, which should assist him to go to, or fortify him against ill; and like an *outlaw'd* person he is exposed to all that will assault him. *Locke.*

OUTLAWRY, n. f. [from *outlaw*.] A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

By protection and bills of *outlawry*,
Octavius, Antony, and C. Julius,
Have put to death an hundred senators. *Shakespeare.*

Divers were returned knights and burgesses for the parliament, many of which had been by Richard III. attainted by *outlawry*. *Bacon.*

TO OUTLEAP, v. a. [*out* and *leap*.] To pass by leaping; to start beyond.

OUTLEAP, n. f. [from the verb.] Sally; flight; escape.

Since youth must have some liberty, some *outleaps*, they might be under the eye of a father, and then no very great harm can come of it. *Locke.*

OUTLET, n. f. [*out* and *let*.] Passage outward; discharge outward; egress; passage of egress.

Colonies and foreign plantations are very necessary, as *outlets* to a populous nation. *Bacon.*
The enemy was deprived of that useful *outlet*. *Clarendon.*

So 'scapes th' insulting foe his narrow jail,
And makes small *outlets* into open air. *Dryden.*

Have a care that these members be neither the inlets nor *outlets* of any vices; that they neither give admission to the temptation, nor be expressive of the conception of them. *Ray.*

OUTLINE, n. f. [*out* and *line*.] Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extremity.

Painters, by their *outlines*, colours, lights, and shadows, represent the same in their pictures. *Dryden.*

TO OUTLIVE, v. a. [*out* and *live*.] To live beyond; to survive.

Will these matted trees,
That have *outliv'd* the eagle, page thy heels,
And skip when thou point'st it out? *Shakespeare.*

Die two months ago, and not forgotten!
Yet then there is hopes a great man's memory
May *outlive* his life half a year. *Shakespeare.*

He that *outlives* this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand a tipsee when this day is nam'd. *Shaksp.*
His courage was so signal that day, that too much could not be expected from it, if he had *outlived* it. *Clarendon.*

Thou must *outlive*
Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change. *Milton.*

To wither'd, weak, and gray.
Time, which made them their same *outlive*,
To Cowley scarce did ripeness give. *Denham.*

The soldier grows less apprehensive, by computing upon the disproportion of those that *outlive* a battle, to those that fall in it. *L'Estrange.*

Since we have lost
Freedom, wealth, honour, which we value most,
I wish they would our lives a period give;
They live too long who happiness *outlive*. *Dryden.*

OUT

It is of great consequence where noble families are gone to decay; because their titles *outlive* their estates. *Swift.*

Pray *outlive* me, and then die as soon as you please. *Swift.*

Two bacon-fitches made his Sunday's cheer; Some the poor had, and some *out-liv'd* the year. *Harte.*

OUTLIVER, n. f. [*out and live.*] A survivor.

To OUTLOOK, v. a. [*out and look.*] To face down; to browbeat.

I call'd the fiery spirits from the world, To *outlook* conquest, and to win renown, Lest in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shaksp.*

To OUTLUSTRE, v. a. [*out and lustre.*] To excel in brightness.

She went before others I have seen, as that first round of yours *outlusters* may I have beheld. *Shaksp.*

OUTLY'NG, part. adj. [*out and lie.*] Not in the common course of order; removed from the general scheme.

The last survey I proposed of the four *out-lying* empires, was that of the Arabians. *Temple.*

We have taken in all the *out-lying* parts of the Spanish monarchy, and made imprudences upon the very heart of it. *Addison.*

To OUTMARCH, v. a. [*out and march.*] To leave behind in the march.

The horse out *matched* the foot, which, by reason of the heat, was not able to use great expedition. *Chapman.*

To OUTMEASURE, v. a. [*out and measure.*] To exceed in measure.

The present age hath attempted perpetual motions and engines, and those revolutions might outdo the exemplary mobility, and *out-measure* itself. *Brown.*

OUTMOST, adj. [*out and most.*] Remotest from the middle.

Chaos retir'd, As from her *outmost* works a broken foe. *Milton.*

It may be supposed that it is not rectified by the art, but by the *outmost* superficial parts of the glands, there is still the same difficulty. *Newton.*

The generosity of men are readier to fetch a reason from the minute distance of the flury heavens, and the *outmost* walls of the world. *Bentley.*

To OUTNUMBER, v. a. [*out and number.*] To exceed in number.

The ladies came in so great a body to the opera, that they *outnumbered* the enemy. *Addison.*

To OUTPACE, v. a. [*out and pace.*] To outgo; to leave behind.

Orion's speed Could not *outpace* thee; or the horse Laomedon did breed. *Chapman.*

OUTPARISH, n. f. [*out and parish.*] Parish not lying within the walls.

In the greater *outparishes* many of the poorer parishioners, through neglect, do perish for want of some medicinal eye to overlook them. *Gravett.*

OUTPART, n. f. [*out and part.*] Part remote from the centre or main body.

He is appointed to supply the bishop's jurisdiction and other judicial offices in the *outparts* of his diocese. *Aylmer.*

To OUTPOUR, v. a. [*out and pour.*] To emit; to send forth in a stream.

He looked and saw what number, numberless The city gates *out-pour'd*; light arm'd troops In coats of mail and military pride. *Milton.*

To OUTPRICE, v. a. [*out and prize.*] To exceed in the value set upon it.

Father your unparagon'd nutrels is dead, or She's *outprized* by a trifle. *Shakspere.*

To OUTRAGE, v. a. [*outrager, Fr.*] To injure violently or contumeliously, to insult roughly and tumultuously.

Oh heaven! that do this hideous act behold, And heavenly virgin thus *outraged* see; How can the vengeance just so long withhold! *Spenser.*

VOL. II.

OUT

The news put divers young bloods into such a fury as the English ambassadors were not without peril to be *outraged*. *Bacon.*

Safe and intrepid minds *outrage* men, when they have hopes of doing it without a return. *Atterbury.*

This interview *outrages* all decency; she forgets her modesty, and betrays her virtue, by giving too long an audience. *Brown.*

To OUTRAGE, v. n. To commit exorbitancies. Not in use.

Three or four great ones in court will *outrage* in speech, huge lute, monstrous hats, and garish colours. *Alpham.*

OUTRAGE, n. f. [*outrage, Fr.*]

1. Open violence; tumultuous mischief.

He was at great *outrages* waiting all the country where he went. *Spenser.*

The dock landed in its net flowed, To try the vengeance for his *outrage* due. *Spenser.*

He has been known to commit *outrage*, As I cheerfully confess. *Shakspere.*

Each other with me have you dealt, And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd. My charity is *outrage*. *Shakspere.*

2. This word seems to be used by *Philips* for mere commotion, without any ill import, contrary to the universal use of writers.

See with what *outrage* from the frothy north, The early, warlike side draws forth his wings, In barbarous array. *Philips.*

OUTRAGIOUS, adj. [*outrageux, Fr.*]

It should, I think, be written *outrageous*, but the custom seems otherwise.

1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent.

Under him they committed divers the most *outrageous* villainies, that a base multitude can imagine. *Stancy.*

As he went, her tongue did walk In foul reproach and terms of vile despite, Provoking him by her *outrageous* talk, To heap more vengeance on that wretched wight. *Spenser.*

They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss, *Outragious* as a dog, dark, wat'ry, wild. *Milton.*

When he knew his rival freed and gone, He swells with wrath, he makes *outrageous* moan: He treads, he tames, he furies, he stamps the ground;

The hollow to'st with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*

2. Excessive; passing reason or decency.

My characters of Antony and Cleopatra, though they are favourable to them, have nothing of *outrageous* panegyric. *Dryden.*

3. Enormous; atrocious.

Think not, although in writing I prefer'd The manner of thy vile *outrageous* crimes, That therefore I have forg'd. *Shakspere.*

OUTRAGIOUSLY, adv. [from *outrageous.*]

Violently; tumultuously; furiously.

That people will have colour of employment given them, by which they will poll and spoil so *outrageously*, as the very enemy cannot do worse. *Spenser.*

Let hell burn never so *outrageously* for the present, yet we will in time chill those heats. *South.*

OUTRAGIOUSNESS, n. f. [from *outrageous.*]

Fury; violence.

And more distant than Homer, has contented himself with the partiality of his duties, without bringing them to the *outrageousness* of blows. *Dryden.*

To OUTREACH, v. a. [*out and reach.*] To go beyond.

This usage is derived from so many descents of ages, that the cause and author *outraches* remembrance. *Carr.*

Our forefathers could never dream so high a crime as patricide, whereas this *outraches* that fact, and exceeds the regular distinction of murder. *Brown.*

To OUTRIDE, v. a. [*out and ride.*] To pass by riding.

OUT

This advantage age from youth hath won, As not to be *outridden*, though outrun. *Dryden.*

OUT-RIDER, n. f. [*out and rider.*] A summoner whose office is, to cite men before the sheriff. *Dial.*

OUTRIGHT, adv. [*out and right.*]

1. Immediately; without delay.

When these wretches had the ropes about their necks, the first was to be pardoned, the last hanged *outright*. *Abraham.*

2. Completely.

By degrees accomplish'd in the beast, He neigh'd *outright*, and all the fixed express'd. *Adams.*

To OUTROAR, v. a. [*out and roar.*] To exceed in roaring.

O that I were Upon the hill of Rafan, to *outrouar* The hoarsest head! *Shakspere.*

OUTROD, n. f. [*out and rode.*] Execution.

He set hortenens and footmen, to the end that affraying out, they might make *outrodes* upon the ways of Judea. *1 Macabees.*

To OUTROOT, v. a. [*out and root.*] To extirpate; to eradicate.

Pernicious discord frenzies *Outrooted* from our more than non age; Since none, not even our kurgs, approach their temples.

With any mark of war's destructive rage, But facilitate murder. *Rousse.*

To OUTRUN, v. a. [*out and run.*]

1. To leave behind in running.

By giving the horse of Lancaster leave to breathe, It will *outrun* you, father, in the end. *Shakspere.*

The expedition of my violent love *Outruns* the patient reason. *Shakspere.*

We may *outrun*, By violent swifts, that which we run at. *Shaksp.*

When things are come to the execution, there is no recovery comparable to celerity, like the motion of a bullet in the air, which flies so swift as it *outruns* the eye. *Bacon.*

This advantage age from youth hath won, As not to be *outridden*, though outrun. *Dryden.*

2. To exceed.

We *outrun* the present income, as not doubting to reimburse ourselves out of the profits of some future project. *Addison.*

To OUTSAIL, v. a. [*out and sail.*] To leave behind in sailing.

The word signifies a ship that *outsails* other ships. *Brown.*

OUTSCAPE, n. f. [*out and scape.*] Power of escaping.

It saith Our powers to lift aside a log so vast, As butt'd all *outscape*. *Chapman.*

To OUTSCORE, v. a. [*out and score.*] To bear down or contend by contempt; to despise; not to mind.

He mixes in his little world a man t' *outscore* The to and fro conflicting wind and rain. *Shaksp.*

To OUTSELL, v. a. [*out and sell.*]

1. To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold; to sell at a higher rate than another.

It would soon improve to such a height, as to *outsell* our neighbours, and thereby advance the proportion of our exported commodities. *Temple.*

2. To gain a higher price.

Her pretty action did *outsell* her gift, And yet enrich'd it too. *Shakspere.*

To OUTSHINE, v. a. [*out and shine.*]

1. To emit lustre.

Waters my son, now in the shade of death; Whose bright *outshining* beams thy cloudy wrath Hath in eternal darkness folded up. *Shakspere.*

2. To excel in lustre.

By *Shakspere's*, Jonson's, Fletcher's lines, Our stage's lustre Rome's *outshines*. *Denham.*

I'll venture out alone,
Since you, fair princess, my protection own. *Dryd.*
4. To confels; not to deny.

Make this truth to evident, that those who are
unwilling to own it may yet be ashamed to deny it.

Others will own their weakness of understanding.
Locke.

It must be owned, that, generally speaking, good
parents are never more fond of their daughters,
than when they see them too fond of themselves.

O'WNER, n. f. [from *own*.] One to whom
any thing belongs; master, rightful possessor.

A bark
Stays but till her owner come aboard. *Shakespeare*
It is not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls in spite of me the owner,
But thou wilt have me. *Shakespeare*

Here flew favour, because it happened that the
owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years
profit of his lands, before he cometh to the know-
ledge of the process against him. *Bacon*

They intend advantage of my labours,
With no small profit daily to my owners. *Milton*
These wait the owner's last dispar,

And what's permitted to the flames invade. *Dryd.*
A freehold, though but in ice and snow, will
make the owner pleased in the possession, and stout
in the defence of it. *Addison*

That small mole draws the nose upwards, when
it expresses the contempt which the owner of it has
upon seeing any thing he does not like. *Spectator*

Victory hath not made us insolent, nor have we
taken advantage to gain any thing beyond the
honour of restoring every one's right to their just
owners. *Atterbury*

What is this war, which must our cares employ?
The owner's wife, that other men enjoy. *Pope*

O'WNEERSHIP, n. f. [from *owner*.] Pro-
perty; rightful possession.

In a real action, the proximate cause is the pro-
perty or ownership of the thing in controversy.

OWRE, n. f. [*urus jubatus*, Lat.] A beast.
Amfworth.

OX, n. f. plur. OXEN. [*oxa*, Saxon; *oxe*,
Danish.]

1. The general name for black-cattle.

The black ox hath not trod on his foot. *Condens.*
Sheep run not half so timorous from the wolf,
Or holt on oxen from the leopard.
As you fly from your old tabernacle slaves. *Shaksp.*
I saw the river Cistunus, celebrated by the

poets for making cattle white that drink of it. The
inhabitants of that country have still the same opi-
nion, and have a great many oxen of a whitish
colour to confirm them in it. *Addison.*

2. A castrated bull.

The horns of oxen and cows are larger than the
bull's, which is caused by abundance of moisture.

Although there be naturally more males than
females, yet artificially, that is, by making geld-
ings, oxen, and weathers, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

The held is spacious I delin to sow,
With oxen I am told to draw the plough. *Dryden.*
The towing bull.

An herb called ox-lip. *Thompson's Summer*

OXEANT, n. f. [*Opuntia*, Lat.] A plant. *Amf.*

OXEYLL, n. f. [*bupthalmus*] A plant. *Miller.*

OXLEY, n. f. [*talbanus*, Lat.] A fly of a
particular kind.

OXGANG of land, n. f. Twenty acres.

OXHEAL, n. f. [*hellebori nigri radix*] A

plant. *Amfworth.*

OXLEY, n. f. [*oxis primula*, Lat.] The

fame with *oxlip*, a vernal flower.

A bank whereon the wild thyme blows,

Where oxlip and the nodding violet grows. *Shaksp.*

OXEYLL, n. f. [*ox* and *hall*.] A stand for

oxen.

OXFONGUE, n. f. [*luglossa*] A plant.

Amfworth.

OXYCRATE, n. f. [*oxycreta*, Fr.

oxy and *creta*.] A mixture of water and

vinegar.

Apply a mixture of the same powder, with a
conspicuous profit out of *oxyerate*, and a tunable
balance. *Wigman.*

OXMYEL, n. f. [*oxy* and *myel*.]

A mixture of vinegar and honey.

In fevers, the ailments perturbed by Hippo-
crates, were pituitous and decoctions of some vege-
tables, with *oxmyel* or the mixture of honey and
vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

OXYMO'RON, n. f. [*oxymoron*.] A rhetori-
cal figure, in which an epithet of a quite
contrary signification is added to any
word.

OXYRRHODINE, n. f. [*oxyrrhodon*, *oxy* and

rhodon.] A mixture of two parts of oil of

roses with one of vinegar of roses.

The spirits, opiates, and cool things, readily
compose *oxyrrhodine*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

OYER, n. f. [*oyer*, old French, to hear.] A
court of oyer and terminer, is a judica-
ture where causes are heard and deter-
mined.

OYES, [oyez, hear ye, Fr.] Is the intro-
duction to any proclamation or adver-
tisement given by the publick criers
both in England and Scotland. It is
thrice repeated.

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,

Attend your office and your quality.

Can hobnobbin make the tawny Oyes. *Shakespeare.*

O yes! at any happy eye

This loving wanton shall defy;

Let the ladies fairly know

None is the wag. *Crashaw.*

OYLETHOLE, n. f. See **EYELET**. [It may

be written *oylet*, from *ocillet*, Fr. but

oylet seems better.]

Distinguish'd flashes deck the great

As each excels in birth or fate;

His *oyetholes* are more and ampler,

The king's own body was a sunnier. *Pope*

OYSTER, n. f. [*ostrea*, Dut. *huitre*, Fr.] A

bivalve testaceous fish.

I will not lend thee a penny.—

Why then the world's mine *oyster*, which I with

sword will open. *Shakespeare.*

Rich honesty dwells like your miser, fir, in a

poor house; as your pearl in your foul *oyster*.

Shakespeare.

Another man held a kind of *oyster* shell, and

other bivalve. *Woodward.*

There may be many ranks of beings in the invi-
sible world as superior to us, as we are superior to
all the ranks of being in this visible world; though
we descend below the *oyster* to the least animated
atoms discovered by microscopes.

Where *oyster* tubs in rows

Are rang'd beside the piers, there slay thy haile.

Gou.

OYSTERWENCH, } n. f. [oyster and wench,

OYSTERWOMAN, } or woman.] A woman

whose business is to sell oysters. Prover-

biully, a low woman.

Oh goes his bonnet to an *oysterwench*. *Shaksp.*

The *oysterwomans* lock'd their fish up,

And tradg'd away to cry no fish up. *Hudibras.*

OZENIA, n. f. [*ozena*, from *oze*; *ozene*,
Fr.] An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils

that gives an ill stench. *Quincy.*

P.

P A B

P is a labial consonant, formed by a
slight compression of the anterior part
of the lips; as, *pull*, *pelt*. It is con-
founded by the Germans and Welsh with
b: it has an uniform sound; it is some-
times mute before t; as, *account*, *receipt*;
but the mute p is in modern orthography
commonly omitted.

PABULAR, adj. [*pabulum*, Lat.] Affording
aliment or provender.

PABULATION, n. f. [*pabulum*, Lat.] The
act of feeding, or procuring provender.

P A C

PABULOUS, adj. [*pabulum*, Lat.] Ali-
mental; affording aliment.

We doubt the air is the *pabulous* supply of fire,
much less that flame is properly air kindled. *Brown.*

PABULUM, n. f. [*pabulum*, Lat.] Food; support.

A technical word.

PAGE, n. f. [*pas*, Fr.]

1. Step; single change of the foot in walking.

Behind her death,

Close following *pace* for *pace*, not mounted yet

On his pale horse. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

2. Gait; manner of walk.

He himself went but a kind of languishing *pace*.

with his eyes sometimes cast up to heaven, as
though his launces strove to mount higher. *Sidney.*
He saw Menalcas come with heavy *pace*;
Wet were his eyes, and cheerless was his face.

Addison.

3. Degree of celerity. To *keep* or *hold*
pace, is not to be left behind.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,

Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day,

To the last syllable of recorded time,

And all our yesterdays have lighted fools

The way to dusty death. *Shakespeare.*

Bring me word

How the world goes, that to the *pace* of it

I may spur on my journey. *Shakespeare.*

PAC

Nor her winged speede,
The faulcon gentle could for pace exceed. *Chapm.*
His teachers were faine to restrain his forward-
ness, that his brothers, under the same training,
might hold pace with him. *Bolton.*
The beggar fings ev'n when he sees the place
flect with thieves, and never mends his pace.

He mended pace upon the touch. *Hudibras.*
Mareia could outvie thee in fighs, keep pace
With all thy woes, and count out tear for tear.

Hudibras applied his spur to one side of his
horse, as not doubting but the other would keep
pace with it. *Addison.*

Step; gradation of business. A gallic-
dan.

The first pace necessary for his majesty to make,
is to fall into confidence with Spain. *Templ.*

A measure of five feet. The quantity
supposed to be measured by the foot from
the place where it is taken up to that
where it is let down.

During hand by walking over it, they styled
a whole step, i. e. the space from the elevation of
one foot, to the same foot let down again, indicated
by a step of the other foot; a pace equal to five
feet, a thousand of which paces made a mile.

The violence of tempests never moves the sea
above its pace of deep. *Willms.*

A political movement which horses
are taught, though some have it natu-
rally, made by lifting the legs on the
same side together.

They rode, but authors having not
determined whether pace or trot,
it is to say, whether fluctuation,
As they do term it, or fluctuation. *Hudibras.*

To PACE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To move on slowly.
He left arrived on the grassy plain,
And fairly paced forth with easy pain. *Spenser.*

As we pace'd along,
Upon the giddy footing of the batches,
Methought that Glo'net stumbled. *Shakespeare.*

Crispus, both in birth and manner vile,
Pacing in pomp with cloak of Tyrian dye,
Chang'd oft a day. *Dryden.*

The moon rode in the clearest sky I ever saw, by
which solemn light I paced on slowly without inter-
ruption. *Pope.*

The nymph, obedient to divine command,
Took Clysias, pace'd along the sand. *Pope.*

2. To move.
Remember well, with speed to pace,
The oak of Pindar. *Shakespeare.*

3. [used of horses.] To move by raising the
legs on the same side together.

To PACE, *v. a.*

1. To measure by steps.
Where is the hoise, that doth untread again
His tedious measures with th' unbated fire?
That he did pace them first? *Shakespeare.*

2. To direct to go; to regulate in motion.
If you can, pace your wisdom
In that good path that I would wilt go,
And thou shalt have your bosom on this wretch. *Shakespeare.*

PACED, *adj.* [from pace.] Having a par-
ticular gait.

Revenge is sure, though sometimes slowly pace'd;
Awake, awake, or sleeping sleep thy last. *Dryden.*
PACER, *n. f.* [from pace.] He that paces.
PACIFICATION, *n. f.* [from pacify.]

1. The act of making peace.
He sent forthwith to the French king his chap-
lain, charging him because he was a churchman, as
best fitting with an embassy of pacification. *Bacon.*
David, by an happy and featonable pacification,
was took off from seeing that bloody tragedy. *South.*

2. The act of appeasing or pacifying.

PAC

A world was to be saved by a pacification of
wrath, through the dignity of that sacrifice which
should be offered. *Hooker.*

PACIFICATOR, *n. f.* [from pacify, Fr. from
pacify.] Peacemaker.

He let and kept on foot a continual treaty of
peace; besides he had in consideration the beating
the blessed person of a pacificator. *Bacon.*

PACIFICATORY, *adj.* [from pacify.]
Tending to make peace.

PACIFIC, *adj.* [from pacify, Fr. pacifique,
Lat.] Peace-making; mild; gentle; ap-
pealing.

God now in his gracious pacific manner comes
to treat with them. *Hammond.*

R. turning, in his bill
An olive leaf he brings, pacific sign! *Milton.*

PACIFIER, *n. f.* [from pacify.] One who
pacifies.

To PACIFY, *v. a.* [from pacify, Fr. pacifier,
Lat.] To appease; to still resentment;
to quiet an angry person; to compose
any desire.

While the dog hunted in the river, he had with-
drawn to pacify with sleep his over-watched eyes.

Menclaus promised Ptolemy money, if he would
pacify the king. *2 Macabees.*

The Most High is not pacified for sin by the
multitude of sacrifices. *Jeremiah.*

In his journey he heard news of the victory, yet
he went on as far as Yoid, to pacify and settle
those countries. *Bacon.*

O villain! to have wit at will upon all other
creations, and not one diverting syllable now at a
pach to pacify our miseries. *U. Strange.*

Nor William's power, nor Mary's charms,
Could or repel, or pacify his muns. *Prior.*

PACK, *n. f.* [pack, Dutch.]

1. A large bundle of any thing tied up for
carriage.

The antioch was sent to the king of Persia, that
speech was like cloth of Amas, opened and put
about, where by the imagery appears in figures;
whereas thoughts they are but as in packs. *Bacon.*

Had my city's at this luck
Of Troy, thought these his pedlar's pack. *Cicero.*
Our knight had near a lot's pack. *Hudibras.*
Of his own buttocks on his back.

2. A burden; a load.
I rather chose,
To cross my friend in his intended dust,
Than, by concealing it, heap on your head
A pack of sorrows. *Shakespeare.*

But when they took notice how stupid a beast it
was, they loaded it with packs and burdens, and
set boys upon the back of it. *U. Strange.*

3. A due number of cards.
Women to cards may be compar'd, we play
A round or two, when us'd we throw away,
Take a fresh pack. *Granville.*

It is wonderful to see persons of sense passing
away a dozen hours together in shuffling and de-
veling a pack of cards. *Addison.*

4. A number of hounds hunting together.
Two ghosts join their packs to hunt her o'er the
plain. *Dryden.*

The fury fires the pack; they snuff, they vent,
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent. *Dryden.*

The savage soul of game is up at once,
The pack full-opening various. *Thomson.*

5. A number of people confederated in any
bad design or practice.
You panderer radicals! there's a knot, a gang, a
pack, a conspiracy, against me. *Shakespeare.*
Never such a pack of knaves and villains, as they
who now governed in the parliament. *Clarendon.*
Buckingham is more a man of honour, than to be
an accomplice with a pack of rascals that walk the
streets on nights. *Swift.*

6. Any great number, as to quantity and
pressure: as, a pack or world of troubles.

To PACK, *v. a.* [packen, Dutch.]

PAC

1. To bind up for carriage.
A poor merchant driven on unknown land,
That had by chance pack'd up his choicest treasure
In one clark casket, and sav'd only that. *Ottavio.*

Relov'd for fear, the slaves thy baggage pack.
Each saddled with his burden on his back. *Dryden.*

What we looked upon as brains, were an heap
of strange materials, packed up with wonderful art
in the skull. *Addison.*

2. To send in a hurry.
We cannot live, I hope, and must not die,
Till George be pack'd with post haste up to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

3. To sort the cards so as that the game
shall be most stoutly secured. It is ap-
plied to any iniquitous procurement of
collusion. *Enos has.*

Pack'd cards with Caesar, and false play'd. *Shakespeare.*

There be that can pack cards and yet cannot
play well; so there are some that are good in can-
vasses and tactics, that are otherwise weak men.

The judge shall jolly, the bishop bat the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

4. To unite picked persons in some bad
design.
When they have pack'd a parliament,
We'll once more try th' experiment:
Who can already mislead friends,
To leave for members to our ends. *Hamlet.*

Pretes, called men, in full cry pack'd by the court
or country, run down in the hour of commons, a
defected bounder head of the court. *Wycherley.*

So many greater fools than they,
Will pack a crowded audience the third day. *Southey.*

The expected council was dwindling into a con-
suetude, a pack'd assembly of Italian troops, not
a free convention of teachers from all quarters.

To PACK, *v. n.*

1. To tie up goods.
The margold, whose courtier's face
I echo the tone, and cloth on face
Her at his rate, at his full stop
Packs and flaps up her country shop. *Chenard.*

2. To go off in a hurry; to remove in
haste.
New farmer thanks th' each hour a day,
Until the old farmer be packing away. *Taylor.*

Rogues, hence, away!
Seek shelter, pack. *Shakespeare.*

The wind no longer came good, but away pack
the galleys with all the haste they could. *Cicero.*

At the temple he took at Jupiter's altar, and
then robbed the temple, as he was packing away
with his sacrilegious burden, a voice pacified him.

If they had been an hundred more, they had
been all sent packing with the same answer. *Stollmeyer.*

Pack hence, and from the cover'd benches rate,
This is no place for you. *Dryden.*

Poor Stella must pack off to town,
From purring streams and mountains bubbling,
To Lally's sinking tide at Dublin. *Swift.*

3. To concert bad measures; to confede-
rate in ill; to practise unlawful confede-
racy or collusion.

That this so profitable a merchandize, with respect
to a proportionable enhancement with other let's
beneficial commodities, they impute partly to the
eastern buyers packing, partly to the owners not
venting the same. *Carter.*

Go pack with him. *Shakespeare.*

PACKCLOTH, *n. f.* [pack and cloth.] A cloth
in which goods are tied up.

PACKER, *n. f.* [from pack.] One who binds
up bales for carriage.

PACKET, *n. f.* [paquet, French.]

1. A small pack; a mail of letters.
In the dark
Grop'd I to find out them,
Finger'd their packets, and in fine withdrew. *Shakespeare.*

s. Any show; a spectacle of entertainment.

When all our *pageants* of delight were plaid,
Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was trimm'd in madam Julia's gown.
Shakespeare.

I'll play my part in fortune's *pageant*.
Shakespeare.

This wide and universal theatre,
Presents more *woful pageants* than the scene
Wherein we play. *Shakespeare.*

Strange and unnatural, let's stay and see
This *pageant* of a prodigy. *Cowley.*

The poets contrived the following *pageant* or
machine for the pope's entertainment; a huge
floating mountain that was split in the top in imi-
tation of Parnassus. *Addison.*

**3. It is used in a proverbial and general
sense for any thing showy without stabi-
lity or duration.**

Thus unlamented pass the proud away,
The gaze of fools, and *pageant* of a day. *Pope.*

The breath of others raises our renown,
Our own as soon blows the *pageant* down. *Young.*

PAGANT. adj. Showy; pompous; osten-
tation; superficial.

Were the ambitions, she'd disdain to own
The *pagant* pomp of such a servile throne. *Dryden.*

TO PAGANT. v. a. [from the noun.] To
exhibit in show; to represent.

With ridiculous and awkward action,
Which, slanderer, he imitation calls,
He *pagants* us. *Shakespeare.*

PAGANTRY. n. f. [from *pageant*.] Pomp;
show.

Inconveniences are consequent to dogmatizing,
supposing men in the right; but if they be in the
wrong, what a ridiculous *pagantry* is it to see such
a philosophical gravity set man out a foolscrow.

Such *pagantry* be to the people shown;
There boast thy horse's trappings and thy own. *Dryden.*

PAGINAL. adj. [*pagina*, Lat.] Consisting
of pages.

An expression proper unto the *paginal* books of
our times, but not so agreeable unto volumes or
rolling books in use among the Jews. *Brown.*

PAGON. n. f. [a corruption of *pouqhal*,
which in the Persian signifies a house of
idols. *Fryer's Travels.*]

1. An Indian idol.
They worship idols called *pagoda*, after such a
trifling representation as we make of deities.
Saltingfleet.

2. The temple of the idol.
See thronging millions to the *pagod* run,
And offer country, parent, wife, or son. *Pope.*

PAID. The preterit and participle passive
of *pay*.

This punishment pursues the unhappy maid,
And thus the purple hair is dearly *paid*. *Dryden.*

PALE. n. f. [*paralyis*, Lat.] A flower,
also called cowslip. *Dick.*

PAIL. n. f. [*palia*, Spanish.] A wooden
vessel in which milk or water is com-
monly carried.

In the country when wool is new shorn, they set
pails of water in the same room, to increase the
weight. *Bacon.*

New milk that all the winter never fails,
And all the summer overflows the pails. *Dryden.*

PAINFUL. n. f. [*pain* and *full*.] The quan-
tity that a *pail* will hold.

You same cloud cannot chuse but fall by *paifuls*.
Shakespeare.

PAILMAIL. n. f. [The same with *pallmail*,
a beater or mail to strike the ball.] Viol-
ent; boisterous.

A stroke with a *pailmail* beetle upon a bowl,
makes it fly from it. *Digby.*

PAIN. n. f. [*peine*, French; *pin*, Sax. *pāna*,
Latin.]

1. Punishment denounced.

There the princesses determining to bathe them-
selves, thought it was too privileged a place, upon
pain of death, as nobody durst presume to come
thither. *Sidney.*

On pain of death no person being so bold,
Or daring hardy, as to touch the list. *Shakespeare.*

Interpose, on pain of my displeasure,
Betwixt their swords. *Dryden.*

None shall presume to fly under pain of death,
with wings of any other man's making. *Addison.*

2. Penalty; punishment.
Because Eusebius hath yet said nothing, we will,
by way of mulct or *pain*, lay it upon him. *Bacon.*

3. Sensation of uneasiness.
As the *pains* of the touch are greater than the
offences of the other senses; so likewise are the
pleasures. *Bacon.*

Pain is perfect misery, the worst
Of evils, and excessive, overturns
All patience. *Milton.*

He would believe, but yet is still in *pain*,
Presses the pulse, and feels the leaping vein.
Dryden.

What *pain* do you think a man must feel, when
his conscience lays this folly to his charge? *Law.*

4. [In the plural.] Labour; work; toil.
Many have taken the *pains* to go out of Europe
to reside as friars in America. *Abbot.*

One labourer and takereth *pains*, maketh half;
and is so much the more behind. *Ecclusiasticus.*

The *pains* they had taken were very great.
Clarendon.

If philosophy be uncertain, the former will con-
clude in vain; and the latter may be in danger of
pronouncing the same on their *pains*, who seek it,
if after all their labour they must reap the wind,
mere opinion and conjecture. *Glenville.*

She needs no weary steps ascend,
All seems before her feet to bend;
And here, as she was born the less,
High without taking *pains* to rise. *Waller.*

The deaf person must be differently treated, and
by pleasant usage wrought upon to take some *pains*
at it, watching your seasons and taking great care,
that he may not hate his task, but do it cheerfully.
Holder.

If health be such a blessing, it may be worth the
pains to discover the regions where it grows, and
the springs that feed it. *Temple.*

They called him a thousand fools for his *pains*.
L'Estrange.

Some natures the more *pains* a man takes to re-
claim them, the worse they are. *L'Estrange.*

Her nimble feet refuse
Their wonted speed, and the *took pains* to lose.
Dryden.

The same with *pains* we gain, but lose with ease,
Sure some to vex, but never all to please. *Pope.*

A reasonable clergyman, if he will be at the
pains, can make the most ignorant man compre-
hend what is his duty, and convince him that he
ought to perform it. *Swift.*

5. Labour; task. The singular is, in this
sense, obsolete.

He lost arrived on the grassy plain,
And fairly paced forth with easy *pain*. *Spenser.*

'Tone *paine* in a cottage doth take,
When t'other trim bowers do make. *Tupper.*

When of the dew, which th' eye and ear do take,
From flow'rs abroad and bring into the brain,
She doth within both wax and honey make:—
This work is hers, this is her proper *pain*. *Davies.*

When a lion shakes his dreadful mane,
And angry grows, if he that first took *pain*
To tame his youth, approach the haughty beast,
He bends to him, but *fights away* the rest. *Waller.*

**6. Uneasiness of mind about something
absent or future; anxiety; solicitude.**

It bid her feel
No future *pain* for me; but instant wed
A lover more proportion'd to her bed. *Prior.*

If the church were once thus settled, we need
then be in less *pain* for the religion of our prince.
Leffey.

7. The throws of childbirth.
She bowed herself and travailed; for her *pains*
came upon her. *1 Samuel.*

TO PAIN. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To afflict; to torment; to make uneasy.

I am *pained* at my very heart, because thou hast
heard, O my soul, the sound of the trumpet. *Jeremiah.*

She drops a doubtful word that *pains* his mind,
And leaves a rankling jealousy behind. *Dryden.*

Excess of cold as well as heat, *pains* us, because
it is equally destructive to that temper which is ne-
cessary to the preservation of life. *Locke.*

Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg, that
just before had been so much *pained* by the letter.
Addison.

**2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To
labour. Little used.**

Though the lord of the liberty do *pain himself* to
yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not but
great abuses lurk in to absolute a privilege. *Spenser.*

He *pain'd himself* to raise his note. *Dryden.*

PAINFUL. adj. [*pain* and *full*.]

**1. Full of pain; miserable; beset with af-
fliction.**

Is there yet no other way, besides
These *painful* passages, how we may come
To death? *Milton.*

2. Giving pain; afflictive.
Evils have been more *painful* to us in the pros-
pect, than by their actual pressure. *Addison.*

I am sick of this bad world.
The day light and the sun grow *painful* to me. *Addison.*

Long abstinence may be *painful* to acid con-
stitutions, by the uneasy sensation it creates in the
stomach. *Arbutnot.*

3. Difficult; requiring labour.
The *painful* service,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankless country, are requir'd
But with that surname. *Shakespeare.*

When I thought to know this, it was too *painful*
for me. *Psalms.*

Surst he took, and thence preventing fame,
By quick and *painful* marches hither came. *Dryden.*

Ev'n I, tho' slow to touch the *painful* string,
Awake from slumber, and attempt to sing. *Smith.*

**4. Industrious; laborious; exercising la-
bour.**
To dress the vines new labour is requir'd,
Nor must the *painful* husbandman be tir'd. *Dryden.*

Great abilities, when employed as God directs,
do but make the owners of them greater and more
painful servants to their neighbours; however, they
are real blessings when in the hands of good men.
Swift.

PAINFULLY. adv. [from *painful*.]

1. With great pain or affliction.

2. Laboriously; diligently.
Such as sit in ease at home, raise a benefit out
of their hunger and thirst, that serve their prince
and country *painfully* abroad. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Robin red-breast *painfully*
Did cover them with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*

PAINFULNESS. n. f. [from *painful*.]

1. Affliction; sorrow; grief.
With diamond in window glass she *graved*,
From die, and end this ugly *painfulness*. *Sidney.*

No custom can make the *painfulness* of a de-
bauch easy or pleasing to a man; hence nothing
can be pleasant that is unnatural. *South.*

2. Industry; laboriousness.
Painfulness by feeble means shall be able to gain
that which in the plenty of more forcible instru-
ments, is through sloth and negligence lost. *Hooker.*

PAINIM. n. f. [*payen*, Fr.] A *pagant*; an
infidel.

The cross hath been an ancient bearing, even
before the birth of our Saviour, among the *painims*
themselves. *Peacocks.*

Whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
Shy *painims* vile that force the fair. *Tichel.*

PAINIM. adj. *Pagan*; infidel.
Champions bold,
Defy'd the best of *painim* chivalry
To mortal combat, or carried with lance. *Milton.*

The Solymean sultan he o'erthrew,
His moony troops returning bravely *swore'd*.
With *painim* blood effus'd. *Philips.*

P A I

PAINLESS. *adj.* [from *pain*.] Free from pain; void of trouble.

He frequently blest God for so far indulging to his infirmities, as to make his disease to *painless* to him. *Fell.*

The death thou shov'st is forc'd;

I have no timor of death? no *painful* way

Of kindly mixing with our native clay? *Dryden.*

PAINSTAKING. *n. f.* [*pains* and *take*.] Labourer; laborious person.

I'll prove a true *painful* day and night,

Ellip and card, and keep our children tight

Ging.

PAINSTAKING. *adj.* [*pains* and *take*.] Laborious; indolent.

To **PAINT.** *v. a.* [*peintre*, Fr.]

1. To represent by delineation and colours. Have to be the *face* and *figure* of the man.

We'll have the *face* and *figure* of the man

Painted upon a pole. *Sh. T. Ham.*

2. To cover with colours representative of something.

Who bears a sentence or an old man's face,

Shall by a *paint* of cloth be kept in awe. *Sh. T. Ham.*

3. To represent by colours, appearance, or images.

Till we from an author's words *paint* his very thoughts in our minds, we do not understand him. *Fell.*

When folly cross romantic, we must *paint* it.

Come then, the colours and the ground prepare. *Pope.*

4. To defend; to represent.

The lady is *defrayed* —

— *Defrayed* —

The word is too good to *paint* out her weakness. *Shakespeare.*

5. To colour; to diversify.

Such is his will that *paints*

The earth with colours fresh,

The darkest skies with force of fiery light, his *Spenser.*

6. To deck with artificial colours in dress and ornamentation.

Hath not old custom made this life more sweet

Than that of *paint* of pomp? are not these words

More free from *paint* than the count? *Shakespeare.*

Jezabel *painted* her face and tried her head. *2 Kings.*

To **PAINT.** *v. n.* To lay colours on the face.

Oh! If to dance all night, and *be* all day,

Charm'd the small pox, or charm'd old age away,

To *paint*, may ogle, might become a faint,

Not would it sure be such a sin to *paint*. *Pope.*

PAINT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Colours representative of any thing.

Poets are painters

To copy out ideas in the mind:

Words are the *paint* by which their thoughts are shown.

And nature is their object to be drawn. *Graville.*

The church of the immaculate looks beautiful

in the shade, all but one corner of it being covered

with statues, gilding, and *paint*. *Addison on Italy.*

Her charms in breathing *paint* engage,

Her modest cheek shall warm a future age. *Pope.*

2. Colours laid on the face.

Together lay her pray'r book and her *paint*. *Shen.*

Arts on the hand, like *paint* upon the face,

Teach him, that's worth your love, from your embrace. *Young.*

PAINTER. *n. f.* [*peintre*, Fr. from *paint*.] One who professes the art of representing objects by colours.

In the placing let some care be taken how the

painter did stand in the working. *Wotton.*

Beauty is only that which makes all things as

they are in their proper and perfect nature; which

the best *painters* always chase by contemplating

the forms of each. *Dryden.*

PAINTING. *n. f.* [from *paint*.]

1. The art of representing objects by delineation and colours.

P A L

If *painting* be followed for an art, it follows that no arts are without their precept.

'Tis in life as 'tis in *painting*.

Much may be right, yet much be wanting. *Prior.*

2. Picture; the painted resemblance.

This is the very *painting* of your fear,

This is the air-drawn dagger which you find

Led you to Dune. *Shakespeare.*

Painting is a science;

The *paint* is almost the natural man:

For since diabolical tricks with man's nature,

He is but outside. *Painted* figures are

Even such as they give out. *Shakespeare.*

3. Colours laid on.

If any such be here

That have this *painting*, who can you see me fear'd,

Let him speak his disposition. *Shakespeare.*

PAINTURE. *n. f.* [*peinture*, Fr.] The art of painting.

A French word.

To the next realm he forth'd his way,

For *peinture* near adjoining lay.

A pleasant province. *Dryden.*

The *peinture* is a

With filled colours gay, or, name, rules,

Delight and puzzle the beholder's eye,

That views the wavy beds with thousand flows

Of *peinture* say'd. *Philips.*

PAIR. *n. f.* [*paire*, Fr. *par*, Lat.]

1. Two things, joining one another, as a

pair of gloves.

2. A man and wife.

O when I meet now

Such *pairs* in love and mutual honours join'd? *Milton.*

Bancus and Philemon there

Had liv'd long marry'd and a happy *pair*;

Now old in love. *Dryden.*

3. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace.

All his lovely looks, his pleasing fires,

All his sweet motions, all his taking smiles,

He does into one *pair* of eyes convey. *Shelton.*

The many *pairs* of nerves branching the muscles

to all the parts of the body, are wonderful to be- hold. *Roy.*

To **PAIR.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be joined in pairs; to couple, as

male and female.

Our dance, I pray;

Your hand, my *Peidia*, to twines *pair*. *Shakespeare.*

2. To suit; to fit as a counterpart.

Had our pinner seen the hour, he had *pair'd*

Well with this lord; there was not a full month

Between their births. *Shakespeare.*

The *pair* is

My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine,

Simple and plain, and taught with artless tender- nets. *Rowe.*

To **PAIR.** *v. a.*

1. To join in couples.

Minds are to hardly match'd, that even the first,

Thou *pair'd* by heav'n, in *Paradise* were *pair'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To unite as correspondent or opposite.

Turtles and doves with differing hues unite,

And gloly jet is *pair'd* with flaming white. *Pope.*

PALACE. *n. f.* [*palais*, Fr. *palatium*, Lat.] A royal house; a house eminently splendid.

You forgot,

We with colours spread,

March'd thro' the city to the *palace* gates. *Shakespeare.*

Palaces and pyramids do slope

Their heads to their foundations. *Shakespeare.*

The *palace* yard is fill'd with floating tides,

And the lust comers bear the tower to the sides. *Dryden.*

The sun's bright *palace* on high columns rais'd,

With burning gold and flaming jewels blaz'd. *Addison.*

The old man early rose, walk'd forth and late

On pole'd stone before his *palace* gate. *Pope.*

PALATABLE. *adj.* [from *palace*.] Royal;

noble; magnificent.

London encreases daily, turning of great *palaci-*

ous houses into small tenements. *Grant.*

PALATABLE. *n. f.* A kind of covered

P A L

carriage, used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves, and wherein persons of distinction are carried.

PALATABLE. *adj.* [from *palate*.] Gustful; pleasing to the taste.

There is nothing so difficult as the art of making advice agreeable. How many devices have been made use of to render this bitter *potion palatable*? *Addison.*

They by th' alluring odour drawn in haste,

Fly to th' dulcet eates, and crowding sip

Their *palatable* baue. *Philips.*

PALATE. *n. f.* [*palatum*, Lat.]

1. The instrument of taste, the upper part or roof of the mouth.

Let them beds

Be made as soft as yours, and let their *palates*

Be teston'd with such *palates*. *Shakespeare.*

Their ivory feet were carved into the shape of lions, without these their greatest dainties could not relish to their *palates*. *Hakew.*

Light as colours come in only by the eyes, a

kind of sound only by the ears, the several tastes

and smells by the nose and *palate*. *L. etc.*

My nerves about our *palate* plac'd,

She likewise judges of the taste:

Fit, difficult though 't, our warlike men

Might drink thick port for far champagne. *Tran.*

The vulgar had, the learned *palate* an eye;

Hard task to hit the *palate* of such guests. *Pope.*

2. Mental relish; intellectual taste.

It may be the *palate* of the soul is indistinctly

lifeliness or sorrow. *Locke.*

The men of nice *palates* could not relish *palate*,

as dress'd up by the schoolmen. *B. etc.*

PALATABLE. *adj.* [from *palate*.] Belonging

to the palate, or roof of the mouth.

The three labials, *p*, *b*, *m*, are parallel to the

three gingival ridges, and to three *palate*. *Hakew.*

PALATINATE. *n. f.* [*palatinatus*, Latin]

The county wherein is the seat of a count

palatine, or chief officer in the court of

an emperor, or sovereign prince.

PALATINE. *n. f.* [*palatin*, Fr. from *palatinus* of *palatinum*, Lat.] One invested with

regal rights and prerogatives.

The absolute *palatines* made barons and knights,

did exercise high justice in all points within their

territories. *Ducan.*

PALATINE. *adj.* Possessing royal privileges.

Many of those lords, to whom our kings had

granted those petty kingdoms, did exercise a

regalia, inasmuch as there were no less than eight

counties *palatine* in Ireland at one time. *Ducan.*

PALE. *adj.* [*pale*, Fr. *palidus*, Lat.]

1. Not ruddy; not fresh of colour; wan;

white of look.

Look I to *pale*, lord Dorset, as the rest? —

As, my good lord; and no man in the presence,

But his red colour hath forsook his cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

Was the hope drunk

Wherein you dress'd yourself; hath it slept since?

And wakes it now to look for green and *pale*? *Shakespeare.*

2. Not high coloured; approaching to

colourless transparency.

When the urine turns *pale*, the patient is in

danger. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Not bright; not shining; faint of lustre;

dim.

The night, methinks, is but the day-light sick.

It looks a little *pale*. *Shakespeare.*

To **PALE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To

make pale.

The glow-worm shows the matin to be near,

And 'gins to pale his intellectual fire. *Shakespeare.*

To teach it good or ill, disgrace or shame,

Pale it with rage, or redden it with shame. *Prior.*

PALE. *n. f.* [*palus*, Latin.]

1. Narrow piece of wood joined above and

below to a rail, to enclose grounds.

PAL

Get up o' th' nail; I'll peck you o'er the pale's life.
Shakespeare.

As their example still prevails,
She tempts the dream, or leaps the pales. *Prior.*
Deer creep through when a pale tumbles down
Mortimer

2. Any enclosure.

A ceremony, which was then judged very convenient for the whole church even by the whole, those few excepted, which brake out of the common pale.
Hooker

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloister's pale,
And love the high embowed roof.
Milton.

Having been born within the pale of the church, and to brought up in the christian religion, by which we have been partakers of those precious advantages of the word and sacraments
Duty of Man

He hath proposed a standing revelation, to well confirmed by narrative, that it should be needful to recur to them for the conviction of any man born within the pale of christianity.
Atterbury.

Confine the thoughts to even life the breath;
And keep them in the pale of words till death.
Duncloud.

3. Any district or territory.

The e is no part but the bare English pale, in which the Irish have not the greatest footing
Speenhor.

The lords justices put arms into the hands of devout noblemen of that religion within the pale.
Glendon.

4. The pale is the third and middle part of the fentcheon, being derived from the chief to the base, or urther part of the fentcheon, with two lines.

Pecchare.

PALE, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To enclose with pales.

The diameter of the hill of twenty foot, may be pale'd in with twenty deals of a foot broad
Milton.

2. To enclose; to encompass.

Whatever the ocean pales, or sky inclips,
I thine.
Shakespeare

The English heuch
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys.
Shakespeare

Will you pale your head in Henry's glory,
And rob his temples of the crown?
Shakespeare.

PALEFIED, adj. [pale and eye.]

Having eyes dimmed.

No lightly trance, or breathed spell,
Impales the palecy'd priest from the prophetic cell.
Milton.

Shrines, where their virgins palecy'd virgins keep,
And pitying faints, whole statues learn to weep.
Pope

PALEFACED, adj. [pale and face.]

Having the face wan.

Why have they dar'd to march
So many miles upon her peaceful bosom,
Fighting her pale-fac'd villages with war?
Shakespeare.

Let pale-fac'd fear keep with the mean-born man,
And find no harbour in a royal heart.
Shakespeare.

PALELY, adv. [from pale.]

Wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.

PALENESS, n. f. [from pale.]

1. Wanness; want of colour; want of freshness; sickly whiteness of look.

Her blood durst not yet come to her face, to take away the name of palecy from her most pure whiteness.
Sidney.

The blood the virgin's cheek forsook,
A livid palecy spreads o'er all her look.
Pope.

2. Want of colour; want of lustre.

The palecy of this flower
Pewy'd the faintness of my master's heart.
Shakespeare.

PALENDRE, n. f.

A kind of coasting vessel. Obsolete.

Solyman sent over light-borsemen in great palendres, which ranging all along the sea coast, carry'd the people and the cattle.
Knolles History.

PALEOUS, adj. [palea, Latin.]

Musky; chafy.

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PAL

This attraction was said in straws and paleous bodies.
Brown.

PALETTE, n. f. [palette, Fr.]

A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.
Let the ground of the picture be of such a mixture, as there may be something in it of every colour that composes your work, as it were the content of your palette
Dryden.

For yet the pencil tries her mien or toils,
Or on thy palette he the blended mix;
Thy careless chalk has hilt atchiev'd thy art,
And her post image makes Cleora start.
Ticket.

When sage Minerva told,
From her sweet lips smooth elocution flows,
If a skilful hand an ivy's palete grac'd,
Where moving colours were in order plac'd
Gay.

PALETRY, n. f. [palefroy, Fr.]

A small horse fit for ladies; it is always distinguished in the old books from a war horse.

Her wanton palfrey all was overspread
With that dappled, waven like a wave
Spenser.

The dandel is mounted on a white palfrey, as an emblem of her innocence.
Spenser.

PALEFRIED, adj. [from palfrey.]

Riding on a palfrey.

Such the achievements fings the bard that tells,
Of pale-fried dames, bold knights, and magic spells.
Ticket.

PALIFICATION, n. f. [palus, Lat.]

The act or practice of making ground firm, with pales.

I have had nothing of palification or piling of the ground plot commanded by Viruvius, when we build up a a moist soil.
Wotton.

PALINDROME, n. f. [παλινδρομια, παλιν and δρομια.]

A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forward; as, madam; or this sentence, Subi dura a rudibus.

PALINODE, n. f. [παλινωδια.]

A recantation.

Let thy excellency have oft been told;
But now my ravish'd eyes thy face behold;
Who therefore in this opening palinode
Albow myself, that have displesa'd my God,
In dust and ashes mou.
Sandys.

PALISADE, n. f. [palisade, Fr. palizado.]

PALISADO, s. Span. from palus, Lat.]

Pales set by way of enclosure or defence.

The Trojans found the place a rampire cut,
And palisades about the trenches plac'd.
Dryden.

The wood is useful for palisades for fortifications, being very hard and durable.
Mortimer.

The city is surrounded with a strong wall, and that wall guarded with palisades.
Brown.

To PALISADE, v. a. [from the noun.]

To enclose with palisades.

PALISH, adj. [from pale.]

Somewhat pale.

Spirit of nitre makes with copper a palish blue; spirit of urine a deep blue.
Abuthnot on Air.

PALL, n. f. [pallium, Latin.]

1. A cloak or mantle of state.

With princely page,
As fair Aurora in her purple pall,
Out of the East the dawning day doth call;
So forth the comes.
Spenser.

Let gorgeous tragedy
In scepter'd pall come sweeping by.
Milton.

2. The mantle of an archbishop.

An archbishop ought to be consecrated and anointed, and after consecration he shall have the pall sent him.
Ayliffe.

3. The covering thrown over the dead.

The right side of the pall over Egeus kept,
And on the left the royal Thetis wept.
Dryden.

To PALL, v. a. [from the noun.]

To cloak; to invest.

Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunest snook of hell,
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes.
Shakespeare.

PAL

To PALL, v. n. [Of this word the etymologists give no reasonable account; perhaps it is only a corruption of pale, and was applied originally to colours.] To grow vapid; to become insipid.

Empty one bottle into another swiftly, J. & the drink pall.
Bacon.

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye, and palls upon the sense.
Addison.

To PALL, v. a.

1. To make insipid or vapid.

Reason and reflection, representing perpetually to the mind the meanness of all sensual gratifications, blunt the edge of his keenest desires, and pall all his enjoyments.
Atterbury.

Wit, like wine, from happier climates brought,
Dull'd by these rogues, turns English common draught,
They pall Moliere's and Lopez' spightly strain
Swift.

2. To make spiritless; to dispirit.

A miracle

Their joy with unexpected sorrow pall'd.
Dryden

Ungrateful man,
Base, barbarous man, the more we raise our love,
The more we pall, and cool, and kill his ardour
Dryden.

3. To weaken; to impair.

For this

I'll never follow thy pall'd fortunes more.
Shakespeare.

4. To cloy.

Pall'd appetite is humourous, and must be gratified with sauces rather than food.
Tatler

PALLER, n. f. [pallier, in Chaucer; which was probably the French word from paille, straw, and secondarily, a bed.]

1. A small bed; a mean bed.

Why rather, sleep, best thou in smoky cribs,
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,
And hush'd with buzzing night flies to thy slumber,
Than in the perfume'd chambers of the great,
Under the canopies of costly state,
And hush'd with sounds of sweetest melody?
Shakespeare.

The secretary was laid in a pallet near him for ventilation of his thoughts.

It's your stray attendance be yet lodg'd,
Or should within these limits, I shall know,
Ere morning wake, or the low-rooted lark
From her thatch'd pallet rouse.
Milton.

2. [palette, Fr.] A small measure, formerly used by surgeons.

A surgeon drew from a patient in four days, twenty-seven palls, every pallet containing three ounces.
Hakewill.

3. [In heraldry; palus minor, Lat.] A little pall.

PALLIAMENT, n. f. [pallium, Latin.]

A dress; a robe.

The people of Rome

Sent thee by me their tribune,
This palliament of white and spotless hue.
Shakespeare.

PALLIARISE, n. f. [palliardise, Fr.]

Fornication; whoring. Obsolete.

To PALLIATE, v. a. [pallio, Lat. from pallium, a cloak; pallier, French.]

1. To cover with excuse.

They never hide or palliate the vices, but expose them freely to view
Swift.

2. To extenuate; to lessen by favourable representations.

The fault is to extenuate, palliate, and indolge.
Dryden.

3. To cure imperfectly or temporally, not radically; to ease, not cure.

PALLIATION, n. f. [palliation, Fr. from palliare.]

1. Extenuation; alleviation; favourable representation.

I saw clearly through all the pious disguises and palliations of some men.
King Charles.

Such bitter invectives against other men's faults.

2

PAL

and indulgence or palliation of their own, shews their real lies in their spleen. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure; mitigation, not cure.

If the just cure of a disease be full of pain, let the physician resort to palliation. *Bacon*

PALLIATIVE, *adj.* [*palliatif*, Fr. from *palliate*.]

1. Extenuating; favourably representative.

2. Mitigating, not removing; temporarily or partially, not radically curative.

Consumption pulmonary seldom admits of other than a palliative cure, and is generally incurable when hereditary. *Arbuthnot*

PALLIATIVE, *n. f.* [from *palliate*.] Something mitigating, something alleviating.

It were more late to trill to the general aversion of our people against this coin, than apply those palliatives which weak, perfidious, or object politicians administer. *Swift*

PALLID, *adj.* [*pallidus*, Lat.] Pale; not highcoloured; not bright. *pallid* is seldom used of the face.

Of every fort, which in that meadow grew.

They gather'd some; the violet pallid blue Spenser.

When from the pallid sky the sun deteined. *Thomson*

Whilst, on the margin of the beaten road,
Its pallid bloom sick-lavelling hen-bone shew'd. *Harte*

PALLMALL, *n. f.* [*pala* and *malleus*, Lat. *pale maille*, Fr.] A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring.

PALM, *n. f.* [*palma*, Lat. *palmier*, Fr.]

1. A tree of great variety of species; of which the branches were worn in token of victory: it therefore implies superiority.

There are twenty-one species of this tree, of which the most remarkable are, the greater palm or date-tree. The dwarf palm grows in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, from whence the leaves are sent hither and made into flag-broom. The only palm is a native of Guinæa and Cape Verd island, but has been transplanted to Jamaica and Barbadoes. It grows as high as the main mast of a ship. *Millers*

Get the start of the majestic world,
And bear the palm alone. *Shakespeare*

Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil, than the abundant growing of the palm-trees without labour of man. This tree brings forth unto man what ever his life beggett at nature's hand. *Raleigh*

Above others who carry away the palm for excellence, is Maurice landgrave of Hesse. *Peucham*

Fruit of palm-tree, pleasant to taste
And hunger both. *Milton*

Thou youngest virgin, daughter of the skies,
Whole palm's new pluck'd from paradise,
With spreading branches more sublimely rise. *Dryden*

2. Victory; triumph. [*palme*, Fr.]

Numerous had it England's palm alone;

The rest begett'd, but we confirm'd the town. *Dryden*

3. The hand spread out; the inner part of the hand. [*palma*, Lat.]

By this virgin palm now kissing thine,
I will be thine. *Shakespeare*

Drinks of extreme thin parts sitting, put upon the back of your hand, with a little flay, pass through to the palm, and yet taste mild to the mouth. *Bacon*

Seeking my success in love to know,
I try'd the infallible prophetic way.

A poppy leaf upon my palm to lay. *Dryden*

4. A hand, or measure of length, comprising three inches. [*palme*, French.]

The length of a foot is a sixth part of the stature, a span one eighth of it; a palm or hand's breadth one twenty fourth, a thumb's breadth or inch one seventy-second, a forefinger's breadth one ninety-fourth. *Holder on Time*

Henry VIII. of England, Francis I. of France,

PAL

and Charles V. emperor, were so provident, as scarce a palm of ground could be gotten by either, but that the other two would let the balance of Europe upright again. *Bacon*

The same hand into a fist may close,
Which instantly a palm expanded shows. *Dehman*

To PALM, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers.

Fencing is held foul play amongst gamesters. *Denden*

They palm'd the trick that lost the game. *Prior*

2. To impose by fraud.

It may be temptures, how can we be sure,

Reply'd the pautner, what tradition's pure?

For you may palm upon us new for old. *Denden*

Moll White has made the country ring with several imaginary exploits palm'd upon her. *Spectator*

3. To handle.

Frank carries very ill, yet will palm all the meat. *Prior*

4. To stroke with the hand. *Ainsworth*

PALMER, *n. f.* [from *palm*.] A pilgrim:

they who returned from the holy land carried branches of palm.

I kept, for a palmer's walking staff. *Shaksp*

Behold you lie, by palmer's pilgrims trod.

Memoried, bald, cow'd, uncow'd, shod, unshod. *Pope*

PALMERWORM, *n. f.* [*palmer* and *worm*.]

A worm covered with hair, supposed to

be so called because he wanders over all plants.

A flesh fly, and one of those hairy worms that resemble caterpillars and are called palmerworms, being conveyed into one of our tin's receivers, the bee and the fly lay with their bellies upward, and the worm tumbled suddenly struck dead. *Dryde*

PALMETTO, *n. f.* A species of the palmtree: it grows in the West Indies to be

a very large tree; with the leaves the inhabitants thatch their houses. These

leaves, before they are expanded, are cut and brought into England to make

women's plaited hats; and the berries of these trees were formerly much used

for buttons.

Broad o'er my head the verdant cedars wave,

And high palmetts lift their graceful blade. *Thomson*

PALMIFFEROUS, *adj.* [*palma* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing palms.

PALMIPED, *adj.* [*palma* and *pes*, Latin.]

Webfooted; having the toes joined by a membrane.

It is described like filipedes, whereas it is a

palmipede or fin-footed like swans. *Brown*

Water-fowl which are palmipede, are whole

footed, have very long necks, and yet but short

legs, as swans. *Ray*

PALMIST, *n. f.* [from *palma*.] One

who deals in palmistry.

PALMISTRY, *n. f.* [*palma*, Latin.]

1. The cheat of foretelling fortune by the

lines of the palm.

We shall not query what truth is in palmistry,

or divination from lines of our hands of high demonstration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

Here a little his canting drone-pipe scan'd

The mystick figures of her hand,

He tipples palmistry, and dines

On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland*

With the fond maids in palmistry he deals;

They tell the secret trick which he reveals. *Prior*

2. Addison uses it humorously for the

action of the hand.

Going to relieve a common beggar, he found his

pocket was picked; that being a kind of palmistry at which this vermin are very dextrous. *Spectator*

PALMY, *adj.* [from *palm*.] Bearing palms.

In the most high and palmy state of Rome,

A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,

The graves stood teeming with new life, *Shakespeare*

She palm'd the region which Paothen join'd,
And thence, left the palms plains behind. *Dryden*

PALPABILITY, *n. f.* [from *palpable*.]

Quality of being perceivable to the

touch.

He first found out palpability of colours; and by the deficiency of his touch, could distinguish the different vibrations of the heterogeneous rays of light. *Mart. Scribnerus*

PALPABLE, *adj.* [*palpable*, Fr. *palpor*, Latin.]

1. Perceptible by the touch.

Art thou but

A dagger of the mind, a false creation?

I see thee yet in form as palpable,

As this which now I draw. *Shakespeare*

Darkness must overshadow all his bounds,

Palpable darkness! and blot out three days. *Milton*

2. Gross; coarse; easily detected.

That grosser kind of heathen idolatry, whereby they worshipped the very works of their own hands, was an absurdity to reason so palpable, that the prophet David comparing idols and idolaters together, maketh almost no odds between them. *Hooker*

They grant we are not in palpable manner, we are not openly and notoriously impious. *Hooker*

He must not think to shelter himself from so palpable an absurdity, by this impertinent distinction.

Tillotson

Having no surer guide, it was no wonder that they fell into gross and palpable mistakes. *Woodward*

3. Plain; easily perceptible.

That they all have so testified, I see not how we should possibly with a proof more palpable, than this manifestly received and every where continued custom of reading them publicly. *Hooker*

They would no longer be content with the invisible monarchy of God, and God dismissed them to the palpable dominion of Saul. *Holyday*

Since there is so much dissimilitude between cause and effect in the more palpable phenomena, we can expect no less between them and their invisible effects. *Glanville*

PALPABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *palpable*.]

Quality of being palpable; plainness;

grossness.

PALPABLY, *adv.* [from *palpable*.]

1. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.

2. Grossly; plainly.

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury, that had palpably taken bribes of money; before they gave up their verdict, they payed of the twelve a guinea, that they might do their consciences justice. *Bacon*

PALPATON, *n. f.* [*palpatio*, *palpor*, Lat.]

The act of feeling.

To PALPITATE, *v. a.* [*palpito*, Lat. *palpiter*, Fr.] To beat as the heart; to flutter; to go pit a pat.

PALPITATION, *n. f.* [*palpitation*, Fr. from *palpitate*.]

Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulse of the heart, upon

fight or any other causes, which makes it felt: for a natural uniform pulse goes on without distinction.

The heart strikes five hundred fort of pulses in an hour; and hurried into such continual palpitations, through anxiety and distraction, that sam would it break. *Harvey*

I knew the good company too well to feel any palpitations at their approach. *Taiter*

Anxiety and palpitations of the heart, are a sign of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

Her bosom heaves

With palpitations wild. *Thomson's Spring*

PALSGRAVE, *n. f.* [*palsgraff*, German.]

A count or earl who has the overseeing of a prince's palace. *Dict.*

PALSY, *adj.* [from *palsy*.] Afflicted with the palsy; paralytick.

PALSYED, *adj.* [from *palsy*.] Diseased with a palsy.

Pall'd, thy blessed youth
Becomes affluant, and doth beg the alms
Of palsied old. *Shakespeare.*
Though the breathes in a few pious peaceful souls,
Like a palsied person, the scarce moves a limb.

Decay of Palsy.
Let not old age long stretch his palsy'd hand;
Those who give late are importun'd each day. *Cam.*
PALSY, n. f. [*paralysis*, Lat. thence *paralytic*, *paraly*, *paralytic*, *palsy*.] A privation of motion or feeling, or both, proceeding from some cause below the cerebellum, joined with a coldness, flaccidity, and at last wasting of the parts. If this privation be in all the parts below the head, except the thorax and heart, it is called a paraplegia; if in one side only, a hemiplegia; if in some parts only of one side, a paralytic. There is a threefold division of a *palsy*; a privation of motion, sensation remaining; a privation of sensation, motion remaining; and lastly, a privation of both together.

Quincy.
The *palsy*, and not fear, provokes me.
A *palsy* may as well shake an oak, as shake the delight of conscience. *South.*
TO PALTRON, v. n. [from *paltron*, *Skinner*.] To flit; to dodge; to play tricks. Not in use.

I milt
To the young men send humble treaties,
A *pall* in the dust of towns. *Shakespeare.*
Be the pattering heels no more believ'd,
The *patter* with us is a double feint;
But keep the word of promise to our ear,
And break it to our hope. *Shakespeare.*
Romans, that have spoke the word,
And I will not *patter*. *Shakespeare.*

TO PALTRON, v. a. To squander; as, he *palters* his fortune. *Ainsworth.*
PALTERER, n. f. [from *palter*.] An unmerciful dealer; a fluter.

PALTRINESS, n. f. [from *paltry*.] The state of being paltry.

PALTRY, adj. [*paltron*, Fr. a scoundrel; *paltruccio*, a low whore, Italian.] Sorry; worthless; despicable; contemptible; mean.

Then turn your forces from this paltry siege,
And stir them up against a mightier talk. *Shakespeare.*
A very dishonest paltry boy, as appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him. *Shakespeare.*

Whole compass is paltry and carried too late,
Such husbandry with that many do hate. *Taylor.*
For knights are bound to feel no blows
From *paltry* and unequal foes. *Hudibras.*
It is an ill habit to squander away our wishes upon paltry fooleries. *L'Allegre.*

When such paltry slaves presume
To mix in treason, if the plot succeeds,
They're thrown neglected by; but it fails,
They're sure to die like dogs. *Addison's Cato.*
PALY, adj. [from *pale*.] Pale. Used only in poetry.

Fain would I go to chase his paly lips
With twenty thousand kisses. *Shakespeare.*

From camp to camp
Fire answers fire, and through their *paltry* flames
Each battle sees the other's number'd face. *Shakespeare.*
A dim gleam the *paly* lantern throws
Over the mid pavement. *Gay.*

PAM, n. f. [probably from *palm*, victory; as *trump from triumph*.] The knave of clubs.

Ev'n mighty *pam* that kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mov'd down armies in the fight of U. *Pope.*
TO PAMPER, v. a. [*pamperare*, Italian.] To glut; to fill with food; to faguate; to feed luxuriously.

It was even so too, physicians should take care

ick body in hand, of which the former would milder all things meet to purge and keep under the body, the other to pamper and strengthen it suddenly again; whereof what is to be looked for but a most dangerous relapse? *Spenser.*

You are more intemperate in your blood
Than Venus, or the *pamper'd* animals
That rage in savage fatality. *Shakespeare.*

They are contented as well with mean food, as those that with the rarities of the earth do *pamper* their voracities. *Sandys.*

Praiser I sell thee to a proportion ready to build,
It brought thee to feed upon the air, and to starve thy soul, only to *pamper* thy imagination. *South.*

With food
Dilend his chine and *pamper* him for sport. *Dryden.*
His lordship lolls without at ease,
*Pamper*ing his paunch with foreign rarities. *Dryden.*

To *pamper'd* infulence devoted fall,
Prime of the flock and choicest of the stall. *Pope.*
PAMPHLET, n. f. [*par un file*, Fr.

Whence this word is written anciently, and by *Caston*, *pamphlet*.] A small book; properly a book fold unbound, and only stitched.

Com'st thou with deep premeditated lines,
With written *pamphlets* industriously devis'd? *Shakespeare.*
I put forth a slight *pamphlet* about the elements of architecture. *Newton.*

Since I have been reading many English *pamphlets* and tractates of the fabrick, I can hardly find any treatise wherein the use of the common service by the minister, and the due frequenting thereof by the people, is once named among the duties or offices of sanctifying the Lord's-day. *White.*

He could not, without some tax upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some in printing *pamphlets*. *Clarendon.*

As when some writer in a publick cause,
His pen, to save a sinking nation, draws,
While all is calm, his arguments prevail,
Till pow'r discharging all her stormy bags,
Flutters the feeble *pamphlet* into rage. *Swift.*

TO PAMPHLET, v. n. [from the noun.] To write small books.

I put pen to paper, and something I have done,
though in a poor *pamphletting* way. *Havel.*

PAMPHLETEER, n. f. [from *pamphlet*.] A scribbler of small books.

The figures are those who in the common phrase are called libellers, lampooners, and *pamphleteers*. *Taylor.*

With great injustice I have been pelted by *pamphleteers*. *Swift.*

TO PAN, v. a. An old word denoting to clote or join together. *Ainsworth.*

PAN, n. f. [ponne, Saxon.]

1. A vessel broad and shallow, in which provisions are dressed or kept.
This were but to leap out of the *pan* into the fire. *Spenser.*

The plumb braid is laid
On anvils, and of head and hump are made, *Pope, sat.*

2. The part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder.

Our attempts to fire the gun-powder in the *pan* of the pistol, succeed not. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing hollow: as, the brain *pan*.

PANACEA, n. f. [*panace*, Fr. *panacea*.] An universal medicine.

PANACEA, n. f. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PANADA, n. f. [from *panis*, Lat. bread.]

PANADO, n. f. Food made by boiling bread in water.

Their diet ought to be very cooling; *gruel*, *panados*, and chicken broth. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

PANCAKE, n. f. [*pan* and *cake*.] Thin pudding baked in the fryingpan.

A certain knight swore by his honour they were good *pancakes*, and swore by his honour the murtherer was naught. *Shakespeare.*

The flour makes a very good *pancake*, mixed with a little wheat flour. *Mortimer.*

PANCRATICAL, adj. [*pan* and *kratos*.] Excelling in all the gymnastick exercises.

He was the most *pancratical* man of Greece, and, as *Galen* reporteth, able to persist erect upon an oily plank, and not to be removed by the force of three men. *Brout.*

PANCREAS, n. f. [*pan* and *kras*.] The *pancreas* or sweetbread, is a gland of the conglomerate sort, situate between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebrae of the loins; it lies across the abdomen, reaching from the liver to the spleen, and is strongly tied to the peritonaeum, from which it receives its common membranes. It weighs commonly four or five ounces. It is about six fingers breadth long, two broad, and one thick. Its substance is a little soft and supple. *Quincy.*

PANCREATICK, adj. [from *pancreas*.] Contained in the pancreas.

In man and voracious quadrupeds, the food moistened with the saliva is first chewed, then swallowed into the stomach, and to be evacuated into the intestines, where being mixed with the choler and *pancreatick* juice, it is further subtilized, and easily find its way in at the straight orifices of the *hepaticus* veins. *Ray on the Creation.*

The bile is so acid, that nature has furnished the *pancreatick* juice to temper its bitterness. *Arbut.*

PANSEY, n. f. [corrupted, I suppose, from *PANSEY*.] [*panacea*, *panacea*.] A flower; a kind of violet.

The daughters of the flood have search'd the mead
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head;
Panices to please the sight, and callia sweet to smell. *Dryden.*

The real essence of gold is impossible for us to know, as for a blind man to tell in what flower the colour of a *pansey* is, or is not to be found, whilst he has no idea of the colour of a *pansey*. *Locke.*

From the brute beasts humanity I learn'd,
And in the *pansey's* life God's providence discern'd. *Harte.*

PANDECT, n. f. [*pandecta*, Latin.]

1. A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.

It were to be wished that the commons would form a *pandect* of their power and privileges, to be confirmed by the entire legislative authority. *Swift.*

2. The digest of the civil law.

PANDIMICK, adj. [*pan* and *dimick*.] Incident to a whole people.

Those instances bring a consumption, under the notion of a *pandimick*, or endmuck, or rather venacular dialect to England. *Harvey.*

PANDER, n. f. [This word is derived from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of *Troilus* and *Cressida*; it was therefore originally written *pander*, till its etymology was forgotten.] A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer; an agent for the lust or all designs of another.

Let him, with his cap in hand,
Like a bawd *pander*, hold the chamber door
Whilst by a slave

His eldest daughter is contaminated. *Shakespeare.*
Thou art the *pander* to her dishonour, and equally to me dishonour. *Shakespeare's Comedies.*

If ever you prove false to one another, face I have taken such pains to bring you together, let all pitiful goers between be called *panders* after my name. *Shakespeare.*

The bus of happy punks, the *pander's* heir,
Are privileged

To clap the fist, and rule the theatre. *Dryden.*

Thou hast coust'd thyself the conscious *pander*

Of that pretended passion

A single witness infamously known,

Against two persons of unquestion'd fame. *Dryden.*

My obedient honesty was made

The *pander* to thy lust and brutish ambition. *Rowe.*

PAN

To **PAN'DER**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pump; to be subservient to lust or passion.
Proclaim no shame.

When the compulsive ardour gives this charge,
Since full itself as actively doth burn,
And reason pander's will. *Shakespeare.*

PAN'DERLY, *adj.* [from *pander*.] Pimping; pump-like.

Oh you panderly rascals! there's a conspiracy against me. *Shakespeare.*

PAN'DICULATION, *n. f.* [*pandiculans*, Lat.] The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

Windy spirits, for want of a due volatilization, produce in the nerves a *pandiculation*, or agitation, or stupor, or cramp in the muscles. *Floyer.*

PANE, *n. f.* [*pancau*, Fr.]

1. A square of glass.

The letters appear'd reverse thro' the pane,
But in Stella's bright eyes they were plac'd right again. *Swift.*

The face of Eleanor owes more to that single pane than to all the glazes the ever consulted. *Pope.*

2. A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.

His all repute
For his device in hatching a fair,
To judge of lace, pike, pane, point, and plant,
Of all the count to have the best conceit. *Donne.*

PANEGYRICK, *n. f.* [*panegyricus*, Fr. *πανηγυρικός*.] An eulogy; an encomiastick piece.

The Athenians met at the sepulchres of those slain at Marathon, and there made *panegyrics* upon them. *Stillingfleet.*

But which is a satire to other men must be a *panegyrick* to your lordship. *Dryden.*

As he continues the exercises of these eminent virtues, he may be one of the greatest men that our age has bred, and leave materials for a *panegyrick*, not unworthy the pen of some future Pliny. *Prior.*

To chate our spleen, when themes like these increase.

Shall *panegyrick* reign, and censure cease? *Young.*

PANEGYRIST, *n. f.* [from *panegyricus*, *panegyriste*, Fr.] One that writes praise; encomiast.

Add these few lines out of a far more ancient *panegyrist* in the time of Constantine the Great. *Cand.*

PANELL, *n. f.* [*panellum*, Lat. *panneau*, Fr.]

1. A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies.

The cheriot was all of cedar, save that the forehead had *panels* of lapidiferous, set in borders of gold. *Bacon.*

Maximilian his whole history is digested into twenty-four square *panels* of sculpture in bas relief. *Addison on Italy.*

This fellow will join you together as the y join waincoat, then one of you will prove a shunk *panel*, and, like green timber, warp. *Shakespeare.*

A bungler thus, who scarce the nail can hit,
With drawing wrong will make the *panel* split. *Swift.*

2. [*pannel*, *panellum*, Latin; of the French *panne*, id est, *pellis* or *panneau*, a piece or pane in English.] A schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors as the sheriff provides to pals upon a trial.

And empannelling a jury is nothing but the entering them into the sheriff's roll or book. *Cowell.*

Then twelve of such as are indifferent, and are returned upon the principal *panel*, or the tales, are sworn to try the same, according to evidence. *Hale.*

PANG, *n. f.* [either from *pain*, or *bang*, Dutch, unalloyed.] Extreme pain; sudden pang, or fit of torment.

Say, that some lady
Pathos your love as much a pang of heart,
As you have for Olivia. *Shakespeare.*

See how the pangs of death do make him grin. *Shakespeare.*

Almost each pang a death. *Shakespeare.*

Earth trembled from her entrails, as again,
In pangs, and nature gave a second groan. *Milton.*

Stands Iris down, her pangs to mitigate. *Deham.*

My son advance
Still in new impudence, new ignorance.
Succoth let others teach, learn thou from me
Pangs without birth, and fruitless industry. *Dryden.*

I will give way
To all the pangs and fury of despair. *Addison.*

I saw the heavy tutor
Grim in the pangs of death, and bite the ground. *Add.*

Al! come not, write not, think not once of me,
Nor dare one pang of all I felt for thee. *Pope.*

To **PANG**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment cruelly.

If fortune divorce
It from the heart; 'tis a full twice *panging*,
As soul and body's parting. *Shakespeare.*

I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be deserv'd by her,
Whom now thou trust'st on, how thy memory
Will then be *pang'd* by me. *Shakespeare.*

PAN

PAN'SICK, *adj.* [from *Pan*, groundle's fears being supposed to be sent by Pan.] Violent without cause, applied to fear.

The sudden fur and *panick* fear, when chattering was carried away by Reynard. *Camden.*

Which many respect to be but a *panick* terror, and need do fear they justly know not what. *Brown.*

I left the city in a *panick* fright;
Lions they are in council, hounds in fight. *Dryden.*

PAN'SICK, *n. f.* [*panick*, Fr.] A sudden fright without cause.

PANNADE, *n. f.* The curvet of a horse.

PANNEE, *n. f.* [*pannee*, Dutch; *panneau*, Fr.] A kind of rustic saddle.

A *pannel* and wanty, pack-saddle and ped;
With line to fetch hater, and halter starved. *Tupper.*

His fluting ribs on both sides shov'd
Like turkeys his breast had plow'd;
For underneath the skirt of *pannel*,
I twist every two there was a channel. *Hudibras.*

PANNEE, *n. f.* The stomach of a hawk.

PANNICLE, *n. f.* A plant.

The *pannicle* is a plant of the millet kind, differing from that, by the disposition of the flowers and seeds, which, of this, grow in a close thick spike; it is found in several parts of Europe, in the fields, as corn for the sustenance of the inhabitants; it is frequently used in particular places of Germany to make bread. *Müller.*

September is drawn with a cheerful countenance; in his left hand a handful of millet, oat, and *pannicle*. *Peacham.*

Pannick affords a fast demulcent nourishment. *Arbuthnot.*

PANNIER, *n. f.* [*panier*, Fr.] A basket; a wicker vessel, in which fruit, or other things, are carried on a horse.

The worthless brute
Now turns a mill, or drags a loaded life.
Beneath two *panniers* and a baker's wife. *Dryden.*

We have resolved to take away the whole club in a pair of *panniers*, and imprint them in a cup-board. *Addison.*

PANOPLY, *n. f.* [*πανοπλία*.] Complete armour.

In arms they flood
Of golden *panoply*, resplendent host! *Milton.*

We had need to take the christian *panoply*, to put on the whole armour of God. *Rag.*

PANSEY, *n. f.* A flower. See **PANCY**.

To **PANT**, *v. n.* [*panteler*, old French.]

1. To palpitate; to beat as the heart in sudden terror, or after hard labour.

Yet might her piteous heart be seen to *pant* and quake. *Spenser.*

Below the bottom of the great abyss,
There where our centre reconciles all things,

The world's profoundest heart pants. *Craik.*

If I am to lose by *giving* the soft panting, which I have always felt when I heard your voice, pull out these eyes before they lead me to be ungrateful. *Tatler.*

2. To have the breast heaving, as for want of breath.

Pluto pants for breath from out his cell,
And opens wide the ginning jaws of hell. *Dryden.*

Miranda will never have her eyes swell with fatness, or pant under a heavy load of flesh, till she has changed her religion. *Law.*

3. To play with intermission.

The whip'nag breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

4. To long; to wish earnestly; with after or for.

They *pant* after the dust of the earth on the head of the poor. *Amos.*

Who pants for glory, finds but short repose,
A breath revives him, and a breath o'erthrows. *Pope.*

PANT, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pulpitation; motion of the heart.

Leap thou, attire and all,
Through proof of haunches, to my heart, and there. *Shakespeare.*

PANTALON, *n. f.* [*pantalon*, French.] A man's garment anciently worn, in which the breeches and stockings were all of a piece. *Hammer.*

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd *pantloun*,
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side. *Shaks.*

The French we conquer'd once,
Now give us laws for *pantlouns*.

The length of breeches and the gathers. *Hudibras.*

PANTRESS, *n. f.* [*dyppnec*.] The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PANTHEON, *n. f.* [*πανθεον*.] A temple of all the gods.

PANTHER, *n. f.* [*panther*, Lat. *panthera*, Fr.] A spotted wild beast; a pard.

And it please your majesty,
To hunt the *panther* and the hart with me,
With horn and hound. *Shakespeare.*

Pan, or the universal, is painted with a goat's face, about his shoulders a *panther's* skin. *Peacham.*

The *panther's* speckled hide
Flaw'd o'er his armour with an easy pride. *Pope.*

PANTLE, *n. f.* A gutter tile.

PANTINGLY, *adv.* [from *panting*.] With palpitation.

She heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as it it prest her heart. *Shakespeare.*

PANTIER, *n. f.* [*panetier*, French.] The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread. *Hammer.*

When my old wife liv'd,
She was both *panter*, butler, cook. *Shakespeare.*

He would have made a good *panter*, he would have chipped bread well. *Shakespeare.*

PANTOFLE, *n. f.* [*pantoufle*, Fr. *pantofola*, Italian.] A slipper.

Melpomene has *panter* feet, her high cothurn or tragic *panter* of red velvet and gold, brist with pearls. *Peacham.*

PANTOMIME, *n. f.* [*πᾶς and μῦθος*; *pantomime*, Fr.]

1. One who has the power of universal mimicry; one who expresses his meaning by mute action; a buffoon.

Not that I think those *pantomimes*,
Who vary action with the times,
Are less ingenious in their art,
Than those who duty act one part. *Hudibras.*

2. A scene; a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb show.

He put off the representation of *pantomimes* till late hours, on market-days. *Arbuthnot.*

PANTON, *n. f.* A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. *Farrier's Dict.*

PANTRY, n. f. [*panctria*, Fr. *panarium*, Lat.] The room in which provisions are deposited.

The Italian artisans distribute the kitchen, pantry, bakehouse, under ground. *Wotton's Architect.*
What work they make in the pantry and the larder. *L'Etrange.*

He shuts himself up in the pantry with an old gypsy, once in a twelvemonth. *Addison.*

PAP, n. f. [*papa*, Italian; *pappe*, Dutch; *papilla*, Lat.]

1. The nipple; the dug sucked.

Some were so from their source endu'd,
By great dame nature, from whose fruitful pap
Their well-heads spring. *Spenser.*

Out sword, and wound

The pap of Pyramus—

As, that left pap, where heart doth leap. *Shaksp.*

An infant making to the paps would press,

And weets instead of milk, a falling tear. *Dryden.*

In weaning young creatures, the best way is

never to let them suck the paps. *Ray.*

That Timothy, Tim, and Jack were the same

person, was proved, particularly by a mole under

the left pap. *Arbutnot.*

2. Food made for infants, with bread boiled

in water.

Sleep's then a little, pap content's making Sidney.

The noble soul by age grows lullier;

We must not starve, nor hope to pamper her

With women's milk and pap unto the end. *Dante.*

Let the posquet, after it has done boiling, be

well beaten up with fair water to the confidence

of the paps. *Boyle.*

3. The pulp of fruit.

PAPA, n. f. [*παππᾶς*; *papa*, Lat.] A fond

name for father, used in many languages.

Where there are little mothers and nannies in a

house, bribe them, that they may not tell tales to

papa and mamma. *Sw. f.*

PAPAT, n. f. [*papat*, *papauté*, Fr.] from

papa, the pope] Popedom; office and

dignity of bishops of Rome.

Now the is added to the *papacy* a personage,

that though he takes the chair of the *papacy* well,

yet he loveth the *cap* above the chair. *Bacon.*

PAPAL, adj. [*papal*, Fr.] Popish; belong-

ing to the pope; annexed to the bishop-

rick of Rome.

The pope released Philip from the oath, by which

he was bound to maintain the privileges of the

Nor. lands; this *papal* indulgence had been the

cause of many hundred thousands lost. *Baron.*

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PAPALY, adj. [*papal*, Fr.] Popish; belong-

ing to the pope; annexed to the bishop-

rick of Rome.

He was so careless after bargains, that he never

received script of paper of any sort, whom he sent,

nor bound of any for performance of covenants. *Feil.*

Nothing is of more credit or request, than a petu-

lant paper, or scuffling verses. *Ben Jonson.*

They brought a paper to me to be sign'd. *Druid n.*

Do the prints and papers be. *Saunders.*

PAPER, adj. Any thing slight or thin.

There is but a thin paper wall between great

discoveries and a perfect ignorance of them. *Burnet.*

To **PAPER, v. a.** [from the noun.] To

register.

He makes up the file

Of all the gentry; and his own letter

Must fetch in him his papers. *Shakspere.*

PAPERMAKER, n. f. [*paper* and *maker*.]

One who makes paper.

PAPERMILL, n. f. [*paper* and *mill*.] A mill

in which rags are ground for paper.

Thou hast caused printing to be used; and con-

trary to the king, and his dignity, thou hast built

a papermill. *Shakspere.*

PAPERSCENT, adj. Containing pap; in-

clinable to pap.

Demulcent, and of easy digestion, containing

and retolvent of the bile, are vegetable tops, as honey,

and the juices of ripe fruits, from the cooling,

lactescent, *papescient* plants; as cucumber and lettuce.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

PAPILLO, n. f. [Lat. *papillon*, Fr.] A

butterfly; a moth of various colours.

Conjecture cannot estimate all the kinds of

papillos, natives of this island, to fall short of three

hundred. *Ray.*

PAPILLONACEOUS, adj. [from *papillo*,

Latin.]

The flowers of some plants are called *papillonaceae*

by botanists, which represent in some thing of the

figure of a butterfly, with its wings displayed; and

here the petala, or flower leaves, are always of a

distinct figure; they are four in number, but joined

together at the extremities, one of these is usually

larger than the rest and is covered in the middle

of the flower, and by some called vexillum; the

plants that have this flower are of the leguminous

kind; as peas, vetches, &c.

All leguminous plants are, as the learned say,

papillonaceous, or bear butterfly flowers. *Harte.*

PAPILLARY, adj. [from *papilla*.] Hav-

ing emulgent vessels, or

resemblances of paps.

Malpighi observes, because the outward cover

of the tongue is perforated, made which he *papil-*

lary parts, that in these the taste is. *D. Han.*

Nutritious materials that slip through the de-

fective *papillary* membranes. *Blackmore.*

The *papillary* inward coat of the intestines is

extremely fenible. *Arbutnot.*

PAPIST, n. f. [*papist*, Fr. *papista*, Lat.]

One that adheres to the communion of

the pope and church of Rome.

The principal clergyman had frequent confer-

ences with the prince, to persuade him to change

his religion, and become a *papist*. *Clarendon.*

PAPISTICAL, adj. [from *papist*.] Popish;

adherent to popery.

There are some *papistical* practitioners among

you. *Wright.*

PAPISTRY, n. f. [from *papist*.] Popery;

the doctrine of the Romish church.

Papistry, as a standing pool, covered and over-

flowed all England. *Aylmer.*

A great number of parishes in England consist

of rude and ignorant men, drowned in *papistry*. *Whig.*

PAPYRUS, adj. [*papyrus*, low Lat.] Hav-

ing that soft light down, growing out

of the seeds of some plants; such as

thistles, dandelion, hawk-weeds, which

buoys them up so in the air; that they

can be blown any where about with the

wind; and, therefore, this distinguishes

one kind of plants, which is called *papo-*

pofa, or *papposi flores*. *Quincy.*

Another thing argumentative of providence, is

that *papposi* plants growing upon the tops of some

seeds, whereby they are waisted with the wind, and

by that means disseminated far and wide. *Ray.*

Dandelion, and most of the *papposi* kind, have

long numerous feathers, by which they are waisted

every way. *Derham.*

PAPPY, adj. [from *pap*.] Soft; succulent;

easily divided.

These were converted into fens, where the ground,

being spongy, sucked up the water, and the loosened

earth fell into a soft and *pappy* substance. *Burnet.*

Its tender and *pappy* flesh cannot, at once, be

fitted to be nourished by solid diet. *Ray.*

PAR, n. f. [Lat.] State of equality; equi-

valence; equal value. This word is not

commonly used, except as a term of traf-

fick.

To estimate the *par*, it is necessary to know how

much silver is in the coins of two countries, by

which you change the full of exchange. *Locke.*

Each quarter bills are below *par*. *Swift.*

My friend is the second. For the treasurer's

Act of the great officers are much upon a *par*. *Swift.*

PARABOL, n. f. [*parabola*, Latin.] Easily

procured. Not in use.

They were not well widders unto *parable* phy-

sic, or remedies easily acquired, who derived me-

dicines from the phryx. *Brown.*

PARABOL, n. f. [*παράβολα*; *parabole*, Fr.]

A similitude; a relation under which

some thing is figured.

Balaam took on his *parable*, and said. *Numbers.*

In the *parable* of the talents, our saviour plainly

teacheth us, that men are rewarded according to

the improvement they make. *Nelson.*

What is thy tale me *parable* to me?

My body is from all duties free. *Dryden.*

PARABOLICAL, n. f. [Latin.] A conic

section, arising from a cone's being cut

by a plane parallel to one of its sides, or

parallel to a plane that touches one side

of the cone. *Hutton.*

Had the velocities of the several planets been

greater or less than they are now, at the same

distances from the sun, they would not have revolv-

ed in concentric circles as they do, but have

moved in hyperbolas or *parabolas*, or in ellipses,

very exacted. *Newton.*

PARABOLICAL, adj. [*parabolique*, Fr.]

from *parabole*.]

1. Expressed by parable or similitude.

Such from the text deny the *parabolical* expo-

sition of Cyprian. *Brown.*

The tale me of these words is figurative, as being

a *parabolical* description of God's vouching to

the world the invaluable blessing of the gospel, by

the similitude of a lamb. *Smith.*

2. Having the nature or form of a para-

bola. [from *parabola*.]

The pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the

same superficies with the white, but push up a hil-

lock, about its convexity, and is of an hyperbolic

or *parabolical* figure. *Ray.*

The incident ray will describe, in the reflecting

medium, the *parabolical* curve. *Chrys.*

PARABOLICALLY, adv. [from *parabolical*.]

1. By way of parable or similitude.

These words, notwithstanding *parabolically* in-

tended, admit no literal inference. *Brown.*

2. In the form of a parabola.

PARABOLISM, n. f. In algebra, the divi-

sion of the terms of an equation, by a

known quantity that is involved or

multiplied into the square of the abscissa, to be equal to the cube of the ordinate, then the curve is called a semicubical parabola.

Harris.

PARACENTRICAL. *n. f.* [*παράκεντρον*, *παράκεντρον*, to pierce; *paracentric*, Fr.] That operation, whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out any matter; as tapping in a tympany.

PARACENTRICAL. *adj.* [*παράκεντρον*] **PARACENTRICK**. *adj.* Deviating from centrality.

Since the planets move in the elliptic orbits, in one of whose foci the sun is, and by a radius from the sun describe equal areas in equal time, without finding out a law for the paracentric motion, that may make the orbits elliptic.

Chapman.

PARADE. *n. f.* [*parade*, French.]

1. Show; ostentation.

He is not led to this as to a review, but as to a battle, not adorned for parade, but execution.

At least, before your master's debts are paid.

2. Procession; assembly of pomp.

The int' p'form'd the paragon parade.

3. Military order.

The charabanc stood arm'd

To their night watches in warlike parade.

4. Place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard.

5. Guard; posture of defence.

Accent him to make judgment of men by their

incline, which often flew with it not to the

they are not in parade, and upon their guard.

PARADIGM. *n. f.* [*παράδειγμα*] Example.

PARADISE. *n. f.* [*παράδεισος*; *paradise*, French.]

1. The blissful regions, in which the first

pair was plac'd.

Linger in that paradise to dwell,

The law I gave to man him forbids.

2. Any place of felicity.

Confidantion, like an angel, came,

And whet th' offending Adam out of him;

Leaving his body as a paradise.

Envelope and contain celestial spirit.

If he should lend her into a tools paradise,

It were very gross behaviour.

Why, nature, bow the spirit of a fiend

In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh!

The earth

Shall all be paradise, far happier place

Than this of Eden, and far happier days.

PARADISICAL. *adj.* [from *paradise*.]

Suiting paradise; making paradise.

The ancient expects the situation of paradisiacal

earth in reference to the sea.

Such a mediocrity of heat would be to far from

evaluating the earth to a more happy and paradisa-

cal state, that it would turn it to a barren waste.

The summer is a kind of heaven, when we wan-

der in a paradisiacal scene, among groves and gar-

dens; but, at this season, we are like our poor

first parents, turned out of that agreeable, though

solitary life, and forced to look about for more people

to help to bear our labours, to get into warmer

houses, and live together in cities.

PARADOX. *n. f.* [*paradoxe*, Fr. *παράδοξος*.]

A tenet contrary to received

opinion; an assertion contrary to appearance;

a position in appearance absurd.

A globe there is to colour that paradox, and

make it appear if they not to be altogether un-

reasonable.

You undergo too strict a paradox,

Striving to make an ugly deed look fair.

'Tis an unnatural paradox in the doctrine of cau-

ses, that evil should proceed from goodness.

In their love of God men can never be too af-

fectionate: it is as true, though it may seem a

paradox, that in their hatred of sin, men may be

'Tis not impossible for *men* in *the* wits, though never so much addicted to *paradoxes*, to believe otherwise, but that the whole is greater than the part, that contradictions cannot be both true, that three and three make six; that four is more than three.

Watkins.

PARADOXICAL. *adj.* [from *paradox*.]

1. Having the nature of a paradox.

What hath been every where opinioned by all men, is more than *paradoxical* to dispute. Strange it is, how the curiosity of men, that have been active in the infirmary of heads, among those many *paradoxes* and unlearned imitations, should not attempt to make one track.

Thomson.

These will seem strange and paradoxical to one that takes perspective of the world.

North.

2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADOXICALITY. *adv.* [from *paradox*.]

In a paradoxical manner; in a manner contrary to received opinions.

In their vanity of appearing singular puts them up in advancing paradoxes, and proving them *paradoxical*, they are usually fought at.

PARADOXICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *paradox*.]

State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXICALITY. *n. f.* [from *paradox*.]

The use of paradoxes.

He spent the day in study, which obscurity, or un-

derstandable *paradoxicality*, must put upon the at-

tempter.

PARADOXICAL. *n. f.* [*παράδοξος*; *paradoxical*, Fr.]

A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, without adding any thing to the sense of it:

as, *roughly*, *roughly*.

PARADOXICALITY. *n. f.* [from *paradoxical*.]

1. A model; a pattern; something supremely excellent.

An angel, or, if not,

An earthly *paragon*.

Louis was never graced before with such a *para-*

gon to their queen.

2. Companion; fellow.

Alone he rode without his *paragon*.

PARAGON. *n. f.* [*παράγων*, from *paragon*, equality, old Fr. *paragone*, Italian.]

1. To compare; to parallel; to mention in competition.

The picture of Pamela, in little form, he wore in a tablet, purporting to *paragon* the little one with

Artelia's length, not doubting but even, in that lit-

tle quantity, the excellency of that would shine

through the weakness of the other.

Let give thee bloody teeth,

If thou with Caesar *paragon* again

My man of men.

Proud test

Of Leicester, to by allusion call'd

Of that bright star to Satan *paragon'd*.

2. To equal; to be equal to.

He hath achiev'd a maid

That *paragon* description and wild fame

One that excels the quirk of blazoning pens.

We will wear our mortal state with her,

Catherine our queen, before the primed creature

That's *paragon'd* to the world.

PARAGRAPHS. *n. f.* [*paragraphe*, Fr. *παράγραφη*.]

A distinct part of a dis-

cussion.

Of his last *paragraph*, I have transcribed the

most important parts.

PARAGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *paragraphe*.]

By paragraphs; with distinct

breaks or divisions.

PARALLACTICAL. *adj.* [from *parallax*.]

PARALLACTICK. *adj.* Pertaining to a

parallax.

PARALLAX. *n. f.* [*παράλλαξις*.]

The distance between the true and apparent

place of the sun, or any star viewed from

the surface of the earth.

By what strange *parallax* or optical fall

Of vision multiply'd.

Light moves from the sun to us in about seven

or eight minutes time, which distance is about

70,000,000 English miles, supposing the horizontal

parallax of the sun to be about twelve seconds.

Newton.

PARALLEL. *adj.* [*παράλληλος*; *parallele*, Fr.]

1. Extended in the same direction, and pre-

serving always the same distance.

But among the order and theory of causes perpen-

dicular to their effects, he draws them aside into

things whereto they run *parallel*, and their proper

tendencies would never meet together.

2. Having the same tendency.

When honour runs *parallel* with the laws of God

and our country, it cannot be too much cherished,

but when the dictates of honour are contrary to

those of religion and equity, they are the great de-

pravations of human nature.

3. Continuing the resemblance through

many particulars; equal; like.

The foundation principle of perpetuity is

exactly *parallel* to an acknowledged nothing.

I shall observe something *parallel* to the wooing

and wedding suit in the behaviour of persons of

figure.

In the *parallel* place before quoted.

Compare the words and phrases in one place of

an author, with the same in other places of the

same author, which are generally called *parallel*

places.

PARALLELITY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Line continuing its course, and still

remaining at the same distance from

another line.

Who made the spider *parallel* design,

Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line?

2. Line on the globe marking the latitude.

3. Direction conformable to that of an-

other line.

Bidemens, like small streams, are first begun,

Scarcely seen they rise, but gather as they run,

So lines, that from their *parallel* decline,

More they *parallel*, they more they full-blown.

4. Resemblance; conformity continued

through many particulars; likeness.

Such a resemblance of all parts,

Life, death, age, fortune, nature, arts;

She lights her torch at theirs to tell,

And flew the world this *parallel*.

'Twas castly females and the moon,

All *parallel* exactly run.

5. Comparison made.

The *parallel* holds in the game of chess, as well as

laboriousness of the work.

A reader cannot be more rationally entertained,

than by comparing and drawing a *parallel* between

his own private character, and that of other per-

sons.

6. Any thing resembling another.

Thou ungrateful brave, if thou wouldst but thy

parallel, go to hell, which is both the region and

the emblem of ingratitude.

For works like *parallel*, let deathless journals tell.

None but thyself can be thy *parallel*.

TO PARALLEL. *v. d.* [from the noun.]

1. To place, so as always to keep the same

direction with another line.

The Azores having a middle situation between

these continents and that vast tract of America, the

needle seemeth equally distracted by both, and

diverting unto neither, doth *parallel* and place it

tell upon the true meridian.

2. To keep in the same direction; to level.

The loyal sufferers abroad became subjected to

the worst effect of banishment, and even there ex-

pelled and driven from their slights; so *parallel* in

their exigencies the most immediate objects of that

murder's fury.

His life is *parallel* d

Ev'n with the stroke and line of his great judg-

ment.

3. To correspond to.

That he stretched out the north over the empty places, seems to parallel the expression of David, he stretched out the earth upon the waters. *Burnet.*

4. To be equal to; to resemble through many particulars.

In the fire, the destruction was so swift, sudden, vast, and miserable, as nothing can parallel in story. *Dryden.*

5. To compare.

I parallel'd more than once our idea of substance, with the Indian philosopher's he-knew-not-what, which supported the tortoise. *Locke.*

PARALLELISM. *n. f.* [*parallelisme*, Fr. from *parallel*.] State of being parallel.

The *parallelism* and due proportioned inclination of the axis of the earth. *More.*

Speaking of the *parallelism* of the axis of the earth, I demand, whether it be better to have the axis of the earth steady and perpetually parallel to itself, or to have it eternally tumbling this way and that way. *Ray.*

PARALLELOGRAM. *n. f.* [*παράλληλον* and *γραμμή*; *parallelograme*, Fr.] In geometry, a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal. *Harris.*

The experiment we made in a loadstone of a *parallelogram* or long figure, wherein only inverting the extremities, as it came out of the fire, we altered the poles. *Brown.*

We may have a clear idea of the area of a *parallelogram*, without knowing what relation it bears to the area of a triangle. *Watts.*

PARALLELOGRAMICAL. *adj.* [from *parallelogram*.] Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELOPIPED. *n. f.* [*parallelopipe*, Fr.] A solid figure contained under six parallelograms, the opposites of which are equal and parallel; or it is a prism, whose base is a parallelogram: it is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height. *Harris.*

Two prisms alike in shape I tied so, that their axes and opposite sides being parallel, they composed a *parallelopipe*. *Newton.*

Crystals that hold lead are *yellowish*, and of a *parallelopipe* figure. *Woodward.*

PARALOGISM. *n. f.* [*παράλογισμος*; *paralogisme*, Fr.] A false argument.

That because they have not a bladder of gall, that those we observe in others, they have no gall at all, is a *paralogism*, not admissible, a fallacy that dwells not in a cloud, and needs not the sun to stir it. *Brown.*

Modern writers, making the drachma less than the denarius, others equal, have been deceived by a *parablepism*, in standing too nicely upon the few words of the ancients, without examining the things. *Arbutnot.*

If a syllogism agree with the rules given for the construction of it, it is called a true argument; if it disagree with these rules, it is a *paralogism*, or false argument. *Watts.*

PARALOGY. *n. f.* False reasoning.

That Methuselah was the longest liver of all the posterity of Adam, we quietly believe; but that he outlived his father, is perhaps below *paralogy* to us. *Brown.*

PARALYSIS. [*παράλυσις*; *paralytic*, Fr.]

A palsy.

PARALYTICAL. *adj.* [from *paralysis*;

PARALYTICK. *adj.* *paralytique*, French.]

Fallied; inclined to palsy.

Nought shall it profit, that the charming fair, Angelic, softest work of Heaven, draws near To the cold shaking *paralytick* hand, Senseless of beauty. *Prior.*

If a nerve be cut, or straightly bound, that goes to any muscle, that muscle itself immediately loses its motion: which is the case of *paralyticks*. *Dehaan.*

The difficulties of breathing and swallowing, without any tumour after long diseases, proceed commonly from a resolution or *paralytick* dissolution of the parts. *Arbutnot.*

PARAMETER. *n. f.* The latus rectum of a parabola, is a third proportional to the abscissa and any ordinate; so that the square of the ordinate is always equal to the rectangle under the *parameter* and abscissa; but, in the ellipse and hyperbola, it has a different proportion. *Harris.*

PARAMOUNT. *adj.* [per and mount.]

1. Superiour; having the highest jurisdiction: as, lord *paramount*, the chief of the feignory: with to.

League, within the state are ever pernicious to monarchies; for they raise an obligation, *paramount* to obligation of sovereignty, and make the king, tanquam unus ex nobis. *Bacon.*

The dogmatist's opinioned assurance is *paramount* to argument. *Glauville.*

If all power be derived from Adam, by divine institution, this is a right antecedent and *paramount* to all government; and therefore the positive laws of men cannot determine that which is itself the foundation of all law. *Locke.*

Mankind, seeing the apostles possessed of a power plainly *paramount* to the powers of all the known beings, whether angels or demons, could not question their being inspired by God. *Hesl.*

2. Eminent; of the highest order.

John a Chamber was hanged upon a gibbet raised a stage higher in the midst of a square gallows, as a traitor *paramount*, and a number of his chief accomplices were hanged upon the lower story round him. *Bacon.*

PARAMOUNT. *n. f.* The chief.

In order came the grand infernal peers, *Midst* came their mighty *paramount*. *Milton.*

PARAMOUR. *n. f.* [*par* and *amour*, Fr.]

1. A lover or wooer.

Upon the floor
A lovely bevy of fair ladies sat,
Court'd of many a jolly *paramour*,
The which them did in modestie amate,
And each one sought his lady to aggrate. *Spenser.*

To wanton with the sun he lustily *paramour*. *Milton.*

2. A mistress. It is obsolete in both senses, though not inelegant or unmetrical.

Shall I believe

That unsubstantial death is amorous,
And that the lean abhorred monster keeps
Thence here in dark to be his *paramour*? *Shaksp.*

PARANYMPH. *n. f.* [*πάρις* and *νύμφη*; *paranymphe*, Fr.]

1. A bride-man; one who leads the bride to her marriage.

The Timman bride

Had not so soon prefer'd
Thy *paranymphe*, worth it to thee compar'd,
Successor in thy bed. *Milton.*

2. One who countenances or supports another.

Sin hath got a *paranymphe* and a solicitor, a warrant and an advocate. *Taylor.*

PARAPET. *n. f.* [*παράπηγμα*, *παράπηγμα*, Fr.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved: also a table set up publicly, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, &c. whence astrologers give this name to the tables, on which they draw figures according to their art. *Philips.*

Our forefathers, observing the course of the sun, and marking certain mutations to happen in his progress through the zodiac, set them down in their *parapets*, or astronomical canons. *Brown.*

PARAPET. *n. f.* [*parapet*, Fr. *parapetto*, Italian.] A wall breast high.

There was a wall or *parapet* of teeth set in our mouth to restrain the petulance of our words. *Ben Jonson.*

PARAPHERNA'LIA. *n. f.* [Lat. *para-*

pherna, Fr.] Goods in the wife's disposal.

PARAPHIMOSIS. *n. f.* [*παράφωσις*; *paraphimosis*, Fr.] A disease when the prepuce cannot be drawn over the glans.

PARAPHRASE. *n. f.* [*παράφρασις*; *paraphrase*, Fr.] A loose interpretation; an explanation in many words.

Altho' the laws of nations were but a *paraphrase* upon this standing rectitude of nature, that was ready to enlarge itself into suitable determinations, upon all emergent objects and occasions. *South.*

In *paraphrase*, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not to strictly followed as for sense, and that too amplified, but not altered: such is Mr. Waller's translation of Virgil's fourth *Aeneid*. *Dryden.*

TO PARAPHRASE. *v. n.* [*paraphrase*, Fr. *παράφραζω*.] To interpret with laxity of expression; to translate loosely.

We are put to confound and *paraphrase* our own words, to free ourselves from the ignorance and notice of our adversaries. *Stillingfleet.*

What needs he *paraphrase* on what we mean? We were of worth but warden, he's obdurate *Diogenes*.

Where translation is impracticable, they may *paraphrase*—But it is intolerable, that, under a pretence of *paraphrasing* and translating, a way should be suffered of treating authors to a manifest disadvantage. *Felton.*

PARAPHRASE. *n. f.* [*paraphrase*, French; *παράφρασις*.] A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words.

The text for public audience are such as following a middle course between the rigour of literal translators and the liberty of *paraphrasts*, do, with great shortness and plainness, deliver the meaning. *Hopler.*

The Chaldean *paraphrast* renders Genah by Meath. *Arbutnot.*

PARAPHRASICAL. *adj.* [from *paraphrase*.] Lax in interpretation; not literal; not verbal.

PARAPHRASIS. *n. f.* [*παράφρασις* and *φωσις*; *paraphrasis*, Fr.]

Paraphrenitis is an inflammation of the diaphragm. The symptoms are a violent fever, a most exquisite pain increased upon inspiration, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration. *Arbutnot.*

PARAQUTTO. *n. f.* A little parrot.

PARASANG. *n. f.* [*parasang*, low Latin.] A Persian measure of length.

Since the mind is not able to frame an idea of any space without parts, instead thereof it makes use of the common measures, which, by familiar use, in each country, have imprinted themselves on the memory, as inches and feet, or cubits and *parasangs*. *Locke.*

PARASITE. *n. f.* [*parasite*, Fr. *parasite*, Lat.] One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.

He is a flatterer.

A *parasite*, a keeper back of death,
Who gently would dissolve the hands of life,
Which false hopes linger. *Shakspere.*

Most smiling, smooth, detested *parasites*,
Courteous destroyers, affable wolves, sleek bears,
You fools of fortune. *Shakspere.*

Diogenes, when mice came about him, as he was eating, said, I see that even Diogenes nourishes *parasites*. *Bacon.*

Thou, with trembling fear,
Or like a fawning *parasite*, obey'd;
Then to thyself ascrib'd the truth foretold. *Milton.*

The people sweat not for their king's delight,
To enrich a pump, or raise a *parasite*. *Dryden.*

PARASITICAL. *adj.* [*parasitique*, French]

PARASITICK. *adj.* [from *parasite*.] Flattering; wheedling.

The bishop received small thanks for his *parasitick* presentation. *Harewell.*

Some *parasitick* preachers have dared to call those martyrs, who died fighting against us. *K. Charles.*

PARASOL. *n. f.* A small canopy or umbrella carried over the head, to shelter from the heat of the sun. *Ditt.*

PARAYNE'S. *n. f.* In the civil law, a conventicle or unlawful meeting. *Ditt.*

TO PARBOIL. *v. a.* [*parbould*, Fr.] To half boil; to boil in part.

Parboil two large capons upon a soft fire, by the space of an hour, till, in effect, all the blood be gone. *Bacon.*

From the sea into the ship we turn,
Like *parboil'd* wretches, on the coals to burn. *Donne.*

Like the four *parboil'd* men did draw
From *parboil'd* bones and boots. *Donne.*

TO PARBREAK. *v. n.* [*brecker*, Dutch.] To vomit. Obsolete.

PARBREAK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Vomit. Obsolete.

Her filthy *parbreak* all the place defiled has. *Spears.*

PARCEL. *n. f.* [*parcelle*, Fr. *particula*, Latin.]

1. A small bundle.

2. A part of the whole; part taken separately.

Women, Silviu, had they mark'd him
In *parcels*, as I did, would have come near
To fall in love with him. *Shakespeare.*

I drew from her a prayer of earnest heart,
That I would a tiny *parcels* de late,
Whereby *parcels* the last forsaking hand,
But not distinctly. *Shakespeare.*

An inventory thus importing
The several *parcels* of his plate, his treasure,
Rich stuffs and ornaments of household. *Shakespeare.*

With what else could such a great man have begg'd
Such a *parcel* of the crown land, one a vast sum
Of money, another the forfeited estate? *Davenant.*

I have known pensions given to particular persons,
Any one of which, if divided into smaller *parcels*, and
distributed to those who distinguish themselves by
wit or learning, would answer the end. *Swift.*

The same experiments succeed on two *parcels* of
the white of an egg, only it grows somewhat thicker
upon mixing with an acid. *Arbutnot.*

3. A quantity or mass.

What can be rationally conceived in so transparent
a substance as water for the production of
these colours, besides the various sizes of its fluid
and globular *parcels*? *Newton.*

4. A number of persons in contempt.

This youthful *parcel*
Of noble batchelors found at my bestowing. *Shaksp.*

5. Any number or quantity in contempt.

They came to this conclusion, that unless they
could, by a *parcel* of far words and pretences, en-
gage them into a confederacy, there was no good
to be done. *Ejthange.*

TO PARCEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into portions.

If they allot and *parcel* out several perfections
to several deities, do they not, by this, alert con-
tradictions, making duty only to such a measure
perfect? who rears a deity implies perfection beyond
all measure. *South.*

Those ghostly kings would *parcel* out my power,
And all the *parcels* of my land devoured. *Dryden.*

2. To make up into a mass.

What a wounding shame, that mine own servant
should *parcel* the tunc of my disgrace by addition
of his envy! *Shakespeare.*

PARCENER. *n. f.* [In common law.] When
one dies possessed of an estate, and having
issue only daughters, or his sisters be his
heirs; so that the lands descend to those
daughters or sisters: these are called *par-
ceners*, and are but as one heir. *Ditt.*

PARCENARY. *n. f.* [from *parsonier*, Fr.]
A holding or occupying of land by more
persons pro indiviso, or by joint tenants,
otherwise called coparceners: for if they
refuse to divide their common inherit-

ance, and chuse rather to hold it jointly,
they are said to hold in *parcenaria*.

Corwell.

TO PARCH. *v. a.* [from *παραίω*, says Ju-
nius; from *percoquo*, says Skinner; neither
of them seem satisfied with their con-
jecture. perhaps from *perustus*, burnt,
to *parust*, to *parch*; perhaps from *parch-*
ment, the effect of fire upon parchment
being almost proverbial.] To burn
slightly and superficially; to scorch; to
dry.

Hadst thy fiery heart to *parch* thine entrails,
That not a tear can fall? *Shaksp. care.*

Lid he to often lodge in open field
In winter's cold, and summer's *parching* heat,
To conquer France? *Shaksp. care.*

Torrid heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air adust,
Begun to *parch* that temperate clime. *Milton.*

I'm *parch'd* with sorrow, past relief
Of tears, *parch'd* up and wither'd with my grief.
Dryden.

Without this circular motion of our earth, one
hemisphere would be condemned to perpetual cold
and darkness, the other continually roasted and
parch'd by the sun beams. *Ray.*

The Syrian star
With his sultry-breath infects the sky;
The ground below is *parch'd*, the heavens above us
dry. *Dryden.*

Full sixty years
I have inur'd the biting winter's blast,
And the feverish heats of *parching* summer. *Rome.*

The skin grows *parch'd* and dry, and the whole
body lean and meagre. *Blackmore.*

A man distressed with thirst in the *parch'd* places
of the wilderness, searches every pit, but finds no
water. *Rogers.*

TO PARCH. *v. n.* To be scorched.

We were better *parch* in Atrick tun,
Than in the pride and fair scorn of his eyes. *Shaksp.*

If to prevent the acrospiring, it be thrown thin,
many corns will dry and *parch* into barley. *Mortimer.*

PARCHMENT. *n. f.* [*parchemin*, Fr. *perga-*
menta, Lat.] Skins dressed for the writer.

Among traders, the skins of sheep are
called parchment, those of calves vellum.

Is not this a lamentable thing, that the skin of
an innocent lamb should be made *parchment*; that
parchment, being scribbled o'er, should undo a
man? *Shakespeare.*

In the coffin, that had the books, they were found
as fresh as if newly written, being written in *parch-*
ment, and covered with watch candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Like flying shades before the clouds we flew,
We *parch* like parchment in consuming flame. *Dryden.*

PARCHMENT-MAKER. *n. f.* [*parchment* and
maker.] He who dresses parchment.

PARDA. } *n. f.* [*pardus*, *pardalis*, Lat.]

PARDALE. } The leopard; in poetry,
any of the spotted beasts.

The *pardale* swift, and the tyger cruel. *Spenser.*

As *pard* to lambs, as wolf to hater's calf;
As *pard* to the hind, or step-dame to her son. *Shaksp.*

Ten brace of grey-hounds, snowy fair,
And tall as flags, ran loose, and cours'd around his
chair.
A match for *parde* in sight, in grappling for the
bear. *Dryden.*

TO PARDON. *v. a.* [*pardonner*, Fr.]

1. To excuse an offender.

When I beheld you in Cilicia,
An enemy to Rome, I *pardon'd* you. *Dryden.*

2. To forgive a crime.

I will *pardon* all their iniquities. *Jeremiah.*

Forgiveness to the injur'd does belong,
But they ne'er *pardon* who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*

3. To remit a penalty.

That thou may'st see the difference of our spirit,
I *pardon* thee thy life before thou ask it. *Shaksp.*

4. *Pardon me*, is a word of civil denial, or
slight apology.

Sir, pardon me, it is a letter from my brother.
Shakespeare.

PARDON. *n. f.* [*pardon*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Forgiveness of an offender.

He that pleaskth great men, shall get *pardon* for
iniquity. *Ecclesiasticus.*

A slight pamphlet, about the elements of archi-
tecture, had been entertained with some *pardon*
among my friends. *Wotton.*

What minute in *pardon* is my judge.
What better can we do than prostitute Oth-
ello to him reverent, and there confess
Humbly our faults, and *pardon* beg, with tears
Waiting the ground? *Milton.*

There might you see
Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bulls,
The sport of winds. *Milton.*

3. Remission of penalty.

4. Forgiveness received.

A man may be wise as to his condition, but, in
the mean time, dark and doubtful as to his ap-
prehensions: secure in his *pardon*, but miserable in the
ignorance of it, and to passing all his days in the
disconsolate, uneasy vicissitudes of hopes and fears,
at length go out of the world, not knowing whether
he goes. *South.*

5. Warrant of forgiveness, or exemption
from punishment.

The battle done, and they within our power,
Shall never see his *pardon*. *Shakespeare.*

PARDONABLE. *adj.* [*pardonable*, Fr. from
pardon.] Venial; excusable.

That which we do being evil, is notwithstanding
by to much more *pardonable*, by how much the ex-
perience of to doing, or the difficulty of doing other-
wise, is greater, unless this necessity or difficulty
have originally risen from ourselves. *Hobbes.*

A blind man sitting in the chimney corner is *par-*
dorable enough, but sitting at the helm, he is in-
ferable. *South.*

What English readers, unacquainted with Greek
or Latin, will believe me, when we confess we de-
rive all that is *pardonable* in us from ancient foun-
tains? *Dryden.*

PARDONABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *pardon-*
able.] Venialness; susceptibility of
pardon.

St. John's word is, all sin is transgression of the
law, St. Paul's, the wages of sin is death: put
these two together, and this concept of the natural
pardonableness of sin vanishes away. *Hall.*

PARDONABLY. *adv.* [from *pardonable*.]
Venially; excusably.

I may judge when I write more or less *pardon-*
ably. *Dryden.*

PARDONER. *n. f.* [from *pardon*.]

1. One who forgives another.

This is his *pardon*, purchased by such sin,
For which the *pardon* himself is sin. *Shakespeare.*

2. One of the fellows that carried about
the pope's indulgences, and sold them to
such as would buy them, against whom
Luther incited the people of Germany. *Corwell.*

TO PARE. *v. a.* [This word is reasonably
deduced by Skinner from the French
phrase, *parer les ongles*, to dress the
horses' hoofs when they are shayed by the
farrier: thus we first said, *pare* your
nails; and from this transferred the
word to general use.] To cut off extre-
mities of the surface; to cut away by
little and little; to diminish. If *pare* be
used before the thing diminished, it is
followed immediately by its accusative;
if it precedes the thing taken away, or
agrees in the passive voice with the thing
taken away, as a nominative, it then
requires a particle: as, away, off.

The creed of Athanasius, and that stored hymns of glory than which nothing doth sound more heavenly in the ears of faithful men, are now reckoned as superfluities, which we must in any case pare away, lest we cloy God with too much service. Hooker.

I have not alone
Employ'd you where high profits might come home;
But par'd my present havings to bestow
My bounties upon you. Shakspeare.

I am a man, whom fortune hath cruelly scratch'd,
'Tis too late to pare her nails now. Shakspeare.

The lion, mov'd with pity, did endure
To have his princely paws all par'd away. Shakspeare.
The king began to pare a little the privilege of clergy, ordaining that clerical convicts should be burned in the hand. Bacon.

Pick out of tales the mirth, but not the sin,
He pares his apple, that will cleanly feed. Herbert.
Whoever will partake of God's secrets, must first look into his own, he must pare off whatsoever is earthly, and not without holiness approach to the holiest of all holies. Taylor.

All the mountains were par'd off the earth, and the surface of it lay even, or in an equal convexity every where with the surface of the sea. Burnet.

The most poetical parts, which are description and images, were to be par'd away, when the body was swollen into too large a bulk for the representation of the stage. Dryden.

The sword, as it was justly drawn by us, so can it scarce safely be sheathed, till the power of the great trouble of our peace be so far par'd and reduced, as that we may be under no apprehensions. Atterbury.
'Twere well if she would pare her nails. Pope.

PARAGORICK. *adj.* [παράγορος.] Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and assuage. Dict.

PARENCHYMA. *n. f.* [παρῆχυμα.] A spongy or porous substance: in physics, a part through which the blood is strained for its better fermentation and perfection. Dict.

PARENCHYMATOUS. } *adj.* [from παρ-
PARENCHYMOUS. } *enchyma.* Relat-
ing to the parenchyma; spongy.

Ten thousand seeds of the plant heart's-tongue, hardly make the bulk of a pepper-corn. Now the covers and true body of each seed, the parenchymatous and ligneous parts of both moderately multiplied, afford an hundred thousand millions of formed atoms in the space of a pepper corn. Gray.

Those parts, formerly reckoned parenchymatous, are now found to be bundles of exceedingly fine threads. Cheyne.

PARÆNEISIS. *a. f.* [παράίνεσις.] Persuasion; exhortation. Dict.

PARÆNETICK. [παράινετικός.] Hortatory.

PARENT. *n. f.* [parent, Fr. *parens*, Lat.] A father or mother.

All true virtues are to honour true religion as their parent, and all well ordered commonwealths to love her as their chiefest stay. Hooker.

His custom was, during the warmer season of the year, to spend an hour before evening-prayer in calculating; whereof the parents and older folk were wont to be present. Lett.

As a publick parent of the state,
My justice, and thy crime, requires thy fate. Dryd.

In vain on the dissembled mother's tongue
Had cunning art and fly persuasion hung;
And real care in vain and native love
In the true parent's pining breast had strove. Prior.

PARENTAGE. *n. f.* [parentage, Fr. from *parent*.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents.

A gentleman of noble parentage.
Of fair demeanour, youthful and nobly allied. Shakspeare.
Though men esteem thee low of parentage,
Thy father is th' eternal king. Milton.

To his lovee go,
And from himself your parentage may know. Dryd.

We had him not only boasting of his parentage, as an Israelite at large, but particularizing his descent from Benjamin. Atterbury.

PARENTERAL. *adj.* [from *parent*.] Becoming parents; pertaining to parents.

It overthrows the careful counsels and parental provision of nature, whereby the young ones, newly excluded, are sustained by the dam. Brown.

These eggs hatched by the warmth of the sun into little worms, feed without any need of parental care. Berham.

Young ladies, on whom parental caution sits heavily, give a man of intrigue room to think that they want to be parents. Clerissa.

PARENTATION. *n. f.* [from *parentis*, Lat.] Something done or said in honour of the dead.

PARENTHESIS. *n. f.* [parenthese, Fr. *παρεσις*, *iv*, and *παρασις*.] A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which encloses it: being commonly marked thus, ().

In vain is any person excepted by a parenthesis of words, when so many are added against me with force. King Charles.

In his Indian relations, are contained strange and incredible accounts: he is seldom mentioned, without a derogatory parenthesis, in any author. Brown.

Thou shalt be seen,
Tho' with some short parenthesis between,
High on the throne of wit. Dryden.

Don't fuller every occasional thought to carry you away into a long parenthesis, and thus stretch out your discourse, and divert you from the point in hand. Watts.

PARENTHETICAL. *adj.* [from *parenthesis*.] Pertaining to a parenthesis.

PARER. *n. f.* [from *para*.] An instrument to cut away the surface.

A hone and a parer, like sole of a boot,
To pare away grass, and to raise up the root. Tupper.

PARERGY. *n. f.* [παρά and *εργον*.] Something unimportant; something done by the by.

Scripture being serious, and commonly omitting such parergies, it will be unreasonable to condemn all laughter. Brown.

PARGET. *n. f.* Plaster laid upon roofs of rooms.

Gold was the parget, and the ceiling bright
Did shine all fealy with great plates of gold.
The floor with jasp and emerald was drest. Spenser.

Of English tale, the coarser sort is called plaster or parget: the finer, spand. Woodward.

To PARGET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plaster; to cover with plaster.

There are not more arts of disguising our corporeal blemishes than our moral; and yet, while we thus paint and parget our own deformities, we cannot allow any the least imperfection of another's to remain undetected. Government of the Tongue.

PARGETER. *n. f.* [from *parget*.] A plasterer.

PARHELION. *n. f.* [παρά and *ἥλιος*.] A mock sun.

To neglect that supreme prebendancy that shines in God, for those dull representations of it that we do set on in the creature, is as absurd, as it were for a Persian to offer his sacrifice to a parhelion, instead of adoring the sun. Boyle.

PARIETAL. *adj.* [from *paries*, Lat.] Constituting the sides or walls.

The lower part of the parietal and upper part of the temporal bones were fractured. Sharp.

PARIETARY. *n. f.* [parietaire, Fr.] An herb.

PARING. *n. f.* [from *pare*.] That which is pared off any thing; the rind.

Virginity breeds mates, much like a cheese; and consumes itself to the very paring. Shakspeare.

To his guest tho' no way sparing,
He cut himself the rind and paring. Pope.

In May, after rain, pare off the surface of the earth, and with the parings raise your hills high, and enlarge their breadth. Mortimer.

PARIS. *n. f.* [aconitum.] An herb. *Ainsl.*

PARISH. *n. f.* [parochia, low Lat. *paroche*, Fr. of the Greek *παροικία*, *i. e.* *accollarum conventus, accolatus, sacra vicinia*.] The particular charge of a secular priest.

Every church is either cathedral, conventual, or parochial: cathedral is that where there is a bishop seated, so called a cathedra: conventual consists of regular clerks, professing some order of religion, or of a dean and chapter, or other college of spiritual men: parochial is that which is instituted for saying divine service, and administering the holy sacraments to the people, dwelling within a certain compass of ground near unto it. Our realm was first divided into parishes by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636. Council.
Daniel came piping and dancing, the merriest man in a parish. Sidney.

By the catholic church is meant no more than the common church, into which all such persons as belonged to that parish, in which it was built, were wont to congregate. Pearson.

The tythes, his parish freely paid, he took;
But never tild, or curs'd with bell or book. Dryden.

PARISH. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the parish; having the care of the parish.

A parish priest was of the pilgrim train,
An awful, reverend, and religious man. Dryden.
Not parish clerk, who calls the psalms to clear. Gay.

The office of the church is performed by the parish priest, at the time of his interment. Ayliffe.
A man after his natural death, was not capable of the least parish office. Arbuthnot.
The parish allowance to poor people, is very seldom a comfortable maintenance. Lath.

2. Maintained by the parish.
The ghost and the parish girl are entire new characters. Gay.

PARISHIONER. *n. f.* [paroisien, Fr. from *parish*.] One that belongs to the parish.
I praise the Lord for you, and so may my parishioners; for their sons are well tutored by you. Shakspeare.

Hail bishop Valentine, whose day this is,
All the air is thy domain;
And all the chirping choughs
And other birds are the parishioners. Donne.

In the greater out-parishes, many of the parishioners, through neglect, do perish. Graunt.

I have deposited thirty marks, to be distributed among the poor parishioners. Addison.

PARITOR. *n. f.* [for apparitor.] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law.

You shall be summoned by an host of paritors; you shall be sentenced in the spiritual court. Dryd.

PARTITY. *n. f.* [partité, Fr. *paritas*, Lat.] Equality; resemblance.

We may here justly tax the dishonesty and shamefulness of the month, who have upbraid us with the opinion of a certain fabled parity of sins. Hall.

That Christ or his apostles ever commanded to set up such a parity of prebsters, and in such a way as those Scots endeavour, I think is not very disputable. King Charles.

Survey the total set of animals, and we may, in their legs or organs of progression, observe an equality of length and parity of nomenclature; not any to have an odd leg, or the movers of one side not exactly answered by the other. Brown.

Note accidental occurrences, which excited Socrates to the discovery of such an invention, might tell us with that man that is of a perfect parity with Socrates. Hale.

Their agreement in essential characters, makes rather an identity than a parity. Glanville.

Women could not live in that parity and equality of expence with their husbands, as now they do. Graunt.

By an exact parity of reason, we may argue, if a man has no sense of those kindnesses that pass upon him, from one like himself, whom he sees and knows, how much less shall his heart be affected with the grateful sense of his favours, whom he con-

P A R

verses with only by imperfect speculations, by the discourses of reason, or the discoveries of faith. South.

PARK. *n. f.* [peapnac, Sax. *parc*, French.]

A piece of ground enclosed and stored with wild beasts of chase, which a man may have by prescription or the king's grant.

Manwood, in his forest-law, defines it thus: a park is a place full privilege for wild beasts of venery, and also for other wild beasts that are beasts of the forest and of the chase: and those wild beasts are to have a firm peace and protection there, so that no man may hurt or chase them within the park, without license of the owner: a park is of another nature, than either a chase or a wren; for a park must be inclosed, and may not be open; if it does, it is a good cause of seizure into the king's hands; and the owner cannot have action against such a hunt in his park, if it lies open. Cowell.

We have parks and inclosures of all sorts of beasts and birds, which we use not only for view or curies, but likewise for diversions and trials. Bacon.

To PARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose as in a park.

How are we park'd, and bounded in a pale?

A little herd of England's timorous deer,

Mas'd with a yellow kennel of French deer. Shakspeare.

PARKER. *n. f.* [from park.] A park-keeper. Ainsworth.

PARKLEAVES. *n. f.* An herb. Ainsworth.

PARLE. *n. f.* [from *parler*, Fr.] Conversation; talk; oral treaty; oral discussion of any thing.

Of all the gentlemen,

That every day with *parle* encounter me,

On thy opinion, which is worthiest love? Shakspeare.

Our trumpet call'd you to this general *parle*. Shakspeare.

The bishop, by a *parle*, is, with a show

Of combination, cunningly betray'd. Daniel.

Why meet we thus, like wrangling advocates,

To urge the justice of our cause with words?

I hate this *parle*; 'tis tame: if we must meet,

Give me my arms. Rowe.

To PARLEY. *v. n.* [from *parler*, French.]

To treat by word of mouth; to talk;

to discuss any thing orally. It is much

used in war for a meeting of enemies to

talk.

A Turk desired the captain to send some, with

whom they might more conveniently *parley*. Kneller.

He *parleys* with her a while, as imagining

the would advise him to proceed. Broom.

PARLEY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Oral treaty;

talk; conference; discussion by word of

mouth.

Seek rather by *parley* to recover them, than by

the sword. Schlegel.

Well, by my will, we shall at air no *parley*;

A rotten case abides no standing. Shakspeare.

Summon a *parley*, we will talk with him. Shakspeare.

Let us resolve never to have any *parley* with our

lust, but to make some considerable progress in

our repentance. Calamy.

Parley and holding intelligence with guilt in

the most trivial things, he pronounced as treason

to ourselves, as well as unto God. Fell.

No gentle means could be essay'd;

Thus beyond *parley* when the piece was laid. Dryden.

Force never yet a generous heart did gain;

We yield on *parley*, but are storm'd in vain. Dryden.

Yet when some better suited youth

Shall with his am'rous *parley* move thee,

Reflect one moment on his truth,

Who, dying thus, perishes to love thee. Prior.

PARLIAMENT. *n. f.* [from *parliamentum*, low

Latin; *parlement*, Fr.] In England, is

the assembly of the king and three estates

of the realm; namely, the lords spiritual,

the lords temporal, and commons, for

the debating of matters touching the

commonwealth, especially the making

and correcting of laws; which assembly

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or court is, of all others, the highest, and of greatest authority. Cowell.

The king is tied to London,

To call a present court of parliament. Shakspeare.

Far be the thought of this from Henry's heart,

To make a shambles of the parliament house. Shakspeare.

The true use of parliaments is very excellent;

and he often called, and continued as long as is

necessary. Bacon.

I thought the right way of parliaments the most

safe for my crown, as best pleasing to my people. King Charles.

These are mob readers: if Virgil and Martial

stood for parliament men, we know who would

carry it. Dryden.

PARLIAMENTARY. *adj.* [from *parliament*.]

Enacted by parliament; pertaining to

parliament.

To the three first titles of the two houses, or

lines, and conquest, were added two more; the

authorities *parliamentary* and *papal*. Bacon.

Many things, that obtain as common law, had

their original by *parliamentary* acts or constitutions,

made in writings by the king, lords, and commons. Hale.

Credit to run ten millions in debt, without

parliamentary security, I think to be dangerous and

illegal. Swift.

PARLOUR. *n. f.* [*parloir*, Fr. *parlatorio*, Italian.]

1. A room in monasteries, where the religious

meet and converse.

2. A room in houses on the first floor, elegantly

furnished for reception or entertainment.

Can we judge it a thing seemly for a man to go

about the building of an house to the God of hea-

ven, with no other appearance than if his end

were to rear up a kitchen or a parlour for his own

use? Hooker.

Back again fair Alma led them right,

And soon into a goodly parlour brought. Spenser.

It would be infinitely more shameful, in the

dress of the kitchen, to receive the entertainments

of the parlour. South.

Root and holes were like a parlour made

A soft recess, and a cool summer shade. Dryden.

The first, to give my verse if too diffuse,

Perform'd the kitchen's and the parlour's use;

The second, better bolted and immur'd,

From wolves his out-door family secur'd. Harte.

PARLOURS. *adj.* [This might seem to

come from *parler*, Fr. to speak; but Ju-

nius derives it, I think rightly, from *pe-*

rilous, in which it answers to the Latin

improbus.] Keen; sprightly; waggish.

Midas durst communicate

To none but to his wife his ears of state;

One must be trusted, and he thought her fit,

A prudent, and a parlous wit. Dryden.

PARLOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *parlous*.]

Quickness; keenness of temper.

PARMACITY. *n. f.* Corruptedly for

pharmacit. Ainsworth.

PARNEL. *n. f.* [The diminutive of *patron-*

ella.] A punk; a slut. Obsolete.

Skinner.

PAROCHIAL. *adj.* [*parochialis*, from *paro-*

chia, low Lat.] Belonging to a parish.

The married state of *parochial* pastors hath given

them the opportunity of setting a more exact and

universal pattern of holy living, to the people

committed to their charge. Atterbury.

PARODY. *n. f.* [*parodie*, Fr. *parodia*.]

A kind of writing, in which the words

of an author or his thoughts are taken,

and by a slight change adapted to some

new purpose.

The imitations of the ancients are added to-

gether with some of the *parodies* and allusions to the

most excellent of the moderns. Pope.

To PARODY. *v. a.* [*parodier*, French; from

parody.] To copy by way of parody.

P A R

I have translated, or rather *parodied*, a poem of Horace, in which I introduce you advising me. Pope.

PAROLE. *n. f.* [*parole*, Fr.] Word given

as an assurance; promise given by a pri-

soner not to go away.

Love's votaries enthrall each other's soul,

Till both of them live but upon *parole*. Cleveland.

Be very tender of your honour, and not fall in

love; because I have a scruple whether you can

keep your *parole*, if you become a prisoner to the

bed. Swift.

PARONOMASIA. *n. f.* [*παρονομασία*.] A

rhetorical figure, in which, by the change

of a letter or syllable, several things are

alluded to. It is called in Latin, *agno-*

minatio. Diel.

PARONYCHIA. *n. f.* [*παρωνυχία*; *parony-*

chie, Fr.] A preternatural swelling or

fore under the root of the nail in one's

finger; a felon; a whitlow. Diel.

PARONYMOUS. *adj.* [*παρωνυμος*.] Resem-

bling another word.

Show your critical learning in the etymology of

terms, the synonymous and the *paronymous* or kin-

ded names. Watts.

PARROQUET. *n. f.* [*parroquet*, or *perroquet*, Fr.] A small species of parrot.

The great, red and blue, are parrots; the middle

most, called popinjays; and the lesser, *parro-*

quets: in all above twenty sorts. Greaves.

I would not give my *parroquet*

For all the doves that ever flew. Prior.

PAROTID. [*parotide*, Fr. *παροτις*, *παρ*

and *ωτα*.] Salivary: so named because

near the ears.

Beasts and birds, having one common use of spit-

tle, are furnished with the *parotid* glands, which

help to supply the mouth with it. Greaves.

PAROTIS. *n. f.* [*παροτις*.] A tumour in the

glandules behind and about the ears,

generally called the emunctories of the

brain; though, indeed, they are the ex-

ternal fountains of the saliva of the

mouth. Whistman.

PAROXYSM. *n. f.* [*παροξυσμός*; *paroxysme*, Fr.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a

disease.

I fancied to myself a kind of ease, in the change

of the *paroxysm*. Dryden.

Amorous girls, through the fury of an hysterick

paroxysm, are call'd into a trance for an hour. Harvey.

The greater distance of time there is between

the *paroxysms*, the fever is less dangerous, but

more obstinate. Arbuthnot.

PARRICIDE. *n. f.* [*parricide*, Fr. *parricida*, Lat. n.]

1. One who destroys his father.

I told him the revenging gods

'Gainst *parricides* did all their thunder bend;

Spoke with how manifold and strong a bond

The child was bound to th' father. Shakspeare.

2. One who destroys or invades any to

whom he owes particular reverence, as

his country or patron.

3. [*parricide*, Fr. *parricidium*, Lat.] The

murder of a father; murder of one to

whom reverence is due.

Although he were a prince in military virtue ap-

proved, and likewise a good law-maker; yet his

cruelty and *parricide* weighed down his virtues. Bacon.

Morat was always bloody, now he's safe;

And has so far in usurpation gone,

He will by *parricide* secure the throne. Dryden.

PARRICIDAL. } *adj.* [from *parricide*

PARRICIDIOUS. } Lat.] Relating to

parricide; committing parricide.

He is now paid in his own way, the *parricidal*

animal, and punishment of murderers is upon his

door. Dryden.

P A R

PARROT. n. f. [*perroquet*, Fr.] A party-coloured bird of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice. See **PARROQUET**.

Some will evermore peep through their eyes,
And laugh like parrots at a bag-piper. *Shakespeare.*

Who taught the parrot human notes to try?

'Twas witty want, hence hunger to appease. *Dryden.*

TO PARRY. v. n. [*parer*, Fr.] To put by thrusts; to fence.

A man of courage, who cannot fence, and will put all upon one thrust, and not stand parrying, has the odds against a moderate fencer. *Locke.*

I could

By dint of logic make thee mute;

With learned skill, now push, now parry. *Prior.*

From Dari to Pocardio vary.

TO PARSE. v. a. [from *pars*, Latin.] To resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech. It is a word only used in grammar schools.

Let him confound the letter into English, and parse it over perfectly. *Apham.*

Let scholars reduce the words to their original, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs, and give no account of their formations and changes, their syntax and dependencies, which is called *parving*. *Webb.*

PARSIMONIOUS. adj. [from *parimony*.] Covetous; frugal; sparing. It is sometimes of a good, sometimes of a bad sense.

A prodigal king is nearer a tyrant, than a parsimonious, for sure at home draweth not his contemplations abroad, but want supplieth itself of what is next. *Bacon.*

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare us the expense of many years, whereas a long parsimonious war will drain us of more men and money. *Addison.*

Parsimonious are and rigid wisdom. *Rice.*

PARSIMONIOUSLY. adv. [from *parimony*.] Covetously; frugally; sparingly.

Our ancestors acted *parimonyously*, because they only spent their own treasure for the good of their posterity; whereas we squandered away the treasures of our posterity. *Swift.*

PARSIMONIOUSNESS. n. f. [from *parimony*.] A disposition to spare and save.

PARSIMONY. n. f. [*parimony*, Latin.] Frugality; covetousness; niggardiness; saving temper.

The ways to enrich are many *parimony* is one of the best, and yet is not innocent; for it withholdeth men from works of liberality. *Bacon.*

Their people, by their extreme *parimony*, soon grow into wealth from the smallest beginnings. *Sw. ft.*

PARSLEY. n. f. [*persil*, Fr. *apium*, Latin; *peril*, Welsh.] An herb.

A wench married in the afternoon, as she went to the garden for *parsley* to stuff a rabbit. *Shakespeare.*

Green herbs of *parsley* near the river grow. *Dryden.*

Sempronius dug Titus out of the *parsley*-bed, as they use to tell children, and thereby became his mother. *Locke.*

PARSNIP. n. f. [*parsinaca*, Lat.] A plant. November is drawn in a garnish of changeable green, and bunches of *parsnips* and turneps in his right hand. *Pecham.*

PARSON. n. f. [Derived either from *persona*, because the *parson* omnium *personarum* in ecclesia sustinet; or from *parochianus*, the parish priest.]

1. The priest of a parish; one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls.

Abbot was preferred by king James to the bishoprick of Coventry and Litchfield, before he had been parson, vicar, or curate of any parish church. *Clarendon.*

2. A clergyman.

Sometimes comes the *with* a tithe pig's tail, Ticking the *parson* as he lies asleep; Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakespeare.*

P A R

3. It is applied to the teachers of the presbyterians.

PERSONAGE. n. f. [from *parson*.] The benefice of a parish; a rectory.

I have given him the *personage* of the parish. *Addison.*

PART. n. f. [*pars*, Lat.]

1. Something less than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a larger quantity.

Helen's cheeks, but not her heart, *Shakespeare.*

Atalanta's better part *Bacon.*

The people stood at the nether part of the mount. *Ezodus.*

This law wanted not parts of prudent and deep foresight; for it took away occasion to pry into the king's tale. *Bacon.*

The citizens were for the most part slain or taken. *Knolles.*

Henry had divided

The person of himself into four parts. *Daniel.*

These conclude that to happen often, which happeneth but sometimes, that never, which happeneth but seldom; and that always, which happeneth for the most part. *Brown.*

Besides his abilities as a soldier, which were eminent, he had very great parts of breeding, being a very great scholar in the political parts of learning. *Clarendon.*

When your judgment shall grow stronger, it will be necessary to examine, part by part, those works which have given reputation to the masters. *Dryden.*

Of heavenly part, and part of earthly blood; *

A mortal woman mixing with a god. *Dryden.*

Our ideas of extension and number, do they not contain a secret relation of the parts? *Locke.*

2. Member.

He fully possessed the revelation he had received from God; all the parts were formed, in his mind, into one harmonious body. *Locke.*

3. Particular; distinct species.

Eutopia brings them up to all kinds of labour that are proper for women, as sowing, knitting, spinning, and all other parts of housewifery. *Law.*

4. Ingredient in a mingled mass.

Many irregular and degenerate parts, by the defective economy of nature, continue complicated with the blood. *Blackmore.*

5. That which, in division, falls to each.

Go not without thy wife, but let me bear

My part of danger, with an equal share. *Dryden.*

Had I been won, I had deserved your blame;

But sure my part was nothing but the shame. *Dryden.*

6. Proportional quantity.

It was so strong, that never any fill'd
A cup, where that was but by drops infill'd,
And drank it off; but 'twas before allud
With twenty parts in water. *Chapman.*

7. Share; concern.

Forasmuch as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also took part of the same. *Hebrews.*

Sheba said, we have no part in David, neither have we inheritance in the son of Jesse. *2 Sam. 5.*

The ungodly made a covenant with death, because they are worthy to take part with it. *Hophan.*

Agamemnon provokes Apollo, whom he was willing to appease afterwards at the cost of Achilles, who had no part in his fault. *Pope.*

8. Side; party; interest; faction: to take part, is to act in favour of another.

Michael Cadogan

When I have spoken of you disparagingly,

Hath ta'en your part. *Shakespeare.*

And that he might on many props repose,

He strengthens his own, and who his part did take. *Daniel.*

Let not thy divine heart

Forethink me any ill;

Destiny may take thy part,

And may thy fears fulfil. *Donne.*

Some other pow'r

Might have aspir'd, and me, tho' mean,

Drawn to his part. *Milton.*

Call up their eyes, and fix them on your example, that so natural ambition might take part with reason and their interest to encourage imitation. *Gidwille.*

P A R

A brand preserv'd to warm some prince's heart,
And make whole kingdoms take her brother's part. *Waller.*

The arm thus waits upon the heart,
So quick to take the bully's part,
That one, tho' warm, decides more slow
Than t' other executes the blow. *Prior.*

9. Something relating or belonging.

For Zelmune's part, she would have been glad of the fall, which made her bear the sweet burden of Philoclea, but that she feared the might receive some hurt. *Sidney.*

For my part, I would entertain the legend of my love with quiet hours.

For your part, it not appears to me,

That you should have an inch of any ground
To build a grief upon. *Shakespeare.*

For my part, I have no servile end in my labour, which may restrain or enslave the freedom of my judgment. *Watson.*

For my part, I think there is nothing so secret that shall not be brought to light, within the world. *Burnet.*

10. Particular office or character.

The pneumatical part, which is in all tangible bodies, and hath some affinity with the air, performeth the parts of the air, as, when you knock upon an empty barrel, the sound is, in part, created by the air on the outside, and, in part, by the air in the inside. *Bacon.*

Store of plants, the effects of nature; and where the people did their part, such increase of maize. *Haylin.*

Accuse not nature, she hath done her part;

Do thou but thine. *Milton.*

11. Character appropriated in a play.

That part

Was aptly fitted, and naturally performed. *Shaksp.*

Have you the lion's part written? give it me, for I am flow of study.

God is the master of the scenes: we must not chide which part we shall act; it concerns us only to be careful, that we do it well. *Taylor.*

12. Builings; duty.

Let them be to furnish and instructed for the military part, as they may defend themselves. *Dagen.*

13. Action; conduct.

I and him, my lord,

And chide him rather straight: this part of his

Cajonous with my decair. *Shakespeare.*

14. Relation reciprocal.

Inquire not whether the sacrament confer grace by their own excellency, because they, who affirm they do, require so much duty on our parts, as they also do, who attribute the effect to our moral disposition. *Taylor.*

The Scripture tells us the terms of this covenant of God's part and ours; namely, that he will be our God, and we shall be his people. *Tillotson.*

It might be said, on a Christian's part,

Or to much negligence or want of art,

If he forget the solemn assistance
Of royal Thomas. *Dryden.*

15. In good part; in ill part; as well done; as ill done.

God respecteth it in good part, at the hands of faithful men. *Hooker.*

16. [In the plural.] Qualities; powers; faculties, or accomplishments.

Who is courteous, noble, liberal, but he that hath the example before his eyes of Amphidulus, where are a thousand parts, but in Amphidulus? *Sidney.*

Such pretensions parts tend, for the most part, to the hurt of the English, or maintenance of their own low dilliberty. *Spenser.*

I compare thee, by all the parts of man,

Which honour does acknowledge. *Shakespeare.*

Solomon was a prince adorned with such parts of mind, and exalted by such a concurrence of all prospering events to make him magnificent. *South.*

The Indian princes discover fine parts and excellent endowments, without improvement. *Felton.*

Any employment of our talents, whether of our parts, our time, or money, that is not strictly according to the will of God, that is not for such ends as are suitable to his glory, are as great absurdities and failings. *Lea.*

P A R

17. [In the plural.] Quarters; regions; districts.

Although no man was, in our *parts*, spoken of, but he, for his manhood; yet, as though thereon he excelled himself, he was called the courteous Amphylus.

When he had gone over those *parts*, he came into Greece.

All *parts* resounded with tumult, plumes, and fers, And gaily, death, in many shapes, appears. *Dodd.*

18. *For the most part.* Commonly; oftener than otherwise.

Of a plian and honest nature, for the *most part*, they were found to be.

Part. adv. Partly; in some measure.

For the fair kindness you have shew'd us, And part being prompted, by your present trouble, I'll lend you something.

To PART. v. a.

1. To divide; to share; to distribute.

All that believed, told their goods, and parted them to all men, as every man had need.

2. To separate; to disunite.

Nought but death divideth *part* here and me.

3. To break into pieces.

Part it in pieces, and pour out the reason.

4. To keep asunder.

In the narrow seas, that part The French and English, there naturalized.

5. To separate combatants.

King John did fly, an hour or two before The stumbling night did *part* our weary powers.

6. To freeen.

The liver mends his own affair, And *parts* and strains the vital juices.

To PART. v. n.

1. To be separated.

Powerful hands will not *part* Easily from possession won with arms.

2. To quit each other.

He wrong Bassano's hand, and so they parted.

3. To take leave of.

Give him that parting kiss, which I had set Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father.

4. To have share.

As his part is, that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be, that tarrieth by the staff; they shall *part* alike.

5. [*partir*, Fr.] To go away; to set out.

So parted they; the angel up to heaven From the thick shade, and Adam to his bow'r.

6. To *part* with. To quit; to resign; to lose; to be separated from.

For her sake, I do rear up her boy; And for her sake, I will not *part* with him.

P A R

An affectionate wife, when in fear of *parting* with her beloved husband, heartily desired of God his life or society, upon any conditions that were not fatal.

1. To have share of any thing; to take share with: it is commonly used with *of* before the thing shared.

2. To participate; to have something of the property, nature, claim, or right.

3. To be admitted to; not to be excluded.

4. To combine; to unite in some bad design. A juridical sense.

5. [*partir*, Fr.] To go away; to set out.

6. To *part* with. To quit; to resign; to lose; to be separated from.

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19. To have share of any thing; to take share with: it is commonly used with *of* before the thing shared.

20. To participate; to have something of the property, nature, claim, or right.

21. To be admitted to; not to be excluded.

22. To combine; to unite in some bad design. A juridical sense.

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45. To be admitted to; not to be excluded.

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1. A partner in possessions; a sharer of any thing; an associate with: commonly with *of* before the thing partaken.

They whom earnestness hinder from being *partners* of the whole, have yet, through length of divine service, opportunity for access unto some reasonable part thereof.

2. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken, perhaps *of* is best before a thing, and *in* before an action.

3. Accomplish; associate.

4. To have share of any thing; to take share with: it is commonly used with *of* before the thing shared.

5. To participate; to have something of the property, nature, claim, or right.

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Partiality is properly the understanding's judging according to the inclination of the will and affections, and not according to the exact truth of things, or the merits of the cause. *South.*

As there is a *partiality* to opinions, which is apt to mislead the understanding; so there is also a *partiality* to studies, which is prejudicial to knowledge. *Locke.*

TO PARTIALIZE. *v. a.* [*partialiser*, Fr. from *partial*.] To make partial. A word, perhaps, peculiar to *Shakspere*, and not unworthy of general use.

Such a neighbour-neariness to our sacred blood Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize* The unloving frames of my upright soul. *Shaksp.*

PARTIALLY. *adv.* [from *partial*.]

1. With unjust favour or dislike.

2. In part; not totally.

That stole into a total venty, which was but partially true in its covert sense. *Bacon.*

He is like he brought opened a clear prospect of eternal felicity, which had been but obscurely and partially figured in the shadows of the law. *Rogers.*

PARTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *partible*.] Divisibility; separability.

PARTIBLE. *adj.* [from *part*.] Divisible; separable.

Make the moulds *partible*, glued or cemented together, that you may open them, when you take out the fruit. *Bacon.*

The same body, in one circumstance, is more weighty, and, in another, is more *partible*. *Dryden.*

PARTICIPABLE. *adj.* [from *participate*.]

Such as may be shared or partaken.

But, by his ideas, men would the divine essence with this commotion, as it is variously imitable or *participable* by created beings. *Norris.*

PARTICIPANT. *adj.* [*participant*, Fr. from *participate*.] Sharing; having share or part; with *of*.

During the parliament, he published his proclamation, offering pardon to all such as had taken arms, or been *participant* of any attempt against him: so they submitted themselves. *Bacon.*

The peace law he should enter with one *participate* of more than a monk's speculations. *Bacon.*

If any part of my body be so situated, as it becomes like a rotten branch of a tree, it putrefies, and is not *participate* of influence derived from my body, because it is now no longer in it to conduct it. *Hale.*

TO PARTICIPATE. *v. n.* [*participo*, Lat. from *particeps*, Fr. *participer*.]

1. To partake; to have share.

The other instruments Did feel, and hear, devils, instruct, walk, feel; And loudly *participate*. *Shakspere.*

2. With *of*.

An aged citizen brought forth all his provisions, and said, that as he did communicate unto them his store, so would he *participate* of their wants. *Hagyard.*

3. With *in*.

His delivery, and thy joy thereon. In both which we, as next, *participate*. *Milton.*

4. To have part of more things than one.

Few creatures *participate* of the nature of plants and metals both. *Bacon.*

God, when heav'n and earth he did create, Form'd man, who should of both *participate*. *Dryden.*

Those bodies, which are under a light, which is extended and distributed equally through all, would *participate* of each others colours. *Dryden.*

5. To have part of something common with another.

The species of audibles seem to *participate* more with local motion, like percussions made upon the ear. *Bacon.*

TO PARTICIPATE. *v. a.* To partake; to receive part of; to share.

As Christ's incarnation and passion can be available to no man's good, which is not made partaker of Christ, neither can we *participate* him without his presence. *Hooker.*

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The French seldom achieved any honourable acts without Scottish hands, who therefore are to participate the glory with them. *Camden.*

Fellowship.

Such as I seek, fit to participate All rational delight; whereas the brute Cannot be human comfort. *Milton.*

PARTICIPATION. *n. f.* [*participation*, Fr. from *participate*.]

1. The state of sharing something in common.

Civil society doth more content the nature of man, than any private kind of solitary living; because, in society, this good of mutual *participation* is so much larger. *Hooker.*

Their spirits are so married in conjunction, with the *participation* of society, that they flock together in content, like so many wild geese. *Shaksp.*

A joint exaltation of himself and his queen might give any countenance of *participation* of title. *Bacon.*

2. The act or state of receiving or having part of something.

All things seek the highest, and covet more or less the *participation* of God himself. *Hooker.*

Those deities are to be *participatum*, and subordinate to the Supreme. *Stillingfleet.*

What an honour, that God should admit us into such a blessed *participation* of himself! *Acton.*

Convince them, that brutes have the least *participation* of thought, and they resist. *Bentley.*

Your genius should mount above that man, in which its *participation* and neighbourhood with earth long involved it. *Pope.*

3. Distribution; division into shares.

It sufficeth not, that the country hath wherewith to sustain even more than to live upon it, it means be wanting whereby to divide convenient *participation* of the general store into a great number of well doers. *Raleigh.*

PARTICIPIAL. *adj.* [*participialis*, Latin.] Having the nature of a participle.

PARTICIPIALLY. *adv.* [from *participial*.]

In the sense or manner of a participle.

PARTICIPLE. *n. f.* [*participium*, Lat.]

1. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.

A *participle* is a particular sort of adjective formed from a verb, and together with its signification of action, passion, or some other manner of existence, denoting the time thereof. *Clark.*

2. Any thing that participates of different things. Not used.

The *participles* or coiners between plants and living creatures, are such as are fixed, though they have a motion in their parts, such as oysters and cockles. *Bacon.*

PARTICIE. *n. f.* [*particule*, Fr. *particula*, Latin.]

1. Any small portion of a greater substance.

From any of the other unreasonable demands, the houses had not given their commission is authority in the least *particula* to recede. *Clarendon.*

There is not one grain in the universe, either too much or too little, nothing to be added, nothing to be spared, nor so much as any one *particula* of it, that mankind may not be either the better or the worse for, according as 'tis applied. *L'Estrange.*

With particles of heavenly fire, The God of nature did his soul inspire. *Dryden.*

With rapture, with astonishment reflect On the small size of atoms, which unite To make the smallest particle of light. *Blackmore.*

It is not impossible, but that interscopes may, at length, be improved to the discovery of the particles of bodies, on which their colours depend. *Newton's Opticks.*

Bless with more particles of heavenly flame. *Granville.*

2. A word unvaried by inflexion.

Tull Ariandrus had made it a matter of sharpness and subtilty of wit to be a sound believing christian, men were not curious what syllables or particles of speech they used. *Hooker.*

The Latin varies the signification of verbs and

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nouns, not as the modern languages, by particles prefixed, but by changing the last syllables. *Locke.*

Particles are the words, whereby the mind signifies what connection it gives to the several affirmations and negations, that it unites in one continued reasoning or narration. *Locke.*

In the Hebrew tongue, there is a *participle*, consisting but of one single letter, of which there are reckoned up above fifty several significations. *Locke.*

PARTICULAR. *adj.* [*particularis*, French.]

1. Relating to single persons; not general.

He, as well with general notions, as *particular* dealing with men of most credit, made them too low necessary to was. *Sidney.*

As well for *particular* application to special occasions, as also in other manifold respect, infirmities of wisdom are abundantly to be found in the holy Scripture. *Hooker.*

2. Individual; one distinct from others.

Wherefore ever one plant draws from such a *particular* juice out of the earth, as it qualifies the earth, to as that juice, which remains, is for the other plant; there the neighbourhood of good. *Falcon.*

This is true of actions considered in their general nature or kind, but not considered in their *particular* individual instances. *South.*

Artists, who propose only the imitation of such a *particular* person, without selection of ideas, have often been reproached for that imitation. *Dryden.*

3. Noting properties or things peculiar.

Of this piece there is little *particular* memory; only that he was very rustic and learned. *Bacon.*

4. Attentive to things single and distinct.

I have been *particular* in examining the reason of children's misbehaving the property of their fathers, because it will give us better light in the inheritance of power. *Locke.*

5. Single; not general; one among many.

Rather performing his general commandment, which had ever been, to embrace virtue, than any new *particular*, sprung out of passion, and contrary to the former. *Sidney.*

6. Odd; having something that eminently distinguishes him from others. This is commonly used in a sense of contempt.

PARTICULAR. *n. f.*

1. A single instance; a single point.

I must relieve some particulars, which it is not lawful for me to reveal. *Bacon.*

Those notions are universal, and what is universal needs proceed from some universal constant principle, the same in all particulars, which can be nothing else but human nature. *South.*

Having the idea of such plant or an angle in my mind, the last and best enquiry is, whether such a thing does exist; and this knowledge is only of particulars. *Locke.*

The master could hardly sit on his horse for laughing, all the while he was giving me the particulars of this story. *Addison.*

Vespasian he remembered in many particulars. *Swift.*

2. Individual; private person.

It is the greatest interest of particulars, to advance the good of the community. *L'Estrange.*

3. Private interest.

Our wisdom must be such, as doth not propose to itself to do our own *particular*, the partial and immoderate desire whereof poisoneth wherever it taketh place; but the scope and mark, which we are to aim at, is the publick and common good. *Hooker.*

They apply their minds even with hearty affection and zeal, at the last, unto those branches of publick prayer, wherein their own *particular* is moved. *Hooker.*

His general lov'd him In a most dear *particular*. *Shakspere.*

We are likewise to give thanks for temporal blessings, whether such as concern the publick, as the prosperity of the church, or nation, and all remarkable deliverances afforded to either; or else such as concern our *particular*. *Duty of Man.*

4. Private character; single self; state of an individual.

For his *particular*, I'll receive him gladly; But not one follower. *Shakspere.*

5. A minute detail of things singly enumerated.

The reader has a particular of the books, wherein this law was written. *Anytiff's Parergon.*

6. In particular. Peculiarly; distinctly. Invention is called a muse; authors ascribe to each of them, in particular, the sciences which they have invented. *Dryden.*

And if we will take them, as they were directed, in particular to her, or in her, as then representative, to all other women, they will, at most, concern the female sex only, and import no more but that subjection, they should ordinarily be in, to their husbands. *Tucke.*

This in particular happens to the lungs. *Blackm.*
PARTICULARITY. *n. f.* [*particularité*, Fr. from *particular*.]

1. Distinct notice or enumeration.

So did the boldness of their affirmation accompany the greatness of what they did affirm, even descending to particularities, what kingdoms he should overcome. *Shakspeare.*

2. Singleness; individuality; single act; single case.

Knowledge imputed in the minds of all men, when by both general principles for directing of human actions are comprehended, and conclusions derived from them, upon which conclusions groweth, in particularity, the choice of good and evil. *Hobbes.*

3. Petty account; private incident.

To see the rules that were most agreeable to such an emperor, the flatteries that he lay most open to, with the like particularities only to be met with on medals, are certainly not a little pleasing. *Addison.*

4. Something belonging to single persons.

Let the general trumpet blow his blast, Particularities and petty sounds To cease. *Shakspeare.*

5. Something peculiar.

I saw an old heathen altar, with this particularity, that it was hollowed like a dish at one end, but not the end on which the sacrifice was laid. *Addison.*

He applied himself to the coquette's heart, there occurred many particularities in this dissection. *Addison.*

- To PARTICULARIZE. *v. a.* [*particulariser*, Fr. from *particular*.] To mention distinctly; to detail; to show minutely.

The leanness that afflicts us, is an inventory to particularize their abundance. *Shakspeare.*

He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but particularizes his descent from Benjamin. *Atterburn.*

- PARTICULARLY. *adv.* [from *particular*.]

1. Distinctly; singly; not universally.

Providence, that universally calls its eye over all the creation, is yet pleased more particularly to fasten it upon some. *South.*

2. In an extraordinary degree.

This exact property of Virgil, I particularly regarded as a great part of his character. *Dryden.*
With the flower and the leaf I was particularly pleased, both for the invention and the moral, that I comment it to the reader. *Dryden.*

- To PARTICULARIZE. *v. a.* [from *particular*.]

- To make mention singly. Obsolete.

I may not particularize of Alexander Hales, the irrefragable doctor. *Camden.*

- PARTISAN. *n. f.* [*partisan*, Fr.]

1. A kind of pike or halberd.

Let us find out the prettily dandied plot we can, And make him without pikes and partisans A grave. *Shakspeare.*

Shall I strike at it with my partisan? *Shakspeare.*

2. [from *parti*, Fr.] An adherent to a faction.

Some of these partisans concluded, the government had hired men to be bound and pinioned. *Addison.*

I would be glad any partisan would help me to a tolerable reason, that because Clodius and Curio agree with me in a few singular notions, I must blindly follow them in all. *Swift.*

3. The commander of a party detached from the main body upon some sudden excursion.

4. A commander's leading staff. *Ainsworth.*
PARTITION. *n. f.* [*partition*, Fr. *partitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dividing; a state of being divided.

We grew together, Like to a double cherry, seeming parted, But yet an union in partition. *Shakspeare.*

2. Division; separation; distinction.

We have, in this respect, our churches divided by certain partitions, although not so many in number as theirs. *Hobbes.*

Can we not Partition make with spectacles to precious 'Twixt fair and foul? *Shakspeare.*

We shall be window'd with so rough a wall, That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as chaff, And good from bad find no partition. *Shakspeare.*

The day, month, and year, measured by them, are used as standard measures, as likely others arbitrarily deduced from them by partition or collection. *Hobbes.*

3. Part divided from the rest; separate part.

Lady'd in a small partition; and the rest Ordain'd for uses to his Lord best known. *Milton.*

4. That by which different parts are separated.

It doth not follow, that God, without respect, doth teach us to erect between us and them a partition wall of difference, in such things indifferent as have been disputed of. *Hobbes.*

Make partitions of wood in a hoghead, with bolts in them, and mark the difference of their found from that of an hoghead without such partitions. *Bacon.*

Partition firm and sure, The waters underneath from those above Dividing. *Milton.*

Enclosures our factions have made in the church, becomes a great partition wall to keep others out of it. *Decay of Piety.*

At one end of it is a great partition, designed for an opera. *Addison.*

The partition between good and evil is broken down; where one sin has entered, legions will force their way. *Rogers.*

5. Part where separation is made.

The mound was newly made, no fight could pass Betwixt the nice partitions of the grails, The well-anted fods so closely lay. *Dryden.*

- To PARTITION. *v. a.* To divide into distinct parts.

These indexes are uniform without, though feverally partitioned within. *Bacon.*

- PARTLET. *n. f.* A name given to a hen; the original signification being a ruff or band, or covering for the neck. *Haunmer.*

Thou dost not, thou art woman to'd, unrobb'd By thy dame partlet here. *Shakspeare.*

Thy'd with pinn'd ruffs, and fans, and partlet lups. *Hall.*

Dame partlet was the sovereign of his heart; He feather'd her. *Dryden's Fables.*

- PARTLY. *adv.* [from *part*.] In some measure; in some degree; in part.

That part, which, since the coming of Christ, partly hath embraced, and partly shall hereafter embrace the christian religion, we term, as by a more proper name, the church of Christ. *Hobbes.*

The y thought it reasonable to do all possible honour to their memories; partly that others might be encouraged to the same patience and fortitude, and partly that virtue, even in this world, might not lose its reward. *Nelson.*

The inhabitants of Naples have been always very notorious for leading a life of laziness and pleasure, which I take to arise out of the wonderful plenty of their country, that does not make labour necessary to them, and partly out of the temper of their climate, that relaxes the fibres of their bodies, and disposes the people to such an idle indolent humour. *Addison.*

- PARTNER. *n. f.* [from *part*.]

1. Partaker; sharer; one who has part in any thing; associate.

My noble partner You greet with present grace *Shakspeare.*
Those of the race of Sena were no partners in the unbelieving work of the tower. *Raleigh.*

To undergo Myself the total crime, or to accuse My other self, the partner of my life. *Milton.*

Sapor, king of Persia, had an heaven of glets, which sitting in his estate, he trod upon, calling himself brother to the sun and moon, and partner with the stars. *Prachum.*

The foul continues in her action, till her partner is again qualified to bear her company. *Addison.*

2. One who dances with another.

Lead in your ladies every one; sweet partner, I must not yet forsake you. *Shakspeare.*

- To PARTNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to associate with a partner.

A lady who So fair, and foppish'd to an empery, Would make the great liking double to be partner's With tomboys, bred with self-exhibition, Which your own coists yield. *Shakspeare.*

- PARTNERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *partner*.]

1. Joint interest or property.

He does possession keep, And is too wise to hazard partnership. *Dryden.*

2. The union of two or more in the same trade.

'Tis a necessary rule in alliance, partnerships, and all manner of civil dealings, to have a strict regard to the disposition of those we have to do withal. *L'Estrange.*

- PARTOOK. The preterit of *partake*.

- PARTRIDGE. *n. f.* [*partridge*, Fr. *perthus*, Welsh; *perdar*, Lat.] A bird of game.

The king is come out to seek a flea, as when one doth hunt a partridge in the mountains. *Shakspeare.*

- PARTURIENT. *adj.* [*parturiens*, Latin] About to bring forth.

- PARTURITION. *n. f.* [from *parturio*, Lat.]

- The state of being about to bring forth.

Conformation of parts is required, not only into the previous conditions of birth, but also into the partition or very birth. *Linnæus.*

- PARTY. *n. f.* [*partis*, Fr.]

1. A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others; a faction.

When any of these combatants strips his terms of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for truth, and not the slave of vain glory or a party. *Locke.*

This account of party patches will appear unpleasing to those who live at a distance from the fashionable world. *Addison.*

Party writers are so sensible of the secret vices of an *intemperance*, that they never mention the question at length. *Spectator.*

This party rage in women only serves to aggravate animosities that reign among them. *Addison.*

As he never leads the conversation into the violence and rage of party disputes, I listened to him with pleasure. *Father.*

Division between those of the same party, exposes them to their enemies. *Pope.*

The most violent party men are such, as, in the conduct of their lives, have discovered least tenet of religion or morality. *Swift.*

2. One of two litigants.

When you are hearing a matter between party and party, it puffed with the cholic, you make face like manners, and dismiss the controversy more touched by your hearing: all the peace you make their cause, is calling both parties knaves. *Smollett.*

The cause of both parties shall come before the judges. *Everett.*

If a bishop be a party to a suit, and excommunicates his adversary; such excommunication does not bar his adversary from his action. *Argy.*

3. One concerned in any affair.

The child was prisoner to the womb, and is freed and enfranchised; not a party to

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The anger of the king, nor guilty of
The trespass of the queen.
I do suspect this trash
To be a party in this injury. *Shakespeare.*

4. Side; persons engaged against each other.
Our foes compell'd by need, have peace embrac'd;
The peace, both parties want, is like to last. *Dryd.*

5. Cause; side.
Agle came in, to make their party good. *Dryd.*

6. A select assembly.
Let me extol a cat on oysters fed,
I'll have a party at the Bedford-head. *Pope.*

If the clergy would a little study the arts of conversation, they might be welcome at every party, where there was the least regard for politeness or good sense. *Swift.*

7. Particular person; a person distinct from, or opposed to, another.

As the paces on, she was stopped with a number of trees, to thickly placed together, that she was almost the shoulder, with rushing through, stop the speech of the lamentable party, which she was to discover to understand. *Shakespeare.*

The number of justice may, for public example, virtuously will the execution of that party, whose pardon another, for consequence's sake, as virtuously may desire. *Hooker.*

If the jury found, that the party slain was of English race, it had been adjudged felony. *Daniel.*
How shall this be compat' cause thou bring me to the party? *Shakespeare.*

The snake received into the nostrils, causes the party to be as if he were drunk. *Abbot.*

The imagination of the party to be cured, is not needful to concur; for it may be done without the knowledge of the party wounded. *Bacon.*

He that confesses his sin, and prays for pardon, hath punished his fault: and then there is nothing left to be done by the offended party, but to return to charity. *Taylor.*

Though there is a real difference between one man and another, yet the party who has the advantage usually magnifies the inequality. *Collier.*

8. A detachment of soldiers: as, he commanded the party sent thither.

PARTY-COLOURED, *adj.* [party and coloured.] Having diversity of colours.

The salmon ewes,

Then conceiving, d.d. in yemung time,
Fall party-colour'd lambs. *Shakespeare.*

The leopard was clung himself upon the lustre of his party-colour'd skin. *L'Estrange.*

From one to the other both,
Both girt with gold, and clad in party-colour'd cloth. *Dryden.*

Godsend him a bird, and made him fly
With party-colour'd plumes, a chattering pie. *Dryd.*

I looked with as much pleasure upon the little party-colour'd often fly, as upon a bed of tulips. *Spert.*

Now is it hard to beautify each month
With dyes of party-colour'd frosts. *Philips.*

Four knives in garb facetious, a trusty band,
And party-colour'd troops, a shining train, *Pope.*

Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain.

PARTY-JURY, *n. f.* [In law.] A jury in some trials half foreigners and half natives.

PARTY-MAN, *n. f.* [party and man.] A factious person; an abettor of a party.

PARTY-WALL, *n. f.* [party and wall.]

Wall that separates one house from the next.

'Tis an ill custom among bricklayers to work up a whole story of the party-walls, before they work up the fronts. *Mozon.*

PARTIS, *n. f.* [Fr.] A church or church-perch: applied to the mootings or law-disputes among young students in the inns of courts, and also to that disputation at Oxford, called *disputatio in parvis*. *Bailey.*

PARTITUDE, *n. f.* [from *parvus*, Latin.]

Littleness; minuteness. Not used.

The little ones of partitude cannot reach to the same floor with them. *Glanville.*

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PARRY, *n. f.* [from *parvus*, Lat.] Little-ness; minuteness. Not used.

What are these for fineness and parvity, to those minute animalcula discovered in pepper-water? *Ray.*

PAS, *n. f.* [French.] Precedence; right of going foremost.

In her poor circumstances, she still preserved the mien of a gentlewoman; when she came into any full assembly, she would not yield the pas to the best of them. *Arbuthnot.*

PASCHAL, *adj.* [paschal, Fr. paschalis, Lat.]

1. Relating to the passover.

2. Relating to Easter.

PASH, *n. f.* [paz, Spanish, a kiss.] A face. *Hammer.*

Thou want'st a rough pash, and thou stoost that I have

To be full like me. *Shakespeare.*

To PASH, *v. a.* [perffen, Dutch.] To strike; to crush.

With my armed fist
I'll pash him over the face. *Shakespeare.*

Thy cunning engines have with labour rais'd
My heavy anger, like a mighty weight,
To fall and pash thee dead. *Dryden.*

PASQUE-FLOWER, *n. f.* [pulchritilla, Lat.]

A flower. *Miller.*

PASQUIL, *n. f.* [from *pasquino*, a

PASQUIN, } statue at Rome, to

PASQUINA'DE, } which they affix any

lampoon or paper of satirical observa-
tion.] A lampoon.

He never valued any *pasquils* that were dropped up and down, to think them worthy of his revenge. *Hewel.*

The *pasquils*, lampoons, and libels, we meet with now-a-days, are a sort of playing with the four and twenty letters, without sense, truth, or wit. *Tatler.*

To PASS, *v. n.* [passer, Fr. passus, a step, Lat.]

1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be progressive. Commonly with some particle.

Tell him his long trouble is passing
Out of this world. *Shakespeare.*

If I have found favour in thy sight, pass not away from thy servant. *Grævus.*

While my glory passeth by, I will put thee in a cleft of the rock, and will cover thee, while I pass by. *Erodus.*

Thus will I cut off him that passeth out, and him that returneth. *Ezekiel.*

This heap and this pillar be witnesses, that I will not pass over to thee, and that thou shalt not pass over it and this pillar into me for harm. *Genesis.*

An idea of motion not passing on, is not better than idea of motion at rest. *Locke.*

Heedless of those cares, with anguish stung,
He felt their fleeces as they pass'd along. *Pope.*

If the cause be visible, we stop at the instrument, and seldom pass on to him that directed it. *Wake.*

2. To go forcibly; to make way.

Her face, her hands were torn
With passing through the brakes. *Dryden.*

3. To make a change from one thing to another.

Others dissatisfied with what they have, and not trusting to those innocent ways of getting more, fall to others, and pass from just to unjust Temple.

4. To vanish; to be lost.

Traff not too much to that enchanting face;
Beauty's a charin, but soon the charin will pass. *Dryden.*

5. To be spent; to go away progressively.

The time, when the thing existed, is the idea of that space of duration, which passed between some fixed period and the being of that thing. *Locke.*

We see, that one who fixes his thoughts very intently on one thing, so as to take but little notice of the succession of ideas that pass in his mind, whilst he is taken up with that earnest contemplation, lets slip out of his account a good part of that duration, and thinks that time shorter than it is. *Locke.*

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6. To be at an end; to be over.

Their otherous haide,
Who would before have born him to the sky,
Like eager Romans, ere all rites were pass'd,
Did let too soon the sacred eagle fly. *Dryden.*

7. To die; to pass from the present life to another state.

The pangs of death do make him grin;
Disturb him not, let him pass peaceably. *Shaksp.*

8. To be changed by regular gradation.

Inflammations are translated from other parts to the lungs; a pleurisy easily passeth into a peripneumony. *Arbuthnot.*

9. To go beyond bounds. Obsolete.

Why thus passes, Mr. Ford:—you are not to go loose any longer, you must be pinnoned. *Shaksp.*

10. To be in any state.

I will enslave you to pass under the rod, and I will bring you into the bond of the covenant. *Ezekiel.*

11. To be enacted.

Many of the nobility spoke in parliament against those things, which were most grateful to his majesty, and which still pass'd notwithstanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*

Neither of these bills have yet passed the house of commons, and some think they may be rejected. *Swift.*

12. To be effected; to exist. Unless thus

may be thought a noun with the articles suppressed, and be explained thus: it came to the pass that.

I have heard it enquired, how it might be brought to pass that the church should every where have able preachers to instruct the people. *Hooker.*

When the case required dissimulation, if they used it, it came to pass that the former opinion of their good faith made them almost invisible. *Bacon.*

13. To gain reception; to become current: as, this money will not pass.

That trick, said she, will not pass twice. *Hudib.*

Though friends may pass upon men, they are as open as the light to him that searches the heart. *L'Estrange.*

Their excellencies will not pass for such in the opinion of the learned, but only as things which have less of error in them. *Dryden.*

False eloquence passeth only where true is not understood, and no body will commend bad writers, that is acquainted with good. *Fulton.*

The gross suppositions pass upon them, that the wild truth were taken in tales, but that, in some time, they would grow tame. *Swift.*

14. To be practised artfully or successfully.

This practice hath most thravally pass upon thee; But when we know the grounds and authors of it, Thou shalt be both the plaintiff and the judge. *Shakespeare.*

15. To be regarded as good or ill.

He rejected the authority of convicts, and so do all the reformed; so that this won't pass for a fault in him, till 'tis proved one in us. *Atterbury.*

16. To occur; to be transacted.

If we would judge of the nature of spirits, we must have recourse to our own consciousness of what passes within our own mind. *Watts.*

17. To be done.

Zeal may be let loose in matters of direct duty, as in prayers, provided that no indirect act pass upon them to debase them. *Taylor.*

18. To heed; to regard. Not in use.

As for these filken-coated slaves, I pass not; It is to you, good people, that I speak, O'er whom, in time to come, I hope to reign. *Shakespeare.*

19. To determine finally; to judge capitally.

Though well we may not pass upon his life, Without the form of justice; yet our power Shall do a courtly to our wrath. *Shakespeare.*

20. To be supremely excellent.

Sir Hudibras's passing worth,
The manner how he talked forth. *Underwood.*

21. To thrust; to make a push in fencing.

To see thee fight, to see thee pass thy puncto. *Shakespeare.*

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Both advance

Against each other, and with word and lance
They fall, they join, they pass, they strive to bore
Their combatants. *Dryden.*

22. To omit to play.

Full pious been young Alan's case,
As in a luckless gambler's place,
She would that pass, yet won't not pass. *Prior.*

23. To go through the alimentary duct.

Substances hard cannot be dissolved, but they
will pass; but such, whose tenacity exceeds the
power of digestion, will neither pass, nor be con-
verted into nutrient. *Arbuthnot.*

24. To be in a tolerable state.

A middling sort of man is left well enough to
pass by his father, but could never think he had
enough to live as any had none. *L'Estrange.*

25. To PASS away. To be lost; to glide off.

Defining the food to be a substance that always
thinks, can have but to make many men suspect,
that they have no souls at all, since they find a good
part of their lives pass away without thinking. *Locke.*

26. To PASS away. To vanish.

1. To go beyond.
As it is advantageous to a physician to be called
to the cure of the hanging distemper, so it is for a com-
mander to suppress a rebellion, which has pass'd the
height, for in both the noxious humour doth first
weaken, and afterwards waste to nothing. *Hayne.*

2. To go through, as, the horse passed the river.

3. To spend; to live through.
Were I not afflicted he was removed to advantage,
I should pass my time extremely ill without him. *Calder.*

You know in what deluding joys we pass
The night which was by heav'n decreed our last. *Dryden.*

We have examples of such, as pass most of their
nights without dreaming. *Locke.*

The people, free from cares, serene and gay,
Pass all their mild untroubled hours away. *Addison.*

In the midst of the service, lady who had passed
the winter at London with her husband, entered
the congregation. *Addison.*

4. To impart to any thing the power of moving.

Dr. Thomson thinks the principal use of inspi-
ration to be, to move, or pass the blood, from the
right to the left ventricle of the heart. *Derham.*

5. To carry hastily.

I had only time to pass my eye over the medals,
which are in great number. *Addison.*

6. To transfer to another proprietor.

He that will pass his land,
As I have mine, may set his hand.
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;
And make the purchase spread. *Herbert.*

7. To strain; to percolate.

They speak of severing wine from water, passing
it through ivy wood. *Bacon.*

8. To vent; to pronounce.

How many thousands take upon them to pass their
censures on the personal actions of others, and pro-
nounce boldly on the affairs of the public? *Watts.*

They will commend the work in general, but
pass by many fly remarks upon it afterwards, as
shall destroy all their cold praises. *Watts.*

9. To utter ceremoniously.

Many of the lords and some of the commons pass'd
some compliments to the two lords. *Clarendon.*

10. To utter solemnly or judicially.

All this makes it more prudent, rational, and
pious, to search our own ways, than to pass sen-
tence on other men. *Hammond.*

He pass'd his promise, and was as good as his word.
L'Estrange.

11. To transmit; to procure to go.

Waller pass'd over five thousand horse and foot
by Newbridge. *Clarendon.*

12. To put an end to.

This night
We'll pass the business privately and well. *Shakspeare.*

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13. To surpass; to excel.

She more sweet than any bird on bough,
Would oftentimes amongst them bear a part,
And strive to pass, as she could well enough,
Their native music by her skilful art. *Spenser.*
Whom dost thou pass in beauty?
Martial, thou gav'st far nobler epigrams
To thy Domitian, than I can my James;
But in my royal subject I pass thee,
Thou flatter'd'st him, mine cannot flatter'd be. *Ben Jonson.*

The ancestor and all his heirs,
Though they in number pass the stars of heav'n,
Are still but one. *Deane.*

14. To omit; to neglect; whether to do or to mention.

If you to pass our profit'd offer,
'Tis not the rounder of your old tad'd walls
Can hide you. *Shakspeare.*

Let me o'erleap that custom; for I cannot
Put on the gown, stand naked, and entice them.
Please you that I may pass this doing. *Shakspeare.*
I pass the ways that spotted livers make
With their recreations. *Dryden.*
I pass then warlike pomp, then proud array. *Dryden.*

15. To transcend; to transgress.

They did pass those bounds, and did return since
that time. *Barnet.*

16. To admit; to allow.

The money of every one that passeth the account,
let the priests take. *2 Kings.*
I'll pass them all upon account,
As if your natural self had don't. *Hudibras.*

17. To enact a law.

How does that man know, but the decree may
be already pass'd against him, and his allowance
of mercy spent? *South.*

Among the laws that pass'd, it was decreed,
That conquer'd Thebes from bondage should be
free'd. *Dryden.*

Could the time parliament which address'd with
so much zeal and earnestness against this evil, pass
it into a law? *Swift.*

His majesty's ministers proposed the good of the
nation, when they advised the passing this patent. *Swift.*

18. To impose fraudulently.

The indulgent mother did her care employ,
And pass'd it on her husband for a boy. *Dryden.*

19. To practise artfully; to make succeed.

Time lays open frauds, and after that discovery
there is no passing the same trick upon the wice. *L'Estrange.*

20. To send from one place to another.

as, pass that beggar to his own parish.

21. To PASS away. To spend; to waste.

The father wakens for the daughter, lest she pass
away the flower of her age. *Leech's case.*

22. To PASS by. To excuse; to forgive.

However God may pass by single sinners in this
world; yet when a nation combines against him,
the wicked shall not go unpunished. *Tillotson.*

23. To PASS by. To neglect; to disre- gard.

How far ought this enterprize to wait upon these
other matters, to be mingled with them, or to pass
by them, and give law to them, as inferior unto
itself? *Bacon.*

It conduces much to our content, if we pass by
those things which happen to our trouble, and con-
sider that which is prosperous; that, by the re-
presentation of the better, the worse may be blotted
out. *Taylor.*

Certain passages of Scripture we cannot, without
injury to truth, pass by here in silence. *Burnet.*

24. To PASS over. To omit; to let go unregarded.

Better to pass him over than to relate
The cause I have your mighty fire to hate. *Dryden.*
It does not belong to this place to have that
point debated, nor will it hinder our pursuit to
pass it over in silence. *Watts.*

The poet passes it over as hastily as he can, as if
he were afraid of staying in the cave. *Dryden.*

The queen asked him who he was; but he pass'd

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over this without any reply, and reserves the greater
part of his story to a time of more leisure. *Brown.*
PASS, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A narrow entrance; an avenue.

The first pass was damm'd
With dead men. *Shakspeare.*

It would be easy to defend the passes into the
whole country, that the king's army should never
be able to enter. *Clarendon.*

Truth is a strong hold, fortified by God and na-
ture, and diligence is properly the understanding,
laying siege to it, to that it may be perpetually
observing all the avenues and passes to it, and ac-
cordingly making its approaches. *South.*

2. Purlage; road.

The Tyrians had no pass to the Red Sea, but
through the territory of Solomon, and by his inter-
ference. *Rolandi.*

Pity tempts the pass;
But the tough metal of my heart resists. *Dryden.*

3. A permission to go or come any where.

They shall protect all that come in, and find
them to the lord deputy, with their safe conduct or
pass, to be at his disposition. *Sydney.*

We bid this be done,
When evil deeds have their permissive pass,
And not the punishment. *Shakspeare.*

Give quiet pass

Through your dominions for this enterprize. *Shakspeare.*
My friends remember'd me of home; and said,
It ever late would figure my pass; delay'd.

It should be now no more. *Chapman.*
A gentleman had a pass to go beyond the seas. *Clarendon.*

4. An order by which vagrants or im- potent persons are sent to their place of abode.

5. Path; thrust in fencing.

'Tis dangerous when the biter nature comes
Between the pass and fell incensed points
Of mighty opposites. *Shakspeare.*

The king hath said, that in a dozen passes be-
tween you and him, he shall not exceed your li-
mits. *Shakspeare.*

With seeming innocence the crowd beguil'd,
But made the desperate pass, when he smil'd. *Dryden.*

6. State; condition.

To what a pass are our minds brought, that
from the right line of virtue, are wry'd to these
crooked flutts? *Stance.*

After king Henry united the roses, they labour'd
to reduce both English and Irish, which work,
to what pass and perfection it was brought in queen
Elizabeth's reign, hath been declar'd. *Deane.*

In my fears of hospitable Jove,
Thou did'st fit to this pass my affections move. *Chapman.*

I could see plate, hangings and paintings about
my house till you had the ordering of me, but I
am now brought to such pass, that I can see nothing
at all. *L'Estrange.*

Matters have been brought to this pass, that if
one among a man's sons had any blemish, he had
him aside for the mud-dry, and such an one was
presently approved. *South.*

PASSABLE, *adj.* [passible, Fr. from pass.]

1. Possible to be passed or travelled through or over.

His body is a passable carkass, if he be not hurt.
It is a thoroughfare for steel. *Shakspeare.*

Antiochus departed in all haste, weeping in his
pride to make the land navigable, and the sea pas-
sable by foot. *Maccabees.*

2. Supportable; tolerable; allowable.

They are crafty and of a passible touch of under-
standing. *Hoccl.*

Lay by Virgil, my version will appear a passible
beauty when the original muse is absent. *Dryden.*
White and red well mingled on the face, make
what was before but passible, appear beautiful. *Dryden.*

3. Capable of admission or reception.

In counterfeits, it is with men as with false
money: one piece is more or less passible than
another. *L'Estrange.*

These stage advocates are not only without truth,

but without colour: could they have made the *passable* we should have heard farther. *Collier.*

4. Popular; well received. This is a sense less usual.

Where there is no eminent odds in sufficiency, it is better to take with the more *passible*, than with the more able. *Bacon.*

A man of the one *faction*, which is most *passible* with the other, commonly giveth best way. *Bacon.*

PASSADO. n. f. [Italian.] A push; a thrust.

A duellist, a gentleman of the very first house; ah! the mortal *passado*. *Shakespeare.*

PASSAGE. n. f. [passage, Fr.]

1. Act of passing; travel; course; journey.

The story of such a *passage* was true, and Jason with the rest went indeed to rob Colchus, to which they might arrive by boat. *Raleigh.*

So shalt thou best prepar'd endure.

Thy mortal *passage* when it comes. *Milton.*

All have liberty to take fish, which they do by standing in the water by the holes, and so intercepting their *passage* take great plenty of them, which otherwise would follow the water under ground. *Brown.*

Live like those who look upon themselves as being only on their *passage* through this state, but as belonging to that which is to come. *Atterbury.*

Though the *passage* be troublesome, yet it is scarce, and shall in a little time bring us ease and peace at the last. *Wake.*

In souls prepar'd, the *passage* is a breath From time's eternity, from life to death. *Harte.*

2. Road; way.

Human actions are so uncertain as that seemeth the best course, which hath most *passages* out of it. *Bacon.*

The land enterprise of Panama was grounded upon a false account, that the *passages* towards it were no better fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

Is there yet no other way besides

These painful *passages*, how we may come To death, and mix with our committal dust? *Milt.*

Against which open'd from beneath A *passage* down to th' earth, a *passage* wide. *Milt.*

To bleed to death was one of the most desirable *passages* out of this world. *Fell.*

When the *passage* is open, land will be turned into great cattle; when shut, to sheep. *Temple.*

The Persian army had advanced into the straight *passages* of Cilicia, by which means Alexander with his small army was able to fight and conquer them. *South.*

The *passage* made by many a winding way, Reach'd ev'n to the room in which the tyrant lay. *Dryden.*

He plies him with redoubled strokes; Wheels as he wheels; and with his pointed dart Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart. *Dryden.*

I wished for the wings of an eagle, to fly away to those happy seats; but the genius told me there was no *passage* to them, except through the gates of death. *Addison.*

I have often stopp'd all the *passages* to prevent the ants going to their own nest. *Addison.*

When the gravel is separated from the kidney, only substances relax the *passages*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Entrance or exit; liberty to pass.

What are my doors oppos'd against my *passage*? *Shakespeare.*

You shall furnish me With cloaks, and coats, and make my *passage* free For lov'd Dulichius. *Chapman.*

4. The state of decay. Not in use.

Would some part of my young years Might but redeem the *passage* of your age! *Shaksp.*

5. Intellectual admittance; mental acceptance.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastick learning, among whom I expect it will have a fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles. *Digby.*

6. Occurrence; hap.

It is no act of common *passage*, but A strain of rapture. *Shakespeare.*

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7. Unsettled state; aptness by condition or nature to change the place of abode.

Traders in Ireland are but factors; the cause must be rather an ill opinion of security than of gain: the last induces the poorer traders, young beginners, or those of *passage*; but without the first, the rich will never settle in the country. *Temple.*

Human judgment shoots at flying game;

A bird of *passage*! lost as soon as found;

Now in the moon perhaps, now under ground. *Pope.*

8. Incident; transaction.

This business as it is a very high *passage* of state, so it is worthy of serious consideration. *Hayward.*

Thou do'st in thy *passages* of life

Make me believe that thou art only mark'd

For the hot vengeance of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

9. Management; conduct.

Upon consideration of the conduct and *passage* of affairs in former times, the state of England ought to be cleared of an imputation cast upon it. *Davies.*

10. Part of a book; single place in a writing. *Endroit, Fr.*

A critic who has no taste nor learning, seldom ventures to praise any *passage* in an author who has not been before received by the publick. *Addison.*

As to the cantos, all the *passages* are as fabulous as the vision at the beginning. *Pope.*

How commentators each dark *passage* turn,

And hold their farthing candle to the sun. *Young.*

PASSED. The pret. and part. of *pass*.

Why sayest thou my way is hid from the Lord, and my judgment is *passed* over from my God? *Isaiah.*

He affirmed, that no good law *passed* since king William's accession, except the act for preterving the game. *Addison.*

The description of a life *passed* away in vanity and among the shadows of pomp, may be soon finely drawn in the same place. *Spectator.*

PASSENGER. n. f. [passager, Fr.]

1. A traveller; one who is upon the road; a wayfarer.

All the way, the wanton daisies found New mirth her *passenger* to entertain. *Spenser.*

What hollowing, and what thr is this?

These are my mates that make their wills their law,

Have some unhappy *passenger* in chase. *Shakespeare.*

The nodding horror of whose study brows

Threats the forlorn and wand'ring *passenger*. *Milton.*

Apelles, when he had finished any work, exposed it to the sight of all *passengers*, and concealed himself to hear the censure of his faults. *Dryden.*

2. One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

The diligent pilot in a dangerous tempest doth attend the unskillful words of a *passenger*. *Sidney.*

PASSENGER. fulcon. n. f. A kind of migratory hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PASSER. n. f. [from pass.] One who passes; one that is upon the road.

Under you ride the home and foreign shipping in so near a distance, that, without troubling the *passer*, or borrowing Stentor's voice, you may confer with any in the town. *Carew.*

Have we so soon forgot,

When, like a matron, butcher'd by her sons,

And cast beside some common way, a spectacle

Of horror and affright to *passers* by,

Our growing country bleed at every vein? *Rowe.*

PASSIBILITY. n. f. [passibilité, Fr. from passible.] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

The last doubt, touching the *passibility* of the matter of the heavens, is drawn from the eclipses of the sun and moon. *Hakewill.*

PASSIBLE. adj. [passible, Fr. passibilis, Lat.] Susceptive of impressions from external agents.

Theodoret disputeth with great earnestness, that God cannot be said to suffer; but he thereby teacheth Christ's divine nature against Apollinarius, which held even deity itself *passible*. *Hooker.*

PASSIBLENESS. n. f. [from passible.] Qual-

ity of receiving impressions from external agents.

It drew after it the bereft of the *passibility* of the deity; the deity of Christ was become, in their conceits, the same nature with the humanity that was *passible*. *Barrow.*

PASSING. participial adj. [from pass.]

1. Supreme; surpassing others; eminent.

No strength of arms shall win this noble fort,

Or shake this puissant wall, such *passing* might

Have spells and charms if they be said aright. *Fairf.*

2. It is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word. Exceeding.

Oberon is *passing* fell and wroth. *Shakespeare.*

Passing many know it: and so many,

That of all nations there abide and are,

From where the morning rises and the sun

To where even and night their courses run! *Chapm.*

Many in each region *passing* fair

As the noon sky; more like to goddesses

Than mortal creatures. *Milton.*

She was not only *passing* fair,

But was withal discreet and demourir. *Dryden.*

Full soon by house and by bell,

We learnt our liege was *passing* well. *Gay.*

PASSING-BELL. v. f. [passing and bell.]

The bell which rings at the hour of departure,

to obtain prayers for the passing soul: it is often used for the bell which

rings immediately after death.

Those loving papers

Thicken on you now, as prayers ascend

To heaven in troops at a good man's *passing-bell*. *Donne.*

A talk of tumult, and a breath

Would serve him as his *passing-bell* to death. *Daniel.*

Before the *passing-bell* begun,

The news through half the town has run. *Swift.*

PASSION. n. f. [passion, Fr. passio, Lat.]

1. Any effect caused by external agency.

A body at rest affords us no idea of any active

power to move, and when set in motion, it is rather

a *passion* than an action in it. *Locke.*

2. Susceptibility of effect from external action.

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable,

scissible and not scissible, and many other *passions* of

matter, are plebeian notions, applied to the instru-

ments men ordinarily practise. *Bacon.*

3. Violent commotion of the mind.

All the other *passions* fleet to air,

As doubtful thoughts and rash embroil'd despair. *Shakespeare.*

Thence every thing becomes, to chide, to laugh,

To weep: whose every *passion* fully strives

To make itself in thee fair and admired. *Shakespeare.*

I am doubtful, lest

You break into some merry *passion*,

And so offend him:

If you should smile, he grows impatient. *Shakespeare.*

In loving thou do'st well, in *passion* not.

Wherein true love consists not. *Milton.*

Cruel his eye, but cast

Signs of remorse and *passion*, to behold

The fellows of his crime condemn'd

For ever now to have their lot in pain. *Milton.*

Passion's too fierce to be in tetter's ground,

And nature thus him like enchain'd ground. *Dryden.*

All the art of rhetoric, includes order and parti-

cipality, only moves the *passions* and thereby offends

the judgment. *Locke.*

4. Anger.

The word *passion* signifies the receiving any action,

in a large philosophical sense; in a more limited

philosophical sense, it signifies any of the affections

of human nature; as love, fear, joy, sorrow; but

the common people confine it only to anger. *Watts.*

5. Zeal; ardour.

Where statesmen are ruled by faction and inter-

est, they can have no *passion* for the glory of

their country, nor any concern for the figure it will

make. *Addison.*

6. Love.

For your love,

You kill'd her father: you confess'd you drew

2 L

P A S

A mighty argument to prove your passion for the daughter
Dryden and Lee.

He, to grute me more,

Publicly ow'd his passion for Aeneas.
Rosce.

Survey yourself, and then forgive your slave,

Think what a passion such a form must have
Granville.

7. Eagerness.

Abate a little of that violent passion for fine cloaths, so predominant in your sex.
Suett.

8. Emphatically. The last suffering of the Redeemer of the world.

He shewed himself alive after his passion, by many infallible proofs.
Acts.

To PASSION, v. n. [*passionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To be extremely agitated;

to express great commotion of mind.

Observe.

'Twas Ariadne passioning

For Theseus' perjury and ungodly flight.
Shakespeare.

PASSION-FLOWER, n. f. [*granadilla*, Lat.]

A flower.

PASSION-WEEK, n. f. The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PASSIONATE, adj. [*passionné*, Fr.]

1. Moved by passion; feeling or expressing great commotion of mind.

My whole endeavour is to resolve the conscience, and to shew what, in this controversy, the heart is to think, if it will follow the light of sound and sincere judgment, without either cloud of prejudice or mist of passionate affection.
Hooker.

Thucydides observes, that men are much more

passionate for injustice than for violence; because the one coming as from an equal seems rapine,

when the other proceeding from one stronger is but the effect of necessity.
Clarendon.

In his prayers as his attention was fixt and steady,

so was inflamed with passionate fervors.
Felt.

Good angels looked upon this ship of Noah's with a passionate concern for its safety.
Burnet.

Men, upon the near approach of death, have been roused up into such a lively sense of their guilt, such a passionate degree of concern and remorse, that, if ten thousand ghosts had appeared to them, they scarce could have had a fuller conviction of their danger.
Atterbury.

2. Easily moved to anger.

Homer's Achilles is haughty and passionate, impatient of any restraint by laws, and arrogant in aims.
Prior.

To PASSIONATE, v. a. [from *passion*.] An old word. Obsolete.

1. To affect with passion.

Great pleasure mix'd with pitiful regard,

That godly king and queen did passionately,

Whilst they his pitiful adventures heard,

That oft they did lament his luckless state.
Spenser.

2. To express passionately.

Thy niece and I want hands,

And cannot passionately our tenfold grief

With folded arms.
Shakespeare.

PASSIONATELY, adv. [from *passionate*.]

1. With passion; with desire, love, or hatred; with great commotion of mind.

Whoever passionately covets any thing he has not, has lost his hold.
L'Estrange.

If sorrow expresses itself never so loudly and passionately, and discharge itself in never so many tears, yet it will no more purge a man's heart,

than the washing of his hands can cleanse the intemperance of his bowels.
South.

I made Melinda, in opposition to Nonmahal,

a woman passionately loving of her husband,

patient of injuries and contempt, and constant in her kindness.
Dryden.

2. Angriely.

They lay the blame on the poor little ones,

sometimes passionately enough, to divert it from themselves.
Locke.

PASSIONATENESS, n. f. [from *passionate*.]

1. State of being subject to passion.

2. Vehemence of mind.

P A S

To love with some passionateness the person you would marry, is not only allowable but expedient.
Boyle.

PASSIVE, adj. [*passif*, Fr. *passivus*, Lat.]

1. Receiving impression from some external agent.

High above the ground

Their march was, and the passive air upbore
Milton.

The active informations of the intellect, filling the passive reception of the will, like form cloving with matter, grew actuate into a third and distinct perfection of practice.
South.

As the mind is wholly passive in the reception of all its simple ideas, so it exerts several acts of its own, whereby, out of its simple ideas, the other is formed.
Locke.

The *vis inertia* is a passive principle by which bodies persist in their motion or rest, receive motion in proportion to the force impressing it, and resist as much as they are resisted: by this principle alone, there never could have been any motion in the world.
Newton.

2. Unrelenting; not opposing.

Not those alone, who passive own her laws,

But who, weak rebels, more advance her cause.
Pope.

3. Suffering; not acting.

4. [In grammar.]

A verb *passive* is that which signifies passion or the effect of action: as *decoro*, I am taught.
Clarke.

PASSIVELY, adv. [from *passive*.]

1. With a passive nature.

Though some are passively inclin'd,

The greater part degenerate from their kind.
Dryden.

2. Without agency.

A man may not only passively and involuntarily be rejected, but also may, by an act of his own,

cast out or reject himself.
Pearson.

PASSIVENESS, n. f. [from *passive*.]

1. Quality of receiving impression from external agents.

2. Passibility; power of suffering.

We shall hate our *passiveness* with our being, and be as incapable of suffering as heaven can make us.
Deacy of Picty.

3. Patience; calmness.

Gravity and *passiveness* in children is not from discretion, but phlegme.
Felt.

PASSIVITY, n. f. [from *passive*.] Passiveness. An inoperative word.

There being no measurateness in penetrability and impenetrability, between *passivity* and activity,

these being contrary and opposite, the minute rarefaction of the one quality is the position of its contrary.
Cheyne.

PASSOVER, n. f. [*pass* and *over*.]

1. A feast instituted among the Jews in memory of the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *pass'd over* the habitations of the Hebrews.

The Jews *passover* was at hand, and Jesus went up.
John.

The Lord's *passover*, commonly called Easter, was ordered by the common law to be celebrated every year on a Sunday.
Agilte.

2. The sacrifice killed.

Take a lamb, and kill the *passover*.
Exodus.

PASSPORT, n. f. [*passport*, Fr.] Permission of passage.

Under that pretext, him the would have given a secret *passport* to her affection.
Sidney.

Giving his reason *passport* for to pass

Whether it would, so it would let him die.
Sidney.

Let him depart, his *passport* shall be made,

And crowns for convoy put into his purse.
Shaksp.

Having used extreme caution in granting *passports* to Ireland, he conceived that paper not to have been delivered.
Clarendon.

The gospel has then only a free admission into the silent of the understanding, when it brings a *passport* from a rightly disposed will, as being the faculty of dominion, that commands all, that shuts out, and lets in, what objects it pleases.
South.

P A S

Admitted in the shining throng,
He shows the *passport* which he brought along;

His *passport* is his innocence and grace,

Well known to all the natives of the place.
Dryden.

At our meeting in another world;

For thou hast drunk thy *passport* out of this. *Dryd.*

Dame nature gave him comeliness and health,

And fortune, for a *passport*, gave him wealth. *Hart.*

PAST, participial adj. [from *pass*.]

1. Not present; not to come.

Past, and to come, seem best, things present

work.
Shakespeare.

For several months *past*, papers have been written upon the best publick principle, the love of our country.
Suitt.

This not alone has shone on ages *past*,

But lights the present, and shall warm the last.
Pope.

2. Spent; gone through; undergone.

A life of glorious labours *past*.
Pope.

PAST, n. f. Elliptically used for past time.

The *past* is all by death possest,

And frugal fate that guards the rest,

By giving bids us live to-day.
Fenton.

PAST, preposition.

1. Beyond in time.

Sarah was delivered of a child, when she was *past* age.
Hebrews.

2. No longer capable of.

For ever prayers he made, when he was esteem'd

past sense, and so spent his last breath in committing his soul unto the Almighty.
Hayward.

Past hope of conquest, 'twas his latest care

Lake falling Cæsar decently to dye.
Dryden.

Many men have not yet finish'd themselves *past* all sense or feeling, but have some regrets, and when their spirits are at any time disturbed with the sense of their guilt, they are for a little time more watchful over their ways, but they are soon dishearten'd.
Culamy.

3. Beyond; out of reach of.

We must not

Prostitute our *past* cure malady

To empuicks
Shakespeare.

What's gone, and what's *past* help,

Should be *past* grief.
Shakespeare.

That France and Spain were taught the use of

slipping by the Greeks and Thracians is a thing *past* questioning.
Hygin.

Love, when once *past* government, is con-

sequently *past* shame.
L'Estrange.

Her life she might have had, but the despair

Of saving his, had put it *past* her care.
Dryden.

I'm stupify'd with sorrow, *past* relief

Of tears.
Dryden.

That the bare receiving a sum should sink a man

into a servile state, is *past* my comprehension
Collier.

That he means paternal power, is *past* doubt from the inference he makes.
Locke.

4. Beyond; further than.

We will go by the king's high way, until we be *past* thy borders.
Numbers.

5. Above; more than.

The northern Irish Scots have bows not *past* three

quarters of a yard long, with a firing of wreathed

hemp, and then arrows not much above an ell.
Spence.

The same inundation was not deep, not *past* forty

feet from the ground.
Bacon.

PASTE, n. f. [*paste*, Fr.]

1. Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious: such as flower and water for bread or pies; or various kinds of earth mingled for the potter.

Except you could bray christendom in a mortar,

and mould it into a new *paste*, there is no possibility of an holy war.
Bacon.

With particles of heavenly fire

The God of nature did his soul inspire;

Which wife Prometheus temper'd into *paste*;
Dryden.

And mixt with living fire, the godlike image

was.
Dryden.

When the gods moulded up the *paste* of man,

Some of their dough was left upon their hands.
Dryden.

P A S

He has the whiteſt hand that ever you ſaw, and rates *paſte* better than any woman. *Addiſon.*

2. Flower and water boiled together ſo as to make a cement.

3. Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious ſtones.

TO PASTE. v. a. [paſter, Fr. from the noun.]
To ſaſten with paſte.

By *paſting* the vowels and conſonants on the ſides of dice, his eldeſt ſon played himſelf into ſwelling. *Locke.*

Young creatures have learned their letters and tables, by having them *paſted* upon little flat tablets. *Watts.*

PASTEBOARD. n. ſ. [paſte and board.]

Mattes made anciently by paſting one paper on another: now made ſometimes by macerating paper and caſting it in moulds, ſometimes by pounding old cordage and caſting it in forms.

Tintoret made chambers of board and *paſteboard*, proportioned to his models, with doors and windows, through which he diſtributed, on his figures, artificial lights. *Dryden.*

I would not make myſelf merry even with a piece of *paſteboard*, that is inſcribed with a publick character. *Addiſon.*

PASTEBOARD. adj. Made of paſteboard.

Put ſilk-rooms on whiteſt brown paper into a *paſteboard* box. *Mortimer.*

PASTEL. n. ſ. [glaſtum.] An herb. *Ainſlie.*

PASTERN. n. ſ. [paſturon, Fr.]

1. That part of the leg of a horſe between the joint next the foot and the hoof.

I will not change my horſe with any that tread on *our paſterns*. *Shakſpeare.*

The colt that for a ſtation is deſign'd, I might he walks on *paſterns* firm and ſtraight, His motions eaſy, prancing in his gait. *Dryden.*

Being heavy, he ſhould not tread ſoft, but have a *paſtern* made him, to break the force of the weight: by this his body hangs on the hoof, as a coach doth by the leatines. *Grew.*

2. The leg of a human creature in contempt.

So ſtraight the walk'd, and on her *paſterns* high: If treading he behind, he lik'd her pace, Now turning ſhort, he better lik'd her face. *Dryd.*

PASTIL. n. ſ. [paſtillus, Lat. paſtille, Fr.]
A roll of paſtic.

To draw with dry colours, make long *paſtills*, by grinding red lead with ſtrong wort, and to roll them up like pencils, drying them in the ſun. *Peacock.*

PASTIME. n. ſ. [paſſe and time.] Sport; amuſement; diversion.

It was more requiſite for Zelmane's hurt to reſt, than fit up at thoſe *paſtimes*; but ſhe, that felt no wound but one, earneſtly deſired to have the *paſt-times*. *Sidney.*

'Till he as patient as a gentle ſtream, And make a *paſtime* of each weary ſtep, Till the laſt ſtep has brought me to my love. *Shakſp.*

Paſtime paſſing excellent, It huſbanded with modeſty. *Shakſpeare.*

With theſe Find *paſtime*, and bear rule; thy realm is large. *Milton.*

A man, much addiſted to luxury, recreation, and *paſtime*, ſhould never pretend to devote himſelf entirely to the ſciences, unleſs his ſoul be reſtrained, that he can taſte theſe entertainments eminently in his cloſet. *Watts.*

PASTOR. n. ſ. [paſtor, Lat. paſteur, old Fr.]

1. A ſhepherd.

Receive this preſent by the maſes made, The pipe on which the Aſiatick *paſtor* play'd. *Dryden.*

The *paſtor* ſhears their hoary beards, And eates of their hair the louden herds. *Dryden.*

2. A clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has ſouls to feed with ſound doctrine.

The *paſtor* maketh ſuits of the people, and they with one voice teſtify a general aſſent thereto, *Locke.*

P A S

or be joyfully beginneth, and they with like aſſerity follow, dividing between them the ſentences where- with they ſtrive, which ſhall much ſhew his own, and ſtir up others zeal to the glory of God. *Hooker.*

The firſt branch of the great work belonging to a *paſtor* of the church, was to teach. *South.*

All biſhops are *paſtors* of the common flock. *Leſley.*
A breach in the general form of worſhip was reckoned too unpopular to be attempted, neither was the expedient then found out of maintaining ſeparate *paſtors* out of private paries. *Swift.*

PASTORAL. adj. [paſtoralis, Lat. paſtoral, French.]

1. Rural; ruſtick; beſeeching ſhepherds; imitating ſhepherds.

In thoſe *paſtoral* paſſimes, a great many days were ſent to follow their flying predeceſſors. *Sidney.*

2. Relating to the care of ſouls.

Their Lord and Maſter taught concerning the *paſtoral* care he had over his own flock. *Hooker.*

The biſhop of Saluſbury recommendeth the tenth ſecture of Juvenal, in his *paſtoral* letter, to the ſerious peruſal of the divines of his dioceſe. *Dryden.*

PASTORAL. n. ſ. A poem in which any action or paſſion is repreſented by its effects upon a country life, or according to the common practice in which ſpeakers take upon them the character of ſhepherds; an idyl; a bucolick.

Paſtoral is an imitation of the action of a ſhepherd; the form of this imitation is dramatick or narrative, or mixed of both, the ſable ſimple, the manners not too polite nor too ruſtick. *Pope.*

The beſt actors in the world, for tragedy, comedy, hiſtory, *paſtoral*. *Shakſpeare.*

There ought to be the ſame difference between *paſtorals* and elegies, as between the life of the country and the court; the latter ſhould be ſmooth, clean, tender, and paſſionate: the thoughts may be bold, more gay, and more elevated than in *paſtoral*. *Watts.*

PASTRY. n. ſ. [paſſiarie, Fr. from paſte.]

1. The act of making pies.

Let never ſneak machines your *paſtry* try, Unleſs grandees or magiſtrates are by, 'Then you may put a dwarf into a pie. *King.*

2. Pies or baked paſte.

Remember

The feed cake, the *paſteries*, and the ſurmenty pot. *Tuſſer.*

Beaſts of chaſe, or fowls of game, In *paſtry* buſh, or from the ſpit, or boil'd, Give amber ſtew'd. *Milton.*

3. The place where paſtry is made.

They call for dates and quinces in the *paſtry*. *Shakſpeare.*

PASTRY-COOK. n. ſ. [paſtry and cook.] One whoſe trade is to make and ſell things baked in paſte.

I wiſh you knew what my huſband has paid to the *paſtrycooks* and confectioners. *Arbutnot.*

PASTURABLE. adj. [from paſture.] Fit for paſture.

PASTURAGE. n. ſ. [paſtorage, Fr.]

1. The buſineſs of feeding cattle.
I wiſh there were ordinances, that whoſoever keepeth twenty kine, ſhould keep a plough going, for otherwiſe all men would fall to *paſtorage*, and none to huſbandry. *Spencer.*

2. Lands grazed by cattle.

France has a ſheep by her to ſhew, that the riches of the country conſiſted chiefly in ſlocks and *paſtorage*. *Addiſon.*

3. The uſe of paſture.

Cattle fatt'd by good *paſtorage*, after violent motion, die ſuddenly. *Arbutnot.*

PASTURE. n. ſ. [paſture, Fr.]

1. Food; the act of feeding.

Unto the converſation is required a ſolid *paſture*, and a food congenious unto nature. *Brown.*

2. Ground on which cattle feed.

A careleſs herd, Full of the *paſture*, jumps along by him, And never ſtays. *Shakſpeare.*

P A T

When there was not room for their herds to feed together, they, by conſent, ſeparated and enlarged their *paſture* where it beſt liked them. *Locke.*

The new tribes look abroad

On nature's common, far as they can ſee Or wing, their range and *paſture*. *Thomſon.*

3. Human culture; education. Not uſed.

From the firſt *paſtures* of our infant age, To elder cares and man's ſeverer page We laſh the pupil. *Dryden.*

TO PASTURE. v. a. [from the noun.] To place in a paſture.

TO PASTURE. v. n. [from the noun.] To graze on the ground.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green Thoſe rare and ſolitary; thoſe in ſlocks *Paſturing* at once, and in broad herds upſprung. *Milton.*

PASTY. n. ſ. [paſte, Fr.] A pie of crudd mix'd without a diſh.

Of the paſte a coſſin will I rear, And make two *paſties* of your thumetul heads. *Shakſpeare.*

I will confeſs what I know; if ye pinch me like a *paſty*, I can ſay no more. *Shakſpeare.*

If you'd fright an alderman and mayor, Within a *paſty* lodge a living hare. *King.*

A man of ſober life, Not quite a madman, though a *paſty* ſell, And much too wiſe to walk into a well. *Pope.*

PAT. adj. [from paſ, Dutch, Skinner.] Fit; convenient; exactly ſuitable either as to time or place. This is a low word, and ſhould not be uſed but in burleſque writings.

Pat, pat; and here's a marvellous convenient place for our rehearsal. *Shakſpeare.*

Now I might do it *pat*, now he is praying. *Shakſpeare.*

They never ſaw two things ſo *pat*, In all reſpects, as this and that. *Hudibras.*

Zuinglius dream'd of a text, which he found very *pat* to his doctrine of the Eucharift. *Atterbury.*

He was ſorely put to't at the end of a verſe, Beſide he could find no word to come *pat* in. *Swift.*

PAT. n. ſ. [patte, Fr. is a foot, and thence pat may be a blow with the foot.]

1. A light quick blow; a tap.

The leaſt noſe is enough to diſturb the operation of his brain; the *pat* of a ſhuttle-cock, or the creaking of a jack will do. *Collier.*

2. A ſmall lump of matter beat into ſhape with the hand.

TO PAT. v. a. [from the noun.] To ſtrike lightly; to tap.

Children prove, whether they can rub upon the breaſt with one hand, and *pat* upon the forehead with another, and ſtraightways they *pat* with both. *Bacon.*

Gay *pats* my ſhoulder, and you ſmiliſt quite. *Pope.*

PATACHE. n. ſ. A ſmall ſhip. *Ainſworth.*

PATACON. n. ſ. A Spaniſh coin worth four ſhillings and eight pence Engliſh. *Ainſworth.*

TO PATCH. v. n. [pattzer, Daniſh; pezzare, Italian.]

1. To cover with a piece ſewed on.

They would think themſelves miserable in a *patched* coat, and yet their minds appear in a *patched* livery of conſe patches and borrowed ſhreds. *Locke.*

2. To decorate the face with ſmall ſpots of black ſilk.

In the middle brow, were ſeveral ladies who *patched* both ſides of their faces. *Spectator.*

We begg'd her but to *patch* her face, She never hit one proper place. *Swift.*

3. To mend clumsily; to mend ſo as that the original ſtrength or beauty is loſt.

Any thing mended, is but *patch'd*. *Shakſpeare.*

P A T

Physick can but mend our crazy state,
Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryden.*
Broken limbs, common prudence sends us to the
surgeons to piece and patch up. *L'Estrange.*
4. To make up of threads or different pieces.
Sometimes with up emphatical.
If we seek to judge of those times, which the Scrip-
tures set us down without error, by the reigns of the
Assyrian princes, we shall but patch up the story of
adventure, and leave it in confusion. *Raleigh.*
His glorious end was a patch'd work of fate,
Ill sort'd with a soft effeminate life. *Dryden.*
There is a visible symmetry in a human body,
assigns an intrinsic evidence, that it was not formed
successively and patch'd up by piece-meal. *Hentley.*
Enlarging an author's sense, and building fancies
of our own upon his foundation, we may call para-
phrasing; but more properly changing, adding,
patching, piecing. *Felton.*
PATCH. *n. f.* [*pazzo*, Italian.]
1. A piece sewed on to cover a hole.
Patches set upon a little breach,
Discredit more in hiding of the flaw,
Than did the flaw before it was so patch'd. *Shaksp.*
If the shoe be ript, or patches put;
He's wounded! see the plaster on his foot. *Dryd.*
2. A piece inserted in mosaic or variegated
work.
They suffer their minds to appear in a pye-bald
livery of coarse patches and borrowed shreds, such
as the common opinion of those they converse
with clothe them in. *Locke.*
3. A small spot of black silk put on the face.
How! Providence! and yet a Scottish crew!
Then madam Nature wears black patches too. *Clay.*
If to every common funeral,
By your eyes martyr'd, such grace were allow'd,
Your face would wear not patches, but a cloud. *Suckling.*
They were patched differently, and cast hostile
glances upon one another, and their patches were
placed in different situations as party signals to
distinguish friends from foes. *Addison.*
This the morning omens seem'd to tell;
Thrice from my trembling hand the patch-box fell. *Pope.*
4. A small particle; a parcel of land.
We go to gain a little patch of ground,
That hinders it no profit but the name. *Shaksp.*
5. A paltry fellow. Obsolete.
What a py'd munny's this? thou scurvy patch!
Shakspere.
PATCHER. *n. f.* [from *patch*.] One that
patches; a botcher.
PATCHERY. *n. f.* [from *patch*.] Botchery;
bungling work; forgery. Not in use.
You hear him cogg, see him dissemble,
Know his gross patchery, love him, and feed him,
Yet remain assur'd that he's a made-up-villain. *Shakspere.*
PATCHWORK. *n. f.* [*patch* and *work*.]
Work made by sewing small pieces of
different colours interchangeably to-
gether.
When my cloaths were finished, they looked like
patch-work, only mine were all of a colour. *Swift.*
Whoever only reads to transcribe shining re-
marks, without entering into the genius and spirit
of the author, will be apt to be misled out of the
regular way of thinking; and all the product of
all this will be found a manifest incoherent piece
of patchwork. *Swift.*
Foreign her air, her robe's discordant pride
In patchwork flutt'ring. *Pope.*
To patch-work is a'd quotations are ally'd,
Both strive to make our poverty our pride. *Young.*
PATE. *n. f.* [This is derived by *Shinner*
from *ête*, Fr.] The head. Now com-
monly used in contempt or ridicule; but
anciently in serious language.
Senseless man, that himself duth hate,
To love another;
Here take thy lover's token on thy pate. *Spenser.*
Behold the despatch,
By custom and covetous pates,
By gaps and opening of gates. *Tupper.*

P A T

He is a traitor, let him to the tower,
And crop away that fustian pate of his. *Shaksp.*
Steal by line and level is an excellent pate of pate. *Shakspere.*
That thy devil.
That broker that still breaks the pate of faith,
That daily break vow. *Shakspere.*
Who dares
Say this man is a flatterer? The learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakspere.*
Thank your gentler fate,
That, for a bruise'd or broken pate,
Has freed you from those knobs that grow
Much harder on the married brow. *Hudibras.*
If only scorn attends men for asserting the
church's dignity, many will rather chuse to neglect
their duty, than to get a broken pate in the church's
service. *South.*
If any young novice happens into the neigh-
bourhood of flatterers, presently they are plying
his full purse and empty pate with addresses suit-
able to his vanity. *South.*
PATED. *adj.* [from *pate*.] Having a pate.
It is used only in composition: as, long-
pated or cunning; shallow-pated or fool-
ish.
PATFACTION. *n. f.* [*patefactio*, Latin.]
Act or state of opening. *Ainsworth.*
PATEN. *n. f.* [*patina*, Latin.] A plate.
Not in use.
The floor of heav'n
Is thick inlaid with patens of bright gold;
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings. *Shakspere.*
PATENT. *adj.* [*patens*, Lat. *patent*, Fr.]
1. Open to the perusal of all: as, letters
patent.
In Ireland, where the king disposes of bishopricks
merely by his letters *patent*, without any Congé
d'Elire, which is still kept up in England; though
to no other purpose, than to shew the ancient right
of the church to elect her own bishops. *Lefley.*
2. Appropriated by letters patent.
Madder is esteem'd a commodity that will turn
to good profit; so that, in king Charles the first's
time, it was made a *patent* commodity. *Mortimer.*
PATENT. *n. f.* A writ conferring some
exclusive right or privilege.
If you are so fond over her iniquity, give her
patent to offend; if it touch not you, it comes near
no body. *Shakspere.*
So will I grow, so live, so die,
Ere I will yield my virgin *patent* up
Unto his lordship. *Shakspere.*
We are censured as oblate, in not complying
with a royal *patent*. *Swift.*
PATENTEE. *n. f.* [from *patent*.] One who
has a *patent*.
If his tenant and *patentee* dispose of his gift,
without his kingly consent, the lands shall revert
to the king. *Bacon.*
In the patent granted to lord Dartmouth, the
securities obliged the *patentee* to receive his money
back upon every demand. *Swift.*
PATER-NOSTER. *n. f.* [Latin.] The
Lord's prayer.
PATERNAL. *adj.* [*paternus*, Lat. *paternal*,
Fr.]
1. Fatherly; having the relation of a
father; pertaining to a father.
I disclaim all my *paternal* care,
Propinquity and property of blood,
And as a stranger to my heart and me
Hold thee. *Shakspere.*
Grace signifies the *paternal* favour of God to his
elect children. *Hammond.*
Admonitions fraternal or *paternal* of his fellow
christians or governors of the church. *Hammond.*
They spend their days in joy unblam'd; and
dwell
Long time in peace, by families and tribes,
Under *paternal* rule. *Milton.*
2. Hereditary; received in succession from
one's father.
Men plough with oars of their own
Their small *paternal* fold of care. *Dryden.*

P A T

He held his paternal estate from the bounty of
the conqueror. *Dryden.*
Retreat betimes
To thy paternal tent, the Sabine field,
Where the great Cato toil'd with his own hands. *Addison.*
PATER-NITY. *n. f.* [from *paternus*, Latin;
paternité, French.] Fathership; the
relation of a father.
The world, while it had scarcity of people, un-
derwent no other dominion than *paternity* and
eldership. *Raleigh.*
A young heir, kept short by his father, might be
known by his countenance; in this case, the *pat-
ernity* and filiation leave very sensible impressions.
Arbuthnot.
This origination in the divine *paternity*, as bisshop
Pearson speaks, hath antiently been looked upon
as the assertion of the unity. *Waterland.*
PATH. *n. f.* [*paθ*, Saxon.] Way; road;
track. In conversation it is used of a
narrow way to be pulled on foot; but in
solemn language means any passage.
For darkness, where is the place thereof, that
thou shouldest know the *paths* to the house thereof. *Job.*
On the glad earth the golden age renew,
And thy great father's path to heav'n pursue. *Dryd.*
The dewy *paths* of meadows we will tread. *Dryd.*
There is but one road by which to climb up, and
they have a very severe law against any that enters
the town by another *path*, lest any new one should
be worn on the mountain. *Addison.*
PATHEMICAL. } *adj.* [*παθητικός*; *pathe-*
PATHEMICK. } *tique*, Fr.] Affecting
the passions; passionate; moving.
His page that handul of wit;
'Tis most *pathemical*. *Shakspere.*
How *pathemick* is that expostulation of Job, when,
for the trial of his patience, he was made to look
upon himself in this deplorable condition. *Speator.*
Tully considered the dispositions of a sincere and
less mercurial nation, by dwelling on the *pathemick*
part. *Swift.*
While thus *pathemick* to the prince he spoke,
From the brave youth the streaming passion broke. *Pope.*
PATHEMICALLY. *adv.* [from *pathemical*.]
In such a manner as may strike the pas-
sions.
These reasons, so *pathemically* urged and so ad-
mirably raised by the protopopos of nature, speak-
ing to her children with so much authority, deterre
the pains I have taken. *Dryden.*
PATHEMICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *pathemical*.]
Quality of being *pathemick*; quality of
moving the passions.
PATHLESS. *adj.* [from *path*.] Untrodden;
not marked with paths.
Ask thou the citizens of *pathless* woods;
What cut the air with wings, what swim in floods? *Sandys.*
Lake one that hath been led astray,
Through the heav'n's wide *pathless* way. *Milton.*
In fortune's empire blindly thus we go,
And wander after *pathless* destiny,
Whole dark resorts since prudence cannot know,
In vain it would provide. *Dryden.*
Though mists obscure the wings her tedious way,
Now wanders dazzled with too bright a day;
And from the summit of a *pathless* coast
Sees infinite, and in that light is lost. *Prior.*
PATHOGNOMONICK. *adj.* [*παθονομονικός*,
πάθος and *νόμος*.] Such signs of
a disease as are inseparable, designing the
essence or real nature of the disease; not
symptomatically. *Quincy.*
He has the true *pathognomonick* sign of love,
jealousy; for no body will suffer his mistress to be
treated so. *Arbuthnot.*
PATHOLOGICAL. *adj.* [*pathologique*, Fr.
from *pathology*.] Relating to the tokens
or discoverable effects of a disemper.
PATHOLOGIST. *n. f.* [*πάθος* and *λόγος*.]
One who treats of pathology.

PATHOLOGY. *n. f.* [*pathos*, and *logos*; *pathologic*, Fr.] That part of medicine which relates to the disorders, with their differences, causes, and effects, incident to the human body. *Quincy.*

PATHWAY. *n. f.* [*path* and *way*.] A road; in common acceptance, a narrow way to be passed on foot.

Alas, that love, whose view is muffled still,
Should without eyes see pathways to his ill. *Shaks.*
In the way of righteousness is life, and in the pathway thereof there is no death. *Proverbs.*

When in the middle pathway balks the snake;
O lead me, guard me from the sultry hours. *Guy.*
PATIBLE. *adj.* [from *patior*, Lat.] Sufferable; tolerable. *Dict.*

PATIBULARY. *adj.* [*patibulaire*, Fr. from *patibulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the gallows. *Dict.*

PATIENCE. *n. f.* [*patience*, Fr. *patientia*, Lat.]

1. The power of suffering; calm endurance of pain or labour.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakspeare.*

Christian fortitude and patience have their opportunity in times of affliction and persecution. *Spratt.*
Frequent debauch to habitude prevails,
Patience of toil and love of virtue fails. *Prior.*

2. The quality of expecting long without rage or discontent; longſuffering.

Necessary patience in seeking the Lord, is better than he that leadeth his life without a guide. *Ecclesi.*
Have patience with me and I will pay thee all. *Matthew.*

3. Perseverance; continuance of labour.

He learnt with patience, and with meekness taught;
His life was but the comment of his thought. *Harte.*

4. The quality of bearing offences without revenge or anger.

The hermit then assum'd a bolder tone,
His rage was kindled, and his patience gone. *Harte.*

5. Sufferance; permission.

By their patience, be it spoken, the apostles preached as well when they wrote, as when they spake the gospel. *Hooker.*

6. An herb. A species of dock.

Patience, an herb, makes a good boiled salad. *Motimer.*

PATIENT. *adj.* [*patient*, Fr. *patiens*, Lat.]

1. Having the quality of enduring: with of before the thing endured.

To this outward structure was joined strength of constitution, patient of severest toil and hardship. *Fell.*

Wheat, which is the best sort of grain, of which the purest bread is made, is patient of heat and cold. *Ray.*

2. Calm under pain or affliction.

Be patient, and I will stay. *Shakspeare.*
Grieved, but unmov'd, and patient of your scorn,
I die. *Dryden.*

3. Not revengeful against injuries.

4. Not easily provoked.

Warn them that are unruly, support the weak, be patient toward all men. *1 Theſſalonians.*

5. Persevering; calmly diligent.

Whatever I have done is due to patient thought. *Newton.*

6. Not haſty; not vitiously; eager or impetuous.

Too induſtrious to be great,
Not patient to expect the turns of fate,
They open'd camps deform'd by civil fight. *Prior.*

PATIENT. *n. f.* [*patient*, French.]

1. That which receives impressions from external agents.

Malice is a passion to impetuous and precipitate, that is often involves the agent and the patient. *Government of the Tongue.*

To proper patients he kind agents brings,
In various leagu'd bands disagreeing things. *Croech.*

Action and passion are modes which belong to substances: when a smith with a hammer strikes a piece of iron, the hammer and the smith are both agents or subjects of action; the one supreme, and the other subordinate: the iron is the patient or the subject of passion, in a philosophical sense, because it receives the operation of the agent. *Watts.*

2. A person diseased. It is commonly used of the relation between the sick and the physician.

You deal with me like a physician, that seeing his patient in a pestilent fever, should chide instead of administering help, and bid him be sick no more. *Sidney.*

Through ignorance of the disease, through unreasonableness of the time, instead of good he worketh hurt, and out of one evil throweth the patient into many miseries. *Spenser.*

A physician uses various methods for the recovery of sick persons; and though all of them are disagreeable, his patients are never angry. *Addison.*

3. It is sometimes, but rarely, used absolutely for a sick person.

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate
With golden canopies and beds of state;
But the poor patient will as soon be found
On the hard mattress, or the mother ground. *Dryd.*

It is wonderful to observe, how inapprehensive these patients are of their disease, and backward to believe their case is dangerous. *Blackmore.*

TO PATIENT. *v. a.* [*patienter*, Fr.] To compose one's self; to behave with patience. Obsolete.

Patient yourself, madam, and pardon me. *Shaks.*

PATIENTLY. *adv.* [from *patient*.]

1. Without rage under pain or affliction.

Lament not, Eve, but patiently resign
What justly thou hast lost. *Milton.*

Ned is in the gout,
Lies rack'd with pain, and you without,
How patiently you hear him groan!
How glad the case is not your own! *Swift.*

2. Without vitious impetuosity; with calm diligence.

That which they grant, we gladly accept at their hands, and with that patiently they would examine how little cause they have to deny that which as yet they grant not. *Hooker.*

Could men but once be persuaded patiently to attend to the dictates of their own minds, religion would gain more proteſtytes. *Calamy.*

PATINE. *n. f.* [*patina*, Lat.] The cover of a chalice. *Ainsworth.*

PATLY. *adv.* [from *pat*.] Commodiously; fitly.

PATRIARCH. *n. f.* [*patriarche*, French; *patriarcha*, Latin.]

1. One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family.

So spake the patriarch of mankind; but Eve
Perſiſted, yet ſubmiſſive. *Milton.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots riſing up, and ſpreads by ſlow degrees;
Three centuries he grows, and three he ſtays
Supreme in ſtate; and in three more decays. *Dryd.*

2. A biſhop ſuperiour to archbiſhops.

The patriarchs for an hundred years had been of one houſe, to the prejudice of the church, and there yet remained one biſhop of the ſame kindred. *Role.*

Where ſecular primates were heretofore given, the eccleſiaſtical laws have ordered patriarchs and eccleſiaſtical primates to be placed. *Ayliffe.*

PATRIARCHAL. *adj.* [*patriarchal*, French; from *patriarch*.]

1. Belonging to patriarchs; ſuch as was poſſeſſed or enjoyed by patriarchs.

Such drowly ſedentary ſouls have they,
Who would to patriarchal years live on,
Fix'd to hereditary clay,
And know no climate but their own. *Norris.*

Nurſed enjoyed this patriarchal power; but he againſt right enlarg'd his empire, by ſeizing violently on the rights of other lords. *Locke.*

2. Belonging to hierarchical patriarchs.

Archbiſhops or metropolitans in France are immediately ſubject to the pope's jurisdiction; and, in other places, they are immediately ſubject to the patriarchal ſees. *Ayliffe.*

PATRIARCHATE. } *n. f.* [*patriarchat*, Fr.
PATRIARCHSHIP. } from *patriarch*.] A

biſhoprick ſuperiour to archbiſhopricks. Between eccleſiaſtical, the queſtions are as ancient as the differences between Rome and any other of the old patriarchates. *Selden.*

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices; as that of the pontificate, a patriarchſhip and archbiſhoprick. *Ayliffe.*

PATRIARCHY. *n. f.* Jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate.

Calabria pertained to the patriarch of Conſtantinople, as appeareth in the novel of Leo Sophus, touching the precedence of metropolitans belonging to that patriarchy. *Brewster.*

PATRICIAN. *adj.* [*patricien*, Fr. *patricius*, Lat.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian.

I ſee
Th' inſulting tyrant prancing o'er the field,
His horſe's hoofs wet with patrician blood. *Addison.*

PATRICIAN. *n. f.* A nobleman.

Noble patricians, patrons of my right,
Defend the juſtice of my cauſe with arms. *Shaks.*

You'll find Græchus, from patrician grown
A fencer and the ſcandal of the town. *Dryden.*

Your daughters are all married to wealthy patricians. *Swift.*

PATRIMONIAL. *adj.* [*patrimonial*, French; from *patrimony*.] Poſſeſſed by inheritance.

The expence of the duke of Ormond's own great patrimonial eſtate, that came over at that time, is of no ſmall conſideration in the ſtock of this kingdom. *Temple.*

Their patrimonial ſtoth the Spaniards keep,
And Philip firſt taught Philip how to ſleep. *Dryden.*

PATRIMONIALLY. *adv.* [from *patrimonial*.] By inheritance.

Good princes have not only made a diſtinction between what was their own patrimonially, as the civil law books term it, and what the ſtate had an intereſt in. *Doctmant.*

PATRIMONY. *n. f.* [*patrimonium*, Lat. *patrimoine*, Fr.] An eſtate poſſeſſed by inheritance.

Incluſures they would not forbid, for that had been to forbid the improvement of the patrimony of the kingdom. *Bacon.*

So might the heir, whoſe father hath in play,
Waſted a thouſand pounds of ancient rent,
By painful earning of one great a day,
Hope to reſtore the patrimony ſpent. *Davies.*

In me all
Poſterity ſtands curſ'd! ſair patrimony
That I muſt leave ye, ſons. *Milton.*

For his redemption, all my patrimony
I am ready to forego and quit. *Milton.*

Their ſhips like waſted patrimonies ſlew;
Where the thin ſcatt'ring trees admit the light,
And ſhun each other's ſhadows as they grow. *Dryd.*

The ſhepherd laſt appears,
And with him all his patrimony bears;
His houſe and houſhold gods, his trade of war,
His bow and quiver, and his truſty cur. *Dryden.*

PATRIOT. *n. f.*

1. One whoſe ruling paſſion is the love of his country.

Patriots who for ſcattered freedom ſtood. *Ticket.*

The true patriot there,
Who made the welfare of mankind his care,
Shall know he conquer'd. *Addison.*

Here tears ſhall flow from a more generous cauſe.
Such tears as patriots ſhed for dying laws. *Pope.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed for a factious diſturber of the government.

PATRIOTISM. *n. f.* [from *patriot*.] Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.

TO PATROCINATE. *v. a.* [*patrocinor*, Lat. *patrocinor*, old Fr.] To patroniſe; to protect; to defend. *Dict.*

PAT

PATROL. *n. f.* [*patrouille, patouille*, old French.]

1. The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept.
2. Those that go the rounds.

O thou! by whose almighty nod the scale
Of empire rises, or alternate falls,
Send forth the saving virtues round the land
In bright patrol. *Thomson.*

To PATROL. *v. n.* [*patrouiller*, Fr.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

These outwards of the mind are sent abroad,
And still patrolling beat the neighb'ring road;
Or to the parts remote obedient fly,
Keep posts advanc'd, and on the frontier lie. *Black.*

PATRON. *n. f.* [*patron*, Fr. *patronus*, Lat.]

1. One who countenances, supports, or protects. Commonly a wretch who supports with insolence, and is paid with flattery.

I'll plead for you, as for my patron. *Shakespeare*
Ne'er let me put in silence Dorset's name;
Ne'er cease to mention the continu'd debt,
Which the great patron only would forget. *Prior.*

2. A guardian saint.

Thou amongst those faints, whom thou do't see,
Shall be a saint, and thine own nation's friend
And patron. *Speiser.*

St. Michael is mentioned as the patron of the Jews, and is now taken by the Christians, as the protector general of our religion. *Dryden.*

3. Advocate; defender; vindicator.

We are no patrons of those things; the best defence whereof is speedy redress and amendment. *Hooker.*

Whether the minds of men have naturally imprinted on them the ideas of extension and number, I leave to those who are the patrons of innate principles. *Locke.*

4. One who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.

Far more the patrons than the clerk's inflame,
Patrons of sense afraid, but not of vice,
Or sworn with pride, or sunk in avarice. *Wesley.*

PATRONAGE. *n. f.* [from *patron*.]

1. Support; protection.

Lady, most worthy of all duty, how falls it out,
that you, in whom all virtue shines, will take the
patronage of fortune, the only rebellious hand-
maid against virtue? *Sidney.*

Hero's patronage, and here our heart desires,
What breaks its bonds, what draws the cloister's ties,
Shows what rewards our services may gain,
And how too often we may court in vain. *Creech.*

2. Guardianship of saints.

From certain passages of the poets, several ships
made choice of some god or other for their guar-
dians, as among the Roman catholics every ves-
sel is recommended to the patronage of some par-
ticular saint. *Addison.*

3. Donation of a benefice; right of con-
ferring a benefice.

To PATRONAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To patronise; to protect. A bad word.
Durst thou maintain the former words thou
spak'st?—

—Yes, Sir, as well as you dare patronage

The cautious barking of your flattery tongue. *Shaksp.*

An out-law in a castle keeps,

And uses it to patronage his theft. *Shaksp.*

PATRONAL. *adj.* [from *patronus*, Lat.]

- Protecting; supporting; guarding; de-
fending; doing the office of a patron.

The name of the city being discovered unto
their enemies, their penates and patronal gods
might be called forth by charms. *Brown.*

PATRONESS. *n. f.* [feminine of *patron*;
patrona, Lat.]

1. A female that defends, countenances,
or supports.

Of choice escapes the aged patroness,
Blacker than earth, her sable mantle spread,
Worn with two truly made in great distress,
Both from mine uncle and my realm I fled. *Fairfax.*

PAT

All things should be guided by her direction,
as the sovereign patroness, the protectress of the
enterprise. *Bacon.*

Beside me night, best patroness of grief,
Over the pole thy thickest mantle throw. *Milton.*
He petitioned his patroness, who gave him for
answer, that Providence had assigned every bird
its proportion. *L'Estrange.*

It was taken into the protection of my patronesses
at court. *Swift.*

2. A female guardian saint.

3. A woman that has the gift of a benefice.

To PATRONISE. *v. a.* [from *patron*.] To
protect; to support; to defend; to coun-
tenance.

Churchmen are to be had in due respect for
their works sake, and protected from scorn; but
if a clergyman be loose and scandalous, he must
not be patronised nor winked at. *Bacon.*

All tenderness of conscience against good laws,
is hypocrisy, and patronised by none but men of
design, who look upon it as the swiftest engine to
get into power. *South.*

I have been esteemed and patronised by the
grandfather, the father, and the son. *Dryden.*

PATRONYMICK. *n. f.* [*πατρωνυμικός, patro-
nymique*, Fr.] Name expelling the
name of the father or ancestor: as, *Tydi-
des*, the son of *Tydeus*.

It ought to be rendered the son, *Telesides*
being a *patronymick*. *Browne.*

PATREN of a pillar. *n. f.* Its base. *Ainsw.*

PATREN. *n. f.* [*patin*, Fr.] A shoe of
wood with an iron ring, worn under the
common shoe by women, to keep them
from the dirt.

Their shoes and patrens are snouted and piked
more than a finger long, crooking upwards, which
they call crackowes, which were fastened to the
knees with chains of gold and silver. *Camden.*

Good housewives

Underneath th' umbrella's oily shed,
Safe through the wet on clinking patrens tread. *Gay.*

PATREMAKER. *n. f.* [*patren* and *maker*.]

He that makes patrens.

To PATTER. *v. n.* [from *patte*, Fr. the
foot.] To make a noise like the quick
steps of many feet.

Patting hail comes pouring on the main,
When Jupiter descends in harden'd rain. *Dryden.*

The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard
By such as wander through the forest walks. *Thomf.*

PATTERN. *n. f.* [*patron*, French; *patroon*,
Dutch.]

1. The original proposed to imitation; the
archetype; that which is to be copied;
an exemplar.

As though your desire were, that the churches of
old should be patterned for us to follow, and even
glassed wherein we might see the practice of that
which by you is gathered out of scripture. *Hooker.*

I will be the pattern of all patience;

I will say nothing. *Shaksp.*

A pattern to all princes living with her,

And all that shall succeed. *Shaksp.*

The example and pattern of the church of Rome.

Clarendon.

Loft not the honour you have early won,

But stand the diamond's pattern of a son. *Dryden.*

Measure the excellency of a virtuous mind;
not as it is the copy, but the pattern of regal
power. *Greiv.*

Patterns to rule by are to be sought for out of
good, not loose reigns.

This pattern should be our guide, in our present
state of pilgrimage. *Davenant.*

Christianity commands us to act after a nobler
pattern than the virtues even of the most perfect
men. *Atterbury.*

Take pattern by our sister star,

Delude at once and bless our sight;

When you are from, be seen from far,

And cheeky chide to shine by night. *Swift.*

2. A specimen; a part shown as a sample
of the rest.

PAV

A gentleman sends to my shop for a pattern of
silk, &c. he compares the pattern with
the whole piece, and probably we bargain. *Swift.*

3. An instance; an example.

What God did command touching Cnaan, the
same concernth not us otherwise than only as a
fearful pattern of his just displeasure against sinful
nations. *Hooker.*

4. Any thing cut out in paper to direct the
cutting of cloth.

To PATTERNE. *v. a.* [*patronner*, Fr. from
the noun.]

1. To make in imitation of something; to
copy.

Any, such a place there is, where we did hunt,
Pattern'd by that the poet here describes. *Shaksp.*

2. To serve as an example to be followed.

Neither sense is now much in use.

When I that censure him do to offend,

Let mine own judgment pattern out my death,

And nothing come in partial. *Shaksp.*

PA'VAN. } *n. f.* A kind of light tripping

PA'VIN. } dance. *Ainsworth.*

PAUCILOQUY. *n. f.* [*pauciloquium*, Lat.]

Sparing and rare speech. *Dkt.*

PAUCITY. [*paucitas*, from *paucus*, Lat.]

1. Fewness; smallness of number.

The multitude of parishes, and paucity of schools.

Hooker.

In such slender corpufcles as those of colour,

may easily be conceived a greater paucity of pro-
tuberant corpufcles. *Boyle.*

Socrates well understood what he said touching
the rarity and paucity of friends. *L'Estrange.*

2. Smallness of quantity.

This paucity of blood is agreeable to many other
animals, as lizards, frogs, and other fishes. *Brown.*

To PAVE. *v. a.* [*pavio*, Lat. *paver*, Fr.]

1. To lay with brick or stone; to floor
with stone.

Should she kneel down,

Her brother's ghost has paved bed would break,

And take her hence in honour. *Shaksp.*

Let not the court be paved, for that stinketh up
a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter.

Bacon.

From this chymic flame

I see a city of more precious mould,

With silver pav'd, and all divine with gold. *Dryden.*

The streets are paved with brick or freestone.

Addison.

2. To make a passage easy.

It might open and pave a prepared way to his
own title. *Bacon.*

PAVEMENT. *n. f.* [*pavimentum*, Latin.]

Stones or bricks laid on the ground;

stone floor. Floor is used of stone, but

pavement never of wood.

The marble pavement closes, he is enter'd

Into his radiant roof. *Shaksp.*

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,

And pavement stars seen in the galaxy. *Milton.*

The long laborious pavement here he treads,

That to proud Rome th' admiring nations leads.

Addison.

The foundation of Roman ways was made of

rough stone joined together with cement; upon this

was laid another layer, consisting of small stones and

cement, to plane the inequalities of the lower stratum

in which the stones of the upper pavement were

fixed: for there can be no very durable pavement,

but a double one. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'VER. } *n. f.* [from *pave*.] One who

PA'VIER. } lays with stones.

For thee the sturdy paver thumps the ground,

While every stroke his lab'ring lungs rebound. *Gay.*

PAVILLION. *n. f.* [*pavillon*, Fr.] A tent;

a temporary or moveable house.

Flowers being under the trees, the trees were

to them a pavilion, and the flowers to the trees a

mofical floor. *Sidney.*

She did lie

In her pavilion, cloth of gold, of tissue. *Shaksp.*

PAU

He, only he, heav'n's blew pavilion spreads,
And on the ocean's dancing billows spreads his
It was usual for the enemy, when there was a
king in the field, to demand in what part of the
camp he lodged, that they might avoid firing
upon the royal pavilion. Addison.

The glowing fury springs,
Once more invades the guilty dome, and shrouds
its bright pavilions in a veil of clouds. Pope.

To PAVILION. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with tents.

Jacob in Mahanaim saw
The field pavilion'd with his guardians bright. Milton.

2. To be sheltered by a tent.

With his batt'ning flocks the careful swain
Abides pavilion'd on the grassy plain.

PAUNCH. n. f. [pançe, Fr. pança, Span.

pantex, Lat.] The belly; the region

of the guts.

Demades, the orator, was talkative, and would

eat hard; Antipater would say of him, that he was

like a sacrifice, that nothing was left of it but the

couple and the paunch. Bacon.

Pleading Matho born abroad for air,

With his fat paunch fills his new-fashion'd chair. Dryden.

To PAUNCH. v. a. [from the noun.] To

pierce or rip the belly; to exenterate;

to take out the paunch; to eviscerate.

With a log

Batter his skull, or paunch him with a stake. Shak.

Chiron attack'd Talithibus with such might,

One pat's had paunch'd the huge by dropick knight. Garth.

PAUPER. n. f. [Lat.] A poor person; one

who receives alms.

PAUSE. n. f. [pauf, Fr. pause, low Lat.

pausa.]

1. A stop; a place or time of intermission.

Nether could we ever come to any pause,

whereon to rest our affluence this way. Hooker.

Comes a fellow crying out for help,

And Cassio following with determin'd sword,

To execute upon him; this gentleman

Steps in to Cassio, and entreats his pause. Shaksp.

Some pause and respite only I require,

Till with my tears I shall have quench'd my fire. Denham.

The punishment must always be rigorously ex-

acted, and the blows by pauses laid on till they

reach the mind, and you perceive the signs of a

true sorrow. Locke.

Whilst those exalted to primeval light,

Only perceive some little pause of joys

In their great moments when their God employs

Their industry. Prior.

What pause from woe, what hopes of comfort

bring. Prior.

The names of wife or great?

Our discourse is not kept up in conversation,

but falls into more pauses and intervals than in our

neighbouring countries. Addison.

2. Suspense; doubt.

Like a man to double business bound,

I stand in pause where I shall first begin,

And both neglect. Shakspere.

3. Break; paragraph; apparent separation

of the parts of a discourse.

He writes with warmth, which usually neglects

method, and those partitions and pauses which

men, educated in the schools, observe. Locke.

4. Place of suspending the voice marked

in writing thus—

5. A stop or intermission in music.

To PAUSE. v. n.

1. To wait; to stop; not to proceed; to

forbear for a time; used both of speech

and action.

Tarry; pause a day or two,

Before you hazard; for in shuffling wrong

I lose your company; therefore forbear a while. Shakspere.

Give me leave to read philosophy,

And, while I pause, serve in your harmony. Shaksp.

PAW

Pausing a while; thus to herself she mus'd.

Milton.

As one who in his journey built at noon,

Though bent on speed, to here the archangel pass'd,

Between a world destroy'd and world rector'd. Mil.

2. To deliberate.

Bear Worcester to death, and Vernon too,

Other offenders we will pause upon. Shakspere.

Solyman, pausing a little upon the matter, the

heat of his fury being over, suffered himself to be

interested. Kneller.

3. To be intermitted.

What awe did the slow solemn knell inspire,

The pealing organ, and the pausing choir,

And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd! Tickel.

PAUSER, n. f. [from pause.] He who

pauses; he who deliberates.

The expedition of my violent love

Outruns the pauser, reason. Shakspere.

PAW. n. f. [pawen, Welsh.]

1. The foot of a beast of prey.

One chose his ground,

Whence rushing he might swift seize them both,

Grip'd in each paw. Milton.

The bear, that tears the prey, and when pur-

sued, lest he become a prey, goes backward into

his den that the hunter rather mistakes than finds

the way of his paw. Holaday.

The bee and serpent know their stings, and the

bear the use of his paw. More against Atheism.

If lions had been brought up to painting, where

you have one lion under the feet of a man, you

should have had twenty men under the paw of a

lion. L'Estrange.

Each claims possession,

For both their paws are fasten'd on the prey. Dryden.

2. Hand. In contempt.

Be civil to the wretch imploring,

And lay your paws upon him without roaring. Dryden.

To PAW. v. n. [from the noun.] To draw

the fore foot along the ground.

The fiery courser when he hears from far

The brightly trumpets, and the shouts of war,

Pricks up his ears, and trembling with delight

Shifts place, and paws, and hopes the promis'd

fight. Dryden.

Th' impatient couriers in every vein,

And pawing, seems to beat the distant plain,

Hills, vales, and floods appear already cross'd,

And, ere he starts, a thousand steps are lost. Pope.

Once, a fiery horse, pawing with his foot,

struck a hole in my handkerchief. Swift.

To PAW. v. a.

1. To strike with a drawn stroke of the

fore foot.

His hot courser paw'd th' Hungaria plain.

And advent' legions flood the flock in van. Tickel.

2. To handle roughly.

3. To tawn; to flatter.

PAWEN. adj. [from paw.]

1. Having paws.

2. Broad footed.

PAWN. n. f. [pand, Dut. pan, French.]

1. Something given to pledge as a security

for money borrowed or promise made.

Her oath for love, her honour's pawn. Shaksp.

As for mortgaging and pawning, men will not

take pawns without use; or they will look for the

forfeiture. Bacon.

He retains much of his primitive esteem, that

abroad his very word will counteract the bond or

pawn of another. Howell.

Here's the very heart, and soul, and life-blood of

Gomes; pawns in abundance, till the next bribe

helps their husbands to redeem them. Dryden.

2. The state of being pledged.

Sweet wife, my honour is at pawn.

And, but my going, nothing can redeem it. Shaksp.

Redeem from buying pawn the blam'd crown,

Wipe off the dust that hides our country's guilt. Shakspere.

3. A common man at chess.

PAY

Here I a poem admire,
That still advancing high's,
As top of all becomes
Another thing and name. Cowley.

To PAWN. v. s. [from the noun.] To

pledge; to give in pledge. It is now

seldom used but of pledges given for

money.

I hold it cowardice

To rest mistrustful, where a noble heart

Hath pawn'd an open hand in sign of love. Shaksp.

Let's lead him on with a fine baited delay, till

he hath pawn'd his horses. Shakspere.

I dare pawn my life for him, that he hath

writ this to feel my affection to your honour. Shak.

Will you thus break your faith?—

—I pawn'd you none: Shakspere.

I promise'd you redress. Shakspere.

I'll pawn the little blood which I have left,

To save the innocent. Shakspere.

If any thought annoys the gallant youth,

'Tis dear remembrance of that fatal glance,

For which he lately pawn'd his heart. Waller.

She who before had mortgag'd her estate,

And pawn'd the last remaining piece of plate. Dryden.

One part of the nation is pawn'd to the other,

with hardly a possibility of being ever redeemed. Swift.

PAWNBROKER. n. f. [pawn and broker.]

One who lends money upon pledge.

The usurers or money-changers were a sort of a

scandalous employment at Rome; those money-

scriveners seem to have been little better than our

pawnbrokers. Arbuthnot.

To PAY. v. a. [paier, Fr. apagar, Span.

pacare, Latin.]

1. To discharge a debt. It is applied to

debts of duty, as well as debts of com-

merce.

You have done enough, and have perform'd

A pain-like sorrow; and indeed paid down

More penitence, than done trespass. Shakspere.

Your son has paid a soldier's debt;

He only liv'd but till he was a man. Shakspere.

She does what she will, say what she will, take

all, pay all. Shakspere.

The king and prince

Then paid their off'rings in a sacred grove

To Hercules. Dryden.

An hundred talents of silver did the children of

Ammon pay. 2 Chronicles.

I have peace-offerings with me; this day have

I paid my vows. Proverbs.

2. It is opposed to borrow.

The wicked borroweth, and payeth not again. Psalm.

3. To dismiss one to whom any thing is

due with his money: as, he had paid his

labourers.

4. To atone; to make amends by suffer-

ings with for before the cause of pay-

ment.

If this prove true, they'll pay for't. Shakspere.

Bold Prometheus, whose untam'd desire

Rival'd the sun with his own heav'nly fire,

Now doom'd the Scythian vulture's off'ice prey,

Severely pays for animating clay. Rowconnon.

Men of parts, who were to act according to the

result of their debates, and often pay for their mis-

takes with their heads, found those scholastic

forms of little use to discover truth. Locke.

5. To bent.

I follow'd me close, and, with a thought, seven

of the eleven I paid. Shakspere.

Forty things were, my friends, which you know

true, For which, or pay me quickly, or I'll pay you. Ben Jonson.

6. To reward; to recompense.

She I love, or laugh at all my pain,

Or knows her worth too well; and pays me with

disdain. Dryden's Knight's Tale.

7. To give the equivalent for any thing

bought.

Riches are got by consuming lots of foreign cur-

modities, than what by commodities or labour is paid for. *Locke.*

It is very possible for a man that lives by cheating, to be very punctual in paying for what he buys; but then every one is assured that he does not do so out of any principle of true honesty. *Law.*

PAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Wages; hire; money given in return for service.

Come on, brave soldiers, doubt not of the day; And, that once gotten, doubt not of large pay. *Shak.*

The soldier is willing to be converted, for there is neither pay nor plunder to be got. *L'Estrange.*

Money, instead of coming over for the pay of the army, has been transmitted thither for the pay of those forces called from thence. *Temple.*

Here only merit constant pay receives, Is blest in what it takes, and what it gives. *Pope.*

PAYABLE. *adj.* [payable, Fr. from pay.]

1. Due; to be paid.

The marriage-money, the prince's brought, was payable ten days after the solemnization. *Bacon.*

The farmer rates or compounds the sums of money payable to her majesty, for the alienation of lands, made without or by licence. *Bacon.*

2. Such as there is power to pay.

To repay by a return equivalent, is not in every one's power; but thanks are a tribute payable by the poorest. *South.*

PAYDAY. *n. f.* [pay and day.] Day on which debts are to be discharged, or wages paid.

Laborers pay away all their wages, and live upon trust till next payday. *Locke.*

PAYER. *n. f.* [paieur, Fr. from pay.] One that pays.

PAYMASTER. *n. f.* [pay and master.] One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received.

Howsoever they may bear fail for a time, yet are they to sure paymasters in the end, that few have held out their lives safely. *Hayward.*

If we desire that God should approve us, it is a sign we do his work, and expect him our paymaster. *Taylor.*

PAYMENT. *n. f.* [from pay.]

1. The act of paying.

Perions of eminent virtue, when advanced, are less envied, for their fortune seemeth but due unto them; and no man envieth the payment of a debt. *Bacon.*

2. The thing given in discharge of debt or promise.

Thy husband commits his body To painful labour both by sea and land, And craves no other tribute at thy hands But love, fair looks, and true obedience; Too little payment for so great a debt. *Shakespeare.*

3. A reward.

Give her an hundred marks — —An hundred marks! by this light I'll ha' more. An ordinary groom it for such payment. *Shakespeare.*

The wages that sin bargains with the sinner, are life, pleasure, and profit; but the wages it pays him with, are death, torment, and destruction: he that would understand the falsehood and deceit of sin thoroughly, must compare its promises and its payments together. *South.*

4. Chastisement; sound beating. *Ainslie.*

To PAYSE. *v. n.* [Used by Spenser for poise.] To balance.

Now as it island then, ne was it pay'd Amid the ocean waves, but all was desolate. *Spenser.*

PAYSER. *n. f.* [for poiser.] One that weighs.

To manage this coinage, porters bear the tin, payers weigh it, a steward, comptroller and receiver keep the account. *Carew.*

PEA. *n. f.* [pium, Lat. pira, Sax. pois, Fr.]

A pea hath a papilionaceous flower, and out of his enlargement rises the pointal, which becomes a long pod full of roundish seeds; the stalks are fistulous and weak, and seem to perforate the leaves by which they are embraced; and other leaves grow by pairs along the midrib, ending in a tendril. The species are fifteen: 1. The greater garden pea, with

white flowers and fruit. 2. Hotspur pea. 3. Dwarf pea. 4. French dwarf pea. 5. Pea with an excellent husk. 6. Sicklapea. 7. Common white pea. 8. Green rouncival pea. 9. Grey pea. 10. Maple rouncival pea. 11. Rose pea. 12. Spanish moretto pea. 13. Marrowfat or Dutch admiral pea. 14. Union pea. 15. Sea pea. 16. Pig pea. *Miller.*

PEACE. *n. f.* [pair, Fr. par, Latin.]

1. Respite from war.

Preserve us in peace; so preserve us in peace, that war may be always more odious to us than necessity. *Holyday.*

The Dane and Swede, rous'd up to fierce alarms, Bless the wife conduct of her pious arms; Soon as her fleets appear, their terrors cease, And all the northern world lies hush'd in peace. *Addison.*

2. Quiet from suits or disturbances.

The king gave judgment against Warren, and commanded that Sherbota should hold his land in peace. *Davies.*

3. Rest from any commotion.

4. Stillness from riots or tumults.

Keep peace upon your lives, he dies that strikes again. *Shakespeare.*

All assembled here in arms against God's peace and the king's, we charge you to repair to your dwelling places. *Shakespeare.*

Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of peace. *Shakespeare.*

5. Reconciliation of differences.

Let him make peace with me. *Isaiah.*

6. A state not hostile.

It I have rewarded evil unto him that was at peace with me, let the enemy persecute my soul. *Psalms.*

There be two false peace or unities: the one grounded upon an implicit ignorance. *Bacon.*

7. Rest; quiet; content; freedom from terror; heavenly rest.

Well, peace be with him that hath made us heavy! —

—Peace be with us, lest we be heavier! *Shak.*

Peace be unto thee, tear not, thou shalt not die. *Judges.*

The God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing, that ye may abound in hope. *Romans.*

Religion directs us rather to secure inward peace than outward ease, to be more careful to avoid everlasting torment than light afflictions. *Tillotson.*

8. Silence; suppression of the thoughts.

T'will out; — I peace!

No, I will speak as liberal as the air. *Shakespeare.*

In an examination, a freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very faintly had almost all the words; and amongst other things, he asked in scorn one of the examiners, who was a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? he answered, I would have stood behind his chair and held my peace. *Bacon.*

She said, and held her peace: Aeneas went Sad from the cave. *Dryden.*

9. [In law.] That general security and quiet which the king warrants to his subjects, and of which he therefore avenges the violation; every forcible injury is a breach of the king's peace.

PEACE, interjection. A word commanding silence.

Peace! fear, thou comest too late, when already the arm is taken. *Sidney.*

Hark! peace!

It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal bellman, Which gives the stern'st good night. *Shakespeare.*

Peace, good reader do not weep; Peace, the lovers are asleep. *Crahe.*

But peace, I must not quarrel with the will Of highest disposition. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou deep peace! Said then th' omniscient word. *Milton.*

I prythee peace!

Perhaps she thinks they are too near of blood. *Dry.*

PEACE-OFFERING. *n. f.* [peace and offer.]

Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift of-

tered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

A sacrifice of peace-offering offer without blemish, Leviticus.

PEACEABLE. *adj.* [from peace.]

1. Free from war; free from tumult.

The reformation of England was introduced in a peaceable manner, by the supreme power in parliament. *Swift.*

2. Quiet; undisturbed.

The laws were first intended for the reformation of abuses and peaceable continuance of the subject. *Spenser.*

Lie, Philo, untouch'd on my peaceable shell, Nor take it amiss, that to little I heed thee; I've no envy to thee, and some love to myself, Then why should I answer; since first I must read thee. *Prior.*

3. Not violent; not bloody.

The Chaldeans flattered both Caesar and Pompey with long lives and a happy and peaceable death, both which fell out extremely contrary. *Hale.*

4. Not quarrelsome; not turbulent.

The most peaceable way for you, if you do take a thief, is to let him shew himself, and steal out of your company. *Shakespeare.*

Their men are peaceable, therefore let them dwell in the land and trade. *Genesis.*

PEACEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from peaceable.]

Quietness; disposition to peace.

Plant in us all those precious fruits of piety, justice, and charity, and peaceableness, and bowels of mercy toward all others. *Hannond.*

PEACEABLY. *adv.* [from peaceable.]

1. Without war; without tumult.

To his crown she him restor'd, In which he dy'd, made ripe for death by eld, And after will'd it should to her remain, Who peaceably the same long time did wend. *Spenser.*

2. Without tumults or commotion.

The balance of power was provided for, else Pisistratus could never have governed so peaceably, without changing any of Solon's laws. *Swift.*

3. Without disturbance.

The pangs of death do make him grin; Disturb him not, let him pass peaceably. *Shaksp.*

PEACEFUL. *adj.* [peace and full.]

1. Quiet; not in war: a poetical word.

That rous'd the Tyrrhene realm with loud alarms, And peaceful Italy involv'd in arms. *Dryden.*

2. Pacifick; mild.

As one disarm'd, his anger all he lost; And thus with peaceful words uprais'd her soon Mil The peaceful power that governs love repairs To feast upon soft vows and silent prayers. *Dryden.*

3. Undisturbed; still; secure.

Succeeding monarchs heard the subjects cries, Nor saw displeas'd the peaceful cottage rise. *Pope.*

PEACEFULLY. *adv.* [from peaceful.]

1. Without war.

2. Quietly; without disturbance.

Our lov'd earth; where peacefully we slept, And far from heav'n quiet possession kept. *Dryden.*

3. Mildly; gently.

PEACEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from peaceful.]

Quiet; freedom from war or disturbance.

PEACEMAKER. *n. f.* [peace and maker.]

One who reconciles differences.

Peace, good queen; And what notion there too too furious peers, For blessed are the peacemakers. *Shakespeare.*

Think us, Those we profess, peacemakers, friends, and servants. *Shakespeare.*

PEACEPARTED. *adj.* [peace and parted.]

Dismissed from the world in peace.

We should prophane the service of the dead, To sing a requiem, and such rest to her As to peace-parted souls. *Shakespeare.*

PEACH. *n. f.* [pêche, Fr. malum persicum, Latin.] A tree and fruit.

September is drawn with a cheerful countenance in his left hand a bunch of mullet, withal carry-

ing a cornucopia of ripe peaches, peaches and grapes.
grapes.

The funny wall
Presents the downy peach. *Thomson.*

To PEACH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *impeach*.]
To accuse of some crime.

If you talk of peaching, I'll peach first, and see
whose oath will be believed, I'll trounce you. *Dry.*

PEACH-COLOURED. *adj.* [peach and colour.]
Of a colour like a peach.

One Mr. Caper comes to jail at the suit of Mr.
Threepite the mercer, for some four suits of peach-
colour'd fatten, which now peaches him a beggar.
Shakespeare.

PEACHICK. *n. f.* [pea and chick.] The
chick of a peacock.

Does the fuvelling peachick think to make a
cuckold of me? *Southern.*

PEACOCK. *n. f.* [papa, Sax. *pavo*, Latin.
Of this word the etymology is not
known: perhaps it is *peuk* cock, from the
tuft of feathers on its head; the peak of
women being an ancient ornament: if it
be not rather a corruption of *beaucoq*, Fr.
from the more striking lustre of its spang-
led train.] A fowl eminent for the
beauty of its feathers, and particularly
of its tail.

Let frank Talbot triumph for a while;
And live a peacock, sweep along his tail. *Shaksp.*
The birds that are hardest to be drawn, are the
tame birds, as cock, turkey-cock and peacock.
Peacocks.

The peacock, not at thy command, assumes
His glorious train; nor ostent her rare plumes.
Sandys.

The peacock's plumes thy tackle must not fail,
Nor the dear purchase of the fable's tail. *Guy.*

PI'CHEN. *n. f.* [pea and hen; *pava*, Lat.]
The female of the peacock.

PI'CK. *n. f.* [peac, Sax. *pic*; *pic*, Fr.]
1. The top of a hill or eminence.

Thy fillet peak,
Or on Meander's bank or Latmus' peak. *Prior.*

2. Any thing acuminate.

3. The rising forepart of a headdress.

To PEAK. *v. n.* [pequeno, Spanish, *little*,
perhaps *lean*; but I believe this word has
some other derivation: we say a withered
man has a sharp face; *Felstaff* dying, is
said to have a nose as sharp as a pen: from
this observation, a tickly man is said to
peak or grow acuminate, from *picque*.]

1. To look tickly.

Wentw' nights, nine times nine,
Shall he twiddle, *pick*, and *pick*. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make a mean figure; to sneak.

I, a dull and muddy mettled rascal, *pick*,
Like John a dreams, unpregnant of my cause.
Shakespeare.

The peaking commo to her husband, dwelling in a
continual larum of jealousy, comes me in the mid-
st of our encounter. *Shakespeare.*

PEAL. *n. f.* [perhaps from *pello*, *pellere*
tympanu.]

1. A succession of loud sounds: as of bells,
thunder, cannon, loud instruments.

They were saluted by the way, with a fair peal
of artillery from the tower. *Hayward.*

The breath of faith cannot be so highly exalted,
as in that it shall be the lust peal to call the judg-
ments of God upon men. *Bacon.*

Woods of Oranges will swell into the sea per-
haps twenty miles; but what is that, since a peal of
ordnance will do as much, which moveth in a small
compass? *Bacon.*

A peal shall rouse their sleep;
Then all thy faints assembled, thou shalt judge
Bed men and angels. *Milton.*

I myself,
Vanquish'd with a peal of words, O weakness!
Gave up my fort of silence to a woman. *Milton.*

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From the Moore camp the noise grows louder
still;

Peals of shouts that rend the heav'ns. *Dryden.*
Oh! for a peal of thunder that would make
Earth, sea, and air, and heaven and Cato tremble!

2. It is once used by *Shakespeare* for a low
dull noise, but improperly.

Ere to black Ilecus's summons
The shard-born beetle with his drowsy hums,
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Macbeth.*

To PEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play
solemnly and loud.

Let the pealing organ blow,
To the full-voiced quire below,
In service high and anthems clear,
As may, with sweetness through mine ear,
Dissolve me into ecstasies.

And bring all heav'n before mine eyes. *Milton.*
The pealing organ, and the pealing choir;
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd.

3. To peal. *v. a.*

1. To assail with noise.

Nor was his ear less peal'd
With noises loud and ruinous, than when Bellona
forms.

With all her batt'ring engines, bent to rase
Some capital city. *Milton.*

2. To stir with some agitation: as, to peal
the pot, is when it boils to stir the liquor
therein with a ladle. *Ainsworth.*

PEAR. *n. f.* [poire, Fr. *pyrum*, Latin.] A
fruit more produced toward the footstalk
than the apple, but is hollow like a navel
at the extreme part.

The species are eighty-four: 1. Little milk pear,
commonly called the supreme. 2. The Cho pear,
commonly called the little bastard milk pear. 3.

The hasting pear, commonly called the green chuff. 4.

The red muldadelie; it is also called the forest. 5.

The little mulcat. 6. The jargonelle. 7. The
Windfor pear. 8. The orange milk. 9. Great
blanket. 10. The little blanket pear. 11. Long
stalked blanket pear. 12. The knuckle pear. 13.

The milk robin pear. 14. The milk drone pear.
15. The green orange pear. 16. Calotte. 17.

The Magdalene pear. 18. The great onion pear.
19. The August mulcat. 20. The rose pear. 21.

The perfumed pear. 22. The summer bon clar-
tion, or good christian. 23. Saluati. 24. Rose
water pear. 25. The chonky pear. 26. The
ruskiet pear. 27. The prince's pear. 28. The
great mouth water pear. 29. Summer burgamot.

30. The autumn burgamot. 31. The Swiss bur-
gamot. 32. The red butter pear. 33. The dean's
pear. 34. The long green pear; it is called the
autumn month water pear. 35. The white and
grey monieur John. 36. The flowered mulcat.

37. The vine pear. 38. Roukline pear. 39.

The knave's pear. 40. The green sugar pear. 41.

The marquis's pear. 42. The burnt cat; it is
also called the virgin of Antioch. 43. Le Bel-
dery; it is so called from Bel-d, which is a forest in
Britagne between Rennes and Nantz, where this
pear was found. 44. The cranee, or burgamot
cranee; it is also called the flat butter pear. 45.

The lunatic, or daisy pear. 46. The dry nuttin.
47. The villan of Anjou, it is also called the tulip
pear and the great orange. 48. The huge stalked
pear. 49. The Amadot pear. 50. Little land
pear. 51. The good Lewis pear. 52. The Col-
mar pear; it is also called the manna pear and the
late burgamot. 53. The winter long green pear, or
the laundry wilding. 54. La virginie, or la virgin-
leuse. 55. Pore d'Ambrette; this is so called
from its spiky flavour, which resembles the smell
of the sweet fustian flower, which is called Ambrette
in France. 56. The winter thorn pear. 57. The
St. Germain pear, or the unknown of La Fare, it
being first discovered upon the banks of a river
called by that name in the parish of St. Germain.

58. The St. Augustine. 59. The Spanish bon chris-
tien. 60. The pound pear. 61. The wilding of
Cassov, a forest in Brittany, where it was discovered.

62. The lord Merim pear. 63. The winter citri-
on pear; it is also called the milk orange pear in some

places. 64. The winter roffolet. 65. The gate
pear; this was discovered in the province of Poitou,
where it was much esteemed. 66. Bergamotte
Bagi; it is also called the Easter burgamot. 67.

The winter bon chretien pear. 68. Catillac or
cadillac. 69. La pascourette. 70. The double
flowering pear. 71. St. Martial; it is also called
the angelic pear. 72. The wilding of Chananon-
telle. 73. Carmelite. 74. The union pear. 75.

The aurate. 76. The fine present; it is also called
St. Sampson. 77. Le rouillelet de Reims. 78.

The summer thorn pear. 79. The egg pear; so
called from the figure of its fruit, which is shaped
like an egg. 80. The orange tulip pear. 81. La
manuette. 82. The German mulcat. 83. The
Holland burgamot. 84. The pear of Naples. *Miller.*

They would whip me with their fine wits, till I
were as crest fallen as a dried pear. *Shakespeare.*

August shall bear the form of a young man, of a
choleric aspect, upon his arm a basket of pears,
plums, and apples. *Peacham.*

The juicy pear
Lies in a soft profusion scatter'd round. *Thomson.*

PEARCH. *n. f.* [pertica, Lat.] See *PERCH*.

1. A long pole for various uses.

2. A kind of fish.

PEARCH-STONE. *n. f.* [from *pearck* and
stone.] A sort of stone.

PEARL. *n. f.* [perle, Fr. *perla*, Spanish;
supposed by *Salmafus* to come from
spherula, Lat.]

1. Pearls, though esteemed of the number
of gems by our jewellers, are but a dif-
temper in the creature that produces
them: the fish in which pearls are most
frequently found is the East Indian *berber*
or *pearl* oyster: others are found to pro-
duce pearls; as the common oyster, the
mussel, and various other kinds; but
the Indian pearls are superior to all:
some pearls have been known of the size
of a pigeon's egg; as they increase in
size, they are less frequent and more
valued: the true shape of the pearl is a
perfect round; but some of a consider-
able size are of the shape of a pear, and
serve for ear-rings. *Hill.*

A pearl pulep was made of a distilled milk.
R. J. J. J.

Flow's purified, blue and white,
Like sapphires, *pearls*, in rich embroidery
Bathed below in knight's bending knee. *Shakespeare.*

Contrasts *pearls* coloured, and those of the colour
of burnished iron, are esteemed proper to adorn
the neck. *Sharp.*

2. [Poetically.] Any thing round and clear,
as a drop.

Drooping liquid *pearls*,
Before the end quene, the lady and the girl
Upon their tend'ring knees beg'd mercy. *Drayton.*

PEARL. *n. f.* [perle, Lat.] A white speck
or film growing on the eye. *Ainsworth.*

PEARLED. *adj.* [from *pearl*.] Adorned or
set with pearls.

The water nymphs
Held up their *pearled* wrists, and took her in,
Bearing her triant to aged Xerxes' hall. *Milnes.*

PEARLED. *adj.* [part and eye.] Having
a speck in the eye.

PEARLGRASS. } *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*

PEARLPLANT. }

PEARLWORT. }

PEARLY. *adj.* [from *pearl*.]

1. Abounding with pearls; containing
pearls.
Some in their *pearly* shells at ease, attend
Moist nutriment. *Milton.*

2. Resembling pearls.
Which when she heard, full *pearly* floods
In her eyes might view. *Drayton.*

'Tis sweet the blushing morn to view,
And plains adorn'd with pearly dew. *Dryden.*
For what the day devours, the nightly dew
Shall to the morn in pearly drops renew. *Dryden.*
Another was invested with a pearly shell, having
the futures finely displayed upon its surface. *Woodward.*

PEARMAN'S, n. f. An apple.
Peerman is an excellent and well known fruit. *Mortimer.*

PEAR-TREE, n. f. [*pear* and *tree*.] The tree that bears pears.

The *pear-tree* crickets will have to borrow his name of *peep*, fire. *Baron.*

PEASANT, n. f. [*paissant*, Fr.] A hind; one whose business is rural labour.

He holds himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he saith, is the life of a peasant or churl. *Spenser.*

I had rather coin my heart, than wring
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trade. *Shakespeare.*

The poor peasants in the Alpine countries, diversified themselves in the fields, and after their labour, would be lively and brisk. *Brown.*

'Tis difficult for us, who are bred up with the same intimacies about us with which we were born, to raise our thoughts and imaginations to those intellectual perfections that attended our nature in the time of innocence, as it is for a peasant bred up in the obscurity of a cottage, to buncy in his mind the union splendours of a court. *South.*

The citizens bring two thousand men, with which they could make head against twelve thousand peasants. *Addison.*

PEASANTRY, n. f. Peasants; rusticks; country people.

How many then shall cover, that stand bare?
How much low peasantry would then be gleaned
From the true seed of honour? how much honour
Pickt from the chaff? *Shakespeare.*

The peasantry in France under a much heavier pressure of want and poverty than the day-labourers of England of the reformed religion, understood it much better than those of a higher condition among us. *Lock.*

PEAS-COD, n. f. [*pea*, *cod* and *shell*.]

PEAS-SHELL, n. f. The husk that contains peas.
Thou art a head'd peas-cod. *Shakespeare.*
How a green caterpillar as big as a small pea-cod. *Walton.*

As peas-cods once I pluck'd, I chanc'd to see
One that was clothy fill'd with three times three,
I o'er the door the spell in force laid. *Com.*

PEAST, n. f. [*Pea*, when it is mentioned as a single body, makes *peas*; but when spoken of collectively, as food or a species, it is called *pease*, anciently *peafon*; *pisca*, Sax. *pus*, Fr. *pyo*, Italian; *pisum*, Lat.] Food of peas.

Some *peafon* and beans in the wane of the moon,
Who soweth them foweth, he soweth too loom. *Kilfer.*

Pease, deprived of any aromatic parts, are mild and demulcent, but, being full of aerial particles, are flatulent. *Whithout.*

PEAT, n. f. A species of turf used for fire.
Turf and *peat*, and cow-heads are cheap fuels and last long. *Lacen.*

Carew, in his survey of Cornwall, mentions nuts found in *peat*-earth two miles east of St Michael's mount. *Woodward.*

PEAT, n. f. [*from petit*, French.] A little fondling; a darling; a dear plaything.
It is now commonly called *pet*.

A pretty *pet* it is best put finger in the eye,
An she knew why. *Shakespeare.*

A citizen and his wife
Both riding on one horse, upon the way
I overtook, the wench a pretty *pet*. *Domin.*

PEBBLE, n. f. [*pebbole*, Fr.] A small stone.

PEBBLESTONE, n. f. Saxon.] A stone distinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous mass,

though sometimes of many colours. Particularly a small stone.

Through the middle of it ran a sweet brook, which did both hold the eye open with her azure streams, and yet lock to close the eye with the purling noise it made upon the pebble-stones it ran over. *Sidney.*

The Bishop and the duke of Gloster's men.

Forbiddeth aite to carry any weapon.

Have killed their pockets full of pebble-stones. *Shakespeare.*

Suddenly a file of boys delivered such a shower of pebbles loose shot, that I was fain to draw mine honour in. *Shakespeare.*

You may see pebbles gathered together, and a cleft of cement between them, as hard as the pebbles. *Baron.*

Collecting boys,

As children gathering pebbles on the shore. *Milton.*

Winds morn'd through the leaves your long delay;

And fountain o'er the pebbles chid your stay. *Dryden.*

Another body, that hath only the resemblance of an ordinary pebble, still yield a metallic and valuable matter. *Woodward.*

PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, n. f.

The crystal, in form of a pebble, is found lodged in the earth stratified in a train by the water depositing at the conclusion of the deluge: this sort, called by the lapidaries *pebble-crystal*, is in shape irregular. *Woodward.*

PEBBLED, adj. [*from pebble*.] Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

This bank fair spreading in a pebbled shore. *Thompson.*

PEBBLY, adj. [*from pebble*.] Full of pebbles.
Snow'd fabulous above I see the fands,
The pebbly gravel next. *Thompson.*

PECCABILITY, n. f. [*from peccable*.] State of being subject to sin.

Where the common peccability of mankind is urged to induce commutation towards the offenders, it is like of force in sin, where the concurrence of the will renders the person more inexcusable, it will surely hold much more in bare error which is purely involuntary. *Decay of Piety.*

PECCABLE, adj. [*from pecco*, Latin.] Liable to sin.

PECCADILLO, n. f. [*Spanish*; *peccadillo*, Fr.] A petty fault; a slight crime; a venial offence.

He means those little vices, which we call follies and the defects of the human understanding, or at most the peccadillos of life, rather than the tragical vices to which men are hurried by their unruly passions. *Dryden.*

'Tis low chb with peccadilloes, when such peccadilloes as these are put in to swell the charge. *Atterb.*

PECCANCY, n. f. [*from peccant*.] Bad quality.

Apply reprimands without any preceding excommunication, because the diabol took its original merely from the disaffection of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humours. *Wicman.*

PECCANT, adj. [*peccant*, Fr. *peccans*, Lat.]

1. Guilty; criminal.

From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I proceed;
As how with peccant angels late they saw. *Milton.*

That such a peccant creature should disapprove and repeat of every violation of the rules of just and honest, this right reason could not but inter. *South.*

2. Ill disposed; corrupt; bad; offensive to the body; injurious to health. It is chiefly used in medical writers.

With peccant peccant your body found,
And purge the peccant humours that abound. *Dryden.*

Such as have the bile peccant or deficient are relieved by bitters, which are a sort of subsidiary gall. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Wrong; bad; deficient; informal.

Nor is the party cited bound to appear, if the citation be peccant in form or matter. *Ayliffe.*

PECK, n. f. [*from porca*, or perhaps from *pet*, a vessel. *Skimmer*.]

1. The fourth part of a buiuel.

Burn our vessels, like a new

Seal'd peck or buiuel, for being true. *Hudbree.*

To every ball of adies, some put a peck of unlaked lime, which they cover with the adies till rain slack the lime, and then they spread them. *Montmore.*

He drove about his turnips in a cart,
And from the same machine fold pecks of pease. *King.*

2. Proverbially. [*In low language*.] A great deal.

Her finger was so small, the ring

Would not stay on which they did bring;

It was too wide a peck;

It look'd like the great collar just

About our young colts neck. *Sugling.*

To PECK, v. a. [*becquer*, French; *pecken*, Dutch.]

1. To strike with the beak as a bird.

2. To pick up food with the beak.

She was his only joy, and he her pride,
She, when he walk'd, went pecking by his side. *Dryden.*

Can any thing be more surprising, than to consider Cereus observing, with a religious attention, after what manner the chickens pecked the grains of corn thrown them? *Addison.*

3. To strike with any pointed instrument.

With a peck-ax of iron about sixteen inches long, sharpened at the one end to peck, and flat-headed at the other to drive little iron wedges to cleave rocks. *Cass.*

4. To strike; to make blows.

Two contrary factions, both inveterate enemies of our church, which they are perpetually pecking, and striking at with the same malice. *South.*

They will make head against a common enemy, whereas mankind he pecking at one another, till they are torn to pieces. *L'Estrange.*

5. The following passage is perhaps more properly written to peck, to throa.

Get up o' the lad, I'll peck you o'er the pale elbow. *Shakespeare.*

PECKER, n. f. [*from peck*.]

1. One that pecks.

2. A kind of bird: as, the wood pecker.

The titmouse and the peckers hungry brood,
And Prigue with her bolom than'd in blood. *Dryden.*

PECKED, adj. [*corrupted from speckled*.] Spotted; varied with spots.

Some are pecked, some are greenish. *Baron.*

PECTINAL, n. f. [*from pecten*, Latin; a comb.]

The e are other fishes whose eyes regard to heave, as, pecten and cartilaginous fishes, as *peccan*, or such as have their bones made laterally like a comb. *Breder.*

PECTINATED, adj. [*from pecten*.] Standing from each other like the teeth of a comb.

To fit cross-legg'd or with our fingers pectinated, is accounted bad. *From.*

PECTINATION, n. f. The state of being pectinated.

The composition or pectination of the fingers was an necessary part of impediment. *Baron.*

PECTORAL, adj. [*from pectoralis*, Latin.] Relating to the breast.

I eng troubled with a cough, pectorals were prescribed, and he was thereby relieved. *Wicman.*

PECTORAL, n. f. [*pectoralis*, Lat. *pector*, Fr.] A breastplate.

PECULATE, n. f. [*peculatus*, Latin.] Robbery of the public; theft of public money.

PECULATOR, n. f. [*peculator*, Latin.] Robber of the public.

PECULIAR, adj. [*peculiaris*, from *peculum*, Lat. *pecule*, Fr.]

1. Appropriate; belonging to anyone with exclusion of others.

I agree with Sir William Temple, that the word humour is peculiar to our English tongue; but not that the thing itself is peculiar to the English, because the contrary may be found in many Spanish, Italian, and French productions. *Swift.*

2. Not common to other things.

The only sacred hymns they are that christianity hath peculiar unto itself, the other being songs too of praise and of thanksgiving, but songs wherewith as we serve God, so the Jews likewise. *Hooker.*

3. Particular; single. To join most with peculiar, though found in *Dryden*, is improper.

One peculiar nation to select
From all the rest, of whom to be invoc'd. *Milton.*

Space and duration being ideas that have something very abstruse and peculiar in their nature, the comparing them one with another may be of use for their illustration. *Locke.*

Neither fear, nor will provoke the war;
My fate is Juno's most peculiar care. *Dryden.*

PECULIAR. *n. f.*

1. The property; the exclusive property.

By instinct or reflection, they augment
Their small peculiar. *Milton.*

Revenge is so absolutely the peculiar of heaven,
that no consideration whatever can empower even
the best men to assume the execution of it. *South.*

2. Something abscinded from the ordinary jurisdiction.

Certain peculiarities there are, some appertaining to
the dignities of the cathedral church at Exon. *Curew.*

Some peculiaris exempt from the jurisdiction of
the bishops. *Lesley.*

PECULIARITY. *n. f.* [from *peculiar*.]

Particularity; something found only in
one.

In an author possessed any distinguishing marks
of style or peculiarity of thinking, there would remain
in his least successful writings some few tokens
whereby to discover him. *Swift.*

PECULIARLY. *adv.* [from *peculiar*.]

1. Particularly; singly.

That is peculiarly the effect of the sun's variation.
Woodward.

2. In a manner not common to others.

Thus Irvy boasts this beast peculiarly her own.

When his danger encreased, he then thought fit
to pay peculiarly for him. *Field.*

PECUNIARY. *adj.* [from *pecuniaris*, from *pecunia*, Latin; *pecuniarie*, French.]

1. Relating to money.

Their impostures delude not only unto pecuniary
debaucheries, but the irreparable deceit of death. *Brown.*

2. Consisting of money.

Pain of infamy is a severer punishment upon in-
genious natures than a pecuniary mulct. *Lucan.*
The injured person might take a pecuniary mulct
by way of atonement. *Laurence.*

PID. *n. f.* [commonly pronounced *pad*.]

1. A small packfaddle. A *ped* is much shorter than a pannel, and is raised before and behind, and serves for small burdens.

A pannel and wanty, packfaddle and *ped*. *Tusser.*

2. A basket; a hamper.

A hawk is a wicker *ped*, wherem they use to
carry fish. *Spenser.*

PEDAGOGICAL. *adj.* [from *pedagogue*.]

Suiting or belonging to a schoolmaster.

PEDAGOGUE. *n. f.* [from *pedagogus*, Latin; *παιδαγωγός*, *παις* and *ἄγω*.]

One who teaches boys; a schoolmaster; a pedant.
Few pedagogues but curse the barren chair,
Take him who hang'd himself for mere despair
And poverty. *Dryden.*

To PEDAGOGUE. *v. t.* [from *παιδαγωγέω*, from

the noun.] To teach with supercilious-
ness.

This may confine their younger lives,
Whom Dryden pedagogues at Will's.

But never could be meant to tie.

Authentick wits, like you and I. *Prior.*

PEDAGOGY. *n. f.* [from *παιδαγωγία*.] Prepara-
tory discipline.

The old sabbath appertained to the pedagogy and
rudiments of the law; and therefore when the great
master came and fulfilled all that was prefigured
by it, it then ceased. *White.*

In time the reason of men ripening to such a
pitch, as to be above the pedagogy of Motes's rod
and the discipline of types, God thought fit to dis-
play the substance without the shadow. *South.*

PEDAL. *adj.* [from *pedalis*, Lat.] Belonging to
a foot.

PEDALS. *n. f.* [from *pedalis*, Lat. *pedales*, Fr.]

The large pipes of an organ: so called
because played upon and stopt with the
foot. *Diet.*

PEDANEUS. *adj.* [from *pedaneus*, Lat.] Going
on foot. *Diet.*

PEDANT. *n. f.* [from *pedant*, French.]

1. A schoolmaster.

A pedant that keeps a school at th' church.

Shakespeare.

The boy who scarce has paid his entrance down
To his proud pedant, or declin'd a noun. *Dryden.*

2. A man vain of low knowledge; a man awkwardly ostentatious of his literature.

The pedant can hear nothing but in favour of
the conceits he is amorous of. *Glanville.*

The preface has so much of the pedant, and to
little of the conversation of men in it, that I shall
pass it over. *Addison.*

In learning let a nymph delight,

The pedant gets a mistress by't. *Swift.*

Pursuit of fame with pedants fills our schools,

And into coxcombs burndishes our souls. *Young.*

PEDANTICAL. } *adj.* [from *pedantescus*, Fr. from

PEDANTICK. } *pedant.*] Awkwardly

ostentatious of learning.

Mr. Cheeke had eloquence in the Latin and
Greek tongues; but for other influences pedantick
enough. *Hayward.*

When we see any thing in an old fytout that
looks forced and pedantick, we ought to consider
how it appeared in the time the poet writ. *Addison.*

The obituary is brought over them by ignorance
and age, made yet more obituary by their pedantick
elucidations. *Pelton.*

A spirit of contradiction is so pedantick, and hate-
ful, that a man should watch against every instance
of it. *Harris.*

We now believe the Copernican system; yet we
shall still use the popular terms of sun rise and set-
ting, and not introduce a new pedantick description
of them from the motion of the earth. *Beattie.*

PEDANTICALLY. *adv.* [from *pedantical*.]

With awkward ostentation of literature.

The earl of Rochemon has excellently render'd
it; too faithfully is, indeed, *pedantical* it is a
faith like that which proceed from superstition. *Dryden.*

PEDANTRY. *n. f.* [from *pedanterie*, Fr.] Awk-
ward ostentation of methods learning.

'Tis a practice that favours much of *pedanterie*, a
reserve of puerility we have not shaken off from
school. *Brown.*

Horace has enticed me into this *pedantry* of quo-
tation. *Cochran.*

Make us believe it, if you can: it is in Latin, it
I may be allowed the *pedantry* of a quotation, non
peruadebor, triumph peruadebor. *Addison.*

From the universities the young nobility are sent
for fear of contracting any airs of *pedantry* by a
college education. *Swift.*

To PEDDLE. *v. n.* To be busy about

trifles. *Answe.* It is commonly written

piddle: as, what *piddling* work is here.

PEDDLING. *adj.* Petty-dealing; trifling;

unimportant.

So slight a pleasure I may part with, and find no
mole; thus peddling profit I may resign, and 'twill
be no breach in my estate. *Decay of Piety.*

PEDERERO. *n. f.* [from *pedrero*, Spanish, from
pedra, a stone with which they charged
it.] A small cannon managed by a
twivel. It is frequently written *patrero*.

PEDESTAL. *n. f.* [from *pedestal*, Fr.] The lower
member of a pillar; the basis of a statue.

The poet bowls.
And shakes the statues and the pedestals. *Dryden.*

In the center of it was a grim idol; the forepart
of the pedestal was curiously embossed with a
triumph. *Addison.*

So stiff, to mute some statue you would swear
Stept from its pedestal to take the air. *Pope.*

PEDISTRIOUS. *adj.* [from *pedis*, Lat.] Not
winged; going on foot.

Men conceive they never lie down, and enjoy
not the position of rest, ordained unto all *pedistrous*
animals. *Brown.*

PEDICLE. *n. f.* [from *pedis*, Lat. *pedicula*,
Fr.] The footstalk, that by which a leaf
or fruit is fixed to the tree.

The cause of the holding green, is the close and
compact substance of their leaves and pedicles.
Bacon.

PEDICULAR. *adj.* [from *pedicularis*, Lat. *pedicu-*
laire, Fr.] Having the phthiriasis or lous-
ty distemper. *Ainsworth.*

PEDIGREE. *n. f.* [from *per* and *degré*, Skinner.]
Genealogy; lineage; account of descent.

I am no herald to enquire of men's *pedigrees*, it
sufficeth me if I know their virtues. *Sidney.*

You tell a *pedigree*
Of three score and two years, a silly time. *Shakspeare.*

Alterations of humours, which in former ages
have been very common, have obscured the truth
of our *pedigrees*, that it will be no little labour to
deduce many of them. *Camden.*

To the old heroes hence was giv'n
A *pedigree* which reach'd to heav'n. *Waller.*

The Jews preferred the *pedigrees* of their several
tribes, with a more scrupulous exactness than any
other nation. *Atterbury.*

PEDIMENT. *n. f.* [from *pedis*, Lat.] In archi-
tecture, an ornament that crowns the
ordinances, finishes the fronts of build-
ings, and serves as a decoration over
gates, windows, and niches: it is ordi-
narily of a triangular form, but some-
times makes the arch of a circle. *Diet.*

PEDLER. *n. f.* [from *petty dealer*]; a contrac-
tion produced by frequent use. One who
travels the country with small commodi-
ties.

All as a poor *pedler* he did wend,
Bearing a bundle of trifles at his back;
As bells and babies and glasses in his pack. *Spenser.*

If you did but hear the *pedler* at the door, you
would never dare again utter a labor and pipe.
Shakspeare.

He is wit's *pedler*, and retails his wares
At wakes and wassals, meetings, markets, fairs.
Shakspeare.

Had fly Ulysses at the back
Of Ixion brought thee in *petty*'s pack. *Cleveland.*

A narrow education may beget among some of
the clergy in possession such contempt for all inno-
vators, as merchants have for *pedlers*. *Swift.*

Atlas was so exceeding strong,
He bore the skies upon his back,
Just as a *pedler* does his pack. *Swift.*

PEDLERY. *adj.* [from *pedler*.] Wares sold
by pedlers.

The utterings of those of my rank are trifles in
comparison of what all those are who travel with
fish, poultry, *pedlery* ware to sell. *Swift.*

PEDOBAPTISM. *n. f.* [from *παις* and *βαπτισμα*.]
Infant baptism. *Diet.*

PEDOBAPTIST. *n. f.* [from *παις* and *βαπτισμα*.]

One that holds or practises infant baptism.

To PEEL. *v. a.* [*peler*, Fr. from *pellis*, Lat.]

1. To decorticate; to flay.

The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands,
And fluk them up before the fulsome ewes. *Shaksp.*

2. [from *piller*, Fr. to rob.] To plunder.

According to analogy this should be written *pill*.

Who once just and temperate conquer'd well,

But govern all the nations under yoke,
Peeling their provinces, exhausted all
But lust and rapine. *Milton.*

Lord-like at ease, with arbitrary pow'r,

To peel the chiefs, the people to devour;
Thine, traitor, are thy talents. *Dryden.*

PEEL. *n. f.* [*pellis*, Lat. *pelure*, Fr.] The

skin or thin rind of any thing.

PEEL. *n. f.* [*puelle*, Fr.] A broad thin

board with a long handle, used by bakers

to put their bread in and out of the

oven.

PEELER. *n. f.* [from *peel*.]

1. One who flays or flays.

2. A robber; a plunderer.

Yet ones with her sucking a peeler is found,

Both ill to the master and worse to some ground.

Tupper.

As 'tis a peeler of land, sow it upon lands the time

rank. *Mortimer.*

To PEEP. *v. n.* [This word has no ety-

mology, except that of *Skinner*, who de-

rides it from *opheffen*, Dutch, to lift up;

and of *Cajubon*, who derives it from

inwitsen, a spy; perhaps it may come

from *pip*, *pipio*, Latin, to cry as young

birds: when the chickens first broke the

shell and cried, they were said to begin

to pip or peep; and the word that ex-

pressed the act of crying, was by mistake

applied to the act of appearing that was

at the same time: this is offered till

something better may be found.]

1. To make the first appearance.

She her gay painted plumes disordered,

Seeing at last herself from danger rid,

Peeps forth and soon renews her native pride. *Spens.*

Your youth

And the true blood, which peeps forth fairly

through it,

Do plainly give you out an unfauld shepherd *Shaksp.*

England and France might through their unity,

Dread him some prejudice, for from this tongue

Peep'd harm'd that menac'd him. *Shakspere.*

I can see his pride

Peep through each part of him. *Shakspere.*

The two rous maiden-blossoms on each bough

Peep forth from the first blushes; so that now

A thousand ruddy hopes stud'd in each bud,

And flatter'd every greedy eye that stood. *Crashaw.*

With words not hers, and more than human

sound,

She makes th' obedient ghosts peep trembling

through the ground. *Roscommon.*

Earth, but not at once, her visage rears,

And peeps upon the seas from upper grounds. *Dryd.*

Fair as the face of nature did appear,

When flowers first peep'd, and trees did blossoms

beast.

And winter had not yet deform'd th' inverted year.

Dryden.

Printing and letters had just peep'd abroad in the

world; and the reformers of learning wrote very

eagerly against one another. *Atterbury.*

Though but the very white end of the sprout peep

out in the outward part of the couch, break it open,

you will find the sprout of a greater largeness.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

So pleas'd at first the towering Alps we try,

And the first clouds and mountains seem the last;

But those attain'd, we tremble to survey

The growing labours of the lengthen'd way;

Th' increasing prospect tires our waning eyes,

Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise. *Pope.*

Most souls but peep out once an age.

Dull fallen prisoners in the body's cage. *Pope.*

2. To look slyly, closely; or curiously; to

look through any crevice.

Who is the same, which at my window peeps.

Spenser.

Come thick night!

That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;

Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the dark;

To cry hold. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

Nature hath fram'd strange fellows in her time;

Some that will evermore peep through their eyes,

And laugh like parrots at a bag-piper. *Shakspere.*

A fool will peep in at the door. *Verdijastus.*

The trembling leaves through which he play'd,

Dappling the walk with light and shade,

Like lattice windows give the spy

Room but to peep with half an eye. *Cleveland.*

All doors are shut, no fear and peeps abroad,

While others outward went on quick dispatch. *Dryd.*

The spring flames peep in, and saw from far

The awful accents of the sacred quire;

But since it was prop and by evil war,

Heav'n thought it fit to have it pug'd by fire.

Dryden.

From each tree

The feather'd people look down to peep on me.

Dryden.

Those remade and vast bodies were formed not

merely to be peep'd at through an optick glass.

Bentley's Sermons.

O my muse, just distance keep,

Thou art a maid, and must not peep.

Prior.

In vain his little child en peeping out

Into the mingling storm, demand their fire. *Thomf.*

PEEP. *n. f.*

1. First appearance: as, at the peep and

first break of day.

2. A fly look.

Would not one think, the almanackmaker was

crept out of his grave to take t'other peep at the

stars? *Swift.*

PEEPER. *n. f.* A young chicken just break-

ing the shell.

Dulce I chose, though little, yet gentle;

Smells the first come, and peepers crown the meal.

Barnet.

PEEPHOLE. } *n. f.* [*peep* and *hole*.]

PEEPINGHOLE. } Hole through which

one may look without being discovered.

The fox spied him through a peepinghole he had

found out to see what news. *LeStrange.*

By the peephole in his crest,

Is it not virtually confess,

That there lies eyes took distant aim? *Prior.*

PEER. *n. f.* [*pair*, French.]

1. Equal; one of the same rank.

His peer upon this evidence

Have found him guilty of high treason. *Shakspere.*

Amongst a man's peers, a man shall be sure of

familiarity: and therefore it is good a little to keep

state. *Bacon.*

Oh! what is man, great maker of mankind!

That thou to him to great respect do't bear!

That thou don't him with to bright a mind,

Mak'st him a king, and ev'n an angel's peer.

Davies.

2. One equal in excellence or endowments.

All these did wife Ulysses lead, in countell peer

to Jove. *Chapman.*

In song he never had his peer,

From sweet Cælia down to chauncleer. *Dryden.*

3. Companion; fellow.

He all his peers in beauty did surpass. *Spenser.*

If you did move to night,

In the dances, with what sight

Of your peers you were beheld,

That at every motion twell'd. *Ben Jonson.*

Who bear the bows were knights in Arthur's

reign,

Twelve they, and twelve the peers of Charlemagne.

Dryden.

4. A nobleman as distinct from a commoner:

of nobility we have five degrees,

who are all nevertheless called peers, be-

cause their essential privileges are the

same.

Is the thousand parts with thy kingdom's more.

That speak my salutation in their minds:

Had King of Scotland! *Shakspere.*

King Henry's peers and chief nobility

Duffrey'd themselves, and lost the realm of France.

Shakspere.

Be just in all you say, and all you do;

Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be

A peer of the first magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

To PEER. *v. a.* [by contraction from *ap-*

pear.]

1. To come just in sight.

As the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,

So honour peereth in the meanest habit. *Shakspere.*

Yet many of your horsemen peer,

And gallop o'er the field. *Shakspere.*

Ev'n through the hollow eyes of death

I spy life peering. *Shakspere.*

See how his gorget peers above his gown,

To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben Jonf.*

2. To look narrowly; to peep.

Now for a clod-like hare in form they peer,

Now bolt and cudgel squirrels leap do move,

Now the ambitious lark with merrour clear

They catch, while he, fool to himself makes love.

Sidney.

Hell itself will pass away,

And leave her dolorous mansion to the peering day.

Milton.

Peering in maps for ports, and peers, and roads,

And every object that might make me lose

Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakspere.*

PEERAGE. *n. f.* [*pairie*, Fr. from *peer*.]

1. The dignity of a peer.

His friendships be to few confin'd;

No fool, of rank or mongrel breed,

Who fain would pass for lords indeed;

Where titles give no right or power,

And peerage is a wither'd flower. *Sayt.*

2. The body of peers.

Not only the penal laws are in force against

peers, and their number is contemptible, but also the

peerage and commons are excluded from parlia-

ment. *Dryden.*

PEERDOM. *n. f.* [from *peer*.] Peerage.

Ainsworth.

PEERESS. *n. f.* [female of *peer*.] The lady

of a peer; a woman ennobled.

Statefman and patriot ply alike the stocks;

Peers, and butler there alike the box. *Pope.*

PEERLESS. *adj.* [from *peer*.] Unequalled;

having no peer.

I bind,

On pain of punishment, the world to weet,

We stand up peerless. *Shakspere.*

Her peerless feature, joined with her birth,

Approves her fit for none, but for a king. *Shaksp.*

He peers, that led

The starry host, rode brightest; till the moon,

Rising in cloudy majesty, at length,

Apparent queen, unveil'd her peerless light. *Milton.*

Such much-worth'd were to blaze

The peerless light of her immortal praise,

Whole future lends us. *Milton.*

Her dress, her shape, her matchless grace,

Were all observ'd, as well as heav'nly face;

With such a peerless majesty she stands,

As in that day she took the crown. *Dryden.*

PEERLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *peerless*.] Uni-

versal superiority.

PEEVISH. *adj.* [This word Junius, with

more reason than he commonly discovers,

supposes to be formed by corruption

from *perverse*; *Skinner* rather derives it

from *beesh*, as we say *waspyish*.]

1. Petulant; waspish; easily offended; ir-

ritable; irascible; soon angry; perverse;

morose; querulous; full of expressions of

discontent; hard to please.

She is peevish, fullen, froward,

Proud, disobedient, stubborn, lacking duty. *Shaksp.*

It thou hast the metal of a king,

Being wrang'd as we are by this peevish town,

Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery.

As we will ours, against these lazie walls. *St. J.*

Neither wilt be fature or peevish in active to af-

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The cook was ordered to dress capons for supper, and take the best in the pen. *L'Estrange.*
 She in pen his flocks will fold. *Dryden.*
 Ducks in thy ponds, and chickens in thy pens. *King.*
 And be thy turkeys numerous as thy hens. *King.*
 To P. V. 2. a. pret. and part. pass. *penit.*
 [penman and pinban, Saxon.]
 1. To coop; to shut up; to encage; to imprison in a narrow place.
 Away with her, and pen her up. *Shakespeare.*
 My heavy ton
 Private in his chamber pen himself. *Shakespeare.*
 The painter alone would pen the humour
 already contained in the part, and forbid new humour.
Bacon.
 Their armour help'd their harm, crush'd in and bound.
 Into their subsilience pen. *Milton.*
 As when a prowling wolf
 Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey,
 Watching where shepherds pen their flocks at eve
 In hurdled cotes, and the field secure,
 Leap o'er the fence with ease into the fold. *Milton.*
 The glais, wherein it is penned up, hinders it to
 deliver itself by an expansion of its parts. *Boyle.*
 The prevention of mischief is preferred by the
 Jewish custom, they pen up their daughters,
 and permit them to be acquainted with none. *Harvey.*
 Ah! that your business had been mine,
 To pen the sheep. *Dryden.*
 2. [from the noun; pret. and part. pass. *pennd.*] To write. It probably meant
 at first only the manual exercise of the
 pen, or mechanical part of writing; but
 it has been long used with relation to the
 style or composition.
 For prey these shepherds too he took,
 Whole metal still he knew he could not bend
 With hearty pictures, or a window look,
 With one good dance or letter finely pen'd. *Sidon.*
 I would be loath to cut away my speech; for,
 besides that it is excellently well pen'd, I have
 taken great pains to con it. *Shakespeare.*
 Read this challenge, mark but the penning of it.
Shakespeare.
 A sentence spoken by him in English, and pen-
 ned out of his mouth, by four good secretaries, for
 trial of our orthography, was let down by them.
Camden.
 He frequented sermons, and penned notes with
 his own hand. *Hayward.*
 The precepts pennd, or preached by the holy
 apostles, were as divine and as perpetual in re-
 spect of obligation. *White.*
 The digesting my thoughts into order, and the
 setting them down in writing was necessary; for
 without such strict examination, as the penning
 them forth, they would have been disordered and
 running on. *Dryden.*
 Almost condemn'd, he mov'd the judges thus.
 Hear, but instead of me, my Oedipus;
 'The judges hearing with applause, at the end
 I read him, and had, no tool such lines had pen'd.
Dryden.
 Gentlemen should extempore, or after a little
 meditation, speak to some subject without penning
 of any thing. *Locke.*
 Should I publish the proofs that are to well
 pennd, they would do honour to the persons who
 write them. *Addison.*
 Twenty fools I never saw
 Come with petitions truly pen'd. *St. John.*
 Desiring I should stand their friend. *St. John.*
PENAL. *adj.* [penal, Fr. from *puna*, Lat.]
 1. Denouncing punishment; exacting pun-
 ishment.
 Gratitude plants such generosity in the heart of
 man, as shall more effectually incline him to what
 is brave and becoming than the terror of any penal
 South.
 2. Used for the purposes of punishment;
 vindictive.
 Adamantine chains and penal fire. *Milton.*
PENALTY. *n. f.* [penalty, old Fr. h.]
 Liability to punishment; condemnation
 to punishment.
 Many of the ancients denied the Antipodes, and

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some unto the penalty of contrary affirmations;
 but the experience of navigations can now assert
 them beyond all dubitation. *Brown.*
PENALTY. *n. f.* [from *penalté*, old Fr.]
 1. Punishment; censure; judicial infliction.
 Political power is a right of making laws with
 penalties of death, and consequently all less penalties,
 for preserving property, and employing the force
 of the community in the execution of laws. *Locke.*
 Beneath her footstool, science groans in chains,
 And wit dreads exile, penalties, and pains. *Daniel.*
 2. Forfeiture upon non-performance.
 Lend this money, not as to thy friend,
 But lend it rather to thine enemy,
 Who, if he break, thou may'st with better face,
 Exact the penalty. *Shakespeare.*
PENANCE. *n. f.* [penence, old Fr. for *penitence*.]
 Infliction either publick or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin.
 And bitter penance with an iron whip.
 Was wont him once to discipline every day. *Spenser.*
 Mew her up,
 And make her bear the penance of her tongue. *Shakespeare.*
 No penitentiary, though he had enjoined him
 never to freight penance to expiate his first offence,
 would have counsel'd him to have given over the
 pursuit of his right. *Bacon.*
 The scourge
 Inexorable, and the torturing hour
 Calls us to penance. *Milton.*
 A London surgeon, who whipped the naked part
 with a great rod of nettles till all over blistered,
 persuaded him to perform this penance in a sharp fit
 he had. *Temple.*
PENCE. *n. f.* The plural of *penny*; formed
 from *pennies*, by a contraction usual in
 the rapidity of colloquial speech.
 The time servant found one of his fellow-ser-
 vants, which owed him an hundred pence, and took
 him by the throat. *Mathew.*
PENCIL. *n. f.* [penicillum, Lat.]
 1. A small brush of hair which painters dip
 in their colours.
 The Indians will perfectly represent in feathers
 whatsoever they see drawn with pencils. *Heylin.*
 Pencils can by one slight touch restore
 Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryden.*
 For thee the gloves green fly now wear,
 For thee the gloves green fly now wear,
 And nature's ready pencil paints the flowers. *Dryden.*
 A sort of pictures there is, wherein the colours,
 as laid by the pencil on the table, mark out very
 odd figures. *Locke.*
 The faithful pencil has design'd
 Some bright idea of the matter hand,
 Where a new world leaps out at his command,
 And ready nature waits upon his hand. *Pope.*
 2. A black lead pen, with which, cut to a
 point, they write without ink.
 Mark with a pen or pencil the most considerable
 things in the books you desire to remember. *Harris.*
 3. Any instrument of writing without ink.
 To Pencil. 2. *n.* [from the noun.] To
 paint.
 Painting is almost the natural man,
 For since dishonour trafficks with man's nature,
 He is but outside; pencil'd figures are
 even such as they give out. *Shakespeare.*
 Pulse of all kinds diffus'd their odorous pow'rs,
 Where nature pencils butterflies on flowers. *Harte.*
PENDANT. *n. f.* [pendant, Fr.]
 1. A jewel hanging in the ear.
 The spirits
 Some third the mazy ringlets of her hair,
 Some hang upon the pendents of her ear. *Pope.*
 2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.
 Unique fruit, whole verdant stalks do cleave
 Close to the tree, which greaves no less to leave
 The smiling pendant which adorns her face,
 And until autumn on the bough should grow. *Waller.*
 3. A pendulum. Obsolete.
 To make the same pendant go twice as fast as it

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did, or make every undulation of it in half the
 time it did, make the line, at which it hangs, double
 in geometrical proportion to the line at which it
 hanged before. *Digby.*
 4. A small flag on ships.
PENDENCE. *n. f.* [from *pendeo*, Latin.]
 Slopeness; inclination.
 The Italians give the cover a graceful pendency
 or slopeness, dividing the whole breadth into nine
 parts, whereof two shall serve for the elevation of
 the highest top or ridge from the lowest. *Wotton.*
PENDENCY. *n. f.* [from *pendeo*, Latin.]
 Suspension; delay of decision.
 The judge shall pronounce in the principle cause,
 nor can the appellant allege pendency of suit. *Ayliffe.*
PENDENT. *adj.* [pendens, Lat. some write
 pendant, from the Fr.]
 1. Hanging.
 Quant in green she shall be loose enrob'd,
 With ribbons pendent, flaring about her head. *Shakespeare.*
 I sometimes mournful verse indite, and sing
 Of desperate lady near a puling stream,
 Or lover pendent on a willow tree. *Philips.*
 2. Jutting over.
 A pendent rock,
 A forked mountain, or blue promontory
 With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,
 And mock her eyes with air. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Supported above the ground.
 They brought, by wondrous art
 Pontifical, a ridge of pendent rock
 Over the void abyss. *Milton.*
PENDING. *adj.* [pendente lite.] Depend-
 ing; remaining yet undecided.
 A person pending suit with the diocesan, shall be
 detained in the possession. *Ayliffe.*
PENDULOSITY. *n. f.* [from *pendulus*.]
PENDULOUSNESS. *n. f.* The state of hang-
 ing; suspension.
 His slender legs he encreased by riding, that is
 the humorous detained upon their pendulosity,
 having no support or suppedaneous stability. *Bacon.*
PENDULOUS. *adj.* [pendulus, Latin.]
 Hanging; not supported below.
 All the plagues, that in the pendulous air
 Hang late o'er men's faults, light on thy daugh-
 ters. *Shakespeare.*
 Bellerophon's horse, framed of iron, and placed
 between two loadstones with wings expanded, hang
 pendulous in the air. *Bacon.*
 The tinders are furnished with three roots, as
 in the upper part of a foot, because there are pen-
 dulous. *Re.*
PENDULUM. *n. f.* [pendulus, Lat. pendu-
 lus, Fr.] Any weight hang to us that it may
 easily swing backward and forward, of
 which the great law is, that its oscilla-
 tions are always performed in equal time.
 Upon the bench I vent to handle 'em,
 That the vibration of the pendulum
 Shall make all wayward yields of one
 Unanimous opinion. *Hudibras.*
PENETRABILITY. *n. f.* [from *penetrabilis*.]
 Susceptibility of inspection from another
 body.
 There being no mean between penetrability and
 impenetrability, passivity and activity, they being
 contrary; therefore the minute rarefaction of the
 one quality is the position of its contrary. *Chambers.*
PENETRABLE. *adj.* [penetrabilis, Lat.]
 1. Such as may be pierced; such as may
 admit the entrance of another body.
 Let hasty thy dart,
 And pierce his only penetrable part. *Dryden.*
 2. Susceptive of moral or intellectual im-
 pression.
 I am not made of stone,
 But penetrable to your kind entreaties. *Shakespeare.*
 Peace,
 And let me wring your heart, for so I shall,
 If it be made of penetrable stuff. *Shakespeare.*

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PENETRAIL. n. f. [*penetrabilis*, Lat.] Interior parts. Not in use.

The heart resists purulent fumes, into whose penetrals to infiltrate some time must be allowed. *Harvey*

PENETRANCY. n. f. [from *penetrant*.] Power of entering or piercing.

The subtilty, activity and penetrancy of its influence no obstacle can stop or repel, but they will make their way through all bodies. *Ray*

PENETRANT. adj. [*penetrant*, French.] Having the power to pierce or enter; sharp; subtle.

If the operation of these salts be in convenient places promoted by warmth, the ascending streams may easily be caught and reduced into a penetrant spirit. *Boyle*

The food mingled with some dissolvent juices, is evacuated into the intestines, where it is further subtilized and rendered so fluid and penetrant, that the finer part finds its way in at the freight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Boyle*

TO PENETRATE. v. a. [*penetro*, Latin; *penetrer*, Fr.]

1. To pierce; to enter beyond the surface; to make way into a body.

Marrow is, of all other oily substances, the most penetrating. *Arbutnot.*

2. To affect the mind.

3. To reach the meaning.

These of all we clearly see the uses of these things, which here were too subtle for us to penetrate. *Ray*

TO PENETRATE. v. n.

1. To make way.

Court virtues bear, like coms, the highest rate; Born where heav'n's influence can penetrate; Though the same sun with diffusive rays Shines in the rose, and on the diamond blaze, We praise the stronger merit of his power, And always set the gem above the flower. *Pope*

2. To make way by the mind.

It reached no farther than metaphor, we rather fancy than know, and are not yet penetrated into the mind and reality of the thing. *Lacke*

PENETRATION. n. f. [*penetration*, Fr. from *penetrare*.]

1. The act of entering into any body.

It warms The universe, and to each inward part With gentle penetration though unseen Spreads its virtuous virtue even to the deep. *Milton*

2. Mental entrance into any thing abstruse.

A penetration into the abstruse difficulties and depths of modern algebra and fluxions, is not worth the labour of those who deluge rather the three learned professions. *Watts*

3. Acuteness; sagacity.

The proudest admirer of his own parts might consult with others, though of inferior capacity and penetration. *Harris*

PENETRATIVE. adj. [from *penetrare*.]

1. Piercing; sharp; subtle.

Let not air be too gross, nor too penetrative, nor subject to any foggy softness from fens. *Hutton*

2. Acute; sagacious; discerning.

O thou, whose penetrative wisdom found The fouth sea rocks and shelves, where thousands drew'd. *Swift*

3. Having the power to impress the mind.

Wouldst thou see Thy master thus with plerich arms bending down His congealed neck, his face tabb'd To penetrate thence. *Shakespeare*

PENETRATIVENESS. n. f. [from *penetrative*.] The quality of being penetrative.

PENGUIN. n. f. [*anser magellanicus*, Lat.]

1. A bird. This bird was found with this name, as is supposed, by the first discoverers of America; and penguin signifying in Welsh a white head, and the head of this fowl being white, it has been ima-

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gined that America was peopled from Wales; whence *Hudibras*:

British fashion nam'd from penguin.

Grew gives another account of the name, deriving it from *penguin*, Latin, fat; but is, I believe, mistaken.

The penguin is called from his extraordinary fatness. For though he be no bigger than a large goose, yet he weighs sometimes sixteen pounds, his wings are extreme short and little, altogether unavailing for flight, but by the help whereof he swims very swiftly. *Grew*

2. A fruit.

The penguin is very common in the West Indies, where the juice of its fruit is often put into punch, being of a sharp and flavour; there is also a wine made of the juice of this fruit, but it will not keep good long. *Mit*

PENTASULA. n. f. [Latin, *pene insula*; *pentagula*, Fr.] A piece of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined by a narrow neck to the main.

And of Mithras heath the *pentagula* of his work, on whole neck and standeth an ancient hood. *Cullen*

PENTASULATED. adj. [from *pentagula*.] Almost surrounded by water.

PENITENCE. n. f. [*penitence*, Fr. *penitencia*, Lat.] Repentance; sorrow for crimes; contrition for sin, with amendments of life or change of the affections.

Death is deriv'd, and penitence has room To mitigate, if not to reverse the doom. *Dryden*

PENITENT. adj. [*penitent*, Fr. *penitens*, Lat.] Repentant; contrite for sin; sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely amending life.

Much it joys me To see you become so penitent. *Shakespeare*

Nor in the land of their captivity Humble their hearts, or penitent in thought The God of their forefathers. *Milton*

Provoking God to hate them enemies; From whom as oft he takes them penitent. *Milton*

The proud he tam'd, the penitent he cheer'd, Nor to rebuke the rich old he fear'd. His preaching much, but more his practice wrong'd, A living sermon of the truths he taught. *Dryden*

PENITENT. n. f.

1. One sorrowful for sin.

Concealed treasures shall be brought into life by the industry of converted penitents, whose careers the imperial laws shall dedicate to the worms of the earth. *Bacon*

The repentance, which is formed by a grateful sense of the divine goodness towards him, is resolved on while all the appetites are in their strength. the penitent conquers the temptations of sin in their full force. *Rivers*

2. One under censures of the church, but admitted to penance.

The counterfeited Dionysius describes the practice of the church, that the catechumens and penitents were admitted to the lessons and psalms, and then excluded. *Stillingfleet*

3. One under the direction of a confessor.

PENITENTIAL. adj. [from *penitence*.] Expressing penitence; enjoined as penance.

I have done penance for contemning love, Whole high impetuous thou hast have punish'd me With bitter falls and penitential groans. *Shakespeare*

Is it not strange, that a rational man could adore tears and gadick, and shed penitential tears at the sight of a dented onion? *South*

PENITENTIAL. n. f. [*penitencia*, Fr. *penitencia*, low Lat.] A book directing the degrees of penance.

The penitential or book of penance contained such matters as related to the imposing of penance, and the reconciliation of the person that incurred penance. *Ascham*

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PENITENTIARY. n. f. [*penitencier*, Fr. *penitentiarius*, low Lat.]

1. One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance.

Upon the loss of Ubin, the duke's undoubted right, no penetration, though he had enjoined him never to thought penance to expiate his first offence, would have counselled him to have given over pursuit of his right, which he prospectively re-obtained. *Bacon*

The great penitentiary with his counsellors prescribes the measure of penance. *Aylmer*

2. A penitent; one who does penance.

A prison is named John Northampton's liberty, who, for abusing the favour in his univ. mayoralty of London, was continued thence as a perpetual penitentiary. *Corne*

To maintain a painted fight against the law of sin, is the work of the penitentiary. *Hammond*

3. The place where penance is enjoined. *Amfworth*

PENITENTLY. adv. [from *penitent*.] With repentance; with sorrow for sin; with contrition.

PEN-KNIFE. n. f. [*pen* and *knife*.] A knife used to cut pens.

Some schoolmen, fitter to guide penmen than swords, precisely stand upon the. *Bacon*

We might as soon tell an oak with a pen-knife. *Holiday*

PENMAN. n. f. [*pen* and *man*.]

1. One who professes the art of writing.

2. An author, a writer.

The four evangelists, within fifty years after our Saviour's death, confined to writing that history which had been published only by the apostles and disciples; the further consideration of these holy penmen will fall under another part of this discourse. *Addison*

The description which the evangelists give, show that both our blessed Lord and the holy penmen of his story were deeply affected. *Atterbury*

PEN-NACHÉ. adj. [*pennaché*, Fr.] Applied to flowers when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated and diversified neatly without any confusion. *Freyer*

Carefully protect from such of rain your pennaché tulips, covering them with matasses. *Lacy*

PEN-NANT. n. f. [*pennant*, Fr.]

1. A small flag, ensign, or colour.

2. A tackle for hoisting things on board. *Amfworth*

PEN-NATED. adj. [*pennatus*, Lat.]

1. Winged.

2. Pennated, amongst botanists, are those leaves of plants that grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk; as those of ash and walnut-tree. *Quincy*

PEN-NER. n. f. [from *pen*.]

1. A writer.

2. A penicle. *Amfworth*. So it is called in Scotland.

PEN-NILESS. adj. [from *penny*.] Moneyless; poor; wanting money.

PEN-NON. n. f. [*pennon*, Fr.] A small flag or colour.

Her yellow locks curled like golden wane, About her shoulders seen loosely shed, And when the wind amongst them did inspire, They waved like a pennon wide dispire. *Spenser*

Many troops through our land With pennons painted in the blood of Bannure. *Shakespeare*

High on his pointed lance his pennon bore, His crest on fight, the conquest's monument. *Dryden*

PENNY. n. f. plural *pence*. [*penig*, Sax.]

1. A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling; a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is num-

PEN

bered, the copper halfpence and farthings being only *nummorum famuli*, a subordinate species of coin.

She lifts and shakes her empty shoes in vain.

No silver penny to reward her pain. *Dryden.*

One frugal on his birth-day fears to dine.

Does at a penny's cost in herbs repine. *Dryden.*

2. Proverbially. A small sum.

You shall hear

The legions, now in Gallia, sooner landed

In our not fearing Britain, than have tidings

Of any penny tribute paid. *Shakespeare.*

We will not lend thee a penny. *Shakespeare.*

Because there is a latitude of gain in buying and

selling, take not the utmost penny that is lawful, for

although it be lawful, yet it is not safe. *Taylor.*

3. Money in general.

Pepper and Sabeen incense take;

And with post-haste thy running markets make;

Be sure to turn the penny. *Dryden.*

It may be a contrivance of some printer, who

hath a mind to make a penny. *Swift.*

PENNYROYAL, or puddling grass, *n. f.*

[*pulegium*, Lat.] A plant. *Müller.*

PENNYWEIGHT, *n. f.* [penny and weight.]

A weight containing twenty-four grains

trov weight.

The Seville piece of eight is $\frac{1}{16}$ pennyweight in

the pound worse than the English standard, weighs

fourteen pennyweight, contains thirteen penny-

weight, twenty-one grains and fifteen nates, of

which there are twenty in the grain of sterling silver,

and in value forty-three English pence and ele-

ven hundredths of a penny. *Arlinnot.*

PENNYWISE, *adj.* [penny and wife.] Sav-

ing of small sums at the hazard of larger;

niggardly on improper occasions.

Do not pennywise; wiches have wings and fly

away of themselves. *Bacon.*

PENNYWORTH, *n. f.* [penny and worth.]

1. As much as is bought for a penny.

2. Any purchase; any thing bought or

sold for money.

As for corn it is nothing natural, save only for

barley and oats, and some places for rye, and

therefore the larger pennyworths may be allowed

to them. *Spenser.*

Pirates may make cheap pennyworths of their

pillage.

And purchas'd friends. *Shakespeare.*

I say nothing to him, for he hath neither Latin,

French nor Italian, and you may come into court,

and swear that I have a poor pennyworth of the

English. *Shakespeare.*

Lucian affirms, that the souls of virtuous after

their death are translated into the bodies of asses,

and there remain certain days for poor men to take

their pennyworths out of their bones and hides by

cudgel and spur. *Trachon.*

Though in purchases of church lands men have

usually the cheapest pennyworths, yet they have

not always the best bargains. *Scott.*

3. Something advantageously bought; a

purchase got for less than it is worth.

For time he pray'd, but let the event declare

He had no mighty pennyworth of his prayer. *Dryden.*

4. A small quantity.

My friendship I distribute in pennyworths to those

about me and who dispute me I am. *Swift.*

PENSILE, *adj.* [pensilis, Lat.]

1. Hanging; suspended.

Two repudiations; the one manifest and local, as

of the ball when it is peggie, the other, secret of

the minute parts. *Bacon.*

This ethereal space,

Yielding to earth and sea the middle place,

Anxious I ask you, how the peggie ball

Should never strive to rise, nor never fear to fall. *Prior.*

2. Supported above the ground.

The marble brought, erects the famous dome,

Or forms the pillars long-extended rows,

On which the planted grove and people garden

grows. *Prior.*

PEN

PENALTY, *n. f.* [from *penale*.] The

state of hanging.

PENSION, *n. f.* [*pension*, Fr.] An allow-

ance made to any one without an equi-

valent. In England it is generally un-

derstood to mean pay given to a state

hiring for treason to his country.

A charity bellowed on the education of her

young subjects has more merit than a thousand

pensions to those of a higher fortune. *Addison.*

He has lived with the great without flattery, and

been a friend to men in power without pensions. *Pope.*

Chreepes, for airy pensions of renown,

Devotes his service to the state, and crown. *Young.*

To PENSION, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

support by an arbitrary allowance.

One might expect to see medals of France in the

highest perfection, when there is a society pensioned

and set apart for the designing of them. *Addison.*

The herb William, and the martyr Charles,

One knighted Blackmore, and one pension'd Quarles. *Pope.*

PENSIONARY, *adj.* [*pensionnaire*, French.]

Maintained by pensions.

Scorn his household policies,

His silly plots and pensionary spies. *Donne.*

They were devoted by pensionary obligations to

the olive. *Howell.*

PENSIONER, *n. f.* [from *pension*.]

1. One who is supported by an allowance

paid at the will of another, a depen-

dant.

Prices of things necessary for sustentation, grew

excessive to the hurt of pensioners, soldiers, and all

lured servants. *Candlen.*

Hovering dreams,

The sickle pensioners of Morpheus' train. *Milton.*

Those persons whom he trusted with his greatest

secret and greatest business, his charity, seldom had

re-ourie to him, but he would make enquiry for

new pensioners. *Fell.*

The rector is maintained by the perquisites of the

curate's office, and therefore is a kind of pensioner

to him. *Collier.*

2. A slave of state hired by a stipend to

obey his master.

In Britain's senate he a seat obtains,

And one more pensioner St. Stephen gains. *Pope.*

PENSIVE, *adj.* [*pensif*, Fr. *pensivo*, Ita-

lian.]

1. Sorrowfully thoughtful; sorrowful;

mourntully serious; melancholy.

Think it still a good work, which they in their

pensive care for the well-beflowing of time account

waste. *Hooker.*

Are you at leisure, holy father?

—My lecture serves me, pensive daughter, now. *Shakespeare.*

Anxious cares the pensive nymph oppress,

And secret pious labour'd in her breast. *Pope.*

2. It is generally and properly used of per-

sons; but Prior has applied it to things.

We at the sad approach of death shall know

The truth, which from these pensive numbers flow,

That we pursue false joy, and suffer real woe. *Prior.*

PENSIVELY, *adv.* [from *pensif*.] With

melancholy; sorrowfully; with gloomy

seriousness.

So fair a lady did I spy,

On Herbs and flowers she walked pensively

And, but yet love the proudly did forsake. *Spenser.*

PENSIVENESS, *n. f.* [from *pensif*.] Mel-

ancholy; sorrowfulness; gloomy seri-

ousness.

Concerning the blessings of God, whether they

lead unto this life or the life to come, there is great

cause why we should delight more in giving thanks

than in making requests for them, inasmuch as the

one hath *pensiveness* and fear, the other always joy

mixed. *Hooker.*

Would'st thou unlock the door

To cold despair and glooming pensiveness? *Herbert.*

PEN

PENT, *part. pass. of pen.* Shut up.

Cut my knee asunder

That my pent heart may have some scope to beat. *Shakespeare.*

The son of Clarence have I pent up close. *Shakespeare.*

The foul pure fire, like ours, of equal force;

But pent in flesh, must issue by discourse. *Dryden.*

Pent up in Ulica he vainly forms

A poor epitome of Roman greatness. *Addison.*

PENTACUSULAR, *adj.* [*pentis* and *capful-*

lar.] Having five cavities.

PENTACHORD, *adj.* [*pentis* and *chorde*.] An

instrument with five strings.

PENTAE'DROUS, *adj.* [*pentis* and *idra*.]

Having five sides.

The pentae'drous columnar coralloid bodies are

composed of plates set lengthways, and passing

from the surface to the axis. *Woodward.*

PENTAGON, *n. f.* [*pentagon*, Fr. *pentis*

and *gonia*.] A figure with five angles.

I know of that famous piece at Capriodora, call-

ed by Baroccio into the form of a pentagon with a

circle inscribed. *Wotton.*

PENTAGONAL, *adj.* [from *pentagon*.]

Quinquangular; having five angles.

The body being cut transversely, its surface ap-

pears like a net made up of pentagonal meshes,

with a pentagonal star in each mesh. *Woodward.*

PENTAMETER, *n. f.* [*pentametre*, Fr. *pen-*

tametrum, Lat.] A Latin verse of five

feet.

Mr. Distich may possibly play some pentameters

upon us, but he shall be answered in Alexandrines. *Addison.*

PENTANGULAR, *adj.* [*pentis* and *angular*.]

Five cornered.

His thick and bony scales stand in rows, so as to

make the flesh smooth pentangular. *Grew.*

PENTATELOUS, *adj.* [*pentis* and *telos*.]

Having five petals or leaves.

PENTASTAST, *n. f.* [*pentastaste*, Fr. *pentis*

and *stas*.] An engine with five pulleys.

Did.

PENTASTICK, *n. f.* [*pentis* and *stich*.] A

composition consisting of five verses.

PENTASTYLE, *n. f.* [*pentis* and *styla*.]

In architecture, a work in which are five

rows of columns. *Dict.*

PENTATEUCH, *n. f.* [*pentis* and *teuch*.]

pentateuque, Fr.] The five books of

Moses.

The author in the ensuing part of the *pentateuch*

makes not unfrequent mention of the angels. *Bentley.*

PENTECOST, *n. f.* [*pentecostis*, *pentis*

and *coste*, Fr.]

1. A feast among the Jews.

Pentecost signifies the fiftieth, because this feast

was celebrated the fiftieth day after the sixteenth

of Nisan, which was the second day of the feast of

the passover. The Hebrews call it the feast of weeks

because it was kept seven weeks after the passover;

they then offered the first fruits of the wheat harvest,

which then was completed: it was instituted to ob-

lige the Israelites to repair to the temple, there to

acknowledge the Lord's dominion, and also to ren-

der thanks to God for the law he had given them

from mount Sinai, on the fiftieth day after their

coming out of Egypt. *Cabaret.*

2. Whitsuntide.

'Tis since the nuptial of Lucretia,

Come *pentecost* as quickly as it will,

Some five and twenty years. *Shakespeare.*

PENTECOSTAL, *adj.* [from *pentecost*.] Be-

longing to Whitsuntide.

I have computed sundry collects, made up out

of the church collects, with some little variation,

as the collects adventual, quadragesimal, paschal

or *pentecostal*. *Sunderlin.*

PENTHOUSE, *n. f.* [*pent*, from *pentis*, *It*

and *house*.] A shed hanging out aloof

from the main wall.

P E O

This is the *penthouse* under which *Lorraine* desired us to make a stand. *Shakespeare.*

Sleep shall neither night nor day hang upon his *penthouse* lid. *Shakespeare.*

The Turks lurking under the *penthouse*, laboured with mattocks to dig up the foundation of the wall. *Kneller.*

Those defensive engines, made by the Romans into the form of *penthouses*, to cover the assailants from the weapons of the besieged, would be presently batter in pieces with stones and blocks. *Wilkins.*

My *penthouse* eye-brows and my shaggy beard Offend your sight; but these are manly signs. *Dryden.*

The chill rain Drops from some *penthouse* on her wretched head. *Rowe.*

PENTICE. *n. f.* [*appentir*, Fr. *pendice*, Italian. It is commonly supposed a corruption of *penthouse*; but perhaps *pentice* is the true word.] A sloping roof. Climes that fear the falling and lying of such snow, ought to provide more inclining *pentices*. *Wotton.*

PENTILE. *n. f.* [*pent* and *tile*.] A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof: they are often called *pantiles*. *Pentiles* are thirteen inches long, with a button to hang on the laths, they are hollow and circular. *Mason.*

PENT up. *part. adj.* [*pent*; from *pen* and *up*.] Shut up.

Close *pent up* guilts, Give your concealing continents. *Shakespeare.*

PENULTIMATE. *adj.* [*penultimus*, Lat.] Last but one.

PENUMBRA. *n. f.* [*pene* and *umbra*, Lat.] An imperfect shadow; that part of the shadow which is half light.

The breadth of this image answered to the sun's diameter, and was about two inches and the eighth part of an inch, including the *penumbra*. *Newton.*

PENURIOUS. *adj.* [from *penuria*, Lat.]

1. Niggardly; sparingly; not liberal; fondly mean.

What more can our *penurious* reason grant To the large whale or castled elephant? *Prior.*

2. Scant; not plentiful.

Some *penurious* spring by chance appear'd Scanty of water. *Addison.*

PENURIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *penurious*.] Sparingly; not plentifully.

PENURIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *penurious*.]

1. Niggardliness; parsimony.

If we consider the infinite industry and *penuriousness* of that people, it is no wonder that, notwithstanding they furnish us great taxes as their neighbours, they make a better figure. *Addison.*

2. Scantiness; not plenty.

PENURY. *n. f.* [*penuria*, Lat.] Poverty; indigence.

The *penury* of the ecclesiastical estate. *Hooker.* Who can perfectly declare

The wondrous cradle of thy infancy? When thy great mother *Venus* first thee bare, Begot of plenty and of *penury*. *Spenser.*

Sometimes am I king; Then *scarcity* makes me with myself a beggar; And so I am; then crushing *penury* Persuades me, I am better when a king; Than I am king'd again. *Shakespeare.*

All innocent they were exposed to hardship and *penury*, which, without you, they could never have escaped. *Spratt.*

Let them not still be obstinately blind, Still to divert the good design'd, Or with malignant *penury* To starve the royal virtues of his mind. *Dryden.*

May they not justly to our climes upbraid Shortness of night, and *penury* of shade? *Prior.*

PENNY. *n. f.* [*penia*, Lat.] A flower.

A physician had often tried the *penny* root unsuccessfully. *Miller.*

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P E P

sonably gathered without success; but having gathered it when the decreasing moon, passes under *Aries*, and tied the fit root about the necks of his patients, he had freed more than one from epileptical fits. *Boyle.*

PEOPLE. *n. f.* [*peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.]

1. A nation; those who compose a community. In this sense is read *peoples*.

Prophecy again before many *peoples* and nations and tongues. *Revelations.*

Ants are a *people* not strong, yet they prepare their meat in summer. *Proverbs.*

What is the city but the *people*? True, the *people* are the city. *Shakespeare.*

2. The vulgar. I must like beasts or common *people* dye, Unless you write my elegy. *Cowley.*

The knowing artist may Judge better than the *people*, but a play Made for delight,

If you approve it not, has no excuse. *Waller.*

3. The commonality; not the princes or nobles.

Of late When corn was given gratis, you repin'd, Scandal'd the suppliants; for the *people* call'd them Time-pleasers, flatterers. *Shakespeare.*

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favour, And strive to gain his pardon from the *people*. *Addison.*

4. Persons of a particular class.

If a man temper his actions to content every combination of *people*, the musick will be the fuller. *Bacon.*

A small red flower in the stubble fields country *people* call the *wincope*. *Bacon.*

5. Men, or persons in general. In this sense, the word *people* is used indefinitely; like *ou* in French.

The frogs petitioning for a king, bids *people* have a care of struggling with heaven. *Swift.*

People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large interest. *Swift.*

Watery liquor will keep an animal from starving by diluting the fluids; for *people* have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water. *Arbuthnot.*

People in adversity should preserve laudable customs. *Clarissa.*

To **PEOPLE.** *v. a.* [*peupler*, Fr.] To stock with inhabitants.

Suppose that *Brute*, or whosoever else that first peopled this island, had arrived upon *Thames*, and called the island after his name *Britannia*. *Raleigh.*

He would not be alone, who all things can; But *peopled* heav'n with angels, earth with man. *Dryden.*

Beauty a monarch is Which kingly power magnificently proves By crowds of slaves, and *peopled* empire loves. *Dryden.*

A *peopled* city made a desert place. *Dryden.*

Imperious death directs his elon lance; Peoples great *Henry's* tombs, and leads up *Holborn's* dance. *Prior.*

PEPASTICKS. *n. f.* [*πεπαστικα*.] Medicines which are good to help the rawness of the stomach and digest crudities. *Diet.*

PEPPER. *n. f.* [*piper*, Lat. *poivre*, Fr.]

We have three kinds of *pepper*; the black, the white, and the long, which are three different fruits produced by three distinct plants: black *pepper* is a dried fruit of the size of a vetch and roundish, but rather of a deep brown than a black colour: with this we are supplied from *Java*, *Malabar*, and *Sumatra*, and the plant has the same heat and fiery taste that we find in the *pepper*: white *pepper* is commonly factitious, and prepared from the black by taking off the outer bark; but there is a rarer sort, which is a genuine fruit naturally white: long *pepper* is a fruit gathered while unripe and dried, of an inch or an inch and half in length, and of the thickness of a large goose quill. *Hill.*

Scatter o'er the blooms the fragrant dust Of *pepper*, salute the frosty tribe. *Thomson.*

To **PEPPER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sprinkle with *peppet*.

2. To beat; to mangle with shot or blows.

I have *peppered* two of them; two I have paid, two rogues in buckram suits. *Shakespeare.*

PEPPERBOX. *n. f.* [*pepper* and *box*.] A box for holding *pepper*.

I will now take the teacher; he didn't creep into a halfpenny purse nor into a *pepperbox*. *Shakespeare.*

PEPPERCORN. *n. f.* [*pepper* and *corn*.] Any thing of inconsiderable value.

Our performances, though dues, are like those *peppercorns* which freeholders pay their landlord to acknowledge that they hold all from him. *Boyle.*

Folks from mud-wall'd *Wichmont* Bring landlords *peppercorn* for rent. *Prior.*

PEPPERMINT. *n. f.* [*pepper* and *mint*; *piperitis*.] Mint eminently hot.

PEPPERWORT. *n. f.* [*pepper* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller.*

PEPFICK. *adj.* [*πεπτικος*.] What helps digestion. *Ainsworth.*

PERACUTE. *adj.* [*peracutus*, Lat.] Very sharp; very violent.

Malign, continual *peracute* fevers, after most dangerous attacks, suddenly remit of the ardent heat. *Harvey.*

PERADVENTURE. *adv.* [*par aventure*, French.]

1. Perhaps; may be; by chance.

That wherein they might not be like unto either, was such *peradventure* as had been no whit less unlawful. *Hooker.*

As you return, visit my house; let our old acquaintance be renew'd; *peradventure* I will with you to court. *Shakespeare.*

What *peradventure* may appear very full to me, may appear very crude and maimed to a stranger. *Dryden.*

2. Doubt; question. It is sometimes used as a noun, but not gracefully nor properly.

Though men's persons ought not to be hated, yet without all *peradventure* their practices justly may. *South.*

To **PERAGRATE.** *v. a.* [*peragro*, Lat.] To wander over; to ramble through. *Diet.*

PERAGRATION. *n. f.* [from *peragrate*.] The act of passing through any state or space.

A month of *peragrations* is the time of the moon's revolution from any part of the zodiac into the same again, and this containeth but twenty-seven days and eight hours. *Brown.*

The moon has two accounts which are her months or years of revolution; one her periodical month of *peragrations*, which chiefly respects her own proper motion or place in the zodiac, by which she like the sun performs her revolution round the zodiac from any one point to the same again. *Haller.*

To **PERAMBULATE.** *v. a.* [*perambulo*, Latin.]

1. To walk through.

2. To survey, by passing through.

Persons the lord deputy should nominate to view and *perambulate* Irish territories, and thereupon to divide and limit the same. *Daines.*

3. To visit the boundaries of the parish.

PERAMBULATION. *n. f.* [from *perambulate*.]

1. The act of passing through or wandering over.

The duke looked still for the coming back of the *Amada*, even when they were wandering and making their *perambulation* of the northern seas. *Bacon.*

2. A travelling survey.

France is a square of five hundred and fifty miles traverse, thronging with such multitudes, that the general calcul, made in the last *perambulation*, exceeded eighteen millions. *Houel.*

3. A district; limit of jurisdiction.

It might in point of convenience be demanded, by

P E R

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PER

what authority a private person can extend a personal correction beyond the persons and bounds of his own *parambulation*? *Holaday*

4. Survey of the bounds of the parish annually performed.

PERCHANCE. *adv.* [*per* and *chance*.] Perchance; perhaps. Not used.

A virtuous man will be virtuous in solitude, and not only in theatres, though perchance it will be more strong by glory and fame, as an heat which is doubled by reflexion. *Bacon*.

PERCEANT. *adj.* [*perçant*, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating. Obsolete.

Wood'rous quick and perchance was his spright As eagles eyes, that can behold the sun. *Spenser*.

PERCEIVABLE. *adj.* [from *perceive*.] Perceptible; such as falls under perception.

The body, though it really moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with some other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our own minds will follow one another, seems to stand still; as the hands of clocks. *Locke*.

That which we perceive when we see figure, as perceivable by sight, is nothing but the termination of colour. *Locke*.

PERCEIVABLY. *adv.* [from *perceivable*.]

In such a manner as may be observed or known.

To PERCEIVE. *v. a.* [*percipio*, Lat.]

1. To discover by some sensible effects.

Confider,

When you above perceive me like a crow,
That it is place which lessens and sets off. *Shaksp.*

2. To know; to observe.

Jesus perceived in his spirit, that they so reasoned within themselves. *Mark*.

His sons come to honour, and he knoweth it not; and they are brought low, but he perceiveth it not. *Joh*.

Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and perceive it by our own understandings, we are still in the dark. *Locke*.

How do they come to know that themselves think, when they themselves do not perceive it? *Locke*.

3. To be affected by.

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter of tempests before the air here below. *Bacon*.

PERCEPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *perceptible*.]

1. The state of being an object of the senses or mind; the state of being perceptible.

2. Perception; the power of perceiving. Not proper.

The illumination is not so bright and fulgent, as to obscure or extinguish all perceptibility of the reason. *More*.

PERCEPTIBLE. *adj.* [*perceptible*, Fr. *perceptus*, Lat.] Such as may be known or observed.

No sound is produced but with a perceptible blast of the air, and with some reluctance of the air struck. *Bacon*.

When I think, remember, or abstract; these intellectual operations of my mind are not perceptible by my sight, hearing, taste, smell, or feeling. *Hale*.

It perceives them immediately, as being immediately objected to and perceptible to the sense; as I perceive the sun by my sight. *Hale*.

In the anatomy of the mind, as of the body, more good will accrue to mankind by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by studying too much finer nerves. *Pope*.

PERCEPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *perceptible*.] In such a manner as may be perceived.

The woman decays perceptibly every week. *Pope*.

PERCEPTION. *n. f.* [*perception*, Fr. *perceptio*, Lat.]

1. The power of perceiving; knowledge; consciousness.

Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not conscious of its own existence. *Bentley*.

Perception is that act of the mind, or rather a passion or impression, whereby the mind becomes conscious of any thing; as when I feel hunger, thirst, cold, or heat. *Watts*.

2. The act of perceiving; observation.

3. Notion; idea.

By the inventors, and their followers that would seem not to come too short of the perceptions of the leaders, they are magnified. *Hale*.

4. The state of being affected by something.

Great mountains have a perception of the disposition of the air to tempests sooner than the valleys below; and therefore they say in Wales, when certain hills have their night caps on, they mean mischief. *Bacon*.

This experiment discovereth perception in plants to move towards that which should comfort them, though at a distance. *Bacon*.

PERCEPTIVE. *adj.* [*perceptus*, Latin.]

Having the power of perceiving.
There is a difficulty that pincheth: the soul is awake and solicited by external motions, for some of them reach the perceptive region in the most silent repose and obscurity of night: what is it then that prevents our sensations? *Glanville*.

Whatever the least real point of the essence of the perceptive part of the soul does perceive, every real point of the perceptive must perceive at once. *More*.

PERCEPTIVITY. *n. f.* [from *perceptive*.]

The power of perception or thinking. *Locke*.

PERCH. *n. f.* [*perca*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.]

A fish of prey, that like the pike and trout, carries his teeth in his mouth: he dare venture to kill and destroy several other kinds of fish: he has a hooked or hog back, which is armed with stiff bristles, and all his skin armed with thick hard scales, and hath two fins on his back: he spawns but once a year, and is held very nutritive. *Walton*.

PERCH. *n. f.* [*percha*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.]

1. A measure of five yards and a half; a pole.

2. [*perche*, Fr.] Something on which birds roost or sit.

For the narrow perch I cannot ride. *Dryden*.

To PERCH. *v. n.* [*percher*, Fr. from the noun.] To sit or roost as a bird.

He percheth on the same branch thereby,
To weather him and his moist wings to dry. *Spenser*.

The world is grown to bud,
That wrens make prey, where eagles dare not perch. *Shakespeare*.

The morning muses perch like birds, and sing
Among his branches. *Crahaue*.

Let owls keep close within the trees, and not perch upon the upper boughs. *Seneca*.

They wing'd their flight aloft, then stooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree, that bears the golden bough. *Dryden*.

Glory, like the dazzling eagle, stood
Perch'd on my bever in the Grauc flood;

When fortune's felt my standard trembling bore,
And the pale fates stood frighted on the shore. *Lee*.

Holds of birds that wing the liquid air,
Perch'd in the boughs, had nightly lodging there. *Dryden*.

To PERCH. *v. a.* To place on a perch.

It would be notoriously perceptible, if you could perch yourself as a bird on the top of some high steep. *More*.

As evening dragon came,
Affailant on the perch'd roosts,
And nests in order rang'd
Of some villatic fowl. *Milton*.

PERCHANCE. *adv.* [*per* and *chance*.]

Perhaps; peradventure.

How long within this wood intend you stay?—
—Perchance till after Theseus' wedding day. *Shakespeare*.

Finding him by nature little studious, she chose
rather to endue him with ornaments of youth; as

dancing and fencing, not without aim then perchance at a courtier's life. *Wotton*.

Only Smithfield ballad perchance to emblame the memory of the other. *DeKrange*.

PERCHERS. *n. f.* Paris candles used in England in ancient times; also the larger sort of wax candles which were usually set upon the altar.

PERCIPIENT. *adj.* [*percipiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having the power of perception.

No article of religion hath credibility enough forthem; yet these cautious and quicksighted gentlemen can wink and swallow this sottish opinion about percipient atoms. *Bentley*.

Sensation and perception are not inherent in matter as such; for if it were so, every flock or stone would be a percipient and rational creature. *Bentley*.

PERCIPIENT. *n. f.* One that has the power of perceiving.

The soul is the sole percipient, which hath immadecision and sense properly to called, and the body is only the receiver of corporeal impressions. *Glanville*.

Nothing in the extended percipient perceives the whole, but only part. *More*.

PERCLORE. *n. f.* [*per* and *close*.] Conclusion; last part. Obsolete.

By the perclose of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such an one as travelleth in fear of revengement. *Raleigh*.

To PERCOLATE. *v. a.* [*percolo*, Latin.]

To strain through.

The evidences of last are percolated through a vast period of ages. *Hale*.

PERCOLATION. *n. f.* [from *percolate*.] The act of straining; purification or separation by straining.

Experiments touching the straining and passing of bodies one through another, they call percolation. *Bacon*.

Water passing through the veins of the earth is rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by any percolation: we can make, but the saline particles will pass through a tentoid filtre. *Ron*.

To PERCUSS. *v. a.* [*percussus*, Lat.] To strike.

Flame percuss'd by air giveth a noise; as in blowing of the fire by bellows: and so likewise flame percussing the air strongly. *Bacon*.

PERCUSSION. *n. f.* [*percussio*, Lat. *percussion*, French.]

1. The act of striking; stroke.

With thy grim looks, and
The thunder-like percussion of thy founds,
Thou mad'st thine enemies shake. *Shakespeare*.

The percussion of the greater quantity of air produced by the greatness of the body percussing. *Bacon*.

Some note, that the times when the stroke or percussion of an envious eye doth most hurt are, when the party envied is beheld in glory. *Bacon*.

The vibrations of tremors excited in the air by percussion, continue a little time to move from the place of percussion in concentric spheres to great distances. *Newton*.

Marbles taught him percussion and the laws of motion, and tops the centrifugal motion. *Arbutnot*.

2. Effect of sound in the ear.

In double rhymes the percussion is stronger. *Rymer*.

PERCUTIENT. *n. f.* [*percutions*, Latin.]

Striking; having the power to strike.

Inequality of sounds is accidental, either from the roughness or obliquity of the passage, or from the doubling of the percipient. *Bacon*.

PERDITION. *n. f.* [*perditio*, Lat. *perdition*, French.]

1. Destruction; ruin; death.

Upon tidings now arrived, importing the meet perdition of the Turkish fleet, every man puts himself in triumph. *Shakespeare*.

We took ourselves for free men, seeing there was no danger of our utter perdition, and lived most joy-

ally; going abroad, and seeing what was to be done. *Bacon.*
Quick let us part! *Perdition's* in thy presence,
And horror dwells about thee! *Addison.*

2. Lofs.

There's no foul lost,
Nay not so much *perdition* as an hair
Betwixt any creature in the vessel
Thou saw'st sink. *Shakespeare.*

3. Eternal death.

As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters
of knowledge, all men's salvation and some men's
condemnation are things so opposite, that who-
ever doth affirm the one, must necessarily deny
the other. *Hooker.*

Men once fallen away from undoubted truth, do
after wander for ever more in vices unknown, and
daily travel towards their eternal *perdition*. *Raleigh.*
PERDUE, *adv.* [This word, which among
us is adverbially taken, comes from the
French *perdue*, or forlorn hope; as,
perdue or advanced sentinel.] Close; in
ambush.

Few minutes he had lain *perdue*,
To guard his desolate avenue. *Hudibras.*
PERDULOUS, *adj.* [from *perdo*, Lat.] Lost;
thrown away.

There may be some wandering *perdulous* wishes
of known impossibilities; as a man who hath com-
mitted an offence, may wish he had not committed
it: but to chuse efficaciously and possibly, is as
impossible as an impossibility. *Bramhall.*

PERDURABLE, *adj.* [*perdurable*, Fr. *per-
dure*, Lat.] Lasting; long continued.
Not in use, nor accented according to
analogy.

Confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of
perdurable toughness. *Shakespeare.*
O *perdurable* shame; let's snub ourselves. *Shakespeare.*
The vigorous sweat
Doth lend the lively springs their *perdurable* heat.
Drayton.

PERDURABLY, *adv.* [from *perdurable*.]
Lastingly.

Why would he, for the momentary trick,
Be *perdurably* fin'd? *Shakespeare.*

PERDURATION, *n. f.* [*perdure*, Latin.]
Long continuance. *Ainsworth.*

PEREGAL, *adj.* [Fr.] Equal. Obsolete.
Whom thou wast *pergal* to the best
And want to make the jolly shepherds glad;
With piping and dancing, did pass the rest. *Spenser.*
TO PEREGRINATE, *v. a.* [*peregrinus*, Lat.]
To travel; to live in foreign countries.

PEREGRINATION, *n. f.* [from *peregrinus*,
Lat.] Travel; abode in foreign countries.

It was agreed between them, what account he
should give of his *peregrination* abroad. *Bacon.*
It is not unwise to observe the heads of doctrine,
which the apostles agreed to publish in all their
peregrinations. *Hammond.*

That we do not contend to have the earth pass
for a paradise, we reckon it only as the land of our
peregrination, and aspire after a better country.

PEREGRINE, *adj.* [*peregrin*, old French;
peregrinus, Latin.] Foreign; not native;
not domestic.

The received opinion, that putrefaction is caused
by cold or *perigrine* and preternatural heat, is
but negation. *Bacon.*

TO PEREMPT, *v. a.* [*peremptus*, Lat.] To
kill; to crush. A law term.

Not is it any objection, that the cause of appeal
is *perempted* by the desertion of an appeal; be-
cause the office of the judge continues after such
instance is *perempted*. *Ayliffe.*

PEREMPTION, *n. f.* [*peremptio*, Lat. *per-
emption*, Fr.] Cruelty; extinction. Law
term.

This *peremption* of instance was introduced in
favour of the publick, lest suits should be rendered
perpetual. *Ayliffe.*

PEREMPTORILY, *adv.* [from *peremptory*.]
Absolutely; positively; so as to cut off
all further debate.

Norfolk denies them *peremptorily*. *Daniel.*
Not to speak *peremptorily* or conclusively, touch-
ing the point of possibility, till they have heard me
deduce the means of the execution. *Bacon.*

Some organs are so *peremptorily* necessary, that
the extinguishment of the spirits doth speedily fol-
low, but yet so as there is an interim. *Bacon.*

In all conferences it was insisted *peremptorily*,
that the king must yield to what power was re-
quired. *Clarendon.*

God's laws *peremptorily* enjoin us, and the things
therein implied do straitly oblige us to partake of
the holy sacrament. *Artlwell.*

Some talk of letters before the Deluge; but that
is a matter of mere conjecture, and nothing can be
peremptorily determined either the one way or the
other. *Woodward.*

Never judge *peremptorily* on first appearances.

PEREMPORINESS, *n. f.* [from *peremp-
tory*.] Positiveness; absolute decision;
dogmatism.

Peremporiness is of two sorts; the one a magis-
terialness in matters of opinion; the other a positiv-
ness in relating matters of fact. *Gow. of the Tongue.*

Self-conceit and *peremporiness* in a man's own
opinion are not commonly reputed vices. *Tillotson.*

PEREMPTORY, *adj.* [*peremptorius*, low
Lat. *peremptoire*, Fr. from *peremptus*,
killed.] Dogmatical; absolute; such as
destroys all further expostulation.

If I entertain
As *peremptorie* a desire, to level with the plaine
A citie, where they loved to live; stand not be-
twixt my ire

And what it aims at. *Chapman.*
As touching the apostle, wherein he was to refo-
lute and *peremptory*, our Lord Jesus Christ made
manifest unto him, even by intuitive revelation,
wherein there was no possibility of error. *Hooker.*

He may have fifty exceptions *peremptorily*
against the juries, of which he shall show no cause.

To-morrow he in readiness to go; *Spenser.*
Excuse it not, for I am *peremptory*. *Shakespeare.*
Not death himself

In mortal fury is half so *peremptory*,
As we to keep this city. *Shakespeare.*

Though the text and the doctrine run *peremptory*
and absolute, whosoever denies Christ, shall as-
surely be denied by him; yet still there is a tacit
condition, unless repentance intervene. *South.*

The more modest confess, that learning was to
give us a fuller discovery of our ignorance, and to
keep us from being *peremptory* and dogmatical in
our determinations. *Cotter.*

He would never talk in such a *peremptory* and
discouraging manner, were he not assured that he
was able to subdue the most powerful opposition
against the doctrine which he taught. *Addison.*

PERENNIAL, *adj.* [*perennis*, Latin.]

1. Lasting through the year.
If the quantity were precisely the same in these
perennial fountains, the difficulty would be greater.

2. Perpetual; unceasing.
The matter wherewith these *perennial* clouds are
ruled, is the sea that surrounds them. *Harvey.*

PERENNITY, *n. f.* [from *perennitas*, Lat.]
Equality of lasting through all seasons;
perpetuity.

That springs have their origin from the sea, and
not from rains and vapours, I conclude from the
perennity of divers springs. *Derham.*

PERFECT, *adj.* [*perfectus*, Lat. *parfait*,
French.]

1. Complete; consummate; finished; nei-
ther defective nor redundant.

We count those things *perfect*, which want
nothing requisite for the end whereto they were
instituted. *Hooker.*

Anon they move
In *perfect* phalanx. *Milton.*

Uriel, no wonder if thy *perfect* light
See far and wide. *Milton.*
Whoever thinks a *perfect* work to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be. *Pope.*

As full as *perfect* in a hair, as heart.
2. Fully informed; fully skilful.

Within a ken our army lies;
Our men more *perfect* in the use of arms,
Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;
Thou reason wills our hearts should be as good.
Shakespeare.

Fair dame! I am not to you known,
Though in your state of honour I am *perfect*. *Shaks.*

I do not take myself to be so *perfect* in the pri-
vileges of Bohemia, as to handle that part; and
will not offer at that I cannot master. *Bacon.*

3. Pure; blameless; clear; immaculate.
This is a sense chiefly theological.

My parts, my title, and my *perfect* soul
Shall manifest me rightly. *Shakespeare.*
Thou shalt be *perfect* with the Lord thy God.
Deuteronomy.

4. Confident; certain.
Thou art *perfect* then, our ship hath touch'd upon
the deserts of Bohemia. *Shakespeare.*

TO PERFECT, *v. a.* [*perfectus*, from *per-
ficio*, Latin; *parfaire*, French.]

1. To finish; to complete; to consummate;
to bring to its due state.

It we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and
his love is *perfected* in us. *1 John.*

Beauty now must *perfect* my renown;
With that I govern'd him that rules this life. *Wall.*

In substances rest not in the ordinary complex ideas
commonly received, but enquire into the nature and
properties of the things themselves, and thereby
perfect our ideas of their distinct species. *Locke.*

Endeavour not to settle too many habits at once,
lest by variety you confound them, and so *perfect*
none. *Locke.*

What toil did honest Curio take
To get one medal wanting yet,
And *perfect* all his Roman set? *Prior.*

2. To make skilful; to instruct fully.
Her cause and yours
I'll *perfect* him withal, and he shall bring you
Before the duke. *Shakespeare.*

PERFECTER, *n. f.* [from *perfect*.] One
that makes *perfect*.

This practice was altered; they offered not to
Mercurius, but to Jupiter the *perfector*. *Broome.*

PERFECTION, *n. f.* [*perfectio*, Lat. *per-
fection*, French.]

1. The state of being *perfect*.
Man doth seek a triple *perfection*; first a sensual,
consisting in those things which very life itself re-
quires, either as necessary supplements or as orna-
ments thereof, then an intellectual, consisting in
those things which none under a human shape is capable
of; lastly, a spiritual and divine, consisting in those
things wherunto we tend by supernatural means
here, but cannot here attain. *Hooker.*

It is a judgment main'd and most imperfect,
That will condemn *perfection* for could err.

Against all rules of nature. *Shakespeare.*
True virtue being united to the heavenly grace
of faith makes up the highest *perfection*. *Milton.*

No human understanding being absolutely se-
cured from mistake by the *perfection* of its own
nature, it follows that no man can be infallible but
by supernatural assistance. *Tillotson.*

Many things impossible to thought,
Have been by need to full *perfection* brought.

2. Something that concurs to produce su-
preme excellence. In this sense it has a
plural.

What tongue can her *perfections* tell,
In whose each part all pious may dwell? *Sidney.*

As heretick poets requires, as its last *perfection*,
Law.

PER

the accomplishment of some extraordinary undertaking, which requires more of the active virtue than the suffering. *Dryden.*

3. Attribute of God.

If God be infinitely holy, just, and good, he must take delight in those creatures that resemble him most in these *perfections*. *Atterbury*

4. Exact resemblance.

TO PERFECTIATE. v. a. [*perfectionner*, Fr. from *perfection*.] To make perfect; to advance to perfection. A word proposed by *Dryden*, but not received, nor worthy of reception.

Painters and sculptors, chasing the most elegant natural beauties, *perfectionate* the idea, and advance their art above nature itself in her individual productions; the utmost mastery of human accomplishment. *Dryden.*

He has founded an academy for the progress and *perfectioning* of painting. *Dryden.*

PERFECTIVE. adj. [from *perfect*.] Conducing to bring to perfection: with of.

Praise and adoration are actions *perfective* of our souls. *More.*

Eternal life shall not consist in endless love; the other faculties shall be employed in actions suitable to, and *perfective* of their natures. *Ran.*

PERFECTIVELY. adv. [from *perfective*.] In such a manner as brings to perfection.

As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, to *perfectivly* in the faculty, to that virtue is the force of reason in the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end. *Grew.*

PERFECTLY. adv. [from *perfect*.]

1. In the highest degree of excellence.

2. Totally; completely.

Chewing little sponges dipt in oil, when *perfectly* under water, he could longer support the want of respiration. *Boyle.*

Words rec'd to our thoughts those ideas only which they have been wont to be signs of, but cannot introduce any *perfectly* new and unknown simple ideas. *Locke.*

3. Exactly; accurately.

We know bodies and their properties most *perfectly*. *Locke.*

PERFECTNESS. n. f. [from *perfect*.]

1. Completeness; consummate excellence; perfection.

2. Goodness; virtue. A scriptural word. Put on charity, which is the bond of *perfectness*. *Colossians.*

3. Skill.

Is this your *perfectness*? *Shakespeare.*

PERFIDIOUS. adj. [*perfidus*, Lat. *perfidus*, French.]

1. Treacherous; false to trust; guilty of violated faith.

Tell me, *perfidious*, was it fit To make my crown a perquisite, And steal to mend your wages? *Wilder and Cot.*

2. Expressing treachery; proceeding from treachery.

O spirit accus'd, Forsaken of all good, I see thy fall Determin'd, and thy hapless crew involv'd In this *perfidious* fraud. *Milton.*

PERFIDIOUSLY. adv. [from *perfidious*.] Treacherously; by breach of faith.

He has betray'd your business, and given up For certain drops of felt, your city Rome. *Shaksp.* They eat *perfidiously* their words, And swear their ears through two inch boards. *Hudibras.*

Can he not deliver us possession of such places as would put him in a worse condition, whenever he should *perfidiously* renew the war? *Swift.*

PERFIDIOUSNESS. n. f. [from *perfidious*.] The quality of being perfidious.

Some things have a natural deformity in them; as perjury, *perfidiousness*, and ingratitude. *Tillotson.*

PERFIDY. n. f. [*perfidia*, Lat. *perfidia*,

Fr.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith.

PERFLABLE. adj. [from *perfo*, Latin.] Having the wind driven through.

TO PERFLATE. v. a. [*perfo*, Latin.] To blow through.

If eastern winds did *perflate* our climates more frequently, they would clarify and refresh our air. *Harvey.*

The first consideration in building of cities, is to make them open, airy, and well *perflated*. *Arbuth.*

PERFLATION. n. f. [from *perflate*.] The act of blowing through.

Miners, by *perflations* with large bellows, give motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines. *Woodward.*

TO PERFORATE. v. a. [*perforo*, Lat.] To pierce with a tool; to bore.

Draw the bough of a low fruit tree newly budded without twisting, into an earthen pot *perforate* at the bottom, and then cover the pot with earth, it will yield a very large fruit. *Bacon.*

A *perforated* bladder does not swell. *Boyle.*

The labour'd chyle pervades the pores, In all the arterial *perforated* shores. *Blackmore.*

The aperture was limited by an opaque circle placed between the eye-glass and the eye, and *perforated* in the middle with a little round hole for the rays to pass through to the eye. *Newton.*

Worms *perforate* the guts. *Arbuthnot.*

PERFORATION. n. f. [from *perforate*.]

1. The act of piercing or boring.

The likeliest way is the *perforation* of the body of the tree in several places one above another, and the filling of the holes. *Bacon.*

The *perforation* of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, and the drawing the tendons of the third joints through them. *More.*

2. Hole; place bored.

That the nipples should be made spongy, and with such *perforations* as to admit passage to the milk, are arguments of providence. *Ray.*

PERFORATOR. n. f. [from *perforate*.] The instrument of boring.

The patient placed in a convenient chair, dipping the *perforator* in oil, stab it suddenly through the teguments, and withdrawing the *perforator*, leave the waters to empty by the canula. *Sharp.*

PERFORCE. adv. [*per* and *force*.] By violence; violently.

Guyon to him leaping, said His hand, that trembled as one terrify'd; And though himself were at the tight dismay'd, Yet him *perforce* restrain'd. *Spenser.*

Jealous Oberon would have the child, But the *perforce* withhold the loved boy. *Shaksp.*

She nuzz'd, her cheeks All trembling and arting, full of spots, And pale with death at hand, *perforce* she breaks Into the inmost rooms. *Peacham on Poetry.*

TO PERFORM. v. a. [*performare*, Italian.] To execute; to do; to discharge; to achieve an undertaking; to accomplish.

All three set among the foremost ranks of fame for great minds to attempt, and great force to *perform* what they did attempt. *Sidney.*

Hast thou, spirit, *Perform'd* to point the temple that I had thee? *Shakespeare.*

What cannot you and I *perform* upon Th' unguarded Duncan? *Shakespeare.*

I will cry unto God that *performeth* all things for me. *Plutus.*

Let all things be *performed* after the law of God diligently. *1 Ephesians.*

Thou, my love, *Perform* his fun'ral with paternal care. *Dryden.*

You *perform* her office in the sphere, Borne of her blood, and make a new Platonick year. *Dryden.*

He effectually *performed* his part, with great integrity, learning, and acuteness; with the exactness of a scholar, and the judgment of a complete divine. *Waterland.*

TO PERFORM. v. n. To succeed in an attempt.

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PER

When a post has *performed* admirably in several illustrious places, we sometimes also admire his very errors. *Watts.*

PERFORMABLE. adj. [from *perform*.] Practicable; such as may be done.

Men forget the relations of history, affirming that elephants have no joints, whereas their actions are not *performable* without them. *Brown.*

PERFORMANCE. n. f. [from *perform*.]

1. Completion of something designed; execution of something promised.

His promises were, as he then was, mighty; But his *performance*, as he now is, nothing. *Shaksp.*

Promising is the very air o' th' time; it opens the eyes of expectation: *performance* is ever the duller for his act, and but in the plainer kind of people, the deed is quite out of use. *Shakespeare.*

Perform the doing of it; that as there was a readiness to will, so there may be a *performance*. *2 Corinthians.*

The only means to make him successful in the *performance* of these great works, was to be above contempt. *South.*

Men may, and must differ in their employments, but yet they must all act for the same ends, as dutiful servants of God, in the right and pious *performance* of their several callings. *Law.*

2. Composition; work.

In the good pieces of other men, I can only be sure, that 'tis the hand of a good matter; but in your *performances* 'tis scarcely possible for me to be deceived. *Dryden.*

Few of our comic *performances* give good examples. *Clarke.*

3. Action; something done.

In this clumsy agitation, besides her walking and other actual *performances*, what have you heard her try? *Shakespeare.*

PERFORMER. n. f. [from *perform*.]

1. One that performs any thing.

The merit of service is seldom attributed to the true and exact *performer*. *Shakespeare.*

2. It is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his skill.

TO PERFUME. v. n. [*perfumo*, Lat.] To rub over. *Diet.*

PERFUMATORY. adj. [from *perfume*.] That which perfumes.

PERFUME. n. f. [*parfume*, French.]

1. Strong odour of sweetenels used to give scents to other things.

Pomanders and kinds of powders for dying rheumats are not so strong as *perfumes*; you may have them continually in your hand, whereas *perfumes* you can take but at times. *Bacon.*

Perfumes, though gross bodies that may be sensibly waisted, yet fill the air, so that we can put out note in no part of the room where a *perfume* is burned, but we smell it. *Digby.*

2. Sweet odour; fragrance.

Even the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom, And trodden weeds send out a rich *perfume*. *Addison.*

No rich *perfumes* refresh the fruitful field, Nor fragrant herbs their native meignty yield. *Pope.*

Pinks and roses bloom, And every bramble sheds *perfume*. *Gay.*

TO PERFUME. v. a. [from the noun.] To scent; to impregnate with sweet scent.

Your papers Let me have them very well *perfum'd*, For the is sweeter than perfume itself To whom they go. *Shakespeare.*

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs, And huffst with buzzing night-flies to thy chamber, Than in the *perfum'd* chambers of the great, Under the canopies of costly state, And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody? *Shaksp.*

Then will I raise aloft the milk white rose, With whose sweet smell the air shall be *perfum'd*. *Shakespeare.*

The distilled water of wild poppy, mingled at half with rose water, take with some mixture of a few cloves in a *perfuming* pan. *Bacon.*

Sneils adhere to hard bodies; as in *perfuming* of gloves, which sheweth them corporeal. *Bacon.*

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The pains she takes are vainly meant
To hide her amorous heart.
'Tis like *perfuming* an ill scent,
The smell's too strong for art. *Granville.*
See spicy clouds from lowly Sharon rise,
And Carmel's flow'ry top *perfumes* the skies! *Pope*
PERFUMER, *n. f.* [from *perfume*.] One
whose trade is to sell things made to
gratify the scent.
Amidst the *perfumers* have out of apple trees,
the bath an excellent scent. *Bacon.*
First abused from *perfumers* shops
A crowd of fashionable fops. *Swift.*
PERFUMERIOUSLY, *adv.* [*perfumerosè*, Lat.]
Carelessly; negligently; in such a man-
ner as to satisfy external form.
His majesty casting his eye *perfunctorily* upon
it, and believing it had been drawn by master
advice, no sooner received it, than he delivered it
to the lord keeper. *Clarendon.*
I say constantly to heart the cleanness and evidence
of these proofs, and not *perfunctorily* pass over all
the passages of the gospel, which are written on
purpose that we may believe, without weighing
them. *Lucus.*
Whereas all logic is reducible to the four prin-
ciple operations of the mind, the two first of these
have been lauded by Aristotle very *perfunctorily*;
of the fourth he has said nothing at all. *Baker.*
PERFUMERIOUS, *adj.* [*perfumerosè*, Lat.]
Slight; careless; negligent.
A transient and *perfunctory* examination of things
leads men into confusable mistakes, which a more
exact and rigorous scrutiny would have detected.
Woodward.
TO PERFUSE, *v. a.* [*perfusus*, Latin.] To
lancure; to overpread.
These drops immediately *perfuse* the blood with
melancholy, and cause obstructions. *Huxley.*
PERADVENTURE, *adv.* [*per* and *hap.*] Peradven-
ture; it may be.
Perhaps the good old man that kiss'd his son,
And left a blessing on his head,
His arms about him spread,
Hopes yet to see him ere his glads he run. *Flatman.*
Somewhat excellent may be invented, *perhaps*
more excellent than the first design, though Virgil
must be still excepted, when that *perhaps* takes
place. *Dryden.*
His thoughts inspir'd his tongue,
And all his soul receiv'd a real love;
Perhaps new graces darted from her eyes,
Perhaps soft pity charm'd his yielding soul,
Perhaps her love, *perhaps* her kingdom charm'd
him. *South.*
It is not his intent to live in such ways as, for
might we know, God may *perhaps* pardon, but to
be diligent in such ways, as we know that God will
adlibly reward. *Luce.*
PERIAPPE, *n. f.* [*περιαππε*.] Amulet; charm
worn as preservative against disease or
mischief. *Hannmer.*
The regent conquers, and the Frenchmen fly;
New help, ye charming spells and *periapies*. *Shaksp.*
PERICARDIUM, *n. f.* [*περι and καρδια*; *peri-*
cardia, Fr.] A thin membrane of a
conick figure that resembles a purse, and
contains the heart in its cavity: its basis
is pierced in five places, for the passage
of the vessels which enter and come out
of the heart: the use of the pericardium
is to contain a small quantity of clear
water, which is separated by small glands
in it, that the surface of the heart may
not grow dry by its continual motion.
Quincy.
PERICARPIUM, *n. f.* [*περι and καρπος*; *peri-*
carpe, Fr.] In botany, a pellicle or thin
membrane encompassing the fruit or
grain of a plant, or that part of a fruit
that envelops the seed.
Besides this use of the pulp or *pericarpium* for

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the guard of the seed, it serves also for the sus-
tenance of animals. *Ray.*
PERICLITATION, *n. f.* [from *perichlor*,
Latin; *perichlor*, French.]
1. The state of being in danger.
2. Trial; experiment.
PERICRANIUM, *n. f.* [from *περι* and *κρα-*
nium; *pericranie*, Fr.] The membrane
that covers the skull: it is a very thin
and nervous membrane of an exquisite
sense, such as covers immediately not
only the cranium, but all the bones of
the body, except the teeth; for which
reason it is also called the periostrum.
Quincy.
Having divided the *pericranium*, I saw a suture
running the whole length of the wound. *Hogman.*
PERICULOUS, *adj.* [*periculofus*, Latin.]
Dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous. Not
in use.
As the moon every seventh day arriveth unto a
contrary sign, to Saturn, which remaineth about as
many years in one sign, and holdeth the same con-
sideration 13 years as the moon in days, doth cause
these *periculous* periods. *Brown.*
PERIGERY, *n. f.* [*περι and γη*.] Needless
caution in an operation; unnecessary
diligence.
PERIGY, *n. f.* [*περι and γη*; *perigè*,
perigè, Fr.] That point in the
heavens, wherein a planet is said to be
in its nearest distance possible from the
earth. *Harris.*
By the proportion of its motion, it was at the
creation, at the beginning of Aries, and the *peri-*
geum or nearest point in Libra. *Brown.*
PERIHELUM, *n. f.* [*περι and ηλιος*; *peri-*
helie, Fr.] That point of a planet's orbit,
wherein it is nearest the sun. *Harris.*
Sir Isaac Newton has made it probable, that the
comet, which appeared in 1680, by approaching to
the sun in its *perihelium*, acquired such a degree of
heat, as to be 50,000 years a cooling. *Shagne.*
PERIL, *n. f.* [*peril*, Fr. *perikel*, Dut. *peri-*
culum, Latin.]
1. Danger; hazard; jeopardy.
Dear Pinches, be liberal unto me of those things,
which have made you indeed precious to the world,
and now doubt not to tell of your *perils*. *Sidney.*
How many *perils* do mislead
The righteous man to make him daily fall? *Spenser.*
In the act what *perils* shall we find,
If either place, or time, or other course,
Cause us to alter th' order now assign'd. *Daniel.*
The love and pious duty which you pay,
Have per'd the *perils* of to hard a way. *Dryden.*
Strong, healthy and young people are more *peril*
by pestilential fevers, than the weak and old. *Arbuth.*
2. Denunciation; danger denounced.
I told her,
On your displeasure's *peril*,
She should not visit you. *Shakspere.*
PERILOUS, *adj.* [*perileus*, Fr. from *peril*.]
1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger.
Alterations in the service of God, for that they
impair the credit of religion, are therefore *perilous*
in common-weal, which have no continuance
longer than religion hath all reverence done unto
it. *Hooker.*
Her guard is elasticity;
She that has that is clad in complete steel,
And like a quiver'd nymph with arrows kern
May trace huge forests and unharbour'd heaths,
Innum'ous hills and sandy *perilous* wilds. *Milton.*
Debate propositions to my duteous ear,
What arts can captivate the changeful leer:
Per *perilous* th' assay, unheard the toil.
I'll elude the precience of a God by guile. *Pope.*
2. It is used by way of emphasis, or hudi-
crous exaggeration of any thing bad.
Thus was th' accomplish'd squire endu'd
With gifts and knowledge *perilous* to end. *Lucubras.*

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3. Smart; witty. In this sense it is, I
think, only applied to children, and pro-
bably obtained its signification from the
notion, that children eminent for wit do
not live; a witty boy was therefore a
perilous boy, or a boy in danger. It is
vulgarly *perilous*.
'Tis a *perilous* boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable:
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shaksp.*
PERILOUSLY, *adv.* [from *perilous*.] Dan-
gerously.
PERILOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *perilous*.] Dan-
gerousness.
PERIMETER, *v. n.* [*περι and μετρο*; *peri-*
metre, Fr.] The compass or sum of all
the sides which bound any figure of
what kind soever, whether rectilinear or
mixed.
By comprehending the glasses still more, the diame-
ter of this ring would increase, and the breadth of
its orbit or *perimeter* decrease, until another new
colour emerged in the centre of the last. *Newton.*
PERIOD, *n. f.* [*periode*, Fr. *περιοςδος*.]
1. A circuit.
2. Time in which any thing is performed,
so as to begin again in the same manner.
Tell these, that the sun is fixed in the centre,
that the earth with all the planets roll round the
sun in their several *periods*; they cannot admit a
sylable of this new doctrine. *Watts.*
3. A stated number of years; a round of
time, at the end of which the things
comprised within the calculation shall
return to the state in which they were
at the beginning.
A cycle or *period* is an account of years that has
a beginning and end, and begins again as often
as it ends. *Holder.*
We stile a lesser space a *cycle*, and a greater by
the name of *period*, and you may not improperly
call the beginning of a large *period* the epocha
thence of. *Holder on Time.*
4. The end or conclusion.
If my death might make this island happy,
And prove the *period* of the tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingness;
But mine is made the prologue to their play. *Shaksp.*
There is nothing to fear (that shall not be brought
to light within the compass of our world; whatso-
ever concerns this sublunary world in the whole
extent of its duration, from the chaos to the last
period. *Burnet's Theory.*
What anxious moments pass between
The birth of plots and their last fatal *period*!
Oh! 'tis a dreadful inter-act of time. *Addison.*
5. The state at which any thing terminates.
Beauty's empires, like to greater states,
Have certain *periods*, and sudden fates. *Sackling.*
Light-containing flames must be set in the sun
before they retain light, and the light will appear
greater or lesser, until they come to their utmost
period. *Dagly.*
6. Length of duration.
Some experiment would be made how by art to
make plants more lasting than the ordinary *period*;
as to make a stalk of wheat last a whole year. *Bacon.*
7. A complete sentence from one full stop
to another.
Periods are beautiful, when they are not too
long: for to they have their through too as in a
pique or javelin. *Ben Jonson.*
Is this the confidence you gave me?
Lemon is safely, not a *period*.
Shall be unaid for me. *Milton.*
Syllogism is made use of to discover a fallacy,
cunningly wrapt up in a too short *period*. *Tucke.*
For the assistance of memory, the first words of
every *period* in every page may be written in an-
tithetical columns. *Watts.*
8. A course of events, or series of things
memorably terminated: as, the *periods*
of an empire.

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From the tongue
The unfinish'd period it is. *Thomson's Spring.*
To PERIOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
put an end to. A bad word.

Your letter he desires
To those have shut him up, which failing to him,
Periods his comfort. *Shakespeare's Timon*
PERIODICAL. *adj.* [periodique, Fr. from
PERIODICK. } *period.*]

1. Circular; making a circuit; making a
revolution.

Was the earth's periodick motion always in the
same plane with that of the diurnal, we should miss
of those kindly increases of day and night *Deham.*

Four months perpetually roll round the planet
Jupiter, and are carried along with him in his peri-
odical circuit round the sun. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. Happening by revolution at some stated
time.

Astrological undertakers would raise men out of
some stony soil, impregnated with the influence of
the stars upon some remarkable and periodical
conjunctions. *Bentley.*

3. Regular; performing some action at
stated times.

The confusion of mountains and hollows furnished
me with a probable reason for those periodical foun-
tains in Switzerland, which flow only at such parti-
cular hours of the day. *Addison.*

4. Relating to periods or revolutions.

It is implicitly denied by Aristotle in his politics,
in that discourse against Plato, who measured the
vicissitude and mutation of states by a periodical fa-
tality of number. *Brown.*

PERIODICALLY. *adv.* [from periodical.]
At stated periods.

The three tides ought to be understood of the
space of the night and day, then there will be a re-
gular flux and reflux thrice in that time every eight
hours periodically. *Brown.*

PERISTEUM. *n. f.* [περί and στεῖον; *periste,*
French.]

All the bones are covered with a very sensible
membrane, called the *peristeum*. *Cheyne.*

PERIPHERY. *n. f.* [περί and φέρω; *peri-*
phere, Fr.] Circumference.

Neither is this sole vital faculty sufficient to ex-
terminate noxious humours to the periphery or
outward parts. *Harvey.*

To PERIPHRASE. *v. a.* [periphrasis, Fr.]
To express one word by many; to ex-
press by circumlocution.

PERIPHRASTIC. *n. f.* [περιφραστικός; *periphras-*
Fr.] Circumlocution; use of many words
to express the sense of one; as, for
death, we may say, *the loss of life*.

She contains all blis,

And makes the world but her periphrasis. *Cleavel.*
They make the gates of Thebes and the mouths
of this river a constant periphrasis for this number
seven. *Brown.*

They shew their learning uselessly, and make a
long periphrasis on every word of the book they
explain. *Watts.*

The periphrases and circumlocutions, by which
Horace expresses the single act of dying, have sup-
planted succeeding poets with all their manners of
phrasing it. *Pope.*

PERIPHRASTICAL. *adj.* [from periphrasis.]
Circumlocutory; expressing the sense of
one word in many.

PERIPNEUMONY. *n. f.* [περί and πνεύμων;
PERIPNEUMONIA. } *peripneumonic,* Fr.]

An inflammation of the lungs.
Lungs oft inhibing phlegmatick and melanco-
lick humours, are now and then deprehended ich-
terous, by distipation of the subtiler parts, and lapi-
dification of the grosser that may be left indurated,
through the gross reliques of peripneumonia or in-
flammation of the lungs. *Harvey.*

A peripneumony is the last fatal symptom of every
disease; for no body dies without a stagnation of
the blood in the lungs, which is the total extinction
of breath. *Arbuthnot.*

PER

To PERISH. *v. n.* [perir, Fr. *perco,* Lat.]
1. To die; to be destroyed; to be lost; to
come to nothing. It seems to have for
or with before a cause, and by before an
instrument. *Locke* has by before the
cause.

I burn, I pine, I perish,
If I believe not this young modest girl. *Shakespeare.*
It I have seen any *perish* for want of clothing—
then, let mine arm fall from my shoulder blade. *Joh.*
He I cept back his soul from the pit, and his
life from *perishing* by the sword, *Joh.*
They *perish* quickly from off the good land.

I *perish* with hunger.
The sick, when their case comes to be thought
desperate, are carried out and laid on the earth to
perish without assistance or pity. *Locke.*
Characters drawn on dust, that the first breath of
wind effaces, are altogether as useful as the thoughts
of a soul that *perish* in thinking. *Locke.*

Exposing their children, and leaving them in the
fields to *perish* by want, has been the practice. *Locke.*
Still when the lust of tyrant pow'r succeeds,
Some Athens *perishes*, or some Tully bleeds. *Pope.*

In the *Iliad*, the anger of Achilles had caused the
death of so many Grecians; and in the *Odyssey*,
the subjects *perished* through their own fault. *Pope.*

2. To be in a perpetual state of decay.

Duration, and time which is a part of it, is the
idea we have of *perishing* distance, of which no two
parts exist together, but follow in succession; an ex-
pansion is the idea of lasting distance, all whose
parts exist together. *Locke.*

3. To be lost eternally.

These, as natural brute beasts made to be destroy-
ed, speak evil of the things they understand not,
and shall utterly *perish*. *2 Peter.*

O fuller me not to *perish* in my sins? Lord, carest
thou not that I *perish*, who wilt that all should be
saved, and that none should *perish*? *Morison.*

To PERISH. *v. a.* To destroy; to decay.
Not in use.

The splitting rocks cow'd in the sinking sands,
And would not dash me with their ragged sides;
Because thy flinty heart more hard than they,
Might in thy palace *perish* Margaret. *Shakespeare.*
Rise, prepar'd in black, to mourn thy *perish'd*
lord. *Dryden.*

He was so reserved, that he would impart his
secret to nobody; whereupon this closeness did a
little *perish* his understandings. *Collier.*

Familiar now with grief your ears refrain,
And in the public weep forget your own,
You weep not for a *perish'd* lord alone. *Pope.*

PERISHABLE. *adj.* [from *perish*.] Liable
to *perish*; subject to decay; of short
duration.

We derogate from his eternal power to ascribe
to them the same dominion over our immortal
souls, which they have over all bodily substances
and *perishable* natures. *Raleigh.*

To these purposes nothing can so much contribute
as medals of undoubted authority not *perishable* by
time, nor confined to any certain place. *Addison.*

It is princes greatest present felicity to reign in
their subjects hearts; but these are too *perishable* to
preserve their memories, which can only be done
by the pens of faithful historians. *Swift.*

Human nature could not sustain the reflection of
having all its schemes and expectations to deter-
mine with this frail and *perishable* composition of
flesh and blood. *Rogers.*

Thrice has he seen the *perishable* kind
Of men decay. *Pope.*

PERISHABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *perishable*.]
Liableness to be destroyed; liableness to
decay.

Suppose an island separate from all commerce,
but having nothing because of its commonness and
perishableness fit to supply the place of money;
what reason could any have to enlarge possessions
beyond the use of his family? *Locke.*

PERISTALTIC. *adj.* [περιστάλιν; *peristal-*
tique, Fr.]

Peristaltick motion is that vernicular motion of
the guts, which is made by the contraction of the

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spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are press'd
downwards and voided. *Querc.*

The *peristaltick* motion of the guts, and the con-
tinual expression of the fluids, will not suffer the
least matter to be applied to one point the least
instant. *Arbuthnot.*

PERISTERION. *n. f.* The herb vervain. *Diet.*

PERISTYLE. *n. f.* [peristyle, Fr.] A circu-
lar range of pillars.

The Villa Gordiana had a *peristyle* of two hun-
dred pillars. *Arbuthnot.*

PERISTYSTOLE. *n. f.* [πῆσι and στυλῶν.] The
pause or interval between the two motions
of the heart or pulse; namely, that of the
systole or contraction of the heart, and
that of the diastole or dilatation. *Diet.*

PERITONEUM. *n. f.* [περιτόναιος; *peritone-*
Fr.] This lies immediately under the
muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin
soft membrane, which encloses all the
bowels contained in the lower belly,
covering all the inside of its cavity. *Diet.*
Wounds penetrating into the belly, are such a
reach no farther inward than to the *peritoneum*. *Wijman.*

PERJURE. *n. f.* [perjurus, Lat.] A perjured
or sworn perion. Not in use.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou *perjure*, thou simulator of virtue,
Thou art incestuous. *Shakespeare.*

To PERJURE. *v. a.* [perjuro, Latin]
To forswear; to taint with perjury. It
is used with the reciprocal pronoun; as
he perjured himself.

Who should be trusted now, when the right hand
Is *perjur'd* to the bosom? *Shakespeare.*

The law is not made for a righteous man, but for
the lawless and disobedient, for *perjured* persons. *1 Timothy.*

PERJURER. *n. f.* [from *perjure*.] One that
swears falsely.

The common oath of the Scythians was by the
sword and fire; for that they accounted those two
special divine powers, which should work ven-
geance on the *perjurers*. *Spencer.*

PERJURY. *n. f.* [perjurium, Latin.] False
oath.

My great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,
Cried aloud—What courage for *perjury*?
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence?
And so he vanish'd. *Shakespeare.*

PERIWIG. *n. f.* [péruque, Fr.] Adorn-
ment of hair; hair not natural, worn by way
of ornament or concealment of baldness.

Her hair is auburn, mine is perfect yellow;
If that be all the difference in his love,
I'll get me such a colour'd *periwig*. *Shakespeare.*

It offends me to hear a robustious *periwig*-pated
fellow tear a passion to tatters, to split the ears of
the groundlings. *Shakespeare.*

The sun's
Dishevel'd beams and scatter'd fires
Serve but for ladies *periwigs* and tics
In lovers sonnets. *Dante.*

Madam Time, be ever bald,
I'll not thy *periwig* be call'd. *Cleaveland.*

For valuing of their visages his highness and the
marquis bought each a *periwig*, somewhat to over-
shadow their foreheads. *Hutton.*

They used false hair on *periwigs*,
From her own head Megara takes
A *periwig* of twisted snakes. *Swift.*

To PERIWIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
dress in false hair.

Now when the winter's keener breath began
To crystallize the Baltic ocean,
To glaze the lakes, to bridle up the floods,
And *periwig* with snow the bald-pate wood. *Sylvester.*

Near the door an entrance gapes,
Crowded round with antic shapes,
Discord *periwig'd* with snakes,
See the dreadful brides she takes. *Swift.*

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PERIWINKLE. *n. f.*

1. A small shellfish; a kind of fish shell. This is represented by a lady of a brownish complexion, her hair dishevelled about her shoulders, upon her head a coronet of periwinkle and coral shells. *Peacham.*

2. [*climatis*. A plant.]

There are in use, for the prevention of the cramp, hands of green periwinkle tied about the calf of the leg. *Bacon.*

The common simples with us are comfrey, buple, ladies mantle, and periwinkle. *Wicam.*

TO PERK. *v. n.* [from *perch*, *Skinner*.] To hold up the head with an affected briskness.

If, after all, you think it a disgrace, That Edward's mistress thus perks it in your face; To see a piece of failing flesh and blood, In all the rest so unpudently good; Faith, let the modest matrons of the town Come here in crowds, and stare the strumpet down. *Pope.*

TO PERK. *v. a.* To dress; to prink.

'Tis better to be lowly born, And range with humble livers in content, Than to be perk'd up in a glittering grief, And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

PERK, *adj.* Pert; brisk; airy. Obsolete.

My ragged routs Went in the wind, and wag their wriggle tails, Perk as a peacock, but nought avails. *Spenser.*

PERILOUS, *adj.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerous; full of hazard.

A perilous passage lies, Where many maidens haunt, making false melodies. *Spenser.*

Late he far'd In Phadna's fleet bark over the perilous shard. *Spensf.*

PERVAGY, *n. f.* A little Turkish boot. *Dick.*

PERMANENCE. } *n. f.* [from *permanent*.]

PERMANENCY. } Duration; consistency; continuance in the same state; lastingness.

Salt, they say, is the basis of solidity and permanency in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variously blended together, but would remain incompact. *Boyle.*

Shall I dispute whether there be any such material being that hath such a permanence or fix'dness in being? *Hale.*

From the permanency and immutability of nature hitherto, they argued its permanency and immutability for the future. *Burnet.*

PERMANENCE IN REST. Such a punctum to our conceptions is almost equivalent to permanency and rest. *Bentley.*

PERMANENT, *adj.* [from *permanent*, French; *permanens*, Latin.]

Durable; not decaying; unchanged.

If the authority of the maker do prove unchangeableness in the laws which God hath made, then must all laws which he hath made be necessarily for ever permanent, though they be but of circumstance only. *Hooker.*

That eternal duration should be at once, is utterly inconceivable, and that one permanent instant should be commensurate or rather equal to all successions of ages. *More.*

Pure and unchang'd, and needing no defence From sin, as did my frailty innocence;

Perpetual mine, with no more sorrow mixt, Integrity stands permanent and fixt. *Dryden.*

Of long continuance.

Its meaning is, that in these, or such other light cases, which either leave no permanent effect, or only such as may be born without any great prejudice, we should exercise our patience. *Kettlewell.*

PERMANENTLY, *adv.* [from *permanent*.]

Durably; lastingly.

It does, like a compact or confident body, deny to mingle permanently with the contiguous liquor. *Boyle.*

PERMANENCE, *n. f.* [from *permaneo*, Lat.] Continuance.

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Although we allow that hares may exchange their sex sometimes, yet not in that vicissitude it is presumed; from female unto male, and from male to female again, and so in a circle without a permanency in either. *Brown.*

PERMEABLE, *adj.* [from *permeo*, Latin.] Such as may be pass'd through.

The pores of a bladder are not easily permeable by air. *Boyle.*

PERMEANT, *adj.* [from *permeans*, Lat.] Passing through.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts at the mouths of the mesericks. *Brown.*

TO PERMEATE, *v. a.* [from *permeo*, Latin.] To pass through.

This heat evaporates and elevates the water of the abyss, pervading not only the fibres, but the very bodies of the strata, permeating the interstices of the sand, or other matter whereof they consist. *Woodward.*

PERMEATION, *n. f.* [from *permeate*.] The act of passing through.

PERMISCIBLE, *adj.* [from *permiscere*, Lat.] Such as may be mingled.

PERMISSIBLE, *adj.* [from *permisus*, Latin.] What may be permitted.

PERMISSION, *n. f.* [from *permissio*, Fr. *permisus*, Lat.] Allowance; grant of liberty.

With thy permission then, and thus forewarn'd, The willing I go. *Milton.*

You have given me your permission for this address, and encouraged me by your praiseful and approbation. *Dryden.*

PERMISSIVE, *adj.* [from *permitto*, Lat.]

1. Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving. We bid this be done.

When evil deeds have their permissive pass, And not the punishment. *Shakespeare.*

Hypocrisy, the only evil that walks Invisible, except to God alone

By his permissive will, through heav'n and earth. *Milton.*

2. Granted; suffered without hindrance; not authorized or favoured.

If this doth authorize usury, which before was but permissive, it is better to mitigate usury by declaration, than to suffer it to rage by connivance. *Bacon.*

Thus I embolden'd spoke, and freedom us'd Permissive, and acceptance found. *Milton.*

With what permissive glory since his fall Was left him, or half glitter. *Milton.*

PERMISSIVELY, *adv.* [from *permissivus*.] By bare allowance; without hindrance.

As to a war for the propagation of the christian faith, I would be glad to hear spoken concerning the lawfulness, not only permissively, but whether it be not obligatory to christian princes to declare it. *Bacon.*

PERMISTION, *n. f.* [from *permisus*, Lat.] The act of mixing.

TO PERMIT, *v. a.* [from *permitto*, Lat. *permittere*, Fr.]

1. To allow without command.

What things God doth neither command nor forbid, the same he permit with approbation either to be done or left undone. *Hooker.*

2. To suffer without authorizing or approving.

3. To allow; to suffer.

Women keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted unto them to speak. *1 Corinthians.*

Ye gliding ghosts, permit me to relate The mystick wonders of your silent state. *Dryden.*

Age oppresses us by the same degrees that it instructs us, and permits not that our mortal members, which are frozen with our years, should retain the vigour of our youth. *Dryden.*

We should not permit an allowed, possible, great and weighty good to slip out of our thoughts, without leaving any reliquy, any desire of itself there. *Locke.*

PER

After men have acquired as much as the laws permit them, they have nothing to do but to take care of the publick. *Swift.*

4. To give up; to resign. Nor love thy life, nor hate; but what thou liv'st, Live well; how long, how short, permit to heav'n. *Milton.*

If the course of truth be permitted unto itself it cannot escape many errors. *Brown.*

To the gods permit the rest. *Dryden.*

Whate'er can urge ambitious youth to fight, She pompously displays before their sight;

Laws, empire, all permitted to the sword. *Dryden.*

Let us not aggravate our sorrows, But to the gods permit the event of things. *Addison.*

PERMIT, *n. f.* A written permission from an officer for transporting of goods from place to place, showing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMITTANCE, *n. f.* [from *permit*.] Allowance; forbearance of opposition; permission. A bad word.

When this system of air comes, by divine permittance, to be corrupted by poisonous acrimonious steams, what havoc is made in all living creatures? *Derham.*

PERMIXTION, *n. f.* [from *permixtus*, Lat.]

The act of mingling; the state of being mingled.

They tell into the opposite extremity of one nature in Christ, the divine and human natures in Christ, in their contents, by permutation and confusion of substances, and of properties growing into one upon their aduaction. *Brewood.*

PERMUTATION, *n. f.* [from *permutatio*, Fr. *permutatio*, Latin.] Exchange of one for another.

A permutation of number is frequent in languages. *Bentley.*

Gold and silver, by their rarity, are wonderfully fitted for the use of permutation for all sorts of commodities. *Ray.*

TO PERMUTE, *v. a.* [from *permuto*, Lat. *permutare*, Fr.] To exchange.

PERMUTER, *n. f.* [from *permutant*, French; from *permutare*.] An exchanger; he who permutes.

PERNICIOUS, *adj.* [from *perniciosus*, Latin; *perniculus*, Fr.]

1. Mischievous in the highest degree; destructive.

To remove all out of the church, whereat they shew themselves to be sorrowful, would be, as we are persuaded, harmful, if not pernicious thereto. *Hooker.*

I call you fervile ministers, That have with two pernicious daughters join'd Your high engender'd battles, 'gainst a head So old and white as this. *Shakespeare.*

Let this pernicious hour Stand aye accursed in the calendar! *Shakespeare.*

2. [from *pernis*, Lat.] Quick. An use which I have found only in *Milton*, and which, as it produces an ambiguity, ought not to be imitated.

Past incentive need

Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire. *Milton.*

PERNICIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *perniciosus*.] Destructively; mischievously; ruinously.

Some wilful wits willfully against their own knowledge, perniciously against their own conscience, have taught. *Afham.*

All the commons

Hate him perniciously, and with him Ten fathom deep. *Shakespeare.*

PERNICIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *perniciosus*.] The quality of being pernicious.

PERNICITY, *n. f.* [from *pernis*.] Swiftness; celerity.

Others armed with hard shells, others with prickles, the rest that have no such armour encased with great swiftness or perniciousity. *Ray.*

PER

PERORATION. *n. f.* [*peroratio*, Lat.] The conclusion of an oration.

What in this passionate discourse?

This peroration with such circumstances? *Shaksp.*

True woman to the last—my peroration

I come to speak in spite of suffocation. *Smart.*

TO PERPEND. *v. a.* [*perpendo*, Latin.] To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively.

Thus it remains and the remainder thus.

Perpend. *Shakspere*

Perpend, my prince, and give ear. *Shakspere.*

Consider the different conceits of men, and duly

perpend the imperfection of their discourses. *Brown.*

PERPENNIAL. *n. f.* [*perpigne*, French.] A coping stone.

PERPENDICULAR. *n. f.* [*perpendicular*, Fr. *perpendiculum*, Lat.] Any thing hanging down by a straight line. *Dut.*

PERPENDICULAR. *adj.* [*perpendicular*, Fr. *perpendicularis*, Lat.]

1. Crossing any other line at right angles.

Of two lines, if one be perpendicular,

the other is perpendicular too.

It is a line oblique their atoms rove,

Or in a perpendicular they move;

If some advance not slower in their race,

And some more swift, how could they be entangled? *Blackmore.*

2. Cutting the horizon at right angles.

Some define the perpendicular altitude of the

highest mountains to be four miles. *Brown.*

PERPENDICULAR. *n. f.* A line crossing the horizon at right angles.

Though the quantity of water thus rising and falling

be nearly constant as to the whole, yet it varies

in the several parts of the globe; by reason that

the vapours float in the atmosphere, and are not

restored down again in a perpendicular upon the

same precise tract of land. *Woodward.*

PERPENDICULARLY. *adv.* [from *perpendicular*.]

1. In such a manner as to cut another line at right angles.

2. In the direction of a straight line up and down.

Tea masts attach make not the altitude,

Which thou hast perpendicularly fill'd in. *Shakspere.*

Irons refrigerated north and south, not only acquire

a directive faculty, but if cooled upright and

perpendicularly, they will also obtain the same. *Brown.*

Shoot up an arrow perpendicularly from the earth,

the arrow will return to your foot again. *More.*

All weights naturally move perpendicularly downward. *Ray.*

PERPENDICULARITY. *n. f.* [from *perpendicular*.] The state of being perpendicular.

The meeting of two lines in the primary essential

mode or difference of an angle; the perpendicularity

of these lines is the difference of a right angle. *Watts.*

PERPENSION. *n. f.* [from *perpend*.] Consideration. Not in use.

Unto reasonable perperisions it hath no place in

some sciences. *Brown.*

TO PERPETRATE. *v. a.* [*perpetro*, Lat. *perpetrari*, Fr.]

1. To commit; to act. Always in an ill sense.

Hear of such a crime

As tragick poets, since the birth of time,

Ne'er leav'd a thronging audience to amaze;

But true and perpetrated in our days. *Tate.*

My tender infants or my careful fire,

Thine they returning will to death require,

Will perpetrate on them the first design,

And take the forfeit of their heads for mine. *Dryd.*

The forest, which, in after-times,

Fierce Romulus, for perpetrated crimes,

A sacred refuge made. *Dryden.*

2. It is used by *Butler* in a neutral sense, in compliance with his verse, but not properly.

Success, the mark no mortal wit,

Or sure hand can always hit;

For whatso'er we perpetrate,

We do but row, we're steer'd by fate. *Hudibras.*

PERPETRATION. *n. f.* [from *perpetrate*.]

1. The act of committing a crime.

A desperate discontented assassin would, after

the perpetration, have himself a mere private revenge. *Wotton.*

A woman, who lends an ear to a seducer, may be

inensibly drawn into the perpetration of the most violent acts. *Clarissa.*

2. A bad action.

The strokes of divine vengeance, or of men's own

consciences, always attend injurious perpetrations. *King Charles.*

PERPETUAL. *adj.* [*perpetuel*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Lat.]

1. Never ceasing; eternal with respect to futurity.

Under the same moral, and therefore under the

same perpetual law. *Holyday.*

Mine is a love, which must perpetual be,

If you can be so just as I am true. *Dryden.*

2. Continual; uninterrupted; perennial.

Within those banks rivers now

Stream, and perpetual draw their humid train. *Milton.*

By the muscular motion and perpetual flux of the

liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the

body. *Arbutnot.*

3. Perpetual screw. A screw which acts against

the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end.

A perpetual screw hath the motion of a wheel and

the force of a screw, being both infinite. *Wilkins.*

PERPETUALLY. *adv.* [from *perpetual*.] Constantly; continually; incessantly.

This verse is every where sounding the very thing

in your ears; yet the numbers are perpetually varied,

so that the same sounds are never repeated twice. *Dryden.*

In passing from them to great distances, doth it

not grow denser and denser perpetually; and thereby

cause the gravity of those great bodies towards one another? *Newton.*

The bible and common prayer book in the vulgar

tongue, being perpetually read in churches, have

proved a kind of standard for language, especially

to the common people. *Saunders.*

TO PERPETUATE. *v. a.* [*perpetuer*, Fr. *perpetuo*, Lat.]

1. To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction; to eternize.

Medals, that are at present only mere curiosities,

may be of use in the ordinary commerce of life, and

at the same time perpetuate the glories of her majesty's reign. *Addison.*

Man cannot devise any other method so likely to

preserve and perpetuate the knowledge and belief

of a revelation so necessary to mankind. *Forbes.*

2. To continue without cessation or intermission.

What is it, but a continued perpetuated voice from

heaven, resounding for ever in our ears? to give men

no rest in their sin, no quiet from Christ's importunity,

til they awake from their lethargic sleep, and arise

from so mortiferous a state, and permit him to give them life. *Hammond.*

PERPETUATION. *n. f.* [from *perpetuate*.] The act of making perpetual; incessant continuance.

Nourishing hair upon the moles of the face, is the

perpetuation of a very ancient custom. *Brown.*

PERPETUITY. *n. f.* [*perpetuité*, French; *perpetuitas*, Latin.]

1. Duration to all futurity.

PER

For men to alter those laws, which God for

perpetuity hath established, were presumption and intolerable. *Hood.*

Yet am I better

Than one that's sick o' th' gout, since he had rather

Groan so in perpetuity, than he cur'd

By the sure physician, death. *Shakspere.*

Time as long again

Would be fill'd up with our thanks;—

And yet we should, for perpetuity,

Go hence in debt. *Shakspere.*

Nothing wanted to his noble and heroic intentions,

but only to give perpetuity to that which was

in his time so happily established. *Bacon.*

There can be no other assurance of the perpetuity

of this church, but what we have from him that

built it. *Pearson.*

2. Exemption from intermission or cessation.

A cycle or period begins again as often as it ends,

and so obtains a perpetuity. *Homer.*

What the gospel enjoins is a constant disposition

to practice all christian virtues, as often a

time and opportunity require; and not a perpetuity

of exercise and action; it being impossible at one and

the same time to discharge variety of duties. *Nepe.*

3. Something of which there is no end.

A piece of pottage for a birth-right, a present

paid for a perpetuity. *South.*

The ennobling property of the pleasure, that

accrues to a man from religion; is, that he first

the property, may be also sure of the perpetuity. *South.*

The laws of God as well as of the land

Abhor a perpetuity should stand;

Edicts have wings, and hang in fortune's power. *Pope.*

TO PERPLEX. *v. a.* [*perplexus*, Lat.]

1. To disturb with doubtful notions; to entangle; to make anxious; to trouble with suspense or ambiguity; to distrust, to embarrass; to puzzle.

Being greatly perplexed in his mind, he determined

to go into Persia. *I Maccabees.*

Themselves with doubts the day and night

perplex. *Droghda.*

He perplexes the minds of the fair sex, with

speculations of philosophy, when he should engage

their hearts. *Dryden.*

We can distinguish no general truths, or at least

shall be apt to perplex the mind. *Locke.*

My way of stating the main question is plain and

clear; yours obscure and ambiguous: mine is fit

to instruct and inform; yours to perplex and

found a reader. *Waterhouse.*

2. To make intricate; to involve; to complicate.

Their way

Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear world. *Milton.*

We both are involv'd

In the same intricate perplex'd distress. *Addison.*

What was thought obscure, perplexed, and

hard for our weak parts, will be open to the

standing in a fair view. *John.*

3. To plague; to torment; to vex.

His sense not proper, nor axed,

Chloe's the wonder of her sex,

'Tis well her heart is tender,

How might such killing eyes perplex,

With virtue to defend her. *Granville.*

PERPLEX. *adj.* [*perplex*, French; *perplexus*, Latin.] Intricate; difficult. *Perplex* is

the word in use.

How the soul directs the spirits for the motion

of the body, according to the several animal ex-

ercises is perplex in the theory. *Granville.*

PERPLEXEDLY. *adv.* [from *perplexed*.] Intricately; with involution.

PERPLEXEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *perplexed*.]

1. Embarrassment; anxiety.

2. Intricacy; involution; difficulty.

Obscurity and perplexedness have been call'd

St. Paul's epistles from without. *Locke.*

PERPLEXITY. *n. f.* [*perplexité*, Fr.]

1. Anxiety; distraction of mind.

PER

P E N

PERSON. *n.f.* [personne, French; *persona*, Latin.]

- To find perfective constancy in men. that heart.

- has so various meanings, his use of the first person plural is with greater latitude. Luke,

PERSONABLE. *adj.* [from *person*.]

1. Handsome; graceful; of good appearance.

Woe it was that her son Ninus had such a father, as that Semiramis, who was very *personable*, would be taken for him; yet it is unlikely that she could have held the empire forty-two years after by any such faculty. *Religion.*

2. [In law.] One that may maintain any plea in a judicial court. *Amfworth.*

PERSONAGE. *n. f.* [*personage*, Fr.]

1. A considerable person; man or woman of eminence.

It was a new sight fortune had prepared to those woods, to see these great *personages* thus run one after the other. *Sidney.*

It is not easy to research the actions of eminent *personages*, how much they have blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Wotton.*

2. Exterior appearance; air; stature.

She hath made compare Between our statures, she hath urg'd his height; And with her *personage*, her tall *personage*, she hath prevail'd with him. *Shakespeare.*

The lord Sudley was fierce in courage, courtly in fashion, in *personage* stately, in voice magnificent, but somewhat empty of matter. *Hayward.*

3. Character assumed.

The great diversion is masking; the Venetians, naturally grave, love to give into the follies of such persons, when disguised in a false *personage*. *Addison.*

4. Character represented.

Some persons must be found out, already known by history, whom we may make the actors and *personages* of this fable. *Bacon.*

PERSONAL. *adj.* [*personel*, Fr. *personalis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real.

Every man to be termed by way of *personal* difference only. *Hooker.*

2. Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character.

For my part, I know no *personal* cause to spurn at him; But for the general. *Shakespeare.*

It could not mean, that Cain as elder had a natural dominion over Abel, for the words are conditional; if thou doest well: and so *personal* to Cain. *Locke.*

Publick reproofs of sin are general, though by this they lose a great deal of their effect; but in private conversations the application may be more *personal*, and the proofs when so directed come home. *Keyser.*

If he imagines there may be no *personal* pride, vain fondness of themselves, in those that are patched and dressed out with so much glitter of art or ornament, let him only make the experiment. *Law.*

3. Present; not acting by representative.

The favourites that the absent king In deputation left, When he was *personal* in the Irish war. *Shakespeare.*

This immediate and *personal* speaking of God Almighty to Abraham, Job, and Moses, made not all his precepts and dictates, delivered in this manner, simply and eternally moral; for some of them were *personal*, and many of them ceremonial and judicial. *White.*

4. Exterior; corporal.

This herick coultancy determined him to desire in marriage a prince, whose *personal* charms were now become the least part of her character. *Addison.*

5. [In law.] Something moveable; something appendant to the person, as money; not real, as land.

This sin of kind not *personal*, But real and hereditary was. *Darwin.*

6. [In grammar.] A personal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three persons; opposed to impersonal, that has only the third.

PERSONALITY. *n. f.* [from *personal*.] The existence or individuality of any one.

Person belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happiness and misery: this *personality* extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness, whereby it imputes to itself past actions, just upon the same ground that it does the present. *Locke.*

PERSONALLY. *adv.* [from *personal*.]

1. In person; in presence; not by representative.

Approbation not only they give, who *personally* declare their assent by voice, sign, or act, but also when others do it in their names. *Hooker.*

I could not *personally* deliver to her What you commended me, but by her woman I sent your message. *Shakespeare.*

There are many reasons why matters of such a wonderful nature should not be taken notice of by those pagan writers, who lived before our Saviour's disciples had *personally* appeared among them. *Addison.*

2. With respect to an individual; particularly.

She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king. *Bacon.*

3. With regard to numerical existence.

The converted man is *personally* the same he was before, and is neither born nor created anew in a proper literal sense. *Rogers.*

TO PERSONATE. *v. a.* [from *persona*, Lat.]

1. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented.

This lad was not to *personate* one, that had been long before taken out of his cradle, but a youth that had been brought up in a court, where infinite eyes had been upon him. *Bacon.*

2. To represent by action or appearance; to act.

Herself a while she lays aside, and makes Ready to *personate* a mortal part. *Crahe.*

3. To pretend hypocritically: with the reciprocal pronoun.

It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over emissaries, with instructions to *personate* themselves members of the several sects amongst us. *Swift.*

4. To counterfeit; to feign. Little in use.

Piety is opposed to that *personated* devotion under which any kind of impiety is disguised. *Hammond.*

Thus have I played with the doguati in a *personated* scopic. *Glanville.*

5. To resemble.

The lofty cedar *personates* thee. *Shakespeare.*

6. To make a representation of, as in picture. Out of use.

Whose eyes are on this sovereign lady fixt, One do I *personate* of Timon's frame, Whom fortune with her iv'ry hand waxes to her. *Shakespeare.*

7. To describe. Out of use.

I am thinking what I shall say; it must be a *personating* of himself; a satyr against the softness of prosperity. *Shakespeare.*

I will drop in his way some obscure epistles of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the shape of his leg, the manner of his gait, the expression of his eye, forehead, and complexion, he shall find himself most feelingly *personated*. *Shakespeare.*

PERSONATION. *n. f.* [from *personate*.]

- Counterfeiting of another person.

This being one of the strangest examples of a *personation* that ever was, it deserveth to be discovered and related at the full. *Bacon.*

PERSONIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *personify*.]

Prosopopœia; the change of things to persons; as,

Confusion heard his voice. *Milton.*

TO PERSONIFY. *v. a.* [from *person*.] To change from a thing to a person.

PERSPECTIVE. *n. f.* [*perspectif*, French, *perspectiva*, Latin.]

1. A glass through which things are viewed.

If it tend to danger, they turn about the perspective, and show it to little, that by this scarce discern it. *Deakin.*

It may impart into this calm, to hearthen to the forms rising abroad; and by the best *perspectives*, to discover from what onsets they break. *Temple.*

You hold the glass, but turn the *perspective*, And farther off the lesson's object drive. *Dryden.*

Faith for reason's glimmering light shall give Her immortal *perspective*. *Prior.*

2. The science by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real situation.

Medals have represented their buildings according to the rules of *perspective*. *Addison.*

3. View; vision.

Lofty trees, with sacred shades, And *perspectives* of pleasant glades, Where nymphs of brightest form appear. *Dryden.*

PERSPECTIVE. *adj.* Relating to the science of vision; optick; optical.

We have *perspective* houses, where we make demonstrations of all lights and radiations; and out of things uncoloured and transparent, we can represent unto you all several colours. *Bacon.*

PERSPICACIOUS. *adj.* [*perspicax*, Lat.]

Quick-sighted; sharp of sight.

It is as nice and tender in feeling, as it can be *perspicacious* and quick in feeling. *South.*

PERSPICACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *perspicacious*.] Quickness of sight.

PERSPICACITY. *n. f.* [*perspicacitas*, Fr.] Quickness of sight.

He that laid the foundations of the earth cannot be excluded the secrecy of the mountains; nor can there any thing escape the *perspicacity* of those eyes, which were before light, and in whose optics there is no opacity. *Brown.*

PERSPICIENCE. *n. f.* [*perspicience*, Latin.]

The act of looking sharply. *Dick.*

PERSPICIL. *n. f.* [*perspicillum*, Latin.] A glass through which things are viewed; an optick glass. Little used.

Let truth be Ne'er so far distant, yet chronology, Sharp-sighted as the eagle's eye, that can Out-stare the broad-beam'd day's meridian, Will have a *perspicil* to find her out, And through the night of error and dark doubt, Discern the dawn of truth's eternal ray, As when the rosy morn buds into day. *Crahe.*

The *perspicil*, as well as the needle, hath enlarged the habitable world. *Glanville.*

PERSPICUITY. *n. f.* [*perspicuitas*, Fr. from *perspicuus*.]

1. Transparency; translucency; diaphaneity.

As for diaphaneity and *perspicuity* it enjoyeth that most eminently, as having its earthy and insidious parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous. *Brown.*

2. Clearness to the mind; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

The verses containing precepts, have not so much need of ornament as of *perspicuity*. *Dryden.*

Perspicuity consists in the using of proper terms for the thoughts, which a man would have pass from his own mind into that of another's. *Locke.*

PERSPICUOUS. *adj.* [*perspicuus*, Lat.]

1. Transparent; clear; such as may be seen through; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque.

As contrary causes produce the like effects, so even the same proceed from black and white; for the clear and *perspicuous* body effecteth white, and that white a black. *Frachan.*

2. Clear to the understanding; not obscure; not ambiguous.

The purpose is *perspicuous* even as substance, Whole grossness little characters sum up. *Shakespeare.*

All this is so *perspicuous*, so undeniable, that it need not be over industrious in the proof of it. *Spratt.*

PER

PERSPICUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perspicuus*.] Clearly; not obscurely.

The coin is so *perspicuously* related; it is made not overwrought, but plainly and *perspicuously*.

PERSPICUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *perspicuus*.] Clearness; freedom from obscurity; transparency; diaphaneity.

PERSPIRABLE. *adj.* [from *perspire*.]

1. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores.

In an animal under a course of hard labour, aliment too vaporous or *perspirable* will subject it to too strong a perspiration, debility, and sudden death.

2. Perspiring; emitting perspiration. Not proper.

Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, which are parts more *perspirable*; and children are not hairy, for that their skins are most *perspirable*.

That this attraction is performed by effluvia, is plain and granted by most; for electricities will not commonly attract, unless they become *perspirable*.

PERSPIRATION. *n. f.* [from *perspire*.] Excretion by the cuticular pores.

Insensible perspiration is the last and most perfect action of animal digestion.

PERSPIRATIVE. *adj.* [from *perspire*.] Performing the act of perspiration.

TO PERSPIRE. *v. n.* [*perspiro*, Latin.]

1. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores.

2. To be excreted by the skin.

Water, milk, whey, taken without much exercise, so as to make them *perspire*, relax the body.

TO PERSTRINGE. *v. a.* [*perstringo*, Lat.]

To graze upon; to glance upon.

PERSUADABLE. *adj.* [from *persuade*.]

Such as may be persuaded.

TO PERSUADE. *v. a.* [*persuadeo*, Latin; *persuader*, Fr.]

1. To bring to any particular opinion.

Let every man be fully *persuaded* in his own mind.

We are *persuaded* better things of you, and things that accompany salvation.

Let a man be ever so well *persuaded* of the advantages of virtue, yet, till he hangs and thirsts after righteousness, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this confessed great good.

Men should seriously *persuade* themselves, that they have here no abiding place, but are only in their passage to the heavenly Jerusalem.

2. To influence by argument or expostulation. *Persuasion* seems rather applicable to the passions, and *argument* to the reason: but this is not always observed.

Philoclea's beauty not only *persuaded*, but so *persuaded* as all hearts must yield: Pamela's beauty used violence, and such as no heart could resist.

They that were with Simon, being led with covetousness, were *persuaded* for money.

To fit cross-leg'd or with our fingers postulated, is accounted bad, and friends will *persuade* us from it.

How incongruous would it be for a mathematician to *persuade* with eloquence to use all imaginable inductions and intricacies that he might prevail with his hearers to believe that three and three make six.

3. To inculcate by argument or expostulation.

PER

To children, afraid of vain images, we *persuade* confidence by making them handle and look nearer such things.

4. To treat by persuasion. A mode of speech not in use.

Twenty merchants have all *persuaded* with him; But none can drive him from the covous plea of forfeiture.

PERSUA'DER. *n. f.* [from *persuade*.] One who influences by persuasion; an importunate adviser.

The earl, speaking in that imperious language wherein the king had written, did not irritate the people, but make them conceive, by the haughtiness of delivery of the king's errand, that himself was the author or principal *persuader* of that counsel.

He soon is mov'd By such *persuaders* as are held upright.

PERSUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [*persuashibilis*, Lat.]

persuashibilis, Fr. from *persuadeo*, Lat.] To be influenced by persuasion.

It makes us apprehend our own interest in that obedience, makes us tractable and *persuashible*, contrary to that brutish stubbornness of the horse and mule, which the psalmist reproaches.

PERSUA'SIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *persuashibilis*.] The quality of being flexible by persuasion.

PERSUA'SION. *n. f.* [*persuasion*, Fr. from *persuasis*, Lat.]

1. The act of persuading; the act of influencing by expostulation; the act of gaining or attempting the passions.

For thou hast all the arts of fine *persuasion*, Trust me, and let me know thy love's success.

2. The state of being persuaded; opinion.

The most certain token of evident goodness is, if the general *persuasion* of all men does so account it.

You are abus'd in too bold a *persuasion*.

The obedient and the men of *persuasion* shall ride upon those clouds, and triumph over their present imperfections; till *persuasion* pass into knowledge, and knowledge advance into assurance, and all come at length to be completed in the beatific vision.

PERSUA'SIVE. *adj.* [*persuassiv*, Fr. from *persuade*.] Having the power of persuading; having influence on the passions.

In prayer, we do not so much respect what precepts are delivereth, touching the method of *persuasive* utterance in the presence of great men, as what doth most avail to our own edification in piety and godly zeal.

Let Martinus resume his farther discourse, as well for the *persuasive* as for the consult, touching the means that may conduce unto the enterprise.

Notwithstanding the weight and fineness of the arguments to persuade, and the light of man's intellect to meet this *persuasive* evidence with a suitable assent, no assent followed, nor were men thereby actually *persuaded*.

PERSUA'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *persuasive*.]

In such a manner as to persuade.

Persuasively hath to prevail'd, that I have also induc'd.

Many who live upon their estates cannot so much as tell a story, much less speak clearly and *persuasively* in any business.

PERSUA'SIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *persuasive*.] Influence on the passions.

PER

An opinion of the successfulness of the work being as necessary to sound a purpose of undertaking it, as either the authority of commands, or the *persuasiveness* of promises, or pungency of menaces can be.

PERSUA'SORY. *adj.* [*persuasorius*, Lat. from *persuade*.] Having the power to persuade.

PERT. *adj.* [*pert*, Welsh; *pert*, Dutch; *apert*, French.]

1. Lively; brisk; smart.

Awake the *pert* and nimble spirit of mirth; Turn melancholy forth to funerals.

2. Saucy; petulant; with bold and garulous loquacity.

All servants might challenge the same liberty, and grow *pert* upon their masters; and when this sauciness became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion?

A lady bids me in a very *pert* manner mind my own affairs, and not pretend to meddle with their linen.

PERTAIN. *v. n.* [*pertinco*, Latin.] To belong; to relate.

As men hate those that affect that honour by ambition, which *pertaineth* not to them, so are they more odious, who through fear betray the glory which they have.

A chevron or raster of an house, a very honourable bearing, is never seen in the coat of a king, because it *pertaineth* to a mechanical profession.

PERTERRIFICATION. *n. f.* [*per* and *terroratio*, Lat.] The act of boring through.

PERTINACIOUS. *adj.* [from *pertinax*.]

1. Obdinate; stubborn; perversely resolute.

One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Sanderson to be so bold, so troublesome and illogical in the dispute, as forced him to say, that he had never met with a man of more *pertinacious* confidence and less abilities.

2. Resolute; constant; steady.

Diligence is a steady, constant, and *pertinacious* study, that naturally leads the soul into the knowledge of that, which at first seemed locked up from it.

PERTINACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pertinacious*.] Obstinately; stubbornly.

They deny that freedom to me, which they *pertinaciously* challenge to themselves.

Others have sought to ease themselves of all the evil of affliction by disputing subtilly against it, and *pertinaciously* maintaining that afflictions are no real evils, but only in imagination.

Metals *pertinaciously* resist all transmutation; and though one would think they were turned into a different substance, yet they do but as it were lurk under a vizard.

PERTINACITY. *n. f.* [*pertinacia*, Lat. from *pertinacious*.]

1. Obstinacy; stubbornness.

In this reply was included a very gross mistake, and if with *pertinaciously* maintained, a capital error.

2. Resolution; constancy.

PERTINACY. *n. f.* [from *pertinax*, Lat.]

1. Obstinacy; stubbornness; pertinency.

Their *pertinacy* is such, that when you drive them out of one form, they assume another.

It holds forth the *pertinacy* of his sentence, in pursuing people into their graves.

Resolution; steadfastness; constancy.

St. Geronimus prayed with passion and pertinency, till his obtained relief. Taylor.

PERTINENCE. *n. f.* [from *pertinere*, Lat.]

PERTINENCY. } Justness of relation to the matter in hand; propriety to the purpose; appositeness.

I have shewn the fitness and pertinency of the apostle's discourse to the persons he addressed to, whereby it appeareth that he was no babler, and did not talk at random. Bentley.

PERTINENT. *adj.* [*pertinens*, Lat. *pertinent*, French.]

r. Related to the matter in hand; just to the purpose; not useless to the end proposed; apposite; not foreign from the thing intended.

My caution was more pertinent Than the rebuke you give it. *Shakespeare.*

I set down, out of experience in business, and conversation in books, what I thought pertinent to this business. Bacon.

Here I shall seem a little to digress, but you will by and by find it pertinent. Bacon.

Who could find pertinent trifles of it in books, that would reach all the particulars of a man's behaviour; his own ill-furnished example would spoil all. Locke.

2. Relating; regarding; concerning. In this sense the word now used is *pertain-ing*.

Men shall have just cause, when any thing pertinent unto faith and religion is doubted of, the more willingly to incline their minds towards that which the sentence of so grave, wise and learned in that society shall judge most sound. Hooker.

PERPETUALLY. *adv.* [from *pertinent*.]

Appositely; to the purpose.

Be modest and reserved in the presence of thy betters, speaking little, answering *perpetually*, not interposing without leave or reason. Taylor.

PERSISTENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *pertinent*.]

Appositeness. Dict.

PERTINGENT. *adj.* [*pertingens*, Latin.]

Reaching to; touching. Dict.

PERTLY. *adv.* [from *pert*.]

1. Briskly; smartly.

I find no other difference betwixt the common town-wits and the downright country fools, than that the first are *pertly* in the wrong, with a little more gaiety; and the last neither in the right nor the wrong. Pope.

2. Saucily; petulantly.

Yonder walls, that *pertly* front your town, Yonder towers, whose wanton tops do busk the clouds, Must kiss their own feet. *Shakespeare.*

When you *pertly* raise your snout, Fleer, and gibe, and laugh, and flout; This, among Hibernian asses, For their wit, and humour passes. Swift.

PERTNESS. *n. f.* [from *pert*.]

1. Brisk folly; sauciness; petulance.

Dulcinea delighted ey'd the lively dance, Remembering the herself was *pertness* once. Pope.

2. Petty liveliness; spiriteliness without force, dignity, or solidity.

There is in Shaftesbury's works a lively *pertness* and parade of licentiousness; but it is hard that we should be bound to admire the virtues. Watts.

PERTURBATION. *adj.* [*pertrahens*, Lat.]

Passing over. Dict.

To PERTURB. } *v. a.* [*perturbo*,

To PERTURBATE. } Latin.]

1. To disquiet; to disturb; to deprive of tranquillity.

Rest, rest, *perturb'd* spirit. *Shakespeare.*

His wailing flesh with anguish buries, And his *perturb'd* soul within him mourns. *Sandys.*

2. To disorder; to confuse; to put out of regularity.

They are content to suffer the penalties annexed, rather than *perturb* the public peace. *K. Charles.*

The inconstant and brutal passions controlled the suggestions of truth; pleasure and pride overruling the instructions of honesty, and constantly *perverting* the reasonable commands of virtue. Brown.

The accession or recession of bodies from the earth's surface *perturb* not the equilibrium of either hemisphere. Brown.

PETURBATION. *n. f.* [*perturbatio*, Lat.] *perturbation*, Fr.]

1. Disquiet of mind; deprivation of tranquillity.

Love was not in their looks, either to God, Nor to each other: but apparent guilt, And shame, and *perturbation*, and despair. *Milton.*

The soul, as it is more immediately and strongly affected by this part, so doth it manifest all its passions and *perturbations* by it. Ray.

2. Restlessness of passions.

Natures, that have much heat, and great and violent desires and *perturbations*, are not ripe for action, till they have passed the meridian of their years. Bacon.

3. Disturbance; disorder; confusion; commotion.

Although the long dissensions of the two houses had had lucid intervals, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom, ready to break forth into new *perturbations* and calamities. Bacon.

4. Cause of disquiet.

O polish'd *perturbation*! golden care, That keep'st the ports of slumber open wide To many a watchful night. Sleep with it now, Yet not so found, and half so deeply sweet, As he, whose brow with homely biggen bound, Sleeps out the watch of night. *Shakespeare.*

5. Commotion of passions.

Restore yourselves unto your temper, fathers; And, without *perturbation*, hear me speak. Ben Jonson.

PETURBATION. *n. f.* [*perturbator*, Lat.]

perturbateur, Fr.] Kaiser of commotions.

PETUSSED. *adj.* [*petusus*, Lat.] Bored;

punched; pierced with holes. Dict.

PETUSION. *n. f.* [from *petusus*, Lat.]

1. The act of piercing or punching.

The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time, was *petusio* or *petusio*, as it is performed in horses. Arbuthnot.

2. Hole made by punching or piercing.

An empty pot without earth in it, may be put over a fruit the better, if some few *petusions* be made in the pot. Bacon.

To PERVADE. *v. a.* [*pervado*, Lat.]

1. To pass through an aperture; to permeate.

The labour'd chyle *pervades* the pores In all the artful perforated shores. *Blackmore.*

Paper dipped in water or oil, the oculus mundi stone steeped in water, linen-cloth oiled or varnished, and many other substances soaked in such liquors as will ultimately *pervade* their little pores, become by that means more transparent than otherwise. Newton.

2. To pass through the whole extension.

Matter, once bereaved of motion, cannot of itself acquire it again, nor till it be struck by some other body from without, or be intrinsically moved by an immaterial self-active substance, that can penetrate and *pervade* it. Bentley.

What but God,

Pervades, adjusts and agitates the whole? *Thomson.*

PERVATION. *n. f.* [from *pervade*.] The

act of pervading or passing through.

If fusion be made rather by the ingress and transcurion of the atoms of fire, than by the bare propagation of that motion, with which fire heats upon the outside of the vessels, that contain the matter to be melted: both those kinds of fluidity, ascribed to salt-petre, will appear to be caused by the *pervection* of a foreign body. Boyle.

PERVERSE. *adj.* [*pervers*, Fr. *perversus*, Latin.]

1. Distorted from the right.

And nature breeds

Perverts all monstrous, all prodigious things. *Milton.*

2. Obdurate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable.

Thou for the testimony of the truth hast born Universal reproach; far worse to bear Than violence; for this was all thy care To stand approv'd in sight of God, though worlds Judg'd thee *perverse*. *Milton.*

To so *perverse* a sex all grace is vain,

It gives them courage to offend again. *Dryden.*

3. Petulant; vexatious; peevish; desirous to cross and vex; cross.

O gentle Romeo, If thou dost love, pronounce it faithfully, Or if you think I am too quickly won, I'll frown and be *perverse*, and say thee nay, So thou wilt woo: but else not for the world. *Shakespeare.*

PERVERSELY. *adv.* [from *perverse*.] With intent to vex; peevishly; vexatiously, spitefully; crossly; with petty malignity.

Men *perverse*ly take up piques and displeasures at others, and then every opinion of the disliked person must partake of his fate. *Decey of Pity.*

Men that do not *perverse*ly use their words, or on purpose set themselves to cavil, seldom mistake the signification of the names of simple ideas. Locke.

A patriot is a dangerous post.

When wanted by his country most,

*Perverse*ly comes in evil times,

Where virtues are imputed crimes. *Swift.*

PERVERSENES. *n. f.* [from *perverse*.]

1. Petulance; peevishness; spiteful cross-

ness.

Virtue hath some *perverse*ness; for she will

Neither believe her good, nor others ill. *Dennis.*

Her whom he wishes most, shall seldom gain

Through her *perverse*ness; but shall see her gain'd

By a far worse. *Milton.*

The *perverse*ness of my fate is such,

That he's not mine, because he's mine too much. *Dryden.*

When a friend in kindness tries

To shew you where your error lies,

Conviction does but more incense;

*Perverse*ness is your whole defence. *Swift.*

2. Perversion; corruption. Not in use.

Neither can this be meant of evil governors or tyrants; for they are often established as potentates; but of some *perverse*ness and defection in the nation itself. Bacon.

PERVERSION. *n. f.* [*perverio*, Fr. from

perverse.] The act of perverting; change

to something worse.

Women to govern men, slaves freemen, as much in the same degree; all being total violations and *perversions* of the laws of nature and nations. Bacon.

He supposes that whole reverend body are so far from disliking popery, that the hopes of enjoying the abbey lands would be an effectual incentive to their *perversion*. *Swift.*

PERVERTSITY. *n. f.* [*pervertit*, Fr. from

perverse.] *Pervertisness; crossness.*

What strange *pervertsity* is this of man!

When 'twas a crime to take th' enlightning tree,

He could not then his hand refrain. *Milton.*

To PERVERT. *v. a.* [*pervertio*, Lat. *per-*

vertir, Fr.]

1. To distort from the true end or purpose.

Instead of good they may work ill, and pervert

justice to extreme injustice. *Spenser.*

If thou feelst the oppression of the poor, and violent *perverting* of justice in a province, resist not. *Eccl'ast'ic'.*

If then his providence

Out of our evil seek to bring forth good,

Our labour must be to *pervert* that end.

And out of good still to find means of evil. *Milton.*

He has *perverted* my meaning by his glosses; and interpreted my words into blasphemy, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden.*

Perjury has wrote a volume to explain this case of the nymphs with more piety than judgment; and another person has *perverted* it into obscenity; and both allegorically. *Brown.*

We cannot charge any thing upon their nature, till we take care that it is *perverted* by their education. *Law.*

1. To corrupt; to turn from the right: opposed to *convert*, which is to turn from the wrong to the right.

The heinous and despicable act
Of Satan, done in Paradise, and how
He in the serpent had *perverted* Eve,
Her husband she, to taste the fatal fruit,
Was known in heaven. *Milton.*

The subtle practices of Eudoxius, bishop of Constantinople, in *perverting* and corrupting the most pious emperor Valens. *Waterland.*

PERVERTER. *n. f.* [from *pervert*.]

1. One that changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter.

Where a child finds his own parents his *perverters*, he cannot be so properly born, as daimed into the world. *South.*

2. One who distorts any thing from the right purpose.

He that reads a prohibition in a divine law, had need be well satisfied about the sense he gives it, lest he incur the wrath of God, and be found a *perverter* of his law. *Stillingfleet.*

PERVERTIBLE. *adj.* [from *pervert*.] That may be easily *perverted*. *Ainsworth.*

PERVICACIOUS. *adj.* [*pervicax*, Lat.] Spitefully obstinate; peevishly contumacious.

May private devotions be efficacious upon the mind of one of the most *pervicacious* young creatures! *Clarissa.*

Goodibert was in fight audacious,
But in his ale most *pervicacious*. *Denham.*

PERVICACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pervicacious*.] With spiteful obstinacy.

PERVICACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*pervicacia*, Latin; from *PERVICACY*.] *pervicacious*.]

Spiteful obstinacy.

PERVIOUS. *adj.* [*pervius*, Lat.]

1. Admitting passage; capable of being permeated.

The Egyptians used to say, that unknown darkness is the first principle of the world; by darkness they mean God, whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye. *Taylor.*

Leda's twins,
Conspicuous both, and both in act to throw
Their trembling lances braudith'd at the foe,
Nor had they mis'd; but he to thicket fled,
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not *pervious* to the
scent. *Dryden.*

Those lodged in ether earth, more lax and *pervious*,
decayed in tract of time, and rotted at length. *Woodward.*

2. Pervading; permeating. This sense is not proper.

What is this little, agile, *pervious* fire.

This fluttering motion which we call the mind? Prior.

PERVIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *pervious*.] Quality of admitting a passage.

The *perviousness* of our receiver to a body much more subtle than air, proceeded partly from the looser texture of that glass the receiver was made of, and partly from the enormous heat, which opened the pores of the glass. *Boyle.*

There will be found another difference besides that of *perviousness*. *Holmes.*

PERUKE. *n. f.* [*pérucque*, Fr.] A cap of false hair; a periwig.

I put him on a linen cap, and his *perukes* over that. *Wilmot.*

To **PERUKE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in adjectitious hair.

PERUKE-MAKER. *n. f.* [*peruke* and *maker*.] A maker of perukes; a wig-maker.

PERUSAL. *n. f.* [from *peruse*.] The act of reading.

As pieces of miniature must be allowed a closer inspection, so this treatise requires application in the *perusal*. *Woodward.*

If upon a new *perusal* you think it is written in the very spirit of the ancients, it deserves your care, and is capable of being improved. *Atterbury.*

To **PERUSE.** *v. a.* [*per* and *use*.]

1. To read.

Peruse this writing here, and thou shalt know
The treason. *Shakespeare.*

The petitions being thus prepared, do you constantly set apart an hour in a day to *peruse* those petitions. *Bacon.*

Carefully observe, whether he tastes the distinguishing perfections or the specific qualities of the author whom he *peruses*. *Addison.*

2. To observe; to examine.

I hear the enemy;
Out some light horsemen, and *peruse* their wings. *Shakespeare.*

I've *perus'd* her well;
Beauty and honour in her are so mingled,
That they have caught the king. *Shakespeare.*

Myself I then *perus'd*, and limb by limb
Survey'd. *Milton.*

PERUSER. *n. f.* [from *peruse*.] A reader; examiner.

The difficulties and hesitations of every one will be according to the capacity of each *peruser*, and as his penetration into nature is greater or less. *Woodward.*

PESADE. *n. f.*
Pesade is a motion a horse makes in raising or lifting up his fore-quarters, keeping his hind legs upon the ground without stirring. *Farrier's Dict.*

PESSARY. *n. f.* [*peffaire*, Fr.] An oblong form of medicine, made to thrust up into the uterus upon some extraordinary occasions.

Of cantharides he prescribes five in a *peffary*, cutting off their heads and feet, mixt with myrrh. *Arbuthnot.*

PEST. *n. f.* [*peste*, French; *pestis*, Latin.]

1. Plague; pestilence.

Let fierce Achilles
The god propitiate, and the *pest* assuage. *Pope.*

2. Any thing mischievous or destructive.

At her words the hellish *pest*
Forbore. *Milton.*
Of all virtues justice is the best;
Valour without it is a common *pest*. *Waller.*
The *pest* a virgin's face and bosom bears,
High on her crown a rising smoke appears,
Guards her black front, and hisses in her hairs. *Pope.*

To **PESTER.** *v. a.* [*pester*, French.]

1. To disturb; to perplex; to harass; to turmoil.

Who then shall blame
His *pester'd* senses to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shakespeare.*

He hath not fail'd to *pester* us with messengers,
Importing the surrender of those lands. *Shakespeare.*

We are *pestered* with mice and rats, and to this end the cat is very serviceable. *Montaigne's Essays.*

A multitude of scribblers daily *pester* the world with their insufferable stuff. *Dryden.*

They did to much *pester* the church and delude the people, that contradictions them selves asserted by rabbies were equally revered by them as the infallible will of God. *South.*

At home he was *pester'd* with noise,
Abroad was *pester'd* by the boys. *Swift.*

2. To encumber.

Fitches and pease
For *pestering* too much on a hovel they lay. *Taylor.*
The people crowding near within the *pester'd* room. *Dryden.*

Casht'd and *pester'd* in this pincold here,
Strive to keep up a gall and seventh being. *Milton.*

PESTERER. *n. f.* [from *pester*.] One that *pesters* or disturbs.

PESTEROUS. *adj.* [from *pester*.] Encumbering; cumbersome.

In the statute against *pesters* note the dislike the parliament had of *pesters*, as *pesters* which was chargeable, *pesters*, and of no other *pesters*. *Black's History &c.*

PESTHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *pest* and *house*.] A hospital for persons infected with the plague.

PESTIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *pestifer*, Latin.]

1. Destructive; mischievous.

Such is thy audacious wickedness,
Thy leud, *pestiferous*, and dissentious pranks,
The very infants prattle of thy pride. *Shakespeare.*
You, that have discover'd secrets, and made loud
pestiferous reports of men nobly held, mult die. *Shakespeare.*

2. Pestilential; malignant; infectious.
It is easy to conceive how the streams of *pestiferous* bodies taint the air, while they are alive and hot. *Arbuthnot.*

PESTILENCE. *n. f.* [*pestilence*, Fr. *pestilentia*, Lat.] Plague; pest; contagious distemper.

The red *pestilence* strike all trades in Rome,
And occupations perish. *Shakespeare.*

When my eyes beheld Olivia first,
Methought the purg'd air of *pestilence*. *Shakespeare.*

PESTILENT. *adj.* [*pestilent*, Fr. *pestilens*; Latin.]

1. Producing plagues; malignant.

Great ringing of bells in populous cities diffused
pestilent air, which may be from the concussion of the air, and not from the sound. *Bacon.*

Hoary moulded bread the soldiers thrusting upon
their spears ruled against king Ferdinand, who with
such corrupt and *pestilent* bread would feed them. *Kneller.*

To those people that dwell under or near the
equator, a perpetual spring would be a most *pestilent*
and insupportable summer. *Bentley.*

2. Mischievous; destructive.

There is nothing more contagious and *pestilent*
than some kind of harmony; than some nothing
more strong and potent unto good. *Hooker.*

Which precedent, of *pestilent* import,
Against thee, Henry, had been brought. *Daniel.*
The world abounds with *pestilent* books, written
against this doctrine. *Swift.*

3. In ludicrous language, it is used to exaggerate the meaning of another word.

One *pestilent* hue,
His beard no bigger though than thine,
Walk'd on before the rest. *Suchling.*

PESTILENTIAL. *adj.* [*pestilenciel*, Fr. *pestilens*, Latin.]

1. Partaking of the nature of pestilence; producing pestilence; infectious; contagious.

These with the air passing into the lungs, infect
the mats of blood, and lay the foundation of *pestilential* fevers. *Woodward.*

Fire involv'd
In *pestilential* vapours, stench, and smook. *Addison.*

2. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious.
If government depends upon religion, then this
shows the *pestilential* design of those that attempt to
disjoin the civil and ecclesiastical interests. *South.*

PESTILENTLY. *adv.* [from *pestilent*.] Mischievously; destructively.

PESTILLATION. *n. f.* [*pestillam*, Latin.]

The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.

The best diamonds are comminable, and so far
from breaking hammer, that they submit unto
pestillation, and resist not any ordinary *pestile*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

PESTLE. *n. f.* [*pestillum*, Lat.] An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.

What real alteration can the beating of the *pestle*
make in any body, but of the texture of it? *Locke.*
Upon our vegetable food the teeth and jaws act
as the *pestle* and mortar. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PESTLE of Pork. *n. f.* A garbison of bacon.

Arbuthnot.

PET

PET. n. f. [This word is of doubtful etymology; from *petit*, Fr. or *impetus*, Lat. perhaps it may be derived some way from *petr*, as it implies only a little fume or heat.]

1. A slight passion; a slight fit of peevishness.

If all the world should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse, Drink theless stream, and nothing wear but freeze, 'Tis all-giver would be unthank'd, would be unprais'd.

If we cannot obtain every vain thing we ask, our next best bet is to take *pet* at the refusal. *L'Estra.* Life, given for noble purposes, must not be thrown up in a pet, nor whined away in love. *Coldier.* They cause the proud their visits to delay, And send the peevy in a pet to pray. *Pope.*

2. A lamb taken into the house, and brought up by hand. A caud lamb. [Probably from *petit*, little.] See **PRAT.**

PETAL. n. f. [*petalum*, Latin.] *Petal* is a term in botany, signifying those fine coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants; whence plants are distinguished into monopetalous, whose flower is one continued leaf; tripetalous, pentapetalous, and poly petalous, when they consist of three, five, or many leaves. *Quincy.*

PETALOUS. adj. [from *petal*.] Having petals.

PETAR. } n. f. [*petard*, French; *petardo*, Italian.]

A *petard* is an engine of metal, almost in the shape of a hat, about seven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth; when charged with fine powder well beaten, it is covered with a madrier or plank, bound down fast with ropes, running through handles, which are round the rim near the mouth of it: this *petard* is applied to gates or barriers of such places as are designed to be surprized, to blow them up: they are also used in countermines to break through into the enemies' galleries. *Military Dictionary.*

'Tis the spot to have the engineer Hoist with his own *petard*. *Shakespeare.* Find all his having and his holdings, Reduce d' eternal noise and scolding; The conjugal *petard* that tears Down all portulicues of ears. *Hudibras.*

PETECHIAL. adj. [from *petechia*, Latin.] Petitionally spotted.

In London are many fevers with buboes and carbuncles, and many *petechial* or spotted fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

PETERWORT. n. f. [*a-cyren*.] A plant.

PETIT. adj. [Fr.] Small; little; inconsiderable.

By what small *petit* hints does the mind recover a vanishing notion? *South.*

PETITION. n. f. [*petitio*, Latin.]

1. Request; entreaty; supplication; prayer. We must propose unto all men certain petitions incident and very material in causes of this nature. *Hooker.*

My next poor petition Is, that his noble grace would have some pity Upon my wretched women. *Shakespeare.* Let my life be given at my petition, and my people at my request. *Lyther.*

Thou didst choose this house to be called by thy name, and to be a house of prayer and petition for thy people. *1 Marcobers.*

We must not only send up petitions and thoughts now and then to heaven, but must go through all our worldly business with a heavenly spirit. *Law.*

2. Single branch or article of a prayer. Then *petit*'d that she might still possess his heart, And no prebending rival share a part; This last petition heard of all her pray'r. *Dryden.*

TO PETITION. v. a. [from the noun.] To solicit; to supplicate.

You have petition'd all the gods For my prosperity. *Shakespeare.* The mother petitioned her goddess to bestow upon them the greatest gift that could be given. *Addison.*

PET

PETITIONARILY. adv. [from *petitionary*.]

By way of begging the question: This doth but *petitionarily* infer a deity in the heavens, and we may as reasonably conclude a right and left laterality in the ark of Noah. *Brown.*

PETITIONARY. adj. [from *petition*.]

1. Supplicatory; coming with petitions. Pardon thy *petitionary* countrymen. *Shakespeare.*

It is our base *petitionary* breath That blows 'em to this greatness. *Ben Jonson.*

2. Containing petitions or requests. *Petitionary* prayer belongeth only to such as are in themselves impotent, and stand in need of relief from others. *Hooker.*

I return only yes or no to *questionary* and *petitionary* epistles of half a yard long. *Swift.*

PETITIONER. n. f. [from *petition*.] One who offers a petition.

When you have received the petitions, and it will please the *petitioners* well to deliver them into your own hand, let your secretary first read them, and draw lines under the material parts. *Bacon.*

What pleasure can it be to be encumbered with dependencies, thronged and surrounded with *petitioners*? *South.*

Their prayers are to the reproach of the *petitioners*, and to the confusion of vain desires. *L'Estrange.*

His woes broke out, and begg'd relief With tears, the dumb *petitioners* of grief. *Dryden.*

The Roman matrons presented a petition to the fathers; this raised to much railing upon the *petitioners*, that the ladies never after offered to direct the lawgivers of their country. *Addison.*

PETITORY. adj. [*petitorius*, Lat. *petitiure*, Fr.] *Petitioning*; claiming the property of any thing. *Ainsworth.*

PETRE. n. f. [from *petra*, a stone.] Nitre; saltpetre. See **NITRE.**

Powder made of impure and greasy *petre*, hath but a weak emission, and gives but a faint report. *Brown.*

The vessel was first well sealed to prevent cracking, and covered to prevent the falling in of any thing that might unseasonably kindle the *petre*. *Boyle.*

Nitre, while it is in its native state, is called *petre-falt*, when refined salt-*petre*. *Woodward.*

PETRESCENT. adj. [*petrescens*, Lat.] Growing stone; becoming stone.

A cave, from whose arched roof there dropped down a *petrescent* liquor, which oftentimes before it could fall to the ground congealed. *Boyle.*

PETRIFICATION. n. f. [from *petrifico*, Lat.]

1. The act of turning to stone; the state of being turned to stone. Its concretive spirit has the seeds of *petrification* and gorgon within itself. *Brown.*

2. That which is made stone. Look over the variety of beautiful shells, *petrifications*, ores, minerals, flowers, and other natural curiosities. *Cheyn.*

PETRIFACTIVE. adj. [from *petrificatio*, Lat.]

Having the power to form stone. There are many to be found, which are but the lapidescences and *petrification* mutation of bodies. *Brown.*

PETRIFICATION. n. f. [*petrification*, Fr. from *petrify*.] A body formed by changing other matter to stone.

In these strange *petrifications*, the hardening of the bodies seems to be effected principally, if not only, as in the induration of the fluid substances of an egg into a chick, by altering the disposition of their parts. *Boyle.*

PETRIFICK. adj. [*petrificus*, Lat.] Having the power to change to stone.

Winter's breath, A nitrous blast that strikes *petrifik* death. *Savage.*

The aggregated still Death with his mace *petrifik*, cold and dry, As with a trident, smote. *Milton.*

TO PETRIFY. v. a. [*petrifer*, Fr. *petra* and *fo*, Latin.]

1. To change to stone.

A few scabrous *petrified* wood. *Woodward.*

2. To make callous; to make obtuse. Scabin is made but by the effects of the hoar-frost, in a kind of *petrifying* frost, which induces induration. *Decay of Plea.*

Though their souls be not yet wholly *petrified*, yet every act of sin makes gradual approaches to it. *Decay of Plea.*

Full in the midst of Edclid dip at once, And *petrify* a genius to a dance. *Pope.*

Who stiff nature, and substat on art, Who coin the face, and *petrify* the heart. *Young.*

TO PETRIFY. v. a. To become stone. Like Niobe we marble grow, And *petrify* with grief. *Dryden.*

PETROL. n. f. [*petrole*, Fr.] A li-

PETROLEUM. n. f. quid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs. *Woodward.*

PETRONEL. n. f. [*petrinal*, Fr.] A pistol; a small gun used by a horseman.

And he with *petronel* upheav'd, Instead of shield the blow receiv'd, The gun recoil'd as well it might. *Hudibras.*

PETTCOY. n. f. [*gnaphalium minus*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PETTICOAT. n. f. [*petit* and *coat*.] The lower part of a woman's dress.

What trade art thou, Feeble?—A woman's tailor, sir.—Wilt thou make as many holes in an enemy's battle, as thou hast done in a woman's *petticoat*? *Shakespeare.*

Her feet beneath her *petticoat*, Like little mice, stole in and out, As if they fear'd the light. *Suckling.*

It is a great compliment to the sex, that the virtues are generally shewn in *petticoats*. *Addison.*

To fifty chosen sylphs, of special note, We trust th' important charge, the *petticoat*;

Oh have we known that sevenfold fence to fail, Though still with hoops, and arm'd with ribs of whale. *Pope.*

PETTIFOGGER. n. f. [corrupted from *pettivoguer*; *petit* and *voguer*, Fr.] A petty small-rate lawyer.

The worst conditioned and least cliented *pettivoguers* get, under the sweet bait of revenge, more plentiful prosecution of actions. *Carew.*

Your *pettifoggers* damn their souls To share with knaves in cheating souls. *Hudibras.*

Consider, my dear, how indecent it is to abandon your shop and follow *pettifoggers*; there is hardly a plea between two country squires about a barren acre, but you draw yourself in as bail, surety, or solicitor. *Arbuthnot.*

Physicians are apt to despise empirics; lawyers, *pettifoggers*; and merchants, pedlars. *Swift.*

PETTINESS. n. f. [from *petty*.] Smallness; littleness; inconsiderableness; unimportance.

The losses we have borne, the subjects we have lost, and the disgrace we have digested; To answer which, his *pettiness* would bow under. *Shakespeare.*

PETTISH. adj. [from *pet*.] Fretful; peevish. Nor doth their childhood prove their innocence; They're froward, *pettish*, and unad'd to smile. *Creech.*

PETTISHNESS. n. f. [from *pettish*.] Fretfulness; peevishness.

Like children, when we lose our favourite plaything, we throw away the rest in a fit of *pettishness*. *Collins.*

PETTITORS. n. f. [*petty* and *toc*.]

1. The feet of a sucking pig.

2. Feet in contempt. My good clown grew so in love with the wenches song, that he would not stir his *pettitors*, till he had both taste and words. *Shakespeare.*

PETTO. n. f. [Italian.] The breast; figuratively, privacy.

PETTY. adj. [*petit*, Fr.] Small; inconsiderable; inferior; little.

When he had no power, But was a petty sovereign to the state, He was your enemy. *Shakespeare.*

It is a common experience, that dogs know the dog-diller; when, up in time of infection, some petty fellow is sent out to kill the dogs. *Bacon.*
 It importeth not much, some petty alteration of difference it may make. *Bacon.*

Will God excuse his ire
 For such a petty trespass? *Milton.*

From thence a thousand lesser poets sprung,
 Like petty princes from the fall of Rome. *Denham.*
 They believe one only chief and great God, which
 hath been from all eternity; who, when he propoed
 to make the world, made first other gods of a principal
 order; and after, the sun, moon, and stars,
 as petty gods. *Stillingfleet.*

By all I have read of petty commonwealths, as
 well as the great ones, it seems to me, that a free
 people do of themselves divide into three powers. *Swift.*

Bolonia water'd by the petty Rhine. *Addison.*
 Can an example be given, in the whole course
 of this war, where we have treated the pettiest
 prince, with whom we have had to deal, in so con-
 temptuous a manner? *Swift.*

PETULANCE. *n. f.* [*petulance*, Fr. *petu-*
lance, *lantia*, Lat.] Sauciness;
 peevishness; wantonness.

It was excellently said of that philosopher, that
 here was a wall or parapet of teeth set in our mouth,
 to restrain the petulancy of our words. *Ben Jonson.*
 Such was others petulancy, that they joyed to see
 their betters shamefully outraged and abused. *A. C.*

Wise men knew, that which looked like pride in
 some, and like petulance in others, would, by ex-
 perience in affairs and conversation amongst men,
 be in time wrought off. *Clarendon.*

However their numbers, as well as their influ-
 ence and perverseness increased, many influences
 of petulancy and scornfulness are to be seen in their
 pamphlets. *Swift.*

There appears in our age a pride and petulancy
 in youth, zealous to cast off the restraint of their
 fathers and teachers. *Watts.*

PETULANT. *adj.* [*petulans*, Lat. *petulant*,
 French.]

1. Saucy; perverse.

It the opponent sees victory to incline to his side,
 let him shew the force of his argument, without
 too importunate and petulant demands of an an-
 swer. *Watts.*

2. Wanton.

The tongue of a man is so petulant, and his
 thoughts so variable, that one oft findeth by too
 great stress upon any private speeches and opi-
 nions. *Spenser.*

PETULANTLY. *adv.* [*from petulant*.]
 With petulance; with saucy pertness.

PEW. *n. f.* [*puge*, Dutch.] A seat enclosed
 in a church.

When Sir Thomas More was lord chancellor, he
 did sit, at meals, to sit in the chancel, and his lady
 in a pew. *Bacon.*

Should our sex take it into their heads to wear
 trunk breeches at church, a man and his wife
 would fill a whole pew. *Addison.*

She decently, in form, pays heav'n its due;
 And makes a civil visit to her pew. *Young.*

PEWET. *n. f.* [*piewit*, Dutch; *vannellus*.]

1. A water fowl.

We reckon the dip-click, so named of his diving
 and sinkings, puffs, pews, meaves. *Carew.*

2. The lapwing. *Ainsworth.*

PEWTER. *n. f.* [*peauter*, Dutch.]

1. A compound of metals; an artificial
 metal.

Nine parts or more of tin, with one of regulus
 of antimony, compose pewter. *Pemberton.*

Cowle pewter is made of fine tin and lead. *Bacon.*
 The pewter, into which no water could enter,
 became more white, and liker to silver, and less
 brittle. *Bacon.*

Pewter dishes, with water in them, will not
 sink easily, but without it they will; nay, butter
 or oil, in themselves insubmersible, yet, by their
 mixture, will sink. *Bacon.*

2. The plates and dishes in a house.

The eye of the mistress was wont to make her
 pewter shine. *Addison.*

PEWTERER. *n. f.* [*from pewter*.] A smith
 who works in pewter.

He shall charge you and discharge you with the
 motion of a pewterer's hammer. *Shakespeare.*
 We caused a skilful pewterer to close the vessel
 in our presence with solder exquisitely. *Boyle.*

PHENOMENON. *n. f.* See **PHENOMENON**.

This has sometimes *phenomena* in the
 plural. [*φαινόμενα*.] An appearance in
 the works of nature.

The paper was black, and the colours intense and
 thick, that the *phenomenon* might be conspicuous. *Newton.*

PHAGEDENIA. *n. f.* [*φαιδαία*; from *φαγε-*
in, to eat.] An ulcer, where the sharp-
 ness of the humours eats away the flesh.

PHAGEDENICK. *adj.* [*phagedenique*,
PHAGEDENOUS. *French*] Eating;
 corroding.

Phagedenick medicines, are those which eat
 away fungous or proud flesh. *Diet.*

A bubo, according to its malignancy, either
 proves easily curable, or terminates in a *phagede-*
nous ulcer with jagged lips. *Weyman.*

When they are very purid and corrosive, which
 circumstances give them the name of foul *phagede-*
nick ulcers, some spirits of wine should be added
 to the fomentation. *Sharp.*

PHALANX. *n. f.* [*phalanx*, Latin; *phalange*,
 French.] A troop of men closely embo-
 died.

Far otherwise th' inviolable fairs,
 In cubic phalanx firm, advanc'd entire,
 Invulnerable, impetuously arm'd. *Milton.*

The Grecian phalanx, moveless as a tow'r,
 On all sides batter'd, yet resists his power. *Pope.*

PHANTASIA. *n. f.* [*φάντασμα*, *phantasia*;
PHANTASMA. *phantasmie*, *phantasie*,
 French.] Vain and airy appearance;
 something appearing only to imagination.

All the internis is
 like a *phantasia* or a hideous dream. *Shaksp.*

The *Phantasia* is a Spaurid that keeps here in court
 of *Phantasia*, a monarch, and one that makes sport
 for the prince and his book-makers. *Shakspere.*

They believe, as they believe anils, because
 they see but *phantasia* or apparitions. *Raleigh.*

It is a great ones were inwardness, the people
 were not, yet, entertaining this airy body or *phan-*
tasia with incredible affection; partly out of their
 great devotion to the house of York, partly out of
 proud humour. *Bacon.*

Why.
 In this infernal vale first met, thou call'st
 Me father, and that *phantasia* call'st my son. *Milt.*

Allying, by his devilish art, to reach
 The organs of her sanity, and with them forge
 Illusions, as he list, *phantasies* and dreams. *Milton.*

PHANTASTICAL. *See FANTASTICAL.*
PHANTASTICK.

PHANTOM. *n. f.* [*phantome*, French.]

1. A spectre; an apparition.

If he cannot help believing, that such things he
 saw and heard, he may still have room to believe
 that what this airy phantom said is not absolutely
 to be relied on. *Atterbury.*

A constant vapour o'er the palace flies;
 Strange phantoms rising as the justs write;
 Dreadful as hermits dreams, in haunted shades,
 Or bright as visions of exulting aids. *Pope.*

2. A fancied vision.

Restless and impatient to try every overture of
 present happiness, he hunts a phantom he can never
 overtake. *Rogers.*

As Pallas will'd along, the sable skies,
 To calm the queen, the phantom sister flies. *Pope.*

PHARISAEICAL. *adj.* [*from pharisee*.] Ri-
 tual; externally religious; from the sect
 of the Pharisees, whose religion con-
 sisted almost wholly in ceremonies.

The causes of superstition are pleading and sen-
 sual rites, exerts of outward and pharisaical soli-
 tudes, over-great reverence of traditions which can-
 not but lodge the church. *Bacon.*

Shall we not be deluded with pharisaical
 wallings instead of christian *pharisees*.

PHARMACEUTICAL. *adj.* [*φάρμακον*,
PHARMACEUTICK. *adj.* [*φάρμακον*,
pharmakia.] Relating to the knowledge or
 art of pharmacy, and preparation of
 medicines.

PHARMACOLOGIST. *n. f.* [*φάρμακον* and
λόγος.] One who writes upon drugs.

The osteocolla is recommended by the *pharmaco-*
logists as an absorbent and conglutinator of broken
 bones. *Woodward on Fossils.*

PHARMACOLOGY. *n. f.* [*φάρμακον* and
λογία.] The knowledge of drugs and
 medicines.

PHARMACOPOEIA. *n. f.* [*φάρμακον* and
ποιία; *pharmacopoeie*, French.] A di-
 pensatory; a book containing rules for
 the composition of medicines.

PHARMACOPOLIST. *n. f.* [*φάρμακον* and
πώλης; *pharmacopole*, French.] An
 apothecary; one who sells medicines.

PHARMACY. *n. f.* [*from φάρμακον*, a me-
 dicine; *pharmacie*, French.] The art or
 practice of preparing medicines; the
 trade of an apothecary.

Each dose the goddess weighs with watchful eye,
 So once her art in impious pharmacy. *Grath.*

PHAROS. *n. f.* [*from Pharos* in Egypt.]

PHARE. *n. f.* A lighthouse; a lantern from
 the shore to direct sailors.

He augmented and repaired the port of Oëia,
 built a pharos or light-house. *Arduhot on Coira.*

PHARYNGOTOMY. *n. f.* [*φάρυγξ* and
τομή.] The act of making an incision
 into the windpipe, used when some tu-
 mour in the throat hinders respiration.

PHASEIS. *n. f.* [*phaseli*, Lat.] French-
 beans. *Ainsworth.*

PHASIS. *n. f.* In the plural *phasies*. [*φάσις*,
phasie, French.] Appearance exhibited
 by any body; as the changes of the moon.
 All the hypotheses yet contrived, were built
 upon too narrow an inspection of the *phasies* of the
 universe. *Clavelle.*

He o'er the seas shall love or fame pursue;
 And other mouths, another *phasie* view;
 Fixt to the rudder, he shall boldly steer.
 And pass those rocks which Tiphys us'd to fear. *Creech.*

PHASM. *n. f.* [*φάσμα*.] Appearance;
 phantom; fancied apparition.

Thence proceed many aerial actions and *phasmas*,
 and chymisms created by the vanity of our own
 hearts or seduction of evil spirits, and not planted
 in them by God. *Hammond.*

PHASANT. *n. f.* [*faisan*, French; *pha-*
sanus, from *Phasis*, the river of Col-
 chos.] A kind of wild cock.

The hardest to draw are tame birds; as the cock,
 peacock, and pheasant. *Peacock on Drawing.*
 French as I please, I doubt our serious men
 Will chase a pheasant still before a hen. *Pope.*

PHIER. *n. f.* A companion. *See FIER.*

Spenser.

To PHIESE. *v. a.* [*perhaps to frase*.] To
 comb; to fleece; to curry.

As he be proud with me, I'll phiese his pride. *Shakespeare.*

PHENICOPTER. *n. f.* [*φαινικόπτερος*; *phae-*
nicopterus, Latin.] A kind of bird,
 which is thus described by Martial:

Dat mihi penna rubens nonne sed lingua
 gulyia

Nontra sapit; quid si garrula lingua foret?

He blended together the lyers of gillyflowers, the
 brains of pheasants and peacocks, wings of phe-
 nicopter, and the tails of lamprids. *Herrick.*

PHENIX. *n. f.* [*phénix*; *phénix*, Latin.] The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

There is one tree, the phoenix throne; one phoenix
At this hour reigning there. *Shakespeare.*
To all the world he seems a phoenix. *Milton.*
Having the idea of a phoenix in my mind, the
first enquiry is, whether such a thing does exist?
Locke.

PHENOMENON. *n. f.* [*phainomenon*; *phenomene*, French:] it is therefore often written *phænomenon*; but being naturalised, it has changed the *æ*, which is not in the English language, to *e*. But if it has the original plural termination *phænomena*, it should, I think, be written with *a*.]

1. Appearance; visible quality.

Short-sighted minds are unfit to make philosophers, whose business it is to describe, in comprehensive theories, the phenomena of the world and their causes. *Burnet.*

There are curiosities of little or no moment to the understanding the phenomenon of nature. *Newton.*

The most considerable phenomenon, belonging to terrestrial bodies, is gravitation, whereby all bodies in the vicinity of the earth press toward its centre. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Any thing that strikes by any new appearance.

PHIAL. *n. f.* [*phiala*, Latin; *phiole*, Fr.] A small bottle.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole
With juice of cursed hebenon in a phial. *Shakspeare.*
He proves his explications by experiments made with a phial of water, and with globes of glass filled with water. *Newton.*

PHILANTHROPY. *n. f.* [*philw* and *anthropos*.] Love of mankind; goodness.

Such a transient temporary good nature is not that philanthropy, that love of mankind, which deserves the title of a moral virtue. *Addison.*

PHILIPPICK. *n. f.* [from the invectives of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.] Any invective declamation.

PHILOLOGER. *n. f.* [*philologos*.] One whose chief study is language; a grammarian; a critic.

Philologers and critical discourses, who look beyond the shell and obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry with our narrower explorations. *Brown.*
You expect, that I should discourse of this matter like a naturalist, not a philologer. *Stayle.*
The best philologers say, that the original word does not only signify domestic, as opposed to foreign, but also private, as opposed to common. *Spratt's Sermons.*

PHILOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *philology*.] Critical; grammatical.

Studies, called philological, are history, language, grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and criticism. *Watts.*
He who pretends to the learned professions, if he doth not arise to be a critic himself in philological matters, should frequently converse with dictionaries, paraphrases, commentators, or other critics, which may relieve any difficulties. *Watts.*

PHILOLOGIST. *n. f.* See **PHILOLOGER**. A critic; a grammarian.

PHILOLOGY. *n. f.* [*philologia*; *philologie*, French.] Criticism; grammatical learning.

Temper all discourses of philology with interpositions of morality. *Walker.*

PHILOMEL. *n. f.* [from *Philomela*, changed into a bird.]

The nightingale.
Time drives the flocks from field to field,
When rivers rage, and rocks grow cold,
And Philomel becomes a thrush. *Shakspeare.*

Admires the jay the insect's gilded wings,
Or hears the hawk when *Philomela* sings? *Pope.*
PHILOMOT. *adj.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Coloured like a dead leaf.

One of them was blue, another yellow, and another *philomot*; the fourth was of a pink colour, and the fifth of a pale green. *Addison.*

PHILOSOPHEME. *n. f.* [*philosophème*.] Principle of reasoning; theorem. An unusual word.

You will learn how to address yourself to children for their benefit, and derive some useful *philosophèmes* for your own entertainment. *Watts.*

PHILOSOPHER. *n. f.* [*philosophus*, Latin; *philosophe*, French.] A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.

Many found in belief have been also great *philosophers*. *Hooker.*

The philosopher hath long ago told us, that according to the divers natures of things, so must the evidences for them be; and that 'tis an argument of an undisciplined wit not to acknowledge this. *Wilkins.*

They all our fam'd philosophers despise,
And would our faith by force of reason try. *Dryden.*

If the philosophers by fire had been so wary in their observations and sincere in their reports, as those, who call themselves philosophers, ought to have been, our acquaintance with the bodies here about us had been yet much greater. *Locke.*

Adam, in the state of innocence, came into the world a philosopher, which sufficiently appeared by his writing the natures of things upon their names; he could view essences in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties. *South.*

PHILOSOPHERS stone. *n. f.* A stone dreamed of by alchymists, which, by its touch, converts base metals into gold.

That stone
Philosophers in vain so long have sought. *Milton.*
PHILOSOPHICK. *adj.* [*philosophique*, *philosophical*.] French; from *philosophy*.]

1. Belonging to philosophy; suitable to a philosopher; formed by philosophy.

Others in virtue plac'd felicity:
The stoick last in philosophick pride
By him call'd virtue, and his virtuous man,
Wife, perfect in himself, and all possessing. *Milton.*
How could our chymick friends go on
To find the philosophick stone? *Prior.*

When the safety of the publick is endangered, the appearance of a philosophical or affected indolence must arise either from stupidity or perfidiousness. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Skilled in philosophy.

We have our philosophical persons to make modern and familiar things supernatural and cauleless. *Shakspeare.*

Acquaintance with God is not a speculative knowledge, built on abstracted reasoning about his nature and essence, such as philosophical minds often busy themselves in, without reaping from thence any advantage towards regulating their passions, but practical knowledge. *Atterbury.*

3. Frugal; abstemious.

This is what nature's wants may well suffice:
But since among mankind few see these are,
Who will constrain to philosophick fare,
I'll mingle something of our times to please. *Dryden.*

PHILOSOPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *philosophical*.] In a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely.

The law of commonwealths that cut off the right hand of malefactors, if philosophically executed, is impartial; otherwise the amputation not equally peniteth all. *Brown.*

No man has ever treated the passions of love with so much delicacy of thought and of expression, or searched into the nature of it more philosophically than Ovid. *Lockyer.*

If natural laws were once settled, they are never to be violated; to violate and infringe them, is the same as what we call miracle, and doth not found

any philosophy. *Lockyer.*
To play the philosopher is to reason like a philosopher; to moralize; to search into nature; to inquire into the causes of effects.

Qualities occur to Aristotle, and he is so to us; and we must not philosophize beyond sympathy and antipathy. *Glennville.*

The wax philosopher upon the matter, and finding out at last that it was burning made the brick so hard, cast life into the fire. *L'Estrange.*

Two disciples of the schools were philosophizing upon the advantages of mankind above all other creatures. *L'Estrange.*

Some of our philosophizing divines have too much exalted the faculties of our souls, when they have maintained, that by their force mankind has been able to find out God. *Dryden.*

PHILOSOPHY. *n. f.* [*philosophie*, Fr. *philosophia*, Latin.]

1. Knowledge natural or moral.

I had never read, heard, nor seen any thing, I had never any taste of philosophy not inward feeling in myself, which for a while I did not call to my remembrance. *Sidney.*

Hang up philosophy;
Unless philosophy can make a Juliet,
Displant a town, reverse a prince's doom,
It helps not. *Shakspeare.*

The progress you have made in philosophy, hath enabled you to benefit yourself with what I have written. *Dugby.*

2. Hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained.

We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our philosophy, and the doctrines in our schools. *Locke.*

3. Reasoning; argumentation.

Of good and evil much they argue'd then,
Vain wisdom all and false philosophy. *Milton.*
His decisions are the judgment of his passions not of his reason, the philosophy of the flatterer not of the man. *Rogers.*

4. The course of sciences read in the schools.

PHILTRE. *n. f.* [*philtre*; *philtre*, French.] Something to cause love.

The melting kiss that tips
The jellied philtre of her lips. *Clarendon.*
This cup a cure for both our ills has brought,
You need not fear a philtre in the draught. *Dryden.*
A philtre that has neither drug nor enchantment in it, love if you would raise love. *Addison.*

TO PHILTRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To charm to love.

Let not those that have repudiated the more inviting sins, shew themselves philtred and bewitched by this. *Government of the Tongue.*

PHIZ. *n. f.* [This word is formed by a ridiculous contraction from *physiognomy*, and should therefore, if it be written at all, be written *phiz*.] The face, in a sense of contempt.

His air was too proud, and his features amiss,
As if being a traitor had alter'd his phiz. *Stepney.*

PHLEBOTOMIST. *n. f.* [*phlebotomiste*, Fr. from *phlé* and *tomos*.] One that opens a vein; a blood-letting.

TO PHLEBOTOMIZE. *v. a.* [*phlebotomiser*, French; from *phlebotomy*.] To let blood. The frail bodies of men must have an evacuation for their humours, and be phlebotomized. *Hewitt.*

PHLEBOTOMY. *n. f.* [*phlebotomia*, *phlébotomie*, vena, and *tomos*; *phlebotomic*, French.] Blood-letting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.

Phlebotomy is not such a trifling matter; the blood so flowing in veins keeps all veins. *Hewitt.*
Although in the phlebotomy of the liver or spleen, considerations are made in phlebotomy to their liver

tion, yet, when the heart is affected, it is thought as essential to bleed on the right as the left. *Brown.*
Pains for the spending of the spirits, come nearest to the copious and swift loss of spirits by phlebotomy. *Harvey.*

PHLEGM. *n. f.* [φλέγμα; phlegma, Fr.]

1. The watery humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is supposed to produce sluggishness or dulness.

Make the proper use of each extreme,
And write with fury, but correct with phlegm. *Rost.*
He who, supreme in judgment as in wit,
Might boldly censure, as he boldly writ,
Yet judg'd with coolness, though he sung with fire;
His precepts teach but what his works inspire.
Our critics take a contrary extreme,
They judge with fury, but they write with phlegm. *Pope.*

Let melancholy rule supreme,
Choler preside, or blood or phlegm,
It makes no difference in the case,
Nor is complexion honour's place. *Swift.*

2. Water, among chymists.

A linen cloth, dipped in common spirit of wine, is not burnt by the flame, because the phlegm of the liquor defends the cloth. *Boyle.*

PHLEGMAGOGUE. *n. f.* [φλέγμα and ἄγω; phlegmagogue, French.] A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm, and leave the other humours.

The pituitous temper of the stomachick ferment must be corrected, and phlegmagogues must evacuate it. *Floyer.*

PHLEGMATICK. *adj.* [φλεγματικός; phlegmaticque, French; from phlegm.]

1. Abounding in phlegm.

The putrid vapours, though exciting a fever, do colliquate the phlegmatic humours of the body. *Harvey.*

Chewing and smoking of tobacco is only proper for phlegmatick people. *Arbutnot.*

2. Generating phlegm.

A neat's foot, I fear, is too phlegmatick a meat. *Shakespeare.*

Negroes, transplanted into cold and phlegmatick habitations, continue their hue in themselves and generations. *Brown.*

3. Watery.

Spirit of wine is inflammable by means of its oily parts, and being distilled often from salt of tartar, grows by every distillation more and more aqueous and phlegmatick. *Newton.*

4. Dull; cold; frigid.

As the inhabitants are of a heavy phlegmatick temper, if any leading member has more fire than comes to his share, it is quickly tempered by the coldness of the rest. *Addison.*

Who but a husband ever could persuade
His heart to leave the bosom of thy love,
For any phlegmatick design of state. *Southern.*

PHLEGMON. *n. f.* [φλεγμονή.] An inflammation; a burning tumour.

Phlegmon, or inflammation, is the first degeneration from good blood, and nearest of kin to it. *Wifeman.*

PHLEGMONOUS. *adj.* [from phlegmon.] Inflammatory; burning.

It is generated secondarily out of the drops and remainder of a phlegmonous or oedematick tumour. *Harvey.*

PHLEME. *n. f.* [from phlebotomy.] A fleam, so it is commonly written; an instrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow; particularly in bleeding horses.

PHLOGISTON. *n. f.* [φλογιστίς, from φλόξ.]

1. Achymical liquor extremely inflammable.

2. The inflammable part of any body.

PHOSPHICKS. *n. f.* [from φως.] The doctrine of sounds.

PHOSPHATICK. *adj.* [φωσ and αμωτω.]

Having the power to inflame or turn the sound, and by that to alter it.

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The magnifying the found by the polyphonisms or repercussions of the rocks, and other phonocampstick objects. *Derham.*

PHOSPHOR. } *n. f.* [phosphorus, Lat.]

PHOSPHORUS. }

1. The morning star.

Why sit we sad when phosphorus shines so clear? *Pope.*

2. A chymical substance which, exposed to the air, takes fire.

Phosphorus is obtained by distillation from urine putrified, by the force of a very vehement and long continued fire. *Pemberton.*

Of lambent flame you have whole sheets in a handful of phosphor. *Addison.*

Liquid and solid phosphorus show their flames more conspicuously, when exposed to the air. *Cheyne.*

PHRASE. *n. f.* [φράσις.]

1. An idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to a language.

2. An expression; a mode of speech.

Now mince the sin,
And mollify damnation with a phrase:
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden.*

To fear the Lord, and depart from evil, are phrases which the scripture useth to express the sum of religion. *Tillotson.*

3. Style; expression.

Thou speak'st
In better phrase and matter than thou didst. *Shakspeare.*

TO PHRASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To style; to call; to term.

These sons,
For so they phrase them, by their heralds challenged
The noble spirits to arms. *Shakspeare.*

PHRASEOLOGY. *n. f.* [φράσις and λόγος.]

1. Style; diction.

The scholars of Ireland seem not to have the least conception of a style, but run on in a flat phraseology, often mingled with barbarous terms. *Swift.*

2. A phrase book. *Ainsworth.*

PHRENETICK. } *adj.* [φρενιτικός; phreni-

PHRENTICK. } *adj.* [from φρενις; phrenesic, Fr. whence, by contraction, phrensy.]

Madness; frantickness. This is too often written frenzy. See FRENZY.

Phreneticks imagine they see that without, which their imagination is affected with within. *Harvey.*

What ætsum, what phrenetick mood,
Makes you thus lavish of your blood? *Hudibras.*

The world was little better than a common fold of phreneticks and bedlams. *Woodward.*

PHRENITIS. *n. f.* [φρενιτις.] Madness; inflammation of the brain.

It is allowed to prevent a phrenitis. *Wifeman.*

PHRENSY. *n. f.* [from φρενις; phrenesic, Fr. whence, by contraction, phrensy.]

Madness; frantickness. This is too often written frenzy. See FRENZY.

Many never think on God, but in extremity of fear, and then perplexity not suffering them to be idle, they think and do as it were in a phrensy. *Hooker.*

Demoniack phrensy, moping melancholy. *Milt.*
Would they only please themselves in the delusion, the phrensy were more innocent; but lunatics will needs be kings. *Decay of Piety.*

Phrensy or inflammation of the brain, profuse hemorrhages from the nose relieve, and copious bleeding in the temporal arteries. *Arbutnot.*

PHTHINICAL. *adj.* [φθισικός; phtyque, Fr. from phtisick.]

Wasting.
Collection of purulent matter in the capacity of the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impell the patient into a phtisical consumption. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

PHTHISICK. *n. f.* [φθισίς; phtyic, Fr.]

A consumption.

His disease was a phtisick or asthma oft incurring to an orthopnea. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

PHTHISIS. *n. f.* [φθισίς.] A consumption.

If the lungs be wounded deep, though they escape the first nine days, yet they terminate in a phtisis or fistula. *Wifeman.*

PHYLACTERY. *n. f.* [φύλακτρον; phylactery, Fr.] A bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence.

The phylacteries on their wrists and foreheads were looked on as spells, which would yield them impunity for their disobedience. *Hammond.*

Golden sayings,
On large phylacteries expressive writ,
Were to the foreheads of the Rabbins ty'd. *Prior.*

PHYSICAL. *adj.* [physique, Fr. from physick.]

1. Relating to nature or to natural philosophy; not moral.

The physical notion of necessity, that without which the work cannot possibly be done; it cannot be affirmed of all the articles of the creed, that they are thus necessary. *Hammond.*

I call that physical certainty which doth depend upon the evidence of sense, which is the first and highest kind of evidence of which human nature is capable. *Widius.*

To reflect on those innumerable secrets of nature and physical philosophy, which Homer wrought in his allegories, what a new scene of wonder may this afford us! *Pope.*

Charity in its origin is a physical and necessary consequence of the principle of re-union. *Chayne.*

2. Pertaining to the science of healing; as, a physical treatise, physical herbs.

3. Medicinal; helpful to health.

Is Brutus sick? and is it physical
To walk unbraced, and suck up the humours
Of the dank morning? *Shakspeare.*

The blood I drop is rather physical
Than dangerous to me. *Shakspeare.*

4. Resembling physick; as, a physical taste.

PHYSICALLY. *adv.* [from physick.]

1. According to nature; by natural operation; in the way or sense of natural philosophy; not morally.

Time measuring out their motion, informs us of the periods and terms of their duration, rather than effecteth or physically produceth the same. *Brown.*

The outward act of worship may be considered physically and abstractly from any law, and so it depends upon the nature of the intention, and morally, as good or evil: and so it receives its denunciation from the law. *Stillingfleet.*

Though the act of the will commanding, and the act of any other faculty, executing that which is so commanded, be physically and in the precise nature of things distinct, yet morally as they proceed from one entire, free, moral agent, may pass for one and the same action. *South's Sermons.*

I do not say, that the nature of light consists in small round globules, for I am not now treating physically of light or colours. *Locke.*

2. According to the science of medicine; according to the rules of medicine.

He that lives physically, must live moderately. *Cheney.*

PHYSICIAN. *n. f.* [physicien, Fr. from physick.] One who professes the art of healing.

Trust not the physician,
His antidotes are poison, and he slays
More than you rob. *Shakspeare.*

Some physicians are so conformable to the humour of the patient, as they press out the true cure of the disease; and others are so regular, as they respect not sufficiently the condition of the patient. *Bacon.*

This gratulatory verse to king Henry is not more witty than the epigram upon the name of Nicoblaus, an ignorant physician, who had been the death of thousands. *Peacham of Poetry.*

Taught by thy art divine, the sage physician
Eludes the urn, and chains, or eases death. *Prior.*

PHYSICK. *n. f.* [φυσική, which originally signifying natural philosophy, has been transferred in many modern languages to medicine.]

1. The science of healing.

Were it my business to understand physick, would not the safer way be to consult nature herself in the history of diseases and their cures, than to consult

the principles of the dogmatists, methodists, or chymists? *Locke.*

2. Medicines; remedies.

In itself we desire health, *physick* only for health's sake. *Hooker.*

Use *physick* or ever thou be sick. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Prayer is the best *physick* for many melancholy diseases. *Peachum.*

He 'scapes the best, who nature to repair
Draws *physick* from the fields in draughts of vital air. *Dryden.*

As all seasons are not proper for *physick*, so all times are not fit for purging the body politic. *Davenant.*

3. [In common phrase.] A purge.

The people use *physick* to purge themselves of humours. *Abbot.*

To *PHY'SICK*. v. a. [from the noun.] To purge; to treat with *physick*; to cure.

The labour we delight in *physicks* pain. *Shaksp.*

It is a gallant child; one that indeed *physicks* the subject, makes old hearts fresh. *Shaksp.*

Give him allowance as the worthier man;
For that will *physick* the great myrmidon
Who broils in loud applause. *Shaksp.*

In virtue and in health we love to be instructed,
as well as *physicked* with pleasure. *L'Estrange.*

PHYSICO'THEOLOGY. n. f. [from *physico* and *theology*.] Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYSIOGNOMER. } n. f. [*physiognomiste*,
PHYSIOGNOMIST. } Fr. from *physiognomy*.]

One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

Dignus, when he should have been put to death by the Turk, a *physiognomer* wished he might not die, because he would lose much difference among the christians. *Peachum.*

Apolles made his pictures so very like, that a *physiognomist* and fortune-teller foretold, by looking on them, the time of their deaths whom their pictures represented. *Dryden.*

Let the *physiognomists* examine his features. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

PHYSIOGNOMICK. } adj. [*physiognomikos*,
PHYSIOGNOMONICK. } from *physiognomy*.]

Drawn from the contemplation of the face; conversant in contemplation of the face.

PHYSIOGNOMY. n. f. [for *physiognomonos*; *φυσιογνωμονία*; *physiognomie*, Fr.]

1. The act of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune, by the features of the face.

In all *physiognomy*, the lineaments of the body will discover those natural inclinations of the mind which education will conceal, or discipline will suppress. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. The face; the cast of the look.

The astrologer, who spells the stars,
Mistakes his globes, and in her brighter eye
Interprets heaven's *physiognomy*. *Cleveland.*

They'll find it the *physiognomies*
Of th' planets all men's destinies. *Hudibras.*

The end of portraits consists in expressing the true temper of those persons which it represents, and to make known their *physiognomy*. *Dryden.*

The distinguishing characters of the face, and the lineaments of the body, grow more plain and visible with time and age; but the peculiar *physiognomy* of the mind is most discernible in children. *Locke.*

PHYSIOLOGICAL. adj. [from *physiology*.]

Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things.

Some of them seem rather metaphysical than *physiological* not ones. *Boyle.*

PHYSIOLOGIST. n. f. [from *physiology*.]

One versed in *physiology*; a writer of natural philosophy.

PHYSIOLOGY. n. f. [*φύσις* and *λόγος*; *physiologie*, Fr.] The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.

Disputing *physiology* is of no accommodation to your designs. *Glanville.*

Philosophers adapted their description of the deity to the vulgar, otherwise the conceptions of mankind could not be accounted for from their *physiology*. *Bentley.*

PHY'SY. n. f. I suppose the same with *fyse*. See **FUSEE**.

Some watches are made with four wheels, some have strings and *physies*, and others none. *Locke.*

PHYTIVOROUS. adj. [*φυτὸν*, and *voros*, Lat.] That eats grass or any vegetable.

Hairy animals, with only two large foreteeth, are all *phytivorous*, and called the hare-kind. *Rau.*

PHYTOGRAPHY. n. f. [*φυτὸν* and *γραφω*.] A description of plants.

PHYTOLOGY. n. f. [*φυτὸν* and *λόγος*.] The doctrine of plants; botanical discourse.

P'ACLE. n. f. [*piaculum*, Lat.] An enormous crime. Not used.

To tear the pups that gave them suck, can there be a greater *piacle* against nature, can there be a more execrable and horrid thing? *Howell.*

P'ICULAR. } adj. [*picularis*, from *picula*,
P'ICULOUS. } culum, Latin.]

1. Expiatory; having the power to atone.

2. Such as requires expiation.

It was *piculous* unto the Romans to pare their nails upon the sundime, observed every ninth day. *Brown.*

3. Criminal; atrociously bad.

While we think it to be *piculous* to go beyond the ancients, we must necessarily come short of genuine antiquity and truth. *Glanville.*

P'IA-MATER. n. f. [Lat.] A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.

P'IANET. n. f. [*picus varius*.]

1. A bird; the lesser woodpecker. *Bailey.*

2. The magpie. This name is retained in Scotland.

P'IA'STER. n. f. [*piastre*, Ital.] An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value. *Dict.*

PIAZZA. n. f. [Italian.] A walk under a roof supported by pillars.

He stood under the *piazza*. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

P'ICA. n. f. Among printers, a particular size of their types or letters. It is probably so called from having been first used among us in printing the *pie*, an old book of liturgy.

PICARO'ON. n. f. [from *picare*, Italian.] A robber; a plunderer.

Cortez and Majorca in all wars have been the nests of *picarons*. *Temple.*

P'ICAGE. n. f. [*picagium*, low Latin.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths. *Ainsworth.*

PO PICK. v. a. [*picken*, Dutch.]

1. To cull; to choose; to select; to glean; to gather here and there. It has commonly out after it when it implies selection, and up when it means casual occurrence.

This fellow *picks up* wit as pigeons peas. *Shaksp.*

He hath *pick'd out* an art,
Under whose heavy teufe your brother's life
Falls into forfeit. *Shaksp.*

'Twill me, sweet,
Out of this science yet I *pick'd* a welcome;
And in the modesty of fearful duty
I read as much, as from the railing tongue
Of fancy and audacious eloquence. *Shaksp.*

Content putteth an edge upon anger more than the hurt itself; and when men are ingenious in *picking out* circumstances of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. *Bacon.*

The want of many things fed him with hope,

that he should *out* of those his enemies distresses *pick* some fit occasion of advantage. *Kneller.*

They must *pick me out* with snatches tir'd,
To make them sport with blind activity. *Milton.*

What made thee *pick* and chuse her out,
To employ their forgeries about? *Hudibras.*

How many examples have we seen of men that have been *picked up* and relieved out of starving necessities, afterwards conspire against their patrons? *L'Estrange.*

If he would compound for half, it should go hard but he'd make a shift to *pick it up*. *L'Estrange.*

A painter would not be much commended, who should *pick out* this cavern from the whole *Æneid*; he had better leave them in their obscurity. *Dryd.*

Imitate the bees, who *pick* from every flower that which they find most proper to make honey. *Dryd.*

He that is nourished by the acorns he *picked up* under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himself. *Locke.*

He asked his friends about him, where they had *picked up* such a blockhead. *Spektator.*

The will may *pick* and chuse among these objects, but it cannot create any to work on. *Chene.*

Deep through a myrtle lane she *pick'd* her way,
Above her ankle rose the chalky clay. *Gay.*

Thus much he may be able to *pick out*, and willing to transfer into his new history; but the rest of your character will probably be dropped on account of the antiquated stile they are delivered in. *Smyt.*

Heav'n, when it strives to polish all it can,
Its last, best work, but forms a foster man,
Picks from each sex, to make the favorite blest,
Your love of pleasure, our desire of rest. *Pope.*

2. To take up; to gather; to find industriously.

You owe me money, sir John, and now you *pick* a quarrel to beguile me of it. *Shaksp.*

It was believed, that Perkin's escape was not without the king's privity, who had him all the time of his flight in a line; and that the king did this, to *pick* a quarrel to put him to death. *Bacon.*

They are as *peevish* company to themselves as to their neighbours, for there's not one circumstance in nature, but they shall find matters to *pick* a quarrel at. *L'Estrange.*

Pick the very refuse of those harvest fields. *Thomf.*

She has educated several poor children, that were *picked up* in the streets, and put them in a way of honest employment. *Lan.*

3. To separate from any thing useless or noxious, by gleaming out either part; to clean by *picking* away filth.

For private friends: his answer was,
He could not stay to *pick* them in a pile
Of misty chaff. *Shaksp.*

It hath been noted by the ancients, that it is dangerous to *pick* one's ears whilst he yawneth; for that in yawning, the minor parchment of the ear is extended by the drawing of the breath. *Bacon.*

He *picks* and culls his thoughts for conversation, by suppressing force and communicating others. *Addison.*

4. To clean, by gathering off gradually any thing adhering.

Hope is a pleasant premeditation of enjoyment, as when a dog expects, till his master has done *picking* a bone. *Morc.*

You are not to wash your hands, till you have *picked* your falld. *Smyt.*

5. [*piquer*, Fr.] To pierce; to strike with a sharp instrument.

Pick an apple with a pin full of holes not deep, and smear it with spirits, to see if the virtual heat of the strong waters will not mature it. *Bacon.*

In the face, a wart or fiery pustule, heated by scratching or *picking* with nails, will terminate corrosive. *Hijemius.*

6. To strike with the bill or beak; to peck.

The eye that mocketh at his father, the ravens of the valley shall *pick* out. *Proverbs.*

7. [*picure*, Italian.] To rob.

The other night I fell asleep here, and had my pocket *picked*; this house is turn'd bawdy-house they *pick* pockets. *Shaksp.*

They have a design upon your pocket, and the word conscience is used only as an instrument to *pick* it. *South.*

8. To open a lock by a pointed instrument.

Did you ever find

That any art could *pick* the lock, or power
Could force it open? *Denham.*

9. To *PICK* a hole in one's coat. A proverbial expression for finding fault with another.

To *PICK*. *v. n.*

1. To eat slowly and by small morsels.
Why stand'st thou *picking*? is thy palate so, or
That bête and radishes will make thee roar? *Dryden.*

2. To do any thing nicely and leisurely.
He was too warm on *picking* work to dwell,
But lagged his notions as they fell,
And it they rhym'd and rattled all was well.
Dryden.

PICK. *n. f.* [*pique*, Fr.] A sharp-pointed iron tool.

What the miners call chert and whern, the stone-cutters nicomia, is so hard, that the *picks* will not touch it; it will not split but irregularly. *Woodw.*

PICKAPACK. *adv.* [from *pack*, by a reduplication very common in our language.] In manner of a pack.

In a hurry the whips up her darling under her arms, and carries the other a *pickapack* upon her shoulders. *L'Estrange.*

PICKAXE. *n. f.* [*pick* and *axe*.] An axe not made to cut but pierce; an axe with a sharp point.

Their tools are a *pickaxe* of iron, seventeen inches long, sharpened at the one end to peck, and flatheaded at the other to drive iron wedges. *Carew.*

I'll hide my master from the flies, as deep
As these poor *pickaxes* can dig. *Shakespeare.*

As when bands

Of pioneers, with spade and *pickaxe* arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp, to trench a field. *Milton.*

PICKBACK. *adj.* [corrupted perhaps from *pickpack*.] On the back.

As our modern wits behold,
Mounted a *pickback* on the old,
Much farther off. *Hudibras.*

PICKED. *adj.* [*pique*, Fr.] Sharp; smart.
Let the stake be made *picked* at the top, that the
jay may not settle on it. *Mortimer.*

To *PICKERET*. *v. a.* [*piccare*, Italian.]

1. To pirate; to pillage; to rob. *Answ.*

2. To make a flying skirmish.
No sooner could a hint appear,
But up he started to *picket*,
And make the stoutest yield to mercy.
When he engag'd in controversy. *Hudibras.*

PICKER. *n. f.* [from *pick*.]

1. One who picks or culls.
The *pickers* pick the hops into the hair-cloth.
Mortimer.

2. A pickaxe; an instrument to pick with.
With an iron *picker* clear the earth out of the hills.
Mortimer.

PICKEREL. *n. f.* [from *pike*.] A small pike.

PICKEREL-WEED. *n. f.* [from *pike*.] A water plant, from which pikes are sabled to be generated.

The lucca or pike is the tyrant of the fresh waters; they are bred, some by generation, and some not; as of a weed called *pickerel-weed*, unless gathered be mistaken. *Walton.*

PICKLE. *n. f.* [*pekel*, Dutch.]

1. Any kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved.
Thou shalt be whipt with wire, and stew'd in
brue, *Shakespeare.*

Smarting in lingering *pickle*.
Some fish are gutted, split and kept in *pickle*; as
whiting and mackerel. *Carew.*

He instructs his friends that dine with him in the
last *pickle* for a walnut. *Spectator.*

A third sort of antiscorbuticks are called *astringent*; as capers, and most of the common *pickles*
prepared with vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Things kept in pickle.

3. Condition; state. A word of contempt and ridicule.

How can't thou in this *pickle*? *Shakespeare.*
A physician undertakes a woman with sore eyes,
his way was to dash 'em with ointments, and while
he was in that *pickle*, carry off a spoon. *L'Estrange.*

Poor Umbra, left in this abandon'd *pickle*,
Even fits him down. *Swift.*

PICKLE, or *pightel*. *n. f.* A small parcel of land inclosed with a hedge, which in some countries is called a *pingh*. *Phillips.*

To *PICKLE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To preserve in pickle.

Autumnal corns next in order serv'd,
In lecs of wine well *pickl'd* and preserv'd. *Dryden.*
They shall have all, rather than make a war,
The Straits, the Gunney-trade, the herrings too;
Nay, to keep friendship, they shall *pickle* you.
Dryden.

2. To season or imbue highly with any thing bad; as, a *pickled* rogue, or one consummately villainous.

PICKLEHERRING. *n. f.* [*pickle* and *herring*.] A jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon.

Another branch of pretenders to this art, without
horse or *pickle-herring*, lie snug in a garret. *Spect.*

The *pickle-herring* found the way to shake him,
for upon his whistling a country jig, this unlucky
was danced to it with such a variety of grimaces,
that the countryman could not forbear smiling,
and lost the prize. *Spectator.*

PICKLOCK. *n. f.* [*pick* and *lock*.]

1. An instrument by which locks are opened without the key.

We take him to be a thief too, fir; for we have
found upon him, fir, a strange *picklock*. *Shakespeare.*
Scipio, having such a *picklock*, would spend so
many years in battering the gates of Carthage.
Brown.

It corrupts faith and justice, and is the very *picklock*
that opens the way into all cabinets. *L'Estrange.*
Thou raised'st thy voice to describe the powerful
Betty or the artful *picklock*, or Vulcan sweating at
his forge, and stamping the queen's image on viler
metals. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The person who picks locks.

PICKPOCKET. *n. f.* [*pick* and *pocket*, or
PICKPURSE.] *purse*.] A thief who
steals, by putting his hand privately into
the pocket or purse.

I think he is not a *pickpurse* nor a horse-stealer.
Shakespeare.

It is reasonable, when esquire South is losing his
money to sharpers and *pickpockets*, I should lay out
the fruits of my honest industry in a law suit.
Arbuthnot.

Pickpockets and highway men observe strict justice
among themselves. *Bentley.*

His fellow *pickpurse*, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's tob. *Swift.*

If a court or country's made a job,
Go drench a *pickpocket*, and join the mob. *Pope.*

PICKTHANK. *n. f.* [*pick* and *thank*.] An
officious fellow, who does what he is not
desired; a whispering parasite.

Many tales devis'd,
Of the ear of greatness needs must hear,
By smiling *pickthanks* and base newsmongers.
Shakespeare.

With pleasing tales his lord's vain ears he fed,
A flatterer, a *pickthank*, and a lyer. *Fairfax.*
The business of a *pickthank* is the basest of offices.
L'Estrange.

If he be great and powerful, spies and *pickthanks*,
generally provoke him to persecute and tyrannize
over the innocent and the just. *South.*

PICKTOOTH. *n. f.* [*pick* and *tooth*.] An
instrument by which the teeth are
cleaned.

If a gentleman leaves a *picktooth* case on the
table after dinner, look upon it as part of your vails.
Swift.

PICT. *n. f.* [*pictus*, Latin.] A painted person.

Your neighbours would not look on you as men,
But think the nations all turn'd *picts* again. *Lee.*

PICTORIAL. *adj.* [from *pictor*, Latin.]

Produced by a painter. A word not
adopted by other writers; but elegant
and useful.

Sea borders are but grotesque delineations, which
fill up empty spaces in maps, as many *pictorial* in-
ventions, not any physical shapes. *Brown.*

PICTURE. *n. f.* [*pictura*, Lat.]

1. A resemblance of persons or things in colours.

Madam, if that your heart be so obdurate,
Vouchsafe me yet your *picture* for my love,
The *picture* that is hanging in your chamber.
Shakespeare.

Pictures and shapes are but secondary objects,
and please or displease but in memory. *Bacon.*

Devouring what he saw so well design'd,
He with an empty *picture* lost his mind. *Dryden.*

As soon as he begins to spell, as many *pictures* of
animals should be got him as can be found with
the printed names to them. *Locke.*

She often shows them her own *picture*, which
was taken when their father told her love with her
Law.

2. The science of painting.

3. The works of painters.

Quintilian, when he saw any well-expressed
image of grief, either in *picture* or sculpture, would
usually weep. *Hutton.*

If nothing will satisfy him, but having it under
my hand, that I had no design to run the company
of *picture-drawers*, I do hereby give it him.
Stillingfleet.

4. Any resemblance or representation.

Vouchsafe this *picture* of thy soul to see;
'Tis so far good, as it resembles thee. *Dryden.*

It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be
considered as one representation or *picture*, though
made up of ever so many particulars. *Locke.*

To *PICTURE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To paint; to represent by painting.

I have not seen him so *pictur'd*. *Shakespeare.*
He who caused the spring to be *pictur'd*, added
this rhyme for an exposition. *Carew.*

It is not allowable, what is observable of Raphael
Urban; wherein Mary Magdalen is *pictur'd* before
our Saviour washing his feet on her knees, which will
not confute with the first letter of the text. *Brown.*

Love is like the painter, who, being to draw the
picture of a friend having a blemish in one eye,
would *picture* only the other side of his face. *South.*

2. To represent.

All filled with these rueful spectacles of so many
wretched carcasses starving, that even I, that do but
hear it from you, and do *picture* it in my mind, do
greatly pity it. *Spenser.*

See here thy *pictur'd* life. *Thomson.*

To *PIDDLE*. *v. n.* [This word is obscure
in its etymology; *Skinner* derives it from
picciolo, Italian; or *petit*, French, little;
Lye thinks the diminutive of the Welsh
brylla, to eat; perhaps it comes from
pidde, for *Skinner* gives, for its primi-
tive signification, to deal in little things.]

1. To pick at table; to feed squeamishly,
and without appetite.

From stomach sharp, and hearty feeding,
To *pidde* like a lily breeding. *Swift.*

2. To trifle; to attend to small parts
rather than to the main. *Amfworth.*

PIDDLER. *n. f.* [from *pidde*.]

1. One that eats squeamishly, and without
appetite.

2. One who is busy about minute things.

PIE. *n. f.* [This word is derived by *Skinner*
from *biscan*, to build, that is to build of
2 P 2

PIE

paste; by *Junius* derived by contraction from *pastry*; if pasties, doubled together without walls, were the first pies, the derivation is easy from *pie*, a foot; as in some provinces, an apple patty is still called an apple foot.]

1. Any crust baked with something in it.

No man's pie is freed
From his ambitious finger. *Shakespeare.*

Mincing of meat in *pies* saveth the grinding of the teeth, and more nourishing to them that have weak teeth. *Bacon.*

He is the very Withers of the city; they have bought more editions of his works, than would serve to lay under all their *pies* at a lord mayor's Christmas. *Dryden.*

Chuse your materials right;
From thence of course the figure will arise,
And elegance adorn the surface of your *pies*. *King.*
Eat beef or pie-crust, if you'd serious be. *King.*

2. [*picca*, Lat.] A magpie; a party-coloured bird.

The *pie* will discharge thee for pulling the rest. *Tupper.*

The raven croak'd hoarse on the chimney's top,
And chattering *pies* in dismal discords sung. *Shaks.*
Who taught the parrot human notes to try,
Or with a voice endu'd the chattering *pie*? *Dryden.*

3. The old popish service book, so called, as is supposed, from the different colour of the text and rubrick.

4. Cock and pie was a slight expression in *Shakspeare's* time, of which I know not the meaning.

Mr. Slender, come; we stay for you.—
—'I'll eat nothing, I thank you, sir.—
—By cock and *pie*, you shall not chuse, sir; come, come. *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

PIEBALD. *adj.* [from *pie*.] Of various colours; diversified in colour.

It was a particoloured dress
Of patch'd and *piebald* languages. *Hudibras.*
They would think themselves miserable in a patched coat, and yet contentedly suffer their minds to appear abroad in a *piebald* livery of coarse patches and borrowed fables. *Locke.*

They are pleas'd to hear of a *piebald* horse that is strayed out of a field near Ilkington, as of a whole troop that has been engaged in any foreign adventure. *Spectator.*

Peel'd, patch'd, and *piebald*, linsley-woolsey brothers;
Grave mummings! sleeveless some, and shirtless others. *Pope.*

PIECE. *n. f.* [*piece*, Fr.]

1. A patch. *Ainsworth.*

2. A part of a whole; a fragment.

Bring it out *piece* by *piece*. *Ezekiel.*
The chief captain, fearing lest Paul should have been pulled in *pieces* of them, commanded to take him by force. *Acts.*

These lesser rocks or great bulky stones, that lie scattered in the sea or upon the land, are they not manifest fragments and *pieces* of these greater masses? *Burnet.*

A man that is in Rome can scarce see an object, that does not call to mind a *piece* of a Latin poet or historian. *Addison.*

3. A part.

It is accounted a *piece* of excellent knowledge, to know the laws of the land. *Tillotson.*

4. A picture.

If unnatural, the finest colours are but dawning, and the *piece* is a beautiful monster at the best. *Dryden.*

Each heav'nly *piece* unweary'd we compare,
Match Raphael's grace with thy lov'd Guido's air. *Pope.*

5. A composition; performance.

He wrote several *pieces*, which he did not assume the honour of. *Addison.*

6. A single great gun.

A *piece* of ordnance 'gainst it I have plac'd. *Shakespeare.*

Many of the ships have brass *pieces*, whereas every *piece* at least requires four gunners to attend it. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Pyrrhus, with continual battery of great *pieces*, did batter the mount. *Knolles.*

7. A hand-gun.

When he cometh to experience of service abroad, or is put to a *piece* or a pike, he maketh as worthy a soldier as any nation he meeteth with. *Spenser.*

The ball goes on in the direction of the stick, or of the body of the *piece* out of which it is shot. *Cheyne.*

8. A coin; a single piece of money.

When once the poet's honour ceases,
From reason far his transports rove;
And Boileau, for eight hundred *pieces*,
Makes Louis take the wall of Jove. *Prior.*

9. In ridicule and contempt: as, a *piece* of a lawyer or smatterer.

10. A-PIECE. To each.

I demand, concerning all those creatures that have eyes and ears, whether they might not have had only one eye and one ear a-*piece*. *More.*

11. Of a *PIECE* with. Like; of the same sort; united; the same with the rest.

Truth and fiction are so aptly mix'd,
That all seems uniform and of a *piece*. *Roscommon.*

When Jupiter granted petitions, a cockle made request, that his house and his body might be all of a *piece*. *L'Estrange.*

My own is of a *piece* with his, and were he living, they are such as he would have written. *Dryden.*

I appeal to my enemies, if I or any other man could have invented one which had been more of a *piece*, and more depending on the serious part of the design. *Dryden.*

Too justly ravi'd from an age like this;
Now she is gone the world is of a *piece*. *Dryden.*

Nothing but madness can please madmen, and a poet must be of a *piece* with the spectators, to gain a reputation. *Dryden.*

TO PIECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enlarge by the addition of a *piece*.

I speak too long, but 'tis to *piece* the time,
To draw it out in length. *Shakespeare.*

If aught within that little seeming substance,
Or all of it with our displeasure *piec'd*,
And nothing more may sily like your grace,
She is yours. *Shakespeare.*

Let him, that was the cause of this, have power
To take off so much grief from you, as he
Will *piece* up in himself. *Shakespeare.*

Plant it with women as well as men, that it may
spread into generations, and not be *piec'd* from without. *Bacon.*

2. To join; to unite.

3. To *PIECE* out. To increase by addition.

He *pieces* out his wife's inclination; he gives her fully notion and advantage. *Shakespeare.*

Whether the *piecing* out of an old man's life is worth the pains, I cannot tell. *Temple.*

TO PIECE. *v. n.* To join; to coalesce; to be compacted.

The cunning priest chose Plantagenet to be the subject his pupil should personate; because he was more in the present speech of the people, and it *pieced* better and followed more close upon the brut of Plantagenet's escape. *Bacon.*

PIECER. *n. f.* [from *piecc*.] One that *pieces*.

PIECESLESS. *adj.* [from *piece*.] Whole; compact; not made of separate *pieces*.

In those poor types of God, round circles; so Religion's types the *piecesless* centers show,
And refine all the lines which all ways go. *Denne.*

PIECEMEAL. *adv.* [*piece* and *meal*; a word in Saxon of the same import.] In *pieces*; in fragments.

He strook his helme, full where his plume did stand,
On which, it *piece-meals* brake, and fell from his unhappy hand. *Chapman.*

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PIE

Why did I not his carcase *piecemeal* tear,
And cast it in the sea. *Denham.*

I'll be torn *piecemeal* by a horse,
Ere I'll take you for better or worse. *Hudibras.*

Neither was the body then subject to distempers,
to die by *piecemeal*, and languish under coughs or consumptions. *South.*

Piecemeal they win this acre first, then that;
Glean on and gather up the whole estate. *Pope.*

PIECEMEAL. *adj.* Single; separate; divided.

Other blasphemies level; some at one attribute,
some at another: but this, by a more compendious impiety, shoots at his very being, and as if it scor'd these *piecemeal* guits, lets up a single monster big enough to devour them all. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Stage editors printed from the common *piecemeal* written parts in the playhouse. *Pope.*

PIED. *adj.* [from *pie*.] Variegated; party-coloured.

They desire to take such as have their feathers of *pie*, orient and various colours. *Abbot.*

All the yearlings, which were streak'd and *pie*,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakespeare.*

Pied cattle are spotted in their tongues. *Bacon.*

The feat, the soft wool of the bee,
The cover, gallantly to see,
The wing of a *pie* butterfly,
I trow 'twas simple trimming. *Drayton.*

Meadows trim with daisies *pie*,
Shallow brooks and rivers wide. *Milton.*

PIEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *pie*.] Variegation; diversity of colour.

There is an art, which in their *pie*ness shares
With great creating nature. *Shakespeare.*

PIELED. *adj.* Perhaps for *peeled*, or bald; or *pie*, or having short hair.

Pie'd priest, dost thou command me be shut out?—
—I do. *Shakespeare.*

PIEPOWDER court. *n. f.* [from *pie*, foot, and *poudre*, dusty.] A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.

PIER. *n. f.* [*piere*, Fr.] The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised.

Oak, cedar, and chestnut are the best builders;
for *piers* sometimes wet, sometimes dry, take elm. *Bacon.*

The English took the galley, and drew it to shore,
and used the stones to reinforce the *pier*. *Hayward.*

The bridge, consisting of four arches, is of the length of six hundred and twenty-two English feet and an half: the dimensions of the arches are as follows, in English measure; the height of the first arch one hundred and nine feet, the distance between the *piers* twenty-two feet and an half; in the second arch, the distance of the *piers* is one hundred and thirty feet; in the third, the distance is one hundred and nine feet; in the fourth, the distance is one hundred and thirty-eight feet. *Arbuthnot.*

TO PIERCE. *v. a.* [*percer*, French.]

1. To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into.

Steed threatens feed in high and boastful neighs,
Piercing the night's dull car. *Shakespeare.*

The love of money is the root of all evil; which while some coveted after, they have *pierced* themselves through with many sorrows. *1 Timothy.*

With this fatal sword, on which I dy'd,
I *pierce* her open'd back or tender side. *Dryden.*

The glorious temple shall arise,
And with new lustre *pierce* the neighbouring skies. *Prior.*

2. To touch the passions; to affect.

Did your letters *pierce* the queen?—
—She read them in my preference,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakespeare.*

TO PIERCE. *v. n.*

1. To make way by force into, or through any thing.

Her sighs will make a batt'ry in his breast;
Her tears will *pierce* into a marble heart. *Shaks.*

There is that speaketh like the *piercing* of a sword; but the tongue of the wife is health. *Proverbs.*

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PIG

Short arrows, called *sprights*, without any other heads, save wood sharpened, were discharged out of muskets, and would pierce through the sides of ships, where a bullet would not pierce. Bacon.

2. To strike; to move; to affect.

Say, she be mute, and will not speak a word; Then I'll commend her volubility; And say the uttereth piercing eloquence. *Shaksp.*

3. To enter; to dive as into a secret.

She would not pierce further into his meaning, than himself should declare; for would she interpret all his doings to be accomplished in goodness. *Sidney.*

All men knew Nathaniel to be an Israelite; but our Saviour piercing deeper, giveth further testimony of him than men could have done. *Hooker.*

4. To affect severely.

They provide more piercing statutes daily to chain up the poor. *Shaksp.*

PIERCE. *n. f.* [from *pierce*.]

1. An instrument that bores or penetrates. Cart, ladder, and wimble, with *perfor* and *pod*. *Tusser.*

2. The part with which insects perforate bodies.

The hollow instrument, terebra, we may English *piercer*, wherewith many flies are provided, proceeding from the womb, with which they perforate the tegument of leaves, and through the hollow of an insect their eggs into the holes they have made. *Ray.*

3. One who perforates.

PIERCINGLY. *adv.* [from *pierce*.] Sharply.

PIERCINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *piercing*.] Power of *piercing*.

We contemplate the vast reach and compass of our understanding, the prodigious quickness and *piercingness* of its thought. *Derham.*

PIETY. *n. f.* [*pietas*, Latin; *piété*, French.]

1. Discharge of duty to God.

What *piety*, pity, fortitude did *Aeneas* possess beyond his companions? *Peucham.*

2. Till future infancy, baptiz'd by thee,

Grow ripe in years, and old in *piety*. *Prior.*

There be who faith prefer and *piety* to God. *Milton.*

Praying for them would make them as glad to see their servants eminent in *piety* as themselves. *Law.*

3. Duty to parents or those in superiour relation.

Pope's filial *piety* excels
Whatever Grecian story tells. *Swift.*

PIG. *n. f.* [*bigge*, Dutch.]

1. A young sow or boar.

Some men there are love not a gaping pig,
Some that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shaksp.*

Alba, from the white sow nam'd,
That for her thirty sucking pigs was nam'd. *Dryd.*

The flesh-meats of an early digestion, are pig, lamb, rabbit, and chicken. *Floyer.*

2. An oblong mass of lead or unforged iron, or mass of metal melted from the ore, is called, I know not why, *sow-metal*, and pieces of that metal are called *pigs*.

A nodding beam or pig of lead,
May hurt the very ablest head. *Pope.*

TO PIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To farrow; to bring pigs.

PIGEON. *n. f.* [*pigeon*, Fr.] A fowl bred in cots or a small house: in some places called *dovecot*.

This fellow picks up wit as *pigeons* peas. *Shaksp.*

A turtle dove and a young *pigeon*. *Crom.*

Perceiving that the pigeon had lost a piece of her tail, through the neat opening of the rocks rowing with all their might, they passed safe, only the end of their poop was bruised. *Raleigh.*

Fix'd in the mist the feather'd weapon stands.
The fearful pigeon flutters in her bands. *Dryden.*

See the capota of St. Paul's cover'd with both fowls, like the outside of a pigeon-house. *Addison.*

This building was design'd a model
Of a pigeon-house or oven,
To bake one loaf, or keep one dove in. *Swift.*

PIK

PIGEONFOOT. *n. f.* [*geranium*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PIGEONLIVERED. *adj.* [*pigeon* and *liver*.] Mild; soft; gentle.

I am *pigeonliver'd*, and lack gull
To make oppression bitter. *Shaksp.*

PIGGIN. *n. f.* In the northern provinces, a small wooden vessel.

PIGHT. old pret. and part. pass. of *pitch*.

Pitched; placed; fixed; determined.
Not in use.

An hideous rock is *pight*,
Of mighty *magnus* stone, whole craggy cliff,
Depending from on high, dreadful to sight,
Over the waves his rugged arms doth lift. *Spenser.*

The body big and mightily *pight*,
Thoroughly rooted and wondrous height,
Whilom had been the king of the field,
And mockle mast to the husband did yield. *Spenser.*

Then brought she me into this desert vast,
And by my wretched lover's side me *pight*. *Spenser.*

Stay yet, you vile abominable tents,
Thus proudly *pight* upon our Phrygian plains. *Shaksp.*

When I dissuaded him from his intent,
I found him *pight* to do it. *Shaksp.*

PIGMENT. *n. f.* [*pigmentum*, Lat.] Paint; colour to be laid on any body.

Consider about the opacity of the corpuscles of black pigments, and the comparative diaphanency of white bodies. *Boyle.*

PIGMY. *n. f.* [*pigmée*, Fr. *pygmaeus*, Lat. *πυγμαίος*.] A small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes; thence any thing mean or inconsiderable: it should be written with a *y*, *pygmy*.

Of so low a stature, that in relation to the other, they appear as *pigmies*. *Heylin.*

When cranes invade, his little sword and shield
The *pigmy* takes. *Dryden.*

The criticisms of a more exalted taste, may discover such beauties in the ancient poetry, as may escape the comprehension of us *pigmies* of a more limited genius. *Guthrie.*

But that it wanted room,
It might have been a *pigmy's* tomb. *Swift.*

PIGNORATION. *n. f.* [*pignora*, Lat.] The act of pledging.

PIGNUT. *n. f.* [*pig* and *nut*.] An earth-nut.

I with my long nails will dig three *pigmies*. *Shaksp.*

PIGSNEY. *n. f.* [*piga*, Sax. a girl.] A word of endearment to a girl. It is used by *Butler* for the eye of a woman, I believe, improperly.

Shine upon me but benignly
With that one, and that other *pigsney*. *Hudibras.*

PIGWIDGEON. *n. f.* This word is used by *Drayton* as the name of a fairy, and is a kind of cant word for any thing petty or small.

Where is the flock can his wrath appease,
To see his country sick of *Pym's* disease;
By Scotch invasion to be made a prey
To such *piwidgeon* myriads as they? *Cleavel.*

PIKE. *n. f.* [*picque*, Fr. his snout being sharp. *Skinner* and *Junius*.]

1. The lute or *pike* is the tyrant of the fresh waters: sir Francis Bacon observes the *pike* to be the longest lived of any fresh water fish, and yet he computes it to be not usually above forty years; and others think it to be not above ten years: he is a solitary, melancholy, and bold fish; he breeds but once a year, and his time of breeding or spawning is usually about the end of February, or somewhat later, in March, as the weather proves colder or warmer: and his manner of breeding is

thus; a he and a she *pike* will usually go together out of a river into some ditch or creek, and there the spawning, casts her eggs, and the mother hovers over her all the time she is calling her spawn, but touches her not. *Walton.*

In a pond into which were put several fish and two *pikes*, upon drawing it some years afterwards there were left no fish, but the *pikes* grown to a prodigious size, having devoured the other fish and their numerous spawn. *Hale.*

The *pike* the tyrant of the floods. *Pope.*

2. [*picque*, French.] A long lance used by the foot soldiers, to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded.

Beat you the drum that it speak mournfully.
Trail your steel *pikes*. *Shaksp.*

He wanted *pikes* to set before his archers. *Shaksp.*

They closed, and locked shoulder to shoulder, their *pikes* they framed in both hands, and therewith their buckler in the left, the one end of the *pike* against the right foot, the other breast high against the enemy. *Hayward.*

A lance he bore with iron *pike*;
Th' one half would thrust, the other strike. *Hudibras.*

3. A fork used in husbandry; a pitchfork.

A rake for to rake up the fitches that lie,
A *pike* to *pike* them up handsome to die. *Tusser.*

Let us revenge this with our *pikes*, ere we become rakes; for I speak this in hunger for bread, not for revenge. *Shaksp.*

4. Among turners, two iron sprigs between which any thing to be turned is fastened.

Hard wood, prepared for the lathe with rasps, they *pitch* between the *pikes*. *Mozon.*

PIKED. *adj.* [*picque*, French.] Sharp; acuminated; ending in a point. In *Shaksp.*, it is used of a man with a pointed beard.

Why then I suck my teeth, and catechise
My *piked* man of countries. *Shaksp.*

PIKEMAN. *n. f.* [*pike* and *man*.] A soldier armed with a *pike*.

Three great squadrons of *pikemen* were placed against the enemy. *Kneller.*

PIKESTAFF. *n. f.* [*pike* and *staff*.] The wooden pole of a *pike*.

To meet it as plain as a *pikestaff*, from what mixture it is, that this daughter silently lowers, 'till other ficals a kind look. *Tutler.*

PILASTER. *n. f.* [*pilastre*, Fr. *pilastro*, Italian.] A square column sometimes insululated, but oftener set within a wall, and only showing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickness. *Ditt.*

Pilasters must not be too tall and slender, lest they resemble pillars; nor too dwarfish and gross, lest they imitate the piles or piers of bridges. *Wotton.*

Built like a temple, where *pilasters* round
Were set. *Milton.*

The curtain rises, and a new frontispiece is seen joined to the great *pilasters* each side of the stage. *Dryden.*

Clap four slices of *pilaster* on't,
That laid with bits of rustic makes a front. *Pope.*

PILCHE. *n. f.* [*Warburton* says we should read *pilche*, which signifies a cloak or coat of skins, meaning the scabbard: this is confirmed by *Junius*, who renders *pilly*, a garment of skins; *pylece*, Sax. *pellice*, Fr. *pellucida*, Italian; *pellis*, Lat.]

1. A furred gown or case; any thing lined with fur.

Pluck your sword out of his *pilcher* by the ears. *Shaksp.*

2. A fish like a herring much caught in Cornwall.

PILE. *n. f.* [*pila*, Fr. *pyle*, Dutch.]

1. A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make a firm foundation.

PIL

The bridge the Turk before broke, by plucking up of certain *piles*, and taking away of the planks.

If the ground be hollow or weak, he strengthens it by driving in *piles*.

The foundation of the church of Harlem is supported by wooden *piles*, as the houses in Amsterdam are.

2. A heap; an accumulation.

That is the way to lay the city flat, And bury all which yet distinctly ranges In heaps and *piles* of ruin.

What *piles* of wealth hath he accumulated To his own portion! what expanse by th' hour Seems to flow from him! how, 'th' name of thrift, Does he rake this together?

By the water passing through the stone to its perpendicular intervals, was brought thither all the martial matter now lodged therein, as well as that which lies only in an undigested and confused *pile*.

3. Any thing heaped together to be burned.

I'll bear your loss the while, pray give me it, I'll carry 't to the *pile*.

Woe to the bloody city, I will even make the *pile* for fire great.

In Alexander's time, the Indian philosophers, when weary of living, lay down upon their funeral *pile* without any visible concern.

The wife, and confessor or priest, Prepare and light his funeral fire, And cheerful on the *pile* expire.

4. An edifice; a building.

Th' ascending *pile* stood fix'd her stately height

Not to look back so far, to whom this due Owe the first glory of to brave a *pile*.

The *pile* overlook'd the town, and drew the light.

Fancy brings the vanish'd *piles* to view, And builds imaginary Rome anew.

No longer shall forsaken Thames Lament his old Whitehall in flames;

A *pile* shall from its ashes rise, Fit to invade or prop the skies.

5. A hair. [*pilus*, Latin.]

Yonder's my lord, with a patch of velvet on's face; his left cheek is a cheek of two *piles* and a half, but his right cheek is worn bare.

6. Hairy surface; nap.

Many other sorts of fowls are regularly figured; the amantius of parallel threads, as in the *pile* of velvet.

7. [*pilum*, Lat.] The head of an arrow.

Whom, on his laurel-plum'd helmet's crest, the dart first smote, then ran Into his forehead, and there stuck the Steele *pile*, making way

Quite through his skull.

His spear a bent, The *pile* was of a horse fly's tongue, Whose sharpness nought revers'd.

8. [*pila*, Fr. *pila*, Italian.] One side of a coin; the reverse of a cross.

Other men have been, and are of the same opinion, a man may more justifiably throw up crosses and *piles* for his opinions, than take them up to.

9. [In the plural.] The hemorrhoids.

Wherever there is any uneasiness, solicit the humours towards that part, to procure the *piles*, which seldom miss to relieve the head.

To PILLE. v. a.

1. To heap; to conserve.

The fabric of his fully, whose foundation Is *pil'd* upon his faith, and will continue The standing of his body.

Let them pull all about my ears, *Pile* ten hills on the Tarpeian rock, That the precipitation might downstretch Below the beam of sight, yet will I still be thus.

Against beleagu'rd heav'n the giant move, Hills *pil'd* on hills, on mountains mountains lie, To make their mad approaches to the sky.

Men *pil'd* on men, with active leaps arise, And build the breathing fabric on the skies.

To PILFER. v. a. [*piller*, Fr.] To steal; to gain by petty robbery.

They not only steal from each other, but *pilfer* away all things that they can from such strangers as do land

He would not *pilfer* the victory, and the defeat was easy.

Triumphant leaders, at an army's head, Honour'd round with glories, *pilfer* cloth or bread, As meanly plunder, as they have fought.

To PILFER. v. n. To practise petty theft.

Your purpos'd low correction Is such as basest and the meanest wretches, For *pilfering* and most common trespasses, Are punish'd with.

They of those marches Shall be a wall sufficient to defend Our island from the *pilfering* borderers.

I came not here on such a trivial toy As a fray'd ewe, or to pursue the stealth Of *pilfering* wolf.

When these plagiarists come to be strip'd of their *pilfer'd* ornaments, there's the daw of the fable.

PIL

In all that heap of quotations which he has *piled* up, nothing is aimed at.

All these together are the foundation of all those heaps of comments, which are *pil'd* to high upon authors, that it is difficult sometimes to clear the text from the rubbish.

2. To fill with something heaped.

Attahabab had a great house *piled* upon the files with great wedges of gold.

PILFATI.D. adj. [*pileus*, Lat.] Having the form of a cover or hat.

A *piled* column taken up with different shells of several kinds.

PILFER. n. f. [from *pile*.] He who accumulates.

PILFERT. n. f. [*chelidonium minus*, Lat.] A plant.

To *PILFER. v. a.* [*piller*, Fr.] To steal; to gain by petty robbery.

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Every thing is told, For fear some *pilfering* hand should make too bold.

PILFERER. n. f. [from *pilfer*.] One who steals petty things.

Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and *pilferers*? Promote those charities which remove such pests of society into prisons and workhouses.

To glory some advance a lying claim, Thence of renown, and *pilferers* of fame.

PILFERINGLY. adv. With petty larceny; slyly.

PILFERY. n. f. [from *pilfer*.] Petty theft.

A wolf changes a fox with a piece of *pilfery*; the fox denies, and the ape tries the cause.

PILGRIM. n. f. [*pilgrim*, Dutch; *pelerin*, Fr. *pellegrino*, Italian; *peregrinus*, Lat.] A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one who travels on a religious account.

Two *pilgrims*, which have wandered some miles together, have a heart's-grief when they are near to part.

Granting they could not tell Abraham's toothcup from an ordinary *pilgrim's*; yet they should know some difference between the foot of a man and the face of Venus.

Like *pilgrims* to th' appointed place we tend; The world's an inn, and death the journey's end.

To *PILGRIM. v. n.* [from the noun.] To wander; to ramble. Not used.

The ambulo hath no certain home or diet, but *pilgrims* up and down every where, feeding upon all sorts of plants.

PILGRIMAGE. n. f. [*pelerinage*, Fr.]

1. A long journey; travel; more usually a journey on account of devotion.

We are like two men That vow a long and weary *pilgrimage*.

Most miserable hour, that time ere saw In lasting labour of his *pilgrimage*.

Pausing is a long *pilgrimage*; if we do not actu-

PIL

ally begin the journey, and travel at a round rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it.

2. *Shakspeare* uses it for time irksomely spent.

In prison thou hast spent a *pilgrimage*, And, like a hermit, overpast thy days.

PILL. n. f. [*pilula*, Lat. *pillule*, Fr.]

1. Medicine made into a small ball or mass.

In the taking of a potion or *pills*, the head and the neck shake.

When I was sick, you gave me bitter *pills*.

The oraculous doctor's mystick bills, Certain hard words made into *pills*.

2. Any thing nauseous.

That wheel of tops; that fanter of the town; Call it diversion, and the *pill* goes down.

To *PILL. v. a.* [*piller*, Fr.]

1. To rob; to plunder.

So did he good to none, to many ill; So did he all the kingdom rob and *pill*.

The common hath he *pill'd* with grievous loss, And lost their hearts.

Large handed robbers your grave masters are, And *pill* by law.

Suppose *pilling* and polling officers, as busy upon the people, as those flies were upon the fox.

He who *pill'd* his province, 'scapes the laws, And keeps his money, though he lost his cause.

2. For peel; to strip off the bark.

Jacob took him rods of green poplar, and *piled* white streaks in them.

To *PILL. v. n.* To be strip'd away; to come off in flakes or scoriæ. This should be *peel*; which see.

The whiteness *pilled* away from his eyes.

PILLAGE. n. f. [*pillage*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; something got by plundering; or pillung.

Others, like soldiers, Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds; Which *pillage* they with merry march bring home.

2. The act of plundering.

Thy fons make *pillage* of her chastity.

To *PILLAGE. v. a.* [from the noun.] To plunder; to spoil.

The consul Mummius, after having beaten their army, took, *pillaged*, and burnt their city.

PILLAGER. n. f. [from *pillage*.] A plunderer; a spoiler.

Jove's feed the *pillager* Stood close before, and slackt the force the arrow did confer.

PILLAR. n. f. [*pilier*, Fr. *pilar*, Spanish; *pila*, Italian; *pilar*, Welsh and Armoric.]

1. A column.

Pillars or columns, I could distinguish into simple and compounded.

The palace built by Pious vast and proud, Supported by a hundred *pillars* stood.

2. A supporter; a maintainer.

Give them leave to fly, that will not stay; And call them *pillars* that will stand to us.

Note, and you shall see in him The triple *pillar* of the world transform'd Into a trumpet's foot.

I charge you by the law, Whereof you are a well deserv'd *pillar*, Proceed to judgment.

PILLARED. adj. [from *pillar*.]

1. Supported by columns.

A *pillar's* shade High overarch'd, and echoing walks between.

If this fail, The *pillar's* firmament is rottenness, And earth's base built on bubble.

2. Having the form of a column.

PIL

Te infuriato bill shoon forth the pillor'd flame. Thomson.

PILLED CARLICK. *n. f.*

One whose hair is fallen off by a dis-ease.

A sneaking or hen-hearted fellow.

PILLION. *n. f.* [from *pilow*.]

A soft saddle let behind a horseman for a woman to sit on.

The horse and *pillion* both were gone;

Phyllis, it seems, was fled with John. Swift.

A pad; a pannel; a low fiddle.

I thought that the manner had been Irish, as the furniture of his horse, his trunk *pillion* without stirrups. Spenser.

The pad of the saddle that touches the horse.

PILLORY. *n. f.* [*pillori*, Fr. *pillorium*, low Lat.] A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and moveable boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.

I have flood on the *pillory* for the geese he hath killed. Shakespeare.

As thick as eggs at Ward in *pillory*. Pope.

The jeers of a theatre, the *pillory*, and the whip-ping-post, are very near a kin. Watts.

Amper, like a *pillory*, may be said

To nod our ears down, but expose our head Young.

PILLORY. *v. a.* [*pillorier*, French; from the noun.] To punish with the *pillory*.

To be burnt in the hand or *pillored*, is a more strong reproach than to be scourged or confin'd.

Government of the Tongue.

PILLOW. *n. f.* [*pyle*, Saxon; *pulewe*, Dutch.] A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on.

Pluck stout men's *pillows* from below their eads. Shakespeare.

One turf shall serve as *pillow* for us both, the heart, one bed, two bosoms, and one troth. Shakespeare.

A merchant died that was very far in debt, his goods and household stuff were set forth to sale; a ranger would needs buy a *pillow* there, saying, his *pillow* sure is good to sleep on, since he could report that owed to many debts. Bacon.

Thy melted maid,

Corrupted by thy lover's gold, His letter at thy *pillow* laid. Donne.

Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and *pillows*, yielding us soft and warm lodging. Ray.

PILLOW. *v. a.* To rest any thing on a *pillow*.

When the sun in bed,

Curtain'd with cloudy red, Drows his chin upon an orient wave, The flocking shadows pale Troop to th' infernal jail. Milton.

PILLOWBEER. *n. f.* The cover of a *pillow*.

PILLOWCASE. *n. f.* When you put a clean *pillowcase* on your lady's *pillow*, fasten it well with pins. Swift.

PILSITTY. *n. f.* [from *pilosus*, Latin.] Hairiness.

At the years of puberty, all effects of heat do come on, as *pilisity*, more roughness in the skin. Bacon.

PILLOT. *n. f.* [*pilote*, Fr. *piloot*, Dutch.] He whose office is to steer the ship.

When her keel ploughs hell, And deck knocks heaven; then to manage her, comes the name and office of a *pilot*. Een Jonson.

To death I with such joy resort, To women from a tempest to their port; As to that port ourselves we must not force, Where our *pilot*, Nature, steers our course. Denh.

What port can such a *pilot* find, When the night of fate must blindly steer? Dryd.

The Roman fleet, although built by shipwrights, and conducted by *pilots* without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians. Arbuthnot.

PIN

TO PILOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To steer; to direct in the course.

PLOTAGE. *n. f.* [*plotage*, French; from *pilot*.]

1. Pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts.

We must for ever abandon the Indies, and lose all our knowledge and *plotage* of that part of the world. Raleigh.

2. A pilot's hire.

PLOTSEF. *n. f.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame. Anfworth.

PIMENTA. *n. f.* [*piment*, French.] A kind of spice.

Pimenta, from its round figure, and the place whence it is brought, has been called Jamaica pepper, and from its must flavour of the several aromatics, it has obtained the name of all spice: it is a fruit gathered before it is ripe, and resembles cloves more than any other spice. Hill.

PIMP. *n. f.* [*pinge*, French. *Skinner*.] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.

I'm counted by all As principal *pimp* to the mighty king Harry. Addif.

Lords keep a *pimp* to bring a wench, So men of wit are but a kind Of panders to a vicious mind; Who proper objects must provide To gratify their lust of pride. Swift.

TO PIMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provide gratifications for the lust of others; to pander; to procure.

But he's possess'd with a thousand imps, To work whole ends his maddest *pimps*. Swift.

PIMPERNEL. *n. f.* [*pimpernella*, Latin; *pimpernelle*, French.] A plant. Miller.

PIMPING. *adj.* [*pimple mensch*, a weak man, Dutch.] Little; petty: as, a *pimping* thing. Skinner.

PIMPLE. *n. f.* [*pompette*, Fr.] A small red pustule.

If Rosalinda is unfortunate in her mole, Nigamilla is as unhappy in a *pimple*. Addison.

If'er thy pimple could spoil a grace, Or raise a *pimple* on a beautiful face. Pope.

The rising of a *pimple* in her face, the sting of a gad, will make her keep her room two or three days. Law.

PIMPLED. *adj.* [from *pimple*.] Having red pustules; full of pimples: as, his face is *pimpled*.

PIN. *n. f.* [*espingle*, French; *spina*, *spinula*, Latin; *spilla*, Italian; rather from *pennum*, low Latin. *Isidore*.]

1. A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their clothes.

I'll make thee eat iron like an ostridge, and swallow my sword like a great *pin*, ere thou and I part. Shakespeare.

Whatever spirit, careless of his charge, His post neglects, or leaves the fair at large, Shall feel sharp vengeance soon o'erstrike his sins, Be slopt in vials, or transfixed with *pins*. Pope.

2. Any thing inconsiderable or of little value.

Soon after comes the cruel Saracen, In woven mail all armed warily, And sternly looks at him, who not a *pin* Does care for look of living creature's eye. Spenser.

His fetch is to flatter to get what he can; His purpose once gotten, a *pin* for three than. Twiss.

Not a *pin*; thus shall he answer'd. Shakespeare.

'Tis foolish to appeal to witness for proof, when 'tis not a *pin* matter whether the fact be true or false. L'Estrange.

3. Any thing driven to hold things together; a peg; a bolt.

With *pins* of adamant And chains, they made all fast. Milton.

4. Any slender thing fixed in another body.

Bedlam beggars with roaring voices, Sucks in their numb'd and mortified bare arms, Pins, wooden pricks, nails, spurs of tormentary. Shakespeare.

These bullets shall rest on the *pin*; and there must be other *pins* to keep them. Wlkins.

5. That which locks the wheel to the axle; a linchpin.

6. The central part.

Romeo is dead, the very *pin* of his heart cleft with the bland hauboy's buttbutt. Shakespeare.

7. The pegs by which musicians intend or relax their strings.

8. A note; a strain. In low language.

A fir tree, in a vanipetual humour, was nightly upon the *pin* of commending itself, and despising the laudable. L'Estrange.

As the woman was upon the peevish *pin*, a poor body comes, while the toward fit was upon her, to beg. L'Estrange.

9. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye: *Hammer*. *Skinner* terms likewise to say the same. I should rather think it an inflammation, which causes a pain like that of a pointed body piercing the eye.

With all eyes Blind with the *pin* and web. Shakespeare.

10. A cylindrical roller made of wood.

They drew his browbeard face on pretty gins, And made him slack upon two rolling *pins*. Ch. Act.

11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot. Anfworth.

TO PIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with pins.

It a word or two more are added upon the chief offenders, 'tis only a paper *pin*'d upon the breast. Pope.

Not Cynthia when her maids' *pin*'d away, Ever felt such rage. Pope.

2. To fasten; to make fast.

Our gates, Which yet seem shut, we have but *pin*'d with rails; They'll open of themselves. Shakespeare.

3. To join; to fix; to fasten.

She lifted the *pin* out from the earth, and so locks her in embracing, as it she would *pin* her to her heart. Shakespeare.

It removing my consideration from the impression of the cubes to the cubes themselves, I shall *pin* this one notion upon every one of them, and accordingly conceive it to be really in them; it will fall out, that I allow existence to other entities, which never had any. Digby.

I've learn'd how far I'm to believe Your *pinning* oaths upon your sleeve. Hudibras.

The y help to cozen themselves, by chusing to *pin* their faith on such expositors as explain the sacred scripture, in favour of those opinions that they beforehand have voted orthodox. Locke.

It cannot be imagined, that to able a man should take to much pains to *pin* to closely on his friend a story which, if he himself thought incredible, he could not but also think ridiculous. Locke.

4. [pindan, Saxon.] To shut up; to enclose; to confine, as in pindold. This written like to *pen*.

It all this he willingly granted by us, which are agreed to *pin* the word of God in so narrow a room, let the cause of the accused be referred to the accuser's conscience. Hooker.

PINCASE. *n. f.* [*pin* and *case*.] A pin-cushion. Anfworth.

PINCERS. *n. f.* [*pincette*, French.]

1. An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is griped, which requires to be held hard.

As superfluous flesh did rot, Amendment ready full at hand did wait, To pluck it out with *pincers* fiery hot, That soon in him was left no one corrupt jot. Spens.

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Any slender thing fixed in another body.

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PIN

- a. The claw of an animal.
Every ant brings a small particle of that earth in her *pinch*, and lays it by the hole. *Addison*.
To PINCH. v. a. [*pincer*, French.]
- To squeeze between the fingers, or with the teeth.
When the doctor spies his vantage ripe,
To *pinch* her by the hand,
The maid hath given consent to go with him. *Shakespeare*.
 - To hold hard with an instrument.
 - To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid.
Thou shalt be *pinch'd*
As thick as honey-combs, each pinch more stinging
Than bees that made them. *Shakespeare*.
He would *pinch* the children in the dark so hard,
that he left the print in black and blue. *Arbuthnot*.
 - To press between hard bodies.
 - To gail; to fret.
As they *pinch* one another by the disposition, he
cries out, no more. *Shakespeare*.
 - To gripe; to oppress; to straiten.
Want of room upon the earth *pinching* a whole
nation, begets the remediless war, vexing only some
number of particulars, it draws on the arbitrary. *Raleigh*.
She *pinch'd* her belly with her daughter's too,
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden*.
Nec. Frog would *pinch* his belly to save his
pocket. *Arbuthnot*.
 - To distress; to pain.
Avoid the *pinching* cold and scorching heat.
Afford them shelter from the wintry winds;
The sharp year *pinches*. *Thomson*.
 - To press; to drive to difficulties.
The beaver, when he finds himself hard *pinch'd*,
bites 'em off, and leaving them to his pursuers,
saves himself. *L'Estrange*.
When the respondent is *pinched* with a strong
objection, and is at a loss for an answer, the moderator suggests some answer to the objection of the
opponent. *Watts*.
 - To try thoroughly; to force out what is contained within.
This is the way to *pinch* the question; therefore,
let what will come of it, I will stand the test of
your method. *Collier*.
- To PINCH*. v. n.
- To act with force, so as to be felt; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling.
A difficulty *pincheth*, nor will it easily be resolved.
But thou
Know'st with an equal hand to hold the scale,
See'st where the tedious *pinch*, and where they fail. *Dryden*.
 - To spare; to be frugal.
There is that waxeth rich by his wantings, and
pinching. *Eccelesiasticus*.
The poor that scarce have wherewithal to eat,
Will *pinch* and make the singing boy a treat. *Dryden*.
The bounteous player outgave the *pinching* lord. *Dryden*.
- PINCH*. n. f. [*pinçon*, French, from the verb.]
- A painful squeeze with the fingers.
If any straggler from his rank be found,
A *pinch* must for the mortal sin compound. *Dryden*.
 - A gripe; a pain given.
There cannot be a *pinch* in death
More sharp than this is. *Shakespeare*.
 - Oppression; distress inflicted.
Return to her: no, rather I chuse
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl,
Necessity's sharp *pinch*. *Shakespeare*.
A farmer was put to such a *pinch* in a hard
winter, that he was forced to feed his family upon
the main stock. *L'Estrange*.
 - Difficulty; time of distress.
A good sure friend is a better help at a *pinch*,
than all the stratagems of a man's own wit. *Bacon*.
The devil helps his servants for a season; but

PIN

- when they come once to a *pinch*, he leaves 'em in the lurch. *L'Estrange*.
The commentators never fail him at a *pinch*, and must excuse him. *Dryden*.
They at a *pinch* can bribe a vote. *Swift*.
- g. In all the senses except the first, it is used only in low language.
- PINCHIST*. } n. f. [*pinch*, *fit*, and
PINCHPENNY. } penny.] A miser. *Ainsworth*.
- PINCUSHION*. n. f. [*pin* and *cushion*.]
A small bag stuffed with bran or wool on which pins are stuck.
She would ruin me in silks, were not the quantity, that goes to a large *pincushion*, sufficient to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addison*.
Thou art a retailer of phrases, and dost deal in remnants of remnants, like a maker of *pincushions*. *Congreve*.
- PINDUST*. n. f. [*pin* and *dust*.] Small particles of metal made by pointing pins.
The little parts of *pindust*, when mingled with sand, cannot, by their mingling, make it lighter. *Digby*.
- PINE*. n. f. [*pinus*, Latin; *pin*, French.]
The *pine-tree* hath amentaceous flowers, or katkins, which are produced, at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the seeds are produced in squamous cones: to which should be added, that the leaves are longer than those of a fir-tree, and are produced by pairs out of each sheath. *Miller*.
You may as well forbid the mountain *pin*
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the gulls of heaven. *Shakespeare*.
Thus droops this lofty *pine*, and hangs his sprays.
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days. *Shak*.
- To PINE*. v. a. [*pinian*, Sax; *pijnen*, Dutch.]
- To languish; to wear away with any kind of misery.
My hungry eyes, through greedy covetise,
With no contentment can themselves suffice;
But having *pine*, and having not, complain. *Spenser*.
I burn, I *pine*, I perish,
If I achieve not this young modest girl. *Shak*.
Since my young lady's going into France,
The fool hath much *pin*ed away. *Shakespeare*.
See, see the *pin*ing malady of France;
Behold the most unnatural wounds,
Which thou thyself hast giv'n her woful breast. *Shakespeare*.
Ye shall not mourn, but *pine* away for your intricacies. *Ezekiel*.
The wicked with anxiety of mind
Shall *pine* away; in sighs consume their breath. *Sandys*.
To me who with eternal famine *pine*,
Alike as hell, or paradise, or heav'n. *Milton*.
Farewell the year, which threaten'd so
The fairest light the world can show;
Welcome the new, whose ev'ry day,
Restoring what was snatch'd away
By *pin*ing sickness from the fair,
That matchless beauty does repair. *Waller*.
This night shall see the gaudy wreath decline,
The *pin*es wither, and the lilies *pine*. *Tichel*.
 - To languish with desire.
We may again
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives,
Do faithful homage and receive free honours:
All which we *pine* for. *Shakespeare*.
We stood amaz'd to see your mistress mourn,
Unknowing that the *pin'd* for your return. *Dryden*.
Your new commander need not *pine* for action. *Philips*.
- To PINE*. v. n.
- To wear out; to make to languish.
Part us; I towards the north,
Where shivering cold and sickness *pin*es the clime. *Shakespeare*.
Look rather on my pale cheek *pin'd*;
There view your beauties; there you'll find
A fair face, but a cruel mind. *Carew*.
Beside *pin'd* with pain,
Her age and anguish from these rites detain. *Dryden*.

PIN

- Thus tender *Spencer* liv'd, with mean repeat
Content, depress'd with penury, and *pin'd*
In foreign realm: yet not debas'd his verse. *Philips*.
2. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence.
Abash'd the devil stood,
Virtue in her shape how lovely, saw; and *pin'd*
His loss. *Milton*.
- PINEAPPLE*. n. f. The anana, named for its resemblance to the cone of pines.
The *pineapple* hath a flower consisting of one leaf, divided into three parts, and is funnel-shaped: the embryos are produced in the tubercles: these become a fleshy fruit full of juice: the seeds, which are lodged in the tubercles, are very small and almost kidney-shaped. *Miller*.
Try if any words can give the taste of a *pineapple*, and make one have the true idea of its relish. *Locke*.
If a child were kept where he never saw but black and white, he would have no more ideas of scarlet, than he that never tasted a *pineapple*, has of that particular relish. *Locke*.
- PINEAL*. adj. [*pineale*, Fr.] Resembling a pineapple. An epithet given by *Des Cartes*, from the form, to the gland which he imagined the seat of the soul.
Courtiers and Spanish exactly resemble one another in the *pineal* gland. *Arbuthnot and Pope*.
- PINFATHERED*. adj. [*pin* and *feather*.]
Not fledged; having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot.
We see some raw *pinfeather'd* thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes sing,
Who for false quantities was whipt at school. *Dryden*.
- PINFOLD*. n. f. [*pinban*, Saxon, to shut up, and *fold*.] A place in which beasts are confined.
The Irish never come to those raths but armed which the English nothing suspecting, are taken as an advantage, like sheep in the *pinfold*. *Spenser*.
I care not for thee.—
—If I had thee in *Lipbury pinfold*, I would make thee care for me. *Shakespeare*.
Confin'd and pester'd in this *pinfold* here,
Strives to keep up a frail and feverish being. *Milnes*.
Oaths were not purpos'd more than law
To keep the good and just in awe,
But to confine the bad and sinful,
Like moral cattle in a *pinfold*. *Hudibras*.
- PINGLE*. n. f. A small clove; an enclosure. *Ainsworth*.
- PINGUID*. adj. [*pinguis*, Latin.] Fat, unctuous. Little used.
Some clays are more *pinguid*, and other more slippery; yet all are very tenacious of water on the surface. *Mortimer*.
- PINHOLE*. n. f. [*pin* and *hole*.] A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin.
The breast at first broke in a small *pinhole*. *Wyczer*.
- PINION*. n. f. [*pignon*, French.]
- The joint of the wing remote from the body.
 - Shakespeare* seems to use it for a feather or quill of the wing.
He is pluck'd, when hither
He sends so poor a *pinion* of his wing. *Shakespeare*.
 - Wing.
How oft do they with golden *pinions* cleave
The flitting flues, like flying purfivants. *Spenser*.
The God, who mounts the winged winds,
Fast to his feet the golden *pinions* binds,
That high through fields of air his flight sustain. *Pope*.
Though fear should lead him *pinions* like the wind,
Yet swifter fate will seize him from behind. *Swift*.
 - The tooth of a smaller wheel, answerable to that of a larger.
 - Fetters or bonds for the arms. *Ainsworth*.
- To PINION*. v. a. [from the noun.]
- To bind the wings.

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Whereas they have sacrificed to themselves, they become sacrifices to the inconstancy of fortune, whose wings they thought by their self-wisdom to have pinched. *Bacon.*

2. To confine by binding the wings; to main by cutting off the first joint of the wing.

3. To bind the arm to the body.
A second spear sent with equal force,
His right arm pierc'd, and holding on, berost
His use of both, and pinion'd down his left. *Dryden.*

4. To confine by binding the elbows to the sides.
Swarming at his back the country cry'd,
And seiz'd and pinion'd brought to court the knight. *Dryden.*

5. To shackle; to bind.
Know, that I will not wait pinion'd at your master's court; rather make my country's high pyramids my gibbet, and hang me up in chains. *Shakespeare.*

You are not to go loose any longer, you must be pinion'd. *Shakespeare.*
O loose this frame, this knot of man untie!
That my free soul may use her wing,
Which now is pinion'd with mortality,
Avaunt, entangled, hamper'd thing. *Robert.*

In can from chains and fetters free,
The great man boasts of liberty;
He's pinion'd up by formal rules of state. *North.*

6. To bind to. This is not proper.
So by each bard an ademan shall sit,
At every lord shall hang at every wit;
And while on fame's triumphant car they ride,
Some slave of mine be pinion'd to their side. *Pope.*

PIKE. *n. f.* [*pince*, French; from *pink*, Dutch, an eye; whence the French word *cillet*; *caryophyllum*, Latin.]

1. A small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind.
In May and June come pinks of all sorts; especially the bluish pink. *Bacon.*

2. An eye; commonly a small eye: as, pink-eyed.
Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plump Bacchus, with pink eye,
In thy vats our cures be drown'd. *Shakespeare.*

3. Any thing supremely excellent. I know not whether from the flower or the eye, or a corruption of *pinacle*.
I am the very pink of courtesy. *Shakespeare.*

Then let Crispino, who was ne'er refus'd
The justice yet of being well abus'd,
With patience wait; and be content to reign
The pink of puppies in some future train. *Young.*

4. A colour used by painters.
Pink is very susceptible of the other colours by the mixture; if you mix brown-red with it, you will make it a very earthy colour. *Dryden.*

5. [*pinque*, Fr.] A kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship.
This pink is one of Cupid's carriers;
Give fire, she is my prize. *Shakespeare.*

6. A fish; the minnow. *Ainsworth.*

TO PINK. *v. a.* [from *pink*, Dut. an eye.]
To work in eyelet holes; to pierce in small holes.

A haberdasher's wife of small wit rail'd upon me,
till her pink'd porringer fell off her head. *Shakl.*

The sea-hedgehog is enclosed in a round shell,
handsomely wrought and pink'd. *Carew.*

Happy the climate, where the beau
Wears the same suit for use and show;
And at a small expence your wife,
If once well pink'd, is cloath'd for life. *Prior.*

TO PINK. *v. n.* [*pincken*, Dutch; from the noun.] To wink with the eyes.

A hungry fox lay winking and pinking, as if he had fore eyes. *LeStrange.*

PISSMAKER. *n. f.* [*pis* and *maker*.] He who makes piss.

PISSMONY. *n. f.* [*pis* and *money*.] Money

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allowed to a wife for her private expences without account.

The woman must find out something else to mortgage, when her pinmoney is gone. *Addison.*

PINNACE. *n. f.* [*pinna*, Fr. *pinaccia*, Ital. *pinaca*, Span.] A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship.

Whist our pinnace anchors in the downs,
Here shall they make their ransom on the land. *Shakespeare.*

For fear of the Turks great fleet, he came by night in a small pinnace to Rhodes. *Knollys.*

He cut down wood, and made a pinnace, and entered the South-sea. *Milton.*

I sent a pinnace or post of advice, to make a discovery of the coast, before I adventur'd my greater ship. *Spelman.*

Thus to ballast love,
I saw I had love's pinnace overturned. *Dante.*

I discharged a bark, taken by one of my pinnaces, coming from cape Blanch. *Holgh.*

A pinnace anchors in a craggy bay.
Swift as a swallow sweeps the liquid way,
The winged pinnace float along the sea. *Pope.*

PI'NACLE. *n. f.* [*pinna*, Fr. *pinna*, Lat.]

1. A turret or elevation above the rest of the building.
My letting some men go up to the pinnacle of the temple, was a temptation to them to call me down headlong. *King Charles.*

He who desires only heaven, laughs at that enchantment, which engages men to climb a tottering pinnacle, where the standing is uneasy, and the fall deadly. *Deacy of Pict.*

He took up ship-money where Noy lett it, and, being a judge, carried it up to that pinnacle, from whence he almost broke his neck. *Clarendon.*

Some metropolis
With glistering spires and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton.*

2. A high spiring point.
The slippery tops of human state,
The gilded pinnacles of fate. *Cowley.*

PI'NNER. *n. f.* [from *pinna*, or *pinion*.]

1. The lappet of a head which flies loose.
Her goodly countenance I've seen,
Set off with kerchief starch'd, and pinners clean. *Gay.*

An antiquary will scorn to mention a pinner or a night-rail, but will talk on the vitta. *Addison.*

2. A pinnaker. *Ainsworth.*

PI'NNOCK. *n. f.* [*curruca*.] The tomtit. *Ainsworth.*

PINT. *n. f.* [pint, Sax. *pin*, Fr. *pin*, low Lat.] Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid measure.

Well, you'll not believe me generous, till I crack half a pint with you at my own charges. *Dryden.*

PI'NCLES. *n. f.* In astronomy, the sights of an astrolabe. *Dut.*

PIONIER. *n. f.* [*pionier*, from *pion*, obsolete French; *pion*, according to *Scaliger*, comes from *peo* for *pedito*, a foot soldier, who was formerly employed in digging for the army. A pioneer is in Dutch, *spagener*, from *spage*, a spade; whence *Junus* imagines that the French borrowed *pagenier*, which was afterward called *pioneer*.] One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations.

Well said, old mole, can't work 't' th' ground to fast? A worthy pioneer. *Shakespeare.*

Three try new experiments, such as themselves think good; these we call pioneers or miners. *Bacon.*

His pioneers
Even the paths, and make the highways plain. *Fairfax.*

Of labouring pioneers
A multitude with spades and axes arm'd,
To lay hills plain, fell woods or vallies fill. *Milton.*

The Romans, after the death of Tiberius, sent

P I P

thither an army of pioneers to demolish the buildings, and desolate the beauties of the island. *Addison.*

PIONING. *n. f.* Works of pioneers. *Spens.*

PIONY. *n. f.* [*paonia*, Latin.] A large flower. See PEONY.

PIOUS. *adj.* [*pious*, Latin; *pieux*, French.]

1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious; such as is due to sacred things.
Pious awe that fear'd to have offended. *Milton.*

True patience, and to temper joy with fear
And pious sorrow. *Milton.*

2. Careful of the duties of near relation.
As he is not called a just father, that educates his children well, but pious, so that prince, who delects and well rules his people, is religious. *Taylor.*

Where was the martial brother's pious care?
Condemn'd perhaps some foreign shore to tread. *Pope.*

3. Practised under the appearance of religion.
I shall never gratify spitefulness with any sinister thoughts of all whom pious frauds have seduced. *King Charles.*

PI'OUSLY. *adv.* [from *pious*.] In a pious manner; religiously; with such regard as is due to sacred things.

The prime act and evidence of the christian hope is, to set industriously and piously to the performance of that condition, on which the promise is made. *Hammond.*

See lion-hearted Richard, with his force
Drawn from the North, to Jury's hallow'd plains;
Piously valiant. *Philips.*

This martial present piously design'd,
The loyal city give their best lov'd king. *Dryden.*

Let freedom never perish in your hands!
But piously transmit it to your children. *Addison.*

PIP. *n. f.* [*pippe*, Dut. *pepie*, Fr. deduced by *Skinner* from *pituita*; but probably coming from *pippo* or *pipilo*, on account of the complaining cry.]

1. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues.

When murrain reigns in hogs or sheep,
And chickens languish of the pip. *Hudibras.*

A spiteful venacious giply died of the pip. *L'Estr.*

2. A spot on the cards. I know not from what original, unless from *pic*, painting; in the country, the pictured or court cards are called *pits*.

When our women fill their imaginations with pips and counters, I cannot wonder at a new-born child, that was marked with the five of clubs. *Addison.*

TO PIP. *v. a.* [*pipia*, Lat.] To chirp or cry as a bird.

It is no unsequent thing to hear the chick pip and cry in the egg, before the shell be broken. *Boyle.*

PIFF. *n. f.* [*piib*, Welch; pipe, Saxon.]

1. Any long hollow body; a tube.
The veins unkill'd, our blood is cold, and then
We pow'd upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we're stuff'd
These pipes, and these convayances of blood
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls. *Shakespeare.*

The part of the pipe, which was lowermost, will become higher; so that water ascends by descending. *Wicks.*

It has many springs breaking out of the sides of the hills, and vast quantities of wood to make pipes of. *Addison.*

An animal, the nearer it is to its original, the more pipes it hath, and as it advanceth in age still fewer. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth.

Try the taking of lanes by pipes, as in tobacco and other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon.*

PIP

His ancient *pipe* in fable dy'd,
And half unfinish'd lay by his side.
My husband's a sot,
With his *pipe* and his pot. *Swift.*

3. An instrument of wind music.
I have known, when there was no music with him but the drum and the fife, and now had he rather hear the taber and the *pipe*. *Shakespeare.*
The solemn *pipe* and dulcimer. *Milton.*
Then the shrill sound of a small rural *pipe*,
Was entertainment for the infant stage. *No common.*
There is no reason, why the sound of a *pipe* should leave traces in their brains. *Locke.*

4. The organs of voice and respiration: as, the wind-*pipe*.
The exercise of singing openeth the breast and *pipes*. *Peacham.*

5. The key or sound of the voice.
My throat of war be turn'd.
Which quired with my drum, into a *pipe*
Small as an cunuch. *Shakespeare.*

6. An office of the exchequer.
That office of her majesty's exchequer, we, by a metaphor, call the *pipe*, because the whole receipt is finally conveyed into it by the means of divers small *pipes* or quills, as water into a cistern. *Bacon.*

7. [*peep*, Dut. *pipe*, Fr.] A liquid measure containing two hogheads.
I think I shall drink in *pipe* wine with Falstaff.
I'll make him dance. *Shakespeare.*

To *PIPE*, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To play on the *pipe*.
Merry Michael the Cornish poet *pip'd* thus upon his oaten *pipe* for merry England. *Camden.*
We have *pip'd* unto you, and you have not danced. *Matthew.*
In singing, as in *piping*, you excel.
Gaming goats, and fleecy flocks,
And lowing herds, and *piping* swains,
Come dancing to me. *Swift.*

2. To have a thrill found.
His big manly voice,
Turning again toward childlike treble, *pipes*
And whistles in his found. *Shakespeare.*

PIPER, n. f. [from *pipe*.] One who plays on the *pipe*.
Pipers and trumpeters shall be heard no more in thee. *Revelations.*

PIPETREE, n. f. The lilach.

PIPING, adj. [from *pipe*. This word is only used in low language.]

1. Weak; feeble; sickly: from the weak voice of the fiek.
I, in this weak *piping* time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time,
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun. *Shakespeare.*

2. Hot; boiling: from the sound of any thing that boils.

PIPKIN, n. f. [diminutive of *pipe*, a large vessel.] A small earthen boiler.
A *pipkin* there like Homer's tripod walks. *Pope.*
Some officer might give content
To a large cover'd *pipkin* in his tent. *King.*

PIPPIN, n. f. [*puppynghe*, Dut. *Skinner*.] A sharp apple.
Pippins take their name from the small spots or *pipe* that usually appear on the sides of them: some are called stone *pippins* from their obdurate skins; some Kentish *pippins*, because they agree well with that soil; others French *pippins*, having their original from France, which is the best bearer of any of these *pippins*; the Holland *pippin* and the russet *pippin*, from its russet hue; but such as are distinguished by the names of grey and white *pippins* are of equal goodness: they are generally very pleasant fruit and of good juice, but slender bearers. *Mortimer.*
You shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's *pippin* of my own grafting. *Shakespeare.*
Entertain yourself with a *pippin* roasted Harvey.
The *pippin*-woman, I look upon as fabulous. *Addison.*
His foaming talks let some large *pippin* grace,
So 'midst their thund'ring spears an orange place. *King.*

PIR

This *pippin* shall another trial make;
See from the core two kernels brown I take. *Gey.*

PIQUANCY, n. f. [from *piquant*.] Sharpness; tartness.

PIQUANT, adj. [*piquant*, French.]

1. Pricking; piercing; stimulating to the taste.
There are vast mountains of a transparent rock extremely solid, and as *piquant* to the tongue as salt. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe.
Some think their wits asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is *piquant*, and to the quick: that is a vein that would be bridled; and men ought to find the difference between saltiness and bitterness. *Bacon.*
Men make their railleries as *piquant* as they can to wound the deeper. *Government of the Tongue.*

PIQUANTLY, adv. [from *piquant*.] Sharply; tartly.
A small mistake may leave upon the mind the lasting memory of having been *piquantly*, though wittily faulted. *Locke.*

PIQUE, n. f. [*pique*, French.]

1. An ill will; an offence taken; petty malevolence.
He had never any the least *pique*, difference or jealousy with the King his father. *Bacon.*
Men take up *piques* and displeasures at others, and then every opinion of the disliked person must partake of his fate. *Decay of Piety.*
Out of a personal *pique* to those in service, he stands as a looker-on, when the government is attacked. *Addison.*

2. A strong passion.
Though he have the *pique*, and long,
'Tis still for something in the wrong;
As women long, when they're with child,
For things extravagant and wild. *Hudibras.*

3. Point; nicety; punctilio.
Add long prescription of establish'd laws,
And *pique* of honour to maintain a cause,
And shame of change. *Dryden.*

To *PIQUE*, v. a. [*piquer*, French.]

1. To touch with envy or virulence; to put into fret; to kindle to emulation.
Piqu'd by Protogenes's fame,
From Co to Rhodes Apelles came,
To see a rival and a friend,
Prepar'd to censure or commend. *Prior.*

2. To offend; to irritate.
Why *pique* all mortals, that affect a name?
A soul to pleasure, yet a slave to fame! *Pope.*
The lady was *piqued* by her indifference, and began to mention going away. *Female Quixote.*

3. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To value; to fix reputation as on a point.
[*se piquer*, French.]
Children, having made it easy to part with what they have, may *pique* themselves in being kind. *Locke.*
Men apply themselves to two or three foreign dreads, and which are called the learned, languages, and *pique* themselves upon their skill in them. *Locke.*

To *PIQUEUR*, v. a. See *PICKER*.

PICQUEUR, n. f. A robber; a plunderer. Rather *picquetter*.
When the guardian protested to engage in fashion, the word was given, that the guardian would soon be seconded by some other *picqueur* from the same camp. *Swift.*

PIQUET, n. f. [*picquet*, Fr.] A game at cards.
She commonly went up at ten,
Unless *piquet* was in the way. *Prior.*
Instead of entertaining themselves at *ombre* or *piquet*, they would wrangle and pitch the bar. *Spectator.*

PIRACY, n. f. [*παιρησια*; *piratica*, Latin; *piraterie*, Fr. from *pirate*.] The act or practice of robbing on the sea.
Our gallants, in their fresh gale of fortune, began to skim the seas with their *piracies*. *Cervus.*
Now shall the ocean, as thy Thames, be free
From both these fates of storms and *piracy*. *Waller.*

PIS

Fame swifter, than your winged navy flies,
Sounding your name, and talking dreadful news
To all that piracy and rapine use. *Waller.*
His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their *piracies*; though he practised the same trade. *Arbutnot.*

PIRATE, n. f. [*παιρητης*; *pirata*, Latin; *pirate*, French.]

1. A sea robber.
Pirates all nations are to prosecute, not so much in the right of their own tears, as upon the band of human society. *Bacon.*
Relate, if business or the thirst of gain
Engage your journey o'er the pathless main,
Where savage *pirates* seek through seas unknown
The lives of others, vent'rous of their own. *Pope.*

2. Any robber; particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men.
To *PIRATE*, v. n. [from the noun.] To rob by sea.
When they were a little got out of their former condition, they robbed at land and *pirated* by sea. *Arbutnot.*

To *PIRATE*, v. a. [*pirater*, Fr.] To take by robbery.
They advertised, they would *pirate* his edition. *Pope.*

PIRATICAL, adj. [*piraticus*, Latin; from *pirate*.]

1. Predatory; robbing; consisting in robbery.
Having gotten together ships and barks, fell to: and of *piratical* trade, robbing, spoiling, and taking prisoners the ships of all nations. *Bacon.*

2. Practising robbery.
The errors of the priests were multiplied by *piratical* printers; to not one of whom I ever gave any other encouragement, than that of not protecting them. *Pope.*

PISCARY, n. f. A privilege of fishing. *Diet.*

PISCATION, n. f. [*piscatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of fishing.
There are four books of cynetics, or venation, five of halibutacks, or *piscation*, communicated by Rutebeuf. *Brown.*

PISCATORY, adj. [*piscatorius*, Latin.] Relating to fishes.
On this monument is represented, in bas-relief, Neptune among the *satyrs*, to the w that this poet was the inventor of *piscatory* elegiacs. *Addison.*

PISCIVOROUS, adj. [*piscis* and *voros*.] Fish-eating; living on fish.
In birds that are not carnivorous, the meat is swallowed into the crop, or into a kind of antestomach, observed in *piscivorous* birds, where it is moistened and mollified by some proper juice. *Ray.*

PISH, interj. A contemptuous exclamation. This is sometimes spoken and written *pyhae*. I know not their etymology, and imagine them formed by chance.
There was never yet philosopher
That could endure the toothach patiently;
However they have writ the stile of Gods,
And made a *pish* at chance or sufferance. *Shelley.*
She frowned and cried *pish*, when I said a thing that I stole. *Spectator.*

To *PISH*, v. n. [from the interjection.] to express contempt.
He turn'd over your Homer, shook his head, and *pish'd* at every line of it. *Pope.*

PISMIRE, n. f. [*μύρμηκ*, Sax. *pismire*, Dut.] An ant; an emmet.
In elements, as worms might prevail,
Might fit a *pismire* or a whale. *Prior.*
Prejudicial to fruit are *pismires*, caterpillars, and mice. *Mortimer.*

To *PISS*, v. n. [*pisser*, Fr. *piessen*, Dut.] To make water.
I charge the *pisping* conduit run nothing but claret. *Shakespeare.*
One ash *pisser*, she red *piss* for company. *Lyly.*
Once possess'd of what with care you love,
The wanton boys would *piss* upon your grave. *Dryden.*

PIT

Piss, n. f. [from the verb.] Urine; animal water.

My spleen is at the little rogues, it would vex one more to be knocked on the head with a piss-pot than a thunder-bolt. *Pope.*

PissABED, n. f. A yellow flower growing in the grass.

PissBURN, adj. Stained with urine.

Pistachio, n. f. [*pistache*, Fr. *pistacchi*, Italian; *pistachia*, Latin.]

The *pistachio* is of an oblong figure, pointed at both ends, about half an inch in length; the kernel is of a green colour and a soft and unctuous substance, much like the pulp of an almond, of a pleasant taste: *pistachios* were known to the ancients, and the Arabians call them *peftuch* and *peftuch*, and we sometimes *peftich* nuts. *Hud.*

Pistachios, so they are good, and not musty, joined with almonds, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon.*

PISTE, n. f. [Fr.] The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.

PISTILLATION, n. f. [*pistillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding in a mortar.

The best diamonds we have are comminable, and so far from breaking hammers, that they submit to *pistillation*, and resist not an ordinary *pettle*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Pistol, n. f. [*pistole*, *pistolet*, Fr.] A small hand-gun.

Three watch the door with *pistols*, that none should issue out. *Shakespeare.*

The whole body of the horse passed within *pistol*-shot of the cottage. *Clarendon.*

Quicksilver discharged from a *pistol* will hardly pierce through a parchment. *Brown.*

A woman had a tubercle in the great carthus of the eye, of the bigness of a *pistol*-bullet. *Wiscnan.*

How Verres is left qualify'd to steal,
With sword and *pistol*, than with wax and seal. *Young.*

To Pistol, v. a. [*pistoler*, Fr.] To shoot with a pistol.

Pistole, n. f. [*pistole*, Fr.] A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

I shall disburden him of many hundred *pistoles*, to make him lighter for the journey. *Dryden.*

Pistolet, n. f. [diminutive of *pistol*.] A little pistol.

Those who kill bear-whelps, until'd *pistolets* that, more than cannon shot, avails or lets. *Dante.*

Piston, n. f. [*piston*, Fr.] The moveable part in several machines, as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused; an embolus.

PIT, n. f. [pit, Sax.]

1. A hole in the ground.

Tumble me into some loathsome *pit*,
Where never man's eye may behold my body. *Shakespeare.*

Our enemies have beat us to the *pit*;
It is more worthy to leap in ourselves,
Than tarry till they push us. *Shakespeare.*

Pits upon the sea-shore turn into fresh water, by percolation of the salt through the sand; but in some places of Africa, the water in such *pits* will become brackish again. *Bacon.*

2. Abyss; profundity.

Get you gone,
And from the *pit* of Acheron
Meet me 't' morning.
Into what *pit* thou fell'st
From what height fallen. *Shakespeare.*

3. The grave.

O Lord, think no scorn of me, lest I become like them that go down into the *pit*. *Psalms.*

4. The area on which cocks fight; whence the phrase, to fly the *pit*.

Make him glad, at least, to quit
His victory, and fly the *pit*. *Hudibras.*
They managed the dispute as fiercely as two game-cocks in the *pit*. *Locke.*

PIT

5. The middle part of the theatre.

Let Cully, Cockwood, Fopling sharia the *pit*,
And in their folly shew the writer's wit. *Dryden.*

Now luck for us, and a kind hearty *pit*;
For he who pleases, never fails of wit. *Dryden.*

6. [*pis*, *pris*, old Fr. from *pectus*, Latin.] Any hollow of the body: as, the *pit* of the stomach; the arm *pit*.

7. A dint made by the finger.

8. A mark made by a disease.

To PIT, v. a.

1. To press into hollows.

An anasarca, a species of dropsy, is characterized by the swelling and softness of the skin, which gives way to the least impression, and remains *pitted* for some time. *Sharp.*

2. To mark with small hollows, as by the smallpox.

PITAPAT, n. f. [probably from *pas a pas*, or *patte patte*, Fr.]

1. A flutter; a palpitation.

A lion meets him, and the fox's heart went *pitapat*. *LeStrange.*

2. A light quick step.

Now I hear the *pitapat* of a pretty foot through the dark alley: no, 'tis the son of a mare that's broken loose, and munching upon the melons. *Dryden.*

PITCH, n. f. [pit, Sax. *pix*, Lat.]

1. The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated.

They that touch *pitch* will be defiled. *Proverbs.*

A rainy vapour
Comes on as blacke as *pitch*. *Chapman.*

Of air and water mixed together, and consumed with fire, it *pitch* a black colour; as in charcoal, oil, *pitch*, and links. *Peucham.*

A vessel *pitch*'d round with *pitch*. *Milton.*

2. [from *pit*, Fr. *Shinner*.] Any degree of elevation or height.

Lovely concord and most sacred peace
Doth nourish virtue, and fast friendship breeds,
Weak she makes strong, and strong things does increase.

Till the *pitch* of highest praise exceeds. *Spenser.*

How high a *pitch* his resolution soars. *Shaksp.*

Arm thy heart, and fill thy thoughts
To mount aloft with thy imperial mistress,
And mount her *pitch*. *Shaksp.*

Between two hawks, which flies the higher *pitch*,
I have, perhaps, some shallow judgment. *Shaksp.*

That greater works, unless the deeds of Jove,
The deathless muses, undertake, maintains a *pitch* above.

All mortal powers. *Chapman.*

Down they fell,
Driv'n headlong from the *pitch* of heav'n, down
Into this deep. *Milton.*

Others expectation was raised to a higher *pitch* than probably it would. *Hannond.*

Cannons shoot the higher *itches*,
The lower we let down their breeches. *Hudibras.*

Aleibiades was one of the best orators of his age, notwithstanding he lived at a time when learning was at the highest *pitch*. *Addison.*

3. Highest rise. Not used.

A beauty wailing, and distressed widow,
Seduc'd the *pitch* and height of all his thoughts
To base declension and loath'd bigamy. *Shaksp.*

4. State with respect to lowness or height.

From this high *pitch* let us descend
A lower flight; and speak of things at hand. *Milton.*
By how much from the top of wondrous glory,
Strongest of mortal men,
To lowest *pitch* of abject fortune thou art fall'n. *Milton.*

5. Size; stature.

That infernal monster having cast
His weary foe into the living well,
'Gan high advance his broad discolour'd breast
Above his wonted *pitch*. *Spenser.*

Were the whole frame here,
It is of such a spacious lofty *pitch*,
Your roof were not sufficient to contain it. *Shaksp.*

PIT

It turn'd itself to Ralph's *hips*;

So like in person, garb, and *pitch*,
'Twas hard t' interpret which was which. *Hudibras.*

6. Degree; rate.

To overcome in battle, and subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils, with infinite
Mandlaughter, shall be held the highest *pitch*
Of human glory. *Milton.*

Our resident Tom
From Venice is come.

And hath left the statesman behind him,
Talks at the same *pitch*,
Is as wise, is as rich,

And just where you left him, you find him. *Denham.*

Princes that fear'd him, grieve; concerned to see
No *pitch* of glory from the grave is free. *Waller.*

Evangelical innocence, such as the gospel accepts, though mingled with several infirmities and defects, yet amounts to such a *pitch* of righteousness, as we call sincerity. *South.*

When the sun's heat is thus far advanced, 'tis but just come up to the *pitch* of another set of vegetables, and but great enough to excite the terrestrial particles, which are more ponderous. *Woodward.*

To PITCH, v. a. preterit *pitched*; participle *pitched*, anciently *pyght*. See **PIGHT**.

[*appicciare*, Italian.]

1. To fix; to plant.

On Dardan plains the Greeks do *pitch*
Their brave pavilions. *Shakespeare.*

Sharp stakes, pluckt out of hedges,
They *pitch* in the ground. *Shakespeare.*

He counselled him how to hunt his game,
What dirt to cast, what net, what toils to *pitch*. *Fairfax.*

Mahometes *pitch*ed his tents in a little meadow. *Knolles.*

When the victor
Had conquer'd Thebes, he *pitch*ed upon the plain
His mighty camp. *Dryden.*

To Chafin's pleasing plains he took his way,
There *pitch*'d his tents, and there resolv'd to stay. *Dryden.*

The trenches first they pass'd, then took their way
Where their proud foes in *pitch*'d pavilions lay. *Dryden.*

2. To order regularly.

In letting down the form of common prayer, there was no need to mention the learning of a fit, or the usefulness of an ignorant minister; more than that he, which describeth the manner how to *pitch* a field, should speak of moderation and sobriety in diet. *Hacker.*

One *pitch*ed battle would determine the fate of the Spanish continent. *Addison.*

3. To throw headlong; to cast forward.

They'll not *pitch* me t' the mire,
Unless he bid 'em. *Shakespeare.*

They would wrestle, and *pitch* the bar for a whole afternoon. *Spears.*

4. To smear with *pitch*. [*peco*, Lat. from the noun.]

The Trojans mount their ships, born on the waves,
And the *pitch*'d vessels glide with easy force. *Dryden.*

Some *pitch* the ends of the timber in the walls, to preserve them from the mortar. *Moxon.*

I *pitch*ed over the convex very thinly, by dropping melted *pitch* upon it, and warming it to keep the *pitch* soft, whilst I ground it with the convex copper watted to make it spread evenly all over the convex. *Newton.*

5. To darken.

The air hath *pitch*'d the roses in her cheeks,
And *pitch*'d the lily tincture of her face. *Shaksp.*

Soon he found
The welkin *pitch*'d with thick'ning cloud. *Addison.*

6. To pave.

To PITCH, v. n.

1. To light; to drop.

When the warm is settled, take a branch of the tree whereon they *pitch*, and wipe the bit clean. *Mortimer.*

2. To fall headlong.

P I T

The courier o' the pommel cast the knight;
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He quaver'd with his legs, and lay for dead. *Dryden.*

3. To fix choice: with upon.

We think 'tis no great matter which,
They're all alike, yet we shall pitch
On one that fits our purpose. *Hudibras.*

A free agent will pitch upon such a part in his
choice, with knowledge certain. *More.*

I pitched upon this consideration that parents owe
their children, not only material subsistence, but
much more spiritual contribution to their mind. *Digby.*

The covetous man was a good while at a stand;
but he came however by degrees to pitch upon one
thing after another. *L'Estrange.*

Pitch upon this best course of life, and custom
will render it the most easy. *Tillotson.*

I translated Chaucer, and amongst the rest pitched
on the wife of Bath's tale. *Dryden.*

4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation.

They pitched by Ennarus in the plain. 1 Mac.

PITCHER. *n. f.* [*pitcher*, Fr.]

1. An earthen vessel; a water pot.

With sudden fear her pitcher down she threw,
And fled away. *Spenser.*

Pitchers have ears, and I have many servants;
Besides old Gremio is hearkening. *Shakespeare.*

We read of kings, and gods, that kindly took
A pitcher fill'd with water from the brook. *Carew.*

Pyreus was only famous for counterfeiting all
base things; as earthen pitchers and a counterfeit.

Hylas may drop his pitcher, none will cry,
Not it he drown himself. *Dryden.*

2. An instrument to pierce the ground in
which any thing is to be fixed.

To the hills poles must be set deep in the ground,
with a square iron pitcher or crow. *Mortimer.*

PITCHFORK. *n. f.* [*pitch and fork*.] A
fork with which corn is thrown upon
the waggon.

An old lord in Leicestershire amused himself with
mending pitchforks and spades for his tenants
grants. *Swift.*

PITCHINESS. *n. f.* [*from pitchy*.] Black-
ness; darkness.

PITCHY. *adj.* [*from pitch*.]

1. Smeared with pitch.

The planks, their pitchy coverings wash'd away,
Now yield; and now a yawning breach display. *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of pitch.

Native petroleum, found floating upon some
springs, is no other than this very pitchy substance,
drawn forth of the strata by the water. *Woodward.*

3. Black; dark; dismal.

Night is fled,
Whose pitchy mantle over-veil'd the earth. *Shaksp.*

I will lose a pitchy day for thee. *Shakespeare.*

Pitchy and dark the night sometimes appears,
Friend to our woe, and parent of our fears,
Our joy and wonder sometimes the excites,
With stars unnumber'd. *Prior.*

PITCHCOAL. *n. f.* [*pit and coal*.] Fossil coal.

The best fuel is peat, the next charcoal made of
pitchcoal or cinders. *Mortimer.*

PITIOUS. *adj.* [*from pity*.]

1. Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity.

When they heard that pitious strained voice,
In haste forsook their rural merriment. *Spenser.*

The most arch deed of piteous massacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakespeare.*

Which when Deucaion with a piteous look
Beheld, he wept. *Dryden.*

2. Compassionate; tender.

If the series of thy joys
Permit one thought less cheerful to arise,
Piteous transfer it to the mournful swain. *Prior.*

She gave him, piteous of his case,
A sluggish sympathy. *Pope.*

3. Wretched; paltzy; pitiful.

Piteous amends! unless
Be meant our grand foe. *Milton.*

PITIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from piteous*.] In a
piteous manner.

I must talk of murders, rapes, and massacres,
Ruthful to hear, yet piteously perform'd. *Shaksp.*

PITIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from piteous*.] Sor-
rowfulness; tenderness.

PITFALL. *n. f.* [*pit and fall*.] A pit dug
and covered, into which a passenger falls
unexpectedly.

Poor bird! thou'dst never fear the net nor lime,
The pitfall nor the gin. *Shakespeare.*

Thieves dig concealed pitfalls in his way. *Sandys.*

These hidden pitfalls were set thick at the en-
trance of the bridge, so that throngs of people fell
into them. *Addison.*

PITH. *n. f.* [*pitte*, Dutch.]

1. The marrow of the plant; the soft part
in the midst of the wood.

If a cone, fit to be set in the ground, hath the pith
finely taken forth, and not altogether, I at some of it
left, it will bear a fruit with little or no core. *Bacon.*

Her solid bones convert to solid wood,
To pith her marrow, and to sap her blood. *Dryden.*

2. Marrow.

As doth the pith, which left our bodies slack,
Stings fast the little bones of neck and back;
So by the soul doth death string his a'n and earth. *Donne.*

The vertebrae are all perforated in the middle,
with a large hole for the spinal marrow or pith to
pass along. *Ray.*

3. Strength; force. Pith in Scotland is
still retained as denoting strength, either
corporeal or intellectual: as, that defies
all your pith.

Leave your England,
Guarded with grandfires, babies, and old women,
Or pale'd, or not arriv'd to pith and puissance. *Shakespeare.*

Since these arms of mine had seven years pith.

4. Energy; cogency; fulness of senti-
ment; closeness and vigour of thought
and style.

That's my pith of business
Twixt you and your poor brother. *Shakespeare.*

Enterprises of great pith and moment,
With this regard their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action. *Shakespeare.*

5. Weight; moment; principal part.

The quintessence; the chief part.

The owner of a foul disease,
To keep it from divulging, lets it feed
Ev'n on the pith of life. *Shakespeare.*

PITHILY. *adv.* [*from pithy*.] With
strength; with cogency; with force.

PITHINESS. *n. f.* [*from pithy*.] Energy;
strength.

No less deserveth his wittiness in devising, his
pithiness in uttering, his complaint of love, so lovely. *Spenser.*

PITHLESS. *adj.* [*from pith*.]

1. Wanting pith; wanting strength.

Weak shoulders over-born with burthening grief,
And pithless arms, like to a wither'd vine
That drops his sapless branches to the ground. *Shakespeare.*

2. Wanting energy; wanting force.

PITHY. *adj.* [*from pith*.]

1. Consisting of pith; abounding with
pith.

The pithy fibres brace and stitch together the
liguous in a plant. *Grew.*

The Herefordian plant that likes
To approach the quiche, and th' elder's pithy stem. *Philips.*

2. Strong; forcible; energetick.

Yet she with pithy words, and earnest sad,
Still drove their sudden furies to revoke;
That at the last suppressing fury wash,
They 'gan abtain. *Spenser.*

3. More pleasant, pithy, and effectual,
Than hath been taught by any. *Shakespeare.*

Many rare pithy laws concerning
The worth of astrologic learning. *Hudibras.*

3

P I T

This pithy speech prevail'd, and all agreed. *Dryden.*

In all these, Goodman Fact was very short, but
pithy; for he was a pithy home-spun man. *Addison.*

PITABLE. *adj.* [*pitoyable*, Fr. from *pity*.]

Deserving pity.

The pitiable persons relieved, are constantly un-
der your eye. *Asterbury.*

PITABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from pitiable*.]

State of deserving pity.

For the pitableness of his ignorance and unwill-
ing mistake, so long as they lasted, his neglect thereof
may be excused and conniv'd at. *Kettwell.*

PITIFUL. *adj.* [*pity and full*.]

1. Melancholy; moving compassion.

Some, who have not deserved judgment of death,
have been for their good's sake caught up and car-
ried straight to the bough; a thing indeed very
pitiful and horrible. *Spenser.*

A light most pitiful in the meanest wretch,
Pit speaking of in a king. *Shakespeare.*

Strangely visited people,
All swollen and ulc'rous, pitiful to the eye,
The mere despan of surgery, he cures. *Shakespeare.*

Will he his pitiful complaints renew
For freedom with afflicted language sue. *Sandys.*

The convenience of this will appear, if we con-
sider what a pitiful condition we had been in. *Ray.*

2. Tender; compassionate.

Would my heart were flint, like Edward's,
Or Edward's soft and pitiful, like mine. *Shaksp.*

He pitiful to my condemned fowls,
Whose souls are not corrupted. *Shakespeare.*

3. Paltzy; contemptible; despicable.

That's villainous, and shows a most pitiful am-
bition in the fool that uses it. *Shakespeare.*

One, in a wild pamphlet, besides other pitiful
malignities, would scarce allow him to be a gen-
tleman. *Wotton.*

This is the doom of fallen man, to exhaust his
time and impair his health, and perhaps to spin out
his days and himself into one pitiful controverted
conclusion. *South.*

Shu can please no longer, than for that pitiful
space of time while it is committing, and fairly the
present pleasure of a final act is a poor counterbal-
ance for the bitterness which begins where the action
ends, and lasts for ever. *South.*

If these pitiful thanks were answerable to this
branching head, I should defy all my enemies.

What entertainment can be raised from so pitiful
a machine, where we see the success of the battle
from the beginning? *Dryden.*

PITIFULLY. *adv.* [*from pitiful*.]

1. With pity; with compassion.

Pitifully behold the sorrows of our hearts.

2. Mournfully; in a manner that moves
compassion.

He beat him most pitifully; nay,
He beat him most imputably. *Shakespeare.*

Some of the philosophers doubt whether there
were any such thing as sense of pain; and yet, when
any great evil has been upon them, they would sigh
and groan as pitifully as other men. *Tillotson.*

3. Contemptibly; despicably.

Those men, who give themselves airs of bravery
on reflecting upon the last scenes of others, may
behave the most pitifully in their own. *Clarissa.*

PITIFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from pitiful*.]

1. Tenderness; mercy; compassion.

Balthus giving the infinite terms of praises to
Zelanne's valour in conquering, and pitifulness in
pardoning, commanded no more words to be made
of it. *Sidney.*

2. Despicableness; contemptibleness.

PITILESLY. *adv.* [*from pitiless*.] With-
out mercy.

PITILESS. *n. f.* Unmercifulness.

PITILESS. *adj.* [*from pity*.] Wanting
pity; wanting compassion; merciless.

Fair be ye sure, but proud and pitiless,
As is a storm, that all things doth prostrate.

Finding a tree alone all comfortless,
Beats on it strongly, it to ruinate. *Spenser.*

Beats on it strongly, it to ruinate.

Beats on it strongly, it to ruinate.

Hath thou in person ne'er offended two,
Even for his sake am I now *pitied*? *Shakespeare.*

My chance, I see,
Hath made e'en *pit* *pitied* in thee. *Fairfax.*

Upon my livid lips below a kiss,
Nor fear your kisses can restore my breath;
Even you are not more *pitied* than death. *Dryden.*

PITMAN, *n. f.* [*pit* and *man*.] He that in
lawing timber works below in the pit.

With the pitlaw they enter the one end of the
stuff, the topman at the top, and the *pitman* under
him; the topman observing to guide the saw ex-
actly, and the *pitman* drawing it with all his
strength perpendicularly down. *Moran.*

PITSAW, *n. f.* [*pit* and *saw*.] The large
saw used by two men, of whom one is
in the pit.

The *pitlaw* is not only used by those workmen
that saw timber and boards, but is also for small
matters used by joiners. *Moran.*

PITTANCE, *n. f.* [*pitance*, *Fr.* *pictantia*,
Italian.]

1. An allowance of meat in a monastery.
2. A small portion.

Then at my lodging,
The world is this, that at so slender warning
You're like to have a thin and slender *pittance*. *Shakespeare.*

The alms saved a miserable *pittance* for himself.
I have a small *pittance* left with which I might
retire. *Arbutnot.*

Many of them lose the greatest part of the small
pittance of learning they received at the univer-
sity. *Swift.*

Half his earn'd *pittance* to poor neighbours
went;
They had his alms, and he had his content. *Harris.*

PITUITE, *n. f.* [*pituite*, *Fr.* *pituita*, *Lat.*]
Phlegm.

Serous exfluxions and redundant *pituite* were
the product of the winter, which made women
subject to all orisons. *Arbutnot.*

PITUOUS, *adj.* [*pituitosus*, *Lat.* *pituitous*,
Fr.] Consisting of phlegm.

It is thus with women only that abound with
pituitous and watery humours. *Brown.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are weakness,
wateriness and turgidity of the eyes, *pituitous*
vomiting and laborious breathing. *Arbutnot.*

The lungs are formed, not only to admit, by
trachea, the vital air by inspiration, and excluding
it by expiration; but likewise to separate and dis-
charge the redundant *pituitous* or slegmatic parts
of the blood. *Blackmore.*

PITY, *n. f.* [*pitie*, *Fr.* *pieta*, Italian.]

1. Compassion; sympathy with misery;
tenderness for pain or uneasiness.

Wan and meagre let it look,
With a *pity*-moving shape. *Waller.*

An unt dropped into the water; a woodpecker
took *pity* of her, and threw her a little bough. *Swift.*

Let the poor should seem to be wholly disregarded
by their maker, he hath implanted in men a quick
and tender sense of *pity* and compassion. *Calamy.*

When *Aeneas* is forced in his own defence to
kill *Lausus*, the poet shows him compassionate; he
has *pity* on his beauty and youth, and is loth to
destroy such a waste-piece of nature. *Dryden.*

The mournful train,
With groans and hands upheld, to move his mind,
Belought his *pity* to their helpless kind. *Dryden.*

2. A ground of *pity*; a subject of *pity* or of
grief.

That he is old, the more is the *pity*, his white
hairs do witness it. *Shakespeare.*

Julius Caesar writ a collection of apophthegms;
it is *pity* his book is lost. *Bacon.*

'Tis great *pity* we do not yet see the history of
Chamur. *Temple.*

See, where she comes, with that high air and
mien,
Which marks in bonds the greatness of a queen;
What *pity* 'tis. *Dryden.*

What *pity* 'tis you are not all divine. *Dryden.*

Who would not be that youth? what *pity* is it
That we can die but once to serve our country? *Addison.*

3. It has in this sense a plural. In low
language.

Singleness of heart being a virtue so necessary,
'tis a thousand *pities* it should be discountenanced. *Swift.*

To PITY, *v. a.* [*pitouer*, *Fr.*] To com-
passionate misery; to regard with ten-
derness on account of unhappiness.

When I desired their leave, that I might *pity*
him, they took from me the use of mine own house. *Shakespeare.*

He made them to be *pitied* of all.
Yop I could *pity* thus forlorn. *Milton.*

Compassionate my pains! the *pities* me!
To one that asks the warm return of love,
Compassion's cruelty, 'tis scorn, 'tis death. *Addison.*

Pity weakness and ignorance, bear with the
dulness of understandings, or perverseness of
temper. *Low.*

The man is to be *pitied* who, in matters of mo-
ment, has to do with a flourish metaphysical;
doubts, disputes, and conjectures will be the
plague of his life. *Beattie.*

To PITY, *v. n.* To be compassionate.

I will not *pity* nor spare, nor have mercy, but
destroy them. *Jeremiah.*

PIVOT, *n. f.* [*pivot*, *Fr.*] A pin on which
any thing turns.

When a man dances on the rope, the body is a
weight balanced on its feet, as upon two *pivots*. *Dryden.*

PIX, *n. f.* [*pixis*, *Lat.*] A little chest or box,
in which the consecrated host is kept in
Roman catholic countries. *Hammer.*

He hath stolen a *pix*, and hanged must a' be
himself. *Shakespeare.*

PIZZLE, *n. f.* [quasi *pisile*.] *Minghe.*

The *pizzle* in animals is official to uring and
generation. *Brown.*

PLACABILITY, *n. f.* [from *placabile*]

PLACABLENESS, *n. f.* Willingness to be
appealed; possibility to be appeased.

The various methods of propitiation and atone-
ment shew the general consent of all nations in
their opinion of the mercy and placability of the
divine nature. *Anonymous.*

PLACABLE, *adj.* [*placabilis*, Latin.]

Willing or possible to be appeased.

Since I fought
By pray'r th' offended deity's appeas'd;
Methought I saw him placable and mild,
Bending his ear. *Milton.*

Those unplanted anticipations are, that there is
a God, that he is placable, to be feared, honoured,
loved, worshipped, and obeyed. *Hale.*

PLACARD, *n. f.* [*plakuerd*, Dutch; *pla-*
card, French.] An edict; a
declaration; a manifesto.

To PLACATE, *v. a.* [*placato*, Latin.] To
appease; to reconcile. This word is
used in Scotland.

That the effect of an atonement and reconcilia-
tion was to give all mankind a right to approach
and rely on the protection and beneficence of a
placated deity, is not deducible from nature. *Forbes.*

PLACE, *n. f.* [*place*, *Fr.* *piazza*, Italian;
from *platea*, Latin.]

1. Particular portion of space.

Search you out a *place* to pitch your tents.
We accept it always and in all *places*. *Deuteronomy.*

Here I could frequent
With worship, *place* by *place*, where he vouchsaf'd
Presence divine. *Milton.*

I will teach him the names of the most celebrated
persons who frequent that *place*. *Addison.*

2. Locality; vicinity; local relation.

Place is the relation of distance betwixt any thing,
and any two or more points considered as lying
the same distance one with another; and so as to re-
late. *Addison.*

it has sometimes a more confused sense, and stands
for that space which any body takes up. *Locke.*

3. Local existence.

The earth and the heaven fled away, and there
was found no *place* for them. *Revelations.*

4. Space in general.

All bodies are confin'd within some *place*;
But the all *place* within herself confuses. *Davies.*

5. Separate room.

In his brau
He hath strange *places* cram'd with observation. *Shakespeare.*

His catalogue had an especial *place* for lequet-
tered divines. *Tell.*

6. A seat; residence; mansion.

The Romans shall take away both our *place* and
nation. *John.*

Said set him up a *place*, and is gone down to
Gilgal. *1 Samuel.*

7. Passage in writing.

Holies such of the Jews, they have resigned, but
not by me, which *place* proveth, that there are
governments which God doth not allow. *Bacon.*

I could not *place* by this *place*, without giving
this short explication. *Burton.*

8. Ordinal relation.

What scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the
first *place* both of credit and obedience is due. *Hunter.*

Let the eye be satisfied in the first *place*, even
against all other reasons, and let the compass be
rather in your eyes than in your hands. *Dryden.*

We shall extinguish this melancholy thought, of
our being overlooked by our Maker, if we consider,
in the first *place*, that he is omnipotent; and, in
the second, that he is omniscient. *Addison.*

9. State of actual operation; effect.

I know him a notorious liar,
Think him a great way fool, solely a coward;
Yet these fixt evils fit to fit in him,
That they take *place*, when virtue's steeley bones
Look bleak in the cold wood. *Shakespeare.*

These fair overtures made by men well esteem'd
for honest dealing, could take no *place*. *Hayward.*

They are delectable, not in the heart, but in the
brain, for they take *place* in the stoutest natures. *Bacon.*

With faults confest'd commend'd her to go,
It *place* yet had *place*, and reconcile her too. *Dryd.*

Where arms take *place*, all other pleas are vain;
Love taught me force, and force shall love main-
tain. *Dryden.*

To the joy of mankind, the unhappy oven took
not *place*. *Dryden.*

Something may be invented, perhaps more ex-
cellent than the first design, though *Vulgi* must be
suffr'd excepted, when that perhaps takes *place*. *Dryden.*

It is stupably foolish to venture our salvation
upon an experiment, when we have all the rea-
son imaginable to think God will not suffer to take
place. *Atterbury.*

10. Existence; state of being.

Most government, putting of the known forms
received in the schools, is by no means of Gotthick
invention, but hath *place* in nature and reason. *Swift.*

11. Rank; order of priority.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this
center,
Observe degree, priority, and *place*. *Shakespeare.*

12. Precedence; priority. This sense is
commonly used in the phrase *take place*.

Do you think I'd walk in any plot,
Where madam Sempron should take *place* of me,
And Fulvia come in the rear. *Ben Jonson.*

There would be felt no measures of credible and
meritable, if doubtful propositions take *place* be-
fore self-evident. *Locke.*

As a British treeholder, I should not scruple
taking *place* of a French marquis. *Addison.*

13. Office; publick character or employ-
ment.

Do, on your office, or give up your *place*,
And you shall well be spared. *Shakespeare.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues that neither know
My faculties nor person;
'Tis but the fate of *place*, and the rough brake

P L A

That virtue must go through. *Shakspeare.*
The horsemen came to Londrinos, as unto the
most valiant captain, beseeching him, instead of
their treacherous general, to take upon him the
place. *Knolles.*

Is not the bishop's bill deny'd,
And we still threaten'd to be try'd?
You see the king embraces
Those counsels he approv'd before;
Nor doth he promise, which is more,
That we shall have their places. *Denham.*

Pensions in private were the senate's aim;
And patriots for a place abandon'd fame. *Garth.*
Some magistrates are content'd, that their places
should adorn them; and some study to adorn their
places, and reflect back the lustre they receive
from thence. *Asterbury.*

14. Room; way; space for appearing or
acting given by cession; not opposition.

Avenge not yourselves, but rather give place
unto wrath. *Romans.*

He took a stride and to his fellows cry'd,
Give place, and mark the difference if you can,
Between a woman warrior and a man. *Dryden.*
Victorious York did first, with fam'd succets,
To his known valour make the Dutch give place. *Dryden.*

The rustick honours of the scythe and share,
Give place to swords and plumes, the pride of war. *Dryden.*

15. Ground; room.
Ye seek to kill me, because my word hath no
place in you. *John.*
There is no place of doubting, but that it was
the very fame. *Hammond.*

16. Station in life.
God would give them, in their several places and
callings, all spiritual and temporal blessings, which
he fees wanting to them. *Duty of Man.*
To PLACE. v. a. [*placere*, French; from the
noun.]

1. To put in any place, rank, condition,
or office.

Place such over them to be rulers. *Eiodus.*
He plac'd forces in all the fenced cities. *2 Chronicles.*

And I will place within them as a guide
My umpire conference, whom if they will hear,
Laght after light well us'd they shall attain,
And at the end persifling safe arrive. *Milton.*
Our two first parents yet the only two
Of mankind in the happy garden plac'd. *Milton.*

2. To fix; to settle; to establish.
Those accusations had been more reasonable, if
placed on inferior persons. *Dryden.*
God or nature has not any where placed any
such jurisdiction in the first born. *Locke.*

3. To put out at interest.
'Twas his care
To place on good security his gold. *Pope.*

PLA'CEE. n. f. [from *place*.] One who
places.

Sovereign lord of creatures all,
Thou placer of plants, both humble and tall. *Spenser.*

PLA'CID. adj. [*placidus*, Latin.]

1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent.
It conducteth unto long life and to the more placid
motion of the spirits, that men's actions be free. *Bacon.*

2. Soft; kind; mild.
That placid aspect and meek regard,
Rather than aggravate my evil fate,
Would stand between me and thy father's ire. *Milton.*

PLA'CIDLY. adv. [from *placid*.] Mildly;
gently.

It into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you
cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved
uniformly and placidly before, by altering its
motion, it begins to penetrate and scatter abroad
particles of the iron. *Boyle.*

The water easily infinuates itself into, and pla-
cidly discends the tubes and vessels of vegetables. *Woodward.*

PLA'CITE. n. f. [*placitum*, Latin.] Decree;
determination.

P L A

We spend time in defence of their placite,
which might have been employed upon the un-
derful author. *Glanville.*

PLA'CKET, or *plaguet*. n. f. A petticoat.
You might have pinch'd a plaguet, it was sense-
less. *Shakspeare.*

The bone-ach is the curse dependant on those
that war for a plaguet. *Shakspeare.*

PLA'GIARISM. n. f. [from *plagiary*.] Li-
terary theft; adoption of the thoughts
or works of another.

With great impropriety, as well as *plagiary*,
they have most injuriously been transferred into
proverbial maxims. *Swift.*

PLA'GIARY. n. f. [from *plagium*, Lat.]

1. A thief in literature; one who steals the
thoughts or writings of another.

The ensuing discourse, lest I chance to be tra-
duced for a *plagiary* by him who has played the
thief, was one of those that, by a worthy hand,
were stolen from me. *South.*

Without invention, a printer is but a copier, and
a poet but a *plagiary* of others; both are allowed
sometimes to copy and transcribe. *Dryden.*

2. The crime of literary theft. Not used.

Plagiary had not its nativity with printing, but
began when the paucity of books scarce wanted
that invention. *Brown.*

PLAGUE. n. f. [*plague*, Dutch; *plage*,
Teutonic; *plaga*, Latin; *πλῆγμα*.]

1. Pestilence; a disease eminently conta-
gious and destructive.

Thou art a bile,
A plague-fore or imbol's'd carbuncle
In my corrupted blood. *Shakspeare.*

The general opinion is, that years hot and moist
are most pestilent; yet many times there have been
great plagues in dry years. *Bacon.*

Snakes, that use within thy house for shade,
Securely lurk, and, like a plague, invade
Thy cattle with venom. *Mary.*

All those plagues, which earth and air had
brooded,

First on inferior creatures try'd their force,
And last they seized on man. *Jac and Dryden.*

2. State of misery.

I am set in my plague, and my heaviness is ever
in my sight. *Psalms.*

3. Any thing troublesome or vexatious.
'Tis the time's plague, when madmen lead the
blind. *Shakspeare.*

I am not mad, too well I feel
The different plague of each calamity. *Shakspeare.*

Good or bad company is the greatest blessing or
greatest plague of life. *L'Estrange.*
Sometimes my plague, sometimes my darling,
Killing to-day, to-morrow snarling. *Prior.*

To PLAGUE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To infect with pestilence.

2. To infect with disease; to oppress with
calamity.

Say my request's unjust,
And spurn me back; but if it be not so,
Thou art not honest, and the gods will plague thee. *Shakspeare.*

Thus were they plagu'd
And worn with famine. *Milton.*

3. To trouble; to tease; to vex; to har-
ass; to torment; to afflict; to distress;
to torture; to embarrass; to excruciate;
to make uneasy; to disturb. In this
sense it is used ludicrously.

If her nature be so,
That she will plague the man that loves her most,
And take delight to encrease a wretch's woe,
That all her nature's goodly gifts are lost. *Spenser.*

People are storm'd out of their reason, plagu'd
into a compliance, and forced to yield in their
own defence. *Collier.*

When a Neapolitan cavalier has nothing else to
do, he gravely shuts himself up in his closet, and talks
a tumbler over his papers, to see if he can start a
law suit, and plague any of his neighbours. *Addison.*

PLA'GUILY. adv. [from *plagui*.] Vexati-
ously; horribly. A low word.

P L A

This whispering bodes me no good; but he ha-
me so plaguily under the lash, I dare not inter-
fere. *Dryden.*

You look'd scornful, and swift at the deen;
But he durst not so much as once open his lips,
And the doctor was plaguily down in the hips. *Swift.*

PLA'GUY. adj. [from *plague*.] Vexatious;
troublesome. A low word.

Of heats,
Add one more to the plaguily bill. *Dewey.*

What perils do environ
The map that needles with cold iron?

What plaguily mischiefs and mishaps
Do dogham fill with after-claps? *Hudibras.*

PLA'ICE. n. f. [*plate*, Dutch.] A flat fish.
Of flat fish there are toles, flukes, dabs, and
plaice. *Cutler.*

PLAID. n. f. A striped or variegated cloth;
an outer loose weed worn much by the
highlanders in Scotland: there is a par-
ticular kind worn too by the women.

PLAIN. adj. [*planus*, Latin.]

1. Smooth; level; flat; free from protu-
berances or excrescences. In this sense,
especially in philosophical writings, it is
frequently written *plane*: as, a *plane*
superficies.

It was his policy to leave no hold behind him,
but to make all plain and waste. *Spenser.*

The south and south east fides are rocky and
mountainous, but plain in the midst. *Savage.*

They were wont to make their canoes or boats
plain without, and hollow within, by the force of
fire. *Heylin.*

Thy incyvard must employ thy sturdy reer
To turn the glebe; besides thy daily pain
To break the clods, and make the surface plain. *Dryden.*

Hilly countries afford the most entertaining pro-
pects, though a man would chuse to travel through
a plain one. *Addison.*

2. Open; clear; flat.
Our troops beat an army in plain fight and open
field. *Fulton.*

3. Void of ornament; simple.
A crown of ruddy gold inclos'd her brow,
Plain without pomp, and rich without a flow. *Dryden.*

A man of sense can artifice disdain,
As men of wealth may venture to go plain. *Young.*

4. Artless; not subtle; not specious; not
learned; simple.

In choice of instruments, it is better to chuse
men of a plainer sort, that are like to do that that
is committed to them, and to report faithfully the
success, than those that are coming to contrive
somewhat to grace themselves, and will help the
matter in report. *Bacon.*

Of many plain, yet pious christians, this can-
not be affirm'd. *Hammond.*

The experiments alledged with so much con-
fidence, and told by an author that writ like a plain
man, and one whose profession was to tell truth,
helped me to resolve upon making the trial. *Compton.*

My heart was made to sit and pair within
Simple and plain, and fraught with artless ten-
derness. *Rosce.*

Must then at once, the character to save,
The plain rough hero turn a civility knave? *Pope.*

5. Honestly rough; open; sincere; not
soft in language.

Give me leave to be plain with you, that your-
self give no just cause of scandal. *Bacon.*

6. Mere; bare.
He that begu'd you in a plain accent, was a
plain knave, which, for my part, I will not be. *Shakspeare.*

Some have at first for wits, then poets pass,
Turn'd critics next, and prov'd plain fools at last. *Pope.*

7. Evident; clear; discernible; not ob-
scure.

They wondered there should appear any ob-
scure in any expressions, which to them seem'd
very clear and plain. *Clarendon.*

P L A

Express thyself in plain, not doubtful words,
That ground for quarrels or disputes affords. *Deak.*
I can make the difference more plain, by giving
you my method of proceeding in my translations;
I considered the genius and distinguishing char-
acter of my author. *Dryden.*

'Tis plain in the history, that Esau was never
subject to Jacob. *Locke.*

That children have such a right, is plain from
the laws of God; that men are convinced that
children have such a right, is evident from the law
of the land. *Locke.*

It is plain, that these discourses are calculated for
none, but the fashionable part of womankind. *Spelt.*
To speak one thing, mix'd dialects they join;
Divide the simple, and the plain define. *Prior.*

8. Not varied by much art; simple.
A plain song plain-tuning voice requires,
For warbling notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*

His diet was of the plainest meats, and com-
monly not only his dishes, but the parts of them
were such as most others would refuse. *Falk.*

PLAIN, *adv.*

1. Not obscurely.

2. Distinctly; articulately.

The fling of his tongue was loose, and he
spoke plain. *Mark.*

3. Simply; with rough sincerity.

Goodman Felt is allowed by every body to be a
plain-spoken person, and a man of very few words;
traps and figures are his aversion. *Addison.*

PLAIN, *n. f.* [*plaine, French.*] Level
ground; open field; flat expanse; often,
a field of battle.

In a plain in the land of Shinar they dwelt.

The Scots took the English for foolish birds fallen
into their net, forsook their hill, and marched into
the plain directly towards them. *Hayward.*

They erected their castles and habitations in the
plains and open countries, where they found most
fruitful lands, and turned the drif into the woods
and mountains. *Davies.*

Four forth Britannia's Regions on the plain.

While here the ocean gains,

In other parts it leaves wide sandy plains. *Pope.*

The impetuous counter pants in every vein,

And pining seems to beat the distant plain. *Pope.*

To PLAIN, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
level; to make even.

Upon one wing the artillery was drawn, every
piece having his guard of pioneers to plain the
ways. *Hayward.*

To PLAIN, *v. n.* [*plandre, je plains, Fr.*]
To lament; to wail. Little used.

Long since my voice is hoarse, and throat is sore,
With cries to skies, and curses to the ground;
But more I plain, I feel my woes the more. *Sidney.*

The fox, that first this cause of grief did find,
Can first thus plain his case with words unkind. *Spenser.*

The incessant weeping of my wife,
And piteous plainings of the pretty babes,
For'd me to seek delays. *Shakespeare.*

He to himself thus plain'd.

PLAINDEALING, *adj.* [*plain and deal.*]
Honest; open; acting without art.

'Tis plain I cannot be said to be a flattering honest
man, it must not be denied, but I am a plain-
dealing villain. *Shakespeare.*

Bring a plaindealing innocence into a conspiracy
with necessary prudence. *Edwards.*

PLAINDEALING, *n. f.* Management void
of art; sincerity.

I am no politician; and was ever thought to
have too little wit, and too much plaindealing for
a statesman. *Denham.*

It looks as fate with nature's law may strive
To show plaindealing once an age would thrive. *Dryden.*

PLAINLY, *adv.* [from plain.]

1. Levelly; basily.

2. Not subtly; not speciously.

3. Without ornament.

P L A

4. Without gloss; sincerely.

You write to me with the freedom of a friend,
setting down your thoughts as they occur, and
dealing plainly with me in the matter. *Pope.*

5. In earnest; fairly.

They charged the enemies horse so gallantly,
that they gave ground; and at last plainly run to
a safe place. *Clarendon.*

6. Evidently; clearly; not obscurely.

St. Augustine acknowledgeth, that they are not
only set down, but also plainly set down in scrip-
ture; so that he which heareth or readeth, may
without difficulty understand. *Hooker.*

Coriolanus neither cares whether they love or
hate him; and out of his carelessness, lets them
plainly see it. *Shakespeare.*

From Epiphanius's censure of Origen, one may
perceive plainly, that he thought the Anti-wicene
church in general, both before and after Origen,
to be of a very contrary judgment to that which
he condemns in Lucian and Origen, that is, to
Arianism. *Waterland.*

By that seed
Is meant the great deliverer, who shall bruise
The serpent's head, whereof to thee anon
Plainlier shall be reveal'd. *Milton.*

We see plainly that we have the means, and
that nothing but the application of them is want-
ing. *Addison.*

PLAINNESS, *n. f.* [from plain.]
1. Levelness; flatness.

2. Want of ornament; want of show.

If some pride with want may be allowed,
We in our plainness may be justly proud,
Whate'er he's pleas'd to own, can need no show. *Dryden.*

As shades meekly recommend the light,
So modest plainness lets off brightly wit. *Pope.*

3. Openness; rough sincerity.

Well, said Bulinus, I have not chosen Demetrius
for his fighting nor for his discourtesy, but for his
plainness and honesty, and therein I know he will
not deceive me. *Sidney.*

Your plainness and your shortness please me well.

Think'st thou, that duty shall have died to
speak,

When pow'r to flattery bows; to plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shakespeare.*

Plainness and freedom, an epistolary rule required.

4. Artlessness; simplicity.

All laugh to find
Unflinching plainness let off brightly wit,
That thou could'st so fearfully persuade the crowd
To keep their oaths. *Dryden.*

PLAINTE, *n. f.* [*plainte, French.*]

1. Lamentation; complaint; lament.

Then go in out plaint, and in one word say this.
Helpless is plain, who spoils himself of bliss. *Shakespeare.*

Boots are plain, and cureless are my wounds.

From inward grief
His bursting passion into plaints thus pour'd. *Milton.*

2. Exprobation of injury.

There are three just grounds of war with Spain;
One cry'd out, two upon defence. *Bacon.*

3. Expression of sorrow.

How many childrens plaints, and mothers cries!

Where though I mourn my matchless loss alone,
And none between my weakness judge and me;
Yet even these gentle walls allow my moan,
Whole doleful echoes to my plaints agree. *Wotton.*

Lamenting where the hapless par-
sat in their sad discourse, and various plaint,
Thence gather'd his own doom. *Milton.*

For her relief,
Vext with the long expressions of my grief,
Receive these plaints. *Waller.*

PLAINFUL, *adj.* [*plaint and full.*] Com-
plaining; audibly sorrowful.

To what a sea of meries my plaintful tongue
dot bleed me! *Sidney.*

PLAINTIVE, *n. f.* [*plaintif, Fr.*] He that
commences a suit in law against another:

opposed to the defendant.

P L A

The plaintiff proved the debt by three positive
witnesses, and the defendant was cast in costs and
damages. *Strange.*

You and I shall talk in cold friendship at a bar
before a judge, by way of plaintiff and defendant. *Dryden.*

In such a cause the plaintiff will be his'd,
My lord, the judge laughs, and you're dismiss'd. *Pope.*

PLAINTIFF, *adj.* [*plaintif, Fr.*] Com-
plaining. Not in use.

His younger son on the polluted ground,
First fruit of death, lies plaintiff of a wound
Giv'n by a brother's hand. *Prior.*

PLAINTIVE, *adj.* [*plaintif, Fr.*] Com-
plaining; lamenting; expressive of sorrow.

His careful mother heard the plaintive sound,
Encompass'd with her sea-green sisters round. *Dry.*

The goddess heard,
Rose like a morning mist, and thus began
To soothe the sorrows of her plaintive son. *Dryden.*

Can Nature's voice
Plaintive be drown'd, or lessen'd in the noise,
Though shouts as thunder add the air. *Prior.*

Leviathan in plaintive thunders cry.

PLAINWORK, *n. f.* [*plain and work.*] Need-
lework as distinguished from embroi-
dery; the common practice of sewing
or making linen garments.

She went to plainwork, and to purring brooks. *Pope.*

PLAIT, *n. f.* [corrupted from *plight* or
plyght, from *to ply* or *fold*.] A fold; a
double.

Should the voice directly strike the brain,
It would astonish and confuse it much;

There's these *plaits* and folds the sound restrain,
That the organ may more gently touch. *Davies.*

Nor shall thy lower garments artful *plait*,
From thy fair side dependent to thy feet,
Arm their chaste beauties with a modest pride,
And double ev'ry charm they seek to hide. *Prior.*

'Tis very difficult to trace out the figure of a vest
through all the *plaits* and foldings of the drapery.

To PLAIT, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fold; to double.

The busy sylphs surround their darling care,
Some fold the fleece, while others *plait* the gown;
And Pery's prais'd for labours not her own. *Pope.*

Will the on Sunday morn thy neckcloth *plait*?

2. To weave; to braid.

Let it not be that outward adorning of *plaiting*
the hair. *1 Peter.*

What she demands, incessant I'll prepare;
I'll weave her garlands, and I'll *plait* her hair;

My busy diligence shall deck her board,
For there at least I may approach my lord. *Prior.*

Your hands have not been employed in *plaiting*
the hair, and adorning your persons; let us making
clothes for the naked. *Law.*

3. To entangle; to involve.

Time shall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides,
Who covers faults at last with shame decides. *Shaly.*

PLAITER, *n. f.* [from *plait*.] He that *plaits*.

PLAN, *n. f.* [*plan, French.*]

1. A scheme; a form; a model.

Remember, O my friends, the laws, the rights,
The generous *plan* of power delivered down
From age to age to your renown'd forefathers. *Addison.*

2. A plot of any building, or ichnography;
form of any thing laid down on paper.

Artificers and *plans* relieve'd my solemn hours;
Founded policies, and planted bow'rs. *Prior.*

To PLAN, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
scheme; to form in design.

Vouchsafe the means of vengeance to debate,
And *plan* with all thy arts the scene of fate. *Pope.*

PLANARY, *adj.* Pertaining to a plane.

PLANCHED, *adj.* [from *planch*.] Made of
boards.

He hath a garden circumw'd with brick,
Whole western side is with a vineyard backt,
And to that vineyard is a *planch'd* gate,
That makes his opening with the biggest key. *Shakespeare.*

PLANCHER. n. f. [*plancher*, Fr.] A floor of wood. Not used.

Oak, cedar, and chestnut are the best builders; some are best for *planchers*, as deal; some for tables, cupboards, and desks, as walnut. *Bacon.*

PLANCHING. n. f. [in carpentry.] The laying of floors in a building. *Ditt.*

PLANE. n. f. [*planus*, Lat. *Planis* is commonly used in popular language, and *plane* in geometry.]

1. A level surface.

Comets, as often as they are visible to us, move in *planes* inclined to the *plane* of the ecliptic, in all kinds of angles. *Proterog.*

Projectiles would ever move on in the same right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the ruggedness of the *plane* on which they move, stop their motion. *Chapman.*

2. [*plane*, Fr.] An instrument by which the surface of boards is smoothed.

The iron is set to make an angle of forty-five degrees with the sole of the *plane*. *Mason.*

TO PLANE. v. a. [*planer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To level; to smooth; to free from inequalities.

The foundation of the Roman causeway was made of rough stone, joined with a moist firm cement; upon this was laid another layer of such stones and cement, to *plane* the inequalities of rough stone, in which the stones of the upper pavement were fixt. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To smooth with a plane.

These hard woods are more properly scraped than *planed*. *Mason.*

PLANE-TREE. n. f. [*platanus*, Lat. *plane*, *platanus*, French.]

The *plane-tree* hath an amaranthaceous flower, consisting of several slender stamens, which are all collected into spherical little balls and are barren; but the embryos of the fruit, which are produced on separate parts of the same trees, are tinged, and afterwards become large spherical balls, containing many oblong seeds intermixed with down; it is generally supposed, that the introduction of this tree into England is owing to the great lord chancellor Bacon. *Miller.*

The beech, the swimming alder, and the *plane*. *Dryden.*

PLANET. n. f. [*planeta*, Lat. *πλανητης*; *planette*, French.]

Planets are the erratick or wandering stars, and which are not like the fixt ones always in the same position to one another: we now number the earth among the primary *planets*, because we know it moves round the sun, as Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Mercury do, and that in a path or circle between Mars and Venus; and the Moon is reckoned among the secondary *planets* as a satellite of the primary, since she moves round the earth; all the *planets* have, besides their motion round the sun, which makes their year, also a motion round their own axes, which makes their day; as the earth's revolving to makes our day and night, it is more than probable, that the diameters of all the *planets* are longer than their axes: we know 'tis so in our earth; and Flamsteed and Cassini found it to be so in Jupiter: Sir Isaac Newton asserts our earth's equatorial diameter to exceed the other about thirty-four miles; and indeed the motion of the earth would make the far side so high at the equator, as to drown all the parts thereabouts. *Harris.*

Barbarous villains! hath this lovely face Rnd'd like a wandering *planet* over me,

And could it not inspire thee to relent? *Shakspeare.*

And *planets*, *planet* struck, real eclipse Then suffer'd. *Milton.*

There are seven *planets* or errant stars in the lower orbs of heaven. *Brown.*

The Chaldeans were much devoted to astrological devices, and had an opinion that every hour of the day was governed by a particular *planet*, reckoning them according to their usual order, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, Mercury, Luna. *Wilkins.*

PLANETARY. adj. [*planetaire*, Fr. from *planet*.]

1. Pertaining to the planets.

Their *planetary* motions and aspects. *Milton.*

To mable and to bray, such features give, D'ring the last and *planetary* way,

And trace the footsteps of eternal day. *Granville.*

2. Under the denomination of any particular planet.

Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's power,

That watch'd the moon and *planetary* hour, With words and wicked herbs, from human kind

Had alter'd. *Dryden.*

I was born in the *planetary* hour of Saturn, and, I think, I have a piece of that leaden planet in me;

I set to way fictions. *Addison.*

3. Produced by the planets.

Here's gold, go on; Be as a *planetary* plague, when Jove Will o'er some high-vic'd city hang his poison

Is the sick air. *Shakspeare.*

We are guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as it we were villains by an enforced obedience of *planetary* influence. *Shakspeare.*

4. Having the nature of a planet; erratick.

We behold bright *planetary* Jove, Sublime in air through his wide province move;

Four second planets his dominion own, And round him turn, as round the earth the moon. *Blackmore.*

PLANETICAL. adj. [from *planet*.] Pertaining to planets.

Add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and plenilunary exemptions, the eclipses of sun and moon, conjunctions and oppositions *planetical*. *Brown.*

PLANETSTRUCK. adj. [*planet* and *strike*.]

Blasted: *fidere affluat*, Wonder not much it thus amaz'd I look,

Since I saw you, I have been *planetstruck*; A beauty, and so rare, I did defy. *Sackling.*

PLANIFOLIOUS. adj. [*planus* and *folium*, Latin.] Flowers are so called, when

made up of plain leaves, set together in circular rows round the centre, whose face is usually uneven, rough, and jagged. *Ditt.*

PLANIMETRICAL. adj. [from *planimetry*.]

Pertaining to the mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANIMETRY. n. f. [*planus*, Lat. and *μετρος*; *planimetrie*, French.] The mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANIPETALOUS. adj. [*planus*, Latin, and *πτελον*.] Flatleaved, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upward, as in dandelion and succory. *Ditt.*

TO PLANISH. v. a. [from *plane*.] To polish; to smooth. A word used by manufacturers.

PLANISPHERE. n. f. [*planus*, Latin, and *sphere*.] A sphere projected on a plane; a map of one or both hemispheres.

PLANK. n. f. [*planche*, French.] A thick strong board.

They gazed on their ships, seeing them so great, and consisting of divers *planks*. *Abbot.*

The doors of *planks* were; their close exquisite, Kept with a double key. *Chapman.*

The smoothed *plank* new rubb'd with balm. *Milt.*

Some Turkish bows are of that strength, as to pierce a *plank* of six inches. *Wilkins.*

Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light, And through the yielding *planks* a passage find. *Dryden.*

Be warn'd to blunt the watry way, For late I saw adrift disjointed *planks*,

And empty tombs erected on the banks. *Dryden.*

TO PLANK. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover or lay with planks.

If you do but *plank* the ground over, it will breed salt-petre. *Bacon.*

A seed of monstrous height appear'd; The sides were *plank'd* with pine. *Dryden.*

PLANOCONICAL. adj. [*planus* and *conus*, Latin.] Level on one side and convex on others.

Some few are *planoconical*, whose superficies is in part level between both ends. *Cruc.*

PLANOCONVEX. adj. [*planus* and *convexus*, Latin.] Flat on the one side and convex on the other.

It took two object-glasses, the one a *planoconvex* for a fourteen feet telescope, and the other a large double convex for one of about fifty feet. *Newton.*

PLANT. n. f. [*plante*, Fr. *planta*, Latin.]

1. Any thing produced from seed; any vegetable production.

What comes under this denomination, Ray has distributed under twenty-seven genders or kinds.

1. The imperfect *plants*, which do either totally want both flower and seed, or else seem to do so.

2. *Plants* producing either no flower at all, or an imperfect one, whose seed is so small as not to be discernible by the naked eye.

3. Those whose seeds are not so small, as singly to be invisible, but yet have an imperfect or staminate flower.

4. Such as have a compound flower, and emit a kind of white juice or milk when their stalks are cut off or their branches broken off.

5. Such as have a compound flower of a discous figure, the seed pappous, or winged with down, but emit no milk.

6. The herbaceous, or such whose flower is composed of many small, long, filulous or hollow flowers gathered together in a round button or head, which is usually covered with a squamous or scaly coat.

7. Such as have their leaves entire and undivided into jagged.

8. The corymbiferous *plants*, which have a compound discous flower, but the seeds have no down adhering to them.

9. *Plants* with a perfect flower, and having only one single seed belonging to each single flower.

10. Such as have rough, hairy or bristly seeds.

11. The umbelliferous *plants*, which have a pentapetalous flower, and belonging to each single flower are two seeds, lying naked and joined together; they are called umbelliferous, because the plant, with its branches and flowers, hath an aspect like a lady's umbrella.

[1.] Such as have a broad flat seed almost of the figure of a leaf, which are encompassed round about with something like leaves.

[2.] Such as have a longish seed, swelling out in the middle, and larger than the former.

[3.] Such as have a shorter seed.

[4.] Such as have a tubercle root.

[5.] Such as have a wrinkled, channelled or fringed seed.

12. The stellate *plants*, which are so called, because their leaves grow on their stalks at certain intervals or distances in the form of a radiant star: their flowers are really monopetalous, divided into four segments, which look like many petals; and each flower is succeeded by two seeds at the bottom of it.

13. The apertus *plants*: they have their leaves placed alternately, or in no certain order on their stalks; they have a monopetalous flower cut or divided into five partitions, and after every flower there succeed usually four seeds.

14. The fruticose, or verticillate *plants*: their leaves grow by pairs on their stalks, one leaf right against another; their leaf is monopetalous, and usually in form of an helmet.

15. Such as have naked seeds, more than four, succeeding their flowers, which therefore they call polyperme *plants* semine nudo; by naked seeds, they mean such as are not included in any seed pod.

16. Bacciferous *plants*, or such as bear berries.

17. Multisiliquous, or corniculate *plants*, or such as have, after each flower, many distinct, long, slender, and many times crooked *caeca* or *siliqua*, in which their seed is contained, and which, when they are ripe, open themselves and let the seeds drop out.

18. Such as have a monopetalous flower, either uniform or disform, and after each flower a peculiar seed-case containing the seed, and thus often divided into many distinct cells.

19. Such as have an uniform tetrapetalous flower, but bear their seeds in oblong filiquous *caeca*.

20. Valsiferous *plants* with a tetrapetalous flower, but often anomalous.

21. Leguminous *plants*, or such as bear pulse, with a papilionaceous flower.

22. Valcaliferous *plants* with a pentapetalous flower; these have, besides

the common calix, a peculiar case containing their seed, and their flower consisting of five leaves. 23. *Plants* with a true bulbous root, which consists but of one round ball or head, out of whose lower part go many fibres to keep it firm in the earth: the points of this kind come up but with one leaf; they have no footstalks, and are long and slender: the food vessels are divided into three partitions; the food vessels are hexapetalous. 24. Such as have their roots approaching to a bulbous form: these emit, at first, come up, but one leaf, and in leaves, flowers and roots resemble the true bulbous plant. 25. Culmiferous plants, with a grassy leaf, are such as have a tough hollow jointed stalk, without sharp-pointed teeth at each joint, encircling the stalk, and let a tooth at any joint if it is contained within a chaffy husk. 26. *Plants* with a grassy leaf, but not culmiferous, with an imperfect or flammulent flower. 27. *Plants* whose place of growth is uncertain and various, chiefly water plants.

Butchers and villains,

How fast a plant have you untimely crop'd, *Shaksp.*
Between the vegetable and sensitive province
Of a plant animal and some kind of insects
Amongst plant vegetables, that seem to participate
Of both. *Hale.*

The next species of life above the vegetable, is that of life, where with some of those productions, which we call plant-animals, are endowed. *Grew.*
It continues to be the same plant, as long as it partakes of the same life, though that life be communicated to new particles of matter, vitally united to the living plant, in a like continued organization, conformable to that sort of plants. *Locke.*

One I was skill'd in every herb that grew,
And every plant that drinks the morning dew. *Pope.*
Some plants the sun shine seek, and some the shade;
At night the more they spread, but check their bloom
At morn, and lose their verdure and perfume. *Harte.*

2. A sapling.
A man haunts the forest, that abuses our young
Shaksp. with carving Rotund and the barks. *Shaksp.*
Take a plant of stubborn oak,

A young, him with many a sturdy brother. *Dryden.*
[*planta*, Latin.] The sole of the foot. *Aufserorth.*

3. *PLANT*, *v. a.* [*planto*, Lat. *planter*, Fr.]
To put into the ground in order to grow; to set; to cultivate.

Plant not these a grove of any trees near to the
seat of the Lord. *Deaconson.*

4. To propagate; to generate.
The husband gods the chairs of justice
Supply with worthy men, plant love amongst you. *Shaksp.*

It considers choler, planteth anger,
And better 'twere, that both of us did fast,
Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh. *Shaksp.*

5. To place; to fix.
The fool hath plant'd in his memory
A army of good words. *Shaksp.*

In this hour,
I will advise you where to plant yourselves. *Shaksp.*
The mind through all her powers
I educate, these plant eyes. *Milton.*

When Turnus had assembled all his powers,
His standard plant'd on Laurentum's towers,
Leaving with rage, the Latin youth prepare
To fight their allies. *Dryden.*

6. To settle; to establish: as, to plant a colony.

Create, and therein plant a generation. *Milton.*
To the planting of it in a nation, the soil may be
Reck'd with the blood of the inhabitants, nay,
The old extirpated, and the new colonies plant'd. *Deccar of Ptery.*

To fill or adorn with something planted:
as, he plant'd the garden or the country.

To direct properly: as, to plant a cannon.

7. *PLANT*, *v. n.* To perform the act of planting.

To build, to plant, whatever you intend,
And let nature never be forgot. *Pope.*
If you plant where savages are, do not only en-
rich them with trades and jingles, but use them
Bacon.

PLANTAGE, *n. f.* [*plantago*, Latin.] An herb, or herbs in general.

Truth, tr'd with iteration,
As true as fleas, as plantage to the moon. *Shaksp.*

PLANTAIN, *n. f.* [*plantain*, Fr. *plantago*, Latin.]

1. An herb.
The toad, being overcharged with the poison of the spider, as is believed, has recourse to the plantain leaf. *More.*

The most common simples are mugwort, plantain, and horsetail. *Wicman.*

2. A tree in the West Indies, which bears an excellent fruit.
I long my careless limbs to lay
Under the plantain's shade. *Water.*

PLANTAL, *adj.* [from *plant*.] Pertaining to plants. Not used.

There's but little similitude betwixt a teneous humidity and plantal verminations. *Glaucille.*

PLANTATION, *n. f.* [*plantatio*, from *planto*, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of planting.
2. The place planted.

As fowne are to gardens and orderly plantations,
So are tumults to parliaments. *King Charles.*

Some peasants
Of the fine soil their nursery prepare,
With that of their *plantation*; left the trees
Frustrated should not with the soil agree. *Dryden.*

Whole rising forests, not for pride or show,
But future buildings, future cities grow:
Let his *plantation* stretch from down to down,
Let shade a country, and then raise a town. *Pope.*

Virgil, with great modesty in his looks, was
feated by Caliope in the midst of a *plantation* of
lurel. *Addison.*

3. A colony.
Planting of countries is like planting of woods;
the principal thing, that hath been the destruction
of most *plantations*, hath been the base and hasty
drawing of profit in the first years, freely profit
is not to be neglected, as far as may stand with the
good of the *plantation*. *Bacon.*

Towns here are few either of the old, or new
plantations. *Helynn.*

4. Introduction; establishment.
Episcopacy must be cast out of this church, after
possession here, from the first *plantation* of christi-
anity in this island. *King Charles.*

PLANTED, *participle*. [from *plant*.] This
word seems in *Shakspere* to signify,
settled; well grounded.

Our Court is haunted
With a refined traveller of Spah;
A man in all the world's new fashion plant'd,
That hath a mist of phrases in his brain. *Shaksp.*

PLANTER, *n. f.* [*planter*, Fr. from *plant*.]

1. One who sows, sets or cultivates; cul-
ticator.
There stood Scipians, *planter* of the vines,
And studiously survey'd his ingenious wines. *Dryden.*

What do thy vines avail,
Or olives, when the cruel battle mows
The *planter*, with their harvest immature? *Philips.*

That product only which our pious bear,
Eludes the *planter's* miserable care. *Prior.*

2. One who cultivates ground in the West
Indian colonies.
A *planter* in the West Indies might muster up,
and lead all his family out against the Indians,
without the absolute dominion of a monarch, de-
scending to him from Adam. *Locke.*

He to Jamaica seems transported,
Alone, and by no *planter* courted. *Swift.*

3. One who disseminates or introduces.
The Holy Apostles, the first *planters* of christi-
anity, followed the moral equity of the fourth com-
mandment. *Nelson.*

Had these writings differed from the sermons of
the first *planters* of christianity in history or doc-
trine, they would have been rejected by those
churches which they had formed. *Addison.*

PLASH, *n. f.* [*plafche*, Dut. *platz*, Dan.]

1. A small lake of water; a puddle.

He leaves
A shallow *plash* to plunge him in the deep,
And with satiety seeks to quench his thirst. *Shaksp.*
Two frogs contended, in the time of drought,
when many *plashes*, that they had repared to,
were dry, what was to be done? *Bacon.*

I understand the aquatic or water frog, whereat
in ditches and standing *plashes* we behold millions
Bacon.

With filth the miscreant lies bewray'd,
Fall'n in the *plash* his wickedness had laid. *Pope.*

2. [from the verb *To splash*.] Branch partly
cut off and bound to other branches.
In the *plashing* you quick, avoid laying of it too
low and too thick, which makes the sap run all
into the shoots, and leaves the *plashes* without
nourishment. *Mortimer.*

To PLASH, *v. a.* [*plasher*, Fr.] To inter-
weave branches.

Plant and *plash* quicksets. *Eccllyn.*

PLASHY, *adj.* [from *plash*.] Watery; filled
with puddles.

Near stood a mill in low and *plashy* ground. *Butter.*

PLASM, *n. f.* [*πλασμα*.] A mould; a
matrix, in which any thing is cast or
formed.

The shells served as *plasmas* or moulds to this
fund, which, when consolidated, and freed from
its investiture, is of the same shape with the
cavity of the shell. *Woodward.*

PLASTER, *n. f.* [*platre*, French; from
πλαστω.]

1. Substance made of water and some ab-
sorbent matter, such as chalk or lime
well pulverised, with which walls are
overlaid or figures cast.

In the time when came forth fingers of a man's
hand, and wrote upon the *plaster* of the wall. *Daniel.*

In the worst man's worst room, with nut half-
huing,
The floors of *plaster*, and the walls of dung. *Pope.*

Maps are hung up to high, to cover the naked
plaster or wanton. *Watts.*

2. [*emplastrum*, Lat. in English, formerly
emplaster.] A glutinous or adhesive salve.

Seeing the love is whole, why retain we the
plaster? *Hewer.*

You rub the love,
When you should have the *plaster*. *Shakspere.*

It is only moves the needle in powder, but like-
wise, it is composed with *plasters*, as we have
made to it. *Bacon.*

Plaster, that had any of it, must be by displac-
ing or replacing the humours. *Temple.*

To PLASTER, *v. a.* [*plaster*, Fr. from the
noun.]

1. To overlay as with plaster.

Bolton and Plaster
Plaster you over, that one makes of another
Against the wind a robe. *Shakspere.*

The harlot's cheek be o'erspread with *plaster*ing out.
Shakspere.

A heart felt'd upon a thought of understanding,
is as a ton *plaster* on the wall. *Ecclijoghus.*

With cement of flour, whites of eggs and flour
powder'd, pitome mirabilis is said to have walls
plastered. *Bacon.*

Plaster the chunky hives with clay. *Dryden.*
The brain is grown more dry in its condense,
and receives not much more impression, than if you
write with your finger on a *plaster*'d wall. *Watts.*

2. To cover with a viscous salve or medi-
cated plaster.
PLASTERER, *n. f.* [*plastrer*, French; from
plaster.]

1. One whose trade is to overlay walls with
plaster.
Thy father was a *plasterer*,
And thou thyself a sheerman. *Shakspere.*

2. One who forms figures in plaster.
The *plasterer* makes his figures by addition, and
the carver by subtraction. *Wotton.*

P L A

PLA'STICK. *adj.* [*πλαστικός*.] Having the power to give form.
Bacon Creator! let thy *plastick* hand Dispose its own effect. *Prior*.
 There is not any thing strange in the production of the formed metals, nor other *plastick* virtue concerned in shaping them into those figures, than merely the configuration of the particles. *Woodw*.
PLA'STRON. *n. f.* [*Fr.*] A piece of leather stuffed, which sencers use, when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pusses made at them. *Trevoux*.
 Against the post their wicker shields they crush, Flourish the sword, and at the *plastron* push. *Dryd*.
To PLAT. *v. a.* [from *plat*.] To weave; to make by texture.
 I have seen nests of an Indian bird curiously interwoven and *platted* together. *Ray*.
 I never found so much benefit from any expedient, as from a ring, in which my mistress's hair is *platted* in a kind of true lover's knot. *Spectator*.
PLAT. *n. f.* [more properly *plot*; *plotz*, Saxon.] A small piece of ground.
 Such pleasure took the serpent to behold This flow'ry *plat*, the sweet recess of Eve. *Milton*.
 On a *plat* of rising ground, I hear the far-off curlew found, Over some wide-water'd shore, Swinging slow with fullen roar. *Milton*.
 It passes through banks of violets and *plats* of willow of its own producing. *Spectator*.
PLATANE. *n. f.* [*platane*, *Fr.* *platanus*, Latin.] The plane tree.
 The *platane* round, The carver hewn, the mapple seldom inward found. *Spenser*.
 I esp'y'd thee, fair and tall, Under a *platane*. *Milton*.
PLATE, *n. f.* [*plate*, Dutch; *plaque*, *Fr.*]
 1. A piece of metal beat out into breadth.
 In his livery Walk'd crowns and coronets, realms and islands wore
 As *plates* dropt from his pocket. *Shakespeare*.
 Make a *plate*, and burnish it as they do iron. *Bacon*.
 The censers of rebellions Corah, &c. were by God's mandate made *plates* for the covering of the holy altar. *White*.
 A laden bullet shot from one of these guns, the space of twenty paces, will be beaten into a thin *plate*. *Wilkins*.
 The censers of these wretches, who could derive no sanctity to them, yet in that they had been consecrated by the offering incense, were appointed to be beaten into broad *plates*, and fastened upon the altar. *South*.
 'Journal deities'
 Who rule the world with absolute decrees
 And write whatever time shall bring to pass
 With pens of adamant on *plates* of brass. *Dryden*.
 2. Armour of plates.
 With their force they pierc'd both *plate* and mail, And made wide furrows in their flesh's frail. *Speng*.
 3. [*plata*, Spanish.] Wrought silver.
 They eat on beds of silk and gold, And leaving *plate*, Do drink in time of higher rate. *Ben Jonson*.
 The Turks entered into the trenches so far, that they carried away the *plate*. *Knolles*.
 A table flood
 Yet well wrought *plate* strove to conceal the wood. *Cowley*.
 They that but now for honour and for *plate* Made the sea bluish with blood, resign their hate. *Waller*.
 At your desert bright power comes too late, When your diet course was all serv'd up in *plate*. *King*.
 What nature wants has an intrinsic weight, All more, is but too fashion of the *plate*. *Young*.
 4. [*plat*, *Fr.* *piatto*, *Ital.*] A small shallow vessel of metal on which meat is eaten.
 Ate thus observ'd, and, fasting, laid, See, we devour the *plates* on which we fed. *Dryd*.
To PLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

P L A

1. To cover with plates.
 The doors are curiously cut through and *plated*. *Sandys*.
 M. Lejus's house had a marble door-case; afterwards they had gilded ones, or rather *plated* with gold. *Arbuthnot*.
 2. To arm with plates.
 Plate him with gold, And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks. *Shakespeare*.
 Marshal, ask yonder knight in arms, Why *plated* in habiliments of war? *Shakespeare*.
 The bold Alcalonte Fled from his lion ramp, old warriors turn'd Their *plated* backs under his heel. *Milton*.
 3. To beat into laminæ or plates.
 If to fame alone thou dost pretend, The miser will his empty palace lend, Set wide his doors, adorn'd with *plated* brass. *Dryd*.
 It a thinned or *plated* body, of an uneven thickness, which appears all over of one uniform colour, should be slit into threads of the same thickness with the *plate*; I see no reason why every thread should not keep its colour. *Newton*.
PLATEN. *n. f.* Among printers, the flat part of the press whereby the impression is made.
PLAT'FORM. *n. f.* [*plat*, flat, *Fr.* and *form*.]
 1. The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography.
 When the workmen began to lay the *platform* at Chalcedon, eagles conveyed their lines to the other side of the freight. *Sandys*.
 2. A place laid out after any model.
 No artful wildness to perplex the scene; Grove nods at Grove, each alley has a brother, And half the *platform* just reflects the other. *Pope*.
 3. A level place before a fortification.
 Where was this? — Upon the *platform* where we watch. *Shakespeare*.
 4. A scheme; a plan.
 Their minds and affections were universally bent even against all the orders and laws wherein this church is founded, conformable to the *platform* of Geneva. *Hooker*.
 I have made a *platform* of a princely garden by precept, partly by drawing not a model, but some general lines of it. *Bacon*.
 They who take in the entire *platform*, and see the chain, which runs through the whole, and can bear in mind the observations and proofs, will discern how these propositions flow from them. *Woodward*.
PLAT'ICK aspect. In astrology, is a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey*.
PLATOON. *n. f.* [a corruption of *peloton*, *Fr.*] A small square body of musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow square, to strengthen the angles: the grenadiers are generally thus posted; yet a party from any other division is called a *platoon*, when intending too far from the main body. *Mil. Dict*.
 In comely wounds shall bleeding worthies stand, Webb's firm *platoon*, and Lumley's faithful band. *Tietl*.
PLAT'ETER. *n. f.* [from *plate*.] A large dish, generally of earth.
 The servants with the *platter*, scour the *plate*, Then blow the fire. *Dryden*.
 Satira is an adjective, to which lax, a charger, or large *platter* is understood. *Dryden*.
PLAU'DIT. *n. f.* [A word derived from *PLAU'DITE*.] the Latin, *plaudite*, the demand of applause made by the player, when he left the stage. Applause.
 True wisdom null our actions to direct, Not only the last *plaudit* to expect. *Deham*.
 She would so humbly fall in the last act, that instead of *plaudites*, she would deserve to be nist off the stage. *More*.
 Some men find more melody in discord than in the angelick quires; yet even there can discern music

P L A

in a concert of *plaudites*, eulogies given themselves. *Decay of Party*.
PLAUSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*plausibilis*, *Fr.* from *playable*.] Speciousness; superficial appearance of right.
 Two pamphlets, called the management of the war, are written with some *plausibility*, much artifice, and direct falsehoods. *Swift*.
 The last excuse for the slow steps made in disarming the adversaries of the crown, was allowed indeed to have more *plausibility*, but less truth, than any of the former. *Swift*.
PLAUSIBLE. *adj.* [*playable*, *Fr.* *plausibilis*, from *plaudo*, *Lat.*] Such as gains approbation; superficially pleasing or taking; specious; popular; right in appearance.
 Go you to Angelo, answer his requiring with a *plausible* obedience, agree with his demands to the point. *Shakespeare*.
 Judges ought to be more reverend than *plausible*, and more advised than confident. *Bacon*.
 They found that *plausible* and popular pretence of raising an army to fetch in delinquents. *K. Charles*.
 These were all *plausible* and popular arguments, in which they, who most desired peace, would insist upon many concessions. *Clarendon*.
 No treachery to *plausible*, as that which is covered with the robe of a guide. *L'Estrange*.
 The case is doubtful, and may be disputed with *plausible* arguments on either side. *South*.
PLAUSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *plausible*.] Speciousness; show of right.
 The *plausibility* of Arminianism, and the congruity it hath with the principles of corrupt nature. *Sandys*.
 The notion of man's free will, and the nature of sin bears with it a commendable *plausibility* and *plausibility*. *More*.
PLAUSIBLY. *adv.* [from *plausible*.]
 1. With fair show; speciously.
 They could talk *plausibly* about that they did not understand, but their learning lay chiefly in flourish. *Coll*.
 Thou canst *plausibly* dispute, Supreme of frers, of angel, man, and brute. *Prior*.
 2. With applause. Not in use.
 I hope they will *plausibly* receive our attempts or candidly correct our misconjectures. *Bacon*.
PLAU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *plaudo*, Latin.]
 1. Applauding.
 2. Playable. A word not in use.
 His *plausive* words He scatter'd not in ears; but grafted them To grow there and to bear. *Shakespeare*.
To PLAY. *v. n.* [*plegan*, Saxon.]
 1. To sport; to frolic; to do something not as a task, but for a pleasure.
 The people sat down to eat, and to drink, and rose up to *play*. *Evans*.
 On smooth the seal and bended dolphins *play*. *Milton*.
 Boys and girls come out to *play*, Moon shines as bright as day. *Old Song*.
 2. To toy; to act with levity.
 Thou with eternal wisdom dost converse, Wisdom thy sister and with her dost *play*. *Milton*.
 Enormous monsters rolling o'er the deep, Gambol around him in the watery way, And heavy whales in awkward measures *play*. *Pope*.
 3. To be dismissed from work.
 I'll bring my young man to school; look when his master comes; 'tis a *playing* day I see. *Shakespeare*.
 4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly.
 Men are apt to *play* with their heads and their lives as they do with their cloaths. *Temple*.
 5. To do something fanciful.
 How every fool can *play* upon the word. *Shakespeare*.
 6. To practise sarcastick merriment.
 I would make use of it rather to *play* upon the I despised, than to trifle with those I loved. *Pope*.
 7. To mock; to practise illusion.
 I saw him dead, but thou alive, Or is it fancy *plays* upon our eye-sight? *Shakespeare*.

8. To game; to contend at some game.

Charles, I will play no more to-night;
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.
—Sir, I did never win of you before. *Shakespeare.*
When lenity and cruelty play for kingdoms,
The gentler gamester is the soonest winner. *Shaksp.*
O perdurable theme!
Are these the wretches that we play'd at dice for.
Shakespeare.

The clergyman played at whist and swobbers.
Suiff.

9. To do any thing trickish or deceitful.

His mother played false with a smith. *Shaksp.*
Cawdor, Glamis, all
The wizard women promis'd; and, I fear,
Thou play'd'st most foully for't. *Shakespeare.*
Late is not long enough for a coquette to play all
her tricks in. *Spectator.*

10. To touch a musical instrument.

Ev'ry thing that heard him play,
Lay the billows of the sea
Hung their heads, and then lay by,
In sweet music is such art,
Killing care, and grief of heart,
Fall asleep, or hearing die. *Shakespeare.*
Thou art as a very lovely song of one that hath
a pleasant voice, and can play well on an instru-
ment. *Ezekiel.*

Wherein doth our practice of fingering and play-
ing with instruments in our cathedral churches
differ from the practice of David? *Peachment.*
Clad like a country swain, he pip'd, he sung,
And playing drove his jolly troop along. *Dryden.*
Take thy harp and melt thy maid,
Play, my friend! and charm the charmer. *Granv.*
He applied the pipe to his lips, and began to
play upon it. the found of it was exceeding sweet.
Spectator.

11. To operate; to act: used of any thing in motion.

John hath seiz'd Arthur, and it cannot be,
That swift warm life plays in that infant's veins,
The misplaced John should entertain
One quiet breath of rest. *Shakespeare.*
My wife cried out fire, and you brought out
your buckets, and called for engines to play
against it. *Dryden.*

By constant laws, the food is concocted, the heart
beats, the blood circulates, the lungs play. *Chyene.*

12. To wanton; to move irregularly.

Catherea all in fedges hid,
Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,
Lay as the waving fedges play with wind. *Shaksp.*
This with exhalating vapour bland
About their spirits play'd, and unmoit powers
Made err. *Milton.*
In the dreams that from the fountain play,
She watch'd her face. *Dryden.*

The setting sun
Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,
And covers all the field with gleams of fire. *Addis.*
Had some brave chief the martial scene beheld
By Pallas guarded, in the dreadful field,
Might darts be bad to turn their points away,
And swords around him innocently play,
The war's whole art with wonder had he seen,
And counted heroes where he counted men. *Pope.*

13. To personate a drama.

A lord will hear you play to-night;
But I am doubtful of your modesties,
Left, over-eying of his odd behaviour,
For yet his honour never heard a play.
You break into some merry passion. *Shakespeare.*
Ev'n kings but play; and when their part is
done,
Some other, worse or better, mount the throne.
Dryden.

14. To represent a standing character.

Courts are theatres, where some men play;
Princes, some slaves, and all end in one day. *Donne.*

15. To act in any certain character.

Thus we play the fool with the time, and the
spits of the wife fit in the clouds and mock us.
Shakespeare.
I did not think to shed a tear
In all my miseries; but thou hast forc'd me,
Out of thy honest truth to play the woman.
Shakespeare.

She hath wrought folly to play the whore

Be of good courage, and let us play the men for
our people. *Deuteronomy.*
Alphonse, duke of Ferrara, delighted himself
only in turning and playing the joiner. *Peachment.*
Tis possible these Turks may play the villains.
Deuham.

A man has no pleasure in proving that he has
played the fool. *Collier.*
To PLAY. *v. a.*

1. To put in action or motion: as, he
played his cannon; the engines are play-
ed at a fire.

2. To use an instrument of music.
He plays a tacking straw with his nose. *Gay.*

3. To act a misanthropical character.
Nathaniel here

Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

4. To exhibit dramatically.
Your honour's players, hearing your amend-
ment,

Are come to play a pleasant comedy. *Shakespeare.*

5. To act; to perform.
Doubt would Iam have played his part in her
mind, and called in question, how she should be
assured that Zeluane was not Pyrocles. *Subley.*

PLAY. *n. f.*

1. Action not imposed; not work; diminution
from work.

2. Amusement; sport.
My dealing and my joy;
For love of me leave off this dreadful play. *Spens.*

3. A drama; a comedy or tragedy, or any
thing in which characters are repre-
sented by dialogue and action.

Only they,
That come to hear a merry play,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakespeare.*

A play ought to be a just image of human na-
ture, representing its humours and the changes of
fortune to which it is subject, for the delight and
instruction of mankind. *Dryden.*

4. Game; practice of gaming; contest at
a game.
I will play no more, my mind's not on't;
I did never win of you,
Nor shall not when my fancy's on my play. *Shaksp.*

5. Practice in any contest, as swordplay.
When they can make nothing else out, they find
it the best of their play to put it off with a jest.
1st strange

He was resolv'd not to speak distinctly, knowing
his best play to be in the dark, and that all his
safety lay in the confusion of his talk. *Tillotson.*

In arguing the opponent uses comprehensive and
equivocal terms, to involve his adversary in the
doubtfulness of his expression, and therefore the
answer on his side makes it his play to distinguish
as much as he can. *Locke.*

Bull's friends advised to gentler methods with
the young lord; but John naturally lov'd rough
play. *Arbuthnot*

6. Action; employment; office.
The senseless plea of right by providence
Can last no longer than the present sway;
But justifies the next who comes in play. *Dryden*

7. Practice; action; manner of acting:
as, fair and foul play.
Determining, as after I knew, in secret manner,
not to be far from the place where we appointed to
meet, to prevent any foul play that might be offer-
ed unto me. *Sidney.*

8. Act of touching an instrument.

9. Irregular and wanton motion.

10. A state of agitation or ventilation.
Many have been fust'd, and many may,
Who never heard this question brought in play. *Dryden.*

11. Room for motion.
The joints are let exactly into one another, that

they have no play between them, lest they fly the
upwards or downwards. *Morven.*

12. Liberty of acting; swing.
Should a winter give the full play to his mirth,
without regard to decency, he might please readers;
but must be a very ill man, if he could please him-
self. *Addison.*

PLAYBOOK. *n. f.* [play and book.] Book
of dramatick compositions.

Your's was a match of common good likin';
without any mixture of that ridiculous passion,
which has no being but in playbooks and romances.
Suiff.

PLAYDAY. *n. f.* [play and day.] Day ex-
empt from tasks or work.

I thought the life of every lady
Should be one continual playday.
Balls and masquerades and shows. *Suiff.*

PLAYDEBT. *n. f.* [play and debt.] Debt
contracted by gaming.

There are multitudes of leaves upon single lives,
and play debts upon joint lives. *Arbuthnot.*
She has several playdebts on her hand, which
must be discharged very suddenly. *Spectator.*

PLAYER. *n. f.* [from play.]

1. One who plays.

2. An idler; a lazy person.
You're pictures out of doors,
Saints in your injuries, devils being offended,
Players in your bosoms. *Shakespeare.*

3. Actor of dramatick scenes.
Like players play'd to fill a filthy stage,
Where change of thoughts out fool to other shows,
And all but jests, leave only sorrow's rage. *Sidney.*

Certain pantomims will represent the voices of
players of interludes to the life, as you would think
they were those players themselves. *Bacon.*

A player, if left of his auditory and their ap-
plause, would traight be out of heart. *Bacon.*
Time be the laurel then, support the stage;
Which to declines, that shortly we may see
Players and plays reduc'd to second infancy. *Dryd.*

His mute had starv'd, had not a piece unmad,
And by a player's thought, supply'd her bread. *Dryd.*

4. A mimic.
Thus tad the player god; and adding art
Of voice and gesture, to perform'd his part,
She thought, to like her love the shade appears,
That Ceyx spake the words. *Dryden.*

5. One who touches a musical instrument.
Command thy servants to seek out a man, who
is a cunning player on the harp. *1 Samuel.*

6. A gamester.

7. One who acts in play in a certain
manner.
The snake bit him fast by the tongue, which
therewith began to rattle and swell; that, by the
time he had knock'd this foul player on the head,
his mouth was scarce able to contain it. *Carver.*

PLAYFELLOW. *n. f.* [play and fellow.]
Companion in amusement.

Inconstant in his choice of his friends, or rather
never having a friend but playfellows, of whom,
when he was merry, he could no otherwise rid
himself than by killing them. *Sidney.*

She seem'd still back into the land to look,
And her playfellows and to call, and fear
The dashing of the waves. *Spenser.*

Your precious self had not then cross'd the eyes
Of my young playfellow. *Shakespeare.*

Mischance and sorrow go along with you!
Heart's discontent and sour affliction
Be playfellows to keep you company! *Shakespeare.*

This was the play at which Nero ticked three
thousand two hundred and twenty-five pounds
three shillings and four pence upon every cast,
where did he find playfellows? *Arbuthnot*

PLAYFUL. *adj.* [play and full.] Sportive;
full of levity.

He is scandalized at youth for being lively, and
at childhood for being playful. *Spectator.*

PLAYGAME. *n. f.* [play and game.] Play
of children.

That liberty alone gives the true relish to their
ordinary playgames. *Locke.*

PLE

PLAYHOUSE. *n. f.* [*play* and *house*.] House where dramatick performances are represented.

These are the youths that thunder at a *playhouse*, and fight for bitten apples. *Shakespeare*

He hurries me from the *playhouse* and teases where, to the bear-garden. *Stillingfleet*

I am a sufficient theatre to myself of ridiculous actions, without expecting company either in a court or *playhouse*. *Druiden*

Shakespeare are, whom you and every *playhouse* bill stile the divine, the matchless, what you will, for gain, not glory wing'd his roving flight, And grew immortal in his own despite. *Pope*

PLAYSOME. *n. f.* [*play* and *pleasure*.] Idle amusement.

He taketh a kind of *playsomeness* in looking upon the fortunes of others. *Bacon*

PLAYSOME. *adj.* [*play* and *some*.] Wanton; full of levity.

PLAYSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *playsome*.] Wantonness; levity.

PLAYTHING. *n. f.* [*play* and *thing*.] Toy; thing to play with.

O Castilio! thou hast caught My foolish heart, and like a tender child, That trusts his *plaything* to another hand, I fear its harm, and fear would have it back. *Owen*

A child knows his *playthings*, and by degrees the *playthings* of a little more advanced age. *Locke*

The servants should be hindered from making court to them, by giving them *hant* and *playthings*. *Locke*

O Richard, Would fortune calm her present rage, And give us *playthings* for our age. *Prior*

Allow him but the *plaything* of a pen, He ne'er rebels or plots like other men. *Pope*

PLAYWRIGHT. *n. f.* [*play* and *wright*.] A maker of plays.

He ended much in the character he had liv'd in; and Hence's rule for a play may as well be applied to him as a *playwright*. *Pope*

PLEA. *n. f.* [*plaid*, old French.]

1. The act or form of pleading.

2. Thing offered or demanded in pleading.

The magistrates have all perfoard with him, But none can drive him from the curious *plea* Of forfeiture of justice and his bond. *Shakespeare*

Their respect of persons was express'd in judicial process, in giving rash sentence in favour of the rich, without ever staying to hear the *plea*, or weigh the reasons of the poor's cause. *Hutcheson*

3. Allegation.

They would's the throne supreme, Accountable, made haste, to make appear With righteous *plea*, their utmost vigilance. *Milton*

4. An apology; an excuse.

The land, with necessity, The tyrant's *plea*, excus'd his devilish deeds. *Milton*

Thou determin'd weaknets for no *plea*. *Milton*

When such occasions are,

No *plea* must serve, 'tis crass as to pass. *Johnson*

Whoever argues in defence of absolute power in a single person, though he offers the old *plea*, that it is his opinion, which he cannot help, he is he is convicted, ought to be treated as the common enemy of mankind. *Swift*

TO PLEACH. *v. a* [*plachir*, French.] To bend; to interweave. Not in use.

Would't thou be window'd in great Rome, and see

Thy sister thus, with *pleach* arms, bending down Her neck to his neck. *Shakespeare*

Steal into the *pleach'd* bowers, Who're lone-y-things ripen'd by the sun, Forbid thee but to enter. *Shakespeare*

TO PLEAD. *v. n.* [*plander*, French.]

1. To argue before a court of justice.

To his accusations He *plead* not guilt, and alleg'd

Man's frailty. *Shakespeare*

O that you might *plead* for a man with God, as a man *pleads* for his neighbour! *Job*

PLE

Of beauty sing; Let others govern or defend the state, *Plead* at the bar, or manage a debate. *Granville*

Lawyers and divines write down short notes in order to preach or *plead*. *Watts*

2. To speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against; to reason with another.

I am To *plead* for that which I would not obtain. *Shakespeare*

Who is he that will *plead* with me; for now I hold my tongue, I shall give up the ghost. *Job*

It nature *plead* not in a parent's heart, Pity my tears, and pity her desert. *Dryden*

It must be no ordinary way of reasoning, in a man that is *pleading* for the natural power of kings, and against all compact, to bring for proof an example, where his own account founds all the right upon compact. *Locke*

3. To be offered as a plea.

Since you can love, and yet your error see, The same resistless power may *plead* for me, With no less ardour I my claim pursue; I love, and cannot yield her even to you. *Dryden*

TO PLEAD. *v. a.*

1. To defend; to discuss.

Will you, we shew our title to the crown? If not, our swords shall *plead* it in the field. *Shall*

2. To allege in pleading or argument.

Don Sebastian came forth to intreat, that they might part with their arms like soldiers; it was told him, that they could not justly *plead* law of nations, for that they were not lawful enemies. *Spenser*

If they will *plead* against me my reproach, know that God hath overthrown me. *Job*

3. To offer as an excuse.

I will neither *plead* my age nor sickness, in excuse of faults. *De plan*

PLEADABLE. *adj.* [from *plead*.] Capable to be alleged in plea.

I ought to be discharged from this information, because this privilege is *pleadable* at law. *Dryden*

PLEADING. *n. f.* [*plauder*, Fr. from *plead*.]

1. One who argues in a court of justice.

The brief with weighty crimes was charg'd, On which the *pleader* much enlarg'd. *Beattie*

2. One who speaks for or against.

If you Would be your country's *pleader*, your good tongue Might stop our countryman. *Shakespeare*

So far a *pleader* may a cause may gain. *Dryden*

PLEADING. *n. f.* [from *plead*.] Act or form of pleading.

If the heavenly folk should know These *pleadings* in the court below. *Swift*

PLEASANCE. *n. f.* [*plaisance*, Fr.] Gayety; pleantry; merriment. Obsolete.

The lovely *pleasures* and the lofty pride Cannot expect to be by any art. *Spenser*

Her words he drew with laughing vain, And wanting never in utt'ring of the same, That caus'd all her *pleas* to be a trifling game. *Spenser*

Oh that I could put an enemy into their mouths, to let them say their business; that we should with joy, *pleasance*, revel and appropriate, transform ourselves into beasts. *Shakespeare*

PLEASANT. *adj.* [*placant*, Fr.]

1. Delightful; giving delight.

The good are joy, and of our *pleasures* easy Make comments to trouble us. *Shakespeare*

What most he should dislike, seems *pleasant* to him; What like, offensive. *Shakespeare*

How good and how *pleasant* it is for brethren to dwell in unity! *Psalm*

Her universal face with *pleasant* green. *Milton*

2. Grateful to the senses.

Sweeter thy discourse is to my ear, Than fruits of palm-tree *pleasant* to thirst. *Milton*

3. Good humoured; cheerful.

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow, Thou'rt such a lively, tell, *pleasant* fellow. *Add.*

PLE

4. Gay; lively; merry.

Let neither the power nor quality of the great, or the wit of the *pleasant*, prevail with us to flatter the vices, or applaud the prophaneities of wicked men. *Regen*

5. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use.

They, who would prove their idea of infinite, be positive, seem to do it by a *pleasant* argument, taken from the negation of an end, which being negative, the negation of it is positive. *Locke*

PLEASANTLY. *adv.* [from *pleasant*.]

1. In such a manner as to give delight.

2. Gayly; merrily; in good humour.

King James was wont *pleasantly* to say, that the duke of Buckingham had given him a letter, who could neither write nor read. *Clarendon*

3. Lightly; ludicrously.

I satiate us of opinion, that Ulysses speaks *pleasantly* to Elpenor. *Locke*

PLEASANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *pleasant*.]

1. Delightfulness; state of being pleasurable.

Doth not the *pleasantness* of this place convey itself sufficient reward. *Shakespeare*

2. Gayety; cheerfulness; merriment.

It was in nothing, but computed, like the *pleasantness* of youth, compared with the gravity of age. *Locke*

He would soon put on some *pleasantness*, but was not able to conceal his vexation. *Locke*

PLEASANTRY. *n. f.* [*plaisanterie*, Fr.]

1. Gayety; merriment.

The harshness of reasoning is not a little softened and smoothed by the mirth of *pleasantry*. *Locke*

Such kinds of *pleasantry* are dangerous in education, the most serious matters appear serious and instructive. *Locke*

2. Sprightly saying; lively talk.

The *pleasantry* and *pleasures*, the delicate rapures and points of wit. *Locke*

TO PLEASE. *v. a.* [*placo*, Latin; *plaisir*, French.]

1. To delight; to gratify; to humour.

They *please* themselves in the children of their parents. *Locke*

Whence it were a whirling wind, or a *pleasure* full of water, running violently. *Locke*

Thou canst not be *pleas'd* at liberty, As I shall be to find thou art as true. *De Witt*

I leave such to trade with more grace and care, Whom folly *pleases*, and whose taste *pleases* care. *Locke*

2. To satisfy; to content.

Doctor Pinch, I'd fash him in his true nature again, And I will *please* you what you will demand. *Shakespeare*

What next I long shall *please* Thy wish exactly to new herit's desire. *Locke*

3. To obtain favour from; to be pleased with; to approve; to favour.

This is my beloved son, in whom I am well *pleas'd*. *Matthew*

I love I easily face and thou wast *pleas'd* with me. *Locke*

Thou shalt know me whom God Pleas'd to love, who can *please* him long? *Milton*

TO PLEASE. *v. n.* To like. A word of ceremony.

Many of our most skilful painters were *pleas'd* to recommend this author to me, as one who perfectly understood the rules of painting. *De Witt*

TO PLEASE. *v. n.*

1. To give pleasure.

What *pleasing* would'st for her now *pleasing* me? *Locke*

I found something that was more *pleasing* to them, than my ordinary productions. *Dryden*

2. To gain approbation.

Their wine outcries shall not be *pleasing* to him. *Locke*

3. To like; to choose.

Spirits, freed from mutual laws, with ease Assume what sexes and what shapes they *please*. *Locke*

4. To condescend; to comply. A word of ceremony.

Please you, lords,

In fight of both our battles we may meet. *Shaksp.*
The first words that I learnt were, to express my desire; that he would *please* to give me my liberty. *Snef.*

PLASER, n. f. [from *please*.] One that courts favour.

PLEASINGLY, adv. [from *pleasing*.] In such a manner as to give delight.

Pleasingly trouble some thought and remembrance have been to me since I left you. *Shaksp.*

Thus to herald the *pleasingly* began. *Milton.*
The end of the artist is *pleasingly* to deceive the eye. *Dryden.*

He gains all points, who *pleasingly* confounds, Surprises, varies, and conceals the bounds. *Pope.*

PLEASINGNESS, n. f. [from *pleasing*.] Quality of giving delight.

PLEASURABLE, n. f. [*please* and *man*.] A pleasurable; an officious fellow.

Such carry tales, some *pleasurable*, some flighty. *Shaksp.*

That know the trick to make my lady laugh, I told our intents. *Shaksp.*

PLEASURABLE, adj. [from *pleasure*.] Delightful; full of pleasure.

Planting of orchards is very profitable, as well as *pleasurable*. *Bacon.*

It affords a *pleasurable* habitation in every part, and that is the line exilicick. *Trojan.*

There are, that the compounded fluid draw From different mixtures; to the blended streams, Each naturally correcting each, create A *pleasurable* midle. *Philips.*

Our ill-judging thought Heavily enjoys the *pleasurable* taste. *Prior.*

PLEASURE, n. f. [*plajer*, Fr.] Delight; gratification of the mind or senses.

Pleasure, in general, is the consequent apprehension of a suitable object, suitably applied to a mind disposed favourably. *South.*

A taste of men's taking *pleasure* in the fins of horses, that poor spiritated that accompanies it. *South.*

In hollow caves sweet echo quiet lies; The name with *pleasure* once she taught the floor, No *pleasure*'s death, and *pleasure* is no more. *Pope.*

1. To gratification.

1. To gratify your *pleasures* in a spacious plenty, To be content. *Shaksp.*

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I count it one of my greatest afflictions, that I cannot *please* such an honourable gentleman. *Shaksp.*

If what *pleases* him, shall *please* you, Fight closer, or good faith you'll catch a blow. *Shaksp.*

When the way of *pleasuring* and displeasing lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any should be overgreat. *Bacon.*

Nay, the birds rural music too Is as melodious and as free, As if they sung to *please* you. *Conter.*

Nothing is difficult to love, it will make a man cross his own inclination to *please* them whom he loves. *Filthou.*

PLEASUREFUL, adj. [*pleasure* and *full*.] Pleasant; delightful. Obsolete.

This country, for the naturalness of the land and the convenience of the sea, hath been reputed a very commodious and *pleasureful* country. *Phil.*

PLEBEIAN, n. f. [*plebeian*, Fr. *plebeian*, Lat.] One of the lower people.

You're *plebeian*, it's to be taken. *Shaksp.*

Upon the least intercal of *plebeian*, the quirel between the nobles and the *plebeian* would revive. *Swift.*

PLEBEIAN, adj.

1. Popular; consisting of mean persons

As some are to gardens, so are tumblers to parlaments, and *plebeian* conceits to publick comedies. *King Charles.*

2. Belonging to the lower ranks.

He thought the world unmark'd, In these *plebeian* and common. *Milton.*

3. Vulgar; low; common.

To apply notions philosophic d to *plebeian* terms, or to say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wasteth a term of nomenclature for it, as the ancient used, they be but fruits of ignorance. *Bacon.*

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, terrible and not terrible, are *plebeian* notions. *Bacon.*

Dishonour not the vengeance I desire! A queen and own a *plebeian* mind! *Dryden.*

PLEGE, n. f. [*plege*, Fr. *peggio*, Italian.]

1. Any thing put to pawn.

2. A gage; any thing given by way of warrant or security; a pawn.

These men at the bar were only pitted, the great family, zeal, and devotion, which appeared to be in them, was in all men's opinion a *pledge* of their honesty and integrity. *Hooker.*

If none appear to prove me in this part, a Thy honors, manly, and true, I'll leave. *Shaksp.*

There is my *pledge*, I'll prove it to thy heart. *Shaksp.*

That voice their lives a *pledge* Of hope in loves and dances. *Milton.*

Money is necessary both for counters and for *pledges*, and enjoining it with even reckoning and security. *Isid.*

By men shall be atoned, shall give two hearts, And Asen shall be the *pledge* of peace. *Isid.*

The deliverance of Israel out of Egypt by the *pledge* of the spiritual deliverance, which was to come by Christ. *Isid.*

3. A fancy; a bail; an hypothec.

What purpose could I take in this when the Conians offer'd to leave *pledges* for my ones. *Raleigh.*

Good turns will we have for thy return, And at thy *pledge* pent keep this day. *Dryden.*

TO PLEDGE, v. a. [*plege*, Fr. *peggiare*, Italian.]

1. To put in pawn.

Affect and asked as an Indian boy, An honest factor stole a gem away, He *pledged* it to the knight, the knight had wit, So kept the diamond, and the rogue was wick. *Pope.*

2. To give as warrant or security.

3. To secure by a *pledge*.

I accept her; And here to *pledge* my vow, I give my hand. *Shaksp.*

4. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup of health after another.

The fellow, that

Portend with him, and *pledges* The breath of him in a divided draught, Is the readiest man to kill him. *Shaksp.*

To you noble lord of Westmoreland — I *pledge* your grace. *Shaksp.*

That hexameter orator began the king of Home- bin's health, he presently *pledged* it. *Howell.*

Here's to thee, Dick; this whining love despise; I hedge me, my friend, and drink till thou be'st woe. *Cowley.*

PLEDGE, n. f. [*plagghe*, Dutch.] A small morsel of lint.

I applied a *pledge* of baliscon. *Wifeman.*

PLEIADS, n. f. [*pleiades*, Lat. *πλειάδες*.]

PLEIADS, n. f. A northern constellation.

The *pleiades* before I had me'd, Shedding sweet influence. *Milton.*

Then ladies quarter'd heavy, and found a name For *pleiades*, byads and the northen car. *Dryden.*

PLENARILY, adv. [from *plenary*.] Fully; completely.

The cause is made a *plenary* cause, and ought to be determined *plenarily*. *Ayliffe.*

PLENARISS, n. f. [from *plenary*.] Fullness; completeness.

PLENARY, adj. [from *plenus*, Latin.] Full; complete.

I am far from denying that compliance on my part, for *plenary* content it was not, to his destination. *King Charles.*

The cause is made a *plenary* cause. *Ayliffe.*

Ars attit on a subject should be *plenary* of full, for that nothing may be wanting, nothing which is proper omitted. *Watts.*

PLENARY, n. f. Decisive procedure.

Salutation without induction does not make a *plenary* against the king, where he has a title to put in. *Ayliffe.*

PLENUNARY, adj. [from *plenunary*, Lat.] Relating to the full moon.

If we add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and *plenunary* exemptions, there would arise above an hundred more. *Brown.*

PLENIPOTENCY, n. f. [from *plenus* and *potentia*, Lat.] Fullness of power.

PLENIPOTENT, adj. [*plenipotens*, Latin.] Invested with full power.

My indignation find you, and create *plenipotency* on earth of matchless might. *Milton.*

PLENIPOTENT, n. f. [*plenipotens*, Latin.] A negotiator invested with full power.

They were only the *plenipotency* monks of the patriarchal roads. *Isid.*

PLENIST, n. f. [from *plenus*, Lat.] One that holds all space to be full of matter.

These space, which the vacuumists would have empty, I create devoid of air, the *plenists* do not prove it plied with subtle matter by any conceivable effects. *Fagge.*

PLENITUDE, n. f. [*plentudo*, from *plenus*, Lat. *plentudo*, Fr.]

1. Fullness; the contrary to vacuity.

If there were every where an absolute *plentitude* and density without any pores between the particles of the body, it becomes equal in mass would contain an equal quantity of matter, and consequently be equally ponderous. *Bentley.*

2. Repletion; annual fullness; plethory.

Relaxation from *plentitude* is caused by strict diet. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Exuberance; abundance

The *plentitude* of the pope's power of dispensing was the main question. *Bacon.*

4. Completely.

The *plentitude* of William's arms Can no accumulated stores receive. *Pope.*

PLENEOUS, adj. [from *plenus*.]

1. Copious; exuberant; abundant; plentiful.

Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,
Now *plenteous* these acts of hateful strife. *Milton.*
Lub'ring the soil and reaping *plenteous* crop. *Milton.*

Two *plenteous* fountains the whole prospect
crown'd,
Thus through the gardens leads its streams around. *Pope.*

2. Fruitful; fertile.

Take up the fifth part of the land in the seven
plenteous years. *Genesis.*

PLENTIFULNESS. *adj.* [from *plenteous*.]
Copiously; abundantly; exuberantly;
plentifully.

Thy due from me is tears,
Which nature, love, and thine tenderness
Shall, O dear father, pay thee *plenteously*. *Shaksp.*
God created the great whales and each
Soul living, each that crept, which *plenteously*
The waters generated. *Milton.*
God proves us in this life, that he may the more
plenteously reward us in the next. *Wake.*

PLENTIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *plenteous*.]
Abundance; fertility; plenty.

The seven years of *plentifulness* in Egypt were
ended. *Genesis.*

PLENTIFUL. *adj.* [plenty and full.]
Copious; abundant; exuberant; fruit-
ful. This is rather used in prose than
plenteous.

To Amaltha he gave a country, bending like a
horn; whence the tale of Amaltha's *plentiful*
horn. *Raleigh.*

He that is *plentiful* in expences, will hardly be
preferred from decay. *Bacon.*

It be a long winter it is commonly a more
plentiful year. *Bacon.*

When they had a *plentiful* harvest, the farmer
had hardly any corn. *L'Estrange.*

Alcibiades was a young man of noble birth, ex-
cellent education, and a *plentiful* fortune. *Swift.*

PLENTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *plentiful*.]
Copiously; abundantly.

They were not multiplied before, but they were
at that time *plentifully* increased. *Brown.*

Born is *plentifully* furnished with water, there
being a great multitude of fountains. *Addison.*

PLENTIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *plentiful*.]
The state of being plentiful; abundance;
fertility.

PLENTY. *n. f.* [from *plenus*, Lat. full.]
1. Abundance; such a quantity as is more
than enough.

Peace,
Dear nurse of arts, *plenty* and joyful birth. *Shaksp.*
What makes land, as well as other things, dear,
is *plenty* of buyers, and but few sellers; and so
plenty of sellers and few buyers makes land
cheap. *Locke.*

2. Fruitfulness; exuberance.

The teeming clouds
Descend in gladness *plenty* o'er the world. *Thomson.*
3. It is used, I think barbarously, for
plentiful.

To graze with thy calves,
Where water is *plenty*. *Tupper.*
If reason were as *plenty* as blackberries, I would
give no man a reason on compulsion. *Shakspere.*

4. A state in which enough is had and en-
joyed.

Ye shall eat in *plenty* and be satisfied, and praise
the Lord. *Joel.*

Whole grievance is satiety of ease,
Freedom from pain, and *plenty* their disease. *Harte.*

PLEONASM. *n. f.* [*pleonasmus*, Fr. *pleonaf-
mus*, Lat.] A figure of rhetoric, by
which more words are used than are
necessary.

PLESH. *n. f.* [A word used by *Spenser* in-
stead of *plash*, for the convenience of
rhyme.] A puddle; a boggy marsh.

Out of the wound the red blood flowed fresh,
That underneath his feet soon made a purple *plash*. *Spenser.*

PLETHORA. *n. f.* [from *πλεθώρα*.] The
state in which the vessels are fuller of hu-
mours than is agreeable to a natural state
or health; arises either from a diminu-
tion of some natural evacuations, or
from debauch and feeding higher or more
in quantity than the ordinary powers of
the viscera can digest: evacuations and
exercise are its remedies.

The diseases of the fluids are a *plethora*, or too
great abundance of laudable juices. *Arbuthnot.*

PLETHORETICK. } *adj.* [from *plethora*.]
PLETHORICK. } Having a full habit.

The fluids, as they consist of spirit, water, salts,
oil, and terreftrial parts, differ according to the
redundance of the whole or of any of these; and
therefore the *plethorick* are phlegmatick, oily, sa-
line, earthy, or dry. *Arbuthnot.*

PLETHORY. *n. f.* [*plethora*, Fr. from *πλεθ-
ώρα*.] Fulness of habit.

In too great repletion, the elastic force of the
tube throws the fluid with too great a force, and
subjects the animal to the diseases depending upon
a *plethora*. *Arbuthnot.*

PLEVIN. *n. f.* [*plevine*, Fr. *plexina*, low
Lat.] In law, a warrant or assurance.

See REFRAIN.

PLEURISY. *n. f.* [*πλευριτις*; *pleuretic*,
Fr. *pleuritis*, Lat.] An inflammation of
the pleura, though it is hardly distinguish-
able from an inflammation of any other
part of the breast, which are all from the
same cause, a stagnated blood; and are to
be remedied by evacuation, suppuration,
or expectoration, or all together. *Quincy.*

PLEURITICAL. } *adj.* [from *pleurisy*.]
PLEURITICK. }

1. Diseased with a pleurisy.

The viscous matter, which lies like leather upon
the extravated blood of *pleuritic* people, may be
dissolved by a due degree of heat. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Denoting a pleurisy.

His blood was *pleuritical*, it had neither colour
nor confidence. *Wijeman.*

PLIABLE. *adj.* [*pliable*, from *plier*, Fr. to
bend].

1. Easy to be bent; flexible.

Though an act be never so sinful, they will strip
it of its guilt, and make the very law so *pliable* and
bending, that it shall be impossible to be broke. *South.*

Whether the different motions of the animal
spirits may have any effect on the mould of the
face, when the lineaments are *pliable* and tender,
I shall leave to the curious. *Addison.*

2. Flexible of disposition; easy to be per-
suaded.

PLIABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *pliable*.]

1. Flexibility; easiness to be bent.

2. Flexibility of mind.

God's preventing graces, which have thus fitted
the soul for the kindly seeds-time, planted *pliable-
ness*, humility in the heart. *Hammond.*

Compare the ingenious *pliability* to virtuous
counsels in youth, as it comes fresh out of the hands
of nature, with the confirmed obstinacy in most
sorts of sin, that is to be found in an aged sinner. *South.*

PLIANCY. *n. f.* [from *pliant*.] Easiness to
be bent.

Had not exercise been necessary, nature would
not have given such an activity to the limbs, and
such a *pliancy* to every part, as produces those
compressions and extensions necessary for the pre-
servation of such a system. *Addison.*

PLIANT. *adj.* [*pliant*, Fr.]

1. Bending; tough; flexible; lithe;
limber.

An anatomist promised to dissect a woman's
tongue, and examine whether the fibres may not be
made up of a finer and more *pliant* thread. *Spa.*

2. Easy to take a form.

Particles of heav'nly fire,
Or earth but new divided from the sky,
And *pliant* still retain'd th' ethereal energy. *Dryden.*

As the wax melts that to the flame I hold,
Pliant and warm may fill her heart remain,
Soft to the print, but ne'er turn hard again. *Granville.*

3. Easily complying.

In languages the tongue is more *pliant* to
sounds, the joints more supple to all sorts of
activity, in youth than afterwards. *Bacon.*

Those who bore bulwarks on their backs,
Now practice every *pliant* gesture,
Opening their trunk for every teller. *Shaksp.*

4. Easily persuaded.

The will was then docile and *pliant* to re-
ason, it met the dictates of a clarified un-
derstanding. *South.*

PLIANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *pliant*.] Ele-
gibility; toughness.

Greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixity,
pliantness or softness. *Bacon.*

PLICATURE. } *n. f.* [*plicatura*, from *pli-*
PLICATION. } Latin.] Fold; double.

Plication is used somewhere in *Clarissa*.

PLIERS. *n. f.* [from *ply*.] An instrum-
ent by which any thing is laid hold on
to bend it.

Pliers are of two sorts, flat-nosed and round-
nosed; their office is to hold and fasten up-
small work, and to fit it in its place: the round-
nosed *pliers* are used for turning or boring wire
small plate into a circular form. *Mos.*

I made a detention by a small pair of *pliers*. *Wijeman.*

To PLIGHT. *v. a.* [*pflichten*, Dutch.]

1. To pledge; to give as surety.

He *plighted* his right hand
Unto another love, and to another land. *Spa.*

Met the night mare, and her unfeeling,
Bid her alight, and her truth *plight*. *Shakspere.*

I am in Henry's royal name,
Give thee her hand for sign of *plighted* faith. *Shakspere.*

Here my inviolable faith I *plight*,
Lo, thou be my defence, I, thy delight. *Dry.*

New loves you seek,
New vows to *plight*, and *plighted* vows to break. *Dry.*

I'll never mix my *plighted* hands with thine,
While such a cloud of mischiefs hangs about thee. *Add.*

2. To braid; to weave. [from *plico*, I
whence to ply or bend, and *plight*, *plait*,
or *plait*, a fold or flexure.]

Her head the fondly would *plait*
With gaudie girlonds, or flesh flowrets dight
About her neck, or rings of rushes *plight*. *Spa.*

I took it for a fairy vision
Of some gay creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live,
And play i' th' *plighted* clouds. *South.*

PLIGHT. *n. f.* This word *Skinner* imagi-
to be derived from the Dutch, *plu*
office or employment; but *Junius*
serves, that *plight*, Saxon, signifies dull
or pressing danger; whence I sup-
plight was derived, it being gener-
ally used in a bad sense.]

1. Condition; state.

When as the careful dwarf had told,
And made ensample of their mournful light
Unto his master, he no longer would
There dwell in peril of like painful *plight*. *Spa.*

I think myself in better *plight* for a lender
you are. *Shakspere.*

Befeech your highness,
My women may be with me; for, you see,
My *plight* requires it. *Shakspere.*

P L O

They in lowliest plight repentant stood
Praying. Milton.

Thou must not here
Lie in this miserable loathsome plight. Milton.
Most perfect hero tried in heaviest plight
Of labours huge and hard. Milton.

2. Good case.
Who abuteth his cattle and starves them for meat,
By carting or plowing, his game is not great;
Where he that with labour can use them aright,
Hath game to his comfort, and cattle in plight. Tupper.

3. Pledge; gage. [from the verb.]
That lord, whose hand must take my plight, shall
carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty. Shakespeare.

4. [from *To plight*.] A fold; a pucker;
a double; a puffle; a plait.
Yclad, for fear of scorching air,
All in a sicken canvas, lilly white,
Puffed upon with many a folded plight. Spenser.

5. A garment of some kind. Obsolete.
Because my wrack
Chanc'd on his father's shore, he let not lack
My plight, or coat, or cloake, or any thing
Might cherish heat in me. Chapman.

P L I N T H. *n. f.* [πλινθος.] In architecture,
is that square member which serves as a
foundation to the base of a pillar; Vi-
truvius calls the upper part or abacus of
the Tuscan pillar, a *plinth*, because it
resembles a square tile: moreover, the
same denomination is sometimes given
to a thick wall, wherein there are two
or three bricks advanced in form of a
plaband. Harris.

To P L O D. *v. n.* [ploeghen, Dut. Skinner.]
1. To toil; to toil; to drudge; to travel.

A plodding diligence brings us sooner to our
journey's end, than a fluttering way of advancing
by fits. L'Estrange.

He knows better than any man, what is not to
be written; and never hazards himself so far as to
fall, but plods on deliberately, and, as a grave man
ought, puts his staff before him. Dryden.

The unletter'd christian, who believes in gross,
Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a loss. Dryden.
Some stupid, plodding, money-loving wight,
Who wus their hearts by knowing black from white. Young.

2. To travel laboriously.
Rogues, plod away o' the hoof, seek shelter,
puck. Shakespeare.

If one of mean affairs
May plod it in a week, why may not I
Glide thither in a day. Shakespeare.

Halt thou not held my stirrup?
Bare-headed, plodded by my foot-cloth mule,
And thought thee happy when I shook my head? Shakespeare.

Ambitious love hath so far me offended,
That barefoot plod I the cold ground upon,
With fainted vow my faults to have amended. Shak.

3. To study closely and dully.
Universal plodding prisons up
The humble spirits in the arteries;
Amotion and long during action tires
The fine vigour of the traveller. Shakespeare.

He plods to turn his anxious suit
T'apen law, and prosecute. Hudibras.

She reason'd without plodding long,
Nor ever gave her judgment wrong. Swift.

P L O D D E R. *n. f.* [from *plod*.] A dull heavy
laborious man.
Study is like the heav'n's glorious sun,
That will not be deep search'd with saucy looks;
What have continual plodders ever won,
Save hate authority from others books? Shak.

P L O T. *n. f.* [plot, Saxon. See *PLAT*.]
1. A final extent of ground.
It was a chosen plot of fertile land,
Amongst wide wastes set like a little nest,
As if it had by nature's cunning hand
Be choicely picked out from all the rest. Spenser.

Plant ye with alders or willows a plot,
Where yearly us needeth no poles may be got. Tupper.

This liketh moory plots, delights in fedge bowers. Drayton.
Many unfrequented plots there are,
Fitted by kind for rape and villany. Shakespeare.
Were there but this single plot to lose,
This mould of Marcus, they to dust would grind it,
And throw't against the wind. Shakespeare.

When we mean to build,
We first survey the plot, then draw the model,
And when we see the figure of the house,
Then we must rate the cost of the erection. Shakspeare.
Weeds grow not in the wild uncultivated waste,
but in garden plots under the negligent hand of a
gardener. Locke.

2. A plantation laid out.
Some goddes inhabiteth this region, who is the
soul of this soil; for neither is any less than a god-
dess, worthy to be burned in such a heap of plea-
sures; nor any less than a goddess could have
made it to perfect a plot. Sidney.

3. A form; a scheme; a plan.
The law of England never was properly applied
unto the Irish nation, as by a purposed plot of go-
vernment, but as they could intimate and flent
themselves under the same by their humble car-
riage. Spenser on Ireland.

4. [imagined by Skinner to be derived from
platform, but evidently contracted from
complot, Fr.] A conspiracy; a secret de-
sign formed against another.
I have overheard a plot of death upon him. Shakspeare.
Easy seems the thing to every one,
That nought could cross their plot, or them sup-
press. Daniel.

O think what anxious moments pass between
The birth of plots, and their last fatal periods!
O 'tis a dreadful interval of time,
Made up of horrid all, and lig with death! Addison.

5. An intrigue; an affair complicated, in-
volved, and embarrassed; the story of a
play, comprising an artful involution of
affairs, unravelled at last by some unex-
pected means.
Nothing must be sung between the acts,
But what some way conduces to the plot. Roscom.

Our author
Produce'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice,
Made him observe the subject and the plot,
The manners, passions, unities, what not? Pope.

They deny the plot to be tragical, because its
catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been
accounted comical. Gay.

If the plot or intrigue must be natural, and such
as springs from the subject, then the winding up of
the plot must be a probable consequence of all that
went before. Pope.

6. Stratagem; secret combination to any
ill end.
Frustrate all our plots and wiles. Milton.

7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought.
Who says he was not
A man of much plot,
May repent that false accusation;
Having plotted and pen'd
Six plays to attend
The taice of his negotiation. Denham

To P L O T. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To form schemes of mischief against
another, commonly against those in au-
thority.
The subtle traitor
This day had plotted in the council house
To murder me. Shakespeare.
The wicked plotteth against the just.
He who envies now thy state,
Who now is plotting how he may seduce
Thee from obedience. Milton.
The wolf that round the inclosure prow'd
To leap the fence, now plots not on the fold. Dryden.

2. To contrive; to scheme.
The count tells the marquis of a flying noise,
that the prince did plot to be secretly gone; to
which the marquis answer'd, that though love had

P L O

made his highness steal out of his own country,
yet fear would never make him run out of Spain.
Wotton.

To P L O T. *v. a.*

1. To plan; to contrive.

With shame and sorrow fill'd:
Shame for his folly; sorrow out of time
For plotting an unprofitable crime. Dryden.

2. To describe according to ichnography.
This treatise plotteth down Cornwall, as it now
standeth, for the particulars. Carew.

P L O T T E R. *n. f.* [from *plot*.]

1. Conspirator.

Colonel, we shall try who's the greater plotter of
us two, I against the state, or you against the pet-
ticoat. Dryden.

2. Contriver.

An irreigious Moor,
Chief architect and plotter of the woes. Shakspeare.

P L O U G H. *n. f.* [pluug, Fr. *pluvialis*, Lat.]

A lapwing. A bird.
Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, rail, par-
tridge, pheasant and plougher. Carew.

Scarce
The bittern knows his time or from the shore,
The plougher when to scatter o'er the heath. Thomson.

P L O U G H. *n. f.* [ploeg, Sax. *plug*, Danish;
plough, Dutch.]

1. The instrument with which the furrow
are cut in the ground to receive the seed.
Till thou hast d' Cyclops land we teach; a race
Of proud-lind loiterers, that never sow,
Nor put a plant in earth, nor use a plow. Chapman.

Look how the purple flower, which the plough
Hath sown in funder, languishing doth die. Parnham.

Some ploughs differ in the length and shape of
their beams, some in the share, others in the coul-
ter and handles. Mortimer.

In ancient times the sacred plough employ'd
The kings and awful fathers. Thomson.

2. Tillage; culture of land.

3. A kind of plane. Ainsworth.

To P L O U G H. *v. n.* To practise aration; to
turn up the ground in order to sow seed.
Rebellion, insolence, sedition
We ourselves have plough'd for, low'd and scatter'd,
By mingling them with us. Shakespeare.

Both the ploughman plough all day to sow
They only give the land one ploughing, and sow
white oats, and harrow them as they do black. Mortimer.

To P L O U G H. *v. a.*

1. To turn up with the plough.

Let the Volcans
Plough Rome and harrow Italy. Shakespeare.

Shou'd any have, to low'd, belong to you,
No doubt you'd fend the rogue, in letters bound,
To work in Bridewell, or to plough your ground. Dryden.

A man may plough, in stiff grounds the first time
followed, an acre a day. Mortimer.

You find it ploughed into ridges and furrows.
Mortimer.

2. To bring to view by the plough: with *up*.
Another of a dusky colour, nearly black; these
are of these frequently ploughed up in the fields of
Welden. Warton.

3. To furrow; to divide.

When the pounce her funeral rites had paid,
He plough'd the Tyrrhene seas with sails display'd. Addison.

With speed we plough the watry way,
My power shall guard thee. Pope.

4. To tear; to furrow.

Let
Patient Octavia plough thy visage up
With her prepped nails. Shakespeare.

P L O U G H B O Y. *n. f.* [plough and boy.]
A boy that follows the plough; a coarse
ignorant boy.

A ploughboy, that has never seen any thing but
thatched houses and his parish church, imagines
that thatch belongs to the very nature of a house.
Watts' *Linguist.*

PLU

PLOUGHER, n. f. [from *plough*.] One who ploughs or cultivates ground.

When the country shall be replanted with corn, as it will, it will be followed; for the country people themselves are great ploughers and find it no index of corn. Then there should be good traces of new games created.

PLOUGHMAN, n. f. [*plough* and *land*.] A farm for corn.

Who hath a ploughland casts all his seed on it there.

And yet allows his ground more corn should bear.

In this look are entered the names of the nations or inhabited townships; the number, to ploughmen in each county, and the number of the ploughs in each.

PROUGHMAN, n. f. [*plough* and *man*.]

1. One that attends or uses the plough; a cultivator of corn.

When the ploughs pipe on eaten furrows, And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks.

The cuckoo then on easy tree.

God provides the good things of the world, to serve the needs of nature by the labours of the ploughman.

The careful ploughman doubting stands.

Your reign no less affluence the ploughman's spurs, Than the warm sun advances his harvest.

The merchant gains by peace, and the soldiers by war, the shepherd by wet seasons, and the ploughman by dry.

Who can cease to admire The ploughman's toil in his coarse attire.

One My ploughman's is, 'O'er his shepherd's son.

2. A gross ignorant rustic.

Her hand to whole foot to cure The cricket's down is bath, and, spite of fence, Hard as the palm of ploughman.

3. A strong laborious man.

A weak homin will turn eye bread into vinegar, and a ploughman will dig it.

PROUGHMONDAY, n. f. The Monday after Twelfth-day.

Ploughmonday next after that the twelfth tide is past, Bids out with the plough, the worst husband is left.

PROUGHSHIRE, n. f. [*plough* and *shire*.]

The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.

As the earth was turned up, the ploughshare lighted upon a great stone; we pulled that up, and to found some pretty things.

The pretty innocent walks blindfold among burning ploughshares without being scorched.

TO PLUCK, v. a. [*pluccian*, Sax. *plucken*, Dutch.]

1. To pull with nimbleness or force; to snatch; to pull; to draw; to force on or off; to force up or down; to act upon with violence. It is very generally and licentiously used, particularly by Shakespeare. It has often some particle after it, as *down*; *off*; *on*; *away*; *up*; *into*.

It seemed better unto that noble king to plant a peaceable government among them, than by violent means to pluck them under.

You were crown'd before, And that high royalty was ne'er pluck'd off.

Pluck down my officers, break my decrees, For now a time is come to mock at form.

Can't thou not Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow, And with some sweet oblivious antidote Cleanse the stuff'd bosom.

When yet he was but tender bodied, when youth with comelines pluck'd all gaze his way.

I gave my love a ring, He would not pluck it from his finger, for the wealth That the world matters.

It you do wrongfully seize Hereford's right, You pluck a thousand dangers on your head.

2. To pull into the bottom of the deep.

Where fashion line could never touch the ground, And pluck up downed honour by the locks.

I will pluck them up by the roots out of my land.

Pluck away his crop with his feathers.

A time to plant, and a time to pluck up that which is planted.

They pluck off their skin from off them.

Dispatch 'em quick, but first pluck out their tongues.

Left with their dying breath they fow sedition.

Beneath this shade the weary peasant lies, Plucks the broad field, and bids the breeze rise.

Of herds and flocks, a thousand tugging bills Pluck him and wool.

2. To strip of feathers.

State I pluck'd gentle, I knew not what it was to be beaten.

I come to thee from plume pluck'd Richard.

3. To pluck up a heart or spirit. A proverbial expression for taking up or returning of courage.

He wailed them to pluck up their hearts, and make all things ready for a new assault, when he expected they should with courageous resolution recompense their late cowardice.

PLUCK, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A pull; a draw; a single act of plucking.

Birds kept coming and going all day; but to few at a time that the man did not think the work with a pluck.

Were the ends of the bones dry, they could not, without great difficulty, obey the plucks and attractions of the motory muscles.

2. [*plugkk*, Erle. I know not whether derived from the English, rather than the English from the Erle.] The heart, liver, and lights of an animal.

PLUCKER, n. f. [from *pluck*.] One that plucks.

Thou setter up and plucker down of kings!

Pull it as soon as you see the seed begin to grow brown, at which time let the plucker be at it up in handfuls.

PLUG, n. f. [*plugg*, Swedish; *plugg*, Dutch.] A stopple; any thing driven hard into another body to stop a hole.

Shutting the valve with the plug, draw down the sucker to the bottom.

The fighting with a man's own shadow, consists in the branding of two flocks grasped in each hand, and loads in with plugs of lead at either end this opens the chest.

In bottling wine, fill your mouth full of corks, together with a large plug of tobacco.

TO PLUG, v. a. [from the noun.] To stop with a plug.

A tent plugging up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part disposed to receive it.

PLUMB, n. f. [*plum*, *plumbeus*, Saxon; *plumme*, Danish.] A custom has prevailed of writing *plumb*, but improperly.

1. A fruit with a stone.

The flower consists of five leaves, which are placed in a regular order, and expand in form of a rosette, from whose floor or cupules the petals, which afterwards become an oval or globular fruit, having a soft fleshy pulp, surrounding an hard oblong stone, for the most part pointed, to which should be added, the toothlike are long and slender, and have but a single fruit upon each. The species are, 1. The peachative, or white plum.

2. The early black damask, commonly called the Moor-co plum.

3. The little black damask plum.

4. The great damask violet of Tours.

5. The Orleans plum.

6. The Fotheringham plum.

7. The Perdrigon plum.

8. The violet Perdrigon plum.

9. The white Perdrigon plum.

10. The roan imperial plum, sometimes called the red bonum magnum.

11. The white imperial bonum magnum; white Holland or

PLU

12. The Cheston plum. 13. The apricot plum. 14. The maître claudie. 15. La roche-courbon, or diaper rouge; the red diaper plum. 16. Queen Claudia. 17. Myrobalan plum. 18. The green gage plum. 19. The cloth of gold plum. 20. St. Catharine plum. 21. The royal plum. 22. La mirabelle. 23. The Brignole plum. 24. The eumpeis. 25. The monieur plum, this is sometimes called the Wentworth plum, both resembling the bonum magnum. 26. The cherry plum. 27. The white pear plum. 28. The mulberry plum. 29. The St. Julian plum. 30. The black bullace-tree plum. 31. The white bullace-tree plum. 32. The black thorn or haw tree plum.

Philosophers in vain enquired, whether the bonum magnum consisted in riches, bodily delights, virtue or contemplation; they might as reasonably have disputed, whether the devil rich were in apples, plums, or nuts.

1. Rastin; grape dried in the sun.

I will dance, and eat plums at your wedding.

2. [In the cant of the city.] The sum of one hundred thousand pounds.

By the present edict, every man in France will sell into a plum, who sell several thousand pounds short of it the day before.

The intermed make up his plum, And dare not touch the hoarded sum.

By far dearer John had acquired some plums, which he might have kept, had it not been for his law suit.

Ask you, Why the and Supplis rate that monstrous sum?

Alas! they tear a man will cost a plum.

4. A kind of play, called How many plums for a penny.

PLUMAGE, n. f. [*plumage*, Fr.] Feathers; a suit of feathers.

The plumage of birds exceeds the pilosity of beasts.

Say, will the falcon, stooping from above, Smite with her varying plumage, spare the dove.

PLUMB, n. f. [*plumb*, Fr. *plumbum*, Lat.] A plummet, a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

If the plumb line hang just upon the perpendicular, when the level is set flat down upon the work, the work is level.

PLUMB, adv. [from the noun.]

1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

He meets A vast vacancy, all unawares

I butting his pinnions vain, plumb down he falls.

If all these atoms should descend plumb down with equal velocity, being all perfectly solid and imporous, and the vacuum not resisting their motion, they would never the one overtake the other.

2. It is used for any sudden descent, a plumb or perpendicular being the short passage of a falling body. It is sometimes pronounced ignorantly *plump*.

Is it not a sad thing to fall thus plumb into the grave? well one minute, and dead the next.

TO PLUMB, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To found; to search by a line with a weight at its end.

The most experienced seamen plumb'd the depth of the channel.

2. To regulate any work by the plummet.

PLUMBER, n. f. [*plombier*, Fr.] One who works upon lead. Commonly written and pronounced *plumner*.

PLUMBERY, n. f. [from *plumber*.] Works of lead; the manufactures of a plumber.

Commonly spelt *plummary*.

PLUMCAKE, n. f. [*plum* and *cake*.] Cake made with raisins.

He cram'd them till their guts did ache With candie, custard, and plumcake.

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PLU

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PLUME, n. f. [*plume*, Fr. *pluma*, Lat.]

PLU

When thou, thy ship o'erwhelm'd with waves,
 shalt be
 Fore'd to plunge naked in the raging sea. *Dryden.*

When tortoises have been a long time upon the
 water, their shell being dried in the sun, they are
 easily taken; by reason they cannot plunge into
 the water nimbly enough. *Ran.*

2. To fall or rush into any hazard or dis-
 tress.

He could find no other way to conceal his adul-
 tery, but to plunge into the guilt of a murder. *Tiboltson*

Did not for honour plunge into a war
 Then shalt thou see that Marcus is not slow. *Addy.*
 Impotent of mind and unaccount'd,
 He plung'd into the gulph which heav'n foretold. *Pope.*

PLUNGE, n. f.

1. Act of putting or sinking under water.
 2. Difficulty; strait; distress.

She was weary of life, since she was brought to
 that *plunge*; to conceal her husband's murder, or
 secure her son. *Sadness*
 People, when put to a *plunge*, cry out to heaven
 for help, without helping themselves. *Leffrange*
 Wilt thou behold me sinking in my woes?
 And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm,
 To raise me from amidst this *plunge* of sorrows? *Addy, n.*

He must be a good man; a quality which Cicero
 and Quinctilian are much at a *plunge* in affecting to
 the Greek and Roman orators. *Baker*

PLUNGEON, n. f. [*mergus*, Lat.] A sea
 bird. *Ainsworth.*

PLUNGER, n. f. [from *plunge*.] One that
 plunges; a diver.

PLUNKER, n. f. A kind of blue colour. *Ainsworth.*

PLURAL, adj. [*pluralis*, Lat.]

1. Implying more than one.

Thou hast no faith left now, unless thou'dst two;
 Pater have none
 Than plural faith, which is too much by one. *Shakespeare.*

2. In grammar.

The Greek and Hebrew have two variations, one
 to signify the number two, and another to signify a
 number of more than two; under one variation the
 noun is said to be of the dual number, and under the
 other of the plural. *Clarke*

PLURALIST, n. f. [*pluraliste*, Fr. from
plural.] One that holds more ecclesiastical
 benefices than one with cure of
 souls.

If the *pluralists* would do their best to suppress
 curates, their number might be to be retrenched, that
 they would not be in the least formidable. *Collier.*

PLURALITY, n. f. [*pluralité*, Fr.]

1. The state of being or having a greater
 number.

It is not plurality of parts without majority of
 parts, that maketh the total greater; yet it seemeth
 to the eye a shorter distance of way, if it be all d'ad
 and continued, than if it have trees, whereby the
 eye may divide it. *Bacon.*

2. A number more than one.

Those hereticks had introduced a plurality of
 gods, and so made the pretension of the unity part
 of the symbolon, that should discriminate the or
 thodox from them. *Hammond*

Sometimes it admitteth of distinction and plu-
 rality; sometimes it reduceth all into conjunction
 and unity. *Perizon.*

They could forego plurality of wives, though that
 be the main impediment to the conversion of the
 East Indies. *Bentley*

'Tis impossible to conceive how any language
 can want this variation of the noun, where the na-
 ture of its signification is such as to admit of plu-
 rality. *Clarke.*

3. More cures of souls than one.

4. The greater number; the majority.

Take the plurality of the world, and they are
 neither wise nor good. *L'Estrange.*

PLY

PLURALLY, adv. [from *plural*.] In a
 sense implying more than one.

PLUSH, n. f. [*peluche*, Fr.] A kind of
 villous or shaggy cloth; thag; a kind
 of woollen velvet.

The bottom of it was set against a lining of *plush*,
 and the found was quite deadened, and but mere
 breath. *Bacon.*

The colour of *plush* or velvet will appear varied,
 if you strook part of it one way, and part of it
 another. *Boyle.*

I love to wear clothes that are flush,
 Not prettied old rags with *plush*. *Clarendon.*

PLUSHIER, n. f. [*galen lavie*.] A sea fish.

The *plushier* is devoured by a bigger kind of
 fish called a *phisher*, somewhat like the dog-fish,
 who leapech above water, and thence through be-
 wayeth them to the balker. *Carew.*

PLUVIAL, } adj. [from *pluvia*, Latin.]
PLUVIOUS, } Rainy; relating to rain.

The tangous parcels about the wicks of candles
 only signifieth a moist and *pluvious* air about them. *Brown*

PLUVIAL, n. f. [*pluvial*, Fr.] A priest's
 cope. *Ainsworth.*

TO PLY, v. a. [*plier*, to work at any thing,
 old Dutch. *Junius and Skinner.*]

1. To work on any thing closely and im-
 portunately.

The savage raves, impatient of the wound,
 The wound's great author clothe at hand provokes
 His rage, and *plies* him with redoubled strokes. *Dryden.*

The hero from afar
Ply him with darts and stones, and distant war. *Dryden.*

2. To employ with diligence; to keep
 busy; to let on work.

Her gentle wit the *plies*
 To teach them truth.
 He returned his pen too, and *ply'd* it as hard. *Fell.*

They their legs *ply'd*, not saying
 Until they reach'd the fatal champion. *Hudibras.*

He who exerts all the faculties of his soul, and
plies all means and opportunities in the search of
 truth, may rest upon the judgment of his conference
 to informed, as a warrantable guide. *South.*

The weary Trojans *ply* their thatter'd oars
 To meet their land. *Dryden.*

I have *plied* my needle these fifty years, and by
 my good will would never have it out of my hand *Spectator*

3. To practise diligently.

He firmly had his other business *ply*. *Spenser.*
 Keep house, and *ply* his book, welcome his
 friends,

Visit his countrymen, and banquet them. *Shalps.*
 Then commune how they best may *ply*

Their growing work.
 Their bloody talk, unwear'd still, they *ply*. *Waller.*

4. To solicit importunately.

He *plies* her hard, and much rain wears the
 marble. *Shakespeare.*

He *plies* the duke at morning and at night,
 And doth impeach the freedom of the state,
 If they deny him justice. *Shakespeare.*

Whoever has any thing of David's piety will be
 perpetually *plying* the throne of grace with such
 like acknowledgments: as, blessed be that provi-
 dence which delivered me from such a low com-
 pany. *South.*

TO PLY, v. n.

1. To work, or offer service.

He was forced to *ply* in the streets as a porter
 for his livelihood. *Spectator.*

2. To go in haste.

Thither he *plies* undaunted. *Milton.*

3. To busy one's self.

A bird new made about the banks the *plies*,
 Not far from there, and short excursions tries. *Dryden.*

4. [*plier*, Fr.] To bend.

POA

The willow *plied* and gave way to the gust, and
 still recovered itself again, but the oak was stubborn,
 and chose rather to break than bend. *L'Estrange.*

PLY, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Bent; turn; form; cast; bials.

The late learners cannot so well take the *ply*,
 except it be in some minds that have not suffered
 themselves to fix, but have kept themselves open
 and prepared to receive continual amendment. *Bacon.*

2. Plait; fold.

The *rugae* or *plies* of the inward coat of the
 stomach detain the aliment in the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

PLYERS, n. f. See **PLIERS.**

PNEUMATICAL, } adj. [*πνευματικός*, from
PNEUMATICK, } πνεύμα.]

1. Moved by wind; relative to wind.

I tell upon the making of *pneumatick* trials,
 whereof I gave an account in a book about the
 air. *Boyle.*

That the air near the surface of the earth will
 expand itself, when the pressure of the incumbent
 atmosphere is taken off, may be seen in the experi-
 ments made by Boyle in his *pneumatick* engine. *Locke.*

The lemon uncorrupt with voyage long,
 To various spirits added,
 They with *pneumatick* engine ceaseless draw. *Philips.*

2. Consisting of spirit or wind.

All solid bodies consist of parts *pneumatical* and
 tangible; the *pneumatical* substance being in loose
 bodies the native spirit of the body, and in lean
 plain air that is gotten in. *Bacon.*

The race of all things here is, to extenuate and
 turn things to be more *pneumatical* and rare, and
 not to retrograde, from *pneumatical*, to that which
 is dense. *Bacon.*

PNEUMATICKS, n. f. [*pneumatique*, Fr.
πνεύμα.]

1. A branch of mechanics, which con-
 siders the doctrine of the air, or laws ac-
 cording to which that fluid is condensed,
 rarified, or gravitates. *Harris.*

2. In the schools, the doctrine of spiritual
 substances, as God, angels, and the souls
 of men. *Dart.*

PNEUMATOLOGY, n. f. [*πνευματολογία*.]
 The doctrine of spiritual existence.

TO POACH, v. a. [*poys pochés*, Fr.]

1. To boil slightly.

The yolks of eggs are so well prepared for nourish-
 ment, that, to they be *poached* or rare boiled, they
 need no other preparation. *Bacon.*

2. To begin without completing: from the
 practice of boiling eggs slightly. Not
 in use.

Of later times, they have rather *poached* and
 offered at a number of enterprises, than maintain
 any constantly. *South.*

3. [*pocher*, Fr. to pierce.] To stab; to
 pierce.

The flask, sole and plaic follow the tide up to
 the rock, rivers, water, at low water, the curious
 people *poach* them with an instrument foreword
 like the common spear. *South.*

4. [from *poché*, Fr. a pocket.] To plunder
 by stealth.

So fish macks, so at and ored are their ways,
 They *poach* Parnassus, and lay claim for praise. *South.*

TO POACH, v. n. [from *poche*, a bag, Fr.]

1. To steal game; to carry off game pri-
 vately in a bag.

In the schools

They *poach* for sense, and hunt for idle rules. *Old.*

2. To be damp. A cant word.

Chilly and clay lands born in hot weather, clasp
 in summer, and *poach* in winter. *Motley.*

POACHARD, n. f. [*bascoas*.] A kind of
 waterfowl.

POA'CHER. *n. f.* [from *poach*.] One who steals game.

You old *poachers* have such a way with you, that all at once the business is done. *More.*

POA'CHINESS. *n. f.* [from *poachy*.] Marshiness; dampness. A cant word.

The valleys because of the *poachings* they keep for grafts. *Mortimer.*

POACHY. *adj.* Damp; marshy. A cant word.

What uplands you design for mowing, shut up the beginning of February; but marsh lands lay not up till April, except your manthes be very *poachy*. *Mortimer.*

POCK. *n. f.* [from *por*.] A pustule raised by the smallpox.

POCKET. *n. f.* [*pocca*, Sax. *pochet*, Fr.]

1. The small bag inserted into clothes.

Here's a letter Found in the *pocket* of the slain *Roderigo*. *Shaksp.*

Whilst one hand exalts the blow, And on the earth extends the for;

Another would take it wondrous ill, If your *pocket* he lay still. *Prior.*

As he was seldom without medals in his *pocket*, he would often show us the same face on an old coin, that we saw in the statue. *Addison.*

2. A pocket is used in trade for a certain quantity: as, a *pocket* of hops.

To **POCKET.** *v. a.* [*pocheter*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To put in the pocket.

Bless'd paper credit! Gold, my'd with this, can compass hardest things, Can *pocket* flates, or fetch or carry kings. *Pope.*

2. To **POCKET** up. A proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandestinely.

If thy pocket were enriched with any other injuries but these, I am a villain; and yet you will stand to it, you will not *pocket* up wrongs. *Shaksp.*

He lays his claim To half the profit, half the same, And helps to *pocket* up the game. *Prior.*

POCKETBOOK. *n. f.* [*pocket* and *book*.] A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes.

Licinius let out the offals of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debtors in his *pocket-book*. *Arbuthnot.*

Note down the matters of doubt in some *pocket-book*, and take the first opportunity to get them resolved. *Watts.*

POCKETGLASS. *n. f.* [*pocket* and *glass*.] Portable looking-glass.

The world's a farce, an empty show, Powder, and *pocket-glasses*, and beaux. *Prior.*

And vanity with *pocket-glasses*, And impudence with front of brass. *Swift.*

POCKHOLE. *n. f.* [*pock* and *hole*.] Pit or scar made by the smallpox.

Are these but warts and *pockholes* in the face Of th' earth? *Doone.*

POCKINESS. *n. f.* [from *pocky*.] The state of being pocky.

POCKY. *adj.* [from *por*.] Infected with the pox.

My father's love lies thus in my bones; I might have loved all the *pocky* whores in Persia, and have felt it let in my bones. *Denham.*

POCULENT. *adj.* [*poculum*, Lat.] Fit for drink.

Some of these herbs, which are not esculent, are notwithstanding *poculent*; as hops and broom. *Bacon.*

POD. *n. f.* [*hede*, *boede*, Dutch, a little house. *Skinner.*] The capsule of legumes; the case of seeds.

To raise tulips, save the seeds which are ripe, when the *pods* begin to open at the top, which cut off with the stalks from the root, and keep the *pods* upright, that the seed do not fall out. *Mortimer.*

PODA'GRICAL. *adj.* [*ποδαγρικός*, *podagrikos*; from *podagra*, Lat.]

1. Afflicted with the gout.

From a magnetical activity must be made out, that a loadstone, held in the hand of one that is *podagrical*, doth either cure or give great cure in the gout. *Brown.*

2. Gouty; relating to the gout.

PO'DIER. *n. f.* [from *pod*.] A gatherer of peascoods, beans, and other pulle. *Dict.*

PODGE. *n. f.* A puddle; a plash. *Skinner.*

PO'EM. *n. f.* [*poema*, Lat. *ποίημα*] The work of a poet; a metrical composition.

A poem is not alone any work, or composition of the poet in many or few verses, but even on a single verse sometimes makes a perfect poem. *Ben Jonson.*

The lady Anne, on Pretagore, passing through the presence of France, and spying Chantre, a famous poet, first after, killing him, last, we must honour the mouth whence to many golden poems have proceeded. *Peacock.*

To you the promised poem I will pay. *Denham.*

PO'ESY. *n. f.* [*poesie*, Fr. *poésie*, Lat. *ποίησις*.]

1. The art of writing poems.

A poem is the work of the poet; *poesy* is his skill or craft of making; the very fiction itself, the reason or totem of the work. *Ben Jonson.*

How far have we

Prophan'd thy heav'nly gift of *poesy*? *Dryden.*

Made prostitute and prostitute the muse, Whole harmony was first ordain'd above For tongues of angels?

2. Poem; metrical composition; poetry.

Musick and *poesy* use to quicken you. *Shaksp.*

There is an hymn, for they have excellent *poesy*; the subject is always the praises of Adam, Noah, and Abraham, concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Bacon.*

They apprehend a veritable history in an emblem or piece of christian *poesy*. *Brown.*

3. A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing.

A pultry ring, whose *poesy* was For all the world like cutler's poetry Upon a knife; Love ing, and leave me not. *Shakspere.*

PO'ET. *n. f.* [*poete*, Fr. *poeta*, Lat. *ποιητης*.]

An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in measure.

The poet's eye in a fine frenzy rowling, Doth glance from heav'n to earth, from earth to heav'n;

And, as imagination bodies forth

The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen

Turns them to shape, and gives to every thing

A local habitation and a name. *Shakspere.*

Our poet ape, who would be thought the chrest,

His works become the trippery of wit,

From broage he is grown to hold a thurf,

While we the robt'd despise, and pity it. *Ben Jonson.*

'Tis not vain or fabulous

What the sage poets, taught by the heav'nly muse,

Story'd of old in high immortal verse,

Of dire chimeras and enchanted isles. *Milton.*

Ah! wretched we, poets of earth, but thou

Wert living the same poet that thou'rt now,

While angels sing to thee their unes divine,

And joy in an applause so great as thine. *Con'cu.*

A poet is a maker, as the word signifies; and he who cannot make, that is invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryden.*

POET'ESTER. *n. f.* [Lat.] A vile petty poet.

Let no poetaster command or intreat

Another, extempore verses to make. *Ben Jonson.*

Begin not as th' old poetaster did,

Troy's famous war, and Priam's fate I sing. *Recommon.*

Horace hath exposed those trifling poetasters, that spend themselves in glaring descriptions, and sewing here and there some cloth of gold on their sackcloth. *Felton.*

PO'ETRESS. *n. f.* [from *poet*; *pica poetria*, Lat.] A the poet.

POETICAL. } *adj.* [*poeticus*; *poetique*, Fr.]

POETICK. } *poeticus*, Lat.] Expriekd in poetry; pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry.

Would the gods had made you poetical.

—I do not know what poetical is.

—The truce poetry is most figurative. *Shakspere.*

With courage guard, and beauty warm our age,

And lovers fill with life poetick rage. *Walker.*

The moral of that poetical fiction, that the uppermost link of all the series of subordinate causes is ascribed to Jupiter's chair, signifies that almighty God governs and directs subordinate causes and effects. *Hale.*

Neither is it enough to give his author's sense in good English, in poetical expressions and in musical numbers. *Hyden.*

The muse flew it upward rife,

Though mark'd by none but quick poetick eyes. *Pope.*

I alone can inspire the poetical crowd. *Swift.*

POETICALLY. *adv.* [from *poetical*.]

With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry.

The critics have concluded, that the manners of the heroes are poetically good, if of a piece. *Dr. J.*

The many rocks, in the passage between Greece and the bottom of Pontus, are poetically converted into those fiery bulls. *Raleigh.*

To **POETIZE.** *v. n.* [*poetizer*, Fr. from *poet*.]

To write like a poet.

I verify the truth, not poetize. *Doone.*

Virgil, speaking of Turnus and his great strength,

thus poetizes. *Hakevall.*

PO'ETRICAL. *n. f.* [from *poetria*, Lat. whence

poetridas pias in *Perfius*.] A the poet.

Molt peerless poetical,

The true Pandora of all heavenly graces. *Spenser.*

PO'ETRY. *n. f.* [*ποίημα*.]

1. Metrical composition; the art or practice of writing poems.

Strike the best invention dead,

Till baffled poetry hang down the head. *Clarendon.*

Although in poetry it be necessary that the varieties of time, place, and action should be explained, there is still something that gives a greatness of mind to the reader, which few of the critics have considered. *Spectator.*

2. Poems; poetical pieces.

In musick, instruments, and poetry. *Shakspere.*

PO'ETRYAN. *n. f.* [from *poetria*.]

1. The power of stimulating the palate; sharpness.

It quietly down at my mouth, adding only a

pinch of hatred to all preceding mordants by way of sauce, and one point of conduct in the

duellist's life added much *poetryan* to it. *Swift.*

2. The power of irritation; acrimony.

POIGNANT. *adj.* [*poignant*, Fr.]

1. Sharp; stimulating the palate.

No *poignant* sauce the French nor colly treat,

Her husband gave a death to her meat. *Pope.*

The tedious man, whose will was never determined to *poignant* sauces, and delicious wine, by

hunger and thirst, determined to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

2. Severe; piercing; painful.

If God makes use of some *poignant* distaste to let

out the poisonous vapour, is not the mercy greater than the severity of the cure? *South.*

Full three long hours his tender body did sustain

Molt exquisite and *poignant* pain. *Norris.*

3. Irritating; fatiguing; keen.

POINT. *n. f.* [*point*, *point*, Fr.]

1. The sharp end of any instrument, or body.

The thorny point

Of bare distaff hath taken from me the show

Of smooth fidelity. *Shakspere.*

That bright beam, whose point now runs'd,

Bore him slope downward. *Milton.*

A pyramid reversed may stand for a while upon its point, it balanced by admirable skill. *Temple.*

*Doubts if he wielded not a wooden spear
Without a point; he look'd, the point was there.*
Dryden.

2. A string with a tag.

*If your son have not the day,
For a filken point I'll give my barony.* *Shakspeare.*
*He hath ribbands of all colours, points more
than all the lawyers can learnedly handle.* *Shakspeare.*
I am resolv'd on two points;

That if one break, the other will hold;
Or it both break, your gaffens fall. *Shakspeare.*

*King James was wont to say, that the duke of
Buckingham had given him a groom of his bed-
chamber, who could not tell his points.* *Clarendon.*

3. Headland; promontory.

*I don't see why Virgil has given the epithet of
Alto to Ptochus, which is much lower than it is him,
and all the points of land that he within its neigh-
bourhood.* *Addison.*

4. A string of an epigram; a sentence ter-
minated with some remarkable turn of
words or thought.

*He that is a point, who crowded sentences toge-
ther, and is not full of points.* *Dryden.*

*Studia to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points and tropes he flours his crimes;
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor.* *Dryden.*

*Times corrupt, and nature ill inclin'd,
Produce the point that is a sting behind.* *Pope.*

5. An indivisible part of space.

*We sometimes speak of space, or do suppose a
point is at such a distance from any part of the
universe.* *Locke.*

6. An indivisible part of time; a moment.

*Then neither from eternity before,
Nor from the time when time's first point began,
Made he all forms.* *Dante.*

7. A small space.

*On one small point of land,
Weary'd, uncertain, and am'z'd, we stand.* *Prior.*

8. Punctilio; nicety.

*We doubt not but such as are not much conver-
sant with the variety of authors, may have some
leading helps to their studies of points of pre-
cedence, by this slight digression.* *Seaton.*
*Shalt thou dispute
With God the points of liberty, who made
These what thou art?* *Milton.*

9. Part required of time or space; critical
moment; exact place.

*How oft, when men are at the point of death,
Have they been merry which their keepers call
A lightning before death.* *Shakspeare.*
*Eliu had, behold I am at the point to die; and
what point shall this twilight do?* *Genius.*

*Democritus, spent with age, and just at the point
of death, called for loaves of new bread, and with
the steam under his nose, prolonged his life till a
feast was past.* *Temple.*

*They follow nature in their desires, carrying
them no farther than she directs, and leaving off at
the point, at which excess would grow troublesome.* *Athenburg.*

10. Degree; state.

*The highest point outward things can bring one
unto, is the contentment of the mind, with which
no estate is inferable.* *Sidney.*

*In a commonwealth, the wealth of the country
is distributed, that most of the community are at
their ease, though few are placed in extraordinary
points of splendor.* *Addison.*

11. Note of distinction in writing; a stop.

*Commas and points they set exactly right,
And 'twere a sin to rob them of their note.* *Pope.*

12. A spot; a part of a surface divided by
spots; the use or file point.

*One of the degrees into which the cir-
cumference of the horizon, and the
mariner's compass, is divided,
Carve out this point by point,
Thereby to see the mountains how they run.* *Shakspeare.*

*Here stole away winds from the south, with a
point east, which carried us up.* *Bacon.*

*A teeman, coming before the judges of the ad-
miralty for admittance into an office of a ship, was
by out of the judges much blighted; the judge tell-*

*ing him, that he believed he could not say the
points of his compass.* *Bacon.*

*Vapours did show the mariner
From what point of his compass to beware
Impetuous winds.* *Milton.*

*If you tempt her, the wind of fortune
May come about, and take another point,
And blast your glories.* *Denham.*

*At certain periods stars resume their place,
From the same point of heav'n their course advance.* *Dryden.*

14. Particular place to which any thing is
directed.

*East and west are but respective and mutable
points, according unto different longitudes or dis-
tant parts of habitation.* *Brown.*

*Let the part, which produces another part, be
more strong than that which it produces; and let
the whole be seen by one point of light.* *Dryden.*

*The poet intended to set the character of Arete
in a fur point of light.* *Broome.*

15. Particular; particular mode.

*A figure like your father,
Arm'd at all points exactly cap-a-pe,
Appears before them.* *Shakspeare.*

*Who setteth out prepar'd
At all points like a prince, attended with a guard.* *Drayton.*

*A war upon the Turk is more worthy than upon
any other Gentiles, in point of religion and in point
of honour.* *Bacon.*

*He had a moment's right in point of time;
Had I been first, then his had been the crime.* *Dryden.*

*With the history of Moses, no book in the world
in point of antiquity can contend.* *Tillotson.*

*Men would often see, what a small pittance of
reason is mixed with those huffing opinions they
are tinctured with, with which they are so armed at
all points, and with which they so confidently lay
about them.* *Locke.*

*I have extracted out of that pamphlet a few of
those notorious falsehoods in point of fact and rea-
soning.* *Swift.*

16. An aim; the act of aiming or striking.

*What a point your taken made,
And what a pitch the fl w above the rest.* *Shakspeare.*

17. The particular thing required; the
aim the thing points at.

*You gain your point, if your industrious art
Can make unfruitful words easy.* *Rafcommon.*

*There is no creature so contemptible, but, by
resolution, may gain his point.* *L'Estrange.*

18. Particular; instance.

*I'll hear him his confessions justify,
And point by point the treasours of his master
He shall again relate.* *Shakspeare.*

*Thou shalt be as free
As mountain winds; but then exactly do
All points of my command.* *Shakspeare.*

*His majesty should make a peace, or turn the
war directly upon such points, as may engage the
nation in the support of it.* *Temple.*

*He, wain'd in dreams, his murder did forget,
From point to point, as after it beset.* *Dryden.*

*This letter is, in every point, an admirable pat-
tern of the present polite way of writing.* *Swift.*

19. A single position; a single assertion; a
single part of a complicated question; a
single part of any whole.

*Another vows the issue;
A third it's a point more near the matter draws.* *Daniel.*

*Strange point and new!
Doctrine which we would know whence learn'd.* *Milton.*

*The company did not meddle at all with the state
point, as to the oaths; but kept themselves entirely
to the church point of her independency, as to her
purely spiritual authority from the state.* *Locke.*

*Staudaus endeavours to establish the doctrine of
proportion, by comparing scripture together with
Josephus, but they will hardly prove his point.* *A. Bathurst on Comm.*

*There is no point wherein I have so much la-
boured, as that of improving and polishing all parts
of conversation between persons of quality.* *Swift.*

*The glois' produeth instances that are neither
pertinent, nor prove the point.* *Baker.*

20. A note; a tune.

*You, my lord archbishop,
Whose white investments figure innocence,
Wherefore do you to ill translate yourself
Into the harsh and boisterous tongue of war?
Turning your tongue divine
To a loud trumpet, and a point of war.* *Shakspeare.*

21. Pointblank; directly: as, an arrow is
shot to the pointblank, or white mark.

*This boy will carry a letter twenty mile, as easy
as a cannon will shoot pointblank twelve score.* *Shakspeare.*

*The other level pointblank at the inventing of
causes and axioms.* *Bacon.*

*Unless it be the cannon ball,
That shot i' th' air pointblank upright,
Was born to that prodigious height,
I hat learn'd philosophers maintain
It ne'er came back.* *Hudibras.*

*The faculties that were given us for the glory of
our master, are turned pointblank against the inter-
tion of them.* *L'Estrange.*

*Edius declares, that although all the scho-lars
were for Latin to be given to the cross, yet that it a
pointblank against the definition of the council of
Nice.* *Stillington.*

22. Point de vue; exact or exactly in the
point of view.

*Every thing about you should demonstrate a
careless defoliation; but you are rather point de
vue in your accoutrements, as loving yourself, than
the lover of another.* *Shakspeare.*

*I will baffle Sir Toby, I will wash off grogs ac-
quaintance, I will be point de vue the very man.* *Shakspeare.*

*Men's behaviour should be like their apparel, not
too strict or point de vue, but free for exercise.* *Bacon.*

To POINT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To sharpen; to forge or grind to a
point.

*The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of
the greatness of Spain, now that fear is sharpened
and pointed, by the Spaniards late enterprises upon
the Calcuttate.* *Bacon.*

*Part new grind the blunted ax, and point the
dart.* *Dryden.*

*What help will all my heav'nly friends afford,
When to my breast I hit the point of sword?* *Dryden.*

*The two pinnas stand upon either side, like the
wings in the petasis of a Mercury, but rise much
higher, and are more pointed.* *Ad'ison.*

*Some on pointed wood
Transfix'd the fragments, some prepar'd the food.* *Pope.*

2. To direct toward an object, by way of
forcing it on the notice.

*Alas! to make me
A fixed figure, for the hand of scorn
To point his slow unmeaning finger at.* *Shakspeare.*

*Mount Hermon, yonder sea, each place behold
As I point.* *Milton.*

3. To direct the eye or notice.

*Whoever should be guided through his battles
by Minerva, and pointed to every scene of them,
would see nothing but subjects of surprize.* *Pope.*

4. To show as by directing the finger.

*From the great sea, you shall point out for you
mount Hor.* *Numbers.*

*It will become us, as rational creatures, to fol-
low the direction of nature, where it seems to point
us out the way.* *Locke.*

*I shall do justice to those who have distinguished
themselves in learning, and point out their beauties.* *Addison.*

Is not the older

By nature pointed out for preference? *Racine.*

5. [pointer, Fr.] To direct toward a place,
as, the cannon were pointed against the
fort.

6. To distinguish by stops or points.

To POINT. v. n.

1. To note with the finger; to force upon
the notice, by directing the finger toward
it. With at commonly, sometimes to
before the thing indigitated.

POI

Now must the world point at poor Catherine,
And say, lo! there is mad Petruchio's wife. *Shaksp.*
Sometimes we use one finger only, as in pointing
at any thing. *Ray on the Creation.*

Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe. *Dryden.*
Rouse up for shame! our brothers of Pharisæa
Point at their wounds, and cry aloud to battle. *Addison.*

2. To distinguish words or sentences by points.
Fond the Jews are of their method of pointing. *Fonkes.*

3. To indicate as dogs do to sportmen.
The turtle dog scowls with sagacious nose,
Now the warm scent assures the covey near,
He treads with caution, and he points with fear. *Gay.*

4. To show distinctly.
To point at what time the balance of power was
most equally held between their lords and com-
mons in Rome, would perhaps admit a controversy. *Swift.*

POI'NTED, *adj.* or *participle*. [from *point*.]
1. Sharp; having a sharp point or pique.
A pointed flinty rock, all bare and black,
Grew gibbous from behind. *Dryden.*
2. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits.
Who now reads Cowley? if he pleases, yet
His moral pleasures, not his pointed wit. *Pope.*

POI'NTEDLY, *adv.* [from *pointed*.] In a
pointed manner.
The epigrams of his wit was such, that he
often writ too pointedly for his subject. *Dryden.*

POI'NTEDNESS, *n. f.* [from *pointed*.]
1. Sharpness; picketness with asperity.
The vicious language is vast and gaping, swelling,
and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of
rock, mountain, and pointedness. *Johnson.*

2. Epigrammatical smartness.
Like Horace, you only expose the follies of men;
and in this excel him, that you add pointedness of
thought. *Dryden.*

POI'NTLESS, *n. f.* Any thing on a point.
These pointes or *pointels* are, for the most part,
little balls, set at the top of a slender stalk, which
they can move every way at pleasure. *Derham.*

POI'NTLESS, *n. f.* [from *point*.] Blunt; not
sharp; obtuse.
I say that *pointers* clergy-weapon by,
And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly. *Dryden.*

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And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly. *Dryden.*

POI

Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence,
The surest guard is innocence,
Quivers and bows and *poison'd* darts
Are only us'd by guilty hearts. *Reformmon.*

2. To attack, injure, or kill by poison
given.
He was so discouraged, that he *poisoned* himself
and died. *2 Maccabees.*
Drink with Walters, or with Chartres ext;
They'll never *poison* you, they'll only cheat. *Pope.*

3. To corrupt; to taint.
The other messenger,
Whose welcome I perceiv'd, had *poison'd* mine. *Shakspere.*

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31. To corrupt; to taint.
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Whose welcome I perceiv'd, had *poison'd* mine. *Shakspere.*

32. To corrupt; to taint.
The other messenger,
Whose welcome I perceiv'd, had *poison'd* mine. *Shakspere.*

POL

To POISE, *v. a.* [*peser*, French.]
1. To balance; to hold or place in equi-
ponderance.
How nice to couch? how all her speeches *poised* be?
A nymph thus turn'd, but mended in translation. *Sidney.*

2. To balance; to hold or place in equi-
ponderance.
How nice to couch? how all her speeches *poised* be?
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either of the points on which the world turns.

From the centre thence to the utmost pole Milton
From pole to pole

The foky lightnings bath the roaring thunders roll Dryden

2. [pole, Sax. *pol*, *pay*, Fr. *pôle*, Italian and Spanish: *pólus*, Lat.] A long staff.

A long pole, struck upon gravel in the bottom of the water, make it a coal Bacon.

If utter some doleful wail'd leap,

He drops his pole, and seems to slip;

Straight galls up; all his active strength,

He rises higher, half its length. Prior.

He ordered to bring holy poles with sharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling which held the mainyard to the mast, then raising the ship, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the board. Arbuthnot on Coins.

3. A tall piece of timber erected.

Wither'd is the garland of the war,

The soldier's pole is fall'n. Shakspeare.

Live to be the flow and gaze of the time:

We'll have thee, as our rarer countess are,

Painted upon a pole, and murther'd; Here may you see the tyrant. Shakspeare.

Their bodies pole'd round meeting together in the top, and covered with skins Hygin.

4. A measure of length containing five yards and a half.

This ordinance of ruling them by the pole is not only fit for the gentlemen, but also the noblemen. Spenser.

Every pole square of mud, twelve inches deep, is worth six pence a pole to the sower Mortimer.

5. An instrument of measuring.

A peer of the realm and counsellor of state are not to be measured by the common yard, but by the pole of special grace. Bacon.

To POLY, v. a. [from the noun.] To furnish with poles.

Began not to pole your hops. Mortimer.

POLAXE, n. f. [pole and axe.] An axe fixed to a long pole.

To beat religion into the brains with a polaxe, is to offer victims of human blood. Howell.

One hung a polaxe at his saddle bow, And one a heavy mare to turn the foe. Dryden.

POLCAT, n. f. [Pole or Polish cat, because they abound in Poland] The fitchew; a finking animal.

Polecats there are fairer things than polecats. Shakspeare.

Out of my door, you watch! you hag! you polcat! out, out, out, I'll requite you. Shakspeare.

She, at a pin in the wall, hung like a polcat in a wicker, to amuse them. L'Estrange.

How should he, harmless youth,

Who kill'd but polecats, learn to murder men? Oley.

POLLEARY, n. f. A sort of coarse cloth.

Your polleary wares will not do for me. Howell.

POLEMIC, } adj. [πολεμικός.] Controversial.

POLEMICK, } dial; disputative.

Among all his labours, although polemick discourses were otherwise most uneasy, as engaging to converse with men in passion. Felt.

Have had but little dispute from these polemick exercises, and, notwithstanding all the rage and malice of the adversaries of our church, I sit down contented. Stillingfleet.

The nullity of this dispute has been loudly shown by most of our polemick writers of the protestant church. South.

The best method to be used with these polemical ladies, is to show them the ridiculous side of their cause. Addison.

POLMICK, n. f. Disputant; controversialist.

Each staunch polemick, stubborn as a rock,

Came whop and tump. Pope.

POLEMOGRAPH, n. f. [πολιμογραφία.]

In optics, is a kind of crooked or oblique perspective glass, contrived for

seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye. Ditt.

POLSTAR, n. f. [pole and star.]

1. A star near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cynolure; lodestar.

If a pilot at sea cannot see the polstar, let him steer his course by such stars as best appear to him. King Charles.

I was sailing in a vast ocean without other help than the polstar of the ancients. Dryden.

2. Any guide or director.

POLY-MOUNTAIN, n. f. [polium, Latin.]

A plant. Miller.

POLICE, n. f. [French.] The regulation and government of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants.

POLICED, adj. [from police.] Regulated; formed into a regular course of administration.

Where there is a kingdom altogether unable or unfit to govern, it is a just cause of war for another nation, that is civil or policed, to subdue them. Bacon.

POLICY, n. f. [πολιτική; politia, Latin.]

1. The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers.

2. Art; prudence; management of affairs; stratagem.

The policy of that purpose is made more in the marriage, than the love of the parties. Shakspeare.

If it be honour in your wars to seem

The tame you are not, which for your best ends

You call your policy; how is't less or worse,

But it shall hold companionship in peace

With honour as in war. Shakspeare.

If she be civil, it is for policy.

For she's not inward, but modest. Shakspeare.

The best rule of policy, is to prefer the doing of justice before all enjoyments. King Charles.

The wisdom of this world is sometimes taken in scripture for policy, and consists in a certain dexterity of managing business for a man's secular advantage. Smith.

3. [poliza, Spanish.] A warrant for money in the public funds; a ticket.

To POLISH, v. a. [polio, Lat. *polir*, Fr.]

1. To smooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloss.

He tetheth to smoo his work, and polisheth it perfectly. Ecclesiasticus.

Pygmalion, with fatal art,

Polish'd the form that flung his heart. Granville.

2. To make elegant of manners.

Studious they appear

Of arts that polish life, inventors rare. Milton.

To POLISH, v. n. To answer to the act of polishing; to receive a gloss.

It is reported by the ancients, that there was a kind of steel, which would polish almost as white and bright as silver. Bacon.

POLISH, n. f. [poli, *polissure*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Artificial gloss; brightness given by attrition.

Not to mention what a huge column of granite cost in the quarry, only consider the great difficulty of hewing it into any form, and of giving it the due turn, proportion, and polish. Addison.

Another prism of clearer glass and better polish seem'd free from veins. Newton.

2. Elegance of manners.

What are these wondrous civilising arts,

This Roman polish, and this smooth behaviour,

That render man thus tractable and tame? Addison.

POLISHABLE, adj. [from *polish*.] Capable of being polished.

POLISHING, n. f. [from *polish*.] The person or instrument that gives a gloss.

I consider an human soul without education, like marble in the quarry, which shows none of its in-

rent beauties, till the skill of the polisher let it out the colours. Addison.

POLITE, adj. [politus, Latin.]

1. Glossy; smooth.

Some of them are diaphanous, shining, and polite; others not polite, but as if powdered over with fine iron dust. Woodward.

If any sort of rays, falling on the polite surface of any pellucid medium, be reflected back, the rays of only reflection, which they have at the point of reflection, shall full continue to return. Newton.

The edges of the sand holes, being worn away, there are left all over the glass a numberless company of very little convex polite ridings like waves. Newton.

2. Elegant of manners.

A nymph of quality admires our knight, He marries, bows at court, and grows polite. Pope.

POLITELY, adv. [from *polite*.] With elegance of manners; gently.

POLITENESS, n. f. [politesse, French; from *polite*.] Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding.

I have seen the dullest men aiming at wit, and others, with as little pretensions, affecting politeness in manners and discourse. Swift.

As in smooth oil the razor best is whet,

So wit is by politeness keenest set. Young.

POLITICAL, adj. [πολιτικός.]

1. Relating to politicks; relating to the administration of publick affairs; civil.

In the Jewish state, God was then politer prince and sovereign, and the judges among them were as much his deputies, and did represent his person, as now the judges do the persons of the several princes in all other nations. Acton.

More true political wisdom may be learned from this single book of proverbs, than from a thousand Machiavels. Rogers.

2. Cunning; skilful.

POLITICALLY, adv. [from *political*.]

1. With relation to publick administration.

2. Artfully; politickly.

The Turks politically mingled certain Janizaries, harquebusiers, with their horsemen. Ansell.

POLITICKASTER, n. f. A petty ignorant pretender to politicks.

They are quacks of all sorts; as bullies, pedant hypocrites, empiricks, law-jobbers, and politickaster. L'Estrange.

POLITICIAN, n. f. [politicien, French.]

1. One versed in the arts of government

one skilled in politicks.

Get thee glass eyes,

And, like a scurvy politician, seem

To see things thou dost not. Shakspeare.

And 't be any way, it must be with valour; I policy I hate: I had as lief be a Brownist as a politician. Shakspeare.

Although I may seem less a politician to me yet I need no secret distinctions nor evaluations fore God. King Charles.

While empirick politicians use deceit,

Hide what they give, and cure but by a cheat,

You boldly show that shall which they pretend,

And work by means as noble as your end. Dry.

Coffee, which makes the politician wise,

And leech through all things with his hid-shut eye

Sent up in vapours to the baron's brain

New stratagems, the radiant look to gain. Pope.

2. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance.

Your ill-meaning politician lords,

Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,

Appointed to await me thirty spies. Mils.

If a man succeeds in any attempt, though he took with never to much sadness, his success is vouch him a politician, and good luck shall pass deep contrivance; for give any one fortune, he shall be thought a wise man. South.

POLITICK, adj. [πολιτικός.]

1. Political; civil. In this sense politick is almost always used, except in the phrase body politick.

POL

Virtuously and wisely acknowledging, that he with his people made all but one *politick* body, whereof himself was the head; even so cared for them as he would for his own limbs. *Sidney.*

No civil or *politick* constitutions have been more celebrated than his by the best authors. *Temple.*

2. Prudent; versed in affairs.

This land was famously enriched with *politick* grave counsel; then the king had virtuous uncles. *Shakespeare.*

3. Artful; cunning. In this sense *political* is not used.

I have trod a measure; I have flattered a lady. I have been *politick* with my friend, smooth with mine enemy.

Authority followeth old men, and favour youth; but for the moment part, perhaps youth will have the preheminent, as age hath for the *politick*. *Bacon.*

No lets alike the *politick* and wise, All fly slow things, with circumspect eyes; Men in their loose unguarded hours they take, Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope.*

POLITICKLY, *adv.* [from *politick*.] Artfully; cunningly.

Thus have I *politickly* begun my reign, And 'tis my hope to end successfully. *Shakespeare.*

To send me packing with an host of men. *Shakspeare.*

The dutchets hath been most *politickly* employed in sharpening those arms with which the subdued you *Pope.*

POLITICKS, *n. f.* [*politique*, Fr. *πολιτικα*.] The science of government; the art or practice of administering publick affairs.

Be pleas'd your *politicks* to spare, I'm old enough, and can myself take care. *Dryden.*

It would be an everlasting reproach to *politicks*, should such men overturn an establishment formed by the wisest laws, and supported by the ablest heads. *z. Addison.*

Of crooked counsels and dark *politicks*. *Pope.*

POLITURE, *n. f.* [*politure*, Fr.] The gloss given by the act of polishing.

POLITY, *n. f.* [*πολιτια*.] A form of government; civil constitution.

Because the subject, which this position concerneth, is a form of church government or church *polity*, as behoveth us to consider the nature of the church, as is requisite for men more clear and plain understanding, in what respect laws of *polity* or government are necessary thereunto. *Hobbes.*

The *polity* or love of our neighbours hath not thought it beneath the publick care, to promote and reward the improvement of their own language. *Locke.*

POLL, *n. f.* [*poll*, *pol*, Dutch, the top.]

1. The head. Look if the withered elder hath not his *poll* clawed like a parrot. *Shakespeare.*

2. A catalogue or list of persons; a register of heads. Have you a catalogue Of all the voices that we have procur'd, Set down by the *poll*? *Shakespeare.*

The number file, rotten and sound, amounts not to fifteen it or a *poll*. *Shakespeare.*

3. A fish called generally a chub, or chivvin. To *POLL*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lop the top of trees. The old cutting and *polling* of hedges conducts much to their lasting. *Bacon.*

May thy woods old *poll'd*, yet ever wear A green, and, when the list, a golden hair. *Donne.*

2. In this sense is used *poll'd* sheep. *Poll'd* sheep, that is sheep with out horns, are reckoned the best breeders, because the ewes year the *poll'd* lamb with the least danger. *Mortimer.*

3. To cut off hair from the head; to clip short; to shear. Neither shall they shave, only *poll* their heads. *Eschsch.*

4. To mow; to crop. He'll go and *poll* the porter of Rome gates by the

ears; he will mow down all before him, and leave his passage *poll'd*. *Shakespeare.*

5. To plunder; to strip; to pill. They will *poll* and spoil to outrageousness, as the very enemy cannot do much worse. *Spenser.*

Take and exact upon them the wild exactions, coigne, livery, and forehen, by which they *poll* and utterly undo the poor tenants. *Spenser.*

He told the people, that subsidies were not to be granted nor levied, for wars in Scotland; for that the law had provided another course by service of escheage, much less when war was made but a pretence to *poll* and pill the people. *Bacon.*

Neither can justice yield her front with twelvemonths, amongst the burs and bangles of entebing and *polling* clerks and ministers. *Bacon.*

6. To take a list or register of persons. 7. To enter one's name in a list or register.

Whoever brought to his rich daughter's bed, The man that *poll'd* but twelve pence for his head? *Dryden.*

8. To insert into a number as a voter. In solemn convolve fit, de cord of thought, And *poll* for points of truth his trusty vote. *Ticket.*

POLLARD, *n. f.* [from *poll*.] 1. A tree lopped.

Nothing prevents the lasting of trees so much as often cutting; and we see all overgrown trees are *pollards* or dottards, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon.*

2. A clipped coin. The same king called in certain counterfeit pieces coined by the French, called *pollards*, crocans and solaries. *Camden.*

3. The chub fish. *Ainsworth.*

POLLEN, *n. f.* A fine powder, commonly understood by the word farina; as also a sort of fine bran. *Bailey.*

POLLENGER, *n. f.* Brufwood. This seems to be the meaning of this obsolete word.

Lop for the fewel old *pollenger* grown, That under the come or the grille to be mown. *Light.*

POLLER, *n. f.* [from *poll*.] 1. Robber; pillager; plunderer.

The *poller* and exacter of fees justifies the resemblance of the courts of justice to the bulls, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence, he loses part of the fleece. *Bacon.*

2. He who votes or polls. *POLLIVIL*, *n. f.* [*poll* and *evil*.]

Pollvil is a large swelling, inflammation or imposthume in the horse's poll or nape of the neck, just between the ears towards the mane. *Farrier's Dict.*

POLLOCK, *n. f.* [*acellus niger*.] A kind of fish.

The coast is plentifully stored with shellfish, sea-hedgehogs, kallops; prichard, herring and *pollock*. *C. 1712.*

To *POLLUTE*, *v. a.* [*polluo*, Latin; *polluer*, French.]

1. To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile.

Hot and peevish vows Are *polluted* offerings, more abhor'd Than spotted livers in the sacrifice. *Shakespeare.*

2. To taint with guilt. She wipes the gentle air, To hide her guilty front with innocent snow, And on her naked shame, *Pollute* with sinful blame.

The faintly veil of maiden white to throw. *Milton.*

3. To corrupt by mixtures of ill, either moral or physical. Envy you my praise, and would destroy With grief my pleasures, and *pollute* my joy? *Dryden.*

4. *Milton* uses this word in an uncommon construction. *Polluted* from the end of his creation. *Milton.*

POL

POLLUTEDNESS, *n. f.* [from *pollute*.] Defilement; the state of being polluted.

POLLUTER, *n. f.* [from *pollute*.] Deiler; corrupter.

Ev'n he, the king of men, Fell at his threshold, and the spoil of Troy The fatal *polluter* of his bed enjoy. *Dryden.*

POLLUTION, *n. f.* [*pollution*, Fr. *pollutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of defiling. The contrary to consecration is *pollution*, which happens in churches by homicide, and burying an excommunicated person in the church. *Ayliffe.*

2. The state of being defiled; defilement. Then first *pollution* brings Upon the temple. *Milton.*

POLTRON, *n. f.* [*police truncato*, from the thumb cut off; it being once a practice of cowards to cut off their thumbs, that they might not be compelled to serve in war. *Saunders.* *Ménage* derives it from the Italian *poltron*, a bed; as cowards teach themselves to lie in bed; others derive it from *poltro* or *galtro*, a young unbroken horse.] A coward; a midgit; a scoundrel.

Patience is for *poltrons*. *Shakespeare.*

They that are bruis'd with wood or fells, And think one beating may for once suffice, are cowards and *poltrons*. *Hudibras.*

For who but a *poltron* posses'd with fear, Such haughty int'rence constantly bears? *Dryden.*

POLY, *n. f.* [*polium*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

POLY, [*πολυ*.] A prefix often found in the composition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude: as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles; *polypus*, an animal with many feet.

POLYACOUS, *adv.* [*πολύς* and *ἀκούω*.] That multiplies or magnifies sounds. *Dn7.*

POLYANTHOS, *n. f.* [*πολύς* and *ἄνθος*.] A plant.

The daisy, primrose, violet darkly blue, And *polyanthos* of unnumber'd dyes. *Thomson.*

POLYEDRICAL, *adj.* [from *πολύεδρον*.] *POLYEDROUS*, *adj.* [*πολύεδρος*, Fr.] Having many sides.

The protuberant particles may be spherical, elliptical, cylindrical, *polyedrical*, and from very irregular; and according to the nature of them, and the situation of the mind body, the light may be variously affected. *Boyle.*

A tubercle of a pale brown spot, had the exterior surface covered with small *polyedrous* crystals, pellucid, with a cast of yellow. *Boissier.*

POLYGAMIST, *n. f.* [from *polygamy*.] One that holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.

POLYGAMY, *n. f.* [*polygamie*, French; *πολυγαμία*.] Plurality of wives.

Polygamy is the having more wives than one at once. *Locke.*

They allow no *polygamy*, they have ordained, that none do matrimony or contract, until a man be putt from th it last marriage. *Bacon.*

He lived to his death in the sin of *polygamy*, without any particular repentance. *Perkins.*

Christian religion prohibits *polygamy*, is more agreeable to the law of nature, that is, the law of God, than a constitution that allows it; for one man, *polygamy* many wives by law, signifies nothing, unless there were many women to one man in nature also. *Grout.*

POLYGLOT, *adj.* [*πολύγλωττος*; *polyglotte*, Fr.] Having many languages.

The *polyglot* or linguist is a learned man. *Howell.*

POLYGON, *n. f.* [*polygon*, Fr. *πολύς* and *γωνία*.] A figure of many angles.

P O L

He began with a single line; he joined two lines in an angle, and he advanced to triangles and squares, polygons and circles. *Watts.*

POLY'GONAL. *adj.* [from *polygon*.] Having many angles. *Dict.*

POLY'GRAM. *n. f.* [πολύς and γράμμα.] A figure consisting of a great number of lines. *Dict.*

POLY'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [πολύς and γραφή; *polygraphia*, Fr.] The art of writing in several unusual manners of ciphers; as also deciphering the same. *Dict.*

POLY'LOGY. *n. f.* [πολύς and λόγος.] Talkativeness. *Dict.*

POLY'MATHY. *n. f.* [πολύς and μάθημα.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; also an acquaintance with many different subjects. *Dict.*

POLYPER'ALOUS. *adj.* [πολύς and πέταλον.] Having many petals. *Dict.*

POLYPHO'NISM. *n. f.* [πολύς and φωνή.] Multiplicity of sound. *Dict.*

The passages relate to the diminishing sound of his pistol, by the rarity of the air at that great ascent into the atmosphere, and the magnifying the sound by the *polyphonic* or repercussions of the rocks and caverns. *Dehman.*

POLYPODY. *n. f.* [*polypodium*, Latin.] A plant. *Dict.*

Polypody is a capillary plant with oblong jagged leaves, having a middle rib, which joins them to the stalks running through each division. *Miller.*
A kind of *polypody* groweth out of trees, though it wanders not. *Bacon.*

POLYPOUS. *adj.* [from *polypus*.] Having the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots. *Dict.*

If the vessel drive back the blood with too great a force upon the heart, it will produce *polypous* concretions in the ventricles of the heart, especially when its valves are apt to grow rigid. *Arbuthnot.*

POLYPUS. *n. f.* [πολύπους; *polype*, Fr.]

1. *Polypus* signifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils; but it is likewise applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. *Quincy.*

The *polypus* of the nose is said to be an excrescence of flesh, spreading its branches amongst the laminae of the os ethmoides, and through the cavity of one or both nostrils. *Sharp.*

The juices of all austere vegetables, which coagulate the spleen, being mixed with the blood in the veins, form *polypus* in the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A ten animal with many feet.

The *polypus*, from both his cave Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave, His ragged claws are stuck with stones. *Pope.*

POLYSCOPE. *n. f.* [πολύς and σκοπία.] A multiplying glass. *Dict.*

POLYSPAST. *n. f.* [*polyspaste*, French.] A machine consisting of many pulleys. *Dict.*

POLYSPE'RMICUS. *adj.* [πολύς and σπέρμα.] Those plants are thus called, which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number. *Quincy.*

POLYSYLL'ABICAL. *adj.* [from *poly* and *syllable*.] Having many syllables; pertaining to a polysyllable. *Dict.*

Polysyllabic echoes are such as repeat many syllables or words distinctly. *Dict.*

POLASYLLABLE. *n. f.* [πολύς and σλλαβή; *polyllable*, Fr.] A word of many syllables. *Dict.*

In a *polyllable* word consider to which syllable the emphasis is to be given, and in each syllable to which letter. *Holmes.*

P O M

Your high nonsense bluffers and makes a noise; it stalks upon hard words, and rattles through polysyllables. *Addym.*

POLY'NDICTON. *n. f.* [πολυῖνδιστος.] A figure of rhetoric by which the copulative is often repeated: as, I came, and saw, and overcame. *Dict.*

POLYTHE'ISM. *n. f.* [πολύς and θεός; *polytheism*, Fr.] The doctrine of plurality of gods. *Dict.*

The first author of *polytheism*, Orpheus, did proudly assert one supreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

POLYTHE'IST. *n. f.* [πολύς and θεός; *polythée*, French.] One that holds plurality of gods. *Dict.*

Some authors have falsely made the Turks *polytheists*. *Duncomb.*

POMACE. *n. f.* [*pomaceum*, Latin.] The dregs of cider pressings. *Dict.*

POMACEOUS. *adj.* [from *pomum*, Latin.] Consisting of apples. *Dict.*

Autumn paints
Autonian hills with grapes, whilst English plains
Blush with *pomaceous* harvests breathing sweets. *Philips.*

POMADE. *n. f.* [*pomade*, French; *pomado*, Italian.] A fragrant ointment. *Dict.*

POMANDER. *n. f.* [*pomme d'ambre*, French.] A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder. I have sold all my trumpery; not a counterfeit stone, not a ribbon, glass, *pomander*, or brough to keep my pack from fading. *Shakespeare.*

The sacred Virgin's well, her most moist sweet and rare,
Against infectious damps for *pomander* to wear. *Drayton.*

They have in physick use of *pomander* and knots of powders for drying of rheum; comforting of the heart, and provoking of sleep. *Bacon.*

POMATUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] An ointment. *Dict.*

I gave him a little *pomatum* to dress the scab. *Wifeham.*

TO POMER. *v. n.* [*pommer*, Fr.] To grow to a round head like an apple. *Dict.*

POMERITRON. *n. f.* [*pome* and *citron*.] A citron apple. *Dict.*

POMEGRANATE. *n. f.* [*pomum granatum*, Latin.]

1. The tree.

The flower of the *pomegranate* consists of many leaves placed in a circular order, which expand in form of a rose, whose bell-shaped mulish flower-cup afterwards becomes a globular fruit, having a thick, smooth, brittle rind, and is divided into several cells, which contain oblong hardy seeds, surrounded with a soft pulp. *Miller.*

It was the night-gale, and not the lark
That pierc'd the tearful hollow of thine ear;
Nightly the sings on yon *pomegranate* tree. *Shaks.*

2. The fruit.

In times past they dyed scarlet with the seed of a *pomegranate*. *Peachment.*

Nor on its slender twigs
Low bending, be the full *pomegranate* scorn'd. *Thomson.*

POMEROY. *n. f.* A sort of apple. *Dict.*

POMEROYAT. *n. f.* *Ansforth.*

POMI'EROTIS. *adj.* [*pomifer*, Latin.] A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with thick hard rind, by which they are distinguished from the bacciferous, which have only a thin skin over the fruit. *Ansforth.*

All *pomiferous* herbs, pumpkins, melons, gourds, and cucumbers, unable to support them selves, are either endued with a faculty of toying about others; or with claspers and tendrils whereby they catch hold of them. *Ray.*

Other fruits contain a great deal of cooling viscid juice, combined with a nitrous salt; such are many of the low *pomiferous* kind, as cucumbers and *pompions*. *Arbuthnot.*

P O N

POMMEL. *n. f.* [*pomeau*, Fr.; *pomo*, Italian; *appel van t'jaerd*, Dutch.]

1. A round ball or knob. *Dict.*

Like *pommels* round of marble clear,
Where azur'd veins well mixt appear. *Sidney.*
Hiram finish'd the two pillars and the *pommels*, and the chapters which were on the top of the two pillars. *2 Chronicles.*

2. The knob that balances the blade of the sword. *Dict.*

His chief enemy offered to deliver the *pommel* of his sword in token of yielding. *Sidney.*

3. The protuberant part of the saddle before. *Dict.*

The starting speed was seiz'd with sudden flight,
And bounding, o'er the *pommel* cast the knight. *De la Harpe.*

TO POMMEL. *v. a.* [This word seems to come from *pommeler*, Fr. to variegate.]

To beat with any thing thick or bulky; to beat black and blue; to bruise; to punch. *Dict.*

POMP. *n. f.* [*pompa*, Latin.]

1. Splendour; pride. *Dict.*

Take physick, *pomp*,
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel. *Shaks.*

2. A procession of splendour and ostentation. The bright *pomp* attended jubilate. *Milton.*

All eyes you draw, and with the eyes the heart;
Of your own *pomp* yourself the greatest part. *Dryden.*

Such a numerous and innocent multitude, clothed in the charity of their benefactors, was a more beautiful expression of joy and thanksgiving, than could have been exhibited by all the *pomps* of a Roman triumph. *Guardian.*

POMPHOLYX. *n. f.* A white, light, and very friable substance, found in cruets adhering to the domes of the furnaces and to the covers of the large crucibles, in which brass is made either from a mixture of copper and lapis calaminaris, or of copper and zinc. *Hill.*

POM'PION. *n. f.* [*pompon*, Fr.] A pumpkin. *Dict.*

A sort of large fruit. *Dict.*

POM'PINE. *n. f.* [*pomum* and *pyrus*, Latin.]

A sort of pearmain. *Ansforth.*

POMPOUS. *adj.* [*pompeux*, Fr.] Splendid, magnificent; grand. *Dict.*

What flatt'ring scenes our wand'ring fancy wrought,
Rome's *pompous* glories rising to our thought. *Pope.*

An inscription in the ancient way, plain, *pompous*, yet modest, will be best. *Atterbury.*

POMPOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pompous*.] Magnificently; splendidly. *Dict.*

Whate'er can urge ambitious youth to fight,
She *pompously* displays before their fight. *Dryden.*

POMPOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *pompous*.] Magnificence; splendour; showiness; ostentatiousness. *Dict.*

The English and French raise their language with metaphors, or by the *pompousness* of the whole phrase wear off any littleness that appears in the particular parts. *Addym.*

POND. *n. f.* [supposed to be the same with *pond*; *urban*, Saxon, to shut up.] A small pool or lake of water; a basin; water not running or emitting any stream. In the midst of all this place was a fair pond, whose shining crystal was a perfect mirror to all the other beauties, so that it bare shew of two gardens. *Sidney.*

Through bogs and miras, and oft through pond or pool,
There swallow'd up. *Milton.*

Had warm bodies been found in only one place, it might have been suspected, that the sea was what the Caspian is, a great pond or lake, confined to one part. *Woodward.*

His building is a town, *Pope.*

His pond an *ocean*, his parterre a down. *Pope.*

To **POND.** *v. a.* To ponder. A corrupt-obsolete word.

O my liege lord, the god of my life,
Pleadeth you *pond* your suppliant's plaint. *Spenser.*
To **POND.** *v. a.* [*pondero*, Latin.] To weigh mentally; to consider; to attend.

Mary kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart. *Luke.*

Colours, popularities, and circumstances tway the ordinary judgement, not tully pondering the matter. *Bacon.*

This *ponder*, that all nations of the earth shall in his feed be blessed. *Milton.*

Intend he seem'd,
And *pond'ring* future things of wondrous weight *Dryden.*

To **POND.** *v. n.* To think; to musing with *or*. This is an improper use of the word.

This tempest will not give me leave to *ponder* Othello's would hurt me more. *Shakespeare.*

When *pond'ring* thus on human miseries,
When Venus saw her heavenly fire bespoke. *Dryden.*

PONDERAT. *adj.* [from *pondus*, Latin.] Estimated by weight; distinguished from numeral.

Thus did the money drachma in process of time decrease, but all the while we may suppose the *ponder* drachma to have continued the same, just as it has happened to us, as well as our neighbours, whose *ponder* libra remains as it was, though the number hath much decreased. *Abulhasan.*

PONDERABLE. *adj.* [from *pondero*, Latin.] Capable to be weighed; measurable by scales.

The bite of an asp will kill within an hour, yet the impression is scarce visible, and the poison communicated not *ponderable*. *Bacon.*

PONDERATION. *n. f.* [from *pondero*, Latin.] The act of weighing.

While we perspire, we absorb the outward air, and the quantity of perspired matter, taken by *ponderation*, is only the difference between that and the air inhaled. *Arbuthnot.*

PONDUS. *n. f.* [from *ponder*.] He who ponders.

PONDEROSITY. *n. f.* [from *ponderous*.] Weight; gravity; heaviness.

Crytal will sink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater *ponderosity* than the space in any water it doth occupy. *Bacon.*

Gold is remarkable for its admirable ductility and *ponderosity*, wherein it exceeds all other bodies. *Ray.*
PONDEROSUS. *adj.* [*ponderosus*, from *pondus*, Latin.]

1. Heavy; weighty.

It is more difficult to make gold, which is the most *pond'rous* and materiate amongst metals, of other metals less *ponderous* and materiate, than *vis versa*, to make silver of lead or quicksilver, both which are more *ponderous* than silver. *Bacon.*

His *pond'rous* shield behind him cast. *Milton.*
Upon lying a weight in one of the scales, infernal eternity, though I there in that of true prosperity, affliction, wealth, and poverty, which formed very *ponderous*, they were not able to stir the opposite balance. *Addison.*

Because all the parts of an undistributed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed according to the difference of it, any conception, that can be supposed to be naturally made in such a fluid, must be all over of a similar gravity, or have the more *ponderous* parts nearer to its basis. *Bentley.*

2. Important; momentous.

It your more *ponderous* and settled project may suffer alteration, I'll point you where you shall have receiving shall become you. *Shakespeare.*

3. Forceful; strongly impulsive.

Imagination hath more force upon things living, than things inanimate; and upon light and subtle motions, than upon motions vehement or *ponderous*. *Bacon.*

Impatient of her load,
And lab'ring underneath the *pond'rous* god,
The more she strove to shake him from her breast,
With far superior force he press'd. *Dryden.*

Press'd with the *pond'rous* blow,
Down sinks the ship within the abyss below. *Dryden.*

PONDEROSLY. *adv.* [from *ponderous*.] With great weight.

PONDEROSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ponderous*.] Heaviness; weight; gravity.

The oil and spirit place themselves under or above one another, according as their *ponderosness* makes them swim or sink. *Boyle.*

PONDWARD. *n. f.* [*potanogiton*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

PONV. *adj.* [*ponv*, Italian.] Western.

Thwart of these, as fierce,
Ponv rull the levant and the ponv winds
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton.*

PONVARD. *n. f.* [*poignard*, Fr. *pugio*, Lat.] A dagger; a short stabbing weapon.

She speaks *ponvards*, and every word flabs. *Shakspeare.*
Melpomene would be represented, in her right hand a naked *ponv*. *Peacham.*

Ponvards hand to hand
He banish'd from the field, that none shall dare
With short'n'd sword to stab in clover war. *Dryden.*

To **PONVARD.** *v. a.* [*poignardier*, Fr.] To stab with a *ponv*.

PONK. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the original.] A nocturnal spirit; a hag.

No let the *ponk*, nor other evil spirits,
No let mischievous witches. *Spenser.*

PONTAGE. *n. f.* [*pons*, *pontis*, bridge.] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.

In right of the church, they were formerly by the common law discharged from *pontage* and *murage*. *Ayliffe.*

PONTIFF. *n. f.* [*pontifex*, French; *pontifex*, Latin.]

1. A priest; a high priest.

Try relates, that there were found two coffins, whereof the one contained the body of Numa, and the other his books of ceremonies, and the discipline of the *pontiffs*. *Bacon.*

2. The pope.

PONTIFICAL. *adj.* [*pontifical*, Fr. *pontificalis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to a high priest.

2. Popish.

It were not amiss to answer by a herald the next *pontifical* attempt, rather tending defiance than publishing answers. *Raleigh.*

The *pontifical* authority is as much superior to the regal, as the sun is greater than the moon. *Baker.*

3. Splendid; magnificent.

Thus did I keep my person fresh and new,
My presence, like a robe, *pontifical*,
Ne'er seen, but wonder'd at. *Shakespeare.*

4. [from *pons* and *jacio*.] Bridge-building.
This sense is, I believe, peculiar to *Milton*, and perhaps was intended as an equivocal satire on popery.

Now had they brought the work by wondrous art
Pontifical, a ridge of pendent rock
Over the vex'd abyss. *Paradise Lost.*

PONTIFICAL. *n. f.* [*pontificale*, Latin.] A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical.

What the Greek and Latin churches did, may be seen in *pontificales*, containing the forms for consecrations. *South.*

By the *pontifical*, no altar is to be consecrated without reliques. *Stillingfleet.*

PONTIFICALLY. *adv.* [from *pontifical*.] In a pontifical manner.

PONTIFICATE. *n. f.* [*pontificat*, French; *pontificatus*, Latin.] Papacy; popedom.
He turned hermit in the view of being advanced to the *pontificate*. *Addison.*

Painting, sculpture, and architecture may all recover themselves under the pretext *pontificate*, if the wars of Italy will give them leave. *Addison.*

PONTIFFICE. *n. f.* [*pons* and *jacio*.] Bridge-work; edifice of a bridge.

He, at the brink of chaos, near the foot
Of this new wondrous *pontifice*, unhop'd
Met his oilspring dear. *Milton.*

PONTIFICIAN. *adj.* [from *pontifex*.] Alluding to the pope, popish.

Many other doctors, both *pontificians* and of the reformed church, maintain, that God sanctified the seventh day. *White.*

PONTLEVIS. *n. f.* In horsemanship, is a disorderly resisting action of a horse in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times running, and rises up to upon his hind-legs, that he is in danger of coming over. *Bailey.*

PONTON. *n. f.* [French.] A floating bridge or invention to pass over water: it is made of two great boats placed at some distance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between them, with rafts on their sides; the whole so strongly built as to carry over horse and cannon. *Military Dict.*

The black prince passed many a river without the help of *pontons*. *Spektor.*

PONY. *n. f.* [I know not the original of this word, unless it be corrupted from *pung*.] A small horse.

POOL. *n. f.* [pul, Saxon; *poel*, Dutch.] A lake of standing water.

Moss, as it cometh of moisture, so the water must but slide, and not stand in a *pool*. *Bacon.*

See he had learn'd, and land,
From Eden over Pontus, and the *pool*

Mentis. *Milton.*

Love oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,
And brulung o'er, adds vigour to the *pool*. *Dryden.*

The circling streams, once thought the *poole* of blood,

From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall save. *Dryden.*

After the deluge, we suppose the valleys and lower grounds, where the descent and derivation of the water was not so easy, to have been full of lakes and *poole*. *Burton.*

POOP. *n. f.* [*poupp*, Fr. *puppis*, Lat.] The hindmost part of the ship.

Some sat upon the top of the *poop* weeping and wailing, till the sea swallow'd them. *Shakspeare.*

The *poop* was beaten gold. *Shakespeare.*

Perceiving that the *pigeon* had only lost a *poop* of her tail through the next opening of the rocks, they passed late. Only the end of their *poop* was bruited. *Raleigh.*

He was openly set upon the *poop* of the galley. *Kneller.*

With wind in *poop*, the vessel ploughs the sea,
And meanders back with speed her turner way. *Dryden.*

POOR. *adj.* [*paupere*, Fr. *pauper*, Sp. *poor*.]

1. Not rich; indigent; necessitous; oppressed with want.

Poor cuckoldly knave I wrong him to call him *poor*; they say he hath matter of money. *Shakespeare.*

Who builds a church to God, and not to fame,
Will never mark the marble with his name;
Go search it there, where to be born and die,
Of rich and *poor* makes all the history. *Pope.*

Teach the old chronicle, in future times,
To bear no memory but of *poor* rogues crimes. *Haste.*

2. Trifling; narrow; of little dignity, force, or value.

A conservatory of snow and ice used for delicates to cool wine, is a *poor* and contemptible use, in respect of other uses that may be made of it. *Bacon.*
How *poor* are the imitations of nature in sculpture.

P O O

course of experiments, except they be led by great judgment. *Bacon.*

When he delights in sin, as he observes it in other men, he is wholly transformed from the creature God first made him; nay, has conformed those poor remnants of good that the sin of Adam left him. *South.*

That I have wronged no man, will be a poor plea or apology at the last day, for it is not for rapine, that men are formally impeached and finally condemned; but I was an hungry, and ye gave me no meat. *Cutmy.*

3. Pultry; mean; contemptible.

A poor number it was to conquer Ireland to the pope's use. *Bacon.*

And if that wisdom still wide ends propound, Why made he man, of other creatures, king, When, if he perish here, there is not found In all the world so poor and vile a thing? *Daniel.*

The marquis, making haste to Scarborough, embarked in a poor vessel. *Clarendon.*

We have seen how poor and contemptible a force has been raised by those who appeared openly. *Addison.*

Matilda is content upon all the arts of improving their drest, that she has some new fancy almost every day; and leaves no ornament untry'd, from the richest jewel to the poorest flower. *Len.*

4. Unimportant.

To be without power or distinction, is not, in my poor opinion, a very amiable situation to a person of title. *Swift.*

5. Unhappy, uneasy; pitiable.

Very sadlers curle the rain, For which poor flatterers pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

Vain privilege, poor woman have a tongue; Men can find silent, and resolve on wrong. *Dryden.*

6. Mean; dejected; low; dejected.

A foolishly made Antonius believe, that his genius, which otherwise was brave, was, in the presence of Octavius, poor and cowardly. *Bacon.*

7. [A word of tenderness.] Dear.

Poor, little, pretty, flatter'ing thing, Must we no longer live together? *Pope.*

And dost thou prize thy trembling wing, To take thy flight thou know'st not whether? *Pope.*

8. [A word of slight contempt.] Wretched.

The poor monk never saw many of the decrees and councils he had occasion to use. *Baker.*

9. Not good; not fit for any purpose.

I have very poor and unhappy brains for drinking; I could with courtesy would provide some other entertainment. *Shakespeare.*

10. The Poor. [collectively.] Those who are in the lowest rank of the community; those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others; but it is sometimes used with laxity for any not rich.

From a confid' d well-manning's floor, You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller.*

Never any time since the reformation can I see so many poor amongst the widows and orphans of churchmen, as this particular time. *Spenser.*

The poor dare nothing tell but flatter'ing news. *Dryden.*

Has God cast thy lot amongst the poor of this world, by denying thee the pleasures of this life, or by taking them away; this may be preventing mercy, for much mischievous riches do to the sons of men. *South.*

11. Barren; dry; a poor soil.

Where juice wanteth, the language is then flagging, poor, starved, and scarce covering the bare. *Ben Jonson.*

12. Lean; starved; emaciated; as, a poor horse.

Where juice wanteth, the language is then flagging, poor, starved, and scarce covering the bare. *Ben Jonson.*

13. Without spirit; flaccid.

POORJOHN. *n. f.* [callarius.] A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

POORLY. *adv.* [from poor.]

1. Without wealth. Those thieves spared his life, letting him go to learn to live poorly. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not prosperously; with little success. If you sow one ground with the same kind of grain, it will prosper but poorly. *Bacon.*

P O P

3. Meanly; without spirit.

Your constancy Hath left you unattended: be not lost. *Shakespeare.*

So poorly in your thoughts. Not is their courage or their wealth so low, That from his wars they poorly would retire. *Dryden.*

4. Without dignity.

You meaner beauties of the night, That poorly flatter our eyes, More by your number than your light, You common people of the skies; What are you when the sun shall rise? *Wotton.*

POORNESS. *n. f.* [from poor.]

1. Poverty; indigence; want. No less I hate him than the gates of hell, That poorness can force an untruth to tell. *Chapman.*

If a prince should complain of the poorness of his exchequer, would he be angry with his merchants, if they brought him a cargo of good bullion? *Bacon.*

2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity.

The Italian opera seldom sinks into a poorness of language, but, amidst all the meanness of the thoughts, has something beautiful and toruous in the expression. *Addison.*

There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as poorness and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of slavery. *Addison.*

3. Sterility; barrenness.

The poorness of the herbs shews the poorness of the earth, especially if in colour more dark. *Bacon.*

Enquire the differences of metals which contain other metals, and how that agrees with the poorness or richness of the metals in themselves. *Bacon.*

POOR-SPIRITED. *adj.* [poor and spirit.]

Mean; cowardly. My van' poor-spirited wretch! thou hast deceiv'd me. *Denham.*

POOR-SPIRITEDNESS. *n. f.* Meanness; cowardice.

A cause of men's taking pleasure in the sins of others, is, from that meanness and poor-spiritedness that accompanies guilt. *South.*

POP. *n. f.* [poppy, *lat.*] A small finnet quick found. It is formed from the found.

I have several fishes, who could not give a pop loud enough to be heard at the farther end of the room, who can now discharge a fan, that it should make a report like a pocket pistol. *Spectator.*

TO POP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move or enter with a quick, sudden, and unexpected motion.

He that kill'd my king, Popt in between th' election and my hopes. *Shakespeare.*

A boat was sunk and all the folk drowned, saving one only woman, that in her bet popping up again, which most living things accomplish, eyed the boat like a likewise, and floating by her, got hold of the boat, and sat astride upon one of its sides. *Carew.*

I flattered at his popping upon me unexpectedly. *Addison.*

As he scratch'd to fetch up thought, Forth popt the spirit to him. *Swift.*

Others have a trick of popping up and down every moment, from their paper to the audience, like an idle school-boy. *Swift.*

TO POP. *v. a.*

1. To put out or in suddenly, fully, or unexpectedly. That is my brother's plea, The which if he can prove, he pops me out At least from fair five hundred pound a year. *Shakespeare.*

He popped a paper into his hand. A fellow, fuming somewhat prick him, popt his finger upon the place. *Leitch.*

The commonwealth popped up its head for the third time under Brutus and Cassius, and then sunk for ever. *Dryden.*

Didst thou never pop Thy head into a tinnam's shop? *Prior.*

2. To shift. If their curiosity leads them to ask what they should not know, it is better to tell them plainly.

P O P

that it is a thing that belongs not to them to know, than to pop them off with a falsehood. *Locke.*

POPE. *n. f.* [papa, Latin; πάππας.]

1. The bishop of Rome.

I refuse you for my judge; and Appeal unto the pope, to be judg'd by him. *Shakespeare.*

He was organist in the pope's chapel at Rome. *Peacham.*

Christianity has been more oppressed by those that thus fought for it, than those that were in arms against it; upon this score, the pope has done more harm than the Turk. *De la Haye.*

2. A small fish.

A pope, by some called a ruff, is much like a perch-like shape, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon, an excellent fish, of a pleasant taste, and spawns in April. *Waller.*

POPEDOM. *n. f.* [pope and dom.] Papacy, papal dignity.

That world of wealth I've drawn together For mine own ends, indeed, to gain the pope. *Shakespeare.*

POPERY. *n. f.* [from pope.] The religion of the church of Rome.

Pope, for corruptions in doctrine and discipline, I look upon to be the most absurd system of Christianity. *South.*

POPESEYE. *n. f.* [pope and eye.] The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh; why so called I know not.

POPEGUN. *n. f.* [pop and gun.] A gun with which children play, that only makes noise.

Life is not weak enough to be destroyed by the popgun artillery of tea and coffee. *Clayton.*

POPEJAY. *n. f.* [popejay, Dutch; papagayo, Spanish.]

1. A parrot. Young popajays learn quickly to speak. *Archer.*

The great red and blue parrot, there are these greater, the middle most called popajays, and the lesser called paroquets. *Clayton.*

2. A woodpecker. So it seems to be called here.

Terpichore would be expressed, upon her being a colonet of those green feathers of the popajay, in token of that victory which the muses got the daughters of Parnassus, who were turned to popajays or woodpeckers. *Peacham.*

3. A trifling top.

I, all in a tring with my wounds, being gull'd To be to better'd by a popajay, Answer'd me delectingly, I know not what. *Shakespeare.*

POPEISH. *adj.* [from pope.] Taught by the pope; relating to popery; peculiar to popery.

In this trade as they affirm, so we deny, that whatsoever is popish we ought to abrogate. *Hooker.*

I know thou art religious, With twenty popish tricks and ceremonies. *Shakespeare.*

POPEISHLY. *adv.* [from popish.] With tendency to popery; in a popish manner.

She baffled the many attempts of her enemies, and entirely broke the whole force of that party among her subjects, which was popishly affected. *Addison.*

A friend in Ireland, popishly speaking, I believ'd constantly well disposed towards me. *Pope to Swift.*

POPLAR. *n. f.* [peuplier, Fr. populus, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves of the poplar are broad, and for the most part ancyer; the male trees produce numerous flowers, which have many little leaves and apices, but are barren; the female trees produce membranaceous pods, which open into two parts, containing many seeds, which have a large quantity of down adhering to them, and are collected into spikes. *Mitton.*

Pop is drawn with the face of an ox, with a land of poplar upon his head. *Peacham.*

All he describ'd was present to their eyes, And as he rais'd his verse, the poplars seem'd to rise. *Shakespeare.*

POP

POPE. *n. f.* [from *pope*, Lat.] A flower.

On these are eighteen species: some sort is cultivated for medicinal use; and some suppose it to be the plant whence opium is produced. *Miller.*
His temples laid with poppies were o'erspread,
That nodding seem'd to consecrate his head. *Dryden.*
Dr. Lister has been guilty of mistake, in the collections he makes on what he calls the sleeping poppy in his hands. *Adams.*
And pale Nymphs with her clay-cold leath;
And poppies, which turn the sleep of death. *Harte.*

POPULACE. *n. f.* [populace, French; from *populus*, Latin.] The vulgar; the multitude.

Now swarms the populace, a countless throng,
Youth and hoar age tumultuous pour along. *Pope.*
The tribunes and people having subdued all competitors, began in the last game of a prevalent populace to chide the tribunes a matter. *Saunders.*

POPULACE. *n. f.* [populace, French.] The common people; the multitude.

And colours of piety and virtuous policies march,
Not only with decency, but applause as to the populace. *King Charles.*

When he thinks one monarch's lust too mild a
regiment, he can let in the whole populace of his upon the soul. *Dean of Poitiers.*

POPULAR. *adj.* [populaire, Fr. popularis, Latin.]

1. Vulgar; plebeian.

I was sorry to hear what partiality and popular heat elections were carried in many places. *King Charles.*

The emperor found in her popular tribes
Of commonalty. *Milton.*

2. Suitable to the common people; familiar; not critical.

Homages are plain and popular instructions. *Locke.*

3. Beloved by the people; pleasing to the people.

It might have been more popular and pleasurable
to vulgar ears, if this first discourse had been spent
in extolling the force of laws. *Hobbes.*

Such as were popular,
And well deserving, were advanced by grace. *Daniel.*

The old general was set aside, and prince Rupert
put into the command, which was no popular
change. *Clarendon.*

4. Studious of the favour of the people.

A popular man, in truth, no better than a
plebeian to common fame and to the people. *Dryden.*

His virtues have undone his country;
Each power or humanity is to do him. *Addison.*

5. Prevailing or raging among the populace; as a popular distemper.

POPULARITY. *n. f.* [popularitas, Latin; popularitas, French, from popular.]

1. Gracefulness among the people; state of being favoured by the people.

The last temper of a mind directs good name and
fame to the higher, popular and applause,
the more depraved, subjection and tyranny. *Bacon.*

Your mind has been above the wretched oblation
of popularity. *Dryden.*

2. Representation suited to vulgar conception; what affects the vulgar.

The preacher's labour is to make things appear
good or evil, which as it may be performed by solid
reasons, it may be represented with colours,
popularities, and circumstances, which may the
ordinary judgment. *Bacon.*

POR

PORULARY. *adv.* [from popular.]

1. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd.

The victor knight
Bareheaded, popularly low had bow'd,
And paid the salutations of the crowd. *Dryden.*
Influenc'd by the rabble's bloody will,
With thumbs bent back, they popularly kill. *Dryden.*

2. According to vulgar conception.

Nor can we excuse the duty of our knowledge, if
we only bestow those commendatory conceits, which
popularly fit to the eminency thereof. *Brown.*
TO POPULATE. *v. n.* [from *populus*, Latin.] To breed people.

When there be great floods of people, which go
on to populate, without sort being means of life and
sustentation, it is of necessity, that once in an age
they discharge a portion of their people upon other
nations. *Bacon.*

POPULATION. *n. f.* [from *populate*.] The state of a country with respect to numbers of people.

The population of a kingdom does not exceed
the flock of the kingdom, which should maintain
them; neither is the population to be reckoned only
by number; for a smaller number, that spend more
and earn less, do wear out an estate sooner than a
greater number, that live lower and gather more. *Bacon.*

POPULOUS. *n. f.* [from *populous*.] Populousness; multitude of people.

How it now conducteth us to populosity, we shall
make but little doubt; there are causes of numer-
osity in any species. *Brown.*

POPULOUS. *adj.* [populosus, Lat.] Full of people; numerously inhabited.

A wilderness is populous enough,
So Suffolk had thy heavenly company. *Shakespeare.*

For the greater part have kept
Their station; heav'n, yet populous, retains
Number sufficient to possess her realms. *Milton.*

POPULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *populous*.] With much people.

POPULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *populous*.]

The state of abounding with people.

This will be allowed by any that considers the
sacredness, the splendour, the populi of this
region, with the ease and facility with which
its governed. *Temple.*

PORCELAIN. *n. f.* [porcelaine, Fr. said to be derived from *poire* and *cel*; because it was believed by Europeans, that the materials of *porcelaine* were matured under ground one hundred years.]

1. China; china ware; fine dishes, of a middle nature between earth and glass, and therefore semiprecious.

We have burials in several earths, where we put
divers cements, as the Chinese do their porcelain. *Bacon.*

We are not thoroughly resolved concerning *porcelaine*
or china dishes; that according to common
belief, they are made of earth, which hath in prepa-
ration about a hundred years under ground. *Brown.*

The fine materials make it work;
Porcelain, by being pure is apt to break. *Dryden.*

These look like the workmanship of heav'n
This is the *porcelain* clay of human kind,
And therefore cast into these noble moulds. *Dryden.*

2. [portulaca, Lat.] A herb. *Ansforth.*

PORCH. *n. f.* [porche, Fr. porticus, Lat.]

1. A roof supported by pillars before a door; an entrance.

I had went forth through the porch, and shut
the doors of the parlour. *Judges.*

Not infants in the porch of life were free,
The sick, the old, that could but hope a day
Longer by nature's bounty, not let stay. *B. Jonson.*

2. A portico; a covered walk.

All this done,
Repair to Pompey's porch, where you shall find us. *Shakespeare.*

POR

PORCUPINE. *n. f.* [porc epi, or epic, Fr. *porcupino*, Italian.]

The porcupine, when full grown, is as large as a moderate pig; there is no other difference between the porcupine of Malacca and that of Europe, but that the former grows to a larger size. *Hill.*

This tubhorn Cade
Fought so long, till that his thighs with darts
Were almost like a sharp quill'd porcupine. *Shakespeare.*

Longbearded comets tick,
Like flaming porcupines, to their left sides,
As they would shoot their quills into their hearts. *Dryden.*

By the black prince of Monomotapa's side were
the glancing cat-a-mountain and the quill-darting porcupine. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

PORE. *n. f.* [pore, Fr. *poros*.]

1. Sprinkle of the skin; passage of perspiration.

Witches, carrying in the air, and transforming
themselves into other bodies, by omments, and
amoment themselves all over, may justly move a
man to think, that these fables are the effects of
imagination; for it is certain, that omments do
all, it laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the
pore, shut in the vapours, and tend them to the
head extremely. *Bacon.*

Why was the fight
To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd,
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd;
And not, as feeling, through all parts diffus'd,
That the might look at will through every pore? *Milton.*

2. Any narrow spiracle or passage.

Pores are small interstices between the particles
of matter which constitute every body, or between
certain aggregates or combinations of them. *Quincy.*

From veins of valleys milk and nectar broke,
And honey tweeting through the pores of oak. *Dryden.*

TO PORE. *v. n.* [*poro*, is the optick nerve; but I imagine *pore* to come by corruption from some English word.] To look with great intenseness and care; to examine with great attention.

All delights are vain; but that most vain,
Which with pain purchas'd, doth inherit pain;
As painfully to pore upon a book,
To seek the light of truth, while truth the while
Doth silently blind the eyesight. *Shakespeare.*

A book was writ, call'd *Tetrachordon*,
The subject new - it walk'd the town a while
Numb and good intellects, now seldom pore'd on. *Milton.*

The eye grows weary, with poring perpetually
on the same thing. *Dryden.*

Let him with pedants hunt for prints in books,
Pore on his life among the lazy common;
Cross old and surely proud in fancy'd knowledge. *Rowe.*

With sharpen'd sight pale antiquary pore
Th' inscription value, but the rust of time
He hath been poring to loose on *Porphyry*,
that he imagines himself living in the reign of
queen Mary. *Rowe.*

The design is to avoid the imputation of pedantry,
to show that they understand even the
pore of his life among the lazy common;
Cross old and surely proud in fancy'd knowledge. *Rowe.*

3. [commonly spoken and written *porblind*.] Neighted; short-sighted.

Porblind men see best in the dimmest light, and
likewise have their sight stronger near at hand, than
those that are not porblind, and can read as
write smaller letters, for that the light is nearest
those that are porblind are thinner and farther
in others, and therefore the greater light
perisheth them. *Pope.*

POROUS. *n. f.* [from *poros*] Full of pores.

I took off the dressings, and set the trepan on
the fractured bone, considering this porous
bone below. *Wise.*

PORISTICK method. *n. f.* [*poristicks*] In
mathematics, is that which determines
the nature of the pores. *Wise.*

P O R

when, by what means, and how many different ways, a problem may be solved.

Dict.

PORK. *n. f.* [*porc*, French; *porcus*, Latin.] Swine's flesh unsalted.

You are no good member of the commonwealth for, in converting Jews to Christians, you raise the price of pork.

Shakespeare.

All flesh full of nourishment, as beef and pork, increase the matter of phlegm.

Floyer.

PORKER. *n. f.* [from *pork*.] A hog; a pig. Strut to the lodgements of his head he run,

Where the fat porkers lie beneath the sun. *Pope.*

PORKFEATER. *n. f.* [*pork* and *eater*.] One who feeds on pork.

This making of Christians will raise the price of hogs; if we grow all to be porkers, we shall not shortly have a rasher on the coals for money. *Shall.*

PORKET. *n. f.* [from *pork*.] A young hog. A priest appears.

And offerings to the taming stars bears.

A perfect, and a lamb that never suffer'd fears.

Dryden.

PORKLING. *n. f.* [from *pork*.] A young pig.

A novel

Will serve thee in winter, more sweet than that. To shut up thy porkers thou meanest to let. *Tad.*

POROUS. *n. f.* [from *porous*.] Quality of having pores.

This is a good experiment for the disclosure of the nature of colours; which of them require a finer porosity, and which a grosser. *Bacon.*

POROUS. *adj.* [*porous*, Fr. from *porc*.] Having small spiracles or passages.

Vultures and joggles have torn from every law His porous skin; and forth his soul is fled.

Chapman.

The rapid current, which through veins Of porous earth with kindly thirst updrawn, Rife a fresh fountain, and with many a rill Water'd the garden.

Milton.

Of light the greater part he took, and plac'd In the sun's orb, made porous to receive And drink the liquid light, firm to retain Her gather'd beams; great palace now of light.

Milton.

POROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *porous*.] The quality of having pores; the porous parts.

They will forcibly get into the porousness of it, and pass between part and part, and separate the parts of that thing one from another; as a knife doth a solid substance, by having its thinnest parts pressed into it.

Digby on Boats.

PORPHYRE. *n. f.* [from *πορφύρα*; *porphyrites*, Lat. *porphyre*, Fr.] Marble of a particular kind.

I like best the porphyry, white or green marble, with a veillar or upper piece of the same.

Peacham.

Consider the red and white colours in porphyry; hinder light but from striking on it, its colours vanish, and produce no such ideas in us; but upon the return of light, it produces these appearances again.

Locke.

PORPOISE. *n. f.* [*porc poisson*, Fr.] The Porpus.

And wallowing porpice sport and lord it in the food.

Drayton.

Amphibious animals link the terrestrial and aquatic together; seals live at land and at sea, and porpoises have the warm blood and dentails of a hog.

Locke.

Parc'd with upstungish'd thistle, Small beer I guano till I burst, And then I drag a bloated corpus.

Swell'd with a deepsy like a porpus.

Swift.

PORRACIOUS. *adj.* [*porraceus*, Lat. *porrace*, Fr.] Greenish.

If the lesser intestine be wounded, he will be troubled with porraceous vomiting.

Wistman.

PORRECTIO. *n. f.* [*porrectio*, Lat.] The act of reaching forth.

PORRET. *n. f.* [*porrum*, Lat.] A scallion.

P O R

It is not an easy problem to resolve why garlick, moly, and porrets have white roots, deep green leaves and black seeds.

Brown.

PORRIDGE. *n. f.* [more properly *porrage*; *porrata*, low Latin, from *porrum*, a leek.] Food made by boiling meat in water; broth.

I had as lief you should tell me of a morsel of porridge.

Shakespeare.

PORRIDGE POT. *n. f.* [*porridge* and *pot*.] The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.

PORRINGER. *n. f.* [from *porridge*.] 1. A Vessel in which broth is eaten.

A small wax candle put in a socket of brads, then set upright in a porringer full of spirit of wine, then set both the candle and spirit of wine on fire, and you shall see the flame of the candle become four times bigger than otherwise, and appear globular. *Bacon.*

A physician undertakes a woman with sore eyes, who dawbs 'em quite up with ointment, and, while she was in that pickle, carries off a porringer. *L'Ejfl.*

The porringers, that in a row Hung high, and made a glat'ring show, Were now but leathern buckets rang'd.

Swift.

2. It seems in *Shakespeare's* time to have been a word of contempt for a headstrong; of which perhaps the first of these passages may show the reason.

Here is the cap your worship did bespeak.—

—Why this was moulded on a porringer.

Taming of the Shrew.

A haberdasher's wife of small wit rail'd upon me, till her pink'd porringer fell off her head. *Hens VIII.*

PORR. *n. f.* [*port*, Fr. *portus*, Lat.] 1. A harbour; a safe station for ships.

Her small gondelay her port did make, And that gay pair, idling on the shore, Disburden'd her.

Spenser.

I should be still Peering in maps for ports, and ways and roads.

Shakespeare.

The earl of Newcastle seized upon that town; when there was not one port town in England, that avowed their obedience to the king.

Clarendon.

A weather-beaten vessel holds Gladly the port.

Milton.

2. [*porta*, Lat. *portus*, Sax. *porte*, Fr.] A gate.

Show all thy praises within the ports of the daughter of Zion.

Psalms.

He I accuse, Thy city ports by this hath enter'd.

Shakespeare.

O polish'd perturbation! golden care! That keep'st the ports of slumber open wide To many a watchful night; sleep with it now! Yet not to sound, and half so deeply sweet, As he, whose brow with homely bidden bound, Shores out the watch of night.

Shakespeare.

The mad of man hath two ports; the one always frequented by the entrance of manifold vanities, the other desolate and overgrown with grass, by which enter our charitable thoughts and divine contemplations.

Raleigh.

From their ivory port the cherubim Forth issu'd.

Milton.

3. The aperture in a ship, at which the gun is put out.

At Fortmouth the Mary Rose, by a little sway of the ship in casting about, her ports being within sixteen inches of the water, was overlet and lost.

Raleigh.

The linlocks touch, the pond'rous bull expires, The vigorous seaman every port hole plies, And adds his heart to every gun he fires.

Dryden.

4. [*portée*, Fr.] Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing; external appearance; demeanour.

In that proud pore, which her so goodly gazeth, Whiles her fair face she tears up to the sky, And to the ground her eyelids low embraceth, Most goodly temperate ye may delivery.

Spenser.

Think you much to pay two thousand crowns, And bear the name and port of gentleman? *Shakespeare.*

See Goodfrey there in purple clad and gold, His stately port and princely look behold.

Fairfax.

P O R

Their port was more than human, as they stood, I took it for a fairy vision

Of some gay creatures of the element, That in the colours of the rainbow live.

Milton.

Now lay the line, and measure all thy court, By inward virtue, not external port; And find whom justly to prefer above

The man on whom my judgment plac'd my love.

Drayton.

A proud man is so far from making himself great by his haughty and contemptuous port, that he is usually punished with neglect for it.

Collier.

Thy plummy crest Nods horrible, with more terrific port Thou walk'st it, and seem'st already in the fight.

Philips.

To **PORT.** *v. a.* [*porto*, Lat. *porter*, Fr.] To carry in form.

Th' angelick squadron bright Turn'd fiery red, flaming in mooned horns Their phalanx, and began to hem him round With ported spears.

Milton.

PORTABLE. *adj.* [*portabilis*, Latin] 1. Manageable by the hand.

Such as may be born along with one. The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and portable pleasure, such an one as he carries about in his bosom, without alarming the eye or envy of the world.

Saunders.

3. Such as is transported or carried from one place to another.

Most other portable commodities decay quickly in their use; but money is by slower degrees removed from, or brought into the free commerce of any country, than the greatest part of other merchandize.

Locke.

4. Supportable; supposable.

How light and portable my pains seem now, When that which makes me bend, makes the knee bow.

Shakespeare.

All these are portable With other graces weigh'd.

Shakespeare.

PORTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *portable*.] The quality of being portable.

PORTAGE. *n. f.* [*portage*, French.] 1. The price of carriage.

He had reason to do, gaining thereby the charge of portage.

Locke.

2. [from *port*.] Porthole.

Lend the eye a terrible aspect; Let it pry through the portage of the head, Like the brail cannon.

Shakespeare.

PORTAL. *n. f.* [*portal*, Fr. *portella*, Ital.] A gate; the arch under which the gate opens.

King Richard duth appear, As doth the blushing discontented sun, From out the fiery portal of the east.

Shakespeare.

Though I should run To those deluding portals of the sun; And walk his way, until his horses creep Their fiery locks in the Libyan deep.

Spenser.

He through heav'n, That open'd wide her blazing portals, led To God's eternal houses, direct the way.

Milton.

The sick for air before the portal gale. The portal consists of a composite order unknown to the ancients.

Dryden.

PORTANCE. *n. f.* [from *porter*, Fr.] Air; mien; port; demeanour.

There stepped forth a goodly lady, That seem'd to be a woman of great worth, And by her stately portance born of heavenly birth.

Spenser.

Your loves, Thinking upon his services, took from you The apprehension of his present portance, Which glibly, ungravelly, he did fashion.

Shakespeare.

PORTALS. *n. f.* [sometimes called *portals*; and by *Chaucer*, *portals*.] A breviary; a prayer book.

In his hand his portesse still he bare, That book was worn, but therein little red; For devotion he had little care.

Spenser.

And a priest always read in his portesse many dominie's sumptuous; whereof when he had

POR

admonished, he said that he now had used mump-
fimus thirty years, and would not leave his old
mumpfimus for their new mumpfimus. *Camden.*
PORTCULLIS. } *n.f.* [*portecoullis*, Fr. *quail*
PORTCULUSE. } *porta clausa*.] A sort of
machine like a harrow, hung over the
gates of a city, to be let down to keep
out an enemy.

Over it a fair *portcullis* hung,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compass and comp'ure strong,
Neither uncleanly short, nor yet exceeding long.

The cannon against St. Stephen's gate executed
so well, that the *portcullis* and gate were broken,
and entry opened into the city. *Hagyard 1.*

She the huge *portcullis* high up drew,
Which but herself, not all the Stygian pow'rs
Could once have mov'd. *Milton.*

Pyrrhus comes, neither men nor walls
The force to sustain, the town *portcullis* falls. *Denham.*
The upper eyelid claps down, and is as good a
fence as a *portcullis* against the impetuosity of the
enemy. *More.*

The gates are open'd, the *portcullis* drawn;
And deluges of armies from the town
Come pouring in. *Dryden.*

TO PORTCULLIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To bar; to shut up.

Within my mouth you have engag'd my tongue,
Doubly *portcullis'd* with my teeth and lips. *Shakf.*

TO PORTEND. *v. a.* [*portendo*, Lat.] To
foretoken; to foretell as omens.

As many as remained, he earnestly exhorted to
prevent portended calamities. *Hooker.*
Both this church's superstition
Portend some alteration in good will? *Shakfpeare.*
A moist and a cool summer portendeth a hard win-
ter. *Bacon.*

True opener of mine eyes,
Much better seem this vision, and more hope
Of peaceful days portends, than those two pall.

True poets are the guardians of a state,
And when they fail, portend approaching fate.

The ruin of the state in the destruction of the
church, is not only portended as its sign, but also
inferred from it as its cause. *South.*

PORTENSION. *n. f.* [from *portendi*.] The
act of foretokening. Not in use.

Although the red comets do carry the porten-
sions of Mars, the brightly white should be of the
influence of Venus. *Brown.*

PORTENT. *n. f.* [*portentum*, Latin.]
Omen of ill; prodigy foretokening
misery.

O, what portents are these?
Some heavy bulwarks hath my lord in hand,
And I must know it. *Shakfpeare.*

My loss by dire portents the god foretold;
You risen out, the fairest of the green. *Dryden.*

PORTENTOUS. *adj.* [*portentus*, Lat. from
portent.]

1. Foretokening ill; ominous.

They are portentous things
Unto the climate that they point at. *Shakfpeare.*

This portentous figure
Comes armed through our watch to like the king
That was. *Shakfpeare.*

Every unwonted meteor is portentous, and some
divine prognostick. *Glennville.*

2. Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful. In
an ill sense.

Overley.
With this portentous bridge the dark abyss. *Milton.*
No beast of more portentous face
In the Hercynian forest lies. *Roscommon.*

Let us look upon them as so many prodigious
exceptions from our common nature, as so many
portentous animals, like the strange unnatural pro-
ductions of Africa. *South.*

The pettiest will shrink at your first coming to
town; at least a touch of your pen make it
contract itself, and by that means oblige several
who are terrified or astonished at this portentous
society. *Adelphi.*

POR

PORTER. *n. f.* [*portier*, Fr. from *porta*,
Latin, a gate.]

1. One that has the charge of the gate.
Porter, remember what I gave in charge,
And, when you've to do, bring the keys to me.

Arm all my household presently, and charge
The *porter* he let no man in till day. *Ben Jonson.*
Nic. Frog demanded to be his *porter*, and his
fishmonger, to keep the keys of his gates, and
turnish the kitchen. *Arbutnot.*

2. One who waits at the door to receive
messengers.

A favorite *porter* with his master vie,
He brib'd as often, and as often lie. *Pope.*

3. [*porteur*, Fr. from *porta*, Lat. to carry.]
One who carries burdens for hire.

It is with kings sometimes as with *porters*, whose
packs may jostle one against the other, yet remain
good friends still. *Howell.*

By *porter*, who can tell whether I mean a man
who bears burthens, or a servant who waits at a
gate? *Watts.*

PORTERAGE. *n. f.* [from *porter*.] Money
paid for carriage.

PORTASSE. *n. f.* A breviary. See
PORTASS.

PORTGLAVE. *n. f.* [*porter* and *glave*, Fr.
and Eric.] A sword-bearer. *Ainslie.*

PORTGRAVE. } *n. f.* [*porta*, Lat. and *grave*,
PORTGREVE. } Teutonic, a keeper.]
The keeper of a gate. Obsolete.

PORTHOLE. *n. f.* [from *port* and *hole*.] A
hole cut like a window in a ship's side,
where a gun is placed.

PORTICO. *n. f.* [*porticus*, Lat. *portico*, Ital.
portique, Fr.] A covered walk; a piazza.

The rich their wealth bestow
On some expensive any *portico*;
Where safe from showers they may be born in state,
And free from tempests for our weather wait.

Dryden.

PORTION. *n. f.* [*portion*, Fr. *portio*, Lat.]

1. A part.
These are parts of his ways, but how little a
portion is heard of him? *Job.*

I take favour find the Irish, with like fate
Advanc'd to be a portion of our state. *Waller.*

In battles won, fortune a part did claim,
And fold'd as have their portion in the same. *Waller.*

Their great portions or fragments fell into the
abyss; some in one posture, and some in another.

Perthous no small portion of the war
Prest'd on, and took his lance. *Dryden.*

2. A part assigned; an allotment; a divi-
dend.

Here's their prin ordain'd and portion set.

Shou'd you no honey vow to taste,
But what the master-bees have plac'd.
In compass of their cells, how small
A portion to your share would fall! *Waller.*

Of words they seldom know more than the
grammatical construction, unless they are born
with a poetical genius, which is a rare portion
amongst them. *Dryden.*

As soon as any good appears to make a part of
their portion of happiness, they begin to desire it.

When he considers the temptations of poverty
and riches, and how fatally it will affect his hap-
piness to be overcome by them, he will join with
Agur in petitioning God for the safer portion of a
moderate convenience. *Rogers.*

One or two faults are easily to be remedied with
a very small portion of abilities. *Swgt.*

3. Part of an inheritance given to a child;
a fortune.

Leave to thy children tumult, strife, and war,
Portions of toil, and legacies of care. *Prior.*

4. A wife's fortune.

TO PORTION. *v. s.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide; to parcel.

POR

The gods who portion out
The lots of princes as of private men.

Have put a bar between his hopes and empire. *Rome.*
Argos the feat of sovereign rule I chose,
Where may Ulysses and his race might reign,
And portion to his tribes the wide domain. *Pope.*

2. To endow with a fortune.

Him *portion'd* mounds, apprentic'd orphans blest,
The young who labour, and the old who rest. *Pope.*

PORTIONER. *n. f.* [from *portion*.] One that
divides.

PORTLINESS. *n. f.* [from *portly*.] Dignity
of men; grandeur of demeanour; bulk
of personage.

Such pride is praise, such *portliness* is honour,
That boldness innocence bears in her eyes;
And her fair countenance like a goodly banner
Spreads in defiance of all enemies. *Spenser.*

When subtiltiness combineth with delightfulness,
tunels with fineness, fecundities with *portli-
ness*, and curtness with stayedness, how can the
language sound other than most full of sweetness?
Camden's Remains.

PORTLY. *adj.* [from *port*.]

1. Grand of men.
Rudely thou wrong'st my dear heart's desire,
In finding fault with her too *portly* pride. *Spenser.*

Your atrocities with *portly* tail,
Take signors and rich burghers on the flood,
Or as it were the pageants of the sea,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakfpeare.*

A goodly, *portly* man and a corpulent;
a cheerful look, a pleasing eye, and a most noble
carriage. *Shakfpeare.*

A *portly* prince, and goodly to the sight,
He seem'd a son of Anak for his height. *Dryden.*

2. Bulky; swelling.

Our house little deserves
The scourge of greatness to be used on it;
And that same greatness too, which our own hands
Have help'd to make to *portly*. *Shakfpeare.*

PORTMAN. *n. f.* [*port* and *man*.] An inha-
bitant or burgher, as those of the cinque
ports. *Diet.*

PORTMANTEAU. *n. f.* [*portemanteau*, Fr.]
A chest or bag in which clothes are
carried.

I desired him to carry one of my *portmanteaus*;
but he laugh'd, and bid another do it. *Speculator.*

PORTOISE. *n. f.* In sea language, a ship
is said to ride a *portoise*, when the rides
with her yards struck down to the deck.

Diet.

POURTRAIT. *n. f.* [*portrait*, Fr.] A picture
drawn after the life.

As this idea of perfection is of little use in *por-
traits*, or the resemblances of particular persons,
so neither is it in the characters of comedy and
tragedy, which are always to be drawn with some
speaks of frailty, such as they have been described
in history. *Dryden.*

The figure of his body was strong, proportionable,
beautiful; and were his picture well drawn, it
must deserve the praise given to the portraits of
Raphael. *Prior.*

If a *portrait* painter is desirous to raise and im-
prove his subject, he has no other means than by
approaching it to a general idea; he leaves out all
the minute breaks and peculiarities in the face,
and changes the dress from a temporary fashion to
one more permanent, which has success to it no
ideas of meanness from its being familiar to us.

In *portraits*, the grace, and, we may add, the
likeness, consists more in taking the general air,
than in observing the exact similitude of every
feature. *Reynolds.*

TO POURTRAIT. *v. a.* [*portraire*, Fr. from
the noun.] To draw; to portray. It is
perhaps ill copied, and should be written
in the following examples *portray*.

In most exquisite pictures, they show and *por-
trait* not only the dainty ligaments or beauty,
but also round about shadow the rude thickets
and energy elide. *Spenser.*

Portrait *n. f.* [from *portraire*, Fr. from *portray*.] Picture; painted resemblance.

By the image of my canvas I see
The *portraiture* of his. *Shakespeare*

Let some strange mysterious dream,
Wave at his wings in airy stream
Of lively *portraiture* display'd,
So fly on my eye-lids laid. *Milton*

Herein was all the *portraiture* of a hart. *Pope*
This is the *portraiture* of our earth, drive a white-out
flattery. *Barnet*

Her wry-mouth'd *portraiture*
Display'd the latest her counsellors endure. *Pope*
He delineates and gives us the *portraiture* of a
perfect orator. *Baker*

TO PORTRAY. *v. a.* [*portraire*, Fr.]

1. To paint; to delineate by picture.

The earl of Warwick's ragged staff is yet to be
seen *portrayed* in many places of their church
frieze. *Carew*

Take a tile, and so *portray* upon it the city
Jerusalem. *Eden*

Our phoenix queen was there *portray'd* too bright,
Beautey alone could beauty take to fight. *Dryden*

2. To adorn with pictures.

Various, with bountiful argument *portray'd*. *Milton*
PO'RTREISS. *n. f.* [from *porter*.] A female
guardian of a gate.

The *portress* of hell-gate reply'd. *Milton*
The shoes put on, our faithful *portress*
Admits us in to form the fortlets,
While like a cat with walnuts shod,
Stumbling at every step the trod. *Swift*

PO'RWIGGLE. *n. f.* A tadpole or young
frog not yet fully shaped.

That black and round fulblance began to grow
oval, after a while the head, the eyes, the tail to be
discernible, and at last to become that which the
ancients called *gygnus*, we a *porwiggle* or tadpole.
Brown's Vulgar Errors

PO'RY. *adj.* [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore*.] Full
of pores.

To the court arriv'd, th' admiring son
Beholds the vaulted roofs of *porry* stone. *Dryden*

TO POSE. *v. a.* [from *poser*, an old word
signifying heaviness or stupefaction,
zepose, Saxon. *Skinner*.]

1. To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a stand
or stop.

Learning was *pos'd*, philosophy was fet,
Sophisters taken in a philosopher's net. *Herbert*
How God's eternal son should be man's brother,
Poseth his proudest intellectual power. *Cuthaw*
The only remaining question to me I confide is a
poseth one. *Hammond*

As an evidence of human infirmity, I will give
instances of our intellectual blindness, not that I
design to *pose* them with these common enigmas of
saguetin. *Glanville*

Particularly in learning of languages, there is
least occasion for *posing* of children. *Locke*

2. To appole; to interrogate.

She in the presence of others *pos'd* him and sifted
him, thereby to try whether he were indeed the
very Duke of York or no. *Bacon*

PO'SEN. *n. f.* [from *poser*.] One that asks
questions to try capacities; an examiner.
He that questioneth much, shall learn much;
but let his questions not be troublesome, for that is
fit for a *poser*. *Bacon*

PO'STERED. *adj.* [*positus*, Latin.] It has the
appearance of a participle preterit, but
it has no verb. Placed; ranged.

That the principle that sets on work these organs
is nothing else but the modification of matter, or
the natural motion thereof thus, or thus *posited* or
disposed, is most apparently false. *Hale*

POSITION. *n. f.* [*positio*, Fr. *positio*, Lat.]

1. State of being placed; situation.

Iron having stood long in a window, being thence
taken, and by the help of a cork balanced in water,

where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a
kind of inopportunity did it retain the former *position*.

They are the happiest regions for fruits, by the
excellence of the *position* of mountains, and
the frequency of streams. *Temple*

Since no one is all, and we have different
projects of the same thing, according to our differ-
ent *positions* to it, it is not incongruous to try
whether and the many not have notions that escaped him.
Locke

By varying the *position* of the eye, and moving it
nearer to or farther from the direct beam of the
sun's light, the colour of the sun's reflected light
continually varied upon the spectrum as it did upon
my eye. *Newton*

Place our lives in such a *position* toward the ob-
ject, or place the object in such a *position* toward
our eye, as may give us the clearest representation
of it, for a different *position* greatly alters the ap-
pearance of bodies. *Watts' Logick*

2. Principle laid down.

Of any offence or in therein committed against
God, with what contentment we accuse us, when
your own *positions* are, that the things we observe
should every one of them be dearer unto us than
ten thousand lives? *Hooker*

Let not the proof of any *positions* depend on the
positions that follow, but always on those which go
before. *Watts*

3. Advancement of any principle.

A fallacious illustration is to conclude from the *posi-
tion* of the antecedent unto the *position* of the
consequent, or the remoteness of the consequent to the
remoteness of the antecedent. *Brown*

4. [In grammar.] The state of a vowel
placed before two consonants, as *pompous*;
or a double consonant, as *little*.

POSITIONAL. *adj.* [from *position*.] Respect-
ing position.

The leaves of cataputia or spurge plucked up-
wards or downwards, performing their operations
by purge or vomit, as old wives still do preach, is
a strange conceit, ascribing unto plants *positional*
operations. *Brown*

POSITIVE. *adj.* [*positivus*, Lat. *positivus*,
French.]

1. Not negative; capable of being affirmed;
real; absolute.

The power or blossom is a *positive* good, although
the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a
comparative good. *Bacon*

It is well and truly said in schools, *positum* there is
nothing *positive*; but it is a want of that which
ought to be, or habit, partly in the nature of man,
and partly in the actions of nature. *Peckham*

Harduz's carries somewhat more of *positivum* in it
than impenetrability, which is negative, and is
perhaps more a consequence of solidity, than solidi-
ty itself. *Locke*

Whatever doth or can exist, or be considered
as one thing, is *positive*; and to not only simple
ideas and substances, but modes as are *positive*
beings, though the parts, of which they consist, are
very often relative one to another. *Locke*

2. Absolute; particular; direct; not im-
plied.

As for *positive* words, that he would not bear
arms against king Edward's son, though the words
seem calm, yet it was a plain and direct over-
ruling of the king's title. *Bacon*

3. Dogmatical; ready to lay down notions
with confidence; stubborn in opinion.

I am sometimes doubting, when I might be
positive, and sometimes confident out of reason. *Lymer*
Some *positive* perishing tops we know,
That, if once wrong, will needs be always so;
But you, with pleasure, own your errors past,
And make each day a critic on the last. *Pope*

4. Settled by arbitrary appointment.

In laws, that which is natural, budeth univer-
sally; that which is *positive*, not so. *Hooker*
Although no laws but *positive* be mutable, yet
all are not mutable which be *positive*; *positive* laws
are either permanent or else changeable, accord-
ing as the matter itself is, concerning which they
were made. *Hooker*

The law is called *positive*, which is not labred,
imprinted, or infused, into the heart of man, by
nature or grace; but is imposed by an external
mandate of a lawgiver, having authority to com-
mand. *White*

Laws are but *positivæ*; love's pow'r we see,
Is nature's sanction, and her first decree. *Dryden*

5. Having the power to enact any law.
Not to consent to the enacting of such a law,
which has no view besides the general good, under
another law shall at the same time pass, with
other view but that of advancing the power of the
party alone, what is this but to claim a *posi-
tive* voice, as well as a negative?

6. Certain; assured: as, he was *positive* as
to the fact.

POSITIVELY. *adv.* [from *positive*.]

1. Absolutely; by way of direct position.
The good or evil, which is removed, may be
effected good or evil comparatively, and not *posi-
tively* or simply. *Bacon*

2. Not negatively.

It is impossible that any successive duration
should be actually and *positively* minute, or have
infinite successions already gone and past. *Bentley*

3. Certainly; without dubitation.

Give me some breath, some little pause,
Before I *positively* speak in this. *Shakespeare*

It was absolutely certain, that this part was *posi-
tively* yours, and could not possibly be written by
any other. *Dryden*

4. Peremptorily; in strong terms.

I would ask any man, that has but once read the
bible, whether the whole tenor of the divine be
does not *positively* require humility and meekness
to all men. *Spenser*

POSITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *positive*.]

1. Actuality; not mere negation.
The *positiveness* of his of communion lies both in
the habitude of the will and in the executed ac-
tion; whereas the *positiveness* of his of omission
in the habitude of the will only. *Norris*

2. Peremptoriness; confidence.

This peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a
magisterialness in matters of opinion, the other a
positiveness in relating matters of fact, in the one
we impose upon men's understandings, in the other
on their truth. *Government of the Tongue*

POSITIVITY. *n. f.* [from *positive*.] Perem-
ptoriness; confidence. A low word.

Courage and *positivity* are never more necessary
than on such an occasion; but it is good to give
some argument with them of real and convincing
force, and let it be strongly pronounced too. *Watts*

POSITIVE. *n. f.* [*positura*, Latin.] The
manner in which any thing is placed.

Supposing the *positive* of the party's hand would
throw the dice, and supposing all other things
which did concur to the production of that cast to
be the very *positive* they were, there is no doubt but
in this case the cast is necessary. *Brown*

PO'SNET. *n. f.* [from *basinet*, Fr. *Skinner*.]
A little basin; a porringer; a skillet.

To make proof of the incorporation of silver and
tin in equal quantity, and also whether it yielded
toughness more than silver; and again, whether it will
endure the ordinary fire, which belongs to chafing
dishes, *posnets*, and such other silver vessels. *Jacob*

PO'SSE. *n. f.* [Latin.] An armed power,
from *posse comitatus*, the power of the
thiars. A low word.

The *posse comitatus*, the power of the whole
county, is legally committed unto him. *Bacon*
As if the position that rules, were the *posse* of the
place, and came off with all the *posse*, the un-
derstanding is seized. *Locke*

TO POSSESS. *v. a.* [*possessus*, Lat. *possidet*,
French.]

1. To have as an owner; to be master of
to enjoy or occupy actually.

She will not let intruders enter
Where folly now *possesses*. *Shakespeare*

Record a gift,
Here in the court, of all he dies *possesses*,
Unto his son. *Shakespeare*

2. To seize; to obtain.

The English marched towards the river Eke, intending to *possess* a hill called Under-Eke.

Huguenot.

3. To give possession or command of any thing; to make master of. It has of before that which is possessed; sometimes anciently with.

Is he yet *possessed*?

How much you would?

—Ay, ay, three thousand ducats. *Shakespeare.*

This man, whom hand to hand I flew in fight,

May be *possessed* with some store of crowns. *Shaksf.*

This *possession* us of the most valuable blessing of

human life, friendship. *Gon of the Tongue*

Seem I to thee sufficiently *possessed*

of happiness or not, who am alone

From all eternity? *Milton.*

Hope to *possess* chymists and corpulentarians of

the advantages to each party, by contederacy between them. *Boile.*

The intent of this fable is to *possess* us of a just

state of the vanity of these craving appetites. *L'Estrange.*

Whole houses, of their whole desires *possessed*.

Are often ruin'd at their own request. *Dryden.*

Of fortune's favour long *possessed*,

He was with one fair daughter only blest'd. *Dryden.*

We *possessed* ourselves of the kingdom of Naples,

the duchy of Milan, and the avenue of France in Italy. *Addison.*

Endowed with the greatest perfections of nature,

and *possessed* of all the advantages of external

condition, Solomon could not find happiness. *Prior.*

4. To fill with something fixed.

It is of undoubted advantage to *possess* our

minds with an habitual good intention, and to aim

all our thoughts, words, and actions at some laud-

able end. *Addison.*

Those, under the great officers, know every little

cate that is before the great man, and if they are

possessed with honest minds, will consider poverty

as a recommendation. *Addison.*

5. To have power over, as an unclean spirit.

Beware what spirit rages in your breast;

For ten mispard, ten thousand are *possessed*. *Roscom.*

Impur'd within, and yet *possessed* without.

Cleveland.

I think, that the man is *possessed*.

6. To affect by intestine power.

He's *possessed* with greatness,

And speaks not to himself, but with a pride

that quarrels at self-breath. *Shakespeare.*

Let not your ears despite my tongue,

Which shall *possess* them with the heaviliest sound

that ever yet they heard. *Suylt.*

Possess with rumours full of idle dreams,

Not knowing what they fear, but full of fear,

Shakespeare.

What fury, O son,

Possesses thee to bend that mortal dart

Against thy father's head? *Milton.*

With the rage of all their race *possessed*,

Stung to the soul the brothers start from rest. *Pope.*

POSSESSION. *n. f.* [*possession*, Fr. *possession*,

Latin.]

1. The state of owning or having in one's

own hands or power; property.

He shall inherit her, and his generation shall

hold her in *possession*. *Ecclesiasticus.*

In *possession* such, not only of right,

I call you. *Milton.*

2. The thing possessed.

Do nothing to lose the best *possession* of life, that

of honour and truth. *Temple.*

A man has no right over another's life, by his

having a property in land and *possession*. *Locke.*

3. Madness caused by the internal operation of an unclean spirit.

To POSSESSION. *v. a.* To invest with

property. Obsolete.

Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred *pos-*

session and *possession*. *Carew.*

POSSESSOR. *n. f.* [from *possession*.]

Master; one that has the power or prop-

erty of any thing.

They were people, whom having been of old freemen and *possessors*, the Lacedaemonians had conquered.

Sidney

POSSESSIVE. *adj.* [*possessivus*, Lat.] Having possession.

POSSESSOR. *n. f.* [*possessor*, Lat. *possesseur*, Fr.] Owner; master; proprietor.

Thou profoundest hell

Receive thy new *possessor*. *Milton.*

A considerable difference lies between the honour

of men for natural and acquired excellencies and

divine graces, that those having more of human

nature in them, the honour doth more directly

redound to the *possession* of them. *Stillingfleet.*

'Twas the interest of those, who thrust after the

possessions of the clergy, to represent the *possessors*

in as vile colours as they could. *Atterbury.*

Think of the happiness of the prophets and

apostles, saints and martyrs, who are now rejoicing

in the presence of God, and see themselves *possessors*

of eternal glory. *Far-*

POSSESSORY. *adj.* [*possessoire*, Fr. from

possess.] Having possession.

This he detains from the ivy much against his

will; for he should be the true *possessory* lord there-

of. *Howel*

POSSET. *n. f.* [*posca*, Lat.] Milk curdled

with wine or any acid.

We'll have a *posset* at the latter end of a sea-

coal fire. *Shakespeare.*

In came the bridemaids with the *posset*.

The bridegroom eat in sight. *Shakespeare.*

I allowed him medicated broths, *posset* ale, and

pearl julep. *W. James.*

A spicing diet did her health assure;

Or sick, a pepper *posset* was her cure. *Dryden.*

The cure of the stone consists in vomiting with

posset drink, in which altho roots are boiled.

Ployer.

Increase the milk when it is diminished by the

too great use of flesh meats, by gruels and *posset*

drink. *Arbushnot.*

To POSSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

turn; to curdle; as milk with acids.

Not used.

Swift as quicksilver it courses through

The natural gates and allies of the body;

And, with a sudden vigour, it doth *posset*

And curd, like eager droppings into milk,

The thin and wholesome blood. *Shakespeare.*

POSSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*possibilité*, Fr.] The

power of being in any manner; the state

of being possible.

There is no let, but that as often as those books

are read, and need to require, the fate of their

differences may expressly be mentioned to bar even

all *possibility* of error. *Hooker.*

Brother, speak with *possibilities*.

And do not break into these worst extremes *Shaksf.*

When we have for the proof of any thing some

of the highest kinds of evidence, in this case it is

not the suggestion of a mere *possibility* that the

thing may be otherwise, that ought to be any ful-

lcient cause of doubting. *Wilkins.*

Consider him antecedently to his creation, while

he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and on-

ly in the number of *possibilities*; and consequently

could have nothing to recommend him to Christ's

affection. *South.*

A bare *possibility*, that a thing may be or not be,

is no just cause of doubting whether a thing be or

not. *Tillotson.*

According to the multifariousness of this nota-

bility, so are the *possibilities* of being. *Norris.*

Example not only teaches us our duty, but con-

vinces us of the *possibility* of our imitation. *Rogers.*

POSSIBLE. *adj.* [*possible*, Fr. *possibilis*,

Lat.] Having the power to be or to be

done; not contrary to the nature of

things.

Admit all these impossibilities and great absurd-

ities to be *possible* and convenient. *Whigg.*

With men this is impossible, but with God all

things are *possible*. *Matthew.*

All things are *possible* to him that believeth. *Mark.*

Thus we submit, but *possible* to swerve. *Milton.*

He must not stay within doors, for fear the house should fall upon him, for that is *possible*: nor must he go out, lest the next man that meets him should kill him, for that is also *possible*. *Wilkins.*

It will scarce seem *possible*, that God should engrave principles in men's minds in words of uncertain signification. *Locke.*

Set a pleasure tempting, and the hand of the Almighty visibly prepared to take vengeance, and tell whether it be *possible* for people wantonly to offend against the law. *Locke.*

POSSIBLY. *adv.* [from *possible*.]

1. By any power really existing.

Within the compass of which laws, we do not only comprehend whatsoever may be easily known to belong to the duty of all men, but even whatsoever may *possibly* be known to be of that quality. *Hooker.*

Can we *possibly* his love desert?

Milton.

2. Perhaps; without absurdity.

Possibly he might be found in the hands of the earl of Essex, but he would be dead first *Clarendon.*

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a mad sovereign, who might *possibly* have been a good one, had he been invested with an authority circumscribed by laws. *Addison.*

POST. *n. f.* [*post*, Fr. *equus postis cursor*.]

1. A hasty messenger; a courier who comes and goes at stated times; commonly a letter carrier.

In certain places there be always fresh *posts* to carry that farther which is brought unto them by the other. *Abbot.*

Thou'lt rake up, the *post* unqualified

Of monstrous lechers. *Shakespeare.*

I fear my Julia would not design my lues,

Receiving them by such a worthless *post*. *Shaksf.*

A cripple in the way out-travels a footman, or a

post out of the way. *Ben Jonson.*

I send you the fair copy of the poem on dulcific,

which I should not care to hazard by the common

post. *Pope.*

2. Quick course or manner of travelling.

This is the sense in which it is taken; but the expression seems elliptical: to ride *post*, is to ride as a *post*, or to ride in the manner of a *post*; *courir en poste*; whence *Shakespeare*, to ride in *post*.

I brought my master news of Juliet's death,

And then in *post* he came from Mantua

To this late monument. *Romeo and Juliet.*

Sent from Meina *post* to Egypt. *Milton.*

He who rides *post* through an unknown country,

can distinguish the situation of places. *Dryden.*

3. [*poste*, Fr. from *positus*, Lat.] Situation; tent.

The waterwise every where upon the surface of

the earth, which new *post*, when they had once

seized on, they would never quit. *Burnet.*

4. Military station.

See before the gate what stalking ghost

Commands the guard, what sentries keep the *post*?

Dryden.

As I watch'd the gates,

Lodg'd on my *post*, a herald is arriv'd

From Cæsar's camp. *Addison.*

Whatever spirit, carelets of his charge,

His *post* neglects, or leaves the bar at large,

Shall feel sharp vengeance. *Pope.*

Each of the Grecian captains he represents con-

quering a single Trojan, while Diomed encounters

two at once, and when they are engaged, each in

his utmost *post*, he only is drawn fighting in every

quarter. *Pope.*

5. Place; employment; office.

Every man has his *post* assign'd to him, and in

that station he is well, if he can but think himself so.

L'Estrange.

Fallie men are not to be taken into confidence,

nor fearful men into a *post* that requires resolution.

L'Estrange.

Without letters a man can never be qualified for

any considerable *post* in the camp; for courage

and corporal force, unless joined with conduct, the

usual effects of contemplation, are no more fit to

command than a tempest. *Cæsar.*

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's publick posts retire,
Me into foreign realms my late conveyers. *Addison.*
Certain laws, by sufferers thought unjust,
Deny'd all profit of profit or of trust. *Pope.*

Many thousands there are, who determine the
office or madness of national administrators,
whom neither God nor men ever qualified for such
a post of judgment. *Watts.*

6. [postis, Lat.] A piece of timber set
erect.

The blood they shall strike on the two side posts
and upper posts of the house. *Ezra.*

For trees, cyresses, and cedars being, by a kind
of natural rigour, inflexible downwards, are there-
by fitted for posts or pillars. *Watson.*

Post is equivocal, it is a piece of timber, or a
swift messenger. *Watts.*

To POST. v. n. [postier, Fr. from the noun.]
To travel with speed.

I posted day and night to meet you. *Shakespeare.*

Will you presently take horse with him,
And will all speed post with him toward the north? *Shakespeare.*

Post speedily to my lord, your husband,
Shew him this letter. *Shakespeare.*

Molt wicked speed, to post
With such dexterity to incestuous sheets *Shakespeare.*

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave,
implore;

Post here for help, seek there their followers. *Daniel.*

The Turkish messenger presently took horse,
which was there in readiness for him, and posted
towards Constantinople with as much speed as he
could. *Kneller.*

Themistocles made Xerxes post space out of
Greece, by giving out that the Grecians had a
purpose to break his bridge of ships athwart the
Hellespont. *Bacon.*

Thousands at his bidding speed,
And post o'er land and ocean without rest. *Milton.*

With songs and dance we celebrate the day;
At other times we reign by night alone,
And posting through the skies pursue the moon. *Dryden.*

No wonder that pastorals are fallen into disesteem;
I see the reader already uneasy at this part of Vir-
gil, counting the pages, and posting to the *Æneis*,
Wolfe.

This only object of my real care,
In some few posting fatal hours is hurl'd
From wealth, from power, from love, and from the
world. *Prior.*

To POST. v. a.

1. To fix opprobriously on posts.

Many gentlemen, for their integrity in their
votes, were, by posting their names, exposed to the
popular calumny and fury. *King Charles.*

On pain of being posted to your sorrow,
Fail not, at four, to meet me. *Granville.*

2. [postier, Fr.] To place; to station;
to fix.

The conscious priest, who was suborn'd before,
Stood ready posted at the postern door. *Dryden.*

He that proceeds upon other principles in his
enquiry into any sciences, puts himself on that side,
and posts himself in a party, which he will not quit
till he be beaten out. *Locke.*

When a man is posted in the station of a minister,
he is sure, besides the natural fatigue of it, to incur
the envy of some, and the displeasure of others. *Add.*

3. To register methodically; to transcribe
from one book into another. A term
common among merchants.

You have not posted your books these ten years;
how should a man keep his affairs even at this
rate? *Arbuthnot.*

4. To delay. Obsolete.

I have not stoppt mine ears to their demands,
Nor posted off their suits with slow delays;
Then why should they love Edward more than me? *Shakespeare.*

POSTAGE. n. f. [from post.] Money paid
for conveyance of a letter.

Fifty pence for the postage of a letter! to send
by the church, is the dearest road in christendom. *Dryden.*

POSTBOY. n. f. [post and boy.] Courier;
boy that rides post.

This genius came thither in the shape of a postboy,
and cried out, that Mous was reliev'd. *Tatler.*

To POSTDATE. v. a. [post, after, Lat. and
date.] To date later than the real time.

POSTDILUVIAN. adj. [post and diluvium,
Lat.] Posterior to the flood.

Take a view of the postdiluvian state of this our
globe, how it hath flood for these last four thou-
sand years. *Woodward.*

POSTDILUVIAN. n. f. [post and diluvium,
Lat.] One that lived since the flood.

The antediluvians lived a thousand years, and
as for the age of the postdiluvians for some centuries,
the annals of Phoenicia, Egypt, and China, &c.
with the tomb of the torrid history. *Grew.*

POSTER. n. f. [from post.] A courier;
one that travels hastily.

Wend fifters hand in hand
Posters of the sea and land, *Shakespeare.*

Thus do go about.

POSTERIOR. adj. [posterior, Lat. postie-
rior, Fr.]

1. Happening after; placed after; follow-
ing.

Where the anterior body giveth way, as fast as
the posterior cometh on, it maketh no noise, be the
motion never so great. *Bacon.*

No care was taken to have this matter remedied
by the explanatory articles posterior to the reprint. *Addis.*

Hesiod was posterior to Homer. *Brady.*

This orderly disposition of things includes the
ideas of prior, posterior, and simultaneous. *Watts.*

2. Backward.

And now had Caesar's posterior trumpet blown,
And all the nations fumm'd. *Pope.*

POSTERIOR. n. f. [posteriora, Lat.] The
hinder parts.

To raise one hundred and ten thousand pounds,
is as vain as that of Rabelais, to squeeze out wind
from the posteriors of a dead ass. *Sayl.*

POSTERIORITY. n. f. [posteriorité, Fr.
from posterior.] The state of being after;
opposite to priority.

Although the condition of sex and posteriority of
creation might extenuate the error of a woman, yet
it was inexcusable in the man. *Brown.*

There must be a posteriority in the of every com-
pounded body, to these more simple bodies out of
which it is constituted. *Hale.*

POSTERITY. n. f. [postérité, Fr. posteritas,
Lat.] Succeeding generations; descend-
ants: opposed to ancestors.

It was said,
It should not stand in the posterity;
But that myself should be the father
Of many kings. *Shakespeare.*

Since arms avail not now that Henry's dead,
Posterity await for wretched years. *Shakespeare.*

Posterity inform'd by thee might know. *Milton.*

Their names shall be transmitted to posterity,
and spoken of through all future ages. *Smalridge.*

To the unhappy, that unjustly bleed,
Heav'n gives posterity's revenge the deed. *Pope.*

They were fallible, they were men; but if poste-
rity, fallible as they, grow bold and daring, where
the other would have trembled, let them look to it. *Waterland.*

POSTERN. n. f. [poterne, French; posternae,
Dutch; janua postica, Latin.] A small
gate; a little door.

Ere dawning light
Discover'd had the world to heaven wide,
He by a privy postern took his flight,
That of no envious eyes he mote be spy'd. *Spenser.*

Go on, good Eglington,
Out at the postern by the abbey wall. *Shakespeare.*

By broken byways did I inward pass,
And in that window made a postern wide. *Faifus.*

These issued into the base court through a privy
postern, and sharply quizzed the soldiers with
halberds. *Hayward.*

Great Britain hath had by his majesty a strong
addition; the postern, by which we were so often
entered and surprised, is now made up. *Boyle.*

The conscious priest, who was suborn'd before,
Stood ready posted at the postern door. *Dryden.*

If the nerves, which are the conduits to convey
them from without to the audience in the brain, be
so disordered, as not to perform their functions,
they have no postern to be admitted by, no other
ways to bring themselves into view. *Locke.*

A private postern opens to my gardens,
Through which the heauteous captive might remove. *Rose.*

POSTEXISTENCE. n. f. [post and existence]
Future existence.

As Simonides has exposed the vicious part of
women: from the doctrine of pre-existence, some of
the ancient philosophers have satirized the vicious
part of the human species, from a notion of the
soul's postexistence. *Addis.*

POSTHACKNEY. n. f. [post and hackney]
Hired posthorses.

Employing the French ambassador with the king's
coach attending him, made them bulk the beata
road and teach posthackneys to leap hedges. *Watts.*

POSTHASTE. n. f. [post and haste.] Hasti-
like that of a courier.

This is
The source of this our watch, and the chief head
Of this posthaste and romage in the land. *Shakespeare.*

The duke
Requires your haste, posthaste appearance,
Even on the instant. *Shakespeare.*

This man tells us, that the world waxes old,
though not in posthaste. *Hall.*

POSTHOUSE. n. f. [post and horse.] A
house stationed for the use of couriers.

He lay under a tree, while his servants were
getting fresh posthorses for him. *Sidney.*

He cannot live, I hope; and must not die,
Till George be pack'd with posthose up to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

Xaycus was forthwith beset on every side and
taken prisoner, and by posthorses conveyed with
all speed to Constantinople. *Knolly.*

POSTHOUSE. n. f. [post and house.] Post-
office; house where letters are taken and
dispatched.

An officer at the posthouse in London places every
letter he takes up, in the box belonging to the
proper road. *Bacon.*

POSTHUMOUS. adj. [posthumus, Lat. post-
hume, Fr.] Done, had, or published
after one's death.

In our present miserable and divided condition
how just forever a man's pretensions may be to a
great or blameless reputation, he must, with regard
to his posthumous character, content himself with
such a consideration, as induced the famous
Francis Bacon, after having bequeathed his soul to
God, and his body to the earth, to leave his task
to foreign nations. *Addis.*

POSTICK. adj. [posticus, Lat.] Backward

The postick and backward position of the femoral
parts in quadrupeds, can hardly admit the substitu-
tion of masculine generation. *Bacon.*

POSTIL. n. f. [postille, Fr. postilla, Lat.
Gloss; marginal notes.

To POSTIL. v. a. [from the noun.] To
gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes.

I have seen a book of account of Hampden's, it
had the king's hand almost to every leaf by way
of signing, and was in some places postilled with
margin with the king's hand. *Bacon.*

POSTILLER. n. f. [from postil.] One who
glosses or illustrates with marginal notes.

It hath been observed by many holy writers
commonly delivered by postillers and commenta-
tors. *Bacon.*

Hence you phantastick postillers in song,
My text defects your art, lies nature's tongue. *Chapman.*

POSTILION. n. f. [postillon, Fr.]

1. One who guides the first pair of a set of
six horses in a coach.

Let the position, nature, and use be clearly
The conclusion is, that a young man
A young man of art, who to town recom-
mended to a chaplain's place, but none being
vacant, modestly accepted of that of a position.
Tatler.

2. One who guides a post-chaise.

POSTLIMINIOUS, *adj.* [*postliminium*, Lat.]
Done or contrived subsequently.

The reason why men are so short and weak in
governing, is, because most things fall out to them
accidentally, and come not into any compliance
with their pre-conceived ends, but are forced to
comply subsequently, and to strike in with things
as they fall out, by *postliminious* after-applications
of them to their purposes. South.

POSTMASTER, *n. s.* [*post* and *master*.]
One who has charge of public convey-
ance of letters.

I came yonder at Eaton to marry Mrs. Anne
Page; and 'tis a *postmaster's* boy. Shakspeare.
Without this letter, as he believes that happy
revolution had never been effected, he prays to be
made *postmaster* general. Spectator.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL, *n. s.* He who
presides over the posts or letter-carriers.

POSTMERIDIAN, *adj.* [*postmeridianus*, Lat.]
Being in the afternoon.
Over-hasty digestion is the inconvenience of *post-
meridian* sleep. Bacon.

POSTOFFICE, *n. s.* [*post* and *office*.] Office
where letters are delivered to the post; a
posthouse.

If you don't send to me now and then, the *post-
office* will think me of no consequence; for I have
no correspondent but you. Gay.
If you are sent to the *postoffice* with a letter,
put it in carefully. Swift.

TO POSTPONE, *v. a.* [*postpono*, Lat. *post-
poner*, French.]

1. To put off; to delay.
You would *postpone* me to another reign.
Till when you are content to be unjust. Dryden.
The most trifling amusement is suffered to *post-
pone* the one thing necessary. Rogers.

2. To set in value below something else:
with to.
All other considerations should give way, and be
postponed to this. Locke.

POSTSCRIPT, *n. s.* [*post* and *scriptum*, Lat.]
The paragraph added to the end of a
letter.

I think he prefers the public good to his pri-
vate opinion; and therefore *postscripting* his proposals
should with freedom be examined; thus I under-
stand his *postscript*. Locke.

One, when he wrote a letter, would put that
which was most material in the *postscript*. Bacon.
The following letter I shall give my reader at
length, without either preface or *postscript*. Addison.
Your saying that I ought to have writ a *postscript*
to Gay's, makes me not content to write less than
a whole letter. Pope.

TO POSTULATE, *v. a.* [*postulo*, Latin;
postular, Fr.] To beg or assume without
proof.

They most powerfully magnify God, who, not
from *postulated* and precarious inferences, extract
a courteous assent, but from experiments and un-
deniable effects. Brown.

POSTULATE, *n. s.* [*postulatum*, Latin.]
Position supposed or assumed without
proof.

This we shall induce not from *postulates* and
abstract maxims, but from undeniable principles. Brown.

Some have cast all their learning into the me-
thod of mathematicians, under theorems, problems,
and *postulates*. Watts.

POSTULATION, *n. s.* [*postulatio*, Latin;
postulation, Fr. from *postulare*.] The act
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of supposing, without proof, *postulation*,
assumption.

A second *postulation* to elicit my assent, is the
veracity of him that reports it. Hale.

POSTULATORY, *adj.* [from *postulare*.]

1. Assuming without proof.
2. Assumed without proof.

Whoever shall peruse the phylogomy of *Posta*,
and strictly observe how vegetable realities are
forced into animal representations; may perceive the
semblance is but *postulatory*. Brown.

POSTURE, *n. s.* [*posture*, Fr. *postura*, Lat.]

1. Place; situation; disposition with re-
gard to something else.

Although these studies are not so pleasing as con-
templations physical or mathematical, yet they
recompense with the excellency of their use in re-
lation to man, and his noblest *posture* and station in
this world, a state of regulated society. Hale.

According to the *posture* of our affairs in the last
campaign, this prince could have turned the bal-
ance on either side. Addison.

2. Voluntary collocation of the parts of
the body with respect to each other.

He starts,
Then lays his finger on his temple; flings
Springs out into fast gait; and then stops again,
Strikes his breast hard, and then anon he calls
His eyes against the moon, in most strange *postures*. Shakspeare.

Where there are affections of reverence, there
will be *postures* of reverence. South.

The *posture* of a poetick figure is the description
of his heroes in the performance of such or such
an action. Dryden.

In the meanest marble statue, one sees the faces,
postures, airs, and drefs of those that lived so many
ages before us. Addison.

3. Statary disposition.
The Lord Hopton left Arundel-castle, before he
had put it into the good *posture* he intended. Clarendon.

I am at the same point and *posture* I was, when
they forced me to leave Whitehall. King Charles.

In this abject *posture* have ye sworn
To adore the conqueror. Milton.

The several *postures* of his devout soul in all
conditions of life, are displayed with great simplicity. Atterbury.

TO POSTURE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
put in any particular place or disposition.
He was raw with *posturing* himself according to
the direction of the chirurgeons. Brook.

The gill-fish *postures* to move from back
to belly and e contra. Grew.

POSTULATUM, *n. s.* [Latin.] Position
assumed without proof.

Calumnies often refuted, are the *postulations* of
scribblers, upon which they proceed as upon first
principles. Addison.

POSTUREMASTER, *n. s.* [*posture* and
master.] One who teaches or practises
artificial contortions of the body.

When the students have accomplished themselves
in this part, they are to be delivered into the hands
of a kind of *posturemaster*. Spectator.

POESY, *n. s.* [contracted from *poesy*.]
1. A motto on a ring.

A pearly ring.
That she did give me, whose *poesy* was,
Like cutler's poetry;
Love me and leave me not. Shakspeare.

You have chosen a very short text to enlarge upon;
I should as soon expect to see a critique on the *poesy*
of a ring, as on the inscription of a medal. Addison.

2. A bunch of flowers. Of unknown
derivation.

With store of vermillion roses,
To deck the bridegroom's *poesy*. Spenser.
We make a difference between suffering thistles
to grow among us, and wearing them for *poesy*. Swift.

POT, *n. s.* [from French, in all the senses,
and Dutch; *pot*, *handick*.]

1. A vessel in which meat is cooked on the
fire.

Read that under the tenth stone
Swifter'd, without stopping pot;
Boil then first the charmed pot. Shakspeare.
Gigantic kinks, as soon as work was done,
To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run,
Fall to with eager joy. Dryden.

2. Vessel to hold liquids.
The woman left her water pot, and went her
way. John.

3. Vessel made of earth.
Whenever potters meet with any chalk or marl
mixed with their clay, though it will with the clay
hold burning, yet whenever any water comes near
any such pots after they are burnt, both the shell
and marl will crack and spoil their ware. Mortimer.

4. A small cup.
But that I think his father loves him not,
I'd have him poison'd with a pot of ale. Shakspeare.
Suppose your eyes sent equal rays,
Upon two distant pots of ale,
Not knowing which was mild or stale. Prior.
A soldier drinks his pot, and then offers pay-
ment. Swift.

5. To go to Pot. To be destroyed or
devoured. A low phrase.

The sheep went first to pot, the goats next, and
after them the oxen, and all little enough to keep
life together. Arbuthnot.

John's ready money went into the lawyer's
pockets; then John began to borrow money upon
the bank stock, now and then a farm went to pot.

TO POT, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To preserve seasoned in pots.
Potted fowl and fish come in to fast,
That ere the first is out, the second stinks,
And mouldy mother gathers on the brims. Dryden.

2. To enclose in pots of earth.
Pot them to natural, not forced earth; a layer of
rich mould beneath, and about this natural earth
to nourish the fibres, but not so as to touch the
bulbs. Evelyn.
Acorns, mast, and other seeds may be kept well,
by being barrell'd or potted up with moist sand. Mortimer.

POTABLE, *adj.* [*potable*, Fr. *potabilis*,
Lat.] Such as may be drank; drinkable.

Thou best of gold art worst of gold,
Other less fine in carat, is more precious,
Preserving life in medicine *potable*. Shakspeare.
Dig a pit upon the sea shore, somewhat above the
high-water mark, and sink it as deep as the low-
water mark; and as the tide cometh in, it will fill
with water fresh and *potable*. Bacon.

Rivers run *potable* gold.
The said *potable* gold should be enclosed with a
capacity of being agglutinated and assimilated to
the innate heat. Harvey.

Where solar beams
Parch thirsty human veins, the damask'd meads
Unfore'd display ten thousand painted flowers
Useful in *potables*. Phillips.

POTABLENESS, *n. s.* [from *potable*.]
Drinkableness.

POTAGER, *n. s.* [from *pottage*.] A por-
ringer.

An Indian dish or *potager*, made of the bark of
a tree, with the sides and rim sewed together after
the manner of twicken-work. Grew.

POTARGO, *n. s.* A West Indian pickle.
What lord of old would bid his cook prepare
Mango, *potargo*, champignons, raviere? King.

POTASH, *n. s.* [*potasse*, Fr.]

Potash, in general, is an impure fixed alkaline
salt, made by burning from vegetable; we have
five kinds of this salt now in use; 1. The German
potash, sold under the name of pearl-ash. 2. The
Spanish, called barilla, made by burning a species
of kail, which the Spaniards sow. 3. The home-
made *potash*, made from fern. 4. The Swedish,
and 5. Russian kinds, with a volatile acid matter
combined with them; but the Russian is stronger
than the Swedish. *potash* is of great use in the
arts.

manufacturers of soap and glass, to bleachers, and to dyers; the Russian *potash* is greatly preferable.

Cheshire rock-salt, with a little nitre, allum, and *potash*, is the flux used for the running of the plate-glass.

POTATION. *n. f.* [*potatio*, Lat.]

1. Drinking bout.
2. Draught.

Whom love hath turned almost the wrong side out, To Desdemona hath to-night carous'd Potations pottle deep. *Shakespeare.*

3. Species of drink.

If I had a thousand sons, the first human principle I would teach them, should be to forswear thin *potations*, and to addict themselves to sack. *Shakespeare.*

POTATO. *n. f.* [I suppose an American word.] An esculent root.

The red and white *potatoes* are the most common esculent roots now in use, and were originally brought from Virginia into Europe. *Miller.*

On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine, And with *potatoes* eat their wanton foam. *Waller.*

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness upon butter-milk and *potatoes*. *Swift.*

Look to the Welch, to Dutchmen butter's dear, Of Irish swains *potatoes* is the cheer;

Oats for their meals the Scottish shepherds grudge, Sweet turnips are the food of Blomachad;

While the loves turnips, but I'll despise, Not leeks, nor oatmeal, nor *potatoes* prize. *Gay.*

POT-BELLIED. *adj.* [*pot and belly*.] Having a swollen paunch.

POT-BELLY. *n. f.* [*pot and belly*.] A swelling paunch.

He will find himself a forked straddling animal and a *potbelly*. *Ashtuot and Pope.*

TO POTCH. *v. a.* [*pochen*, Fr. to thrust out the eyes as with the thumb.]

1. To thrust; to push.

I thought to crush him in an equal force, True word to word, I'll *potch* at him some way, Or wrath or craft may get him. *Shakespeare.*

2. [*pochen*, Fr.] To pouch; to boil slightly.

It is commonly written *pouch*. In great wounds, it is necessary to observe a spare diet, as panades or a *potched* egg; this much availing to prevent inflammation. *Wigmore.*

POTCOMPANION. *n. f.* A fellow drinker; a good fellow at carousals.

POTENCY. *n. f.* [*potentia*, Latin.]

1. Power; influence; authority.

At place of *potency* and sway o' the state, If he should full indignantly remain, Fall due to the *plebeians*, your voices might Be eases to yourselves. *Shakespeare.*

Thou hast fought to make us break our vow, To come between our sentence and our power, Which nor our nature nor our place can bear.

Our *potency* make good. *Shakespeare.*

By what mine shall we call such an one, as exceedeth God in *potency*? *Raleigh.*

2. Efficiency; strength.

Uto can master the devil, or throw him out With word and *potency*. *Shakespeare.*

POTENT. *adj.* [*potens*, Lat.]

1. Powerful; forcible; strong; efficacious.

There is nothing more contagious than some kinds of harmony; thus some nothing more strong and *potent* unto good. *Hooker.*

I do believe, Induc'd by *potent* circumstances, that You are mine enemy. *Shakespeare.*

More *potent* than the first. *Shakespeare.*

One would wonder how, from his differing premises, they should infer the same conclusion, were it not that the combination of interest were too *potent* for the diversity of judgment. *Deity of Piety.*

When by comparison, Moles once more his *potent* and his *potent*. *Johnson.*

Verbes are the *potent* charms we use, Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuse. *Waller.*

The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such *potent* grounds, as the minister can urge disobedience. *South.*

How the effluvia of a magnet can be so rare and subtle, as to pass through a plate of glass without any resistance or diminution of their force, and yet so *potent* as to turn a magnetick needle through the glass. *Newton.*

The chemical preparations are more vigorous and *potent* in their effects than the galenical. *Baker.*

Cyclops, since human flesh has been thy feast, Now drain this goblet *potent* to digest. *Pope.*

2. Having great authority or dominion: as, *potent* monarchs.

Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus? Cry havoc, kings! back to the stained field, You equal *potents*, fiery kindled spirits! *Shakespeare.*

POTENTATE. *n. f.* [*potentat*, Fr.] Monarch; prince; sovereign.

Kings and mightiest *potentates* must die. *Shakespeare.*

These *potentates* are but compliments, To dally with continuing *potentates*. *Daniel.*

All obey'd the superior voice Of his great *potentate*; for great indeed His name, and high was his degree in heav'n. *Milton.*

Exalting him not only above earthly princes and *potentates*, but above the highest of the celestial hierarchy. *Boyle.*

Each *potentate*, no wary fear, or strength, Or emulation urg'd, his neighbour's bounds invades. *Philips.*

POTENTIAL. *adj.* [*potenciell*, Fr. *potentialis*, Latin.]

1. Existing in possibility, not in act.

This *potential* and imaginary materia prima cannot exist without form. *Raleigh.*

2. Having the effect without the external actual property.

The magnificence is much below'd, And hath in his effect a voice *potential*, As double as the duke's. *Shakespeare.*

The cantry is either actual or *potential*. *Markham.*

Ice doth not only submit unto actual heat, but endureth not the *potential* calidity of many waters. *Brown.*

3. Efficacious; powerful. Not in use.

Thou must make a dullard of the world, If they not thought the profits of my death Were very present and *potential* spurs To make thee seek it. *Shakespeare.*

4. In grammar, *potential* is a word denoting the possibility of doing any action.

POTENTIALITY. *n. f.* [from *potential*.] Possibility; not actuality.

Mamma represented to every man the taste himself did like, but it had in its own *potentiality* all those tastes and dispositions eminently. *Taylor.*

God is an eternal substance and act, without *potentiality* and matter, the principle of motion, the cradle of nature. *Stillington.*

The true notion of a soul's eternity is this, that the future moments of its duration can never be all past and present, but still there will be a futurity and *potentiality* of more for ever and ever. *Beutley.*

POTENTIALITY. *n. f.* [from *potential*.] Possibility; not actuality.

This duration of human souls is only *potentiality* infinite; for their eternity consists only in an endless capacity of continuance without ever ceasing to be in a boundless futurity, that can never be exhausted, so all of it be past or present; but their duration can never be positively and actually eternal, because it is most manifest, that no moment can ever be assigned, wherein it shall be true, that such a soul hath then actually sustained an infinite duration. *Bentley.*

2. In efficacy; not in actuality.

They should tell us, whether only that be taken out of scripture which is actually and particularly there set down, or else that also which the general principles and rules of scripture *potentially* contain. *Hooker.*

Blackness is produced upon the blade of a knife that has cut four apples, if the juice, though both actually and *potentially* cold, be not quickly wiped off. *Boyle.*

POTENTLY. *adv.* [from *potent*.] Powerfully; forcibly.

You're *potently* oppos'd; and with a malice Of as great size. *Shakespeare.*

Metals are hardened by often heating and quenching; for cold worketh most *potently* upon heat precedent. *Bacon.*

Oil of vitriol, though a *potently* acid menstruum, will yet precipitate many bodies mineral, and others dissolved not only in aqua fortis, but in spirit of vinegar. *Boyle.*

POTENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *potent*.] Powerfulness; might; power.

POTGUN. *n. f.* [by mistake or corruption used for *popgun*.] A gun which makes a small smart noise.

An author thus who punts for fame, Begins the world with fear and shame, When first in print you see him dread Each *potgun* level'd at his head. *Swift.*

POT-HANGER. *n. f.* [*pot and hanger*.] Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

POTHECARY. *n. f.* [contracted by pronunciation and poetical convenience from *apothecary*; *apothecarius*, from *apotheca*, Lat.] One who compounds and sells physic.

Modern *pothecaries*, taught the art By doctors bills to play the doctor's part, Bold in the practice of mistaken rules, Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools. *Pope.*

POTHER. *n. f.* [This word is of double orthography and uncertain etymology: it is sometimes written *podder*, sometimes *pudder*, and is derived by Junius from *poudre*, thunder, French; by Skinner from *pueteren* or *pueteren*, Dutch, to shake or dig; and more probably by a second thought from *pueder*, French, dust.]

1. Buffle; tumult; flutter. A low word.

Such a *potther*, As if that whatsoever go to, who leads him, Were crept into his ham in *potthers*, And gave him grace and posture. *Shakespeare.*

Some hold the cure, and some the other, But howsoever they make a *potther*. *Hudibras.*

What a *potther* has been here with Wood and his bias, Who would modestly make a few halfpenny's pass. *Swift.*

It is yet in vain to keep a *potther* About one vice, and fall into the other. *Pope.*

I always speak well of thee, Thou always speak'st ill of me;

Yet utter all my note is a *potther*, The world believes not one nor t'other. *Guardian.*

2. Suffocating cloud. This justifies the derivation from *poudre*.

He suddenly notes the poke, Which from a tent cut such a smoke, As ready was them all to choke,

So grievous was the *potther*. *Dryden.*

TO POTHER. *v. n.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort.

TO POTHER. *v. a.* To turmoil; to puzzle.

He that loves reading and writing, yet has certain seasons wherein those things have no relish, only *potthers* and wears himself to no purpose. *Locke.*

POT-HERB. *n. f.* [*pot and herb*.] An herb fit for the pot.

Sir Tristram telling us tobacco was a *pot-herb*, bid the drawer bring in t' other half pint. *Tatler.*

Egypt baser than the beasts they worship; Below their *pot-herb* gods that grow in gardens. *Dryden.*

Of alimentary leaves, the clens or *pot-herbs* stand an excellent nourishment; amongst these are the cole or cabbage kind. *Abraham.*

POU

Leaves eaten raw are termed *salsif*; if boiled, they become *potherbs* and some of those plants, which are *potherbs* in one family, are salsif in another.

POTHOOK. *n. f.* [*pot* and *hook*.]

1. Hooks to fasten pots or kettles with.
2. Ill formed or scrawled letters or characters.

Let me see her Arabian *pothooks*. *Dryden.*

POTION. *n. f.* [*potion*, Fr. *potio*, Lat.] A draught; commonly a physical draught. For tastes in the taking of a *potion* or pills, the head and neck shake.

The earl was by nature of so indifferent a taste, that he would stop in the midst of any physical *potion*, and after he had licked his lips, would drink off the rest.

Molt do taste through fond intemperate thirst; Soon as the *potion* works, their human countenance. The express resemblance of the gods, is chang'd into some brutish form of wolf or bear.

POTLID. *n. f.* [*pot* and *lid*.] The cover of a pot.

The columella is a fine, thin, light, bony tube; the bottom of which spreads about, and gives it the resemblance of a wooden *potlid* in country houses.

POTSHARD. *n. f.* [*pot* and *shard*; from *schærde*; properly *potshard*.] A fragment of a broken pot.

At this day at Gaza, they couch *potshards* or vessels of earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and push it in spouts into rooms.

He on the ashes sits, his fate deploras; And with a *potsherd* scrapes the swelling fores.

Where come broken *potsherds* tumbling down, And lasky ware from garret windows thrown, W. H. may they break our heads.

POTTAGE. *n. f.* [*potage*, Fr. from *pot*.] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. See **PORRIDGE**.

Jacob lod *pottage*, and Esau came from the field faint.

For great the man, and useful without doubt, Who seasons *pottage*, or expels the gout; Whose science keeps life in, and keeps death out.

POTTIER. *n. f.* [*potier*, Fr. from *pot*.] A maker of earthen vessels. My thoughts are whirled like a *potter's* wheel.

Some press the plants with herds of *potter's* clay.

A *potter* will not have any chalk or marl mixed with the clay.

He like the *potter* is a *world* has cast; The world's great frame.

POTTERS-ORE. *n. f.* An ore, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the *potters* to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call *pottern-ore*.

POTTING. *n. f.* [from *pot*.] Drinking. I learnt it in England, where they are most potent in *pottng*.

POTTLE. *n. f.* [from *pot*.] A liquid measure containing four pints. It is sometimes used licentiously for a tankard, or pot out of which glasses are filled.

He drinks you with facility your Dane dead drunk, ere the next *pottle* can be filled.

Roderigo hath to-night carous'd Potations *pottle* deep.

Hee speaks out of his *pottle*, O the Tripes his tower bottle.

POTVALIANT. *adj.* [*pot* and *valiant*.] Heated to courage by strong drink.

POTULENT. *adj.* [*potulentus*, Latin.] 1. Pretty much in drink. 2. Fit to drink.

POUCH. *n. f.* [*pocke*, French.] 1. A small bag; a pocket.

Tether I'll have in *pouch*, when thou shalt lack.

From a girdle about his waist, a bag of *pouch* divided into two cells.

The spot of the vessel, where the disease begins, gives way to the force of the blood pushing outwards, as to form a *pouch* in eye.

2. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or paunch.

TO POUCH. *v. a.* 1. To pocket. In January husband that *poucheth* the groats, Will break up his lay, or be fowling of otus.

2. To swallow. The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck to reach prey, and a wide extensive throat to *pouch* it.

3. To pout; to hang down the lip. *Pouch* and mouth-ed.] Blubberlipped.

PO'VERY. *n. f.* [*pauperte*, French.] 1. Indigence; needily; want of riches. My men are the poorest.

But *poverty* could never draw them from me, Such madness, as for fear of death to die.

There is in all excellencies in compositions a kind of *poverty*, or a casualty or jeopardy.

POU'DAVIS. *n. f.* A sort of sail-cloth.

POULT. *n. f.* [*poulet*, French.] A young chicken. One would have all things little, hence his try'd Turkey *poults*, fresh from the egg, in batter try'd.

POULTERFR. *n. f.* [from *poult*.] One whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook.

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, hang me up by the heels for a *poulterfr's* hare.

Several nasty trades, as butchers, *poulterers*, and fishmongers, are great occasions of plagues.

POULTICE. *n. f.* [*pulte*, Fr. *pultis*, Lat.] A cataplasm; a soft mollifying application.

Poultice relaxeth the pores, and maketh the humour apt to exude.

If your little finger be sore, and you think a *poultice* made of our vitals will give it ease, speak, and it shall be done.

TO POU'LTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a *poultice* or cataplasm.

POU'LTIFF. *n. f.* [A word used by Temple.] A *poultice*.

Poultices allay'd pains, but drew down the humours, making the passages wider, and apt to receive them.

POU'LTRY. *n. f.* [*poulet*, Fr. *pultricia*, Lat.] Domestic fowls.

The cock knew the fox to be a common enemy of all *poultry*.

What louder cries, when Hium was in flames, Than for the cock the widow'd *poultry* made.

Soldiers robbed a farmer of his *poultry*, and made him wait at table, without giving him a morsel.

POUNCE. *n. f.* [*ponzone*, Italian. *Skinner*.] 1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey.

As haggard hawk, presuming to contend With hardy owl, about his able might, His weary *pounces*, all in vain doth spend

To wash the prey too heavy for his flight.

POU

The new dissimul'd eagle, now embold With beak and *pounces*, Hercules purloin'd. *Dryden.* 'Twas a mean prey for a bird of his *pounces*.

2. The powder of gam sandarach, so called because it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box.

TO POUNCE. *v. a.* [*pongnare*, Italian.] 1. To pierce; to perforate.

Barbarous people, that go naked, do not only paint, but *pounce* and raise their skin, that the painting may not be taken forth, and make it into works.

2. To pour or sprinkle through small perforations. It may be tried by incorporating copple-dust, by *pouncing* into the quicksilver.

3. To seize with the pounces or talons. *Pou'ncen.* *adj.* [from *pounce*.] Furnish'd with claws or talons.

From a craggy cliff, The royal eagle draws his vigorous young

POU'NCEFEON. *n. f.* [*pounce* and *box*.] A small box perforated. He was perturbed like a millner, And, twist his finger and his thumb, he held A *pouncefeon*, which ever and anon He gave his nose.

POUND. *n. f.* [*pound*, *pund*, Sax. from *poundo*, Lat.] 1. A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in averdupois of sixteen ounces.

He that said, that he had rather have a grain of fortune than a *pound* of wisdom, as to the things of this life, spoke nothing but the voice of wisdom.

A *pound* doth consist of ounces, drams, scruples.

Great Hannibal within the balance lay, And tell how many *pounds* his atthes weigh.

2. The sum of twenty shillings. That exchequer *pounds* in the cabinets of the great duke of Tuscany, is not worth to little as an hundred thousand *pound*.

He gave, whilst might he had, and knew no bound; The poor man's drachma stood for rich men's *pounds*.

3. [from *pundan*, Saxon.] A pinfold; an enclosure; a prison in which beasts are enclosed.

I hurry, Not thinking it a leave-day, And find his honour in a *pound*, Honour'd by a triple circle round.

TO POUNE. *v. a.* [*puman*, Sax. whence in many places they use the word *pau*.] 1. To beat; To grind as with a pebble.

His mouth and nostrils pour'd a purple flood, And *pounded* teeth came issuing with his blood.

Would'st thou not rather chafe a small known, To be the mayor of some poor pshy town, To pound false weights and leamy measures break?

Try'd with the search, not finding what she seeks, With cruel blows she pounds her blubber'd cheeks.

Should their axle break, its overthrow Would crush and *pound* to dust the crowd below; Nor friends their friends, nor fires their furs could know.

Opaque white powder of glass, seen through a microscope, exhibits fragments pellucid and colourless, as the whole appeared to the naked eye before it was *pounded*.

She describes How under ground the rude Rhipsean race Mimick brink cyder, with the brute's product wild

Shoes *pounded*. Latticed pebbles brandish'd in the air, Loud brooks with *pounding* spire the suburb rend, And aromatick clouds in spires ascend.

2 & 2

POU

2. To shut up; to imprison, as in a pound.

We'll break our walls,
Rather than they shall pound us up. *Shakespeare.*
Forced John to let out the good man's sheep
that were pounded by night. *Spectator.*

POU'NDAGE. n. f. [from *pound*.]

1. A certain sum deducted from a pound; a sum paid by the trader to the servant that pays the money, or to the person who procures him customers.

In poundage and drage I lose half my rent. *Swift.*

2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

Tonnage and poundage, and other duties upon merchandizes, were collected by order of the board. *Clarendon.*

POU'NDER. n. f. [from *pound*.]

1. The name of a heavy large pear.

A famous orchard various apples bears,
Unlike are bergamots and pounder pears. *Dryden.*

2. Any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds; as, a ten pounder, a gun that carries a bullet of ten pounds weight; or in ludicrous language a man with ten pounds a year; in like manner, a note or bill is called a twenty pounder or ten pounder, from the sum it bears.

None of these forty or fifty pounders may be suffered to marry, under the penalty of deprivation. *Swift.*

3. A pestle.

POU'PETON. n. f. [*poupée*, Fr.] A puppet or little baby. *Ainsworth.*

POU'PIETS. n. f. In cookery, a mess of victuals made of veal steaks and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*

To POUR. v. a. [supposed to be derived from the Welsh *burw*.]

1. To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or receptacle.

If they will not believe those signs, take off the water of the river, and pour it upon the dry land. *Exod.*
He stretched out his hand to the cup, and poured of the blood of the grape, he poured out at the foot of the altar a sweet smelling savour unto the most high. *Ecclesiasticus.*

A Samaritan bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and brought him to an inn. *Luke.*

Your fury then build upward to a foam;
But since this message came, you sink and settle,
As if cold water had been pour'd upon you. *Dryd.*

2. To emit; to give vent to; to send forth; to let out; to send in a continued course.

He thee hither,
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,
And chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round. *Shakespeare.*

London doth pour out her citizens;
The mayor and all his brethren in best fort,
With the plebeians swarming. *Shakespeare.*

As thick as hail
Came post on post; and every one did bear
Thy praises in his kingdom's great defence,
And pour'd them down before him. *Shakespeare.*

The devotion of the heart is the tongue of the soul; actuated and heated with love, it pours itself forth in supplications and prayers. *Duppa.*
If we had groats or sixpences current by law, that wanted one third of the silver by the standard, who can imagine, that our neighbours would not pour in quantities of such money upon us, to the great loss of the kingdom. *Locke.*

Is it for thee the lianet pours his throat?
Loves of his own and raptures swell the note. *Pope.*

To POUR. v. n.

1. To stream; to flow.

2. To rush tumultuously.

POW

If the rude stormy pour on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop short. *Gay.*

All his feeble flock
Before him march, and pour into the rock,
Not one or male or female stay'd behind. *Pope.*

A ghastly band of giants,
All pouring down the mountains, crowd the shore. *Pope.*

A gathering throng,
Youth and white age tumultuous pour along. *Pope.*

POU'RR. n. f. [from *pour*.] One that pours.

POUSSE. n. f. The old word for *pease*; corrupted, as may seem, from *pulse*.

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?
That shall yonder herd groom and none other,
Which over the pouffe lutherward doth post. *Spenser.*

POUT. n. f. [*apellus barbatus*.]

1. A kind of fish; a codfish.

2. A kind of bird.
Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove,
heath-cock, and pout. *Carew.*

To POUT. v. n. [*bouter*, Fr.]

1. To look fullen by thrusting out the lips.
Like a misbehav'd and fullen wench,
Thou pout'st upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakespeare.*

He had not din'd;
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then
We pout upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive. *Shakespeare.*
I would advise my gentle readers, as they consult the good of their faces, to forbear frowning upon loyalists, and putting at the government.

The nurse remained pouting, nor would she touch a bit during the whole dinner. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To shoot out; to hang prominent.

The ends of the wound must come over one another, with a compress to press the lips equally down, which would otherwise become crude, and put out with great lips. *Wistman.*
Satyrus was made up betwixt man and goat, with a human head, hooked nose, and pouting lips. *Dryden.*

PO'WDER. n. f. [*poudre*, Fr.]

1. Dust; any body comminuted.

The salt which they had made, he burnt in the fire, and ground it to powder. *Exodus.*

2. Gunpowder.

The sedulous being furnished with artillery, powder, and shot, battered Bithopgate. *Hogward.*
As to the taking of a town, there were few conquerors could signalize themselves that way, before the invention of powder and fortifications. *Addison.*

3. Sweet dust for the hair.

When th' hair is sweet through pride or lust,
The powder doth forget the dust. *Herbert.*

Our humble province is to tend the fair,
To save the powder from too rude a gale. *Pope.*

To PO'WDER. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound or grind small.

2. [*poudrer*, Fr.] To sprinkle, as with dust.

Powder thy radiant hair,
Which if without such ashes thou would'st wear,
Thou who, to all which come to look upon,
Wert meant for Phœbus, would'st be Phaeton. *Donne.*

Let the galaxy, that milky way
Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou see'st
Powder'd with stars. *Milton.*

The powder'd footman
Beneath his flapping hat secures his hair. *Gay.*

3. To salt; to sprinkle with salt.

If you embowel me to-day, I'll give you leave to powder me and eat me to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*

Salting of cyffers, and powdering of meat, keepeth them from putrefaction. *Bacon.*

My hair I never powder, but my chief
Invention is to get me powder'd beef. *Chorodaph.*
Moderate feeding upon powdered beef, pickled

POW

meats, anchovy, and debauching with brandy, is insame and acuate the blood. *Harvey.*

To PO'WDER. v. n. To come tumultuously and violently. A low corrupt word.

Whilst two companions were disputing it at sword's point, down comes a kite powdering upon them, and gobbets up both. *L'Estrange.*

PO'WDERBOX. n. f. [*powder and box*.]

A box in which powder for the hair is kept.

There stands the toilette,
The patch, the powderbox, pulville, perfumes. *Gay.*

PO'WDERHORN. n. f. [*powder and horn*.]

A horn case in which gunpowder is kept.

You may stick your candle in a bottle or a powderhorn. *Swift.*

PO'WDERMILL. n. f. [*powder and mill*.]

The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

Upon the blowing up of a powdermill, the windows of adjacent houses are bent and blown outwards, by the elastic force of the air within exerting itself. *Arbuthnot.*

PO'WDER-ROOM. n. f. [*powder and room*.]

The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.

The flame invades the powder-rooms, and then
Their guns shoot bullets, and their vessels men. *Walker.*

PO'WDER-CHESTS. n. f. On board a ship, wooden triangular chests filled with gunpowder, pebblestones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy, which soon makes all clear before them. *Dia.*

PO'WDERING-TUB. n. f. [*powder and tub*.]

1. The vessel in which meat is salted.

When we view those large bodies of oxen, what can we better conceit them to be, than to many living and walking powdering tubs, and that they have animam salis? *Mor.*

2. The place in which an infected lecher is phylicked to preserve him from putrefaction.

To the spital go,
And from the powdering-tub of infamy
Fetch forth the lizard kite Doll Tear-sheet. *Shakl.*

PO'WDERY. adj. [*poudreux*, French; from *powder*.] Dusty; friable.

A brown powdery spar, which holds iron, is found amongst the iron ore. *Woodward.*

PO'WER. n. f. [*puvoir*, Fr.]

1. Command; authority; dominion; influence of greatness.

If law, authority, and pow'r deny not,
It will go hard with poor Anthonio. *Shakespeare.*

No man could ever have a just power over the life of another, by right of property in land. *Locke.*

Power is no blessing in itself, but when it is employed to protect the innocent. *Swift.*

2. Influence; prevalence upon.

If ever
You meet in some fresh cheek the power of fancy,
Then you shall know the wounds invisible,
That love's keen arrows make. *Shakespeare.*

This man had power with him, to draw him forth to his death. *Bacon.*

Dejected! no, it never shall be said,
That fate had power upon a Spartan soul;
My mind on its own centre stands unmoved
And stable, as the fabric of the world. *Dryden.*

3. Ability; force; reach.

That which moveth God to work his goodness
and that which ordereth his work is wisdom, and that which perfecteth his work is power. *Hooker.*

I have suffer'd in your woe;
Nor shall be wanting aught within my pow'r,
For your relief in my refreshing bow'r. *Dryden.*

You are full living to enjoy the blessings of the good you have performed, and many pray that your power of doing generous actions may be as extended as your will. *Dryden.*

P O W

It is not in the power of the most enlarged understanding, to invent one new simple idea in the mind, not taken in by the ways aforementioned. *Locke.*
 'Tis not in the power of want or slavery to make them miserable. *Addison.*

Though it be not in our power to make affliction so affliction; yet it is in our power to take off the edge of it, by a steady view of those divine joys prepared for us in another state. *Atterbury.*

Strength; motive; force.
 Observing in ourselves, that we can at pleasure move several parts of our bodies which were at rest; he effects also that natural bodies are able to produce one another occurring every moment to our senses, we both these ways get the idea of power. *Locke.*

The moving force of an engine.
 By understanding the true difference betwixt the weight and the power, a man may add such a fitting supplement to the strength of the power, that it shall move any conceivable weight, though it should never so much exceed that force which the power is naturally endowed with. *Wilkins.*

Animal strength; natural strength.
 Care, not fear; or fear not for themselves, altered something the countenances of the two lovers; but so as any man might perceive, was rather an assembling of powers than dimynedness of courage. *Sidney.*

He died of great years, but of strong health and powers. *Bacon.*

Faculty of the mind.
 I was in the thought, they were not fairies, and yet the guilefulness of my mind, the sudden surprise of my powers drove the grossness of the supposition into a received belief. *Shakespeare.*

In our little world, this soul of ours
 Being only one, and to one body ty'd,
 Doth use, on divers objects, divers powers;
 And so are her effects diversify'd. *Davies.*

Maintain the empire of the mind over the body, and keep the appetites of the one in due subjection to the reasoning powers of the other. *Atterbury.*

The design of this science is to rescue our remaining powers from their unhappy slavery and shackles. *Watts.*

Government; right of governing: correlative to subjection.

My labour
 honest and lawful, to deserve my food
 if those who have me in their civil power. *Milton.*

Sovereign; potentate.
 'Tis surprising to consider with what heats these powers have contested their title to the kingdom of Cyprus, that is in the hands of the Turk. *Addison.*

One invested with dominion.
 After the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken. *Matthew.*

The fables turn'd some men to flow'rs,
 and others did with brutish forms invest;
 And did of others make celestial pow'rs,
 like angels, which still travel, yet still rest. *Davies.*

If there's a pow'r above us,
 And that there is all nature cries aloud
 through all her works, he must delight in virtue. *Addison.*

1 Divinity.
 Merciful powers!

Refrain in me the cursed thoughts, that nature
 gives way to in repose. *Shakespeare.*

Cast down thyself, and only strive to raise
 The glory of thy maker's sacred name;
 Use all thy pow'rs, that blessed pow'r to praise,
 Which gives thee pow'r to be and use the same. *Davies.*

With indignation, thus he broke
 His awful silence, and the pow'rs bespoke. *Dryden.*

Tell me,
 What are the gods the better for this gold?
 The wretch that offers from his wealthy store
 These presents, bribes the pow'rs to give him more. *Dryden.*

Host; army; military force.
 He, to work him the more mischief, sent over his
 other Edward with a power of Scots and Redshanks
 to Ireland, where they got footing. *Spenser.*

Never such a power,
 or any foreign preparation,
 as lieved in the body of a land. *Shakespeare.*

P O Z

Who leads his power?
 Under whose government comes he along? *Shak.*

My heart, dear Henry,
 Threw many a northward look, to see his father
 Bring up his pow'rs; but he did long in vain. *Shakespeare.*

Gazellus, upon the coming of the badda, valiantly
 issued forth with all his power, and gave him battle. *Knolles.*

13. A large quantity; a great number.
 In low language: as, a power of good things. Force, French.

POW'ERABLE. *adj.* [from power.] Capable of performing anything. Not in use.

That you may see how powerable time is in altering tongues, I will set down the Lord's prayer as it was translated in sundry ages. *Camden.*

POW'ERFUL. *adj.* [power and full.] 1. Invested with command or authority; potent.

2. Forcible; mighty.
 We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight,
 What heaven's lord hath power'd us to send
 Against us from about his throne. *Milton.*

Henry II. endeavouring to establish his grandfather's laws, met with powerful opposition from archbishop Becket. *Ayliffe.*

3. Efficacious: as, a powerful medicine.

POW'ERFULLY. *adv.* [from powerful.] Potently; mightily; efficaciously; forcibly.

The sun and other powerfully lucid bodies dazzle our eyes. *Boyle.*

By assuming a privilege belonging to riper years, to which a child must not aspire, you do but add new force to your example, and recommend the action more powerfully. *Locke.*

Before the revelation of the gospel, the wickedness and impenitency of the heathen world was a much more excusable thing, because they had but very obscure apprehensions of those things which urge men most powerfully to forsake their sins. *Tillotson.*

The grain-gold upon all the golden coast of Guinea, is displayed by the rains falling there with incredible force, powerfully beating off the earth. *Woodward.*

POW'ERFULNESS. *n. f.* [from powerful.] Power; efficacy; might; force.

So much he stands upon the powerfulness of the christian religion, that he makes it beyond all the rules of moral philosophy, strongly effectual to expel vice, and plant in men all kind of virtue. *Hakewill.*

POW'ERLESS. *adj.* [from power.] Weak; impotent.

I give you welcome with a pow'rless hand,
 But with a heart full of unstained love. *Shakespeare.*

Pox. *n. f.* [properly pock, which originally signified small bags or pultules; of the same original, perhaps; with powke or pouch. We still use pock, for a single pultule; pockur, Sax. pocken, Dutch.]

1. Pustules; efflorescencies; exanthematous eruptions. It is used of many eruptive distempers.

O! if to dance all night and dress all day
 Charm'd the small pox, or chanc'd old age away. *Milton.*

2. The venereal disease. This is the sense when it has no epithet.

Though brought to their ends by some other apparent disease, yet the pox hath been judged the foundation. *Wesman.*

Wilt thou still sparkle in the box,
 Can'st thou forget thy age and pox? *Dorset.*

POZ. *n. f.* [appoyo, Spanish; appuy, poidis, Fr.] A ropedancer's pole.

To POZE. *v. a.* To puzzle. See POSZ and APPOZE.

And say you so? then I shall poze you quickly. *Shakespeare.*

P R A

Of human infirmities I shall give instances, not that I design to poze them with those common enigmas of magnetism, fluxes and refluxes. *Obenshite.*

PRACTICABLE. *adj.* [practicable, Fr.]

1. Performable; feasible; capable to be practised.

This falls out for want of examining what is practicable and what not, and for want again of measuring our force and capacity with our design. *L'Estrange.*

An heroic poem should be more like a glass of nature, figuring a more practicable virtue to us than was done by the ancients. *Dryden.*

This is a practicable degree of christian magnanimity. *Atterbury.*

Some physicians have thought, that if it were practicable to keep the humours of the body in an exact balance of each with its opposite, it might be immortal; but this is impossible in the practice. *Swift.*

2. Assailable; fit to be assailed; easy to be practicable breach.

PRACTICABLENESS. *n. f.* [from practicable.] Possibility to be performed.

PRACTICABLY. *adv.* [from practicable.] In such a manner as may be performed.

The meanest capacity, when he fees a rule practicably applied before his eyes, can no longer be at a loss how it is to be performed. *Hogers.*

PRACTICAL. *adj.* [practicus, Lat. pratique, Fr. from practice.] Relating to action; not merely speculative.

The image of God was no less resplendent in man's practical understanding; namely, that storehouse of the soul, in which are treasured up the rules of action and the seeds of morality. *South.*

Religion comprehends the knowledge of its principles, and a suitable life and practice; the first, being speculative, may be called knowledge; and the latter, because 'tis practical, wisdom. *Tillotson.*

PRACTICALLY. *adv.* [from practical.]

1. In relation to action.

2. By practice; in real fact.

I honour her, having practically found her among the better sort of trees. *Howell.*

PRACTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from practical.] The quality of being practical.

PRACTICE. *n. f.* [πραξις; pratique, French.]

1. The habit of doing any thing.

2. Use; customary use.

Obsolete words may be laudably revived, when they are more sounding, or more significant than those in practice. *Dryden.*

Of such a practice when Ulysses told;
 Shall we, credulous, permit
 This lewd romancer and his bant'ring wit? *Tate.*

3. Dexterity acquired by habit.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare.
 Despite his nice fence and his active practice. *Shakespeare.*

4. Actual performance, distinguished from theory.

There are two functions of the soul, contemplation and practice, according to that general division of objects, some of which only entertain our speculations, others also employ our actions; to the understanding, with relation to these, is divided into speculative and practical. *South.*

5. Method or art of doing any thing.

6. Medical treatment of diseases.

This disease is beyond my practice, yet I have known those which have walked in their sleep, who have died holily in their beds. *Shakespeare.*

7. Exercise of any profession.

After one or more ulcers formed in the lungs, I never, as I remember, in the course of above forty years practice, saw more than two recover. *Blackmore.*

8. [præx, Saxon, is cunning, sinews, and thence prat, in Douglas's, is a trick or fraud; latter times, forgetting the original of words, applied to practice the

STRATAGEM

of stratagem; bad stratagem; bad stratagem. A stratagem not now in use. He taught to stratagem by practice, which he was not by nature; but being allowed to stratagem, he used the opportunity of it to time thus to stratagem.

It is the beautiful work of Hubert's hand, the practice and the purpose of the king. Shall we thus peruse?

A lasting and a fearful death to fall On him so near us? needs must be practice; Who knew of your mind and coming hither?

Wife states prevent purposes Before they come to practice; and foul practices Before they come to act.

Unreasonable it is to expect that those who have been the life and condemnation of heretics, should come up to every accommodation of expression, which long experience afterwards found necessary, to give the public, against the false practices, or practices, of its adversaries.

practick, *adj.* [*πρακτικός*; *practicus*, Lat. *practicus*, Fr.]

1. Relating to action; not merely theoretical.

When he speaks, The air a charter'd libertine, is full; And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears, To hear his sweet and homely sentences; So that the act and practice put of life.

Whilst they contend for speculative truth, they, by mutual calumnies, fortify the practice.

True piety without collation toll By theories, the practice part is lost.

2. In *Spenser* it seems to signify, fly; artificial.

She us'd both the practice pain On the false footstool, cloak'd with simpleness.

Foreto his subtle engines he doth bend, His practice wit, and his fair filed tongue, With thousand other deights.

3. To do habitually.

Incline not my heart to practice wicked works with men that work inquiry.

2. To do; not merely to profess; as, to practice law or physick.

3. To vie in order to habit and dexterity.

At practice's d distance to tinge, not fight.

To PRACTISE. *v. a.* [*πρακτικός*; *practique*, French.]

1. To form a habit of acting in any manner.

Will truth return unto them that practice in her?

They shall practice how to live secure.

How such a rising spirit you can't restrain, And practise first over yourself to reign.

2. To transact; to negotiate secretly.

I've practis'd with him, And found a means to let the victor know, That by phax and campranus are his friends.

3. To try artifices.

Other a bewitching artifice and arts Of promiss'd kindness practice on our hearts; With exultation blow the passion up, She tunc the fire without one gale of hope.

PRACISE

1. One that practises any thing; one that does any thing habitually.

We will, in the principles of the politician, show how little efficacy they have to advance the practice of them to the things they assure to.

2. One who prescribes medical treatment.

Sweet practitioner, thy physick I will try, That ministers thine own death if I die.

I had reason'd myself into an opinion, that the use of physicians, unless in some acute disease, was a venture, and that their greatest practitioners practis'd least upon themselves.

1. He who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art.

The author exhorts all gentlemen practitioners to exercise themselves in the transitory.

2. One who uses any fly or dangerous arts.

There are some papistical practitioners among you.

3. One who does any thing habitually.

He must be first an executed, thorough-paced practitioner of these vices himself.

PRECOGNITA. *n. f.* [*Lat.*] Things previously known in order to understanding something else: thus the structure of the human body is one of the precognita of physick.

Later all knowledge does not depend on certain precognita or general maxims, called principles, or else these are principles.

PRAGMATIC. *adj.* [*πραγματικός*; *pragmaticus*, Fr.]

Meddling; impertinently busy; assuming business without leave or invitation.

No sham to grots, but it will pass upon a weak man that is pragmatical and inquisitive.

Common estimation puts an ill character upon pragmatical meddling people.

He understands no more of his own affairs, than a child; he has got a sort of a pragmatical lilly jade of a wife, that pretends to take him out of my hands.

The fellow grew so pragmatical, that he took upon him the government of my whole family.

Such a backwardness there was among good men to engage with an unquiet people, and pragmatical ambitious orators.

They are pragmatical enough to stand on the watch tower, but who assigned them the post?

PRAGMATICALLY. *adv.* [*from pragmatical*.] Meddlingly; impertinently.

PRAGMATICALNESS. *n. f.* [*from pragmatical*.] The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRAISE. *n. f.* [*prijs*, Dutch.]

1. Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celebrity.

Best of fruits, whose taste has taught The tongue, not made for speech, to speak thy praise.

Lucan, content with praise, may lie at ease In costly grots and marble palaces; But to poor Bassus what avails a name, To flatter on compliments and empty fame?

2. Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud.

He hath put a new song in my mouth, even praise unto our God.

3. Ground or rank in of praise.

Praiseworthy actions are by thee embraced; And 'tis my praise to make thy praises last.

To PRAISE. *v. a.* [*prisen*, Dutch.]

PRA

1. To commend; to applaud; to celebrate.

Will God increase his he For such a petty trespass, and not praise Rather your dauntless virtue?

2. To glorify in worship.

The shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen.

One generation shall praise thy works to another, and declare thy mighty works.

God and his works.

1. Landable; commendable. Not in use.

2. One who high praise, and praiseful bliss, Goodness the pen, heaven the paper is.

Generally praiseworthy, fair and young, and skill'd in housewiferies.

1. One who praises; an applauder; a commender.

We men and prayers of men should remember, that if we have such excellencies, it is reason to think them excellent creatures, of whom we are.

Forgive me, if my verse but say you are A Sidney; but in that extend as far As loudest prayers.

Turn to God, who knows I think this true, And with oft, when such a heart mislays, To make it good; for such a prayer prays.

1. Commendable; deserving praise.

The Tronion goddess having heard Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd, Came down to prove the truth, and due reward For her praiseworthy workmanship to yield.

Since men have left to do praise worthy things, Most think all praises flatteries; but truth brings That sound, and that authority with her name, As to be ruin'd by her is only fame.

2. To praise; to commend.

Two harlequin laubs are butting one the other.

With mud fill'd high, the rumbling cart draws near.

Nor rule thy prancing steeds, lo'd charioteer, Far be the spirit of the chace from them, To spring the fence, to rein the prancing need.

2. To ride gallantly and ostentatiously.

The horses hoofs were broken by means of the prancings, the prancings of these mighty ones.

The insulting tyrant prancing o'er the field, Strow'd with Rome's citizens, and decreed a slaughter,

3. To move in a warlike or showy manner.

We should neither have meant to eat, nor mean to clothe us, unless we could prance about in coats of mail, or eat brass.

1. To prance; to ride gallantly and ostentatiously.

Some prance their ruffs, and others wisely digle Their gay attire.

In wine and meats she flow'd above the banks, And an excess exceeded her own night, In sumptuous tire she joy'd heretofore to prance, But of her love too lavish.

These are tribunes of the people, The tongues of th' common mouth: I despise these

For they do *prank* them in authority,
Against all noble influence. *Shakespeare.*

Your high self,
The gracious mark of th' land, you have obscur'd
With a swain's wearing; and me, poor lowly maid,
Most goddess-like *prank'd* up. *Shakespeare.*
'Tis that miracle, and queen of gems,
That nature *pranks*, her mind attracts my soul. *Shakespeare.*

I had not unlock'd my lips
In this unallow'd air, but that this jugler
Would think to charm my judgment as mine eyes,
Obtruding false rules, *prank'd* in reason's garb. *Milton.*

PRANK. *n. f.* A frolick; a wild flight;
a ludicrous trick; a mischievous act.
A word of levity.

Lay home to him;
Tell him, his *pranks* have been too broad to bear
with. *Shakespeare.*

Such is thy audacious wickedness,
Thy lewd, pestiferous and diffusive *pranks*;
The very infants prattle of thy pride. *Shakespeare.*
They caud the table to be covered and meat
set on, which was no sooner set down, than in came
the harpists, and played their accustomed *pranks*. *Haleigh.*

They put on their clothes, and played all whole
pranks you have taken notice of. *Addison.*
PRANK. *n. f.* [*prank*, *Fr.*] A leek; also a
sea weed as green as a leek. *Bailey.*

TO PRATE. *v. n.* [*praten*, Dutch.] To
talk carelessly and without weight; to
chatter; to tattle; to be loquacious; to
prattle.

His knowledge or skill is in prating too much. *Tupper.*

Behold me, which owe
A moiety of the throne, here standing
To *prate* and talk for life and honour, 'fore
Who please to hear. *Shakespeare.*

This fawed justice hath *prated* to me of the
wisdom of his youth, and the faults he hath done
about Turnbul-street; and every third word a lie. *Shakespeare.*

After Hammock and the blacksmith had, by
joint and several *pratings*, found tokens of content
in the multitude, they offered themselves to lead
them. *Bacon.*

Oh listen with attentive sight
To what my *prating* eyes indite! *Cleaveland.*
What nonsense would the fool thy master *prate*,
When thou, his knave, can't talk of such a rate? *Dryden.*

She first did wit's prerogative remove,
And made a fool presume to *prate* of love. *Dryden.*
This is the way of the world; the deal will
be of discords in music. *Watts.*

PRATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tattle;
flight talk; unmeaning loquacity.

If I talk to him; with his innocent *prate*,
He'll awake my mercy, which lies dead. *Shaks.*
Would her innocent *prate* could overcome me;
Oh! what a conflict do I feel. *Denham.*

PRATER. *n. f.* [from *prate*.] An idle
talker; a chatterer.

When expectation rages in my blood,
Is this a time, thou *prater*? hence, begone. *Southern.*

PRATTINGLY. *adv.* [from *prate*.] With
tittle tattle; with loquacity.

PRATTIQUE. *n. f.* [*Fr. prattica*, Ital.] A
licence for the master of a ship to traffick
in the ports of Italy, upon a certificate
that the place from whence he came is
not annoyed with any infectious disease. *Bailey.*

TO PRATTLE. *v. n.* [diminutive of
prate.] To talk lightly; to chatter; to
be trivially loquacious.

Something too wildly, and my father's precepts
I therein do forget. *Shakespeare.*
What the great ones do, the less will *prattle* of. *Shakespeare.*

A French woman teaches an English child to speak
and read French, by only *prattling* to him. *Locke.*
There is not so much pleasure to be had in
prattling idly, as to reason well. *Locke.*
His mother's his *prattling* tongue, had she not
him quite.

To forty blackness, from the purest white. *Addison.*
A little lively rustick, trained up in ignorance and
prejudice, will *prattle* treason a whole evening. *Addison.*

I must *prattle* on, as afore,
And beg your pardon, yet this half hour. *Prior.*
Let credulous boys and *prattling* naries tell,
How, if the festival of Paul be clear,

Plenty from lib'ral horns shall flow the year. *Gay.*
PRATTLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Empty
talk; trifling loquacity.

In a theatre the eyes of men,
After a well-grac'd actor leaves the stage,
Are idly beat on him that enters next,
Thinking his *prattle* to be tedious. *Shakespeare.*

The bookish theorick,
Wherein the tog'd confus can propose
A mastery as he; mere *prattle*, without practice,
Is all his soldiership. *Shakespeare.*

The insignificant *prattle* and endless garrulity of
the philosophy of the schools. *Glauville.*
PRATTLE. *n. f.* [from *prattle*.] A trifling
talker; a chatterer.

Poor *prattler*! how thou talk'st. *Shakespeare.*
Prattler, no more, I say;
My thoughts must work, but like a noiseless sphere,
Harmonious peace must tick them all the day;
No room for *prattlers* there. *Herbert.*

PRATVITY. *n. f.* [*pravitatis*, Lat.] Corrup-
tion; badness; malignity.

Do not but that his
Will reign among them, as of these begot;
And therefore was law given them, to evince
Their natural *pravity*. *Milton.*

More people go to the gibbet for want of timely
correction, than upon any miserable *pravity* of
nature. *Locke.*

I will shew how the *pravity* of the will could
influence the understanding to a disbelief of
christianity. *Smith.*

PRAWN. *n. f.* A small crustaceous fish,
like a shrimp, but larger.
I had *prawns*, and borrowed me of vinegar. *Shakespeare.*

TO PRAY. *v. n.* [*prier*, Fr. *pregare*, Ital.]

1. To make petitions to heaven.
I will buy with you, sell with you, but I will
not eat with you, drink with you, nor *pray* with
you. *Shakespeare.*

Pray for this good man and his issue. *Shakespeare.*
No's then, but the year to church thou go'st,
Except it be to *pray* against thy sins. *Shakespeare.*

I tell him, we shall stay here at the least a month;
and he heartily *prays*, some occasion may detain
us longer. *Shakespeare.*

Is any sick? let him call for the elders of the
church, and let them *pray* over him. *James.*
Unskillful with what words to *pray*, let me
interpret for him. *Milton.*

He that *prays*, desires not; but sad is the con-
dition of him that cannot *pray*, happy are they that
can, and do, and love to do it. *Taylor.*
Thou, Turnus, shalt atone it by thy fate,
And *pray* to be av'nt for peace, but *pray* too late. *Dryden.*

He prais'd my courage, *pray'd* for my success;
He was to true a father of his country.
To think me for defending e'en his foes. *Dryden.*

They who add devotion to such a life, must be
said to *pray* as christians, but live as heathens. *Law.*
Should you *pray* to God for a recovery, how rash
would it be to accuse God of not-hearing your
prayers, because you found your disease still to
continue. *Walc.*

2. To entreat; to ask submissively.
You shall find
A canon's-ror that will *pray* in aid for kindness,
Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shakespeare.*

Pray that in towns and temples of renown,
The name of great Anchises may be known. *Dryden.*
3. I *PRAY*; that is, I pray you to tell me,

is a slightly *prayer* of some of the
ducing a question.

But I pray, in the most formal formation when
the foremost was answered to the extremity of the
arteries, why it is not break through the mem-
cle?

Sometimes *prayer* is slightly
Bernard in spirit, sense and truth about the
then what waits but fourteen? thousand
pounds. *Pope.*

TO PRAY. *v. n.*
1. To supplicate; to entreat; to address
with submissive petitions.

How much more, if we *pray* him, will his ear-
Be open, and his heart to pity incline? *Milton.*

2. To ask for a supplicant.
He that will *pray* the benefit of this act, must
be a petitioner in a sentence in the eccle-
siastical court. *Archb.*

3. To entreat in some way or form.
Praying collegio *Antioch*, *praying* *Frank*, *praying*
And as you go, call on me in *prayer*, *praying*, *praying*,
And *pray* him with the truth to come to me. *Ben Jonson.*

PRAYER. *n. f.* [*priere*, French.]

1. Petition to heaven.
They did say their *prayers*, and *prayed* them
Again to sleep. *Shakespeare.*

O remember God!
O hear her *prayer* for them as now for *Shaks.*
My heart's desire and *prayer* to God for Israel
is, that they might be saved. *Romans.*

Unreasonable and absurd ways of life, whether in
labour or diversion, whether they consume our
or our money, are like unreasonable and absurd
prayers, and are as truly an offence to God. *Locke.*

2. Mode of petition.
The solemn worship of God and Christ is *prayer*,
in many congregations, and instead thereof, an
indisposed form and conception of external
prayer is used. *White.*

3. Practice of supplication.
Were he as famous and as bold in war,
As he is timid for mildness, peace, and *prayer*. *Shakespeare.*

4. Single formula of petition.
He tell to his devotion on that behalf, and made
those two excellent *prayers* which were published
immediately after his death. *Felt.*

So is now his old
Inutterable, which the spirit of *prayer*
inspired. *Milton.*

No man can always have the same spiritual plea-
sure in his *prayers*, for the greatest faint have some-
times the excitement of the heart, sometimes
are fervent, sometimes they feel a barrenness of
devotion; for this spirit comes and goes. *Taylor.*

5. Enticely; submissive importunity.
Prayer among us has supposed a more *prayer* than any
the person to whom we *pray*; but *prayer* to God
doth not change him, but lets us to receive the
things *prayed* for. *Stillingfleet.*

PRAYERBOOK. *n. f.* [*prayer* and *book*.]
Book of public or private devotion.

Get a *prayerbook* in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen;
For on that ground I'll build a holy edifice. *Sh. 11.*

I know not the names or number of the family
when *prayer* reigns, farther than the *prayerbook* in-
forms me. *Locke.*

PRE. [*pra*, Lat.] A particle which, pre-
fix'd to words derived from the Latin
marks priority of time or rank.

TO PREACH. *v. n.* [*predico*, Lat. *predicari*,
Fr.] To pronounce a public discourse
upon sacred subjects.

From that time *preach* began to *preach*. *Matthew.*
Prophets *preach* of the new testament. *John.*
It is evident in the apostle *preaching* at Jerusalem
and elsewhere, that the first ground of the tract
of Christ to them, and the doctrine of redemption,
whole multitude of the saints, and came in. *Locke.*

Divinity would not pass the yard in bloom, the
forge of steel, nor *preach* to be taken in a castle.

PREACH. *v. a.* [from *prædicare*, Lat.] To preach; to deliver a sermon. *Hooker.*
 The shape of our cathedral is not proper for our preaching audience, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre with galleries. *Ground.*

1. To proclaim or publish in religious orations.
 The Jews of Thence had knowledge, that the word of God was preached of Paul. *Acts.*
 He decreed to commissionate messengers to preach this covenant to all mankind. *Hummond.*
2. To inculcate publicly; to teach with earnestness.

There is not any thing positively notified, but we may properly say it is preached. *Hooker.*
 He oft to them preach'd. *Milton.*
 Conscience and repentance.
 Can they preach an equality of birth,
 And bid us low we all began from earth? *Dryden.*
 Among the rest, the rich Galeus lies,
 A good old man while peace he preach'd in vain,
 Amidst the madness of th' unruly train. *Dryden.*

PREACH. n. f. [*prædicatio*, Fr. from the verb.] A discourse; a religious oration. Not in use.
 This oversight occasioned the French spitefully to term religion that sort exercised, a mere preach. *Hooker.*

PREACHER. n. f. [*prædicator*, Fr. from *prædicare*.] One who discourses publicly upon religious subjects.

The Lord gave the word; great was the company of the preachers. *Psalms.*
 You may hear the found of a preacher's voice, when you cannot distinguish what he saith. *Bacon.*
 Here lies a truly honest man,
 One of those few that in this town
 Honour all preachers; hear their own. *Crafford.*
2. One who inculcates any thing with earnestness and vehemence.

No preacher is listened to but Time, which gives us the sure train of thought, that elder people have tried in vain to put into our heads before. *Swift.*
PREACHMENT. n. f. [from *prædicare*.] A sermon mentioned in contempt; a discourse affectedly solemn.

Was't you, that revell'd in our parliament,
 And made a preachment of your high descent?
 All this is but a preachment upon the text. *Shakspeare.*

L'Estrange.

PREAMBLE. n. f. [*præambulum*, Fr.] Something previous; introduction; preface.
 How were it possible that the church should any way else with such ease and certainty provide, that none of her children may, as Adam, dissemble that wretchedness, the penitent confession whereof is so necessary a preamble, especially to common prayer? *Hooker.*

Truth as in this we do not violate, so neither is the same gain-sayed or crossed, no not in those very preambles placed before certain readings, wherein the steps of the Latin service book have been somewhat too nearly followed. *Hooker.*

Doors shut, visits forbidden, and divers contractions with the queen, all preambles of ruin, though now and then he did wring out some petty contentments. *Wotton.*

This preamble to that history was not improper for this relation. *Clarendon.*

With preambles sweet
 Of charming sympathy, they introduce
 Their sacred song, and when raptures high. *Milton.*
 I will not detain you with a long preamble. *Dryden.*

PREAMBULARY. } adj. [from *preamble*.]
PREAMBULOUS. } Previous. Not in use, though not inelegant.

He not only undermineth the base of religion, but destroyeth the principle preambles unto all

belief, and puts upon us the remotest error from truth. *Brown.*

PREAPPREHENSION. n. f. [*pre and apprehend*.] An opinion formed before examination.

A conceit not to be made out by ordinary eyes, but such as regarding the clouds, beheld them in shapes conformable to preapprehensions. *Brown.*

PREASE. n. f. Prese; crowd. *Spenser.* See **PRESS.** Obsolete.

A ship into the sacred seas,
 New-built, now launch we; and from out our prease
 Chuse two and fifty youths. *Chapman.*

PRA'ING. part. adj. Crowding. *Spenser.*

PRE'BEND. n. f. [*præbenda*, low Lat. *prebende*, French.]

1. A stipend granted in cathedral churches.
 His excellency gave the doctor a prebend in St. Patrick's cathedral. *Swift.*
2. Sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary.
 Deans and canons, or prebends of cathedral churches, in their first institution, were of great use, to be of counsel with the bishop. *Bacon.*

PRE'BENDARY. n. f. [*prebendarius*, Lat.] A stipendiary of a cathedral.

To him, to principals, to prebendaries. *Spenser.*
 I bequeath to the reverend Mr. Gratian, prebendary of St. Audeon's, my gold bottle-crow. *Swift.*

PRECA'RIOUS. adj. [*precarious*, Latin; *precaire*, French.] Dependent; uncertain, because depending on the will of another; held by courtesy; changeable or alienable at the pleasure of another. No word is more unskillfully used than this with its derivatives. It is used for uncertain in all its senses; but it only means uncertain, as dependent on others: thus there are authors who mention the *precariousness* of an account, of the weather, of a die.

What subjects will precarious kings regard?
 A beggar speaks too softly to be heard. *Dryden.*
 Those who live under an arbitrary tyrannical power, have no other law but the will of their prince, and consequently no privileges but what are precarious. *Addison.*

This little happiness is so very precarious, that it wholly depends on the will of others. *Spectator.*
 He who rejoices in the strength and beauty of youth, should consider by how precarious a tenure he holds these advantages, that a thousand accidents may before the next dawn lay all his glories in the dust. *Rogers.*

PRECA'RIOUSLY. adv. [from *precarious*.] Uncertainly by dependence; dependently; at the pleasure of others.

If one society cannot meet or convene together, without the leave or licence of the other society; nor treat or enact any thing relative to their own society, without the leave and authority of the other; then is that society, in a manner, dissolved, and subsists precariously upon the mere will and pleasure of the other. *Lefley.*

Our scene precariously subsists too long
 On French translation and Italian song;
 Dare to have sense yourselves; assert the stage,
 Be jolly war'm'd with your own native rage. *Pope.*

PRECA'RIOUSNESS. n. f. [from *precarious*.] Uncertainty; dependence on others. The following passage from a book, otherwise elegantly written, affords an example of the impropriety mentioned at the word precarious.

Most consumptive people die of the discharge they spit up, which, with the precariousness of the symptoms of an oppressed diaphragm from a mere lodgment of extravasated matter, render the operation but little advisable. *Sharp.*

PRECAUTION. n. f. [*precautio*, Fr. from

precautus, Lat.] Preventive caution; preventive measures.

Unless our ministers have strong assurances of a falling in with the grand alliance, or not oppose it, they cannot be too circumspect and speedy in taking their precautions against any contrary resolution. *Addison.*

TO PRECAUTION. v. a. [*precautioner*, Fr. from the noun.] To warn beforehand.

By the disgraces, diseases and beggary of hopeful young men brought to ruin, he may be precautioned. *Locke.*

PRECEDA'NEOUS. adj. [This word is, I believe, mistaken by the author for *prædancous*; *prædancous*, Latin, cut or luan before. Nor is it used here in its proper sense.] Previous; antecedent.

That priority of particles of simple matter, which of the heavens and preparation of matter might be antecedent and *prædancous*, not only in order, but in time, to their ordinary productions. *Hale.*

TO PRECEDE. v. a. [*præcedo*, Lat. *preceder*, French.]

1. To go before in order of time.
 How are we happy, still in fear of harm,
 But harm precedes not sin. *Milton.*

Amus and Pelagius durst provoke,
 To what the centuries preceding spoke. *Dryden.*

The ruin of a state is generally preceded by a universal degeneracy of manners and contempt of religion. *Swift.*

2. To go before according to the adjustment of rank.

PRECEDENCE. } n. f. [from *præcedo*,
PRECEDENCY. } Latin.]

1. The act or state of going before; priority.

2. Something going before; something past. Not used.

I do not like, but yet it does allay
 The good precedence.
 It is an epilogue of discourse, to make plain
 Some obscure precedence that hath tofore been said. *Shakspeare.*

3. Adjustment of place.
 Among the laws touching precedence in Justinian divers are, that have not yet been so received every where by custom. *Selden.*

The constable and marshal had cognizance touching the rights of place and precedence. *Hale.*

4. The foremost place in ceremony.

None sure will claim in hell
 Precedence; none, whose portion is small
 Of present pain, that with ambitious mind
 Will covet more. *Milton.*

The royal olive accompanied him with all his court, and always gave him the precedence. *Hume.*

That person hardly will be found,
 With gracious form and equal virtue crown'd;
 Yet if another could precedence claim,
 My fixt desires could find no fairer aim. *Dryden.*

5. Superiority.

Books will furnish him, and give him light as precedence enough to go before a young fellow. *Locke.*

Being distracted with different desires, the inquiry will be, which of them has the precedence in determining the will to the next action. *Locke.*

PRECEDE'NT. adj. [*præcedens*, Fr. *præcedens*, Lat.] Former; going before.

Do it at once,
 Or thy precedent signifies are all. *Shakspeare.*

But accidents unpurpos'd.
 Our own precedent passions do instruct us.
 What levity's in youth. *Shakspeare.*

When you work by the imagination of what it is necessary that he, by whom you work, have precedent opinion of you, that you can do great things. *Bacon.*

Hippocrates, in his prognosticks, doth make his observations of the diseases that ensue upon the nature of the precedent four seasons of the year. *Bacon.*

The world, or any part thereof, could not precedents to the creation of man. *Bacon.*

Truths, absolutely necessary to salvation, are so clearly revealed, that we cannot err in them, unless we be notoriously wanting to ourselves; herein the fault of the judgment is resolved into a precedent fault in the will. *South.*

PRECEDENT. *n. f.* [The adjective has the accent on the second syllable, the substantive on the first.] Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the same kind.

Examples for cases call but direct as precedents only. *Hooker.*

Eleven hours I've spent to write it over, The precedent was full as long a doing. *Shakspere.*
No pow'r in Venice

Can alter a decree establish'd:
'Twill be recorded for a precedent;
And many an error, by the same example,
Will rush into the state. *Shakspere.*

God, in the administration of his justice, is not tied to precedents, and we cannot argue, that the providences of God towards other nations shall be conformable to his dealings with the people of Israel. *Tillotson.*

Such precedents are numberless; we draw Our right from custom; custom is a law. *Granville.*

PRECEDENTLY. *adv.* [from precedent, *adj.*] Beforehand.

PRECEP'TOR. *n. f.* [*præceptor*, Lat. *præceptor*, Fr.] He that leads the choir.

Follow this preceptor of ours, in blessing and magnifying that God of all grace, and never yielding to those enemies, which he died to give us power to resist and overcome. *Hammond.*

PRECEPT. *n. f.* [*precept*, Fr. *præceptum*, Lat.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate; a commandment; a direction. The custom of lessons furnishes the very simplest and rudest sort with infallible axioms and precepts of sacred truth, delivered even in the very letter of the law of God. *Hooker.*

'Tis sufficient, that painting be acknowledged for an art; for it follows that no arts are without their precepts. *Dryden.*

A precept or commandment consists in, and has respect to, some moral point of doctrine, viz. such as concerns our manners, and our inward and outward good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*

PRECEPTIAL. *adj.* [from precept.] Consisting of precepts. Not in use. *Meu.*

Can counsel, and give comfort to that grief Which they themselves not feel; but tasting it, Their counsel turns to passion, which before Would give preceptual medicine to rage; Fetter strong madness in a silken thread, Charm each with air, and agony with words. *Shakspere.*

PRECEPTIVE. *adj.* [*preceptivus*, Latin; from precept.] Containing precepts; giving precepts.

The ritual, the preceptive, the prophetick, and all other parts of sacred writ, were most sedulously, most religiously guarded by them. *Government of the Tongue.*

As the precepts part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the promissory, which, in respect of the rewards, and the manner of proposing them, is adapted to the same end. *Decay of Piety.*

The lesson given us here, is preceptive to us not to do any thing but upon due consideration. *L'Estrange.*

PRECEPTOR. *n. f.* [*præceptor*, Latin; *præcepteur*, French.] A teacher; a tutor. Passionate chiding carries rough language with it, and the names that parents and preceptors give children, they will not be ashamed to bestow on others. *Locke.*

It was to thee, great Stagyrta, unknown, And thy preceptor of divine renown. *Blackmore.*

PRECEDITION. *n. f.* [from *præcedo*, *præcessus*, Lat.] The act of going before.

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PRECINCT. *n. f.* [*præcinctus*, Lat.] Outward limit; boundary.

The main body of the sea being one, yet within divers precincts, hath divers names; so the catholic church is in like sort divided into a number of distinct societies. *Hooker.*

This is the manner of God's dealing with those that have lived within the precincts of the church; they shall be condemned for the very want of true faith and repentance. *Perkins.*

Through all restraint broke loose, he wings his way

Not far off heav'n, in the precincts of light, Directly towards the new created world. *Milton.*

PRECIOUS. *n. f.* [from *pretiosus*, Lat.]

1. Value; preciousness.

2. Any thing of high price. Not used in either sense.

The index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their preciousities, and hath the tuition of the thumb scarce unto the second joint. *Brown.*

Barbarians seem to exceed them in the curiosity of their application of these preciousities. *Marc.*

PRECIOUS. *adj.* [*precieus*, Fr. *pretiosus*, Lat.]

1. Valuable; being of great worth.

Many things, which are most precious, are neglected, only because the value of them lieth hid. *Hooker.*

Why in that rawness left you wife and children, Those precious motives, those strong knots of love, Without leave taking? *Shakspere.*

I never saw Such precious deeds in one that promis'd nought But beggary and poor luck. *Shakspere.*

These virtues are the hidden beauties of a soul, which make it lovely and precious in his sight, from whom no secrets are concealed. *Spectator.*

2. Costly; of great price: as, a precious stone.

Let none admire That riches grow in hell; that soil may best Deserve the precious bane. *Milton.*

3. Worthless. An epithet of contempt or irony.

More of the same kind, concerning these precious faunts amongst the Turks, may be seen in Pietro della Valle. *Locke.*

PRECIOUSLY. *adv.* [from precious.]

1. Valuably; to a great price.

2. Contemptibly. In irony.

PRECIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from precious.] Valuableness; worth; price. Its preciousness equalled the price of pearls. *Wilkins.*

PRECIPICE. *n. f.* [*præcipitium*, Lat. *præcipice*, Fr.] A headlong steep; a fall perpendicular without gradual declivity.

You take a precipice for no leap of danger, And woo your own destruction. *Shakspere.*

Where the water dasheth more against the bottom, there it moveth more swiftly and more in precipice; for in the breaking of the waves there is ever a precipice. *Bacon.*

I ere long that precipice must tread, Whence none return, that leads unto the dead. *Sandys.*

No stupendous precipice denies Access, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*

Swift down the precipice of time it goes, And sinks in minutes, which in ages rose. *Dryden.*

His generous mind the fair ideas drew Of fame and honour, which in dangers lay;

Where wealth, like fruit, on precipices grew, Not to be gather'd but by birds of prey. *Dryden.*

Drink as much as you can get; because a good coachman never drives so well as when he is drunk; and then show your skill, by driving to an inch by a precipice. *Swift.*

PRECIPITANCE. } *n. f.* [from precipitant.] **PRECIPITANCY.** } Rash haste; headlong hurry.

Thither they haste with glad precipitance. *Milton.*

'Tis not likely that one of a thousand such precipitancies should be crowned with so unexpected an issue. *Glennville.*

As the chymist, by catching at it too soon, loit the philosophical elixir, so precipitancy of our understanding is an occasion of error. *Glennville.*

We apply present remedies according unto indications, respecting rather the acuteness of disease and precipitancy of occasion, than the rising or setting of stars. *Brown.*

Hurried on by the precipitancy of youth, I took this opportunity to send a letter to the secretary. *Swift.*

A rashness and precipitance of judgment, and hastiness to believe something on one side or the other, plunges us into many errors. *Botta.*

PRECIPITANT. *adj.* [*præcipitans*, Lat.]

1. Falling or rushing headlong.

Without longer pause, Downright into the world's first region throws His slight precipitant. *Milton.*

The birds herdless while they strain Their tuneful throats, the tow'ring heavy lead O'ertakes their speed; they leave their little lives Above the clouds, precipitant to earth. *Philips.*

2. Hasty; urged with violent haste.

Should he return, that troop to blithe and bold, Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight, And curse their cumbrous pride's unwieldy weight. *Pope.*

3. Rashly hurried.

The commotions in Ireland were so sudden and so violent, that it was hard to discern the rise, or apply a remedy to that precipitant rebellion. *King Charles.*

PRECIPITANTLY. *adv.* [from precipitant.] In headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry.

TO PRECIPITATE. *v. a.* [*præcipito*, Lat. *precipiter*, Fr. in all the senses.]

1. To throw headlong.

She had a king to her son-in-law, yet was, upon dark and unknown reasons, precipitated and banished the world into a nunnery. *Bacon.*

The vengeance Precipitate thee with augmented pain. *Milton.*

They were wont, upon a superstition, to precipitate a man from some high cliff into the sea, tying about him with strings many great fowls. *Wilkins.*

The goddess guides her son, and turns him from the light, Herself involv'd in clouds, precipitates her flight. *Dryden.*

2. To urge on violently.

The virgin from the ground Upstarting fresh, already clos'd the wound, Precipitates her flight. *Dryden.*

3. To hasten unexpectedly.

Short intermittent and swift recurrent fits do precipitate patients into consumptions. *Harey.*

4. To hurry blindly or rashly.

As for having them obnoxious to ruin, if they be of fearful natures, it may do well, but if they be daring, it may precipitate their designs, and prove dangerous. *Bacon.*

Dear Erythra, let not such blind fury Precipitate your thoughts, nor let them working, Till time shall lend them better means

Than lost complaints. *Denham.*

5. To throw to the bottom. A term of

chymistry opposed to sublime.

Gold endures a vehement fire long without any liqueur, and after it has been divided by corrosive humors into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its own form. *Grew.*

TO PRECIPITATE. *v. n.*

1. To fall headlong.

Hadst thou been taught but gold's true feathers, So many fathom down precipitating, Thou'dst siver like an egg. *Shakspere.*

2. To fall to the bottom as a sediment in chymistry.

By strong water every metal will precipitate. *Bacon.*

3. To hasten without just preparation.

Neither did the rebels spoil the country, neither on the other side did their forces increase, which might have led him to precipitate and assail them. *Bacon.*

PRECIPITATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Steeply falling.

Barcebus faith, it was necessary this paradise should be set at such a height, because the four rivers, had they not fallen so precipitate, could not have had sufficient force to thrust themselves under the great ocean. *Raleigh.*

When the full stores their ancient bounds did drain, Precipitate the furious torrent flows;

In vain would speed avoid, of strength oppose. *Prior.*

2. Headlong; hasty; rashly hasty.

The archbishop, too precipitate in pressing the reception of that which he thought a reformation, paid dearly for it. *Clarendon.*

3. Hasty; violent.

Mr. Gay died of a mortification of the bowels; was the most precipitate case I ever knew, having cut him off in three days. *Arbuthnot.*

PRECIPITATE. *n.f.* A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

As the elixir separated, I rubbed the super-exercise with the vitriol stone, or sprinkled it with precipitate. *Wijman.*

PRECIPITATELY. *adv.* [from *precipitate*.]

1. Headlong; steeply down.

2. Hastily; in blind hurry.

It may happen to those who vent pride or confidence too precipitately, as it did to an English poet, who celebrated a nobleman for erecting Dryden's monument, upon a promise which he forgot, till it was done by another. *Swift.*

Not so bold Arnall; with a weight of scull Furious he sinks, precipitately dull. *Pope.*

PRECIPITATION. *n.f.* [*precipitation*, Fr. from *precipitate*.]

1. The act of throwing headlong.

Let them pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock, That the precipitation might down-stretch Below the beam of light, yet will I still Be this to them. *Shakespeare.*

2. Violent motion downward.

That could never happen from any other cause than the hurry, precipitation, and rapid motion of the water, returning at the end of the deluge towards the sea. *Woodward.*

3. Tumultuous hurry; blind haste.

Here is none of the hurry and precipitation, none of the blustering and violence, which must have attended those suppositions changes. *Woodward.*

4. In chymistry, sublimency: contrary to sublimation.

Separation is wrought by precipitation or sublimation; that is, a calling of the parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon.*

The precipitation of the vegetative matter, after the deluge, and the burying it in the strata underneath amongst the sand, was to retrench the luxury of the productions of the earth, which had been so ungratefully abused by its former inhabitants. *Woodward.*

PRECIPITOUS. *adj.* [*precipites*, Lat.]

1. Headlong; steep.

Monarchy, together with me, could not but be dashed in pieces by such a precipitous fall as they intended. *King Charles.*

2. Hasty; sudden.

Though the attempts of some have been precipitous, and their enquiries so audacious as to have lost themselves in attempts above humanity, yet have the enquiries of most defected by the way. *Brown.*

How precious the time is, how precipitous the occasion, how many things to be done in their just season, after once a ground is in order. *Eccles.*

3. Rash; hasty.

Thus fram'd for ill, he loos'd our simple hold, Advice unsate, precipitous and bold. *Dryden.*

PRECISE. *adj.* [*precis*, Fr. *precisus*, Lat.]

1. Exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitations.

Means more durable to preserve the laws of God

from oblivion and corruption grew in use, not without precise direction from God himself. *Hooker.*

You'll not bear a letter for me; you stand upon your honour; why, thou unconfinable baseness, it is as much as I can do to keep the term of mine honour precise. *Shakespeare.*

The state hath given you licence to stay on land six weeks, and let it not trouble you if your occasions ask farther time; for the law in this point is not precise. *Bacon.*

Let us descend from this top

Of speculation; for the hour precise

Exacts our parting. *Milton.*

In human actions there are no degrees and precise natural limits described, but a latitude is indulged. *Taylor.*

The reasonings must be precise, though the practice may admit of great latitude. *Arbuthnot.*

The precise difference between a compound and collective idea is this, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind, but a collective, things of the same kind. *Watts.*

2. Formal; finical; solemnly and superstitiously exact.

The gallery of the wits in king Charles the Second's reign, upon every thing which they called precise, was carried to so great an extravagance, that it almost put all christianity out of countenance. *Addison.*

PRECISELY. *adv.* [from *precise*.]

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

Doth it follow, that all things in the church, from the greatest to the least, are unholy, which the Lord hath not himself precisely instituted? *Hooker.*

When the Lord had once precisely set down a form of executing that wherein we are to serve him, the fault appereth greater to do that which we are not, than not to do that which we are commanded. *Hooker.*

It knows,

He cannot so precisely weed this land As his midnights present occasion, His foes are so enrooted with his friends. *Shaf.*

Where more of these orders than one shall be set in several stories, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns precisely one over another. *Wolt.*

In his tract my wary feet have slept, His undeclined ways precisely kept. *Sandys.*

The rule, to find the age of the moon, cannot shew precisely an exact account of the moon, because of the inequality of the motions of the sun and of the moon. *Holdr.*

Measuring the diameter of the fifth dark circle, I found it the fifth part of an inch precisely. *Newton.*

2. With superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity; with troublesome ceremony.

PRECISENESS. *n.f.* [from *precise*.] Exactness; rigid nicety.

I will distinguish the cases; though give me leave, in the handling of them, not to sever them with too much preciseness. *Bacon.*

When you have fixed proper hours for particular studies, keep to them, not with a superstitious preciseness, but with some good degree of a regular constancy. *Watts.*

PRECISIAN. *n.f.* [from *precise*.]

1. One who limits or restrains.

Though love use reason for his precisian, he admits him not for his counsellor. *Shakespeare.*

2. One who is superstitiously rigorous.

These men, for all the world, like our precisians be, Who for sound crows or faint ties in the window see, Will pluck down all the church. *Drayton.*

A profane person calls a man of piety a precisian. *Watts.*

PRECISION. *n.f.* [*precision*, Fr.] Exact limitation.

He that thinks of being in general, thinks never of any particular species of being; unless he can think of it with and without precision at the same time. *Locke.*

I have left out the utmost precisions of fractions in these computations as not necessary; these whole numbers shewing well enough the difference of the value of guineas. *Locke.*

Learn unable to treat this part more in detail, with-

out sacrificing perspicuity to ornament, without wandering from the precision or breaking the chain of reasoning. *Pope.*

PRECISIVE. *adj.* [from *precisus*, Lat.]

Exactly limiting, by cutting off all that is not absolutely relative to the present purpose.

Precise abstraction is when we consider those things apart, which cannot really exist apart; as when we consider mode, without considering its substance or subject. *Watts.*

TO PRECLUDE. *v. a.* [*præcludo*, Lat.]

To shut out or hinder by some anticipation.

This much will obviate and preclude the objections of our adversaries, that we do not determine the final cause of the systematical parts of the world, merely as they have respect to the exigencies or conveniences of life. *Bentley.*

If you once allow them such an acceptance of chance, you have precluded yourself from any more reasoning against them. *Bentley.*

I fear there will be no way left to tell you, that I entirely esteem you; none but that which no bills can preclude, and no king can prevent. *Pope.*

PRECOCIOUS. *adj.* [*præcocius*, Lat. *præcoci*, Fr.] Ripe before the time.

Many precocious trees, and such as have their spring in the winter, may be found in most parts. *Brown.*

PRECOCITY. *n.f.* [from *precocious*.] Ripeness before the time.

Some impute the cause of his fall to a precocity of spirit and valour in him; and that therefore those infectious southern air did blast him. *Howe.*

TO PRECOGITE. *v. a.* [*præcogito*, Lat.]

To consider or scheme beforehand.

PRECOGNITION. *n.f.* [*præ* and *cognitio*, Lat.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.

PRECONCIE. *n.f.* [*pre* and *conceit*.] An opinion previously formed.

A thing in reason impossible, which notwithstanding through their mistaken preconceit, appeared unto them no less certain, than if nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures. *Hooker.*

TO PRECONCEIVE. *v. a.* [*pre* and *conceive*.]

To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

In a dead plain the way seemeth the longer, because the eye hath preconceived it shorter than the truth; and the frustrations of that maketh it seem so. *Bacon.*

Fondness of preconceived opinions is not like to render your reports suspect, nor for want of care, defective. *Glauville.*

The reason why men are so weak in governing is, because most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends, but they are forced to comply subsequently. *South.*

PRECONCEPTION. *n.f.* [*pre* and *conception*.] Opinion previously formed.

Custom with most men prevails more than truth; according to the notions and preconceptions, which it hath formed in our minds, we shape the discourse of reason itself. *Hakewill.*

PRECONTRACT. *n.f.* [*pre* and *contract*.]

This was formerly accented on the last syllable. A contract previous to another.

He is your husband on a precontract; To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin. *Shakespeare.*

TO PRECONTRACT. *v. a.* [*pre* and *contract*.] To contract or bargain beforehand.

Some are such as a man cannot make his wife, though he himself be unmarried, because they are already precontracted to some other; or else are in too near a degree of affinity or consanguinity. *Arif.*

PRECURSE. *n.f.* [from *præcurro*, Lat.]

Forerunning.

The like *precurs* of fierce events,
As harbingers preceding still the fates,
And prologue to the omen coming on,
Have heaven and earth together demonstrated. *Shak.*

PRECURSOR. *n. f.* [*præcursor*, Lat. *præcur-*
sor, Fr.] Forerunner; harbinger.

Joë's lightnings, the *precursers*
Of dreadful thunder claps, more momentary
Were not. *Shakespeare.*

This contagion might have been prefigured upon
consideration of its *precursors*, viz. a rude winter,
and a close, sulphurous and fiery air. *Harvey.*

Thomas Burnet played the *precursor* to the coming
of Homer in his *Homerides*. *Pope.*

PREDACIOUS. *adj.* [from *præda*, Latin.]
Living by prey.

As those are endowed with poison, because they
are *predacious*; so those need it not, because their
food is near at hand, and may be obtained with-
out contest. *Derham.*

PREDAL. *adj.* [from *præda*, Lat.] Rob-
bing; practising plunder. This word is
not countenanced from analogy.

Sarmatia, laid by *predal* rapine low,
Mourn'd the hard yoke, and sought relief in vain.
S. Boyse.

PREDATORY. *adj.* [*prædatorius*, Lat. from
præda, Lat.]

1. Plundering; practising rapine.

The king called his parliament, where he exag-
gerated the malice and the cruel *predatory* war
made by Scotland. *Bacon.*

2. Hungry; preying; rapacious; raven-
ous.

The evils that come of exercise are, that it maketh
the spirits more hot and *predatory*. *Bacon.*

PREDCEASED. *adj.* [pre and *deceased*.]
Dead before.

Will you mock at an ancient tradition, began
upon an honourable respect, and worn as a mem-
orable trophy of *predceased* valour? *Shakespeare.*

PREDCESSOR. *n. f.* [*predecessor*, Fr. *præ-*
decessor, Lat.]

1. One that was in any state or place be-
fore another.

In these pastoral pastimes, a great many days were
spent to follow their flying *predcessors*. *Seduce.*

There is cause, why we should be slow and un-
willing to change, without very urgent necessity,
the ancient ordinances, rites, and approved customs
of our venerated *predcessors*. *Hooker.*

I feel from partial to my *predcessor* in the laurel,
the friends of antiquity are not few. *Dryden.*

The present pope, who is well acquainted with
the secret history, and the weakness of his *pred-*
cessor, seems resolved to bring the project to its
perfection. *Addison.*

The more beauteous Cloe fat to thee,
Good Howard, envious of Apples' art;
But happy thou from Cupid's arrow free,
And flames that pierc'd thy *predcessor's* heart.
Prior.

2. Ancestor.

PREDSTINARIAN. *n. f.* [from *predesti-*
nate.] One that holds the doctrine of
preddestination.

Why does the *predstinarian* so adventurously
climb into heaven, to rank the celestial ar-
chives, read God's hidden decrees, when with less
labour he may secure an authentick transcript
within himself? *Decay of Piety.*

TO PREDSTINATE. *v. a.* [*predestinare*,
Fr. *præ* and *destino*, Lat.] To appoint
beforehand by irreversible decree.

Some gentleman or other shall scape a *predes-*
tinate freight face. *Shakespeare.*

Whom he did foreknow, he also did *predestinate*
to be conformed to the image of his son. *Romans.*

Having *preddestinated* us unto the adoption of
children by Jesus Christ to himself. *Ephesians.*

TO PREDSTINATE. *v. n.* To hold pre-
destination. In ludicrous language.

His rust creak he hears,
And picks up his *preddestinating* ears. *Dryden.*

PREDSTINATION. *n. f.* [*preddestination*,
Fr. from *preddestinate*.] Fatal decree;
preordination.

Preddestination we can difference no otherwise
from providence and prescience, than this, that
prescience only foretells, providence foretells and
careth for, and hath respect to all creatures, and
preddestination is only of men; and yet not of all to
men belonging, but of their salvation properly in
the common use of divines; or predation, as some
have used it. *Raleigh.*

Nor can they justly accuse
Their maker, or their making, or their fate;
As if *preddestination* over-rul'd
Their will, dispos'd by absolute decree,
Or high fore-knowledge. *Milton.*

PREDSTINATOR. *n. f.* [from *preddestinate*.]
One that holds preddestination or the pre-
valence of pre-established necessity.

Me, mæe example let the flocks use,
Their sad and cruel doctrine to maintain;
Let all *preddestinators* me produce,
Who struggle with eternal fate in vain. *Cowley.*

TO PREDSTINE. *v. a.* [pre and *destine*.]
To decree beforehand.

Ye careful angels whom eternal fate
Ordains on earth and human acts to wait,
Who turn with secret pow'r this restless ball,
And bid *preddestin* empires rise and fall. *Prior.*

PREDSTINATION. *n. f.* [*predetermin-*
nation, French; *pre* and *determination*.]
Determination made beforehand.

This *preddestination* of God's own will is so far
from being the determining of ours, that it is dis-
tinctly the contrary; for supposing God to *predes-*
termine that I shall act freely; 'tis certain from
thence, that my will is free in respect to God, and
not *predetermined*. *Hammond.*

The truth of the catholick doctrine of all ages, in
points of *preddestination* and irresistibility, stands
in opposition to the Calvinists. *Hammond.*

TO PREDSTININE. *v. a.* [pre and *deter-*
mine.] To doom or confine by previous
decree.

We see in brutes certain sensible instincts antec-
edent to their imaginative faculty, whereby they
are *predetermined* to the convenience of the sensible
life. *Hale.*

PREDIAL. *adj.* [*prædium*, Lat.] Consist-
ing of farms.

By the civil law, their *predial* estates are liable
to fiscal payments and taxes, as not being appro-
priated for the service of divine worship, but for
profane uses. *Ayliffe.*

PREDICABLE. *adj.* [*predicable*, Fr. *præ-*
dicabilis, Lat.] Such as may be affirmed
of something.

PREDICABLE. *n. f.* [*predicabile*, Lat.] A
logical term, denoting one of the five
things which can be affirmed of any
thing.

These they call the five *predicables*, because
every thing that is affirmed concerning any being,
must be the genus, species, difference, some prop-
erty or accident. *Watts.*

PREDICAMENT. *n. f.* [*predicament*, Fr.
predicamentum, Lat.]

1. A class or arrangement of beings or
substances ranked according to their
natures: called also *categoria* or *cate-*
gory. *Harris.*

If there were nothing but bodies to be ranked by
them in the *predicament* of place, then that descrip-
tion would be allowed by them as sufficient. *Digby.*

2. Class or kind described by any defini-
tive marks.

The offender's life lies in the mercy
Of the duke only, 'gainst all other voice;
In which *predicament* I say thou stand'st. *Shaksp.*

I show the line and the predicament,
Wherein you range under this subtle king. *Shaksp.*

PREDICAMENTAL. *adj.* [from *predica-*
ment.] Relating to predicaments.

PREDICANT. *n. f.* [*predicans*, Lat.] One
that affirms any thing.

TO PREDICATE. *v. a.* [*predico*, Latin.]
To affirm any thing of another thing.

All propositions, wherein a part of the complex
idea, which any term stands for, is *predicated*, of
that term, are only verbal; v. g. to say that gold
is a metal. *Locke.*

TO PREDICATE. *v. n.* To affirm; to com-
prise an affirmation.

It were a presumption to think, that any thing
in any created nature can bear any perfect resem-
blance of the incomprehensible perfection of the
divine nature, very being itself not *predicating* uni-
vocally touching him and any created being. *Hab-*

PREDICATE. *n. f.* [*predicatum*, Latin.]
That which is affirmed or denied of the
subject; as, *man is rational*; *man is not*
immortal.

The predicate is that which is affirmed or denied
of the subject. *Watts.*

PREDICATION. *n. f.* [*predicatio*, Latin;
from *predicare*.] Affirmation concerning
any thing.

Let us reason from them as well as we can; they
are only about identical *predications* and influence.
Locke.

TO PREDICT. *v. a.* [*prædictus*, Latin;
predire, Fr.] To foretel; to foreknow.

He is always inveighing against such unequal
distributions; nor does he ever cease to *predict*
public ruins, till his private are repaired.

PREDICTION. *n. f.* [*predictio*, Lat. *pre-*
dictio, Fr. from *predict*.] Prophecy;
declaration of something future.

These *predictions*
Are to the world in general, as to Caesar. *Shaksp.*
The *predictions* of cold and long winters, hot and
dry summers, are good to be known. *Bacon.*

How soon hath thy *prediction*, fear blest!
Measur'd this transient world the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd. *Milton.*

In Christ they all meet with an *irrevocable* evi-
dence, as it they were not *predictions*, but atter-
relations; and the penmen of them not prophets
but evangelists. *South.*

He, who prophecy'd the best,
Approves the judgment to the rest;
He'd rather choose that I should die,
Than his *prediction* prove a lie. *Swift.*

PREDICTOR. *n. f.* [from *predict*.] Fore-
teller.

Whether he has not been the cause of this poor
man's death, as well as the *predictor*, may be dis-
puted. *Swift.*

PREDIGESTION. *n. f.* [pre and *digestion*.]
Digestion too soon performed.

Predigestion, or hasty digestion, fill the body full
of crudities and seeds of diseases. *Bacon.*

TO PREDISPOSE. *v. a.* [pre and *disposi-*
tion.] To adapt previously to any certain
purpose.

Vegetable productions require heat of the sun,
to *predispose*, and excite the earth and the seeds.
Barrow.

Unless nature be *predisposed* to friendship by its
own propensity, no arts of obligation shall be able
to abate the secret hatred of some persons towards
others. *South.*

PREDISPOSITION. *n. f.* [pre and *disposi-*
tion.] Previous adaptation to any cer-
tain purpose.

The disease was conceived to proceed from a ma-
lignity in the constitution of the air, gathered by
the *predisposition* of season. *Barrow.*

Tunes and airs have in themselves some affinity
with the affections; so as it is no marvel if they
alter the spirits, considering that tunes have a *pre-*
disposition to the motion of the spirits. *Bacon.*

External accidents are often the occasional cause
of the king's evil; but they suppose a *predisposition*
of the body. *Watts.*

PREDOMINANCE. *n. f.* [*præ* and *domina*,
PREDOMINANCY. *Lat.*] Prevalence;
superiority; ascendancy; superiour in-
fluence.

We make guilty of our disasters, the sun, the
moon, and the stars, as if we were knaves, thieves,
and treacherous by spherical predominance. *Shakf.*

An inflammation consists only of a sanguineous
affluxion, or efflu is denominated from other hu-
mours, according to the predominancy of melan-
choly, phlegm, or choler. *Brown.*

In human bodies, there is an incessant warfare
amongst the humours for predominancy. *Hewel.*

The true cause of the Pharisees disbelief of Christ's
doctrine, was the predominance of their covetous-
ness and ambition over their will. *South.*

The several rays in white light do retain their
colorific qualities, by which those of any sort, when-
ever they become more copious than the rest, do,
by their excess and predominance, cause their pro-
per colour to appear. *Newton.*

PREDOMINANT. *adj.* [*predominant*, *Fr.*
præ and *dominor*, *Latin.*] Prevalent;
supreme in influence; ascendant.

Miserable were the condition of that church,
the weighty affairs whereof should be ordered by
those deliberations, wherein such an humour as
this was predominant. *Hooker.*

Foul subordination is predominant,
And equity call'd your highness' land. *Shakpeare.*

It is a planet, that will strike
Where tis predominant; and 'tis powerful. *Shakf.*

Those helps were overweighed by things that
made against him, and were predominant in the
king's mind. *Bacon.*

Whether the sun, predominant in heav'n,
Rule on the earth; or earth rise on the sun. *Milton.*

I could show you several pieces, where the beauties
of this kind are so predominant, that you could
never be able to read or understand them. *Swift.*

TO PREDOMINATE. *v. n.* [*predominer*, *Fr.*
præ and *dominor*, *Lat.*] To prevail;
to be ascendant; to be supreme in influence.

So much did love t' her executed lord
Predominate in this fair lady's heart. *Daniel.*

The gods formed women's souls out of these
principles which compose several kinds of animals;
and their good or bad disposition arises, according
as such and such principles predominate in their
constitutions. *Addison.*

The rays, reflected least obliquely, may predo-
minate over the rest, so much as to cause a heap of
such particles to appear very intensely of their
colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

Where judgment is at a loss to determine the
choice of a lady who has several lovers, fancy may
be the more allowably predominate. *Clarissa.*

TO PRELECT. *v. a.* [*præ* and *elc&*.] To
choose by previous decision.

PREEMINENCE. *n. f.* [*preeminence*, *Fr.*
præ and *eminence*.] It is sometimes written,
to avoid the junction of *er*, *preheminnence*.]

1. Superiority of excellence.

I plead for the preeminence of epic poetry. *Dry.*
Let profit have the preeminence of honour in the
end of poetry; pleasure, though but the second in
degree, is the first in favour. *Dryden.*

It is a greater preheminnence to have life, than to
be without it; to have life and sense, than to have
life only; to have life, sense, and reason, than to
have only life and sense. *Wilkins.*

The preeminence of christianity to any other
religious scheme which preceded it, appears from
this, that the most eminent among the Pagan philo-
sophers disclaimed many of those superstitious follies
which are condemned by revealed religion. *Addison.*

2. Precedence; priority of place.

His lance brought him captives to the triumph
of Arietta's beauty, such as, though Arietta be
amongst the fairest, yet in that company were to
have the preeminence. *Sidney.*

He touched it as a special preeminence of Julius
and Andronicus, that in christianity they were his
ancestra. *Hooker.*

I do invest you jointly with my power,
Preeminence, and all the large effects
That troop with majesty. *Shakpeare.*

The English desired no preeminence, but offered
equality both in liberty and privilege, and in ope-
nity of offices and employments. *Hayward.*

Am I distinguish'd from you but by toils,
Superior toils, and heavier weight of cares?
Painful preeminence! *Addison.*

3. Superiority of power or influence.

That which standeth on record, hath preeminence
above that which passeth from hand to hand, and
bath no pens but the tongue, no book but the ears
of men. *Hooker.*

Beyond the equator, the southern point of the
needle is sovereign, and the north submits his pre-
eminence. *Brown.*

PREEMINENT. *adj.* [*preeminent*, *Fr.* *præ*
and *eminet*.] Excellent above others.

Tell how came I here? by some great maker
In goodness and in power preeminent. *Milton.*

We claim a proper interest above others in the
preeminent rights of the household of faith. *Spratt.*

PREEMPTION. *n. f.* [*praemptio*, *Latin.*]
The right of purchasing before another.

Certain persons, in the reigns of king Edward vi.
and queen Mary, fought to make use of this pre-
emption, but, crossed in the prosecution, or defeated
in their expectation, gave it over. *Carew.*

TO PREEN. *v. a.* [*priimen*, *Dutch*, to dress
or prank up.] To trim the feathers of
birds, to enable them to glide through
the air: for this use nature has furnished
them with two peculiar glands, which
secrete an unctuous matter into a perfo-
rated oil bag, out of which the bird
draws it with its bill. *Bailey.*

TO PREENGAGE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *engage*.]

To engage by precedent ties or contracts.
To Cyprius by his friends his suit he mov'd,
But he was preengag'd by former ties. *Dryden.*

Not only made an instrument;
But preengag'd without my own consent. *Dryden.*

The world has the unhappy advantage of pre-
engaging our passions, at a time when we have not
reflection enough to look beyond the instrument to
the hand whole direction it obeys. *Rogers.*

PREENGAGEMENT. *n. f.* [*from preengage*.]
Precedent obligation.

My preengagements to other themes were not
unknown to those for whom I was to write. *Boyle.*

The opinions, suited to their respective tempers,
will make way to their assent, in spite of accidental
preengagements. *Glanville.*

Men are apt to think, that those obediences they
pay to God shall, like a preengagement, disannul
all after-contracts made by guilt. *Decay of Piety.*

As far as opportunity and former preengagements
will give leave. *Collier.*

TO PREESTABLISH. *v. a.* [*præ* and *establiſh*.]
To settle beforehand.

PREESTABLISHMENT. *n. f.* [*from præ-*
establiſh.] Settlement beforehand.

TO PREEXIST. *v. a.* [*præ* and *existo*. *Lat.*]
To exist beforehand.

If thy preexisting soul
Was form'd at first with myriads more,
It did through all the mighty poets roll. *Dryden.*

PREEXISTENCE. *n. f.* [*preexistence*, *Fr.*
from preexist.]

1. Existence before.

Wisdom declares her antiquity and preexistence
to all the works of this earth. *Burnet.*

2. Existence of the soul before its union
with the body.

As Simonides has exposed the vicious part of
women, from the doctrine of preexistence; some of
the ancient philosophers have satirized the vicious
part of the human species, from a notion of the
soul's postexistence. *Addison.*

PREEXISTENT. *adj.* [*preexistent*, *Fr.* *præ*
and *existent*.] Existing beforehand; pre-
ceding in existence.

Artificial things could not be from eternity,
because they suppose man, by whose art they were

made, preexistent to them; the workman must be
before the work. *Burnet.*

Blind to former, as to future fate,
What mortal knows his preexistent state? *Pope.*

If this preexistent eternity is not compatible with
a successive duration, then some being, though in-
finitely above our finite comprehensions, must have
had an identical, invariable continuance from all
eternity, which being is no other than God. *Bentley.*

PREFACE. *n. f.* [*preface*, *Fr.* *prefatio*,
Lat.] Something spoken introductory to
the main design; introduction; something
proemial.

This superficial tale
Is but a preface to her worthy praise. *Shakpeare.*

Sir Thomas More betrayed his depth of judg-
ment in state affairs in his Utopia, than which, in
the opinion of Budens in a preface before it, our
age hath not seen a thing more deep. *Peachment.*

Heav'n's high behest no preface needs. *Milton.*
TO PREFACE. *v. n.* [*prefari*, *Latin.* To
say something introductory.

Before I enter upon the particular parts of her
character, it is necessary to preface, that she is the
only child of a decrepid father. *Spectator.*

TO PREFACE. *v. a.*

1. To introduce by something proemial.

Wherefo'er he gave an admonition, he prefaced
it always with such demonstrations of tenderness.
Fell.

Thou art rash,
And must be prefac'd into government. *Southern.*

2. To face; to cover. A ludicrous sense.

I love to wear clothes that are flush,
Not prefacing old rugs with plush. *Cleveland.*

PREFACER. *n. f.* [*from preface*.] The
writer of a preface.

If there be not a tolerable line in all these six,
the prefacer gave me no occasion to write better.
Dryden.

PREFATORY. *adj.* [*from preface*.] Intro-
ductory.

If this proposition, whosoever will be saved, be
restrained only to those to whom it was intended,
the christians, then the anathema reaches not the
heathens, who had never heard of Christ: after all,
I am far from blaming even that prefatory addition
to the creed. *Dryden.*

PREFECT. *n. f.* [*præfectus*, *Lat.*] Gover-
nour; commander.

He is much
The better soldier, having been a tribune,
Prefect, lieutenant, prætor in the war. *Ben Jonson.*

It was the custom in the Roman empire, for the
prefects and viceroys of distant provinces to trans-
mit a relation of every thing remarkable in their
administration. *Addison.*

PREFECTURE. *n. f.* [*præfectura*, *Fr.* *præ-*
fectura, *Latin.*] Command; office of
government.

TO PREFER. *v. a.* [*preferer*, *Fr.* *prefero*.
Latin.]

1. To regard more than another.

With brotherly love, in honour prefer one
another. *Romans.*

2. With above before the thing postponed.

If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave
to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem
above my chief joy. *Psalms.*

3. With before.

He that cometh after me, is preferred before me,
for he was before me. *John.*

It may worthily seem unto you a most shameful
thing, to have preferred an infamous peace before
a most just war. *Knutta.*

O spirit, that dost prefer
Before all temples th' upright heart. *Milton.*

The greater good is to be preferred before the
less, and the lesser evil to be endured rather than
the greater. *Wilkins.*

4. With to.

Would he rather leave this frantick scene,
And trees and beasts prefer to courts and men? *Finn.*

5. To advance; to exalt; to raise.

PRE

By the recommendation of the earl of Dunbar, he was *prefer'd* to the bishoprick of Coventry and Lichfield. *Clarendon.*

6. To present ceremoniously. This seems not a proper use.

He spake, and to her hand *prefer'd* the bowl. *Pope.*

7. To offer solemnly; to propose publicly; to exhibit.

They flatly disavouch
To yield him more obedience or support;
And as t' a perjurd duke of Lancaster,
Their cartel of defiance they *prefer*. *Daniel.*

I, when my soul began to faint,
My vows and prayers to thee *prefer'd*;
The lord my passionate complaint,
Even from his holy temple, heard. *Savids.*

Prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments
since the conquest; and if that won't do, challenge
the crown and the two houses. *Collier.*

Take care,
Left thou *prefer* to rash a pray'r;
Nor vainly hope the queen of love
Will e'er thy fav'rite's charms improve. *Prior.*

Every person within the church or common-
wealth may *prefer* an accusation, that the delin-
quent may suffer condign punishment. *Ayliffe.*

PREFERABLE. *adj.* [*preferable*, Fr. from
prefer.] Eligible before something else.
With to commonly before the thing re-
fused.

The stronger ties we have to an unalterable pur-
suit of happiness, which is greatest good, the more
are we free from any necessary compliance with
our desire, set upon any particular, and then ap-
pearing *preferable* good, till we have duly ex-
amined it. *Locke.*

Though it be incumbent on parents to provide
for their children, yet this debt to their children
does not quite cancel the score due to their parents;
but only is made by nature *preferable* to it. *Locke.*

Almost every man in our nation is a politician,
and hath a scheme of his own, which he thinks
preferable to that of any other. *Addison.*

Even in such a state as this, the pleasures of vir-
tue would be superior to those of vice, and justly
preferable. *Atterbury.*

PREFERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *preferable*.]
The state of being preferable.

PREFERABLY. *adv.* [from *preferable*.] In
preference; in such a manner as to prefer
one thing to another.

How came he to chuse a comick *preferably* to the
tragic poets; or how comes he to chuse Plautus
preferably to Terence? *Dennis.*

PREFERENCE. *n. f.* [*preference*, Fr. from
prefer.]

The act of preferring; estimation of
one thing above another; election of one
rather than another.

It gives as much due to good works, as is con-
sistent with the grace of the gospel; it gives as much
preference to divine grace, as is consistent with the
precepts of the gospel. *Spratt.*

Leave the critics on either side, to contend
about the *preference* due to this or that sort of
poetry. *Dryden.*

We find in ourselves a power to begin or forbear
several actions of our minds and motions of our
bodies, barely by a thought or *preference* of the
mind, ordering the doing, or not doing such a par-
ticular action. *Locke.*

The several musical instruments in the hands of
the Apollos, Muses, and Panes, might give light to
the dispute for *preference* between the ancient and
modern music. *Addison.*

A secret pleasure touch'd Athena's soul,
To see the *preference* due to sacred age
Regarded. *Pope.*

The Romanists were used to value the latter
equally with the former, or even to give them the
preference. *Waterland.*

With to before the thing postponed.

This poetica with his soft admirers, and gives him
the *preference* to Virgil. *Dryden.*

It directs one, in *preference* to, or with neglect

of the other, and thereby either the continuation
or change becomes voluntary. *Locke.*

3. With above.

I shall give an account of some of those appro-
priate and discriminating notices wherein the hu-
man body differs, and hath *preference* above the
most perfect brutal nature. *Hale.*

4. With before.

Herein is evident the visible discrimination between
the human nature, and its *preference* before it. *Hale.*

5. With over.

The knowledge of things alone gives a value to
our reasonings, and *preference* to one man's know-
ledge over another. *Locke.*

PREFERMENT. *n. f.* [from *prefer*.]

1. Advancement to a higher station.

I'll move the king
To any shape of thy *preferment*, such
As thou'lt desire. *Shakespeare.*

If you hear of that blind traitor,
Preferment falls on him that cuts him off. *Shaksp.*
Princes must, by a vigorous exercise of that law,
make it every man's interest and honour to cultivate
religion and virtue, by rendering vice a disgrace, and
the certain run to *preferment* or pretensions. *Swift.*

2. A place of honour or profit.

All *preferments* should be placed upon fit men.

The mercenary and inconstant crew of the
hunters after *preferment*, whose designs are always
seen through. *Davenant.*

3. Preference; act of preferring. Not in
use.

All which declare a natural *preferment* of the
one unto the motion before the other. *Brown.*

PREFERER. *n. f.* [from *prefer*.] One who
prefers.

TO PREFIGURATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*,
Lat.] To show by an antecedent repre-
sentation.

PREFIGURATION. *n. f.* [from *præfigurare*.]
Antecedent representation.

The same providence that hath wrought the one,
will work the other; the former being pledges, as
well as *præfigurations* of the latter. *Burnet.*

The variety of prophecies and *præfigurations* had
their punctual accomplishment in the author of
this institution. *Norris.*

TO PREFIGURE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*,
Lat.] To exhibit by antecedent repre-
sentation.

What the Old Testament hath, the very same the
New containeth; but that which lieth there, is
under a shadow, is here brought forth into the open
sun; things there *præfigured*, are here performed.

Such piety, so chaste use of God's day,
That what we turn to feast, the turn'd to pray,
And did *præfigure* here in devout taste,
The rest of her high sabbath, which shall last. *Dunne.*

If shame superadded to loss, and both met to-
gether, as the sinners portion here, perfectly *præfiguring*
the two saddest ingredients in hell, deprivation of
the blissful vision, and confusion of face, cannot
prove efficacious to the mortifying of vice, the
church doth give over the patient. *Hammond.*

TO PREFINSE. *v. a.* [*præfinis*, Fr. *præfinis*,
Lat.] To limit beforehand.

He, in his immoderate desires, *præfinis* unto
himself three years, which the great monarchs of
Rome could not perform in so many hundreds. *Knolles.*

TO PREFIX. *v. a.* [*præfixo*, Latin.]

1. To appoint beforehand.

At the *præfix'd* hour of her awaking,
Came I to take her from her kindred's vaults. *Shakespeare.*

A time *præfix*, and think of me at last!
Its inundation constantly increaseth the seventh
day of June; wherein a larger form of speech
were safer, than that which punctually *præfixeth*
a constant day. *Brown.*

Booth's forward valour only serv'd to show,
He durst that duty pay we all did owe:

PRE

Th' attempt was fair; but heaven's *præfix'd* hour
Not came. *Dryden.*

2. To settle; to establish.

Because I would *præfix* some certain boundary
between them, the old statutes end with king
Edward II. the new or later statutes begin with
king Edward III. *Hale.*

These boundaries of species are as man, and not
as nature makes them, if there are in nature any
such *præfix'd* bounds. *Locke.*

3. To put before another thing: as, he *præ-*
fix'd an advertisement to his book.

PREFIX. *n. f.* [*præfixum*, Lat.] Some par-
ticle put before a word, to vary its signi-
fication.

In the Hebrew language the noun has its *præfix*
and affix, the former to signify some few relations,
and the latter to denote the pronouns possessive
and relative. *Clerke.*

It is a *præfix* of augmentation to many words in
that language. *Brown.*

PREFIXION. *n. f.* [*præfixion*, Fr. from
præfix.] The act of prefixing.

TO PRÆFORM. *v. a.* [*præ* and *form*.] To
form beforehand. Not in use.

If you consider the true cause,
Why all these things change, from their ordinance,
Their natures and *præform'd* faculties,
To monstrous quality; why you shall find,
That heav'n made them instruments of fear
Unto some monstrous state. *Shakespeare.*

PREGNANCY. *n. f.* [from *pregnant*.]

1. The state of being with young.

The breast is encompassed with ribs, and the
belly left free, for respiration; and in females, for
that extraordinary extension in the time of their
pregnancy. *Ray.*

2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power;
acuteness.

He was sent to school, where his *pregnancy* was
advantaged by more than paternal care and the
duslry. *Pell.*

Pregnancy is made a tapster, and hath his quick
wit waited in giving reckonings. *Shakespeare.*

This writeth out of the *pregnancy* of his inven-
tion, hath found out an old way of insinuating the
grossest reflections under the appearance of admo-
nitions. *Swift.*

PREGNANT. *adj.* [*pregnant*, Fr. *præ-*
gnans, Latin.]

1. Teeming; breeding.

Thou
Dove-like sat'st brooding on the vast abyss,
And mud'st it *pregnant*. *Milton.*

His town, as some reports, was built of old
By Danæe, *pregnant* with almighty gold. *Dryden.*

Through either ocean, foolish man!
That *pregnant* word sent forth again,
Might to a world extend each atom there,
For every drop call forth a sea, a heav'n for ev'ry
star. *Prior.*

2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating.

All these in their *pregnant* causes mixt. *Milton.*
Call the floods from high, to rush again,
With *pregnant* streams, to swell the teeming grain. *Dryden.*

3. Full of consequence.

These knew not the just motives and *pregnant*
grounds, with which I thought myself furnished. *King Charles.*

An egregious and *pregnant* instance how far vir-
tue surpasses ungenerosity. *Woodward.*
O detestable passive obedience! did I ever ima-
gine I should become thy votary in so *pregnant* an
instance. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Evident; plain; clear; full. An obso-
lete sense.

This granted, as it is a most *pregnant* and unforc'd
position, as stands so eminent in the degree of this
fortune as 'adio, a knave very valuable! *Shakespeare.*

Were't not that we stand up against them all,
Twere *pregnant*, they should square between them-
selves. *Shakespeare.*

5. Easy to produce any thing.

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A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakespeare.*

6. Free; kind. Obsolete.

My matter hath no voice, but to your own most
pregnant and vouchsafed ear. *Shakespeare.*

PREGNANTLY, *adv.* [from *pregnant*.]

1. Fruitfully.

2. Fully; plainly; clearly.

A thousand moral paintings I can show,
That shall demonstrate the quick blows of fortune
More pregnantly than words. *Shakespeare.*

The dignity of this office among the Jews is so
pregnantly set forth in holy writ, that it is unques-
tionable; kings and priests are mentioned together. *South.*

PREGUSTATION, *n. f.* [*præ* and *gusto*, Lat.]

The act of tasting before another.

To PREJUDGE, *v. a.* [*prejurer*, Fr. *præ*
and *judico*, Lat.] To determine any
question beforehand; generally to con-
demn beforehand.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of
Lancaster, he knew it was condemn'd in parlia-
ment, and prejudged in the common opinion of
the realm, and that it tended to the dishonour of
the line of York. *Bacon.*

The child was strong and able, though born in
the eighth month, which the physicians do pre-
judge. *Bacon.*

The cause is not to be defended, or patronized
by names, but arguments, much less to be pre-
judged, or blatted by them. *Hammond.*

The committee of council hath prejudged the
whole case, by calling the united souls of both
houses of parliament an universal clamour. *Swift.*

Some action ought to be entered, lest a greater
cause should be injured and prejudged thereby. *Ayliffe.*

To PREJUDICATE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *judico*,
Latin.] To determine beforehand to
disadvantage.

Our dearest friend
Prejudicates the business, and would seem
To have us make denial. *Shakespeare.*

Are you, in favour of his person, bent
Thus to prejudice the innocent? *Sandys.*

PREJUDICATE, *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by prejudice; formed before
examination.

This rule of calling away all our former *prejudi-*
cate opinions, is not proposed to any of us to be
practised at once as subjects or christians, but
merely as philosophers. *Watts.*

2. Prejudiced; prepossessed by opinions.

Their works will be embraced by most that un-
derstand them, and their reasons enforce belief
from *prejudicate* readers. *Brown.*

PREJUDICATION, *n. f.* [from *prejudicate*.]

The act of judging without examination.

PREJUDICE, *n. f.* [*prejudice*, Fr. *prejudi-*
cium, Lat.]

1. Prepossession; judgment formed before-
hand without examination. It is used
for prepossession in favour of any thing or
against it. It is sometimes used with *to*
before that which the *prejudice* is against,
but not properly.

The king himself frequently considered more the
person who spoke, as he was in his *prejudice*, than
the counsel itself that was given. *Clarendon.*

My comfort is, that their manifest *prejudice* to
my cause will render their judgment of less autho-
rity. *Dryden.*

There is an unaccountable *prejudice* in pro-
fessors of all kinds, for which reason, when I talk
of preaching to fly, silly people think me an owl for
my pains. *Addison.*

2. Mischief; detriment; hurt; injury.
This sense is only accidental or conse-
quential; a bad thing being called a
prejudice, only because *prejudice* is com-
monly a bad thing, and is not derived

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from the original or etymology of the
word; it were therefore better to use it
less: perhaps *prejudice* ought never to be
applied to any mischief, which does not
imply some partiality or prepossession.
In some of the following examples, its
impropriety will be discovered.

I have not spoke one the least word,

That might be *prejudice* of her present state,
Or touch of her good person. *Shakespeare.*

England and France might, through their amity,
Breed him some *prejudice*; for from this league
Peep'd harms that men's d' hum. *Shakespeare.*

Factions carried too high and too violently, is a
sign of weakness in princes, and much to the pre-
judice of their authority and business. *Bacon.*

How plain this abuse is, and what *prejudice* it does
to the understanding of the sacred scriptures. *Locke.*

A prince of this character will instruct us by his
example, to fix the unsteadiness of our politics;
or by his conduct hinder it from doing us any pre-
judice. *Addison.*

To PREJUDICE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prepossess with unexamined opinions;
to fill with prejudices.

Half pillars wanted their expected height,
and roofs imperfect *prejudic'd* the light. *Prior.*

Suffer not any beloved study to *prejudice* your
mind, so far as to despise all other learning. *Watts.*

2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices pre-
viously raised.

Companies of learned men, be they never so
great and revered, are to yield unto reason; the
weight whereof is no whit *prejudiced* by the sim-
plicity of his person, which doth allege it. *Hooker.*

Neither must his example, done without the
book, *prejudice* that which is well appointed in
the book. *Whitgift.*

I am not to *prejudice* the cause of my fellow-
poets, though I abandon my own defence. *Dryden.*

3. To injure; to hurt; to diminish; to
impair; to be detrimental to. This
sense, as in the noun, is often improp-
erly extended to meanings that have no
relation to the original sense; who can
read with patience of an ingredient that
prejudices a medicine?

The strength of that law is such, that no particu-
lar nation can lawfully *prejudice* the same by any
their several laws and ordinances, more than a man
by his private resolutions, the law of the whole
commonwealth wherein he liveth. *Hooker.*

The Danube refused, and the empire sav'd,
Say, is the majesty of virtue retriev'd?
And would it *prejudice* thy softer vein?

To sing the princes, Louis and Eugene? *Prior.*

To this is added a vicious bitter, warmer in the
composition of its ingredients than the watry infu-
sion; and, as gentian and lemon-peel make a bit-
ter of so grateful a flavour, the only cure required
in this composition was to chuse such an addition
as might not *prejudice* it. *London Dispensatory.*

PREJUDICIAL, *adj.* [*prejudicial*, French;
from *prejudice*.]

1. Obstructed by means of opposite prepos-
sessions.

'Tis a sad irreverence, without due consideration
to look upon the actions of princes with a *prejudi-*
cial eye. *Holyday.*

2. Contrary; opposite.

What one syllable is there, in all this, *prejudi-*
cial any way to that which we hold? *Hooker.*

3. Mischievous; hurtful; injurious; de-
trimental. This sense is improper. See
PREJUDICE, noun and verb.

His going away the next morning with all his
troops, was most *prejudicial* and most ruinous to
the king's affairs. *Clarendon.*

One of the young ladies reads, while the others
are at work; so that the learning of the family is
not at all *prejudicial* to its manufactures. *Addison's Guardian.*

A state of great prosperity, as it exposes us to

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various temptations, so it is often *prejudicial* to us
in that it swells the mind with undue thoughts.

PREJUDICIALNESS, *n. f.* [from *prejudi-*
cial.] The state of being prejudicial;
mischievousness. *Addison.*

PRELACY, *n. f.* [from *prelate*.]

1. The dignity or post of a prelate or ec-
clesiastick of the highest order.

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices,
as that of the pontificate, a patriarchship, an arch-
bishoprick and bishoprick. *Ayliffe.*

2. Episcopacy; the order of bishops.

The presbyter, puff'd up with spiritual pride,
Shall on the necks of the low nobles ride,
His brethren damn, the civil power defy,
And parcel out republick *prelacy*. *Dryden.*

How many are there, that call themselves pro-
testants, who put *prelacy* and popery together as
terms convertible? *Swift.*

3. Bishops. Collectively.

Divers of the reverend *prelacy*, and other most
judicious men, have especially bestowed their
pains about the matter of jurisdiction. *Hooker.*

PRELATE, *n. f.* [*prelat*, Fr. *prælatus*,
Lat.] An ecclesiastick of the highest
order and dignity.

It becometh not the person of so grave a *prelate*,
to be either utterly without council, as the rest
were, or in a common perplexity to their humors
alone secure. *Hooker.*

Hear him but reason in divinity,

And, all-admiring, with an inward wish

You would desire the king were made a *prelate*. *Shakespeare.*

The archbishop of Vienna, a reverend *prelate*,
said one day to king Lewis XI. of France; So,
your mortal enemy is dead, what time duke
Charles of Burgundy was slain. *Bacon.*

Yet Munster's *prelate* ever be accurst,
In whom we seek the German truth in vain. *Dryden.*

PRELATICAL, *adj.* [from *prelate*.] Relat-
ing to prelates or prelacy. *Dryden.*

PRELATION, *n. f.* [*prælatus*, Lat.] Pre-
ference; setting of one above the other.

In case the father left only daughters, they
equally succeeded as in co-partnership, without
any *prelation* or preference of the eldest daughter
to a double portion. *Hale.*

PRELATURE, *n. f.* [*prælatura*, Lat.]

PRELATURESHIP, *n. f.* [*prælature*, French]

The state or dignity of a prelate. *Dryden.*

PRELECTION, *n. f.* [*prælectio*, Latin]

Reading; lecture; discourse.

He that is desirous to prosecute these *prelections* of
infinitude, let him resort to the *prelections* of Father.
Hale.

PRELIBATION, *n. f.* [from *prælibo*, Lat.]

Taste beforehand; effusion previous to
tasting.

The firm belief of this, in an innocent soul, is a
high *prelibation* of those eternal joys. *Mort.*

PRELIMINARY, *adj.* [*preliminaire*, Fr. *pre-*
limine, Latin.] Previous; introductory;
proemial.

My master needed not the assistance of that
preliminary poet to prove his claim; his own law-
ful men discover him to be the king. *Dryden.*

PRELIMINARY, *n. f.* Something previous;
preparatory act; preparation; prepara-
tive.

The third consists of the ceremonies of the oath
on both sides, and the *preliminaries* to the combat.
Notes on Hud.

PRELUDE, *n. f.* [*prelude*, Fr. *preludium*,
Lat.]

1. Some short flight of musick played be-
fore a full concert.

My weak essay
Begs a *prelude*, and points out their pre-
cedence. *Young.*

2. Something introductory; something that only shows what is to follow.

To his infant arms oppose
His father's rebels and his brother's foes;
Those were the prelude of his fate,
That form'd his manhood, to subdue
The hydra of the many-headed hissing crew.

The last Georgick was a good prelude to the
Æneis, and very well shewed what the poet could
do in the description of what was really great.

One concession to a man is but a prelude to
another.

PRELU'DE. *v. a.* [*preluder*, Fr. *præludo*,
Lat.] To serve as an introduction; to be
previous to.

Either fouglier holding out their throats,
And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes,
As if all day, *preluding* to the fight,
They only had rehears'd, to sing by night.

PRELU'DIOUS. *adj.* [from *prelude*.] Previous;
introductory.

That's but a *preludious* bliss,
Two souls pickering in a kiss.

PRELU'DIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Prelude.

This Mæneius knows, expos'd to share
With me the rough *preludium* of the war.

PRELU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *prelude*.] Previous;
introductory; proemial.

Softly shaking on the dimpled pool
Precipice drops, let all their moisture flow.

PREMATURE. *adj.* [*premature*, French;
præmaturus, Lat.] Ripe too soon; formed
before the time; too early; too soon
said, believed, or done; too hasty.

'Tis hard to imagine, what possible consideration
should persuade him to repent, till he deposited
that *premature* persuasion of his being in Christ.

PREMATURELY. *adv.* [from *premature*.]
Too early; too soon; with too hasty
ripeness.

PREMATURENESS. } *n. f.* [from *prema-*
PREMATUREITY. } *ture*.] Too great
haste; unreasonable earliness.

TO PREMEDITATE. *v. a.* [*præmeditor*,
Lat. *præmeditor*, Fr.] To contrive or
form beforehand; to conceive before-
hand.

Where I have come, great clerks have purposed
To greet me with *premeditated* welcomes.

TO PREMEDIATE. *v. n.* To have formed
in the mind by previous meditation; to
think beforehand.

Of themselves they were rude, and knew not so
much as how to *premeditate*, the spirit gave them
speech and eloquent utterance.

PREMEDIATION. *n. f.* [*præmeditation*, Lat.
præmeditation, Fr. from *premeditate*.]
Act of meditating beforehand.

Are all th' unlook'd-for issue of their bodies
To take their rooms ere I can place myself?

Hope is a pleasant *premeditation* of enjoyment,
as when a dog expects, till his master has done
something of the kind.

He amidst the disadvantages of extempore against
premeditation, dispelled with ease and perfect
calmness all the sophisms that had been brought
against him.

Veris is not the effect of sudden thought; but this
indicates, that sudden thought may be represent-
ed in veris, since those thoughts must be higher than
there can raise without *premeditation*.

PREMERIT. *v. a.* [*præmeritor*, Lat.]
To deserve before.

They did not forgive Sir John Hotham, who had
so much *premerited* of them.

PREMICES. *n. f.* [*primitie*, Lat. *præmices*,
Fr.] First fruits.

A charger, yearly filled with fruits, was offered
to the gods at their festivals, as the *premier* or
first gathering.

PREMIER. *adj.* [French.] First; chief.

The Spaniard challengeth the *premier* place, in
regard of his dominions.

Thus families, like realms, with equal fate,
Are sunk by *premier* ministers of state.

TO PREMISE. *v. a.* [*præmissus*, Latin.]
1. To explain previously; to lay down
premises.

The apostle's discourse here is an answer upon a
ground taken; he *premiseth*, and then infers.

I *premise* these particulars, that the reader may
know I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task.

2. To send before the time. Not in use.

O let the vile world end,
And the *premis'd* flames of the last day
Knot earth and heav'n together!

PREMISES. *n. f.* [*præmissa*, Lat. *præmisses*,
French.]

1. Propositions antecedently supposed or
proved.

They infer upon the *premises*, that as great dif-
ference as commodiously may be, there should be
in all outward ceremonies between the people of
God, and them which are not his people.

This is a regular an inference, that whilst the
premises stand firm, it is impossible to shake the
conclusion.

She study'd well the point, and found
Her forc conclusions were not sound,

From *premises* erroneous brought,
And therefore the deduction's nought.

2. In law language, houses or lands: as, I
was upon the *premises*.

PREMISS. *n. f.* [*præmissum*, Lat.] Anteced-
ent proposition. This word is rare in
the singular.

They know the major or minor, which is implied,
when you pronounce the other *premiss* and the
conclusion.

PREMIUM. *n. f.* [*præmium*, Lat.] Some-
thing given to invite a loan or a bargain.

No body cares to make loans upon a new project;
whereas men never fail to bring in their money
upon a land-tax, when the *premium* or interest al-
lowed them is suited to the hazard they run.

People were tempted to lend, by great *premi-
ums* and large interest; and it concerned them to
preserve that government, which they had trusted
with their money.

TO PREMIONISH. *v. a.* [*præmonico*, Lat.]
To warn or admonish beforehand.

PREMONISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *premonish*.]
Previous information.

After these *premonishments*, I will come to the
comparison itself.

PREMONITION. *n. f.* [from *premonish*.]
Previous notice; previous intelligence.

What friendly *premonitions* have been spent
On your forbearance, and their vain event.

How great the force of such an erroneous per-
suasion is, we may collect from our Saviour's *pre-
monition* to his disciples, when he tells them, that
those who killed them should think they did God
service.

PREMONITORY. *adj.* [from *pre* and *monico*,
Lat.] Previously advising.

TO PREMUNSTRATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and
monstro, Lat.] To show beforehand.

PREMUNIRE. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A writ in the common law, whereby a
penalty is incurable, as infringing some
statute.

Premunire is now grown a good word in our
English laws, by tract of time; and yet at first it
was merely mistaken for *premonice*.

2. A penalty so incurred.

Woolsey incurred a *premunire*, forfeited his
behaviour, estate, and life, which he ended in great
calamity.

3. A difficulty; a distress. A low ungram-
matical word.

PREMUNITION. *n. f.* [from *præmunio*,
Lat.] An anticipation of objection.

TO PREMUNIMATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *munio*,
Latin.] To forename.

He you would found,
Having ever seen, in the *premunimate* crimes,

The youth, you breathe of, guilty.

PREMUNITION. *n. f.* [*præ* and *munio*,
Latin.] The privilege of being named
first.

The watry productions should have the *premo-
mination*; and they of the land rather derive their
names, than nominate those of the sea.

PRENOTION. *n. f.* [*prenotion*, Fr. *præ* and
nosco, Lat.] Foreknowledge; prescience.

The hedgehog's pretension of winds is so exact,
that it stoppeth the north or southern hole of its
nest, according unto *prenotation* of those winds en-
suing.

PRENTICE. *n. f.* [contracted by collo-
quial licence, from *apprentice*.] One
bound to a master, in order to instruc-
tion in a trade.

My accuser is my *prentice*, and when I did cor-
rect him for his fault, he did vow upon his knees
he would be even with me.

PRENTICESHIP. *n. f.* [from *prentice*.]
The servitude of an apprentice.

He serv'd a *prentice*ship, who sets up shop,
Ward try'd on puppies, and the poor his drop.

PRENUNCIATION. *n. f.* [*prænuncio*, Lat.]
The act of telling before.

PREOCCUPANCY. *n. f.* [from *preoccupate*.]
The act of taking possession before ano-
ther.

TO PREOCCUPATE. *v. a.* [*preoccupar*,
Fr. *præoccupo*, Lat.]

1. To anticipate.

Honour aspires to death, grief flies to it; and
fear *preoccupieth* it.

2. To prepossess; to fill with prejudices.

That the model be plain without colours, lest
the eye *preoccupate* the judgment.

PREOCCUPATION. *n. f.* [*preoccupation*, Fr.
from *preoccupate*.]

1. Anticipation.

2. Prepossession.

3. Anticipation of objection.

As if, by way of *preoccupation*, he should have
said; well, here you see your commission, this is
your duty, these are your discouragements; never
seek for evasions from worldly afflictions; this is
your reward, if you perform it; this is your doom,
if you decline it.

TO PREOCCUPY. *v. a.* To prepossess; to
occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

I think it more respectful to the reader to leave
something to reflections, than *preoccupy* his judg-
ment.

TO PREMUNATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *munio*,
Lat.] To prognosticate; to gather from
omens any future event.

Because many ravens were seen when Alexander
entered Babylon, they were thought to *premunate*
his death.

PREOPINION. *n. f.* [*pre* and *opinio*, Lat.]
Opinion antecedently formed; prepos-
session.

Diet holds no solid rule of selection; some, in
indistinct voracity, eating almost any; others, out
of a timorous *preopinion*, restraining from very many
things.

TO PREORDAIN. *v. a.* [*pre* and *ordain*.]
To ordain beforehand.

Sin is the contrary to the will of God, and if
all things be *preordained* by God, and to demon-
strated to be willed by him, it remains there is no
such thing as sin.

Few souls *preordain'd* by fate,
The race of gods have reach'd this envied state.

PREORDINANCE. *n. f.* [*pre* and *ordinance*.] Antecedent decree; first decree. Not in use.

These lowly courtiers
Might stir the blood of ordinary men,
And turn *preordination* and first decree
Into the law of children.

PREORDINATION. *n. f.* [from *preordain*.]

The act of preordinating.

PREPARATION. *n. f.* [*preparatio*, Latin; *preparation*, Fr. from *prepare*.]

1. The act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any purpose.

Nothing hath proved more fatal to that due preparation for another life, than our unhappy mistake of the nature and end of this.

2. Previous measures.

I will shew what preparations there were in nature for this dissolution, and after what manner it came to pass.

3. Ceremonious introduction.

I make bold to prefix, with little preparation, upon you.

—You're welcome.

4. The act of making or fitting by a regular process.

In the preparations of cookery, the most volatile parts of vegetables are destroyed.

5. Any thing made by process of operation.

I wish the chymists had been more sparing, who magnify their preparations, inveigle the curiosity of many, and delude the security of most.

6. Accomplishment; qualification. Out of use.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, authentick in your place and person, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned preparations.

PREPARATIVE. *adj.* [*preparatif*, French; from *prepare*.] Having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting.

Would men have spent tollsome days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge preparative to this work?

PREPARATIVE. *n. f.* [*preparatif*, Fr. from *prepare*.]

1. That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting.

They tell us the profit of reading is singular, in that it serveth for a preparative unto sermons.

My book of advancement of learning may be some preparative or key for the better opening of the instruction.

Resolvedness in sin can, with no reason, be imagined a preparative to remission.

Though he judged the time of sickness an improper season for the great work of repentance; yet he esteemed it a most useful preparative, the voice of God himself exhorting to it.

Such a temper is a contradiction to repentance, as being founded in the destruction of those qualities, which are the only dispositions and preparatives to it.

2. That which is done in order to something else.

The miseries, which have ensued, may be yet, through thy mercy, preparatives to us of future blessings.

What avails it to make all the necessary preparatives for our voyage, if we do not actually begin the journey?

PREPARATIVELY. *adv.* [from *preparative*.] Previously; by way of preparation.

It is preparatively necessary to many useful things in this life, as to make a man a good physician.

PREPARATORY. *adj.* [*preparatoire*, Fr.]

1. Antecedently necessary.

The practice of all these is proper to our condition

in this world, and preparatory to our happiness in the next.

2. Introductory; previous; antecedent. Preparatory, limited and formal interrogatories in writing preclude this way of occasional interrogatories.

Rains were but preparatory, the violence of the deluge depended upon the disruption of the great abyss.

TO PREPARE. *v. a.* [*præparo*, Latin; *preparer*, French.]

1. To fit for any thing; to adjust to any use; to make ready for any purpose.

Patient Octavia, plough thy visage up

With her prepared nails.

Prepare men's hearts by giving them the grace of humility, repentance, and probity of heart.

Confound the peace establish'd, and prepare

Their souls to hatred, and their hands to war.

Our souls, not yet prepar'd for upper light,

Till doomsday wander in the shades of night.

The beams of light had been in vain display'd,

Had not the eye been fit for vision made;

In vain the author had the eye prepar'd

With so much skill, had not the light appear'd.

2. To qualify for any purpose.

Some preachers, being prepared only upon two or three points of doctrine, run the same round.

3. To make ready beforehand.

There he maketh the hungry to dwell, that they

may prepare a city for habitation.

Now prepare thee for another fight.

He took the golden compasses, prepar'd

In God's eternal store, to circumscribe

This universe.

4. To form; to make.

He hath founded it upon the seas, and prepared

it upon the floods.

5. To make by regular process: as, he

prepared a medicine.

TO PREPARE. *v. n.*

1. To take previous measures.

Efficacy is a power of speech, which represents to our minds the lively ideas of things to truly, as if we saw them with our eyes; as Dido preparing to kill herself.

2. To make every thing ready; to put

things in order.

Go in, sirrah, bid them prepare for dinner.

The long suffering of God waited in the days of

Noah, while the ark was a preparing.

3. To make one's self ready; to put him-

self in a state of expectation.

PREPARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Preparation; previous measures. Not in use.

In our behalf

Golevy men, and make prepare for war.

PREPAREDLY. *adv.* [from *prepare*.] By

proper precedent measures.

She preparedly may frame herself

To th' way she's forc'd to.

PREPAREDNESS. *n. f.* [from *prepare*.]

State or act of being prepared: as, he is

in a preparedness for his final exit.

PREPARER. *n. f.* [from *prepare*.]

1. One that prepares; one that previously

fits.

The bishop of Ely, the first preparer of her

mind to receive such a doleful accident, came to

visit her.

2. That which fits for any thing.

Codded grains are an improver of land, and

preparer of it for other crops.

PREPENSE. *adj.* [*prepensus*, Latin.]

PREPENSED. *s.* Forethought; precon-

ceived; contrived beforehand; as, malice

prepense.

TO PREPONDERATE. *v. a.* [from *preponderate*.]

To outweigh. Not used.

Though pillars by channelling be seemingly ingrooved to our sight, yet they are truly weakened, and therefore ought not to be the more slender, but the more corpulent, unless appearance preponderate truths.

PREPONDERANCE. *n. f.* [from *preponderance*.]

PREPONDERANCY. *n. f.* [*rate*.] The state

of outweighing; superiority of weight.

As to addition of ponderosity in dead bodies, com-

paring them unto blocks, this occasional prepon-

dancy is rather an appearance than reality.

The mind should examine all the grounds of

probability, and, upon a due balancing the whole,

reject or receive proportionably to the prepon-

dancy of the greater grounds of probability.

Little light boats were the ships which people

used, to the sides whereof this fish remora fasten-

ing, might make it swag, as the least preponderance on

either side will do, and so retard its course.

TO PREPONDERATE. *v. a.* [*præpon-*

dero, Latin.]

1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight.

An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the

centre of the balance, will preponderate greater

magnitudes.

The triviallest thing, when a passion is cast into

the scale with it, preponderates substantial blessings

Government of the Tongue.

2. To overpower by stronger influence.

TO PREPONDERATE. *v. n.*

1. To exceed in weight.

That is no just balance, wherein the heavier

side will not preponderate.

He that would make the lighter scale preponderate,

will not so soon do it, by adding new weight to the

emptier, as if he took out of the heavier, what he

adds to the lighter.

Unless the very mathematical center of gravity of

every system be fixed in the very mathematical

center of the attractive power of all the rest, they

cannot be evenly attracted on all sides, but must

preponderate some way or other.

2. To exceed in influence or power ana-

logous to weight.

In matters of probability, we cannot be sure that

we have all particulars before us, and that there is

no evidence behind, which may outweigh all that

at present seems to preponderate with us.

By putting every argument on one side and the

other into the balance, we must form a judgment

which side preponderates.

PREPONDERATION. *n. f.* [from *preponderate*.]

The act or state of outweighing

any thing.

In matters, which require present practice, we

must content ourselves with a mere preponderation

of probable reasons.

TO PREPOSE. *v. a.* [*proposer*, Fr. from

proponere, Lat.] To put before.

PREPOSITION. *n. f.* [*proposition*, French;

propositio, Latin.] In grammar, a par-

ticle governing a case.

A preposition signifies some relation, which the

thing signified by the word following it, has to

something going before in the discourse; as, Caesar

came to Rome.

PREPOSITOR. *n. f.* [*propositor*, Latin]

A scholar appointed by the master to

overlook the rest.

TO PREPOSSESS. *v. a.* [*pre* and *posse*.]

To fill with an opinion unexamined; to

prejudice.

She was prepossessed with the scandal of falling

Wotton.

PREPOSSESSION. *n. f.* [from *prepossess*.]

1. Preoccupation; first possession.

God hath taken care to anticipate and prevent

every man to give piety the prepossession, before

other competitors should be able to prevent

him; and to to engage him in holiness first, as

Hammond.

2. Prejudice; preconceived opinion.

Had the poor vulgar rout only, who were held under the prejudices and *prepossessions* of education, been abused into such idolatrous superstitions, it might have been pitied, but not so much wondered at. South.

With thought, from *prepossession* free, reflect
On solar rays, as they the light respect. Blackmore.

PREPOSTEROUS. *adj.* [*præposterous*, Latin.]

1. Having that first which ought to be last. The method I take may be censured as *preposterous*, because I thus treat last of the antediluvian earth, which was first in order of nature. Woodw.

2. Wrong; absurd; perverted.

Put a case of a land of Amazons, where the whole government, publick and private, is in the hands of women: is not such a *preposterous* government against the first order of nature, for women to rule over men, and in itself void? Bacon.

Death from a father's hand, from whom I first receiv'd a being! 'tis a *preposterous* gift, An act at which inverted nature starts, And blushes to behold herself so cruel. Denham.

Such is the world's *preposterous* fate;— Amongst all creatures, mortal hate Lov'd, though immortal, doth create. Denham.

The Roman missionaries gave their liberal contributions, affording their *preposterous* charity to make them proselytes, who had no mind to be confessors or martyrs. Fell.

By this distribution of matter, continual provision is every where made for the supply of bodies, quite contrary to the *preposterous* reasonings of those men, who expected to different a result. Woodward.

3. Applied to persons: foolish; absurd.

Preposterous art! that never need to far
To know the cause why music was ordain'd. Shak.

PREPOSTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *preposterous*.] In a wrong situation; absurdly.

Those things do best please me,
That best *prepost'rously*. Shakspeare.

Upon this supposition, one animal would have its lungs where another hath its liver, and all the other members *preposterously* placed; there could not be a like configuration of parts in any two individuals. Bentley.

PREPOSTEROUNESS. *n. f.* [from *preposterous*.] Absurdity; wrong order or method.

PREPOTENCY. *n. f.* [*præpotentia*, Latin.] Superior power; predominance.

If there were a determinate *prepotency* in the right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals. Brown.

PREPUCE. *n. f.* [*prepuce*, Fr. *praputium*, Lat.] That which covers the glans; foreskin.

The *prepuce* was much inflamed and swelled. Wifeman.

TO PRE-REQUIRE. *v. a.* [*pre* and *require*.] To demand previously.

Some primary literal signification is *prerequisite* to that other of figurative. Hammond.

PRE-REQUISITE. *adj.* [*pre* and *requisite*.] Previously necessary.

The conformation of parts is necessary, not only unto the *prerequisite* and previous conditions of birth, but also unto the parturition. Brown.

Before the existence of compounded body, there must be a pre-existence of active principles, necessarily *prerequisite* to the mixing these particles of bodies. Hale.

PREROGATIVE. *n. f.* [*prerogativ*, Fr. *prærogativa*, low Lat.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege.

My daughters and the fair Parthenia might far better put in their claim for that *prerogative*. Sidney.

Our *prerogative*
Calls not your counsels, but our natural goodness imports this. Shakspeare.

How could communities,
The primogeniture, and day of birth,
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Prerogative of age, sceptres, and crowns. But by degree, stand in authentick place? Shakspeare. The great caliph hath an old *prerogative* in the choice and confirmation of the kings of Abyssia. Knowles.

They are the best laws, by which the king hath the justest *prerogative*, and the people the best liberty. Bacon.

Had any of these second causes despoiled God of his *prerogative*, or had God himself constrained the mind and will of man to iniquitous acts by any celestial enforcements? Raleigh.

They obtained another royal *prerogative* and power, to make war and peace at their pleasure. Davies.

The house of commons to these their *prerogatives* over the lords, sent an order to the lieutenant of the Tower, that he should cause him to be executed that very day. Clarendon.

For freedom full maintain'd alive,
Freedom an English subject's sole *prerogative*,
Accept our pious prayer. Dryden.

All with the dire *prerogative* to kill,
Ev'n they wou'd have the pow'r, who want the will. Dryden.

It seems to be the *prerogative* of human understanding, when it has distinguished any ideas, to as to perceive them to be distinct, to consider in what circumstances they are capable to be compared. Locke.

I will not consider only the *prerogatives* of man above other animals, but the endowments which nature hath confered on his body in common with them. Ray.

PREROGATIVED. *adj.* [from *prerogative*.]

Having an exclusive privilege; having *prerogative*.

'Tis the plague of great ones,
Prerogativ'd are they less than the base;
'Tis destiny unhumable. Shakspeare.

PRES. *Pres*, *prest*, seem to be derived from the Saxon, *preost*, a priest; it being usual in after times to drop the letter *o* in like cases. Giffon.

PRESAGE. *n. f.* [*presage*, Fr. *præsagium*, Latin.] Prognostick; presension of futurity.

Joy and shout *presage* of victory. Milton.
Dreams have generally been considered by authors only as revelations of what has already happened, or as *presages* of what is to happen. Addison.

TO PRESAGE. *v. a.* [*presager*, Fr. *præsagio*, Latin.]

1. To forebode; to foreknow; to foretell; to prophesy: it seems properly used of internal presension.

Henry's late *presaging* prophecy
Did glad my heart with hope. Shakspeare.

What pow'r of mind
Foreseeing, or *presaging* from the depth
Of knowledge past or present, could have fear'd
How such united force of gods, how such
As stood like these, could ever know repalle? Milton.

This contagion might have been *presaged* upon consideration of its precursors. Harvey.

With'd freedom I *presage* you soon will find,
If heav'n be just, and if to virtue kind. Dryden.

2. Sometimes with *of* before the thing foretold.

That by certain signs we may *presage*
Of heats and rains, and wind's impetuous rage.
The sovereign of the heav'n's has set on high
The moon to mark the changes of the sky. Dryden.

3. To foretoken; to foreshow.

If I may trust the flattering rash of sleep,
My dreams *presage* some joyful news at hand. Shakspeare.

Dreams advise some great good *presaging*. Milt.
That cloud, that hangs upon thy brow, *presages*
A greater storm than all the Turkish power
Can throw upon us. Denham.

When others sell, this standing did *presage*
The crown shou'd triumph over pop'lar rage. Waller.

PRESAGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *presage*.]

1. Forebodeiment; presension. I have spent much enquiry, whether he had any ominous *presagement* before his end. Watson.

2. Foretoken.

The falling of salt is an authentick *presagement* of ill luck, from whence notwithstanding nothing can be naturally feared. Brown.

PRESBYTER. *n. f.* [*presbyter*, Latin; *πρεσβύτερος*.]

1. A priest.

Presbyters absent through infirmity from these churches, might be said to preach by those deputies who in their stead did but read homilies. Hooker. They cannot delegate the episcopal power, properly localized, to *presbyters*, without giving them episcopal consecration. Lefroy.

2. A presbyterian.

And *presbyters* have their jack puddings too. Butler.

PRESBYTERIAL. } *adj.* [*πρεσβυτερικός*.]
PRESBYTERIAN. } Unfitting of elders;

a term for a modern form of ecclesiastical government.

Chiefly was urged the abolition of episcopal, and the establishing of *presbyterian* government.

King Charles. Who should exclude him from an interest, and so unhappily a more unavoidable sway in *presbyterial* determinations? Holyday.

PRESBYTERIAN. *n. f.* [from *presbyter*.]

An abettor of presbytery, or calvinistical discipline.

One of the more rigid *presbyterians*. Swift.

PRESBYTERY. *n. f.* [from *presbyter*.] Body of elders, whether priests or laymen.

Those which stood for the *presbytery*, thought their cause had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland than the hierarchy of England. Bacon.

Flea-bitten synod, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of *presbyt'y*, where laymen guide
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side. Cleveland.

Could a feeble *presbyter*, though perchance swelling enough, correct a wealthy, a potent offender? Holyday.

PRES-SCIENC. *n. f.* [*prescience*, Fr. from *prescient*.] Foreknowledge; knowledge of future things.

They tax our policy, and call it cowardice,
Foretell our *prescience*, and esteem us art
But that of hand. Shakspeare.

Prescients or foreknowledge, considered in order and nature, it we may speak of God after the manner of men, goeth before providence; for God foreknows all things before he had created them, or before they had being to be cared for; and *prescience* is no other than an infallible foreknowledge. Raleigh.

God's *prescience*, from all eternity, being but the seeing every thing that ever existeth is, contingents as contingents, necessary as necessary, can neither work any change in the object, by thus seeing it, nor itself be deceived in what it sees. Hammond.

If certain *prescience* of uncertain events imply a contradiction, it seems it may be struck out of the omniscience of God, and leave no blemish behind. More.

Of things of the most accidental and mutable nature, God's *prescience* is certain. South.

Freedom was first bestow'd on human race,
And *prescience* only held the second place. Dryden.

PRES-SCIENT. *adj.* [*prescients*, Lat.] Foreknowing; prophetic.

Henry, upon the deliberation concerning the marriage of his eldest daughter into Scotland, had showed himself sensible and almost *prescient* of this event. Bacon.

Who taught the nations of the field and wood,
Prescient, the tides or tempests to withstand? Pope.

PRES-SCIOUS. *adj.* [*prescious*, Lat.] Having foreknowledge.

Thrice happy thou, dear partner of my bed,
While holy soul the stroke of fortune fled;
Prescious of ill, and leaving us behind,
To drink the dregs of life. Dryden.

To PRESCIND. v. a. [*prescindo*, Lat.] To cut off; to abstract.

A bare act of obliquity does not only *prescind* from, but positively deny such a special dependence. *Norris.*

PRESCINDENT. adj. [*prescindens*, Latin.] Abstracting.

We may, for one single act, abstract from a reward, which nobody, who knows the *prescindent* faculties of the soul, can deny. *Chequey.*

To PRESCRIBE. v. a. [*prescribo*, Lat.] 1. To set down authoritatively; to order; to direct.

Both the strength of some negative arguments prove this kind of negative argument strong, by force whereof all things are denied, which scripture affirmeth not, or all things, which scripture *prescribeth* not, condemned? *Hooker.*

To the blame moon her office they *prescrib'd*. *Milton.*

There's joy, when to wild will you laws *prescribe*, When you bid fortune carry back her bribe. *Dryden.*

When parents loves are order'd by a son, Let *dreams prescribe* their tountains where to run. *Dryden.*

By a short account of the preling obligations which he on the magistrate, I shall not so much *prescribe* directions for the future, as praise what is past. *Atterbury.*

2. To direct medically. The end of satire is the amendment of vices by correction; and he who writes honestly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the physician to the patient, when he *prescribes* harsh medicines. *Dryden.*

The extremest ways they first obtain, *Prescribing* such intolerable pain, As none but *Cæsar* could sustain. *Dryden.*

Should any man argue, that a physician understands his own art best; and therefore, although he should *prescribe* poison to all his patients, he cannot be justly punish'd, but is unfeverable only to God. *Swift.*

To PRESCRIBE. v. n. 1. To influence by long custom.

A reserve of pucility we have not shaken off from school, where being censured with minor sentences, they *prescribe* upon our ripen years, and never are worn out but with our memories. *Brown.*

2. To influence arbitrarily; to give law.

The assuming an authority of dictating to others, and a forwardness to *prescribe* to their opinions, is a constant concomitant of this bias of our judgments. *Lodge.*

3. [*prescribere*, Fr.] To form a custom which has the force of law.

That obligation upon the lands did not *prescribe* or come into dispute, but by fifty consecutive years of exemption. *Arbutnot.*

4. To write medical directions and forms of medicine.

Modern *potheecaries*, taught the art By doctors' bills to play the doctor's part, Bold in the practice of mistaken rules, *Prescribe*, apply, and call their masters fools. *Pope.*

PRESCRIPT. adj. [*prescriptus*, Latin.] Directed; accurately laid down in a precept.

Those very laws so added, they themselves do not judge unlawful, as they plainly confess both in matter of *prescript* attire, and of rates appertaining to burial. *Hooker.*

PRESCRIPT. n. f. [*prescriptum*, Latin.]

1. Direction; precept; model prescribed. *Milton* seems to accent the last.

By his *prescript*, a sanctuary is fram'd Of cedar, overlaid with gold. *Milton.*

2. Medical order. Nor did he ever with so much regret submit unto any *prescript*. *Fell.*

PRESCRIPTION. n. f. [*prescription*, Fr. *prescriptio*, Lat. from *prescribo*, Lat.]

1. Rules produced and authorized by long custom; custom continued till it has the force of law.

You tell a pedigree Of threescore and two years, a silly time To make *prescription* for a kingdom's worth. *Shakespeare.*

Use such as have prevailed before in things you have employ'd them; for that breeds confidence, and they will strive to maintain their *prescription*. *Bacon.*

It will be found a work of no small difficulty, to dispossess a vice from that heart, where long possession begins to plead *prescription*. *South.*

Our poet bade us hope this grace to find, To whom by long *prescription* you are kind. *Dryd.* The *Lucrèce* plead *prescription*, for hunting in one of the duke's forests, that lies upon their frontiers. *Addison.*

2. Medical receipt.

My father left me some *prescriptions* Of rare and prov'd effects; such as his reading And manifest experience had collected For general sovereignty. *Shakespeare.*

Approving of my obstinacy against all common *prescriptions*, he asked me, whether I had never heard of the Indian way of curing the gout by moxa. *Temple.*

PRESEANCE. n. f. [*preseance*, Fr.] Priority of place in sitting. Not used.

The gheills, though rude in their other fashions, may, for their different judgment in precedence and *preseance*, read a lesson to our civilised gentry. *Carew.*

PRESENCE. n. f. [*presence*, Fr. *presentia*, Latin.]

1. State of being present; contrary to absence.

To-night we hold a solemn supper, And I'll request your *presence*. *Shakespeare.*

The *presence* of a king engenders love Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends, As it dilanimates his enemies. *Shakespeare.*

We have always the same natures, and are every where the servants of the same God, as every place is equally full of his *presence*, and every thing is equally his gift. *Law.*

2. Approach face to face to a great personage.

The shepherd Dorus answered with such a trembling voice and abashed countenance, and oftentimes to far from the matter, that it was some sport to the young ladies, thinking it want of education, which made him so discountenanced with unwonted *presence*. *Sidney.*

Men that very *presence* fear, Which once they knew authority did bear. *Daniel.*

3. State of being in the view of a superior. I know not by what power I am made bold, In such a *presence* here to plead my thoughts. *Shakespeare.*

Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse, Wisdom thy fitter, and with her didst play In *presence* of th' Almighty Father, pleas'd With thy celestial song. *Milton.*

Perhaps I have not so well consulted the repute of my intellectuals, in bringing their imperfections into such discerning *presences*. *Glanville.*

Since clinging cares and trains of inbred fears, Not aw'd by arms, but in the *presence* bold, Without respect to purple or to gold. *Dryden.*

4. A number assembled before a great person.

Look I so pale?—
—Ay; and no man in the *presence*,
But his red colour hath forsook his cheeks. *Shaks.*

Odmar, of all this *presence* does contain,
Give her your wrath whom you esteem most fair. *Dryden.*

5. Port; air; mien; demeanour.

Virtue is best in a body that is comely, and that hath rather dignity of *presence*, than beauty of aspect. *Bacon.*

A graceful *presence* bespeaks acceptance, gives a force to language, and helps to convince by look and posture. *Collier.*

How great his *presence*, how erect his look,
How every grace, how all his virtuous mother
Shines in his face, and charms me from his eyes! *Smith.*

6. Room in which a prince shows himself to his court.

By them they pass, all gazing on their roi
And to the *presence* mount, whose glorious vi
Their frail amused senses did confound. *Spenser.*

An't please your grace, the two great cardinals
Wait in the *presence*. *Shakespeare.*

The lady Anne of Bretagne, passing through the *presence* in the court of France, and signing Charter, a famous poet, leaning upon his elbow, fast asleep, openly kissing him, said, we must honour with our kiss the mouth from whence to many sweet verses have proceeded. *Pearson.*

7. Readiness at need; quickness at expedients.

A good bodily strength is a felicity of nature, but nothing comparable to a large undisturbed and ready *presence* of mind. *Leffrange.*

Errors, not to be recall'd, do find
Their best redress from *presence* of the mind,
Courage our greatest failings does supply. *Waller.*

8. The person of a superior.

To her the foreign *presence* thus reply'd. *Mil.*
PRESENCE-CHAMBER. n. f. [*presence* and *PRESENCE-ROOM. } chamber or room.*

The room in which a great person receives company.

If these nerves which are the conduits to convey them from without to their audience in the brain, the mind's *presence-room*, are so disordered, as not to perform their functions, they have no power to be admitted by. *Locke.*

Kneller, with silence and surprise,
We see Britannia's monarch rise,
And aw'd by thy delusive hand,
As in the *presence-chamber* stand. *Addison.*

PRESESION. n. f. [*presensio*, Lat.] Precession beforehand.

The hedgehog's *presension* of winds is exact. *Brown.*

PRESENT. adj. [*present*, Fr. *presens*, Latin.]

1. Not absent; being face to face; being at hand.

But neither of these are any impediment, because the *present* thereof is of an infinite moment more than commensurate to the extent of the world, and such as is most intimately *present* with all the beings of the world. *Hall.*

Be not often *present* at feasts, not at all in dissolute company; pleasing objects steal away the heart. *Tillotson.*

Much have I heard
Incredible to me, in this displeas'd,
That I was never *present* on the place
Of those encounters. *Milton.*

2. Not past; not future.

Thou future things canst represent
As *present*. *Milton.*

A *present* good may reasonably be parted with upon a probable expectation of a future good which is more excellent. *Wilkins.*

The moments past, if thou art wise, retrieve
With pleasant memory of the bliss they gave;
The *present* hours in *present* mirth employ,
And bribe the future with the hopes of joy. *Prior.*

The *present* age hath not been less inquisitive than the former ages were. *Woodward.*

The *present* moment like a wife we fling,
And ne'er enjoy, because it is our own. *Young.*

3. Ready at hand; quick in emergencies.

If a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a *present* wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning. *Bacon.*

'Tis a high point of philosophy and virtue for a man to be so *present* to himself, as to be always provided against all accidents. *Leffrange.*

4. Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious.

Be *present* to her now, as then,
And let not proud and factious men
Against your walls oppose their mights. *Ben Jonson.*

The golden goddess, *present* at the pray'r,
Well knew he meant th' unaminated fair,
And gave the sign of granting his desire. *Dryden.*

Not could I hope in any place but there,
To find a god so *present* to my pray'r. *Dryden.*

5. Unforgotten; not neglected.

The ample mind keeps the several objects all within sight, and *present* to the soul. *Watts.*

6. Not abstracted; not absent of mind; attentive.

7. Being now in view; being now under consideration.

Thus much I believe may be said, that the much greater part of them are not brought up to well, or accustomed to so much religion, as in the *present* influence. *Law.*

The PRESENT. An elliptical expression for the *present time*; the time now existing.

When he saw descend
The Son of God to judge them, terrify'd
He fled, not hoping to escape, but than
The *present*; fearing, guilty, what his wrath
Alight suddenly inflict. *Milton.*

Men that set their hearts only upon the *present*,
without looking forward to the end of things, are
lost at. *LeStrange.*

Who, since their own short understandings reach
No farther than the *present*, think ev'n the wife
Speak what they think, and tell tales of themselves. *Rowe.*

At PRESENT. [*à present*, Fr.] At the present time; now; elliptically, for the *present time*.

The state is at *present* very sensible of the decay in their trade. *Addison.*

PRESENT. *n. f.* [*present*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. A gift; a donative; something ceremoniously given.

Plain Clarence!
He'll send thy soul to heav'n,
If heav'n will take the *present* at our hands. *Shaksp.*

His dog-to-morrow, by his master's command, he
must carry for a *present* to his lady. *Shakspere.*

He sent part of the rich spoil, with the admiral's
cubbin, as a *present* unto Solyman. *Kneller.*

Say, heavenly muse, shall not thy sacred vein
Afford a *present* to the infant God? *Milton.*

Half thou no verse, no hymn, no solemn strain,
To welcome him to this his new abode? *Milton.*

They that are to love inclin'd,
Way'd by chance, not choice or art,
To the left that's fair or kind,
Make a *present* of their heart. *Waller.*

Somewhat is sure design'd by fraud or force;
Trust not their *resents*, nor admit the horse. *Dryd.*

2. A letter or mandate exhibited *per presents*.

Be it known to all men by these *resents*. *Shaksp.*

To PRESENT. *v. a.* [*presento*, low Latin; *presenter*, French: in all the senses.]

1. To place in the presence of a superior.

On to the sacred hall
They led him high applauded, and *present*
Before the seat supreme. *Milton.*

2. To exhibit to view or notice.

He knows not what he says; and vain is it,
That we *present* us to him. *Shakspere.*

3. To offer; to exhibit.

Thou therefore now advise,
Or hear what to my mind first thoughts *present*. *Milton.*

Now ev'ry leaf, and ev'ry moving breath
Presents a foe, and ev'ry for a death. *Denham.*

Isidorus's memory is ever ready to offer to his
mind something out of other men's writings or
conversations, and is *presenting* him with the
thoughts of other persons perpetually. *Watts.*

4. To give formally and ceremoniously.

Folks in mudwall tenement,
Affording peppercorn for rent,
Present a turkey or a hen
To those might better spare them ten. *Prior.*

5. To put into the hands of another in ceremony.

So ladies in romance assign their knight,
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. *Pope.*

6. To favour with gifts. *To present*, in
the sense of *to give*, has several struc-

tures: we say absolutely, *to present a man*, to give something to him. This is less in use. The common phrases are,

to present a gift to a man; or *to present the man with a gift*.

Thou spendest thy time in waiting upon such a great one, and thy estate in *presenting* him; and, after all, hast no other reward, but sometimes to be

fouled upon, and always to be fouled at. *South.*

He now *presents*, as ancient ladies do,
That courted long, at length are forc'd to woo. *Dry.*

Octavia *presented* the poet, for his admirable
elegy on her son Marcellus. *Dryden.*

Should I *present* thee with rare figur'd plate,
O how thy ruling heart would thro' and beat. *Dryden.*

7. To prefer to ecclesiastical benefices.

That he put these bishops in the places of the
deceased by his own authority, is notoriously false,
for the duke of Saxony always *presented*. *Atterburn.*

8. To offer openly.

He was appointed admiral, and *presented* battle
to the French navy, which they refused. *Hagyard.*

9. To introduce by something exhibited to the view or notice. Not in use.

Tell on, quoth she, the woful tragedy,
The which these reliques sad *present* unto. *Spenser.*

10. To lay before a court of judicature, as an object of inquiry.

The grand jury were practis'd effectually with
to present the said pamphlet, with all aggravating
epithets. *Swift.*

11. To point a missile weapon before it is discharged.

PRESENTABLE. *adj.* [from *present*.] What may be presented.

Incumbents of churches *presentable* cannot, by
their sole act, grant their incumbencies to others;
but may make leases of the profits thereof. *Ayliffe.*

PRESENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*presentaneus*, Latin.] Ready; quick; immediate.

Some plagues partake of such malignity, that,
like a *presentaneous* poison, they envenom in two
hours. *Harvey.*

PRESENTA'TION. *n. f.* [*presentation*, Fr. from *present*.]

1. The act of presenting.

Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere
desires, as a mean of procuring desired effects at
the hand of God. *Hooler.*

2. The act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice.

He made effectual provision for recovery of ad-
vowsons and *presentations* to churches. *Hale.*

What, shall the curate controul me? have not I
the *presentation*? *Guy.*

3. Exhibition.

These *presentations* of fighting on the stage, are
necessary to produce the effects of an heroic play. *Dryden.*

4. This word is misprinted for *presention*.

Although in sundry animals, we deny not a kind
of natural meteorology, or innate *presention* both
of wind and weather, yet that proceeding from
sense, they cannot retain that apprehension after
death. *Brown.*

PRESENTATIVE. *adj.* [from *present*.]

Such as that *presentations* may be made
of it.

Mrs. Gulton possessed of the impropriate par-
sonage of Bardwell, did procure from the king
leave to annex the same to the vicarage, and to
make it *presentative*, and gave them both to St
John's College in Oxon. *Spelman.*

PRESENT'E. *n. f.* [from *presenté*, Fr.]

One *presented* to a benefice.

Our laws make the ordinary a disqualifier, if he does
not give institution upon the fitness of a person
presented to him, or at least give notice to the
patron of the disability of his *presentee*. *Ayliffe.*

PRESENT'ER. *n. f.* [from *present*.] One
that *presents*.

The thing was acceptable, but not the *present'er*. *Leffing.*

PRESENTIAL. *adj.* [from *present*.] Supple-
ting actual presence.

By union, I do not understand that which is local
or *presential*, because I consider God as omnipre-
sent. *Norris.*

PRESENTIA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *presential*.]

State of being present.

This eternal, indivisible act of his existence makes
all futures actually present to him; and it is the
presentiality of the object, which founds the un-
erring certainty of his knowledge. *South.*

To PRESENTIATE. *v. a.* [from *present*.]

To make present.

The fancy may be so strong, as to *presentiate*
upon one theatre, all that ever it took notice of in
time past: the power of fancy, in *presentiating* any
one thing that is past, being no less wonderful,
than having the power, it would also acquire the
perfection to *presentiate* them all. *Grew.*

PRESENTI'UM. *adj.* [*presens* and *facio*, Lat.] Making present. Not in use.

PRESENTI'UM. *adj.* [from *presentifick*.]

In such a manner as to make present.

The whole evolution of times and ages, from
everlasting to everlasting, is collectedly and *pre-
senti'um*ly represented to God at once, as it all
things and actions were, at this very instant, really
present and existent before him. *Mure.*

PRESENTLY. *adv.* [from *present*.]

1. At present; at this time; now. *Obsolete.*

The towns and tents you *presently* have, are still
left unto you to be kept either with or without
garrisons, so as you alter not the laws of the coun-
try. *Sidney.*

We may presume, that a rare thing it is not in
the church of God, even for that very word which
is read to be *presently* their joy, and afterwards their
study that hem it. *Hooder.*

To speak of it as requireth, would require very
long discourse; all I will *presently* say is this. *Hooder.*

Covetous ambition, thinking all too little which
presently at bath, suppleth itself to stand in need of
all which it hath not. *Roleigh.*

2. Immediately; soon after.

Tell him, that no history can match his policies,
and *presently* the lot shall measure himself by him-
self. *South.*

PRESENTMENT. *n. f.* [from *present*.]

1. The act of presenting.

When comes your book forth?
—Upon the heels of my *presentment*. *Shakspere.*

2. Any thing presented or exhibited; po-
resentation.

Thus I hurl
My dazzling spells into the turgid air,
Of power to cheat the eye with blar illusion,
And give it false *presentments*, lest the place
And my quaint habits breed astonishment. *Milton.*

3. In law, *presentment* is a mere denunciation
of the jurors themselves, or some
other officer, as justice, constable, searcher,
surveyor, and without any information,
of an offence iniquitable in the court to
which it is presented. *Cogwell.*

The grand jury were practis'd with, to present
the said pamphlet with all aggravating epithets,
and then *presentments* published for several weeks
in all the news-papers. *Swift.*

PRESENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *present*.] Pre-
sence of mind; quickness at emergencies.

Goring had a much better understanding, a
much keener courage, and *presentness* of mind in
danger. *Clarendon.*

PRESERVA'TION. *n. f.* [from *preserve*.]

The act of preserving; care to preserve;
act of keeping from destruction, decay,
or any ill.

Nature does require
Her times of *preservation*, which, perforce,
I give my tendresse to. *Shakspere.*

The eyes of the Lord are upon them that love him, he is their mighty protection, a preservation from stumbling, and a help from falling. *Ecclesi.*

Every senseless thing, by nature's light, Doth preserve itself, destruction shunn. *Darles.*

Our all-wise Maker has put into men the uneasiness of hunger, thirst, and other natural desires, to determine their wills for the preservation of themselves, and the continuation of their species. *Locke.*

PRESERVATIVE. n. f. [*preservatif*, Fr. from *preservere*.] That which has the power of preserving; something preventive; something that confers security.

If we think that the church needeth not those ancient preservatives, which ages before us were glad to use, we deceive ourselves. *Hooker.*

It hath been anciently in use to wear tablets of amulets, as preservatives against the plague; for that being poisons themselves, they draw the venom from the spirits. *Bacon.*

Were there truth herein, it were the best preservative for princes, and persons exalted unto such fears. *Brown.*

Bodies kept clean, which use preservatives, are likely to escape infection. *Harvey.*

The most effectual preservative of our virtue, is to avoid the conversation of wicked men. *Rogers.*

Molly is an Egyptian plant, and was really made use of as a preservative against enchantment. *Brown.*

PRESERVATIVE. adj. Having the power of preserving.

To PRESERVE. v. a. [*preservo*, low Latin; *preservere*, French.]

.. To save; to defend from destruction or any evil; to keep.

The Lord shall deliver me from every evil work, and preserve me unto his heavenly kingdom. *2 Timothy.*

God sent me to preserve you a posterity, and save your lives. *Genesis.*

She shall lend me soberly in my doings, and preserve me in her power. *Wisdom.*

He did too frequently gratify their unjustifiable designs, a guilt all men, who are obnoxious, are liable to, and can hardly preserve themselves from. *Clarendon.*

We can preserve unharmed our minds. *Milton.*

To be indifferent, which of two opinions is true, is the right temper of the mind, that preserves it from being imposed on, till it has done its best to find the truth. *Locke.*

Every petty prince in Germany must be incited to preserve the queen of Great Britain upon her throne. *Swift.*

2. To season fruits and other vegetables with sugar, and in other proper pickles; as, to preserve plums, walnuts, and cucumbers.

PRESERVE. n. f. [from the verb.] Fruit preserved whole in sugar.

All this is easily discerned in those fruits which are brought in preserves unto us. *Brown.*

The fruit with the hulk, when tender and young, makes a good preserve. *Martimer.*

PRESERVER. n. f. [from *preservere*.]

1. One who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief.

Sit, my preserver, by thy patient's side. *Shakspeare.*
To be always thinking, perhaps, is the privilege of the infinite Author and preserver of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps; but is not competent to any finite being. *Locke.*

Andrew Doria has a statue erected to him, with the glorious title of deliverer of the commonwealth; and one of his family another, that calls him its preserver. *Addison.*

2. He who makes preserves of fruit.

To PRESIDE. v. n. [from *presideo*, Latin; *presider*, Fr.] To be set over; to have authority over.

Some o'er the publick magazines preside, And some are sent new forage to provide. *Dryden.*
O'er the plans

Of thaving peace, thy thoughtful fires preside. *Thomson.*

PRESIDENCY. n. f. [*presidence*, Fr. from *president*.] Superintendence.

What account can be given of the growth of plants from mechanical principles, moved without the presidency and guidance of some superior agent? *Ray.*

PRESIDENT. n. f. [*presidens*, Lat. *president*, French.]

1. One placed with authority over others; one at the head of others.

As the president of my kingdom, will I appear there for a man. *Shakspeare.*

The tutor sits in the chair as president or moderator, to see that the rules of disputation be observed. *Watts.*

2. Governour; prefect.

How might those captive Israelites, under the oversight and government of Assyrian presidents, be able to leave the places they were to inhabit? *Brewerwood.*

3. A tutelar power.

This last complaint th' indulgent ears did pierce Of just Apollo, president of verse. *Waller.*

PRESIDENTSHIP. n. f. [from *president*.]

The office and place of president.

When things came to trial of practice, their pastors learning would be at all times of force to overpersuade simple men, who, knowing the time of their own presidency to be but short, would always stand in fear of their ministers perpetual authority. *Hooker.*

PRESIDIAL. adj. [*presidium*, Lat.] Relating to a garrison.

To PRESS. v. a. [*presser*, Fr. *premo*, *pressus*, Latin.]

1. To squeeze; to crush.

The grapes I pressed into Pharaoh's cup. *Genesis.*

Good measure pressed down, shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. *Luke.*

From sweet kernels press'd, She tempers dulcet creams. *Milton.*

I put pledgets of lint pressed out on the excoriation. *Wiseeman.*

Their morning milk the peasants press at night, Their evening milk before the rising light. *Dryden.*

After pressing out of the selected for oil in Lincolnshire, they burn the cakes to heat their ovens. *Motimer.*

2. To distress; to crush with calamities.

Once or twice she heav'd the name of father Puntingly forth, as if it press'd her heart. *Shakspeare.*

3. To constrain; to compel; to urge by necessity.

The experience of his goodness in her own deliverance, might cause her merciful disposition to take so much the more delight in saving others, whom the like necessity should press. *Hooker.*

The polls that rode upon mules and camels, went out, being halliced and press'd on by the king's commands. *Effler.*

I was press'd by his majesty's commands, to assist at the treaty. *Temple.*

He gapes; and straight With hunger press'd, devours the pleasing bait. *Dryden.*

4. To impose by constraint.

He press'd a letter upon me, within this hour, to deliver to you. *Dryden.*

5. To drive by violence.

Come with words as medical as true, Hous'd as either, to purge him of that humour That presses him from sleep. *Shakspeare.*

6. To affect strongly.

Paul was press'd in spirit, and testifies to the Jews that Jesus was Christ. *Acts.*

Wickedness condemn'd by her own witness, and press'd with conscience, foretells grievous things. *Widdow.*

7. To enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity.

Be sure to press upon him every motive. *Addison.*
I am the more bold to press it upon you, because these accomplishments fit more handsomely on persons of quality than any other. *Fulton.*

Those who negotiated, took care to make demands impossible to be complied with; and therefore might securely press every article, as if they were in earnest. *Swift.*

8. To urge; to bear strongly on.

Chymists I might press with arguments, drawn from some of the eminentest writers of their sect. *Bayle.*

The cardinal being press'd in dispute on this head, could think of no better answer. *Waterland.*
His easy heart receiv'd the guilty flame, And from that time he press'd her with his passion. *Smith.*

9. To compress; to hug, as in embracing.

He press'd her matron lips With kisses pure. *Milton.*

She took her son, and press'd Th' illusive infant to her fragrant breast. *Dryden.*

And press'd Palemon closer in her arms. *Pope.*

10. To act upon with weight.

The place thou press'd on thy mother earth, Is all thy empire now: now it contains thee. *Dryden.*

11. To make earnest. *Press* or *pressed* is here perhaps rather an adjective; *press*, Fr. or from *pressé* or *impressé*, Fr.

Let them be press'd, and ready to give succours to their confederates, as it ever was with the Romans; for if the confederate had leagues defensive, the Romans would ever be the foremost. *Bacon.*

Press for their country's honour and their king's, On their sharp beaks they whet their pointed wings. *Dryden.*

12. To force into military service. This is properly *impress*.

Do but say to me what I should do, That in your knowledge may by me be done, And I am press'd unto it. *Shakspeare.*

For every man that Bolingbroke hath press'd To lift sharp steel against our golden crown, Heav'n for his Richard hath in store

A glorious angel. *Shakspeare.*

From London by the king I was press'd forth. *Shakspeare.*

They are enforced of very necessity to press the best and gratest part of their men out of the west countries, which is no small charge. *Halegh.*

The endeavour to raise new men for the recruit of the army by pressing, found opposition in many places. *Clarendon.*

The peaceful peasant to the wars is press'd, The fields he sallow in inglorious rest. *Dryden.*

You were press'd for the sea-service, and got off with much a-do. *Swift.*

To PRESS. v. n.

1. To act with compulsive violence; to urge; to distress.

If there be fair proofs on the one side, and none at all on the other, and if the most pressing difficulties be on that side on which there are no proofs, that sufficient to render one opinion very credible, and the other incredible. *Tillotson.*

A great many uneasinesses always soliciting the will, it is natural, that the greatest and most pressing should determine it to the next action. *Locke.*

2. To go forward with violence to any object.

I make bold to press With so little preparation. *Shakspeare.*

I press toward the mark for the prize. *Philippians.*

The Turks gave a great shout, and press'd in at all sides, to have entered the breach. *Knolly.*

Th' insulting victor presses on the more, And treads the steps the vanquish'd trod before. *Dryden.*

She is always drawn in a posture of walking, being as natural for hope to press forward to be proper objects, as for fear to fly from them. *Addison.*

Let us not therefore faint, or be weary in our journey, much less turn back or sit down in despair; but press cheerfully forward to the big mark of our calling. *Regent.*

3. To make invasion; to encroach.

On superior powers Were we to press, inferior might on ours. *Pope.*

4. To crowd; to throng.

For he had hap'd many, inasmuch that they
pressed upon him for to touch him. *Mark.*
Thronging crowds press on you as you pass,
And with their eager joy make triumph flow. *Dryden.*

5. To come unreasonably or importunately.
Counsel she may; and I will give thy ear
The knowledge first of what is fit to hear:
What I transact with others or alone,
Beware to learn; not press too near the throne. *Dryden.*

6. To urge with vehemence and importu-
nity.
He pressed upon them greatly; and they turned
in. *Genesis.*
The less blood he drew, the more he took of
treasure; and, as some construed it, he was the
more sparing in the one, that he might be the more
pressing in the other. *Bacon.*

7. To act upon or influence.
So thick the shining army stands,
And press for passage with extended hands. *Dryd.*
When arguments press equally in matters indif-
ferent, the safest method is to give up ourselves to
neither. *Addison.*

8. To press upon. To invade; to push
against.
Patroclus presses upon Hector too boldly, and by
obliging him to fight, discovers it was not the true
Achilles. *Pope.*

PRESS. *n. f.* [*pressoir*, Fr. from the verb.]
1. The instrument by which any thing is
crushed or squeezed; a wine press, a cider
press.

The press is full, the fats overflow. *Joel.*
When one came to the press fats to draw out
fifty vessels out of the press, there were but
twenty. *Hagui.*
The stomach and intestines are the press, and the
last vessels the strainers, to separate the pure
emulsion from the feces. *Arbuthnot.*
They kept their cloaths, when they were not
worn, constantly in a press, to give them a lustre. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The instrument by which books are
printed.

Their letters are of the second edition: he will
print them out of doubt, for he cares not what he
puts into the press, when he would put us two in. *Shakspeare.*

His obligation to read not only classic authors,
but the more recent abortions of the press, wherein
he proved frequently concerned. *Fell.*

While Mist and Wilkins rise in weekly night,
Make presser groan, lead senators to fight. *Young.*
3. Crowd; tumult; throng.

Paul and Barnabas, when infidels admiring their
virtues, went about to sacrifice unto them, rent their
garments in token of horror, and as frightened, ran
crying through the press of the people, O men
wherefore do ye these things? *Hooker.*

She held a great gold chain linked well,
Whose upper end to highest heaven was knit,
And lower part did reach to lowest hell,
And all that press did round about her swell,
To catchen hold of that long chain. *Spenser.*

Who is it in the press that calls on me?
I hear a tongue, shriller than all the music,
Cry, Caesar. *Shakspeare.*

Ambitious Turnus in the press appears,
And aggravating crimes augment their fears. *Dry.*

A new express all Agra does alight,
Darah and Aurengzebe are join'd in fight;
The press of people thickens to the court,
The impatient crowd devouring the report. *Dryden.*

Through the press entag'd Thalesia lies,
And scatters deaths around from both her eyes. *Pope.*

4. Violent tendency.

Death having prey'd upon the outward parts,
Leaves them insensible; his siege is now
Against the mind; the which he pricks and wounds
With many legions of strange fantasies;
Which in their throng, and press to that last hold,
Confound themselves. *Shakspeare.*

5. A kind of wooden case or frame for
clothes and other uses.

Creep into the kill hole.—Neither press, coffer,
chest, trunk; but he hath an abstract for the re-
membrance of such places. *Shakspeare.*

6. A commission to force men into military
service. For impress.

If I be not ashamed of my soldiers, I am a fowle'd
gurnet; I have misus'd the king's press damnably. *Shakspeare.*

Concerning the musters and presses for sufficient
mariners to serve in his majesty's ships, either the
care is very little, or the bribery very great. *Raleigh.*

Why has there been now and then a kind of a
press issued out for murderers, so that as it were the
vagabonds and loiterers were taken in? *Davenant.*

PRESSED. *n. f.* [*press* and *bed*.] Bed so
formed, as to be shut up in a case.

PRESSER. *n. f.* [from *press*.] One that
presses or works at a press.

Of the stuffs I give the profits to dyers and
pressers. *Sh. ft.*

PRESSGANG. *n. f.* [*press* and *gang*.] A
crew that strolls about the streets to force
men into naval service.

PRESSINGLY. *adv.* [from *pressing*.] With
force; closely.

The one contracts his words, speaking *pressingly*
and short; the other delights in long-breathed ac-
cents. *Howel.*

PRESSION. *n. f.* [from *press*.] The act of
pressing.

If light consisted only in *pression*, propagated with-
out actual motion, it would not be able to agitate
and heat the bodies which reflect and reflect it: if
it consisted in motion, propagated to all distances in
an instant, it would require an infinite force every
moment, in every shining particle, to generate that
motion: and if it consisted in *pression* or motion,
propagated either in an instant or in time, it would
bend into the shadow. *Newton.*

PRESSITANT. *adj.* Gravitating; heavy.
Not in use.

Neither the celestial matter of the vortices, nor
the air, nor water, are *pressitant* in their proper
places. *More.*

PRESSMAN. *n. f.* [*press* and *man*.]

1. One who forces another into service;
one who forces away.

One only path to all; by which the *pressmen*
came. *Chapman.*

2. One who makes the impression of print
by the press; distinct from the composi-
tor, who ranges the types.

PRESSMONEY. *n. f.* [*press* and *money*.]
Money given to a soldier when he is
taken or forced into the service.

Here Peasgood, take my pouch, 'tis all I own,
'Tis my *pressmoney*.—Can this silver fail? *Gay.*

PRESSURE. *n. f.* [from *press*.]

1. The act of pressing or crushing.

2. The state of being pressed or crushed.

3. Force acting against any thing; gravi-
tation; weight acting or resisting.

The inequality of the *pressure* of parts appeareth
in this; that if you take a body of stone, and an-
other of wood of the same magnitude and shape,
and throw them with equal force, you cannot
throw the wood so far as the stone. *Bacon.*

Although the glasses were a little convex, yet
this transparent spot was of a considerable breadth,
which breadth seemed principally to proceed from
the yielding inwards of the parts of the glasses, by
reason of their mutual *pressure*. *Newton.*

The blood flows through the vessels by the excess
of the force of the heart above the incumbent *pres-
sure*, which in fat people is excessive. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Violence inflicted; oppression.

A wife father ingenuously confessed, that those,
which persuaded *pressure* of consciences, were
commonly interested therein. *Bacon.*

His modesty might be secured from *pressure* by
the concealing of him to be the author. *Fell.*

5. Affliction; grievance; distress.

Mine own and my people's *pressures* are griev-
ous, and peace would be very pleasing. *K. Charles.*
The genuine price of lands in England would be
twenty years purchase, were it not for accidental
pressures under which it labours. *Child.*

To this consideration he retreats, in the midst of
all his *pressures*, with comfort; in this thought,
notwithstanding the sad afflictions with which he
was overwhelmed, he mightily exults. *Atterbury.*

Excellent was the advice of Elephas to Job, in
the midst of his great troubles and *pressures*: ac-
quaint thyself now with God, and be at peace. *Atterbury.*

6. Impression; stamp; character made by
impression.

From my memory
I'll wipe away all trivial fond records,
All laws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past,
That youth and observation copy'd there. *Shakspeare.*

PREST. *adj.* [*prest* or *pret*, Fr.]

1. Ready; not dilatory. This is said to
have been the original sense of the word
prest men; men, not forced into the ser-
vice, as now we understand it, but men,
for a certain sum received, *prest* or ready
to march at command.

Each mind is *prest*, and open every ear,
To hear new tidings, though they no way joy us. *Fairfax.*

Gritius desired nothing more than to have con-
firmed the opinion of his authority in the minds of
the vulgar people, by the *prest* and ready attend-
ance of the Vayoud. *Knotter.*

2. Neat; tight. In both senses, the word
is obsolete.

More wealth any where, to be breese,
More people, more handsome and *prest*
Where find ye? *Tusser.*

PREST. *n. f.* [*prest*, Fr.] A loan.

He required of the city a *prest* of six thousand
marks; but he could obtain but two thousand
pounds. *Bacon.*

PRESTIGATION. *n. f.* A deceiving; a
juggling; a playing legerdemain. *Ditt.*

PRESTIGES. *n. f.* [*prestigue*, Lat.] Illusions;
impostures; juggling tricks. *Ditt.*

PRESTO. *n. f.* [*presto*, Italian; *presto*, Lat.]

Quick; at once. A word used by those
that show legerdemain.

Presto! begone! 'tis here again;
There's every piece as big as ten. *Swift.*

PRESUMABLY. *adv.* [from *presume*.] With-
out examination.

Authors *presumably* writing by common places,
wherein, for many years, promiscuously amassing
all that make for their subject, break forth at last
into useless rhapsodies. *Brown.*

To PRESUME. *v. n.* [*presumer*, French; *presumo*, Latin.]

1. To suppose; to believe previously with-
out examination.

O much deceiv'd, much falling, hapless Eve!
Of thy *presum'd* return! event perverse! *Milton.*

Experience supplants the use of conjecture in
the point; we do not only *presume* it may be so,
but actually find it is so. *Gouven. of the Tongue.*

2. To suppose; to affirm without imme-
diate proof.

Although in the relation of Moses there be very
few persons mentioned, yet are there many more
to be *presumed*. *Brown.*

I *presume*,

That as my head has open'd bounty to you,
My heart dropp'd love, my power run'd honour-
more. *Shakspeare.*

On you, than any.

3. To venture without positive leave.
There was a matter we were no less desirous to
know, than fearful to ask, lest we might *presume*
too far. *Bacon.*

I to the heav'nly vision thus *presum'd*. *Milton.*

4. To form confident or arrogant opinions;
with upon before the cause of confidence.

The life of Ovid being already written in our language, I will not *pretence* to say upon myself, to think I can add any thing to Mr. Sandys his undertaking.

This man *presumes* upon his parts, that they will not fail him at time of need, and so thinks it superfluous labour to make any provision beforehand.

5. To make confident or arrogant attempts. In this we fail to perform the thing, which God seeth meet, convenient, and good; in that we *pretence* to see what is meet and convenient, better than God himself.

God, to remove his ways from human sense, Plac'd heav'n from earth so far, that earthly sight, If it *presumes*, might err in things too high, And no advantage gain.

6. It has *on* or *upon* sometimes before the thing supposed.

He, that would not deceive himself, ought to build his hypothesis on matter of fact, and not *pretence* on matter of fact, because of his hypothesis.

Luther *presumes* upon the gift of continency.

7. It has *of* sometimes, but not properly. *Presuming* of his force, with sparkling eyes, Already he devours the promis'd prize.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY. *n. f.* [from *presume*.] One that *presumptuous*; an arrogant person.

Heavy with some high minds is an overweight of obligation; otherwise great delayers do grow intolerable *presumpers*.

PRESUMPTION. *n. f.* [*presumptus*, Latin; *presumption*, Fr.]

1. Supposition previously formed. Thou hast shew'd us how unsafe it is to offend thee, upon *presumptuous* assertions to please thee.

Though men in general believed a future state, yet they had but confused *presumptions* of the nature and condition of it.

2. Confidence grounded on any thing supposed: with *upon*.

A *presumption* upon this aid, was the principal motive for the undertaking.

Those at home held their immoderate engrossments of power by no other tenure, than their own *presumption* upon the necessity of affairs.

3. An argument strong, but not demonstrative; a strong probability.

The error and insufficiency of their arguments doth make it, on the contrary side against them, a strong *presumption*, that God hath not moved their hearts to think such things, as he hath not enabled them to prove.

4. Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous; *presumptuousness*.

Let my *presumption* not provoke thy wrath; For I am forty, that with reverence

I did not entertain thee as thou art.

Let blind *presumption* work these ruinings.

I had the *presumption* to dedicate to you a very unfinish'd piece.

5. A reasonable confidence of divine favour. The awe of his majesty will keep us from *presumption*, and the promises of his mercy from despair.

PRESUMPTIVE. *adj.* [*presumptivus*, Fr. from *presume*.]

1. Taken by previous supposition. We commonly take shape and colour for so *presumptive* ideas of several species, that, in a good picture, we readily say this is a lion, and that a roe.

2. Supposed: as, the *presumptive* heir: opposed to the *heir* apparent.

3. Confident; arrogant; *presumptuous*. There being two opinions repugnant to each other, it may not be *presumptive* or sceptical to doubt of both.

PRESUMPTUOUS. *adj.* [*presumptuosus*, French.]

1. Arrogant; confident; insolent.

Presumptuous priest, this place commands my patience.

I follow him not With any token of *presumptuous* suit; Nor would I have him till I do deserve him.

The boldness of advocates prevail with judges; whereas they should imitate God, who represseth the *presumptuous*, and giveth grace to the modest.

Their minds somewhat rais'd By false *presumptuous* hope.

It being not the part of a *presumptuous*, but of a truly humble man to do what he is bidden, and to please those whom he is bound in duty to obey.

Some will not venture to look beyond received notions of the age, nor have so *presumptuous* a thought, as to be wiser than their neighbours.

2. Irreverent with respect to holy things. The firs whereunto he talketh, are not *presumptuous*; but are ordinarily of weakness and infirmity.

Thus I *presumptuous*; and the vision bright, As with a smile more brighten'd, thus reply'd.

The pow'r incens'd Punish'd his *presumptuous* pride, That for his daring enterprise the dy'd.

Canst thou love *Presumptuous* Cretes, that bould the tomb of Jove?

PRESUMPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *presumptuous*.]

1. Arrogantly; confidently.

2. Irreverently. Do you, who study nature's works, decide, Whilst I the dark mysterious cause admire; Nor into what the gods conceal, *presumptuously* enquire.

3. With vain and groundless confidence in divine favour.

I entreat your prayers, that God will keep me from all premature persuasion of my being in Christ, and not suffer me to go on *presumptuously* or desperately in any course.

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *presumptuous*.] Quality of being *presumptuous*; confidence; irreverence.

PRESUPPOSAL. *n. f.* [*pre* and *supposal*.] Supposal previously formed.

All things necessary to be known that we may be saved, but known with *presuppositional* of knowledge concerning certain principles, whereof it receiveth us already persuaded.

PRESUPPOSITIVE. *n. f.* [*pre* and *suppositional*.] Supposal previously formed.

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PRESUPPOSITIVE. *n. f.* [*pre* and *suppositional*.] Supposal previously formed.

With flying speed and seeming great pretence Came running in a messenger.

So strong his appetite was to those executions he had been accustomed to in Ireland, without any kind of commission or pretence of authority.

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince.

I should have dressed the whole with greater care; but I had little time, which I am sure you know to be more than pretence.

3. Assumption; claim to notice. Despise not these few ensuing pages; for never was any thing of this pretence more ingeniously imparted.

4. Claim true or false. Spirits on our just pretences arm'd Fell with us.

O worthy not of liberty alone, Too mean pretence, but honour.

Primogeniture cannot have any pretence to a right of solely inheriting property or power.

5. *Shakespeare* uses this word with more affinity to the original Latin, for something threatened, or held out to terrify.

I have conceived a most faint neglect of late, which I have rather blamed as my own peculiar curiosity, than as a very pretence and purpose of unkindness.

In the great hand of God I stand, and thence Against the undivulg'd pretence I fight Of treacherous malice.

He hath writ this to feel my affection for your honour, and to no other pretence of danger.

TO PRETEND. *v. a.* [*pretendo*, Latin; *pretendre*, Fr.]

1. To hold out; to stretch forward. This is mere Latinity, and not used; perhaps it should be *pretends*.

Lucas, to lash his horses, lends Prone to the wheels, and his left foot pretends.

2. To simulate; to make false appearances or representations; to allege falsely.

Let him know, Left wilfully transgressing he pretend Surprised.

What reason then can any man pretend against religion, when it is so apparently for the benefit, not only of human society, but of every particular person?

3. To show hypocritically. 'Tis their interest to guard themselves from their riotous effects of pretended zeal, nor is it less their duty.

4. To hold out as a delusive appearance to exhibit as a cover of something hidden. This is rather Latin.

Warn all creatures from three Henceforth; lest that too heavily torn, pretend To hellish falsehood, snare them.

5. To claim. In this sense we rather say *pretend* to.

Chiefs shall be grudg'd the part which the pretend.

Are they not rich? what more can they pretend?

TO PRETEND. *v. n.*

1. To put in a claim truly or falsely. It seldom used without shade of censure.

What peace can be, where both to one pretend But they more diligent, and we more strong.

In those countries that pretend to freedom princes are subject to those laws which their people have chosen.

2. To presume on ability to do any thing to profess *presumptuously*.

Of the ground of redness in this sea are we so fully satisfied? for there is another red sea, whose name we pretend not to make out from their principles.

PRETENDER. *n. f.* [from *pretend*.] One who lays claim to any thing.

The prize was disputed only till you were seen; now all pretenders have withdrawn their claims.

Dryden.

Whatever victories the several pretenders to the empire obtained over one another, they are recalled on ours without the least reflection. *Addij.* The numerous pretenders to places would never have been kept in order, if expectation had been cut off.

Swift.

To put contempt ye vain pretenders fall, The people's fable and the scorn of all. *Pope.* Pretenders to philosophy or good sense grow fond of this sort of learning.

Watts.

PRETENDINGLY. *adv.* [from *pretending*.] Arrogantly; presumptuously.

I have a particular reason to look a little pretendingly at present. *Collier.*

PRETENSION. *n. f.* [*præcussio*, Lat. *pretentio*, French.]

1. Claim true or false.

But if to unjust things thou dost pretend, Ere they begin, let thy pretensions end. *Denham.* Men indulge those opinions and practices, that favour their pretensions. *L'Estrange.*

The commons demand that the consalship should lie in common to the pretensions of any Roman.

Swift.

2. Fictitious appearance. A Latin phrase or sense.

This was but an invention and pretension given out by the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

He to much abhorred artifice and cunning, that he had prejudice to all concealments and pretensions. *Pell.*

PRETER. [*præter*, Latin.] A particle which, prefixed to words of Latin original, signifies *beside*.

PRETERIMPERFECT. *adj.* In grammar, denotes the tense not perfectly past.

PRETERIT. *adj.* [*preterit*, Fr. *preteritus*, Lat.] Past.

PRETERITION. *n. f.* [*preterition*, Fr. from *preterit*.] The act of going past; the state of being past.

PRETERITNESS. *n. f.* [from *preterit*.] State of being past; not presence; not futurity.

We cannot conceive a *preteritness* still backwards in infinitum, that never was present, as we can an endless futurity, that never will be present; so that though one is potentially infinite, yet nevertheless the other is positively finite; and this reasoning doth not at all affect the eternal existence of the adorable divinity, in whose invariable nature there is no past nor future. *Bentley.*

PRETERLAPSED. *adj.* [*præterlapsus*, Lat.] Past and gone.

We look with a superstitious reverence upon the accounts of *preterlapsed* ages. *Glanville.*

Never was there so much of either, in any *preterlapsed* age, as in this. *Walker.*

PRETERLEGAL. *adj.* [*preter* and *legal*.] Not agreeable to law.

I expected some evil customs *preterlegal*, and abuses personal, had been to be removed.

King Charles.

PRETERMISSION. *n. f.* [*prætermisio*, Fr. *prætermisio*, Lat.] The act of omitting.

To PRETERMIT. *v. a.* [*prætermitto*, Lat.] To pass by.

The fees, that ~~are~~ termly given to these deputies, for recompense of their pains, I do purposely *pretermit*; because they do not certify. *Bacon.*

PRETERNATURAL. *adj.* [*preter* and *natural*.] Different from what is natural; irregular.

We will enquire into the cause of this vile and *preternatural* temper of mind, that should make a man please himself with that, which can no ways reach those faculties, which nature has made the proper seat of pleasure.

South.

That form, which the earth is under at present,

is *preternatural*, like a statue made and broken again.

Burton.

PRETERNATURALLY. *adv.* [from *preternatural*.] In a manner different from the common order of nature.

Simple air, *preternaturally* attenuated by heat, will make itself room, and break and blow up all that which resisteth it.

Bacon.

PRETERNATURALNESS. *n. f.* [from *preternatural*.] Manner different from the order of nature.

PRETERPERFECT. *adj.* [*præteritum perfectum*, Lat.] A grammatical term applied to the tense which denotes time absolutely past.

The same natural aversion to loquacity has of late made a considerable alteration in our language, by closing in one syllable the termination of our *preterperfect* tense, as *drown'd*, *walk'd*, for *drown-ed*, *walk-ed*.

Sp. tutor

PRETERPERFECT. *adj.* [*præteritum plusquam perfectum*, Lat.] The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.

PRETEXT. *n. f.* [*prætextus*, Lat. *preteate*, Fr.] Pretence; false appearance; false allegation.

My pretext to strike at him admits

A good confirmation. *Shakespeare.*

He made pretext, that I should onely go

And helpe convey his freight; but thought not so.

Chapman.

Under this pretext, the means he sought

To ruin such whose night did much exceed

His pow'r to wrong. *Daniel.*

As chymists gold from brass by fire would draw,

Pretexts are into treason forg'd by law. *Denham.*

I shall not say with how much, or how little

pretext of reason they managed those disputes.

Decay of Pity.

They suck the blood of those they depend upon,

under a pretext of service and kindness. *L'Estrange.*

PRETOR. *n. f.* [*prætor*, Lat. *preteur*, Fr.]

The Roman judge. It is now sometimes

taken for a mayor.

Good Anna, take this paper;

And look you lay it in the *pretor's* chair. *Shaksp.*

Porphyrius, whom you Egypt's *pretor* made,

Is come from Alexandria to your aid. *Dryden.*

An advocate, pleading the cause of his client

before one of the *pretors*, could only produce a

single witness, in a point where the law required

two. *Spectator.*

PRETORIAN. *adj.* [*prætorianus*, Lat. *pretorian*, Fr.]

Judicial; exercised by the

pretor.

The chancery had the *pretorian* power for equity;

the star-chamber had the censorian power for offences.

Bacon.

PRETERITLY. *adv.* [from *pretty*.] Neatly;

elegantly; pleasingly without dignity or

elevation.

How *prettyly* the young swain seems to wash

The hand was fair before. *Shakespeare.*

One faith *prettyly*; in the quenching of the flame

of a pestilentague, nature is like people that come

to quench the fire of a hoarse; so busy, as one

letheth another. *Bacon.*

Children, kept out of ill company, take a pride

to behave themselves *prettyly*, after the fashion of

others. *Locke.*

PRETTINESS. *n. f.* [from *pretty*.] Beauty

without dignity; neat elegance without

elevation.

There is goodliness in the bodies of animals, as

in the ox, greyhound and stag; or majesty and state-

fulness, as in the lion, horse, eagle and cock; grave

awfulness, as in insatiable; or elegance and *prettiness*,

as in lesser dogs and most sort of birds; all which

are several modes of beauty. *Morr.*

These drops of *prettiness*, scatteringly sprinkled

amongst the creatures, were designed to delectate

and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our passions.

Boswell.

PRETTY. *adj.* [*præc*, finery, Sax. *pretto*, Italian; *prat*, *prattish*, Dutch.]

1. Neat; elegant; pleasing without furprize or elevation.

Of these the idle Greeks have many *pretty* tales.

Stalegh.

They found themselves involved in a train of mistakes, by taking up some *pretty* hypotheses in philosophy.

Watts.

2. Beautiful without grandeur or dignity.

The *pretty* gentleman is the most complaisant creature in the world, and is always in my mind.

Spectator.

3. It is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in conversation: as, a *pretty* fellow indeed!

A *pretty* talk; and so I told the fool,

Who needs must undertake to please by rule. *Dryd.*

He'll make a *pretty* figure in a triumph,

And serve to trip before the victor's chariot.

Addison

4. Not very small. A very vulgar use.

A knight of Wales, with slipping and some *pretty* company, did go to discover those parts.

Abbot.

Cut off the stalks of cucumbers, immediately after their bearing, close by the earth, and then cut a *pretty* quantity of earth upon the plant, and they will bear next year before the ordinary time. *Bacon.*

I would have a mount of some *pretty* height, leaving the wall of the enclosure breast high. *Bacon.*

Of this mixture we put a parcel into a crucible, and suffered it for a *pretty* while to continue red hot.

Boswell.

A weasle a *pretty* way off stood leering at him.

L'Estrange.

PRETTY. *adv.* In some degree. This word is used before adverbs or adjectives to intend their signification: it is less than *very*.

The world begun to be *pretty* well stocked with people, and human industry drained those inhabitable places.

Burnet.

I shall not enquire how far this lottish method may advance the reputation of learning; but I am *pretty* sure it is no great addition to theirs who use it.

Collier.

A little voyage round the lake took up five days, though the wind was *pretty* fair for us all the while.

Addison.

I have a fondness for a project, and a *pretty* tolerable genius that way myself.

Addison.

These colours were faint and dilute, unless the light was trajected obliquely, for by that means they became *pretty* vivid.

Newton.

This writer every where insinuates, and, in one place, *pretty* plainly professes himself a sincere christian.

Atterbury.

The copper halfpence are coined by the publick, and every piece worth *pretty* near the value of the copper.

Swift.

The first attempts of this kind were *pretty* modest.

Baker.

To PREVAIL. *v. n.* [*prævaloir*, French; *prævalere*, Latin.]

1. To be in force; to have effect; to have power; to have influence.

This custom makes the short-sighted bigots, and the warmer secticks, as far as it prevails. *Locke.*

2. To overcome; to gain the superiority: with *on* or *upon*, sometimes *over* or *against*.

They that were your enemies, are his,

And have prevailed as much on him as you. *Shaksp.*

Nor is it hard for thee to preserve me amidst the unjust hatred and jealousies of too many, which thou hast suffered to prevail upon me. *King Charles.*

I told you then he should prevail, and speed

On his bad errand. *Milton.*

The millennium prevailed long against the truth

upon the strength of authority. *Decay of Pity.*

While Marbro's canon thus prevails by laud,

Britain's weakness by Anna's high command,

Reinforces the Lusitan billions side. *Blount.*

This song could *prevail*
O'er death and o'er hell,
A conquest how hard and how glorious;
Though fate had fast bound her
With Styx nine times round her,
Yet music and love were victorious. *Pope.*
This kingdom could never *prevail* against the
united power of England. *Swift.*
3. To gain influence; to operate effectually.

I do not pretend that these arguments are demonstrations of which the nature of this thing is not capable: but they are such strong probabilities, as ought to *prevail* with all those who are not able to produce greater probabilities to the contrary. *Wilkins.*

4. To persuade or induce. It has *with*, *upon*, or *on* before the person persuaded. With minds obdurate nothing *prevailed*, as well they that preach, as they that read unto such, shall still have cause to complain with the prophets of old, who will give credit unto our teaching? *Hooker.*
He was *prevailed* with to restrain the earl of Bristol upon his first arrival. *Clarendon.*

The serpent with me
Persuively has so *prevail'd*, that I
Have also tasted. *Milton.*

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under the conduct of a guide, than he that has not yet taken a step, and is likelier to be *prevailed* on to enquire after the right way. *Locke.*
There are four sorts of arguments that men, in their reasonings with others, make use of to *prevail* on them. *Locke.*

The gods pray
He would refuse the conduct of the day,
Nor let the world be lost in endless night;
Prevail'd upon at last, again he took
The harness'd deeds, which still with horror shook.

Upon assurances of revolt, the queen was *prevail'd* with to send her forces upon that expedition. *Seyt.*

Prevail upon some judicious friend to be your constant hearer, and allow him the utmost freedom. *Swift.*

PREVAILING. *adj.* [from *prevail*.] Pre-dominant; having most influence; having great power; prevalent; efficacious.
Probabilities, which cross men's appetites and prevailing passions, run the same rate: let never so much probability hang on one side of a covetous man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh. *Locke.*

Save the friendless infants from oppression;
Saints shall assist thee with *prevailing* prayers,
And warring angels combat on thy side. *Rowe.*

PREVAILEMENT. *n. f.* [from *prevail*.] Prevalence.

Of strong *prevailment* in unhardened youth. *Shakespeare.*

PREVALENCE. *n. f.* [from *prevail*, French; *prevalencia*, low Lat.] Superiority; influence; predominance; efficacy; force; validity.

The duke better knew, what kind of arguments were of *prevailence* with him. *Clarendon.*

Others finding that, in former times, many churches were employed in the civil government, imputed their wanting of these ornaments their predecessor's words, to the power and *prevailency* of the lawyers. *Clarendon.*

Animals, whose forelegs supply the use of arms, hold, it not an equality in both, a *prevailency* oft times in the other. *Brown.*

Why, fair one, would you not rely
On reason's force with beauty's join'd?
Could I their *prevailence* deny,
I must at once be doud and blind. *Prior.*

Least of all does this precept imply, that we should comply with any thing that the *prevailence* of corrupt fashion has made reputable. *Rogers.*

PREVALENT. *adj.* [from *prevailens*, Latin.]

1. Victorious; gaining superiority; predominant.

Brennus told the Roman ambassadors, that *prevailent* arms were as good as any title, and that valiant men might account to be their own as much as they could get. *Raleigh.*

On the foughten field,
Michael and his angels *prevailent* encamping. *Milton.*

The conduct of a peculiar providence made the instruments of that great design *prevailent* and victorious, and all those mountains of opposition to become plains. *South.*

2. Powerful; efficacious.
Eye easily may faith admit, that all
The good which we enjoy, from heav'n descends;
But, that from us might should ascend to heav'n,
So *prevailent*, as to concern the mind
Of God high blest; or to incline his will;
Hard to belief may seem. *Milton.*

3. Predominant.
This was the most received and *prevailent* opinion, when I first brought my collection up to London. *Woodward.*

PREVALENTLY. *adv.* [from *prevailent*.] Powerfully; forcibly.

The evening-star to falls into the main,
To rise at morn more *prevailently* bright. *Prior.*
To **PREVARICATE.** *v. n.* [from *prævaricor*, Latin; *prævariquer*, French.] To cavil; to quibble; to shuffle.

Laws are either dismantled or quite *prevared* through chance and alteration of times, yet they are good in themselves. *Spencer.*

He *prevared* with his own understanding, and cannot seriously consider the strength, and discern the evidence of argumentations against his desires. *South.*

Whoever helped him to this citation, I desire he will never trust him more; for I would think better of himself, than that he would wilfully *prevared*. *Stillingfleet.*

PREVARICATION. *n. f.* [from *prævaricatio*, Latin; *prævarication*, Fr. from *prævaricare*.] Shuffle; cavil.

Several Romans, taken prisoners by Hannibal, were released upon obliging themselves by an oath to return again to his camp: among these was one, who, thinking to elude the oath, went the same day back to the camp, on pretence of having forgot something; but this *prevared* was so shocking to the Roman senate, that they ordered him to be delivered up to Hannibal. *Addison.*

PREVARICATOR. *n. f.* [from *prævaricator*, Latin; *prævaricateur*, French; from *prævaricare*.] A caviller; a shuffler.

To **PREVENE.** *v. a.* [from *prævenio*, Latin.] To hinder.

If thy indulgent care
Had not *prevend'd*, among unbody'd shades
I now had wander'd. *Philips.*

PREVENT. *adj.* [from *præveniens*, Latin.] Preceding; going before; preventive.

From the mercy-seat above
Prevenient grace descending, had remov'd
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton.*

To **PREVENT.** *v. a.* [from *prævenio*, Latin; *prevénir*, French.]

1. To go before as a guide; to go before, making the way easy.

Are we to forsake any true opinion, or to shun any requisite action, only because we have in the practice thereof been *prevended* by idolaters? *Hooker.*

Prevent him with the blessings of goodness. *Psalms.*

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy most gracious favour.
Let thy grace, O Lord, always *prevent* and follow us. *Common Prayer.*

2. To go before; to be before.
Mine eyes *prevent* the night-watches, that I might be occupied in thy words. *Psalms.*

The same officer told us, he came to conduct us, and that he had *prevended* the hour, because we might have the whole day before us for our business. *Paton.*

Nothing engendered death *prevend* his meat;
Flies have their tables spread, ere they appear;
Some creatures have in winter what to eat;
Others do sleep. *Herbert.*

3. To anticipate.
Soon thou shalt find, if thou but arm their hands,

Their ready guilt *prevending* thy commands;
Could'st thou some great proportion'd mischief frame,

They'd prove the father from whose loins they came. *Pope.*

4. To preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt first.

Thou hast *prevended* us with overtures of love, even when we were thine enemies. *King Charles.*

5. To hinder; to obviate; to obstruct.

This is now almost the only sense.
I do find it cowardly and vile,
For fear of what might fall, so to *prevent*
The time of life. *Shakespeare.*

This your inconstant care could not *prevend*,
Foretold so lately what would come to pass. *Milton.*

Too great confidence in success is the likeliest to *prevend* it; because it hinders us from making the best use of the advantages which we enjoy. *Atter.*
To **PREVENT.** *v. n.* To come before the time. A latinism.

Strawberries watered with water, wherein hath been steeped sheep's dung, will *prevent* and come early. *Bacon.*

PREVENTER. *n. f.* [from *prevént*.]

1. One that goes before.

The archduke was the assailant, and the *pre-venter*, and had the fruit of his diligence and celerity. *Bacon.*

2. One that hinders; a hinderer; an obstructor.

PREVENTION. *n. f.* [from *prevención*, French; from *præventum*, Latin.]

1. The act of going before.

The greater the distance, the greater the *prevención*; as in thunder, where the lightning precedeth the crack a good space. *Bacon.*

2. Preoccupation; anticipation.

Atchievements, plots, orders, *preventions*, Success or loss. *Shakespeare.*

God's *preventions*, cultivating our nature, and fitting us with capacities of his high donations. *Hammond.*

3. Hindrance; obstruction.

Half way he met
His daring foe, at this *prevención* more
Lucius'd. *Milton.*

No odds appear'd
In might or swift *prevención*. *Milton.*
Prevención of sin is one of the greatest mercies
God can vouchsafe. *South.*

4. Prejudice; prepossession. A French expression.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular gusto or any *prevención* of mind, nor that whatsoever judgment they make, it may be purely their own. *Dryden.*

PREVENTIONAL. *adj.* [from *prevención*.] Tending to prevention.

PREVENTIVE. *adj.* [from *prevént*.]

1. Tending to hinder.

Wars *preventive* upon just fears are true defences, as well as upon actual invasions. *Bacon.*

2. Preservative; hindering ill. It has a before the thing *prevended*.

Physick is curative or *preventive* of diseases; *preventive* is that which, by purging noxious humours, preventeth sickness. *Brown.*

Procuring a due degree of sweat and perspiration is the best *preventive* of the gout. *Arbuthnot.*

PREVENTIVE. *n. f.* [from *prevént*.] preservative; that which prevents; an antidote previously taken.

PREVENTIVELY. *adv.* [from *preventive*.] In such a manner as tends to prevention.

Such as fearing to concede a weakness, or mutilate the integrity of Adam, preventively conceive the creation of thirteen ribs. *Johnson.*

PREVIOUS. *adj.* [*prævius*, Lat.] Antecedent; going before; prior.

By this previous intimation we may gather some hopes, that the matter is not desperate. *Burnet.*
Sound from the mountain, previous to the storm, Rolls o'er the muttering earth. *Thomson.*

PREVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *previous*.] Beforehand; antecedently.

Darting their stings, they previously declare Design'd revenge, and fierce intent of war. Prior. It cannot be reconciled with perfect sincerity, as previously supposing some neglect of better information. *Fiddes.*

PREVIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *previous*.] Antecedence.

PREY. *n. f.* [*præda*, Lat.]

Something to be devoured; something to be seized; food gotten by violence; ravine; wealth gotten by violence; plunder.

A garriſon ſupported itſelf by the prey it took from the neighbourhood of Aylebury. *Clarendon.*
The whole included race his purpoſ'd prey. *Milton.*

She fees herſelf the monſter's prey And feels her heart and entrails torn away. *Dryden.*
Pindar, that eagle, mounts the ſkies, While virtue leads the noble way;
Too like a vulture Boileau flies, Where ſordid muſt'refs ſhews the prey. *Prior.*
Who ſung by glory, rave, and bound away;
The world their field, and human-kind their prey. *Young.*

1. Ravage; depredation.
Hog in ſloth, fox in ſtrewly lion in prey. *Shakſp.*
Animal of prey, is an animal that lives on other animals.

There are men of prey, as well as beaſts and birds of prey, that live upon, and delight in blood. *L'Eſtrange.*

TO PREY. *v. n.* [*prædare*, Lat.]
1. To feed by violence, with on before the object.

A honeſt
Lay couching head on ground, with cat-like watch,
When that the ſleeping man ſhould ſtir: for 'tis
The royal diſpoſition of that beaſt
To prey on nothing that doth ſeem as dead. *Shakſp.*
Put your torches out;
The wolves have prey'd, and look the gentle day
Dapples the drowy eaſt. *Shakſpeare.*
Jove venom firſt infus'd in ſerpents ſell,
Taught wolves to prey, and ſtormy ſeas to ſwell. *May.*

Their impious folly dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*

1. To plunder; to rob; with on.
They pray continually unto their ſaint the commonwealth, or rather not pray to her, but prey on her, for they ride up and down on her, and make her their boots. *Shakſpeare.*

1. To corrode; to waſte; with on.

Language is too faint to ſhow
His rage of love; it preys upon his life;
He pines, he ſickens, he deſpairs, he dies. *Addiſon.*

PREYER. *n. f.* [from *prey*.] Robbery; devours; plunderer.

PRÆPISM. *n. f.* [*præpismus*, Lat. *præpisme*, Fr.] A preternatural tenſion.

Luſk cauſeth a ſtagrancy in the eyes and præpiſm. *Bacon.*
The perſon every night has a præpiſm in his ſleep. *Flyger.*

PRICE. *n. f.* [*pris*, Fr. *pretium*, Lat.]

Equivalent paid for any thing.

I will buy it of thee at a price; neither will I offer burnt-offerings unto the Lord my God, of that which coſt me nothing. *2 Samuel.*

From that which hath its price in compoſition, if you take away any thing, or any part do fail, all is diſtorted. *Bacon.*

1. If fortune has a niggard been to thee,
Devote thyſelf to thrift, not luxury;
And wiſely make that kind of food thy choice,
To which neceſſity confines thy price. *Dryden.*

2. Value; eſtimation; ſuppoſed excellence.
We ſtand in ſome jealouſy, leſt by thus over-
valuing their ſermons, they make the price and
eſtimation of ſcripture, otherwiſe notified, to fall. *Hooker.*

Sugar hath put down the uſe of honey, inſomuch
as we have loſt thoſe preparations of honey which
the ancients had, when it was more in price. *Bacon.*

3. Rate at which any thing is ſold.
Suppoſing the quantity of wheat, in reſpect to
its vent, be the ſame, that makes the change in the
price of wheat. *Locke.*

4. Reward; thing purchaſed by merit.
Sometimes virtue ſaves, while vice is fed;
What then? is the reward of virtue bread?
That, vice may merit, 'tis the price of toil;
The knave deſerves it, when he tills the ſoil. *Pope.*

TO PRICE. *v. a.* To pay for.
Some ſhall pay the price of others guilt;
And he the man that made ſans ſoy to fall,
Shall with his own blood price that he hath ſpilt. *Spencer.*

TO PRICK. *v. a.* [*priccan*, Saxon.]

1. To pierce with a ſmall puncture.

Leave her to heav'n,
And to thoſe thorns that in her boſom lodge,
To prick and ſting her. *Shakſpeare.*
There ſhall be no more a pricking brier unto the
houſe of Iſrael, nor any grieving thorn. *Ezekiel.*
If the pricked her finger, Jack had the pin in the
way. *Arbutnot.*

2. To form or creſt with an acuminate point.

The poets make ſame a monſter; they ſay,
look how many feathers the bath, ſo many eyes
the bath underneath, ſo many tongues, ſo many
voices, the pricks up ſo many ears. *Bacon.*

A hunted panther calls about
Her glaring eyes, and pricks her liſting ears to
ſeout. *Dryden.*

His rough creſt he rears,
And pricks up his predeſtinating ears. *Dryden.*
The fiery courier, when he hears from far
The ſprightly trumpets and the ſhouts of war,
Pricks up his ears. *Dryden.*

A greyhound hath pricked ears, but thoſe of a
hound hang down; for that the former hunts with
his ears, the latter only with his noſe. *Grew.*
The tuneſul noiſe the ſprightly courier hears,
Paws the green turf, and pricks his trembling ears. *Gay.*

Keep cloſe to ears, and thoſe let aſſes prick;
'Tis nothing, nothing; it they bite and kick. *Pope.*

3. To fix by the point.

I cauſed the edges of two knives to be ground truly
ſtraight, and pricking their points into a board, ſo that
their edges might look towards one another, and
meeting near their points, contain a rectilinear
angle, I faſtened their handles together with pitch,
to make this angle invariable. *Newton.*

4. To hang on a point.

The cooks ſlice it into little gobbets, prick it on a
prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys.*

5. To nominate by a puncture or mark.

Thoſe many then ſhall die, their names are
pricked. *Shakſpeare.*
Some who are pricked for ſheriffs, and are ſit,
ſet out of the bill. *Bacon.*

6. To ſpur; to goad; to impel; to incite.

When I call to mind your gracious favours,
My duty pricks me on to utter that,
Which elſe no worldly good ſhould draw from me. *Shakſpeare.*

Well, 'tis no matter, honour pricks me on;
But how if honour prick me off, when
I come on. *Shakſpeare.*
His high courage prick'd him forth to wed. *Pope.*

7. To pain; to pierce with remorse.

When they heard this, they were pricked in their
hearts, and ſaid, men and brethren what ſhall we
do? *Acts.*

8. To make acid.

They their late attacks decline,
And turn as eager as prick'd wine. *Hudibras.*

9. To mark a tune.
TO PRICK. *v. n.* [*prijken*, Dutch.]

1. To dreſs one's ſelf for ſhow.

2. To come upon the ſpur. This ſeems to
be the ſenſe in *Spencer*.

After that varlet's flight, it was not long,
Ere on the plain ſaſt pricking Guyon ſpied
One in bright arms embattled full ſtrong. *Spencer.*

They had not ridden far, when they might ſee
One pricking towards them with haſty heat. *Spencer.*
The ſcottiſh horſemen began to hover much upon
the Engliſh army, and to come pricking about them,
ſometimes within length of their ſlaves. *Hayward.*

Before each van

Prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*

In this king Arthur's reign,

A luſty knight was pricking o'er the plain. *Dryden.*

PRICK. *n. f.* [*pricca*, Saxon.]

1. A ſharp ſlender inſtrument; any thing by
which a puncture is made.

The country gives me proof
Of bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortified bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, ſprigs of roſemary. *Shakſpeare.*

It is hard for thee to kick againſt the pricks. *Asa.*

If the Engliſh would not in peace govern them
by the law, nor could in war root them out by the
ſword, muſt they not be pricks in their eyes, and
thorns in their ſides? *Dorſes.*
If God would have had men live like wild beaſts,
he would have armed them with horns, tuſks, tal-
lons, or pricks. *Bramhall.*

2. A thorn in the mind; a teazing and
tormenting thought; remorse of conſcience.

My conſcience firſt receiv'd a tendreſs,
Scruple, and prick, on certain ſpeeches utter'd
By th' biſhop of Bayon. *Shakſpeare.*

3. A ſpot or mark at which archers aim.
For long ſhooting, their ſhaft was a cloth yard,
their pricks twenty-four ſcore, for ſtrength, they
would pierce any ordinary armour. *Curew.*

4. A point; a fixed place.

Now gins this goodly frame of temperance
Fairly to riſe, and her adorned head
To prick of highſt praiſe forth to advance. *Spencer.*
Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the noon tide prick. *Shakſpeare.*

5. A puncture.
No ſp were diſcovered in the place of her death,
only two ſmall inſenſible pricks were found in her
arm. *Brown.*

6. The print of a hare in the ground.

PRICKER. *n. f.* [from *prick*.]

1. A ſharp-pointed inſtrument.
Pricker is vulgarly called an awl; yet, for
joiners uſe, it hath moſt commonly a ſquare blade. *Mason.*

2. A light horſeman. Not in uſe.
They had horſemen, prickers as they are termed,
fitter to make excuſions and to chace, than to ſuſ-
tain any ſtrong charge. *Hayward.*

PRICKET. *n. f.* [from *prick*.] A buck in
his ſecond year.

I've call'd the deer, the princeſs kill'd, a pricket. *Shakſpeare.*
The buck is called the firſt year a fawn, the ſe-
cond year a pricket. *Manu and.*

PRICKLE. *n. f.* [from *prick*.] Small ſharp
point, like that of a brier.

The prickles of trees are a kind of excreſcence;
the plants that have prickles are black and white,
thoſe have it in the bough; the plants that have
prickles in the leaf, are holly and juniper; nettles
alſo have a ſmall venomous prickle. *Bacon.*

An herb growing in the water, called ſineſis, is
full of prickles: this putteth forth another ſmall
herb out of the leaf, impud to moiſture gathered
between the prickles. *Bacon.*

A fox catching hold of a bramble to break his
fall, the prickles ran into his foot. *L'Eſtrange.*

2 Z

P R I

The man who laugh'd but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again, to see a jay claw
The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*
The flower's divine, where'er it grows,
Neglect the prickles, and assume the rose. *Watts.*
PRICKLINESS, *n. f.* [from *prickly*.] Full-
ness of sharp points.
PRICKLOUSE, *n. f.* [*prick* and *louse*.] A
word of contempt for a tailor. A low
word.
A taylor and his wife quarrelling; the woman
in contempt called her husband *pricklouse*.
Stranger.
PRICKLY, *adj.* [from *prick*.] Full of sharp
points.
Artichokes will be less *prickly* and more tender,
if the seeds have their tops grated off upon a stone.
Bacon.
I no more
Shall see you browsing on the mountain's brow,
Thou prickly shrub. *Dryden.*
How did the humble swan detest
His prickly beard, and hairy breast! *Swift.*
PRICKMADAM, *n. f.* A species of houle-
leek.
PRICKPUNCH, *n. f.*
Prickpunch is a piece of tempered steel, with a
round point at one end, to prick a round mark in
cold iron. *Mason.*
PRICKSONG, *n. f.* [*prick* and *song*.] Song
set to musick.
He fights as you sing *pricksongs*, keeps time,
distance, and proportion. *Shakespeare.*
PRICKWOOD, *n. f.* [*etymology*.] A tree.
Amfworth.
PRIDE, *n. f.* [*prize* or *pryde*, Saxon.]
1. Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem.
I can see his *pride*. *Shakespeare.*
Peep through each part of him,
Pride hath no other glass
To show itself, but *pride*; for supple knees
Feed arrogance, and are the proud man's fees.
Shakespeare.
They undergo
This annual humbling certain number'd days,
To dash their *pride* and joy for man seduc'd. *Milt.*
Vain aims, inordinate desires,
Blown up with high conceits engend'ring *pride*.
Milton.
2. Insolence; rude treatment of others;
insolent exultation.
That witch
Hath wrought this hellish mischief unawares;
That hardly we escap'd the *pride* of France. *Shakespeare.*
Wantonness and *pride*
Raise out of friendship, hostile deeds in peace.
Milton.
3. Dignity of manner; loftiness of air.
4. Generous elation of heart.
The honest *pride* of conscious virtue. *Smith.*
5. Elevation; dignity.
A falcon, towering in her *pride* of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd. *Shakf.*
6. Ornament; show; decoration.
Whole lofty trees, clad with summer's *pride*,
Did spread to broad, that heaven's light did hide.
Spenser.
Smallest lineaments exact,
In all the liveries deck'd of summer's *pride*. *Milt.*
Be his this sword,
Whole ivory sheath, inwrought with curious *pride*,
Adds graceful terror to the wearer's side. *Pope.*
7. Splendour; ostentation.
In this array the war of either side,
Through Athens pass'd with military *pride*. *Dryd.*
8. The state of a female beast soliciting the
male.
It is impossible you should see this,
Were they as fast as wolves in *pride*. *Shakespeare.*
To **PRIDE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
make proud; to rate himself high. It is
only used with the reciprocal pronoun.

P R I

He could have made the most deformed beggar
as rich, as those who most *pride* themselves in their
wealth. *Governments of the Tongue.*
This little impenitent hardwearing turns into ri-
dicule the direful apprehensions of the whole
kingdom, *priding* himself as the cause of them.
Swift.
PRIDE, *n. f.* I suppose an old name of
prick.
Lop poplar and fallow, elm, maple and *pride*.
Well taved from cattle, till summer to lie. *Tusser.*
PRIDE, for *proof*. *Spenser.*
PRIDER, *n. f.* [from *pry*.] One who in-
quires too narrowly.
PRIEST, *n. f.* [prieſt, Sax. *preſtre*, Fr.]
1. One who officiates in sacred offices.
I'll to the vicar.
Bring you the mand, you shall not lack a *priest*.
Shakespeare.
The high *priest* shall not uncover his head.
Leviticus.
Our practice of singing differs from the practice
of David, the *priests*, and Levites. *Psalm.*
These *prays* is thy *priest* before thee bring.
Milton.
2. One of the second order in the hierarchy,
above a deacon, below a bishop.
There were no *priests* and anti-*priests* in opposi-
tion to one another, and therefore there could be
no schism. *Levey.*
No neighbours, but a few poor simple clowns,
Honest and true, with a well meaning *priest*.
Roue.
Crispius is a holy *priest*, full of the spirit of the
gospel, watching, labouring, and praying for a poor
country village. *Law.*
PRIESTCRAFT, *n. f.* [*priest* and *craft*.]
Religious fraud; management of wicked
priests to gain power.
Puzzle has half a dozen common-place topics:
though the debate be about Downy, his discourse
runs upon bigotry and *priestcraft*. *Spectator.*
From *priestcraft* happily let free,
Let every faithful son return to thee. *Pope.*
PRIESTESS, *n. f.* [from *priest*.] A woman
who officiated in heathen rites.
Then too, our mighty fire, than flood'd deform'd,
When thy rapt soul the lovely *priests* charm'd,
That Rome's high founder bore. *Addison.*
These two, being the sons of a lady who was
priestess to Juno, drew their mother's character to the
temple. *Spectator.*
She as *priestess* knows the rites
Wherein the god of earth delights. *Swift.*
Th' inter'm *priestess*, at her altar's side,
Trembling, begun the sacred rites of *pride*. *Pope.*
PRIESTHOOD, *n. f.* [from *priest*.]
1. The office and character of a priest.
Jeroboam is reproved, he cause he took the *priest-*
hood from the tribe of Levi. *Hilgott.*
The *priesthood* hath small nations, and all reli-
gious, been held highly venerable. *Atterbury.*
The state of parents is a holy state, in some
degree like that of the *priesthood*, and calls upon
them to bless their children with their prayers and
sacrifices to God. *Law.*
2. The order of men set apart for holy
offices.
He pretends, that I have fallen foul on *priesthood*.
Dryden.
3. The second order in the hierarchy. See
PRIEST.
PRIESTHOOD, *n. f.* [from *priestly*.] The
appearance or manner of a priest.
PRIESTLY, *adj.* [from *priest*.] Becoming
a priest; sacerdotal; belonging to a
priest.
In the Jewish church, none that was blind or
lame was capable of the *priestly* office. *South.*
How can insect suit with holiness,
Or *priestly* orders with a princely state? *Dryden.*
PRIESTRIDEN, *adj.* [*priest* and *ridden*.]
Managed or governed by priests.
Such a cant of high-church and persecution, and
being *priestridden*. *Swift.*

P R I

To **PRIZE**, for *prove*. *Spenser.*
PRIG, *n. f.* [A cant word derived perhaps
from *prick*; as, he *pricks* up, he is *prig*;
or from *pricked*, an epithet of reproach
bestowed upon the presbyterian teachers.]
A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical
little fellow.
The little man concluded, with calling monies
Mesnager an insignificant *prig*. *Spectator.*
There have I seen some active *prig*,
To show his parts, bestride a twig. *Swift.*
PRILL, *n. f.* [*rhombus*.] A birt or turbot.
Amfworth.
PRIM, *adj.* [by contraction from *primative*.]
Formal; precise; affectedly nice.
A ball of new-dropt horse's dung,
Mingling with apples in the throng,
Said to the pippin, plump and *prim*,
See, brother, how we apples swim. *Swift.*
To **PRIM**, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To
deck up precisely; to form to an affected
nicety.
PRIMACY, *n. f.* [*primatic*, *primace*, Fr.
primatus, Latin.] The chief ecclesiastical
station.
When he had now the *primacy* in his own hand,
he thought he should be to blame if he did not ap-
ply remedies. *Churchman.*
PRIMAGE, *n. f.* The freight of a ship.
Amfworth.
PRIMAL, *adj.* [*primus*, Lat.] First. A
word not in use, but very commodious
for poetry.
It hath been taught us from the *primal* state,
That he, which is, was with'd, until he were. *Shakespeare.*
Oh! my offence is rank, it smells to heaven,
It hath the *priggish*, eldest curse upon't. *Shakespeare.*
PRIMARILY, *adv.* [from *primary*.] Orig-
inally; in the first intention; in the first
place.
In levers, where the heart *primarily* suffers, it
applies medicines unto the wrists. *Bacon.*
These considerations so exactly suiting the parable
of the wedding supper to this spiritual banquet
the gospel, it does not *primarily*, and in its
design, intend it; yet certainly it may, with great
advantage of remembrance, be applied to it, fit
to any other duty. *Sa.*
PRIMARINESS, *n. f.* [from *primary*.] The
state of being first in act or intention.
That which is peculiar, must be taken from the
primaries and secondariness of the perception. *Locke.*
PRIMARY, *adj.* [*primarius*, Lat.]
1. First in intention.
The figurative notation of this word, and not the
primary or literal, belongs to this place. *Humana.*
2. Original; first.
Before that beginning, there was neither *prime*
matter to be informed, nor form to inform, nor at
being but the eternal. *Boyle.*
The church of Christ, in its *primary* institution
was made to be of a diffusive nature, to spread and
extend itself. *Pearson.*
When the ruins both *primary* and secondary were
settled, the waters of the abyss began to settle. *Bacon.*
These I call original or *primary* qualities of body,
which produce simple ideas in us, viz. *white*,
extension, figure, and motion. *Locke.*
3. First in dignity; chief; principal.
As the six *primary* planets revolve all out from
the secondary ones are moved about them in a
time of unequal proportion of their periodic
motions to their orbits. *Boyle.*
PRIMATE, *n. f.* [*primat*, Fr. *primus*,
Lat.] The chief ecclesiastick.
We may learn from the prudent pen of our re-
verend *primate*, eminent as well for piety as
unanimity as learning. *Holmes.*
When the power of the church was first establish'd
the archbishops of Canterbury and York had then
preeminence one over the other; the former

primate over the southern; as the latter was over the northern parts. *Ayliffe.*

The late and present primate, and the lord archbishop of Dublin, have left memorials of their bounty. *Swift.*

PRIMATESHIP. *n. f.* [from *primate*.] The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIME. *n. f.* [*primus*, Latin.]

The first part of the day; the dawn; the morning.

His larum bell might loud and wide be heard When cause requir'd, but never out of time, Early and late it rung at evening and at prime. *Spenser.*

Sure pledge of day, that crown'd the smiling morn With thy bright circle, praise him in thy sphere While day arises, that sweet hour of prime. *Milton.*

1. The beginning; the early days.

Quickly sundry arts mechanical were found out in the very prime of the world. *Hooker.*

Nature here wanton'd as in her prime. *Milton.*

The best part.

Give no more to ev'ry guest,

Than he's able to digest;

Give him always of the prime,

And but little at a time. *Swift.*

2. The spring of life; the height of health, strength, or beauty.

Make haste, sweet love, whilst it is prime, For none can call again the passed time. *Spenser.*

Will she yet dabble her eyes on me, That crop the golden prime of this sweet prince, And made her widow to a woful bed? *Shakspeare.*

Youth, beauty, wisdom, courage, virtue, all That happiness and prime can happy call. *Shakspeare.*

Likeliest seem'd to Ceres in her prime. *Milton.*

Short were her marriage joys; for in the prime Of youth, her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*

No poet ever sweetly sung, Unless he were, like Phœbus, young;

Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme, Unless, like Venus, in her prime. *Swift.*

3. Spring.

Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime,

And summer, though it be let's gay,

Yet is not look't on as a time

Of declination or decay. *Waller.*

The poet and his theme in spite of time, For ever young enjoys an endless prime. *Graveille.*

Nought treads to silent as the foot of time; Hence we mistake our autumn for our prime. *Young.*

4. The height of perfection.

The plants which now appear in the most different seasons, would have been all in prime, and flourishing together at the same time. *Woodward.*

5. The first canonical hour. *Ainsworth.*

6. The first part; the beginning; as, the prime of the moon.

PRIME. *adj.* [*primus*, Latin.]

Early; blooming.

His flary helm unbuckl'd, shew'd him prime In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton.*

Principal; first rate.

Divers of prime quality, in several counties, were, for refusing to pay the tithes, committed to prison. *Clarendon.*

Nor can I think, that God will so destroy His prime creatures dignify'd to high. *Milton.*

Humility and resignation are our prime virtues. *Dryden.*

7. First; original.

We smother'd the most replenish'd sweet work of nature, That from the prime creation e'er the fram'd. *Shakspeare.*

Moses being chosen by God to be the ruler of people, will not prove that priesthood belonged Adam's heir, or the prime fathers. *Locke.*

Excellent. It may, in this loose sense, perhaps admit, though scarcely with propriety, a superlative.

We are contented with sharing our queen, before the prime creature was possess'd of the world. *Shakspeare.*

PRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in the first powder; to put powder into the pan of a gun.

A pistol of about a foot in length, we primed with well dried gunpowder. *Boyle.*

Prime all your firelocks, fasten well the flake. *Gay.*

His friendship was exactly tim'd, He shot before your toes were prim'd. *Swift.*

2. [*primer*, French; to begin.] To lay the ground on a canvass to be painted.

PRIMELY. *adv.* [from *prime*.]

1. Originally; primarily; in the first place; in the first intention.

Words signify not immediately and *primely* things themselves, but the conceptions of the mind about them. *Locke.*

2. Excellently; supremely well. A low sense.

PRIMENESS. *n. f.* [from *prime*.]

1. The state of being first.

2. Excellence.

PRIMER. *adj.* [*primarius*, Latin.] First; original. Not in use.

As when the *primer* church her councils pleas'd to call,

Great Britain's bishops there were not the least of all. *Dryden.*

PRIMER. *n. f.*

1. An office of the blessed Virgin.

Another prayer to her is not only in the manual, but in the *primer* or office of the blessed Virgin. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [*primarius*, Latin.] A small prayer book in which children are taught to read, so named from the Romish book of devotions; an elementary book.

The Lord's prayer, the creed and ten commandments he should learn by heart, not by reading them himself in his *primer*, but by somebody's repeating them before he can read. *Locke.*

PRIMERO. *n. f.* [Spanish.] A game at cards.

I left him at *primero* With the duke of Suffolk. *Shakspeare.*

PRIMEVAL. } *adj.* [*primævus*, Latin.]

PRIMEVUS. } Original; such as was at first.

Immortal dove, Thou with almighty energy didst move On the wild waves, incumbent didst display Thy genial wings, and hatch *primeval* day. *Blackmore.*

All the parts of this great fabric change. Quit their old fustions and *primeval* frame, And lose their shape, their essence, and their name. *Pratt.*

PRIMÆVAL. *adj.* [*primitivus*, Latin.] Being of the first production.

PRIMITIAL. *adj.* [*primitivus*, Latin.]

PRIMITIVE. *adj.* [*primitivus*, Latin.]

1. Ancient; original; established from the beginning.

The scripture is of sovereign authority, and for itself worthy of all acceptation. The latter, namely the voice and testimony of the *primitive* church, is a ministerial, and subordinate rule and guide, to preserve and direct us, in the right understanding of the scriptures. *White.*

Their superstition pretends, they cannot do God greater service, than utterly to destroy the *primitive* apostolical government of the church by bishops. *King Charles.*

David reflects sometimes upon the present form of the world, and sometimes upon the *primitive* form of it. *Barnet.*

The doctrine of purgatory, by which they mean an estate of temporary punishments after this life, was not known in the *primitive* church, nor can be proved from scripture. *Tillotson.*

2. Formal; affectedly solemn; imitating the supposed gravity of old times.

3. Original; primary; not derivative: as, in grammar, a *primitive verb*.

Our *primitive* great fire, to meet His godlike guest, walks forth. *Milton.*

PRIMITIVELY. *adv.* [from *primitive*.]

1. Originally; at first.

Solemnities and ceremonies, *primitively* enjoin'd were afterward omitted, the occasion causing. *Brown.*

2. Primarily; not derivatively.

3. According to the original rule; according to ancient practice.

The purest and most *primitively* reformed church in the world was laid in the dust. *South.*

PRIMITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *primitive*.] State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

PRIMNESS. *n. f.* [from *prim*.] Affected niceness or formality.

PRIMOGENIAL. *adj.* [*primigenius*, Latin; it should therefore have been written *primigenial*.] First-born; original; primary; constituent; elemental.

The *primogenial* light at first was diffused over the face of the unfashioned chaos. *Glanville.*

It is not easy to discern, among many differing substances obtained from the same matter, what *primogenial* and simple bodies conjoined together compose it. *Boyle.*

The first or *primogenial* earth, which rose out of the chaos, was not like the present earth. *Burnet.*

PRIMOGENITURE. *n. f.* [*primogenitura*, Fr. from *primo genitus*, Lat.] Seniority; elderhip; state of being first-born.

Because the scripture affordeth the priority of order unto Shem, we cannot from hence infer his *primogeniture*. *Brown.*

The first provoker has, by his seniority and *primogeniture*, a double portion of the guilt. *Government of the Tongue.*

PRIMO'DIAL. *adj.* [*primordial*, Fr. *primordium*, Lat.] Original; existing from the beginning.

Salts may be either transfused or otherwise produced, and so may not be *primordial* and immutable beings. *Boyle.*

PRIMO'DIAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Origin; first principle.

The *primordials* of the world are not mechanical, but spiritual and vital. *Alcock.*

PRIMO'DIAN. *n. f.* A kind of plum.

PRIMO'DIATE. *adj.* [from *primordium*, Lat.] Original; existing from the first.

Not every thing chymists will call salt, sulphur, or spirit, that needs always be a *primodiante* and ungenerable body. *Boyle.*

PRIMO'SI. *n. f.* [*primula veris*, Latin.]

1. A flower that appears early in the year.

Pale *primulas*, That die unmarried ere they can behold Bright Phœbus in his strength. *Shakspeare.*

There followeth, for the latter part of January, *primulas*, anemones, the early tulip. *Bacon.*

2. *Primrose* is used by *Shakspeare* for gay or flowery.

I had thought to have let in some of all professions, that go the *primrose* way to the everlasting bonfire. *Shakspeare.*

PRINCE. *n. f.* [*princeps*, Fr. *princeps*, Lat.]

1. A sovereign; a chief ruler.

Celestial! whether among the thrones, or nam'd Of them the highest; for such of shape may seem Prince above princes. *Milton.*

Forces come to be used by good *princes*, only upon necessity of providing for their defence. *Temple.*

Ethan founded a distinct people and government, and was himself a distinct *prince* over them. *Locke.*

The succession of crowns, in several countries, plac'd at different heads, and he comes, by succession, to be a *prince* in one place, who would be a subject in another. *Locke.*

Had we no histories of the Roman emperors, but on their money, we should take them for most virtuous princes.

Our tottering state still distracted stands,
While that prince threatens, and while this commands.

2. A sovereign of rank next to kings.
3. Ruler of whatever sex. This use seems harsh, because we have the word *princeps*. Queen Elizabeth, a *prince* admirable above her sex, for her princely virtues.

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, towards the close of her reign, to give a check to that sacrilege.

4. The son of a king. Popularly the eldest son of him that reigns under any denomination is called a prince, as the son of the duke of Bavaria is called the electoral prince.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but fostered in blood by his naughty father.
Heav'n forbid, that such a scotch should drive The prince of Wales from such a field as this.

5. The chief of any body of men.
To use the words of the prince of learning hereupon, only in shallow and small bouts, they glide over the face of the Virgilian sea.

To PRINCE. *v. n.* To play the prince; to take state.

Nature prompts them,
In simple and low things, to prince it, much Beyond the trick of others.

PRINCEDOM. *n. f.* [from *prince*.] The rank, estate, or power of the prince; sovereignty.

Next Archibald, who, for his proud disdain,
Depos'd was from *princedom* sovereign. *Spenser*.
Under thee, as head supreme,
Thrones, *princedom*, pow'rs, dominions, I reduce.

PRINCELIKE. *adj.* [*prince* and *like*.] Becoming a prince.
The wrongs he did me were nothing *prince-like*.

PRINCELINESS. *n. f.* [from *princely*.] The state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRINCELY. *adj.* [from *prince*.] 1. Having the appearance of one high born.

In war, was never lion rag'd more fierce,
In peace, was never gentle lamb more mild,
Than was that young and princely gentleman.

Many townes of princely youths he level'd with the ground.

2. Having the rank of princes.
Meaning only to do honour to their princely birth, they flew among them all.

Be opposite all planets of good luck
To my proceeding; if with pure heart's love,
I tender not thy beauteous princely daughter.

The princely hierarch left his pow'rs to seize Possession of the garden.

I express'd her commands
To mighty lords and princely dames.
So fled the dame, and o'er the ocean bore
Her princely birth to the Gallick shore.

3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august.

I, that but now refus'd most princely gifts,
Am bound to beg of my lord general.
Princely counsel in his face yet shone.
Born to command, your princely virtues slept
Like humble David's, while the flock he kept.

PRINCELIKE. *adv.* [from *prince*.] In a princely manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER. *n. f.* The herb amaranth.

PRINCESS. *n. f.* [*princesse*, French.]

1. A sovereign lady; a woman having sovereign command.

Ask why God's anointed he revild;
A king and prince's dead.

Prince's ador'd and lov'd, if verse can give
A deathless name, thine shall for ever live.

2. A sovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.

3. The daughter of a king.
Here the bracelet of the truest prince's
That ever swore her faith.

4. The wife of a prince: as, the prince's of Wales.

PRINCIPAL. *adj.* [*principal*, Fr. *principalis*, Lat.]

1. Princely. A sense found only in *Spenser*.
A latinism.

Suspicious of friend, nor fear of foe,
That hazarded his health, had he at all,
But walk'd at will, and wand'ring to and fro,
In the pride of his freedom *principal*.

2. Chief; of the first rate; capital; essential; important; considerable.

This latter is ordered, partly and as touching *principal* matters by none but precepts divine only; partly and as concerning things of inferior regard by ordinances, as well human as divine.

Can you remember any of the *principal* evils that he had to the charge of women?

PRINCIPAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A head; a chief; not a second.
Seconds in tithes do many times, when the fraction subdivideth, prove *principals*.

2. One primarily or originally engaged; not an accessory or auxiliary.

We were not *principals*, but auxiliaries in the war.
In judgment some persons are present as *principals*, and others only as accessories.

3. A capital sum placed out at interest.
Thou wilt not only lose the forfeiture,
But touch'd with human gentleness and love,
Forgive a moiety of the *principal*.

Taxes must be continued because we have no other means for paying off the *principal*.

4. President or governor.

PRINCIPALITY. *n. f.* [*principauté*, Fr.]

1. Sovereignty; supreme power.
Divine lady, who have wrought such miracles in me, as to make a prince none of the basest, to think all *principalities* base, in respect of the ill epithet.

Nothing was given to Henry, but the name of king; all other absolute power of *principality* he had.

2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty.
Then speak the truth by her; if not divine,
Yet let her be a *principal*.

Sov'reign to all the creatures on the earth.
Nations of *principalities* the praise.

3. The country which gives title to a prince: as, the principality of Wales.

To the boy Caesar lend this grizzled head,
And he will fill thy wishes to the brim
With *principalities*.

4. Superiority; predominance.
The little *principality* of Epire was invincible by the whole power of the Turks.

In the chief work of elements, water hath the *principality* and excels over earth.

If any mystery be effective of spiritual blessings, then this is much more, as having the prerogative and *principality* above every thing else.

PRINCIPALLY. *adv.* [from *principal*.]

- Chiefly; above all; above the rest.

If the minister of divine offices shall take upon him that holy calling for covetous or ambitious ends, or shall not design the glory of God *principally*, he polluteeth his heart.

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is *principally* to find fault.

The resistance of water arises *principally* from its vis inertiae of its matter, and by consequence, if the heavens were as dense as water, they would not have much less resistance than water.

What I *principally* insist on, is due execution.

PRINCIPALNESS. *n. f.* [from *principal*.] The state of being principal or chief.

PRINCIPATION. *n. f.* [from *principium*, Latin.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. A word not received.

The separating of any metal into its original element, we will call *principiation*.

PRINCIPLE. *n. f.* [*principium*, Lat. *principe*, French.]

1. Element; constituent part; primordial substance.

Modern philosophers suppose matter to be one simple *principle*, or solid extension diversified by its various shapes.

2. Original cause.
Some few, whose lamp shone brighter, have been led,
From cause to cause to nature's secret head,
And found that one first *principle* must be.

For the performance of this, a vital or directive *principle* seemeth to be assitant to the corporal.

3. Being productive of other being; operative cause.

The soul of man is an active *principle*, and will be employed one way or other.

4. Fundamental truth; original postulate, first position from which others are deduced.

Touching the law of reason, there are in it four things which stand as *principles* universally agreed upon; and out of those *principles*, which are themselves evident, the greatest moral duties we owe towards God or man, may, without any great difficulty, be concluded.

Such kind of notions as are general to mankind, and not confined to any particular sect, or age, or time, are usually styled common notions, *principle*; and *lex nata*, by the Roman orator.

All of them may be called *principles*, when compared with a thousand other judgments, which form under the regulation of those primary propositions.

5. Ground of action; motive.

Farewel, young lords; these warlike *principles* Do not throw from you.

As no *principle* of vanity led me first to want to much less does any such motive induce me to publish it.

There would be but small improvements in the world, were there not some common *principles* of action, working equally with all men.

6. Tenet on which morality is founded.

If yet I can subdue those stubborn *principles* Of oath, of honour.

A leather shooting from another's head,
Extracts his brain, and *principle* is fled.

All kinds of dishonesty destroy our pretences; an honest *principle* of mind, to all kinds of pretence destroy our pretences to an humble spirit.

To PRINCIPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To establish or fix in any tenet; to press with any tenet good or ill.

Wifely and best men full oft beguild,
With goodness *principled* not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive,
Are drawn to wear out miserable days.

It is the concern of his majesty, and the peace of his government, that the youth be *principled* with a thorough persuasion of the justice of their king's cause.

There are so many young persons, upon the one and all *principled* of whom next under God depends the happiness or misery of this church and state.

Governors should be well *principled* and well natured.

Men have been *principled* with an opinion, that they must not consult reason in things of religion.

Locke.

Let an enthusiast be *principled*, that he or his teacher is inspired, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine.

Locke.

He seems a settled and *principled* philosopher, thanking fortune for the tranquillity he has by her aversion.

Pope.

2. To establish firmly in the mind.

The promiscuous reading of the bible is far from being of any advantage to children, either for the perfecting their reading, or *principling* their religion.

Locke.

PRINCOCK. } *n. f.* [from *prink* or *prim*
PRINCOX. } *cock*; perhaps *præcox* or
præcoquum ingenium, Lat.] A conceit;
a conceited person; a pert young rogue.
A ludicrous word. Obsolete.

You are a fancy boy;
This trick may chance to scathe you I know what;
You must contrary me! you are a *prince*, go.

Shakespeare.

TO PRINK. *v. n.* [*prunken*, Dutch.] To
prank; to deck for show. It is the diminutive of *prank*.

Hold a good way, for she was every day longer *prinking* in the glads than you was.

Art of Turnmenting.

TO PRINT. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, *empreint*, French.]

1. To mark by pressing any thing upon another.

On his fiery steed betimes he rode,
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod.

Dryden.

2. To impress any thing, so as to leave its form.

Perhaps some footsteps *printed* in the clay,
Will to my love direct your wand'ring way.

Rajcommon.

3. To form by impression.

Your mother was most true to wedlock, prince,
For she did *print* your royal father off;
Conceiving you.

Shakespeare.

You shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead, nor *print* any marks upon you.

Leviticus.

His royal bounty brought it its own reward;
And in their minds so deep did *print* the sense,
That if their ruins sadly they regard,
'Tis but with fear.

Dryden.

4. To impress words or make books, not by the pen, but the press.

This notice got in by a mistake of the stage editors, who *printed* from the piecemeal written parts.

Pope.

Is it probable, that a promiscuous jumble of printing letter should often fall into a method, which should stamp on paper a coherent discourse?

Locke.

As soon as he begins to spell, pictures of animals should be got him, with the *printed* names to them.

Locke.

TO PRINT. *v. n.*

1. To use the art of typography.

Thou hast caused *printing* to be used; and, contrary to the king, his crown, and dignity, built a paper-mill.

Shakespeare.

2. To publish a book.

From the moment he *prints*, he must expect to hear no more truth.

Pope.

PRINT. *n. f.* [*empreinte*, Fr.]

1. Mark or form made by impression.

Some more time

Must wear the *print* of his remembrance out.

Shakespeare.

Abhorred slave,

Which any print of goodness wilt not take,
Being capable of all ill!

Shakespeare.

Attended the foot,

That leaves the *print* of blood where'er it walks.

Shakespeare.

Up they toft the sand,

No wheel soon, nor wheels *print* was in the mould
Impress'd
Behind them.

Chambers.

Our life so fast away doth slide,
As doth an hungry eagle through the wind;
Or as a ship transported with the tide,
Which in their passage leave no *print* behind.

My life is but a wind,
Which passeth by, and leaves no *print* behind.

Sundays.

O'er the smooth enamel'd green,
Where no *print* of step hath been.

Milton.

While the heav'n, by the sun's team untrod,
Hath took no *print* of the approaching light,

Milton.

And all the spangled host keep watch.

Before the lion's den appeared the footsteps of many that had gone in, but no *prints* of any that ever came out.

South.

Winds, bear me to some barren island,
Where *print* of human feet was never seen.

Dryden.

From hence Astræa took her flight, and here
The *prints* of her departing steps appear.

Dryden.

If they be not sometimes renewed by repeated exercise of the senses or reflection, the *print* wears out.

Locke.

2. That which being impressed leaves its form; as, a *butter print*.

3. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper. It is usual to say wooden *prints* and copper plates.

4. Picture made by impression.

From my breast I cannot tear

The passion, which from thence did grow;

Nor yet out of my fancy raise

The *print* of that supposed face.

Waller.

The *prints*, which we see of antiquities, may contribute to form our genius, and to give us great ideas.

Dryden.

Words standing for things, should be expressed by little draughts and *prints* made of them.

Locke.

5. The form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books.

To refresh the former hint;

She read her maker in a *fairer print*.

Dryden.

6. The state of being published by the printer.

I love a ballad in *print*, or a life.

Shakespeare.

It is so rare to see

Aught that belongs to young nobility

In *print*, that we must praise.

Suckling.

His natural antipathy to a man who endeavours to signify his parts in the world, has hindered many persons from making their appearance in *print*.

Addison.

I published some tables, which were out of *print*.

Arbutnot.

The rights of the christian church are scornfully trampled on in *print*.

Atterbury.

7. Single sheet printed for sale; a paper something less than a pamphlet.

The *prints*, about three days after, were filled with the same terms.

Addison.

The publick had said before, that they were dull; and they were at great pains to purchase room in the *prints*, to testify under their hands the truth of it.

Pope.

Inform us, will the emperor treat,

Or do the *prints* and papers lie?

Pope.

8. Formal method. A low word.

Lay his head sometimes higher, sometimes lower,
That he may not feel every little change, who is not designed to have his maid lay all things in *print*, and tuck him in warm.

Locke.

PRINTER. *n. f.* [from *print*.]

1. One that prints books.

I find, at reading all over, to deliver to the printer, in that which I ought to have done to comply with my design, I am fallen very short.

Digby.

To buy books, only because they were published by an eminent printer, is much as if a man should buy cloaths that did not fit him, only because made by some famous tailor.

Pope.

See, the printer's boy below;
Ye hawkers all, your voices lift.

Swift.

2. One that stains linen with figures.

PRINTLESS. *adj.* [from *print*.] That leaves no impression.

Ye elves,

And ye, that on the sands with *printless* foot
Do chase the ebbing Neptune.

Shakespeare.

Whilst from off the waters fleet,
Thus I set my *printless* feet,

O'er the cowslip's velvet head,

That bends not as I tread.

Milton.

PRIOR. *adj.* [prior, Lat.] Former; being before something else; antecedent; anterior.

Whenever tempted to do or approve any thing contrary to the duties we are enjoined, let us reflect that we have a *prior* and superior obligation to the commands of Christ.

Rogers.

PRIOR. *n. f.* [*prieur*, Fr.]

1. The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot.

Neither the, nor any other, besides the *prior* of the convent, knew any thing of his name.

Spect.

2. *Prior* is such a person, as, in some churches, presides over others in the same churches.

Ayliffe.

PRIORESS. *n. f.* [from *prior*.] A lady superiour of a convent of nuns.

When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men,

But in the presence of the *prioress*.

Shakespeare.

The reeve, miller, and cook are distinguished from each other, as much as the minding lady *prior* and the broad speaking wife of Bath.

Dryden.

PRIORITY. *n. f.* [from *prior*, adjective.]

1. The state of being first; precedence in time.

From son to son of the lady, as they should be in priority of birth.

Hayward.

Men still affirm, that it killeth at a distance, that it poisoneth by the eye, and by priority of vision.

Brown.

This observation may assist, in determining the dispute concerning the priority of Homer and Hesiod.

Brown.

Though he oft renew'd the light,
And almost got priority of sight,

He ne'er could overcome her quite.

Swift.

2. Precedence in place.

Follow, Commius, we must follow you,

Right worthy your priority.

Shakespeare.

PRIORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *prior*.] The state or office of prior.

PRIORY. *n. f.* [from *prior*.]

1. A convent, in dignity below an abbey.

Our abbates and our *priories* shall pay

This expedition's charge.

Shakespeare.

2. *Priories* are the churches which are given to priors in titulum, or by way of title.

Ayliffe.

PRISE. *n. f.* [from *prise*.] A custom, now called butlerage, whereby the prince challenges out of every bark laden with wine, two tuns of wine at his price.

Cowell.

PRISM. *n. f.* [*prisme*, Fr. *πρίσμα*.] A *prism* of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end.

Newton.

Here, awful Newton, the dissolving clouds
Form, fronting on the sun, thy showery *prism*.

Thomson.

PRISMATICK. *adj.* [*prismatique*, Fr. from *prisme*.] Formed as a prism.

If the mass of the earth was cubick, *prismatick*, or any other angular figure, it would follow, that one, too vast a part, would be drowned, and another be dry.

Dorham.

T'alle eloquence, like the *prismatick* glass,
Its gaudy colours spreads on every place;

The face of nature we no more survey,
All glares alike, without distinction gay.

Pope.

P R I

PRISMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *prismatich*.]

In the form of a prism.

Take notice of the pleasing variety of colours exhibited by the triangular glass, and demand what addition or decrement of either salt, sulphur, or mercury, befalls the glass, by being prismatically figured; and yet it is known, that without that shape, it would not afford those colours as it does.

Boyle.

PRISMOID. *n. f.* [*επίσμα and είδος*.] A body approaching to the form of a prism.PRISON. *n. f.* [*prison*, Fr.] A strong hold in which persons are confined; a gaol.

He hath commision

To hang Cordelia in the prison. *Shakespeare.*For those rebellious here their prison ordain'd. *Milton.*

I thought our utmost good

Was in one word of freedom understood. The fatal blessing came, from prison free, I starve abroad, and lose the sight of Emily. *Dryden.*Unkind! can you, whom only I adore, Set open to your slave the prison door? *Dryden.*

The tyrant Aulus,

With power imperial curbs the struggling winds, And sounding tempests in dark prisons binds. *Dryden.*He, that has his chains knocked off, and the prison doors set open to him is presently at liberty. *Locke.*At his first coming to his little village, it was as disagreeable to him as a prison, and every day seemed too tedious to be endured in so retired a place. *Law.*To PRISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To imprison; to shut up in hold; to restrain from liberty.

2. To captivate; to enchain.

Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs, They, as they sung, would take the prison'd soul, And lap it in Elysium. *Milton.*

3. To confine.

Universal plodding prisons up The nimble spirits in the arteries. *Shakespeare.*

Then did the king enlarge

The spleen he prison'd. *Chapman.*PRISONBASE. *n. f.* A kind of rural play, commonly called *prisonbars*.

The speeches of the court play every Friday at *giocho di canni*, which is no other than *prisonbase* upon horseback, hitting one another with darts, as the others do with their hands. *Sandys.*

PRISONER. *n. f.* [*prisonnier*, Fr.]

1. One who is confined in hold.

Cæsar's ill erected tower,

To whose stout bolom my condemned lord Is doom'd a prisoner. *Shakespeare.*

The most pernicious infection, next the plague, is the smell of the jail, when *prisoners* have been long and close, and nastily kept. *Bacon.*

He that is tied with one slender string, such as one resolute struggle would break, he is *prisoner* only to his own sloth, and who will pay his thralldom? *Decay of Piety.*

A prisoner is troubled, that he cannot go whither he would; and he that is at large is troubled, that he does not know whither to go. *I. F. Strange.*

2. A captive; one taken by the enemy.

So oft as homeward I from her depart,

I go like one that having lost the field, Is prisoner led away with heavy heart. *Spenser.*

There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, the taking of the Spanish general d'Ocampo prisoner, with the loss of few of the English. *Bacon.*

He yielded on my word.

And as my prisoner, I restore his sword. *Dryden.*

3. One under an arrest.

Tribune, a guard to seize the empress straight, Secure her person prisoner to the state. *Dryden.*

PRISONHOUSE. *n. f.* Gaol; hold in which one is confined.

I am forbid to tell the secrets of my prisonhouse. *Shakespeare.*

P R I

PRISONMENT. *n. f.* [from *prison*.] Confinement; imprisonment; captivity.

May be he will not touch young Arthur's life, But hold himself safe in his prisonment. *Shakspeare.*

PRISTINE. *adj.* [*pristinus*, Latin.] First; ancient; original.

Now their pristine worth

The Britons recollect. *Philips.*

This light being trajected only through the parallel superficies of the two prisms, if it suffered any change by the refraction of one superficies, it lost that impression by the contrary refraction of the other superficies, and so, being restored to its pristine constitution, became of the same nature and condition as at first. *Newton.*

PRUTHEE. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*, which some of the tragick writers have injudiciously used.Well, what was that scream for, I pruthee? *I. F. Strange.*

Alas! why com'st thou at this dreadful moment, To shock the peace of my departing soul? Away! I pruthee leave me! *Rowe.*

PRIVACY. *n. f.* [from *private*.]

1. State of being secret; secrecy.

2. Retirement; retreat; place intended to be secret.

Clamours our privacies uneasy make, Birds leave their nests disturb'd, and beasts their haunts forsake. *Dryden.*

Her sacred privacies all open lie, To each profane enquiring vulgar eye. *Rowe.*

3. [*privauté*, Fr.] Privy; joint knowledge; great familiarity. *Privacy* in this sense is improper.

You see Frog is religiously true to his bargain, seems to hearken to any composition without your privacy. *Arbutnot.*

4. Taciturnity. *Amfworth.*PRIVADO. *n. f.* [Spanish.] A secret friend.

The lady Brampton, an English lady, embarked for Portugal at that time, with some *privados* of her own. *Bacon.*

PRIVATE. *adj.* [*privatus*, Lat.]

1. Not open; secret.

You shall go with me;

I have some private schooling for you both. *Shakespeare.*

Fancy retires

Into her private cell, where nature rests. *Milton.*

Private, or secret prayer, is that which is used by a man alone apart from all others. *Duty of Man.*

Fame, not contented with her broad highway, Delights, for change, thro' private paths to stray. *Harte.*

2. Alone; not accompanied.

3. Being upon the same terms with the rest of the community; particular: opposed to public.

When publick consent of the whole hath established any thing, every man's judgment, being thereunto compared, were private, howsoever his calling be to some kind of publick charge; so that of peace and quietness there is not any way possible, unless the probable voice of every intire society or body politick overrule all private of like nature in the same body. *Hooker.*

He flies

To let him breathe between the heav'ns and earth.

A private man in Athens. *Shakespeare.*

What infinite heartache must kings neglect, That private men enjoy? and what have kings, That private have not too, save ceremony? *Shakespeare.*

Peter was but a private man, and not to be any way compared with the dukes of his house. *Peacum.*

The first principles of christian religion should not be forced with school points and private tenets. *Sunderfon.*

Dare you,

A private man, presume to love a queen? *Dodden.*

4. Particular; not relating to the public.

P R I

My end being private, I have not expressed my conceptions in the language of the schools. *Dryden.*

5. In PRIVATE. Secretly; not publicly; not openly.

In private grieve, but with a careless scorn; In publick seem to triumph, not to mourn. *Granville.*

PRIVATE. *n. f.* A secret message.

His private with me of the dauphin's love, Is much more general than these lines import. *Shakespeare.*

PRIVATEER. *n. f.* [from *private*.] A ship fitted out by private men to plunder the enemies of the state.

He is at no charge for a fleet, further than providing *privateers*, wherewith his subjects carry on a pyrrical war at their own expence. *Swift.*

To PRIVATEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private persons.PRIVATELY. *adv.* [from *private*.] Secretly, not openly.

There, this night,

We'll pass the business privately and well. *Shakspeare.*

And as he sat upon the mount of Olives, the disciples came unto him privately. *Matthew.*

PRIVATENESS. *n. f.* [from *private*.]

1. The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community.

2. Secrecy; privacy.

Ambassadors attending the court in great number, he did content with courtely, reward, and privateness. *Bacon.*

3. Obscurity; retirement.

He drew him into the fatal circle from a resolved privateness, where he bent his mind to a retired course. *Watts.*

PRIVATION. *n. f.* [*privation*, Fr. *privatio*, Latin.]

1. Removal or destruction of any thing or quality.

For, what is this contagious sin of kind, But a privation of that grace within? *Devin.*

If the privation be good, it follows not the former condition was evil, but less good; for the flower or blossom is a positive good, although the removal of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative good. *Bacon.*

So bounded are our natural desires, That wanting all, and letting pain aside, With bare privation sense is satiated. *Dryden.*

After some account of good, evil will be known by consequence, as being only a privation or absence of good. *South.*

A privation is the absence of what does naturally belong to the thing, or which ought to be present with it; as when a man or horse is deaf or dead, or a physician or divine unlearned; these are *privations*. *Watts.*

2. The act of the mind by which, in considering a subject, we separate it from any thing appendant.

3. The act of degrading from rank or office.

If part of the people or estate be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the privation or translation. *Bacon.*

PRIVATIVE. *adj.* [*privativus*, Fr. *privativus*, Latin.]

1. Causing privation of any thing.

2. Confisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Privative* is in things what *negative* is in propositions.

The impression from *privative* to active, as from silence to noise, is a greater degree than from less noise to more. *Bacon.*

The very *privative* blessings, the blessings of immunity, safeguard, liberty and integrity, which we enjoy, deserve the thanksgiving of a whole life. *Taylor.*

PRIVATIVE. *n. f.* That of which the essence is the absence of something; silence is only the absence of sound.

PRIV

Harmonical sounds and discordant sounds are both active and positive, but blackness and darkness are indeed but *privations*, and therefore have little or no activity; somewhat they do contristate, but very little. *Bacon*

PRIVATIVELY, *adv.* [from *privative*.]

1. By the absence of something necessary to be present.

2. Negatively.

The duty of the new covenant is set down, full *privatively*, not like that of Mosaic observances external, but positively, laws given into the minds and hearts. *Hammond*

PRIVATIVENESS, *n. f.* [from *privative*.]

Notation of absence of something that should be present.

PRIVET, *n. f.* [*ligustrum*.] A plant. *Miller*

PRIVILEGE, *n. f.* [*privilegium*, Fr. from *privilegium*, Latin.]

1. Peculiar advantage.

Here's my sword,
Behold it is the *privilege* of mine honours,
My oath, and my profession. *Shakespeare*

Invisible, yet stay'd, such *privilege*

Hath omnipotence. *Milton*

He claims his *privilege*, and says 'tis fit,

Nothing should be the judge of wit, but wit. *Denham*

Smiles, not allow'd to beat, from reason move,

And are the *privilege* of human love. *Dryden*

When the chief captain ordered him to be scourged uncondemned, he pleads the legal *privilege* of a Roman, who ought not to be treated to *Ketticell*

A soul that can securely death defy,

And count it nature's *privilege* to die. *Dryden*

The *privilege* of birth-right was a double portion. *Locke*

2. Immunity; right not universal.

I beg the ancient *privilege* of Athens. *Shaksp.*

TO PRIVILEGE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with rights or immunities;

to grant a *privilege*.

The great are *privileg'd* alone,

To punish all injustice but their own. *Dryden*

He happier yet, who *privileg'd* by fate

To shorter labour, and a lighter weight,

Receiv'd but yesterday the gift of breath,

Onduin'd to-morrow to return to death. *Prior*

2. To exempt from censure or danger.

The court is rather deem'd as a *privileg'd* place

of unbridled licentiousness, than as the abiding

of him, who, as a father, should give a fatherly ex-

ample. *Sidney*

He took this place for sanctuary,

And it shall *privilege* him from your hands. *Shakespeare*

This place

Both *privilege* me, speak what reason will. *Daniel*

3. To exempt from paying tax or imposts.

Many things are by our laws *privileg'd* from

taxes, which by the canon law are chargeable. *Hale*

PRIVELY, *adv.* [from *privy*.] Secretly;

privately.

They have the profits of their lands by pretence

of conveyances thrust into their *privy* friends,

who *privily* send them the revenues. *Spenser*

PRIVITY, *n. f.* [*privity*, Fr. from *privy*.]

1. Private communication.

I will unto you in *privity* discover the drift of

my purpose; I mean thereby to settle an eternal

peace in that country, and also to make it very

profitable to her majesty. *Spenser*

2. Confidentialness; joint knowledge; private

concourse.

The authority of higher powers hath force even

in these things which are done without their *privy*,

and are of mean reckoning. *Hooker*

Upon this French going out, took he upon him,

Without the *privy* of the king, to appoint

Who should attend him. *Shakespeare*

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not

without the *privy* of the prince of Orange, con-

PRIV

cluding that the Kingdom might better be settled in his absence. *Swift*

3. [In the plural.] Secret parts.

Few of them have any thing to cover their

privies. *Abbott*

PRIVY, *adj.* [*privus*, Fr.]

1. Private; not public; assigned to secret

uses.

The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,

Shall seize on half his goods; the other half

Comes to the *privy* coffers of the state. *Shakespeare*

2. Secret; clandestine; done by stealth.

He took advantage of the night for such *privy*

attempts, inasmuch that the bust of his manliness

was spread every where. *Maccabees*

3. Secret; not shown; not public.

The sword of the great men that are slain entereth

into their *privy* chamber. *Ezekiel*

4. Admitted to secrets of state.

The king has made him

One of the *privy* council. *Shakespeare*

'One, having let his beard grow from the martyr-

dom of king Charles I till the restoration, defined

to be made a *privy* councillor. *Spectator*

5. Confidential to any thing, admitted to

participation of knowledge.

Sir Valentine

This night intends to steal away your daughter,

Myself am one made *privy* to the plot. *Shakespeare*

Many being *privy* to the fact,

How hard is it to keep it unbetray'd? *Donch.*

He would rather lose half of his kingdom, than

be *privy* to such a secret, which he commanded

me never to mention. *Swift*

PRIVY, *n. f.* Place of retirement; need-

fuly house.

Your fancy

Would fill the same ideas give ye,

As when you spy'd her on the *privy*. *Swift*

PRIZE, *n. f.* [*prix*, Fr.]

1. A reward gained by contest with com-

petitors.

If ever he go alone, I'll never wrestle for *prize*.

Shakespeare

Though their foe were big and strong, and often

brake the ring,

For'd of their lances; yet enforce't, he left th'

affected *prize*. *Chapman*

I fought and conquer'd, yet have lost the *prize*.

Dryden

The raising such silly competitions among the

ignorant, proposing *prizes* for such useless accom-

plishments, and inspiring them with such absurd

ideas of superiority, has in it something immoral

as well as ridiculous. *Addison*

They are not indeed suffered to dispute with us

the proud *prizes* of arts and sciences, of learning

and elegance, in which I have much suspicion they

would often prove our superiors. *Law*

2. A reward gained by any performance.

True poets empty fame and praise despise;

Fame is the trumpet, but your smile the *prize*. *Dryden*

3. [*prise*, French.] Something taken by

adventure; plunder.

The king of Scots did send to France,

To fill king Edward's fame with prisoner kings,

And make his chronicle as rich with *prize*,
As is the *oxy* bottom of the sea. *Shakespeare*

With sunken wreck.

Age that all men overcomes, has made his *prize*

on thee. *Chapman*

He acquitted himself like a valiant, but not like

an honest man; for he converted the *prizes* to his

own use. *Arbuthnot*

Then prostrate falls, and begs with ardent eyes

Soon to obtain and long possess the *prize*. *Pope*

TO PRIZE, *v. a.* [from *appraiser*; *priser*,
Fr. *apprécier*, Lat.]

1. To rate; to value at a certain price.

Life I *prize* not a straw; but for mine honour

Which I would free. *Shakespeare*

A goodly *prize* that I was *prized* at of them. *Zachariah*

2. To esteem; to value highly.

PRO

I go to free us both of pain;
I *priz'd* your person, but your crown I did not.

Dryden

Some the French writers, some our own delight;

The ancients only, or the moderns *prize*. *Pope*

PRIZER, *n. f.* [*priseur*, Fr. from *prize*.]

He that values.

It holds its estimate and dignity,

As well wherein 'tis precious of itself,

As in the *prizer*. *Shakespeare*

PRIZEFIGHTER, *n. f.* [*prize* and *fighter*.]

One that fights publicly for a reward.

Martin and Craabe engaged like *prizefighters*.

Arbuthnot and Pope

In Fig the *prizefighter* by day delight. *Bramston*

PRO, [Latin.] For; in defence of: *pro*

and *con*, for *pro* and *contra*, for and

against. Despicable cant.

Doctrinal points in controversy had been agitated

in the pulpits, with more warmth than had used to

be; and thence the animosity merited in books

pro and *con*. *Clarendon*

Mathew met Richard, when

Of many knotty points they spoke,

And *pro* and *con* by turns they took. *Prior*

PROBABILITY, *n. f.* [*probabilitas*, Lat.

probabilité, Fr. from *probable*.] Likeli-

hood; appearance of truth; evidence

arising from the preponderation of argu-

ment: it is less than moral certainty.

Probability is the appearance of the agreement

or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention

of proofs, whose connection is not constant; but

appears for the most part to be so. *Locke*

As for *probabilities*, what thing was there ever

set down to agreeable with sound reason, but some

probable they against it might be made? *Hooker*

The reason why men are moved to believe a

probability of gain by adventuring their stocks into

such foreign countries as they have never seen, and

of which they have made no trial, is from the testi-

mony of other credible persons. *Willins*

It is a truth be certain, and thwart interest, it will

quickly fetch it down to but a *probability*, nay, if

it does not carry with it an impenetrable evidence,

it will go near to debase it to a downright fallacy.

South

Though moral certainty be sometimes taken for

a high degree of *probability*, which can only pro-

duce a doubtful assent; yet it is also frequently

used for a firm assent to a thing upon such grounds

as fully intify a prudent man. *Tillotson*

For a perpetual motion, magneal virtues are

not without some strong *probabilities* of proving ef-

fectual. *Willins*

Which tempers, if they were duly improved by

proper studies, and sober methods of education,

would in all *probability* carry them to greater

heights of *prize*, than are to be found amongst the

generality of men. *Law*

PROBABLE, *adj.* [*probable*, Fr. *probabilis*, Latin.] Likely; having more

evidence than the contrary.

The publick approbation, given by the body of

this whole church unto those things which are estab-

lished, doth make it but *probable* that they are

good, and therefore unto a necessary proof that

they are not good it must give place. *Hooker*

The only reasonable inquiry is, which is of *pro-*

babilities the most, or of impossibilities the least such.

Hammond

I do not say, that the principles of religion are

morally *probable*; I have before said that to be

morally certain; and that to a man who is careful

to preserve his mind free from prejudice, and to

consider, they will appear unquestionable, and

the deductions from them demonstrable. *Willins*

That is accounted *probable*, which has better ar-

guments producible for it, than can be brought

against it. *South*

They assented to things, that were neither evi-

dent nor certain, but only *probable*; for they con-

sider'd, they were handyzed upon a *probable* per-

suasion of the honesty and truth of those whom

they corresponded with. *South*

PROBABLY, *adv.* [from *probable*.] Likely;
in likelihood.

PRO

Distinction betwixt what may possibly, and what will probably be done. *L'Estrange.*

Our constitution in church or state could not probably have been long preserved, without such methods. *Swift*

PROBAT. *n. f.* [Latin.] The proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court, either in common form by the oath of the executor, or with witnesses. *Dict.*

PROBATION. *n. f.* [*probatio*, from *probo*, Lat. *probation*, Fr.]

1. Proof; evidence; testimony.

Of the truth herein,
This present object made *probation*. *Shakspeare.*
He was lap'd in a most curious mantle, which, for more *probation*, I can produce. *Shakspeare.*

The kinds of *probation* for several things being as much disproportioned, as the objects of the several senses are to one another. *Wilkins.*

2. The act of proving by ratiocination or testimony.

When these principles, what is, is, and it is impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be, are made use of in the *probation* of propositions, wherein are words standing for complex ideas, as man or horse, there they make men receive and retain falsehood for manifest truth. *Locke.*

3. Trial; examination.

In the practical part of knowledge, much will be left to experience and *probation*, whereunto indication cannot so fully reach. *Bacon.*

4. Moral trial.

At the end of the world, when the state of our trial and *probation* shall be finished, it will be proper season for the distribution of public justice. *Nelson.*

5. Trial before entrance into monastic life; noviciate.

I suffer many things as an author militant, whereof, in your days of *probation*, you have been a sharer. *Pope.*

PROBATIONARY. *adj.* [from *probation*.]

Serving for trial.

PROBATIONER. *n. f.* [from *probation*.]

1. One who is upon trial.

Hear a mortal muse thy praise rehearse,
In no ignoble verse;
But such as thy own verse did practise here,
When thy first fruits of poetry were giv'n,
To make thyself a welcome inmate there;
While yet a young *probationer*,
And candidate of heav'n. *Dryden.*

Build a thousand churches, where these *probationers* may read their wall lectures. *Swift.*

2. A novice.

This root of bitterness was but a *probationer* in the soil; and though it set forth some offsets to preserve its kind, yet Satan was fain to cherish them. *Decay of Piety.*

PROBATIONERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *probation*.]

State of being a probationer; noviciate.

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability, suitable to that state of mediocrity and *probationership*, he has been pleas'd to place us in here, wherein to check our over-confidence. *Locke.*

PROBATORY. *adj.* [from *probo*, Latin.]

Serving for trial.

Job's afflictions were not vindictory punishments, but *probatory* chastisements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall.*

PROBATIONUM EST. A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying it is tried or proved.

Vain the concern that you express,
That uncall'd Alas will possess
Your house and couch both day and night,
And that Macbeth was haunted leis
By Banquo's restless sprite:
Lend him but fifty louis d'or,
And you shall never see him more;
Take my advice, *probation* off.
Why do the gods indulge our fears,
Must to secure our rest?

PRO

PROBE. *n. f.* [from *probo*, Lat.] A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds.

A round white stone was lodged, which was fastened in that part, that the physician with his probe could not stir it. *Fell.*

I made search with a probe. *Wijeman.*

PROBE-SCISSORS. *n. f.* [*probe* and *scissors*.]

Scissors used to open wounds, of which the blade thrust into the orifice has a button at the end.

The sinus was snipt up with *probe-scissors*. *Wijeman.*

TO PROBE. *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat.] To search;

to try by an instrument.

Nothing can be more painful, than to *probe* and search a purulent old sore to the bottom. *South.*
He'd raise a blush, where secret vice he found;
And tickle, while he gently *probd* the wound. *Dryden.*

PROBITY. *n. f.* [*probitt*, Fr. *probitas*, Lat.]

Honesty; sincerity; veracity.

The truth of our Lord's ascension might be deduced from the *probity* of the apostles. *Fiddes.*
So near approach we their celestial kind,
By justice, truth, and *probity* of mind. *Pope.*

PROBLEM. *n. f.* [*probleme*, Fr. *πρόβλημα*.]

A question proposed.

The *problem* is, whether a man constantly and strongly believing that such a thing shall be, it doth help any thing to the effecting of the thing. *Bacon.*

Deeming that abundantly confirmed to advance it above a disputable *problem*, I proceed to the next proposition. *Hammond.*

Although in general we understand colours, yet were it not an easy *problem* to resolve, why grass is green? *Brown.*

This *problem* let philosophers resolve,
What makes the globe from west to east revolve? *Blackmore.*

PROBLEMATICAL. *adj.* [from *problem*;

problematique, Fr.] Uncertain; unsettled; disputed; disputable.

It is a question *problematistical* and dubious, whether the observation of the sabbath was imposed upon Adam, and his posterity in paradise? *White.*

I promised no better arguments than might be expected in a point *problematistical*. *Boyle.*

Diligent enquiries into remote and *problematistical* guilt, leave a gate wide open to the whole tribe of informers. *Swift.*

PROBLEMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *problematistical*.]

Uncertainly.

PROBOSCIS. *n. f.* [*proboscis*, Lat.] A snout; the trunk of an elephant; but it is used also for the same part in every creature, that bears any resemblance thereunto.

The elephant wreath'd, to make them sport,
His lithe *proboscis*. *Milton.*

PROCA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*procar*, Lat.] Petulant; loose.

PROCA'CITY. *n. f.* [from *procacious*.]

Petulance.

PROCATA'RTICK. *adj.* [*προκαταρτικος*.]

Forerunning; remotely antecedent. See **PROCATA'RTIS.**

James IV. of Scotland, falling away in his flesh, without the precedence of any *procata'rtick* cause, was suddenly cured by decharming the witchcraft. *Harvey.*

The physician esquires into the *procata'rtick* causes. *Harvey.*

PROCATA'RTIS. *n. f.* [*προκαταρτικη*.]

The pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent, whether internal or external; as anger or heat of climate, which bring such an ill disposition of the juices, as occasions a fever: the ill disposition being the immediate cause, and the bad air the *procata'rtick* cause. *Quincy.*

PRO

PROCEDURE. *n. f.* [*procedure*, Fr. from *proceded*.]

1. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct.

This is the true *procedure* of conscience, always supposing a law from God, before it lays obligation upon man. *Locke.*

2. Act of proceeding; progress; process; operation.

Although the distinction of these several *procedures* of the soul do not always appear distinct, especially in sudden actions, yet in actions of weight, all these have their distinct order and *procedure*. *Hale.*

3. Produce; thing produced.

No known substance, but earth and the *procedures* of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any more or herby substance. *Bacon.*

TO PROCEED. *v. n.* [*procedo*, Latin.]

proceder, French.]

1. To pass from one thing or place to another.

Adam
Proceeded thus to sit his heavenly guest. *Milton.*
Then to the prelude of a war *proceeds*;
His hours, yet here, he ties against a tree. *Dryden.*
I shall *proceed* to more complex ideas. *Locke.*

2. To go forward; to tend to the end designed; to advance.

Temp'rately *proceed* to what you would
Thus violently redress. *Shakspeare.*
These things, when they *proceed* not, they go backward. *Ben Jonson.*

3. To come forth from a place or from a sender.

I *proceeded* forth and came from God; neither came I of myself, but he sent me. *John.*

4. To go or march in state.

He ask'd a clear stage for his muse to *proceed* in
Thus violently redress. *Anonymous.*

5. To issue; to arise; to be the effect of, to be produced from.

A dagger of the mind, a false creation
Proceeding from the heat oppress'd brain. *Shakspeare.*
From me what *proceed*
But all corrupt, both mind and will deprav'd. *Milton.*

All this *proceeded* not from any want of knowledge. *Dryden.*

6. To prosecute any design.

He that *proceeds* upon other principles, in his enquiry into any sciences, posits himself in a part
Since husbandry is of large extent, the particulars out such precepts to *proceed* on, as are capable of ornament. *Addison.*

7. To be transfacted; to be carried on.

He will, after his four fashion, tell you
What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day. *Shakspeare.*

8. To make progress.

Violence
Proceeded, and oppression and sword law
Through all the plan. *Milton.*

9. To carry on juridical process.

Proceed by process, lest parties break out,
And sack great Rome with Romans. *Shakspeare.*
Instead of a ship, to levy upon his country a sum of money for his majesty's use, with direct in what manner he should *proceed* against such refused. *Clarendon.*

To judgment he *proceeded* on th' accus'd. *Milton.*

10. To transact; to act; to carry on an affair methodically.

From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I *proceed*;
As how with peccant angels late they saw. *Milton.*
How severely with themselves *proceed*.
The men who write such verse as who can read?
Their own strict judges, not a word they spare.
That wants of force, or light, or weight, or care. *Pope.*

11. To take effect; to have its course.

This rule only *proceeds* and takes place, when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence. *Quincy.*

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12. To be propagated; to come by generation.

From my loins thou shalt proceed. Milton.

13. To be produced by the original efficient cause.

O Adam, one Almighty is, from whom All things proceed, and up to him return! Milton.

PROCEED. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Produce: as, the proceeds of an estate. Clarissa.

Not an imitable word, though much used in writings of commerce.

PROCEEDER. *n. f.* [from proceed.] One who goes forward; one who makes a progress.

He that seeketh victory over his nature, let him not set himself too great nor too small tasks; for the first will make him dejected by often failing; and the second will make him a small proceeder, though by often prevailings. Bacon.

PROCEEDING. *n. f.* [procedé, Fr. from proceed.]

1. Process from one thing to another; series of conduct; transaction.

I'll acquaint our duteous citizens, With all your just proceedings in this case. Shakspeare.

To your proceedings bids me tell you this. Shakspeare.

The understanding brought to knowledge by degrees, and in such a general proceeding, nothing is hard. Locke.

It is a very unusual proceeding, and I would not have been guilty of it for the world. Arbutnot.

Clear the justice of God's proceedings, it seems reasonable there should be a future judgment for a suitable distribution of rewards and punishments. Nelson.

From the earliest ages of christianity, there never was a precedent of such a proceeding. Swift.

1. Legal procedure: as, such are the proceedings at law.

PROCELLUOUS. *adj.* [procellus, Lat.] Tempestuous. Dict.

PROCEPTION. *n. f.* Preoccupation; act of taking something sooner than another.

A word not in use.

Having so little power to offend others, that I have none to preserve what is mine own from their preception. King Charles.

PROCRITY. *n. f.* [from procerus, Latin.] Tallness; height of stature.

We shall make attempts to lengthen out the human figure, and restore it to its ancient procrity. Addison.

PROCESS. *n. f.* [proces, Fr. processus, Lat.]

1. Tendency; progressive course.

That there is somewhat higher than either of these two, no other proof doth need, than the very process of man's desire, which being natural should be frustrate, if there were not some farther thing wherein it might rest at the length contented, which in the former it cannot do. Hooker.

2. Regular and gradual progress.

Commend me to your honourable wife; Tell her the process of Antonio's end; Say how I lov'd you; speak me fair in death. Shakspeare.

They declared unto him the whole process of that war; and with what success they had endured. Kneller.

Immediate are the acts of God, more swift than time or motion; but to human ears cannot without process of speech be told. Milton.

Saturian Juno.

Attends the fatal process of the war. Dryden.

In the parable of the wasteful steward, we have a lively image of the force and process of this temptation. Rogers.

3. Course; continual flux or passage.

I have been your wife, in this obedience, upward of twenty years; if in the course And process of this time you can report, And prove it too against mine hopeful sight, Turn me away. Shakspeare.

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This empire rise.

By policy and long process of time. Milton.

Many acts of parliament have, in long process of time, been lost, and the things forgotten. Hale.

4. Methodical management of any thing.

Experiments, familiar to chymists, are unknown to the learned, who never read chymical processes. Boyle.

The process of that great day, with several of the particular circumstances of it, are fully described by our Saviour. Nelson.

An age they five releas'd

From all the labour, process, clamour, woe,

Which our sad scenes of daily action know. Prior

5. Course of law.

Proceed by process.

Left parties, as he is below'd, break out. Shakspeare.

All process of delatation should be made in the king's name, as in writs at the common law. Hayward.

That a suit of law, and all judicial process, is not in itself a sin, appears from courts being erected by content in the apostle's days, for the management and conduct of them. Keble.

The patrons they chose for their patrons, to answer for their appearance, and defend them in any process. Swift.

PROCESSION. *n. f.* [processio, Fr. processio, Lat.] A train marching in ceremonious solemnity.

If there be cause for the church to go forth in solemn procession, his whole family have such bulwicks come upon them, that no one can be spared. Hooker.

Him all his train Follow'd in bright procession. Milton.

'Tis the procession of a funeral vow.

Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow. Dryden.

The priests, Potitus at their head, In skins of beasts involv'd, the long procession led. Dryden.

When this vast congregation was formed into a regular procession to attend the ark of the covenant, the king marched at the head of his people, with hymns and dances. Addison.

It is to be hoped, that the persons of wealth, who made their procession through the members of these new erected seminaries, will contribute to their maintenance. Addison.

The Ethiopians held an annual sacrifice of twelve days to the gods; all that time they carried their images in procession, and placed them at their festivals. Broom.

To PROCESSION. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To go in procession. A low word.

PROCESSIONAL. *adj.* [from procession.]

Relating to procession.

PROCESSIONARY. *adj.* [from procession.]

Consisting in procession.

Rogations or litanies were then the very strength and comfort of God's church; whereupon, in the year 506, it was by the council of Aurelia decreed, that the whole church should bestow yearly at the feast of Pentecost, three days in that processionary service. Hooker.

PROCHRONISM. *n. f.* [πρόχρονισμος.] An error in chronology; n. dating a thing before it happened. Dict.

PROCIENCE. *n. f.* [prociencia, Lat.] Falling down; dependence below its natural place.

PROCIENT. *n. f.* [prociens, Lat.] Complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action.

When all the plain Cover'd with thick imbu'd squadrons bright, Chariots, and flaming arms, and fiery steeds, Reflecting blaze on blaze, first met his view, War he perceiv'd, war in prociens. Milton.

To PROCLAIM. *v. a.* [proclamo, Latin; proclamer, French.]

1. To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication.

When thou comest nigh unto a city to fight against it, proclaim peace unto it. Deuteronomy.

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I proclaim a liberty for you, (saith the Lord, to the sword and to the pestilence. Jeremiah.

Heralds

With trumpets sound, throughout the host proclaim A solemn council. Milton.

While in another's name you peace declare, Princes, you in your own proclaim a war. Dryden.

She to the palace led her guest, Then offer'd nescence, and proclaim'd a feast. Dryden.

2. To tell openly.

Some profligate wretches, were the apprehensions of punishments of shame taken away, would as openly proclaim their atheism, as their lives do. Locke

While the deathless muse Shall sing the just, shall o'er their head diffuse Perfumes with lavish hand, she shall proclaim Thy crimes alone. Prior.

3. To outlaw by publick denunciation.

I heard myself proclaimed. Shakspeare.

PROCLAIMER. *n. f.* [from proclaim.] One that publishes by authority.

The great proclaimer, with a voice More awful than the found of trumpet, cry'd Repentance, and heaven's kingdom nigh at hand To all baptiz'd. Milton.

PROCLAMATION. *n. f.* [proclamatio, Lat. proclamation, Fr. from proclaim.]

1. Publication by authority.

2. A declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.

If the king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, some nobleman published a protestation against those proclamations. Clarendon.

PROCLIVITY. *n. f.* [proclivitas, proclivis, Latin.]

1. Tendency; natural inclination; propensity; proneness.

The sensitive appetite may engender a proclivity to feed, but not a necessity to feed. Bramhall.

2. Readiness; facility of attaining.

He had such a dextrous proclivity, as his teachers were vain to restrain his forwardness, that his brothers might keep pace with him. Watson.

PROCLIVOUS. *adj.* [proclivis, Latin.] Inclined; tending by nature. Dict.

PROCONSUL. *n. f.* [Latin.] A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.

Every child knoweth how dear the works of Homer were to Alexander, Virgil to Augustus, Aulus to Gratian, who made him proconsul, Chaucer to Richard II. and Gower to Henry IV. Peacock.

PROCONSULSHIP. *n. f.* [from proconsul.]

The office of a proconsul.

To PROCRASTINATE. *v. a.* [procrastinor, Lat.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day.

Hopeless and helpless doth Aegeon wind, But to procrastinate his lifeless end. Shakspeare.

Let men seriously and attentively listen to that voice within them, and they will certainly need no other medium to convince them, either of the error or danger of thus procrastinating their repentance. Deacy of Pity.

To PROCRASTINATE. *v. n.* To be dilatory.

Set out early and resolutely without procrastinating or looking back. Hammond.

I procrastinate more than I did twenty years ago, and have several things to finish, which I put off to twenty years hence. Swift to Pope.

PROCRASTINATION. *n. f.* [procrastinatio, Latin; from procrastinate.] Delay; dilatoriness.

How desperate the hazard of such procrastination is, hath been convincingly demonstrated by better pens. Deacy of Pity.

PROCRASTINATOR. *n. f.* [from procrastinate.] A dilatory person.

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PROCREANT. *adj.* [*procreans*, Lat.] Productive; pregnant.

The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
By his lov'd mansionry, that heav'n's breath
Smells sweetly here: no jutting finch,
But this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle.

Shakespeare.

TO PROCREATE. *v. a.* [*procreo*, Latin; *procr  r*, French.] To generate; to produce.

Flies crossed and corrupted, when inclosed in
such vessels, did never procreate a new fly. *Bentley.*
Since the earth retains her fruitful power,
To procreate plants the forest to restore;
Say, why to nobler animals alone
Should she be feeble, and unfruitful grown?

Blackmore.

PROCREATION. *n. f.* [*procreation*, Fr. *procreatio*, Lat. from *procreare*.] Generation; production.

The enclosed warmth, which the earth hath stir-
red up by the heat of the sun, assists the nature in
the speedier procreation of those varieties which
the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh.*
Neither her outside form'd so fair, nor aught
In procreation common to all kinds. *Milton.*
Uncleanly, as an unlawful gratification of the
appetite of procreation. *South.*

PROCREATIVE. *adj.* [from *procreate*.] Generative; productive.

The ordinary period of the human procreative
faculty in males is sixty-five; in females forty-five.

Hall.

PROCREATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *procreative*.] Power of generation.

These have the secret privilege of propagating
and not expiring, and have reconciled the procrea-
tiveness of corporeal, with the duration of incorpo-
real substances. *Decay of Piety.*

PROCREATOR. *n. f.* [from *procreate*.] Generator; begetter.

PROCTOR. *n. f.* [contracted from *procurator*.]

1. A manager of another man's affairs.
The most clamorous for this pretended reforma-
tion, are either atheists, or else proctors suborned
by atheists. *Hobbes.*
2. An attorney in the spiritual court.
I find him charging the inconveniences in the
payment of tithes upon the clergy and proctors. *Swift.*

3. The magistrate of the university.
The proctor sent his servant to call him.

Walter.

TO PROCTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage. A cant word.

I cannot proctor mine own cause so well
To make it clear. *Shakespeare.*

PROCTORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *proctor*.] Office or dignity of a proctor.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and the pre-
sident of the college, after he had received all the
graces and degrees, the proctorship and the doctor-
ship. *Clarendon.*

PROCUMBENT. *adj.* [*procumbens*, Latin.] Lying down; prone.

PROCURABLE. *adj.* [from *procure*.] To be procured; obtainable; acquirable.

Though it be a far more common and procurable
liquor than the infusion of lignum nephriticum, it
may yet be easily substituted in its room. *Boyle.*

PROCURACY. *n. f.* [from *procure*.] The management of any thing.

PROCURATION. *n. f.* [from *procure*.] The act of procuring.

Those, who formerly were doubtful in this mat-
ter, upon strict and repeated inspection of these
bodies, and procuration of plain shells from this
island, are now convinced, that these are the re-
mains of sea-animala. *Woodward.*

PROCURATOR. *n. f.* [from *procuro*, Latin;

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procurateur, Fr.] Manager; one who transacts affairs for another.

I had in charge at my depart from France,
As procurator for your excellence,
To marry prince's Marg'ret for your grace.

Shakespeare.

They confirm and seal
Their undertaking with their dearest blood,
As procurators for the commonweal. *Daniel.*
When the procurators of king Antigonus imposed
a rate upon the sick people, that came to Epidaurum
to drink the waters which were lately sprung, and
were very healthful, they instantly dried up. *Taylor.*

PROCURATORIAL. *adj.* [from *procurator*.] Made by a proctor.

All procuratorial exceptions ought to be made
before contestation of suit, and not afterwards, as
being dilatory exceptions, if a proctor was then
made and constituted. *Ayliffe.*

PROCURATORY. *adj.* [from *procurator*.] Tending to procuration.

TO PROCURE. *v. a.* [*procuro*, Latin; *procurer*, French.]

1. To manage; to transact for another.
2. To obtain; to acquire.
They shall fear and tremble, for all the prosperity
that I procure unto it. *Jeremiah.*
Happy though but ill,
If we procure not to ourselves more woe. *Milton.*
We no other pains endure,
Than those that we ourselves procure. *Dryden.*
Then by thy toil procur'd, thou food shalt eat. *Dryden.*

3. To persuade; to prevail on.
Is it my lady mother?
What unaccustom'd saufe procures her hither?

Shakespeare.

Whom nothing can procure,
When the wide world runs hither, from his will
To writhe his limbs, and there, not mend the ill.

Hobbes.

4. To contrive; to forward.
Proceed, Salinus, to procure my fall,
And by the doom of death end woes and all. *Shaly.*
To procure, *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp.

Our author calls colouring, *lena fororis*, in plain
English, the bawd of her later, the design or draw-
ing: the clothier she dresses her up, the painter her,
the maul es her appear more lovely than naturally
she is, the procurer for the design, and makes lovers
for her. *Dryden.*
With what impatience must the muse behold
The wife by her procuring husband sold? *Dryden*

PROCURMENT. *n. f.* The act of pro-
curing.

They mourn your ruin as their proper fate,
Cursing the empires, for they think it done
By her procurement. *Dryden.*

PROCURER. *n. f.* [from *procure*.]

1. One that gains; obtainer.
Angling was, after tedious study, a moderator of
passions, and a procurer of contentedness. *Watson.*
2. Pimp; pander.
Strumpets in their youth turn procurers in their
age. *South.*

PROCURESS. *n. f.* [from *procure*.] A
bawd.

I saw the most artful procurers in town seducing
a young girl. *Spectator.*

PRODIGAL. *adj.* [*prodigus*, Lat. *prodigae*,
French.] Profuse; wasteful; expensive;
lavish; not frugal; not parsimonious:
with of before the thing.

Left I should seem over prodigal in the praise of
my countrymen, I will only present you with some
few verses. *Camden.*

Be now as prodigal of all dear grace,
As nature was in making graces dear,
When she did carve the general world beside,
And prodigally give them all to you. *Shakespeare.*

My chief care

Is to come fairly off from the great debts,
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me gaged. *Shakespeare.*

Diogenes did beg more of a prodigal man than

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the rest; whereupon one said, see your baseness,
that when you find a liberal mind, you will take
most of him; no, said Diogenes, but I mean to beg
of the rest again. *Bacon.*

As a hero, whom his baser foes
In troops surround; now these affairs, now those,
Though prodigal of life, did learn to die
By common hands. *Denham.*

Here patriots live, who, for their country's good,
In fighting fields were prodigal of blood. *Dryden.*
The prodigal of soul rush'd on the stroke
Of lifted weapons, and did wounds provoke. *Dryden.*

O! beware,

Great warrior, nor, too prodigal of life,
Expose the British safety. *Philips.*

Some people are prodigal of their blood, and
others to sparing, as if so much life and blood went
together. *Bacon.*

PRODIGAL. *n. f.* A waster; a spendthrift.

A beggar grown rich, becomes a prodigal, for
to obscure his former obscurity, he puts on riot and
excess. *Ben Jonson.*

Thou

Ow'st all thy losses to the fates; but I,
Like wasteful prodigals, have cast away
My happiness. *Denham.*

Let the wasteful prodigal be flown.
PRODIGALITY. *n. f.* [*prodigalit  *, French,
from *prodigal*.] Extravagance; pro-
fusion; waste; excessive liberality.

A sweeter and lovelier gentleman,
Fro' d in the prodigality of nature,
The spacious world cannot again afford. *Shakspeare.*
He that denies covetousness, should not be held
an adversary to him that opposeth prodigality.

Glauville.

It is not always so obvious to distinguish between
an act of liberality and act of prodigality. *South.*
The most severe censor cannot not be pleas-
ed with the prodigality of his wit, though at the same
time he could have wished, that the master of it
had been a better manager. *Dryden.*

PRODIGALLY. *adv.* [from *prodigal*.] Pro-
fusely; wastefully; extravagantly.

We are not yet so wretched in our fortunes,
Nor in our wills so lost, as to abandon
A friendship prodigally, of that price
As is the senate and the people of Rome.

Ben Jonson.

I cannot well be thought so prodigally thrifty
my subjects blood, as to venture my own life.

King Charles.

The next in place and punishment are they,
Who prodigally throw their souls away;
Tools, who repining at their wretched state,
And loathing anxious life, suborn'd their fate.

Dryden.

Nature not bounteous now, but lavish grows,
Our paths with flowers she prodigally sows.

Dryden.

PRODIGIOUS. *adj.* [*prodigiosus*, Latin; *prodigieux*, Fr.] Amazing; astonishing;
such as may seem a prodigy; portentous;
enormous; monstrous; amazingly great.
If'er he have a child, abortive be it,
Prodigious and untimely brought to light!

Shakespeare.

An emission of immaterial virtues we are a little
doubtful to propound, it being so prodigious, but
that it is constantly avouched by many. *Bacon.*
It is prodigious to have thunder in a clear day.

Brown.

Then entering at the gate,
Conceal'd in clouds, prodigious to relate,
He mix'd, unmark'd, among the busy throng.

Dryden.

The Rhone enters the lake, and brings along
with it a prodigious quantity of water. *Adams.*

It is a scandal to christianity, that in towns
where there is a prodigious increase in the number
of houses and inhabitants, so little care should be
taken for churches. *Swift.*

PRODIGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *prodigious*.] 1. Amazingly; astonishingly; portentously;
enormously.

I donot mean absolutely according to philosophical
exactness infinite, but only infinite or immeasurable
as to us, or their number prodigiously great. *Re-*

2. It is sometimes used as a familiar hyperbole.
I am *prodigiously* pleased with this joint volume.

Prodigiousness, *n. f.* [from *prodigious*.] Enormousness; portentousness; amazing qualities.

Prodigy, *n. f.* [*prodige*, Fr. *prodigium*, Latin.]
1. Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature, from which omens are drawn; portent.
Be no more an exhal'd meteor,
A prodigy of fear, and a portent
Of blighted matricide to the unborn times.

The party opposite to our settlement, seem to be driven out of all human methods, and are reduced to the poor comfort of *prodigia* and old women's fables.

2. Monster.
Most of mankind, through their own flagitiousness, become nature's *prodigia*, not her children.

3. Any thing astonishing for good or bad.
They would fain *prodigies* of learning. Spect.
Prodigion, *n. f.* [*prodigio*, Lat.] Treason; treachery.

Proditor, *n. f.* [Latin.] A traitor.
Not in use.
Pier'd pierc'd, dost thou command me be shut out?
—do, thou most usurping proditor. Shakespeare.

Prodigious, *adj.* [from *proditor*, Lat.]
1. Traitorous; treacherous; perfidious.
Not in use.

2. Apt to make discoveries.
Solid and conclusive characters are emergent from the mind, and start out of children when the mothers least think of it; for nature is *prodigious*. Walton.

To *PRODUCE*, *v. a.* [*produco*, Lat. *produire*, French.]
1. To offer to the view or notice.
Produce your cause, faith the Lord, bring forth your strong reasons. Johnson.

2. To exhibit to the publick.
Your parents did not produce you much into the world, whereby you avoided many wrong steps. Swift.

3. To bring as an evidence.
It seems not meet, nor wholesome to my place, To be *produc'd* against the Moor. Shakespeare.

4. To bear; to bring forth, as a vegetable.
This soil *produce's* all sorts of palm-trees. Sandys.

5. To cause; to effect; to generate; to beget.
Somewhat is *produced* of nothing; for lives are sufficient to breed opinion, and opinion brings on substance. Bacon.

They by imprudence nur'd
Produce prodigious births of body or mind. Milton.
Thou all this good of evil shalt produce. Milton.

Clouds may rain, and rain produce
Fruits in her soften'd soil. Milton.

Obtaining in ourselves, that we can at pleasure move several parts of our bodies, the effects also, that natural bodies are able to produce in one another, occurring every moment to our senses, we both these ways get the idea of power. Locke.

Hinder light but from striking on porphyry, and its colours vanish, it no longer produces any such ideas; upon the return of light, it produces these appearances again. Locke.

This wonder of the sculptor's hand
Produce'd, his art was at a stand. Addison.

Produce, *n. f.* [from the verb. This noun, though accented on the last syllable by Dryden, is generally accented on the former.]

1. Product; that which any thing yields or brings.

You heard not health for your own private use,
But on the publick spend the rich produce. Dryden.

2. Amount; profit; gain; emergent sum or quantity.
In Staffordshire, after their lands are marled, they sow it with barley, allowing three bushels to an acre. Its common produce is thirty bushels. Mortimer.

This tax has already been so often tried, that we know the exact produce of it. Addison.

Produce, *n. f.* [from *produce*.] One that exhibits; one that offers.
If an instrument be produced with a protestation in favour of the *producer*, and the adverse party does not contradict, it shall be construed to the advantage of the *producer*. Ayliffe.

Produce, *n. f.* [from *produce*.] One that generates or produces.
By examining how I, that could contribute nothing to mine own being, should be here, I came to ask the same question for my father, and to amble in a direct line to a first *producer* that must be more than man. Suckling.

Whenever want of money, or want of desire in the consumer, make the price low, that immediately reaches the first *producer*. Locke.

Producible, *adj.* [from *produce*.]
1. Such as may be exhibited.
There is no reason *producible* to free the christian children and idiots from the blame of not believing, which will not with equal force be *producible* for those heathens, to whom the gospel was never revealed. Hammond.

That is accounted probable, which has better arguments *producible* for it, than can be brought against it. South.

Many warm expressions of the fathers are *producible* in this case. Decay of Piet.

2. Such as may be generated or made.
The salts *producible*, are the acid or fix salts, which seem to have an antipathy with acid ones. Boyle.

Producible, *n. f.* [from *producible*.]
The state of being producible.
To confirm our doctrine of the *producibility* of salts, Helmont affores us, that by Paracelsus's tal circulatum, solid bodies, particularly stones, may be transmuted into actual salt equiponderant. Boyle.

Produce, *n. f.* [*productus*, Lat. *produit*, Fr. Milton accents it on the first syllable, Pope on the last.]
1. Something produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals.

The landholder, having nothing but what the *product* of his land will yield, must take the market-rate. Locke.

Our British *products* are of such kinds and quantities, as can turn the balance of trade to our advantage. Addison.

Range in the same quarter, the *products* of the same season. Spectator.

See thy bright altars
Heap'd with the *products* of Sabean springs. Pope.

2. Work; composition; effect of art or labour.
Most of those books, which have obtained great reputation in the world, are the *products* of great and wise men. Watts.

3. Thing consequential; effect.
These are the *product*
Of those ill-mated marriages. Milton.

4. Result; sum; as, the *product* of many sums added to each other; the *product* of a trade.

Producible, *adj.* [from *produco*, Lat.]
Which may be produced, or drawn out in length.

Production, *n. f.* [*production*, Fr. from *produit*.]
1. The act of producing.
A painter should foresee the harmony of the lights and shadows, taking from each of them that which will most conduce to the *production* of a beautiful effect. Dryden.

2. The thing produced; fruit; product.
The best of queens and best of herbs we owe
To that bold nation which the way did show
To the fair region, where the sun does rise.
Whole rich *productions* we so justly prize. Waller.

What would become of the trifling consumptive *production*, furnished by our men of wit and learning? Swift.

3. Composition; work of art or study.
We have had our names prefixed at length, to whole volumes of mean *productions*. Swift.

Productive, *adj.* [from *produce*.] Having the power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient.
In thee,
Not in themselves, all their known virtue appears
Produce us in herb and plant. Milton.

This is turning nobility into a principle of virtue, and making it *productive* of merit, as it is understood to have been originally a reward of it. Spectator.

Pe thoumy mid, my tuneful song inspire,
And kindle, with thy own *productive* fire. Dryden.
It the *productive* heat of the sun be spent, it is not capable of being merited with in w. Mortimer.

Numbers of Scots are glad to exchange their barren hills for our fruitful vale to *productive* of that grain. Swift.

Hymen's flames like stars unite,
And burn for ever one;
Chaste as cold Cynthia's virgin light,
Productive as the sun. Pope.

Plutarch, in his life of Hercules, says, that that age was *productive* of men of prodigious stature. Birgome.

Proem, *n. f.* [*προομιον*, *prooimium*, Latin; *proem*, old Fr.] Prelude; introduction.
One and the same *proem*, containing a general motive to provoke people to obedience of all and every one of these precepts, was prefixed before the decalogue. White.

So glow'd the tempter, and his *proem* tun'd. Milton.

Thus much may serve by way of *proem*,
Proceed we therefore to our poem. Swift.

Johnson has, in the *proem* to the digest, only prefixed the term of five years for studying the laws. Ayliffe.

Profanation, *n. f.* [*profanation*, Fr. from *profano*, Lat.]
1. The act of violating any thing sacred.
How low how bold men are to take even from God himself, how hardly that house would be kept from impious *profanation* he knew. Hooker.

What I am and what I would, are to your ears divinity, to any others, *profanation*. Shakespeare.

I were *profanation* of our joys,
To tell the lady our love. Donne.

Profanation of the Lord's day, and of other solemn religious days, which are devoted to divine and religious offices, is impious. White.

All *profanation* and invasion of things sacred, is an offence against the eternal law of nature. South.

Others think I ought not to have translated Chaucer; they suppose a veneration due to his old language, and that it is little less than *profanation* and sacrilege to alter it. Dryden.

2. Irreverence to holy things or persons.
Great men may jest with fables, wit wit in them; But, in the best, foul *profanation*. Shakespeare.

Profane, *adj.* [*profane*, Fr. from *profanus*, Lat.]
1. Irreverent to sacred names or things.
Profane fellow!
Wert thou the son of Jupiter, and no more
But what thou art besides, thou wert too base
To be his groom. Shakespeare.

These have caused the weak to stumble, and the *profane* to blaspheme, offending the one, and hurting the other. South.

2. Not sacred; secular.
The universality of the deluge is attested by *profane* history; for the same of it is gone through the earth, and there are records or traditions concerning it in all the parts of this and the new found world. Burnett.

P R O

3. Polluted; not pure.
Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things. *Raleigh.*
4. Not purified by holy rites.
Far hence be souls *profane*.
The Sibyl cry'd, and from the grove abstain. *Dryden.*
- To *PROFANE*. v. a. [*profano*, Lat. *profanor*, French.]
1. To violate; to pollute.
He then, that is not furnish'd in this sort,
Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight.
Profaning this most honourable order. *Shakespeare.*
Pity the temple *profaned* of ungodly men. *Maccabees.*
- Foretasted fruit
Profan'd first by the serpent, by him first
Made common and unhallow'd. *Milton.*
How far have we
Profan'd thy heavenly gift of poetry?
Made prostitute and profligate the muse,
Debas'd. *Dryden.*
How are festivals *profaned*? When they are not
regarded, nor distinguished from common days;
when they are made instruments of vice and vanity;
when they are spent in luxury and debauchery;
when our joy degenerates into sensuality, and we
express it by intemperance and excess. *Nelson.*
2. To put to wrong use.
I feel me much to blame,
So idly to *profane* the precious time. *Shakespeare.*
PROFANELY. adv. [from *profane*.] With
irreverence to sacred names or things.
I will hold my tongue no more, as touching their
wickedness, which they *profanely* commit. *2 Filotes.*
Let none of things serious, much less of divine,
When belly and head's full, *profanely* dispute. *Ben Jonson.*
That proud scholar, intending to erect altars to
Virgil, speaks of Homer too *profanely*. *Broome.*
- PROFANENESS*. n. f. [from *profane*.] Irre-
verence of what is sacred.
Apollo, pardon
My great *profaneness* 'gainst thy oracle! *Shakespeare.*
You can banish from thence scurrility and *pro-
faneness*, and restrain the licentious insolence of
poets and their actors. *Dryden.*
Edicts against immorality and *profaneness*, laws
against oaths and execrations, we trample upon. *Atterbury.*
- PROFANER*. n. f. [from *profane*.] Pollu-
ter; violator.
The argument which our Saviour useth against
profaners of the temple, he taketh from the use
whereunto it was with solemnity consecrated. *Hooker.*
Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace,
Profaners of this neighbour-stained floor. *Shakespeare.*
There are a lighter ludicrous sort of *profaners*,
who use the scripture to furnish out their jests.
Gourmont of the Tongue.
- PROFECTION*. n. f. [*profectio*, Latin.]
Advance; progression.
This, with *profection* of the horoscope unto the
seventh house or opposite sign, every seventh year
oppresseth living natures. *Brooke.*
- To *PROFESS*. v. a. [*professer*, Fr. from
professus, Lat.]
1. To declare himself in strong terms of
any opinion or character.
The day almost itself *professes* yours,
And hille is to do. *Shakespeare.*
Would you have me speak after my custom,
As being a *profess'd* tyrant to their sex? *Shakespeare.*
Let no man, that *professes* himself a christian,
keep to heathenish a family, as not to see God be
daily worshipp'd in it. *Duty of Man.*
Pretending first
Wife to fly pain, *professing* next the spy. *Milton.*
A servant to thy sex, a slave to thee,
A foe *profess* to barren chastity. *Dryden.*
2. To make a show of any sentiments by
loud declaration.
Love well your father;
To your *professing* bosoms I commit him. *Shakespeare.*

P R O

3. To declare publicly one's skill in any
art or science, so as to invite employ-
ment.
What, master, read you? first resolve me that.
—I read that I *profess* the art of love. *Shakespeare.*
Without eyes thou shalt want light; *profess* not
the knowledge therefore that thou hast not. *Ecclesi.*
- To *PROFESS*. v. n.
1. To declare openly.
They *profess*, that they know God, but in works
they deny him. *Titus.*
Profess unto the Lord, that I am come unto the
country, which the Lord sware unto our fathers.
Deuteronomy.
2. To enter into a state of life by a publick
declaration.
But Furberck, as *profess* a huntsman and a man,
The wide and wealthy few, nor all his pow'r respects. *Dryden.*
3. To declare friendship. Not in use.
As he does conceive,
He is dishonour'd by a man, which ever
Profess'd to him; why, his revenges must
In that be made more bitter. *Shakespeare.*
- PROFESSIVELY*. adv. [from *professed*.]
According to open declaration made by
himself.
I could not grant too much to men, that being
professedly my subjects, pretended religious strict-
ness. *King Charles.*
Virgil, whom he *professedly* imitated, has sur-
passed him among the Romans. *Dryden.*
England I travelled over, *professedly* searching
all places I passed along. *Woodward.*
- PROFESSION*. n. f. [*profession*, Fr. from
profess.]
1. Calling; vocation; known employment.
The term *profession* is particularly used
of divinity, physick, and law.
I must tell you,
You tender more your person's honour, than
Your high *profession* spiritual. *Shakespeare.*
If we contumacious with the abuse of them, we
shall condemn all honest trades; for there are that
deceive in all *professions*, and bury in forgetfulness
all knowledge. *Raleigh.*
Some of our *profession* keep wounds tented
No other one race, not the sons of any one other
profession, not perhaps altogether, are so much fea-
tered amongst all *professions*, as the sons of clergy-
men. *Spart.*
This is a practice, in which multitudes, besides
those of the learned *professions*, may be engaged.
Watts.
2. Declaration.
A naked *profession* may have credit, where no
other evidence can be given. *Glanville.*
The *professions* of princes, when a crown is the
bait, are a slender security. *Leffey.*
Most *professingly* false, with the strongest *pro-
fessions* of sincerity. *Swift.*
3. The act of declaring one's self of any
party or opinion.
For by oil in their lamps, and the first lighting
of them, which was common to them both, is meant
that solemn *profession* of faith and repentance,
which all christians make in baptism. *Tillotson.*
When christianity came to be taken up, for the
sake of those civil encouragements which attended
their *profession*, the complaint was applicable to
christians. *Swift.*
- PROFESSIONAL*. adj. [from *profession*.]
Relating to a particular calling or pro-
fession.
Professional, as well as national, reflections are
to be avoided. *Clarissa.*
- PROFESSOR*. n. f. [*professeur*, Fr. from
profess.]
1. One who declares himself of any opinion
or party.
When the holiness of the *professors* of religion is
decayed, you may doubt the springing up of a new
sect. *Bacon.*
The whole church of *professors* at Philippi to

P R O

- whom he writes, was not made up wholly of the
elect, sincere, and persevering christians, but like
the net, in Christ's parable, that caught both good
and bad, and had no doubt some insincere persons,
hypocrites, and temporaries in it. *Hammond.*
2. One who publicly practises or teaches
an art.
Professors in most sciences are generally the worst
qualified to explain their meanings to those who
are not of their tribes. *Swift.*
3. One who is visibly religious.
Ordinary illiterate people, who were *professors*,
that shewed a concern for religion, seemed much
convenient in St. Paul's epistles. *Locke.*
- PROFESSORSHIP*. n. f. [from *professor*.]
The station or office of a publick teacher.
Dr. Prideaux succeeded him in the *professorship*,
being then elected bishop of Worcester, Sanderson
succeeded him in the regius *professorship*. *Warton.*
- To *PROFFER*. v. a. [*profero*, Lat. *pro-
ferer*, Fr.]
1. To propole; to offer to acceptance.
To them that covet such eye-glutting gain,
Proffer thy gifts, and fitter servants entertain. *Spenser.*
Does Cato send this answer back to Cæsar,
For all his generous cares and *proffer'd* friendship? *Addison.*
2. To attempt of one's own accord.
None, among the choice and prime
Of those heav'n-warring champions, could be found
So hardy as to *proffer*, or accept,
Alone, the dreadful voyage. *Milton.*
- PROFFER*. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. Offer made; something proposed to ac-
ceptance.
Basilus, content to take that, since he could
have no more, allowed her reasons, and took her
proffer thankfully. *Sidney.*
Proffers, not took, reap thanks for their reward. *Shakespeare.*
- The king
Great *proffers* sends of pardon and of grace,
It they would yield, and quietness embrace. *Daniel.*
He made a *proffer* to lay down his commission of
command in the army. *Clarendon.*
But there, nor all the *proffers* you can make,
Are worth the heater which I set to stake. *Dryden.*
2. Essay; attempt.
It is done with time, and by little and little, and
with many essays and *proffers*. *Bacon.*
- PROFFERER*. n. f. [from *proffer*.] He that
offers.
Maids, in modesty, say no, to that
Which they would have the *proffer'er* continue ay. *Shakespeare.*
He who always refuses, taxes the *profferer* with
indiscretion, and declares his assistance needless. *Collier.*
- PROFICIENCY*. } n. f. [from *proficio*, Lat.]
PROFICIENCY. } Profit; advancement
in any thing; improvement gained. It
is applied to intellectual acquisition.
Persons of riper years, who stocked into the
church during the three first centuries, were obliged
to pass through instructions, and give account of
their *proficiency*. *Addison.*
Some reflecting with too much satisfaction on
their own *proficiencies*, or presuming on their elec-
tion by God, persuade themselves into a careless
security. *Regis.*
- PROFICIENT*. n. f. [*proficiens*, Lat.] One
who has made advances in any study or
business.
I am so good a *proficient* in one quarter of an
hour, that I can drink with any tinker in his own
language. *Shakespeare.*
I am disposed to receive further light in this mat-
ter, from those whom it will be no disparagement
for much greater *proficients* than I to learn. *Boyle.*
Young deathlings were, by practice, made
Proficients in their fathers' trade. *Swift.*
- PROFICUOUS*. adj. [*proficuum*, Latin.]
Advantageous; useful.

P R O

It is very *profitous* to take a good large dose.
Harvey.

To future times
Profitous, such a race of men produce,
As in the cause of virtue firm, may fix
His throne inviolate. Philips.

PROF'ILE. *n. f.* [*profile*, Fr.] The side
face; half face.

The painter will not take that side of the face,
which has some notorious blemish in it; but either
draw it in *profile*, or else shadow the more imperfect
side. Dryden.

Till the end of the third century, I have not seen
a Roman emperor drawn with a full face: they
always appear in *profile*, which gives us the view
of a head very majestic. Addison.

PROFIT. *n. f.* [*profit*, Fr.]

1. Gain; pecuniary advantage.

Thou must know,
'Tis not my *profit* that does lead mine honour.
Shakespeare.

He thinks it highly just, that all rewards of truth,
profit, or dignity should be given only to those,
whose principles direct them to preserve the constitution.
Swift.

2. Advantage; accession of good.

What *profit* is it for men now to live in heaviness,
and after death to look for punishment? 2 *Ejdras*.
Wisdom that is hid, and treasure that is hoarded
up, what *profit* is in them both? Ecclesiasticus.

Say not what *profit* is there of my service; and
what good things shall I have hereafter. Ecclesi.
The king did not love the barren wars with
Scotland, though he made his *profit* of the noise
of them. Bacon.

3. Improvement; advancement; profi-
ciency.

To *PROFIT*. *v. a.* [*profiter*, Fr.]

1. To benefit; to advantage.

Whereto might the strength of their hands *profit*
me? Job.

Let it *profit* thee to have heard,
By terrible example, the reward
Of disobedience. Milton.

2. To improve; to advance.

'Tis a great means of *profit*ing yourself, to copy
diligently excellent pieces and beautiful designs.
Dryden.

To *PROFIT*. *v. n.*

1. To gain advantage.

The Romans, though possessed of their ports, did
not *profit* much by trade. Arbuthnot.

2. To make improvement.

Meditate upon these things, give thyself wholly
to them, that thy *profiting* may appear to all.
1 Timothy.

She has *profited* to well already by your counsel,
that she can lay her lesson. Dryden.

3. To be of use or advantage.

Oft times nothing *profits* more,
Than self-esteem grounded on just and right.
Milton.

What *profited* thy thoughts, and toils, and cares,
In vigour more confirm'd, and riper years? Prior.

PROFITABLE. *adj.* [*profitable*, Fr. from
profit.]

1. Gainful; lucrative.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
is not so estimable or *profitable*,
As fish of mutton, beefs, or goats. Shakespeare.

The planting of hop-yards, sowing of wheat and
rape seed, are found very *profitable* for the plan-
ters, in places apt for them, and consequently pro-
fitable for the kingdom. Bacon.

Useful; advantageous.

To wait friends lost
Is not by much so wholesome, *profitable*,
As to rejoice at friends but newly found. Shakspeare.

The Jews, thinking indeed that they would
be *profitable* in many things, granted them peace.
2 Maccabees.

What was so *profitable* to the empire, became
fatal to the emperor. Arbuthnot.

PROFITABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *profitable*.]

Gainfulness.

Usefulness; advantageousness.

P R O

We will now briefly take notice of the *profitable-*
ness of plants for physick and food. More.

What shall be the just portion of those, whom
neither the condescension or kindness, nor wounds
and sufferings of the Son of God could persuade,
nor yet the excellency, easiness and *profitableness*
of his commands move? Colman.

PROFITABLY. *adv.* [from *profitable*.]

1. Gainfully.

2. Advantageously; usefully.

You have had many opportunities to settle this
reflection, and have *profitably* employed them.
Hale.

PROFITLESS. *adj.* [from *profit*.] Void of
gain or advantage. Not used, though
proper.

We must not think the Turk is so unskilful,
To leave that latest, which concerns him first:
Neglecting an attempt of ease and gain.
To wake and wage a danger *profitless*. Shakspeare.

PROFLIGATE. *adj.* [*profligatus*, Latin.]
Abandoned; lost to virtue and decency;
shameless.

Time sensibly all things impairs;
Our fathers have been worse than theirs,
And we than ours; next age will see
A race more *profligate* than we,
With all the pains we take, have skill enough
to be. Houghton.

How far have we
Prophan'd thy heavenly gift of poetry?
Made prostitute and *profligate* the muse,
Devot'd to each obscene and impious use,
Whose harmony was first ordain'd above
For tongues of angels, and for hymns of love.
Dryden.

Though Phalaris his brazen bull were there,
And he would dictate what he'd have you swear,
Be not so *profligate*, but rather chide
To guard your honour, and your life to lose.
Dryden.

Melancholy objects and subjects will, at times,
impress the most *profligate* spirits. Clavelle.

PROFLIGATE. *n. f.* An abandoned, shame-
less wretch.

It is pleasant to see a notorious *profligate* seized
with a concern for his religion, and converting his
spleen into zeal. Addison.

I have heard a *profligate* offer much stronger ar-
guments against paying his debts, than ever he was
known to do against chastity; because he hap-
pened to be cloter pressed by the bailiff than the
pardon. Swift.

How could such a *profligate* as Antony, or a boy
of eighteen, like Octavius, ever dare dream of
giving the law to such an empire and people? Swift.

To *PROFLIGATE*. *v. a.* [*profligo*, Latin.]

To drive away. A word borrowed from
the Latin without alteration of the sense,
but not used.

Lavatories, to wash the temples, head, wrists,
and jugulars, do potently *profligate* nature of all
the venom. Houghton.

PROFLIGATELY. *adv.* [from *profligate*.]
Shamelessly.

Most *profligately* false, with the strongest pro-
fessions of sincerity. Swift.

PROFLIGATENESS. *n. f.* [from *profligate*.]

The quality of being *profligate*.

PROFLUENT. *n. f.* [from *profluent*.]

Progress; course.

In the *profluency* or proceedings of their fortunes,
there was much difference between them. Walton.

PROFLUENT. *adj.* [from *profluens*, Lat.]

Flowing forward.

Teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his salvation; then who shall believe
Baptizing in the *profluent* stream, the sign
Of washing them from guilt of sin. Milton.

PROFOUND. *adj.* [*profund*, Fr. *profundus*, Lat.]

1. Deep; descending far below the surface;
low with respect to the neighbouring
places.

P R O

All else deep snow and ice,
A gulf *profound*, as that Serbuanian bog.
Belwint Damiate and mount Casius old. Milton.

He hath hither thrust me down
Into this gloom of Tartarus *profound*. Milton.
2. Intellectually deep; not obvious to the
mind; not easily fathomed by the mind:
as, a *profound* *tracaty*.

3. Lowly; humble; submissive; submissive.

What words wilt thou use to move thy God to
hear thee? what humble gestures? what *profound*
reverence? Duppa.

4. Learned beyond the common reach;
knowing to the bottom.

Nor orators only with the people, but even the
very *profoundest* disputers in all faculties, have
heavily often, with the best learned, prevailed
most. Hooker.

5. Deep in contrivance.

The revolvers are *profound* to make slaughter,
though I have been a rebuker of them. Hooper.

6. Having profound or hidden qualities.

Upon the corner of the moon,
There hangs a vap'rous drop *profound*. Shakspeare.

PROFOUND. *n. f.*

1. The deep; the main; the sea.

God, in the fathomless *profound*,
Hath all his choice commanders drown'd. Sandys.
Now I the absent in the vast *profound*;
And me without myself the seas have drown'd.
Dryden.

2. The abyss.

It some other place th' ethereal king
Possesses lately, thither to arrive,
I travel this *profound*. Milton.

To *PROFOUND*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To dive; to penetrate. A barbarous
word.

We cannot *profound* into the hidden things of
nature, nor see the first springs that let the rest
a-go. Clavelle.

PROFOUNDLY. *adv.* [from *profound*.]

1. Deeply; with deep concern.

Why hast thou so *profoundly*? Shakspeare.
The virgin staid at her father's name,
And sigh'd *profoundly*, conscious of the shame.
Dryden.

2. With great degrees of knowledge; with
deep insight.

The most *profoundly* wife. Drayton.
Domenechino was *profoundly* skill'd in all the
parts of painting, but wanting genius, he had less
of nobleness. Dryden.

PROFOUNDNESS. *n. f.* [from *profound*.]

1. Depth of place.

2. Depth of knowledge.

Their wits, which did every where else conquer
hardness, were with *profoundness* there over-matched.
Hooker.

PROFUNDITY. *n. f.* [from *profound*.]

Depth of place or knowledge.

The other turn'd
Round through the vast *profundity* obscure. Milton.

PROFUSE. *adj.* [*profusus*, Lat.]

1. Lavish; too liberal; prodigal.

In *profuse* governments it had been ever ob-
serv'd, that the people from bad example have
grown covetous and expensive, the court has be-
come luxurious and mercenary, and the camp in-
continent and dissolute. Tacitus.

One friend had a due proportion of justice; in
which, whilst he lived, his friends were too *profuse*,
And his enemies too sparing. Addison.

2. Overabundant; exuberant.

On a green shady bank, *profuse* of flowers,
Penive I lie. Milton.

Oh liberty, thou goddess heav'nly bright,
Profuse of joys, and pregnant with delight.
Addison.

PROFUSE. *v. adv.* [from *profuse*.]

1. Lavishly; prodigally.

The price of poets, who before us went,
Had a vast income, and *profusely* spent. Harris.

2. With exuberance.

Then spring the living leeches *profusely* wild. *Thomson.*

PROFUSENESS. *n. f.* [from *profuse*.] Lavishness; prodigality.

One of a mean fortune manages his store with extreme parsimony; but, for fear of running into *profuse*ness never arrives to the insignificance of *humble*. *Dryden.*

*Profuse*ness of doing good, a soul unsatisfied with all it has done, and an unextinguished desire of doing more. *Dryden.*

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into *profuse*ness, and ends in madness and folly. *Attrib. to y.*

PROFUSION. *n. f.* [from *profusio*. Lat. *profusion*, Fr. from *profuse*.]

1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance. What meant thy pompous *profusion* through the couple? *Rowe.*

2. Lavish expence; superfluous effusion; waste. Thy vast *profusion* to the factious nobles? *Rowe.*

3. Abundance; exuberant plenty. He was desirous to avoid not only *profusion*, but the least effusion of christian blood. *Hayward.*

The great *profusion* and expence Of his revenues bred him much offence. *Daniel.*

Trade is fitted to the nature of our country, as it abounds with a great *profusion* of commodities of its own growth, very convenient for other countries. *Addison.*

The rapid eye, The fair *profusion*, yellow autumn spices. *Thompson.*

PROF. *v. n.*

1. To rob; to steal.

2. To shift meanly for provisions. A low word. She went out *profing* for provisions as before. *I. Filinger.*

PROG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Victuals; provision of any kind. A low word.

O nephew, your grief is but folly, In town you may find better *prog*. *Swift.*
Spouse t'wixt up doth in patterns tread it,
With handkerchiefs of *prog*, like trull with budget,
And eat by turns plumcake and judge it. *Congreve.*

PROGENERATION. *n. f.* [from *progenero*, Lat.] The act of begetting; propagation.

PROGENITOR. *n. f.* [from *progenitus*, Lat.] A forefather; an ancestor in a direct line.

Although these things be already past away by her *progenitors* former grants unto those lords, yet I could find a way to remedy a great part thereof. *Speiser.*

Like true subjects, sons of your *progenitors*, Go cheerfully together. *Shakespeare.*

All generations then had hither come, From all the ends of the earth, to catch breath

And reverence thee, their great *progenitor* Milton
Power by right of fatherhood is not possible in any one, otherwise than as Adam's heir, or as *progenitor* over his own descendants. *Locke.*

The principal actors in Milton's poem are not only our *progenitors*, but representatives. *Addison.*

PROGENY. *n. f.* [from *progenie*, old French; *progenies*, Latin.] Offspring; race; generation.

The sons of God have God's own natural Son as a second Adam from heaven, whose race and *progeny* they are by spiritual and heavenly birth. *Hooker.*

Not me begotten of a they herd swain,
But issu'd from the *progeny* of kings. *Shakespeare.*

By promise he receives Gift to his *progeny* of all that land. *Milton.*

The babe d. generate iron offspring ends; A golden *progeny* from heaven descends. *Dryden.*

Thus shall we live in perfect bliss, and see, Deathless ourselves, our numerous *progeny*. *Dryden.*

We are the more pleased to behold the thrones surrounded by a numerous *progeny*, when we consider the virtues of those from whom they descend. *Addison.*

PROGNOSTICABLE. *adj.* [from *prognosticate*.] Such as may be foreknown or foretold.

The cause of this inundation cannot be regular, and therefore their effects not *prognosticable* like eclipses. *Brown.*

TO PROGNOSTICATE. *v. a.* [from *prognostick*.] To foretell; to foreshow.

He had now outlived the day, which his tutor Sandford had *prognosticated* upon his nativity he would not outlive. *Clarendon.*

Unskill'd in schemes by planets to foreshow,

I neither will, nor can *prognosticate*,

To the young gaping herd his father's fate. *Dryden.*

PROGNOSTICATION. *n. f.* [from *prognosticate*.]

1. The act of foreknowing or foreshowing.

Raw as he is, and in the hottest day *prognostication* proclaims, shall he be set against a brick wall, the sun looking with a southward eye upon him; where he is to behold him, with ties blown to death. *Shakespeare.*

This theory of the earth begins to be a kind of prophecy or *prognostication* of things to come, as it hath been hitherto an history of things past. *Barnet.*

2. Foretold.

He bid him farewell, arming himself in a black armour, as a badge or *prognostication* of his mind. *Signey.*

If an only pain be not a fruitful *prognostication*, I cannot scratch nature out. *Shakespeare.*

PROGNOSTICATOR. *n. f.* [from *prognosticate*.] Foreteller; foreknower.

The astronomer made his almanack give a tolerable account of the weather by a direct inversion of the common *prognosticators*, to let his belief run counter to reports. *Goverment of the Tongue.*

PROGNOSTICK. *adj.* [from *prognostique*, Fr. *prognostikos*.] Foretelling disease or recovery; foreshowing; as, a *prognostick* symptom.

PROGNOSTICK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The skill of foretelling diseases or the event of diseases. This is *algacilism*. Hippocrates's *prognosticks* are generally true, that it is very hard to relapse a small apoplexy. *Arbutnot.*

2. A prediction. Though your *prognosticks* run too fast, They may be verily d. at last. *Swift.*

3. A token forerunning. Whatsoever you are or shall be, has been but an early *prognostick* from what you were. *South.*

By sure *prognosticks* may foretell a show'r. *Swift.*

PROGRESS. *n. f.* [from *progrès*, Fr. from *progrès*, Lat.]

1. Course; procession; passage. I cannot but by the *progress* of the stars, Give guess how near to day. *Shakespeare.*

The morn begins Her rosy *progress* smiling. *Milton.*

The Sylphs behold a kindling as it flies, And pleas'd pursue its *progress* through the skies. *Pope.*

2. Advancement; motion forward. Through all thy veins shall run A cold and drowsy humour, which shall freeze Each vital spirit; for no pulse shall keep His natural *progress*, but turneate to bent. *Shakespeare.*

This motion worketh it round at first, which way to deliver itself; and then worketh in *progress*, where it finisheth the deliverance itself. *Baron.*

Out of Ethiopia beyond Egypt had been a strange *progress* for ten hundred thousand men. *Raleigh.*

Whoever understands the *progress* and revolutions of nature, will see that neither the present form of the earth, nor its first form, were permanent and immutable. *Barnet.*

It is impossible the mind should ever be stopped in its *progress* in this space. *Locke.*

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to arrive at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its *progress* in the endless expansion. *Locke.*

Perhaps I judge hastily, there being several, in whose writings I have made very little *progress*. *Swift.*

3. Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge; prudence.

Below the wife his *progress* never ceas'd,

But till his learning with his days increas'd. *Dry.*

It is strange, that men should not have made more *progress* in the knowledge of these things. *Bacon.*

Several defects in the understanding hinder its *progress* to knowledge. *Locke.*

Others depend at the first difficulty, and conclude, that making any *progress* in knowledge, is other than serves their ordinary business, is above their capacities. *Locke.*

You perhaps have made no *progress* in the most important christian virtues; you have learnt half way in humility and charity. *Locke.*

4. Removal from one place to another. From Egypt arts their *progress* made to Greece, Wrought in the fable of the golden fleece. *Dryden.*

5. A journey of state; a circuit. He gave order, that there should be nothing in his journey like unto a warlike march, but rather like unto the *progress* of a king in full peace. *Bacon.*

O may I live to hail the day, When the glad nation shall survey

Their foreign, through his wide command, Passing in *progress* o'er the land. *Addison.*

TO PROGRESS. *v. n.* [from *progrederi*, Lat.] To move forward; to pass. Not used.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew, That silently dath *progress* on thy cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

PROGRESSION. *n. f.* [from *progression*, French; *progressio*, Latin.]

1. Proportional process; regular and gradual advance. The figures of the diameters of these rings, made by my primitive colour, were in arithmetical *progression*. *Newton.*

2. Motion forward. Toole worthier, who endeavours the advancement of learning, are likely to find a clearer *progression*, when to many rubs are levelled. *Locke.*

In philosophical enquiries, the order of nature should govern, which in all *progression* is to go from the place one is then in, to that which lies next to it. *Locke.*

3. Course; passage. He had fram'd a letter, which accidentally, by the way of *progression*, hath miscarried. *Shakespeare.*

4. Intellectual advance. For the saving the long *progression* of the thought to first principles, the mind should provide intermediate principles. *Locke.*

PROGRESSIONAL. *adj.* [from *progression*.] Such as are in a state of increase or advance. They maintain their accomplished ends, and relapse not again unto their *progressional* imperfections. *Bacon.*

PROGRESSIVE. *adj.* [from *progressif*, Fr. from *progressif*.] (Going forward; advancing. Princes, if they are ambitious men, should handle it so, as they may be said *progressive*, and not retrograde. *Bacon.*

In *progressive* motion, the arms and legs move successively, but in rotation, both together. *Bacon.*

Their course *Progressive*, retrograde, or standing still. *Miles.*

The *progressive* motion of this animal is made not by walking but by leaping. *Bacon.*

Ere the *progressive* course of restless age Performs three thousand times its annual stage, May not our power and learning be supplied? *Pope.*

And arts and empire learn to travel well? *Pope.*

PROGRESSIVELY. *adv.* [from *progressif*.] By gradual steps or regular course.

The reason why they tell us that order, from the greatest effects *progressively* to the least, is, because the greatest effects denote a greater distance of the moon before the sun, and consequently a nearer approach to her conjunction. *Newton.*

PROGRESSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *progressif*.] The state of advancing.

TO PROHIBIT. *v. a.* [from *prohibeo*, Latin; *prohibet*, French.]

1. To forbid; to interdict by authority. She would not let them know of his close lying that prohibited place, because they would be so feuded. *Shakespeare.*

PRO

The weightiest, which it did command them, are to us in the gospel prohibited. *Hooker*
Moral law is two-fold; simply moral, or moral only by some external constitution, or imposition of God. Divine law, simply moral, commandeth or prohibiteth actions, good or evil, in respect of their inward nature and quality. *White*
1. To debar; to hinder.

Gates of burning adamant
Barr'd over us, prohibit all egre's. *Milton.*
PROHIBITER. *n. f.* [from *prohibit.*] Forbidder; interdicter.

PROHIBITION. *n. f.* [*prohibition*, French; *prohibitio*, Latin; from *prohibit.*]
1. Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding.

Might there not be some other mystery in this prohibition, than they think of? *Hooker.*
Gainst self-slaughter

There is a prohibition to divine,
That craven my weak hand. *Shakespeare.*
Rebellowed the liberal choice of all things, with one only prohibition, to try his obedience. *Raleigh.*
Let us not think hard

One easy prohibition, who enjoy
Free leave to large to all things else. *Milton.*

The law of God in the ten commandments confines mostly of prohibitions; thou shalt not do such a thing. *Tillotson.*

2. A writ issued by one court to stop the proceeding of another.

PROHIBITORY. *adj.* [from *prohibit.*] Implying prohibition; forbidding.

A prohibition will be on this statute, notwithstanding the penalty annexed; because it has words prohibitory, as well as a penalty annexed. *Argyle.*

To PROJECT. *v. a.* [*projicio*, *projectus*, Latin.]

1. To throw out; to cast forward.

The ascending villas
Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide. *Pope.*

2. To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror.

Diffusive of themselves where'er they pass,
They make it at warmth in others they expect,
Their clear works like bodies on a glass.

And does its image on their men project. *Dryden.*

If we had a plan of the naked lines of longitude and latitude, projected on the meridian, a learner might more speedily advance himself in the knowledge of geography. *Watts.*

3. [*projecter*, Fr.] To scheme; to form in the mind; to contrive.

It ceases to be counsel, to compel men to assent to whatever tumultuary patrons shall project.

What fit we then projecting peace and war? *King Charles.*

What desire, by which nature projects its own pleasure or preservation, can be gratified by another man's personal pursuit of his own vice? *South.*

To PROJECT. *v. n.* To jut out; to shoot forward; to shoot beyond something next it; as, the cornice projects.

PROJECT. *n. f.* [*projet*, French; from the verb.] Scheme; design; contrivance.

It is a discovering the longitude, and deserves a much higher name than that of a project. *Addison.*

In the various projects of happiness, devised by human reason, there appeared inconsistencies not to be reconciled. *Rogers.*

PROJECTILE. *adj.* [*projectile*, Fr.] Impelled forward.

Good blood and a due projectile motion or circulation, are necessary to convert the aliment into audible juices. *Arbuthnot.*

PROJECTILE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A body put in motion.

Projectiles would for ever move on in the same right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the irregularity of the plane stop their motion. *Chayne.*

PROJECTION. *n. f.* [from *project.*] The act of shooting forward.

PRO

If the electric be held unto the light, many particles will be discharged from it, which motion is performed by the breath of the effluvia issuing with agility; for as the electric cools, the projection of the atoms ceases. *Brown.*

2. [*projection*, French.] Plan; delineation. See To PROJECT.

For the bulk of the learners of astronomy, that projection of the stars is best, which includes in it all the stars in our horizon, reaching to the 30th degree of the southern latitude. *Watts.*

3. Scheme; plan of action; as, a projection of a new scheme.

4. [*projection*, French.] In chymistry, an operation; crisis of an operation; moment of transmutation.

A little quantity of the medicine in the projection will turn a few of the baser metal into gold by multiplying. *Bacon.*

PROJECTOR. *n. f.* [from *project.*]

1. One who forms schemes or designs.

The following comes from a projector, a correspondent as diverging as a traveller, his subject having the same grace of novelty to recommend it. *Addison.*

Among all the projectors in this attempt, none have met with so general a success, as they who apply themselves to soften the rigour of the precept. *Rogers.*

2. One who forms wild impracticable schemes.

Chymists, and other projectors, propose to themselves things utterly impracticable. *Elfrange.*

Astrologers that future fates foretold,
Projectors, quacks, and lawyers not a few.

PROJECTURE. *n. f.* [*projecture*, French; *projectura*, Latin.] A jutting out.

To PRUNE. *v. a.* [a corruption of *prune.*] To lop; to cut; to trim; to prune.

I lit and pruned my wings
After flight, and put new fangs

To my fangs. *Ben Jonson.*

The country husbandmen will not give the pruning knife to a young plant, as not able to endure the fear. *Ben Jonson.*

To PROLATE. *v. a.* [*prolatum*, Latin.] To pronounce; to utter.

The pressures of war have somewhat cowed their spirits, as may be gathered from the accent of their words, which they prolate in a whining querulous tone, as it will complain and contradict. *Houel.*

PROLATE. *adj.* [*prolatus*, Lat.] Extended beyond an exact round.

As to the prolate spheroidal figure, though it be the necessary result of the earth's rotation about its own axis, yet it is a very convenient for us. *Chayne.*

1. Pronunciation; utterance.

Parrots having been used to be fed at the prolation of certain words, may afterwards pronounce the same. *Roy.*

2. Delay; act of deserting. *Ansley.*

PROLEGOMENA. *n. f.* [*προλογόμενα*; *prolegomenes*, French.] Previous discourse; introductory observations.

PROLEPSIS. *n. f.* [*πρόληψις*; *prolepsis*, French.]

1. A form of rhetoric, in which objections are anticipated.

This was contained in my prolepsis or prevention of his answer. *Branshall against Hobbes.*

2. An error in chronology by which events are dated too early.

This is a prolepsis or anachronism. *Theobald.*

PROLEPTICAL. *adj.* [from *prolepsis.*] Previous; antecedent.

The proleptical notions of religion cannot be so well defended by the professed servants of the altar. *Glavinle.*

PROLEPTICALLY. *adv.* [from *prolepsis.*] By way of anticipation. *Clarissa.*

PROLETARIAN. *adj.* Mean; wretched; vile; vulgar.

PRO

Like speculators should forer,
From pharos of authority,
Portended mischiefs farther than
Low proletarian tything men. *Hudibras.*

PROLIFICATION. *n. f.* [*proles* and *facio*, Lat.] Generation of children.

Then fruits, proceeding from simpler roots, are not so distinguishable as the offspring of sensible creatures, and prolifications descending from double origins. *Brown.*

PROLIFICAL. } *adj.* [*prolifque*, French; *proles* and *facio*.] Fruitful; generative; pregnant; productive.

Mam ocean flow'd; not idle, but with warm
Prophetic humour soft'ning all her globe,
Fermented the great mother to conceive,
Satiate with genial moisture. *Milton.*

Every dispute in religion grew prolific, and in ventilating one question, many new ones were started. *Decay of Picty.*

His vital power air, earth and seas supplies,
And breeds what'er is bred beneath the skies;
For every kind, by thy prolific might,
Springs. *Dryden.*

All dogs are of one species, they mingling together in generation, and the breed of such mixtures being prolific. *Ray.*

From the middle of the world,
The sun's prolific rays are hurl'd;
'Tis from that seat he darts those beams,
Which quicken earth with genial flames. *Prior.*

PROLIFICALLY. *adv.* [from *prolific.*] Fruitfully; pregnantly.

PROLIX. *adj.* [*prolix*, Fr. *prolixus*, Lat.]

1. Long; tedious; not concise.

According to the caution we have been so prolix in giving, if we aim at right understanding the true nature of it, we must examine what apprehension mankind make of it. *Digby.*

Should I at large repeat
The head-roll of her vicious tricks,
My poem would be too prolix. *Prætor.*

2. Of long duration. This is a very rare sense.

If the appellant appoints a term too prolix, the judge may then assign a competent term. *Argyle.*

PROLIXIOUS. *adj.* [from *prolix.*] Dilatory; tedious. A word of *Shakespeare's* coining.

Lay by all mirth and prolixious bladders. *Shakspeare.*

PROLIXITY. *n. f.* [*prolixité*, French; from *prolix.*] Tediousness; tedious length; want of brevity.

It is true, without any slips of prolixity, or crossing the plain highway of talk, that the good *Anthony* hath lost a slip. *Shakspeare.*

In some other passages, I may have, to shun prolixity, now and then slipped into the contrary extreme. *Boyle.*

Elaborate and studied prolixity in proving such points as nobody calls in question. *Waterland.*

PROLIXLY. *adv.* [from *prolix.*] At great length; tediously.

On these prolixity thankful the enlarg'd *Dryden.*

PROLIXNESS. *n. f.* [from *prolix.*] Tediousness.

PROLOCUTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] The forerunner; the speaker of a convocation.

The convocation the queen prorogued, though at the expense of Dr. Atterbury's displeasure, who was design'd their prolocutor. *Swift.*

PROLOCUTORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *prolocutor.*] The office or dignity of prolocutor.

PROLOGUE. *n. f.* [*πρόλογος*; *prologue*, Fr. *prologue*, Lat.]

1. Preface; introduction to any discourse or performance.

Come, sit, and a song.
— Shall we clap into 't roundly, without hawking, or spitting, or saying we are hoarse, which are the only prologues to a bad voice? *Shakspeare.*

In her face excuse
Came prologue, and apology too prompt. *Milton.*

2. Something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.

PRO

If my death might make this island happy,
And give the period of their tyranny,
I would spend it with all willingness;
But make it in the *prologue* to their play.

The peaking cometo comes in the pantant, after
we had spoke the *prologue* of our comedy. *Shaksp.*
TO PROLOGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To introduce with a formal preface.

He has equal nothing ever *prolongues*. *Shaksp.*
TO PROLONG. *v. a.* [*prolonger*, French;
pro and *longus*, Latin.]

1. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would *prolong*
Life more. *Milton.*
Th' unhappy queen with talk *prolong'd* the
night. *Dryden.*

2. To put off to a distant time.

To-morrow in my judgment is too sudden;
For myself am not so well provided,
As else I would be were this day *prolong'd*. *Shaksp.*
PROLONGATION. *n. f.* [*prolongation*, Fr.
from *prolong*.]

1. The act of lengthening.

Nourishment in living creatures is for the *prolongation*
of life. *Bacon.*

2. Delay to a longer time.

This unbusiness concerned only the *prolongation*
of days for payment of monies. *Bacon.*

PROLUSION. *n. f.* [*prolusio*, Lat.] Enter-
tainments; performance of diversion.

It is memorable, which Famianus Strada, in the
first book of his academical *prolusions*, relates of
Suzer. *Hakewill.*

PRO'MINENCE. } *n. f.* [*prominentia*, Lat.]
PRO'MINENCY. } from *prominent*.] Pro-
tuberance; extant part.

It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the *promi-
nencies* and fallings in of the features. *Addison.*

PROMINENT. *adj.* [*prominens*, Latin.]
Standing out beyond the other part;
protuberant; extant.

Whales are described with two *prominent* spouts
on their heads, whereas they have but one in the
forehead terminating over the windpipe. *Brown.*
She has her eyes *prominent*, and placed so that
she can see better behind her than before her. *More.*

Two goodly bowls of maffy silver,
With figures *prominent* and richly wrought.

Some have their eyes fixed so *prominent* as the
hare, that they can see as well behind as before
them. *Ray.*

PROMISCUOUS. *adj.* [*promiscuus*, Lat.]
Mingled; confused; undistinguished.

Glory he requires, and glory he receives,
Promiscuous from all nations. *Milton.*
Promiscuous love by marriage was restrain'd.

In rush'd at once a rude *promiscuous* crowd;
The guards, and then each other overbear,
And in a moment throng the theatre. *Dryden.*

No man, that considers the *promiscuous* dispen-
sations of God's providence in this world, can
think it unreasonable to conclude, that after this
little good men shall be rewarded, and sinners pun-
ished. *Tillotson.*

The earth was formed out of that *promiscuous*
mass of sand, earth, shells, subsiding from the water.
Woodward.

Clubs, diamonds, hearts, in wild disorder seen,
With throngs *promiscuous* strow the level green.

A wild, where weeds and flowers *promiscuous*
shoot. *Pope.*

PROMISCUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *promiscu-
ous*.] With confused mixture; indis-
criminately.

We beheld where once flood Uim, called Troy
promiscuously of Troas. *Sandys.*

That generation, as the sacred writer modestly
expresses it, married and gave in marriage without

PRO

discretion or decency, but *promiscuously*, and with
no better a guide than the impulses of a brutal ap-
petite. *Woodward.*

Here might you see
Barons and peadants on th' embattled field,
La one huge heap, *promiscuously* amall. *Phillips.*
Unaw'd by precepts human or divine,
Lake birds, ad beasts *promiscuously* they join. *Pope.*
PROMISE. *n. f.* [*promissum*, Lat. *promise*,
promisse, Fr.]

1. Declaration of some benefit to be con-
ferred.

Let the air, *promise* cramm'd; you cannot feed
capons so. *Shakspere.*

His *promises* were, as he then was, mighty;
But his performance, as he now is, nothing. *Shaksp.*
O Lord, let thy *promise* unto David be esta-
blish'd. *1 Chronicles.*

Duty shall precede *promise*, and strict endea-
vour only founded comfort. *Fell.*

Behold, she said, perform'd in every part
My *promise* made; and Vulcan's labour'd art.

Let any man consider, how many sorrows he
would have escap'd had God call'd him to his rest,
and then say whether the *promise* to deliver the
just from the evils to come ought not to be made
our daily prayer. *Wake.*

More than wife me, when the war began, could
promise to themselves in their most sanguine hopes.

2. Performance of promise; grant of the
thing promised.

Now are they ready, looking for a *promise* from
thee. *Acts.*

3. Hopes; expectation.

Your young prince Mamilius is a gentleman of
the greatest *promise*. *Shakspere.*

TO PROMISE. *v. a.* [*promettre*, French;
promitto, Latin.] To make declaration
of some benefit to be conferred.

While they *promise* them liberty, they them-
selves are the servants of corruption. *2 Peter.*

I could not expect such an effect as I found,
which seldom reaches to the degree that is *promis'd*
by the preachers of any remedies. *Temple.*

TO PROMISE. *v. n.*

1. To assure one by a promise.

Promising is the very air of th' time: it opens
the eyes of expectation: performance is ever the
duller for his act. *Shakspere.*

I dare *promise* for this play, that in the rough-
ness of the numbers, which was to designed, you
will see somewhat more masterly than any of my
former tragedies. *Dryden.*

As he *promis'd* in the law, he will shortly have
mercy, and gather us together. *2 Macabees.*

All the pleasure we can take, when we met these
promising sparks, is in the disappointment. *Fellon.*

She brad'd my flay, with more than human
charms; *Nay promis'd*, vainly *promis'd*, to bestow
Immortal life. *Pope.*

2. It is used of assurance, even of ill.

Will not the ladies be afraid of the lion?
—I fear it, I *promise* you. *Shakspere.*

PROMISEBREACH. *n. f.* [*breach* and *pro-
mise*.] Violation of promise. Not in use.
Criminal in double violation

Of sacred chastity, and of *promisebreach*. *Shaksp.*

PROMISEBREAKER. *n. f.* [*promise* and
break.] Violator of promises.

He's an hourly *promisebreaker*, the owner of no
one good quality worthy your entertainment. *Shaksp.*

PROMISER. *n. f.* [from *promise*.] One who
promises.

Who let this *promiser* in? did you, good Dili-
gence?

Give him his bribe again. *Ben Jonson.*

Fear's a large *promiser*; who subject live
To that base passion, know not what they give.

PROMISSORY. *adj.* [*promissorius*, Latin.]

Containing profession of some benefit to
be conferred.

PRO

As the preceptive part enjoins the most and
virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the
promissory, which is most exquisitely adapted to the
same end. *Deacy of Hay.*

The *promissory* lyes of great men are known by
shouldering, hugging, squeezing, smiling, and bow-
ing. *Abraham.*

PROMISSORILY. *adv.* [from *promissory*.]

By way of promise.

Nor was he obliged by oath to a strict observation
of that which *promissorily* was unlawful. *Brown.*

PROMONT. } *n. f.* [*promontore*, It.

PROMONTORY. } *promontorium*, Latin.

Promont I have observed only in *Suet.*
ling.] A headland; a cape; high land
jutting into the sea.

The land did shoot out with a great *promontory*.

Like one that stands upon a *promontory*,
And spies a far-off shore where he would tread.

A forked mountain, or blue *promontory*,
With trees upon it, nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakspere.*

The waving sea can with each flood
Bath some high *promont*. *Suckling.*

They, on their heads,
Main *promontories* flung, which in the air
Came shadowing, and oppress'd whole legions
arm'd. *Milt.*

Every gust of rugged winds,
That blow from off each beaked *promontory*. *Milt.*

If you drink tea upon a *promontory* that over-
hangs the sea, it is preferable to an assembly. *Pep.*

TO PROMOTE. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, *promotu*
Latin.]

1. To forward; to advance.

Next to religion, let your care be to *promote*
justice. *Bacon.*

Nothing lovelier can be found,
Than good works in her husband to *promote*. *Milt.*

He that talks deceitfully for truth, must butt
more by his example, than he *promotes* it by
arguments. *Atterbur.*

Frictions of the extreme parts *promote* the flux
the juices in the joints. *A. Bartsch.*

2. [*promouvoir*, Fr.] To elevate; to exalt
to prefer.

I will *promote* thee unto very great honour.

Shall I leave my fatness wherewith they have
God and man, and go to be *promoted* over
trees? *Judge.*

Did I solicit thee
From darkness to *promote* me? *Milt.*

PROMOTER. *n. f.* [*promoteur*, French
from *promote*.]

1. Advancer; forwarder; encourager.

Knowledge hath received little improvement
from the endeavours of many pretending *pro-
moters*. *Glanville.*

Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be engraven
in the hearts of all *promoters* of charity, verily,
say unto you, inasmuch as you have done it to
one of the least of these my brethren, ye have
done it unto me. *Atterbur.*

2. Informer; makebater. An obsolete ul

His eyes be *promoters*, some trespass to spee.

Informers and *promoters* oppress and ruin
estates of many of his best subjects. *Drummond.*

PROMOTION. *n. f.* [*promotion*, Fr. from
promote.] Advancement; encouragement.

exaltation to some new honour or rank;
preferment.

Many fair *promotions*
Are daily given to enable those,
That scarce, some two days since, were worth
a noble. *Shakspere.*

The high *promotion* of his grace of Canterbury.

Who holds his state at door 'mongst purpur'd
Shakspere.

My rising is thy fall,
And my *promotion* will be thy destruction. *Milt.*

Thou youngest virgin-daughter of the skies
Made in the last promotion of the blest;
Whole plains new pluck'd from paradise,
In spreading branches more sublimely rise. *Dryd.*

To PROMOTE. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, Latin;
promouvoir, French.] To forward; to
advance; to promote. Little used.

Never yet was honest man,
That ever drove the trade of love;
It is impossible, nor can
Integrity our ends promote. *Buckling*

Making useless others, but promoting nothing. *Fell.*
PROMPT. *adj.* [*prompt*, French; *promptus*,
Latin.]

1. Quick; ready; acute; easy.
Very deferent and prompt in giving orders, as
occasions required. *Clarendon*

Prompt eloquence
How'd from their lips, in prose or numerous verse. *Milton.*

To the stern function of th' offended sky,
My prompt obedience bows. *Pope.*

2. Quick; petulant.
I was too hasty to condemn unheard;
And you, perhaps, too prompt in your replies. *Dryd.*

3. Ready without hesitation; wanting no
new motive.
Tell him, I'm prompt
To lay my crown at his feet, and there to kneel. *Shak.*

A world of spinning, prompt to bloody rage. *Dryden.*
Still more long rebel flow,
Prompt to sink the state, than he to save. *Prior.*

4. Ready; told down: as, prompt pay-
ment.

5. Easy; unobstructed.
The reception of light into the body of the build-
ing was very prompt, both from without and from
within. *Brown.*

To PROMPT. *v. a.* [*promtare*, Italian.]

1. To assist by private instruction; to help
at a loss.

Sitting in some place, where no man shall prompt
him, let the child translate his lesson. *Acham.*

You've put me now to such a part, which never
I shall discharge to th' life.

- Come, come, we'll prompt you. *Shakpeare.*
My voice shall found as you do prompt mine ear,
And I will troop and humbly my intents

To your well practis'd wite directions. *Shakpeare.*
None could hold the book so well to prompt and
instruct this stage play, as the could. *Bacon.*

He needed not one to prompt him, because he
could say the prayers by heart. *Sallust.*

2. To dictate.
Every one some time or other dreams he is read-
ing books, in which case the invention prompts to
readily, that the mind is impeded on. *Addison.*

Grace shines around her with serene beams,
And whispering angels prompt her golden dreams. *Pope.*

3. To incite; to instigate.
The Volscians find
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make road
Upon's again. *Shakpeare.*

Speak not by th' matter
Which your heart prompts you to, but with such
words

Put routed in your tongue. *Shakpeare.*
It they prompt us to anger, their defini- makes
use of it to a further end, that the mind, being
thus disquieted, may not be easily composed to
prayer. *Dupper.*

Rage prompted them at length, and found them
aim. *Milton.*

And occasion prompts their warm desires. *Pope.*

4. To remind.
The unconscionable imperfections of ourselves
will hourly prompt us our corruption, and loudly
tell us we are sons of earth. *Brown.*

PROMPTER. *n. f.* [*from prompt.*]

1. One who helps a publick speaker, by
suggesting the word to him when he
alters.

Were it my cue to fight, I should have known it
Without a prompter. *Shakpeare*

In florid impotence he speaks,
And as the prompter breathes, the puppet squeaks. *Pope*

2. An admonisher; a reminder.
We understand our duty without a teacher, and
acquit ourselves as we ought to do without a
prompter. *Whitridge.*

PROMPTITUDE. *n. f.* [*promptitude*, Fr.
from promptus, Lat.] Readiness; quick-
ness.

PROMPTLY. *adv.* [*from prompt.*] Readily;
quickly; expeditiously.

He that does his merchandise cheerfully, promptly,
and readily, and the works of religion slowly, it is a
sign that his heart is not right with God. *Taylor*

PROMPTNESS. *n. f.* [*from prompt.*] Readiness;
quickness; alacrity.

Had not his stay been given him by that acci-
dental tickle, his great courage and promptness of
mind would have carried him directly forward to
the enemy, till he had met him in the open plains
of Persia. *South*

Fire and rapid motions, strong pulse, activity,
and promptness in animal actions, are signs of strong
fibres. *Whitridge.*

PROMPTUARY. *n. f.* [*promptuare*, Fr.
promptuarium, Latin.] A storehouse; a
repository; a magazine.

This faculty is still expanded at top, serving as
the basis of promptness, that furnishes forth
matter for the formation of animal and vegetable
bodies. *Woodward.*

PROMPTURE. *n. f.* [*from prompt.*] Sug-
gestion; motion given by another; in-
suggestion. Not used.

Though he hath fallen by prompture of the blood;
Yet hath he in him such a mind of honour,
That had he twenty heads to tender down
On twenty bloody blocks, he'd yield them up. *Shakpeare*

To PROMULGATE. *v. a.* [*promulgo*,
Lat.] To publish; to make known by
open declaration.

Those obit I know he nothing so much hateth
as to promulgate, yet I hope that this will occur on
him to put forth divers other goodly works. *Spenser*

Those, to whom he entrusted the promulgating
of the gospel, had far different instructions. *Deacy of Pater.*

It is certain laws, by virtue of any function they
receive from the promulgated will of the legisla-
ture, teach not a stranger, it by the law of nature
every man hath not a power to punish offence
against it. *Locke.*

PROMULGATION. *n. f.* [*promulgatio*, Lat.
from promulgate.] Publication; open
exhibition.

The stream and current of this rule hath gone as
far, it hath continued as long as the very promul-
gation of the gospel. *Hooker.*

External promulgation, or speaking the word, did
not alter the same, in respect of the inward form or
quality. *White.*

The very promulgation of the punishment will
be part of the punishment, and anticipate the exe-
cution. *South*

PROMULGATOR. *n. f.* [*from promulgate.*]
Publisher; open teacher.

How generous is a calumny this appears from
the faculty of the Christian religion, which excludes
fraud and falsehood; to allow from the debasements
and aims of its first promulgators. *Deacy of Pater.*

To PROMULGE. *v. a.* [*from promulgo*,
Lat.] To promulgate; to publish; to
teach openly.

The chief design of them is, to establish the truth
of a new revelation in those countries, where it is
first promulged and propagated. *Atterbury.*

PROMULGER. *n. f.* [*from promulge.*] Pub-
lisher; promulgator.

The promulgators of our religion, Jesus Christ and

his apostles, raised men and women from the dead,
not once only, but often. *A. T. B.*

PROMATOR. *n. f.* In anatomy, a muscle of
the radius, of which there are two, that
help to turn the palm downward. *Dit.*

PRONE. *adj.* [*pronus*, Latin]

1. Bending downward; not erect.
There wanted yet a creature not prone,
And brute as other creatures, but indu'd
With faculty of reason, might erect
His stature, and upright with front to see
Govern the rest. *Milton.*

2. Lying with the face downward: con-
trary to *supine*.

Upon these three positions in man, wherein the
spine can only be at right lines with the thigh, arise
those postures, prone, supine, and erect. *Brown.*

3. Precipitous; headlong; going down-
ward.

Down thither prone in flight
He speeds, and through the vast ethereal sky
Sails between worlds. *Milton.*

4. Declivous; sloping.
Since the floods demand,
For their descent, a prone and sinking land:
Does not this due declivity declare
A wise director's providential care? *Blackmore.*

5. Inclined; propense; disposed. It has
commonly an ill sense.

The labour of doing good, with the pleasure
arising from the contrary, doth make men for the
most part slower to the one and proner to the other,
than that duty, prescribed them by law, can pre-
vail sufficiently with them. *H. Lee.*

Those who are ready to confess him in a dig-
ment and profession, are very prone to deny him
in their doings. *South.*

If we are prone to sedition, and delight in
change, there is no cure more proper than trade,
which supplies business to the active, and wealth
to the indigent. *Addison.*

Still prone to change, though still the slaves of
fate. *Pope.*

PRONENESS. *n. f.* [*from prone.*]

1. The state of bending downward; not
erectness.

It erectness be taken, as it is largely opposed
unto proneness, or the posture of animals looking
downwards, carrying their centers, or opposite part
to the spine, directly towards the earth, it may
admit of variation. *Brown.*

2. The state of lying with the face down-
ward; not supineness.

3. Declivity; declivity.

4. Inclination; propension; disposition to
ill.

The holy spirit saw that mankind is unto virtue
hardly drawn, and that righteousness is the life
accounted of, by reason of the proneness of our
affections to that which delighteth. *Hooker.*

The soul being first from nothing brought,
When God's grace fails her, doth to nothing fall,
And thus declining proneness unto nothing,
Is even that in that we are born withal. *Dwight*

He instituted this worship, because of the car-
nality of their hearts, and the proneness of the peo-
ple to idolatry. *Tillotson*

The proneness of good men to concupiscence want
in whatever shape it appears. *Atterbury*

How great is the proneness of our nature, to
comply with this temptation? *Regis.*

PROMG. *n. f.* [*pronghen*, Dutch, to *liqueze*.
Mishew.] A fork.

The cooks make no more ado, but slicing it into
little goblets, pick it on a prong of iron, and hang
it in a furnace. *Sandys.*

Whom his sea-coal prong threw by,
And safely turn'd his back to fly. *Hudibras.*

Be mindful
With iron teeth of rakes and prongs to move.
The crusted earth. *Dryden*

PRONITY. *n. f.* [*from prone.*] Proneness.
Not used.
Of this mechanick pronity, I do not see any
good tendency. *Marc.*

PRO

PRONOUN. *n. f.* [*pronom*, Fr. *pronomen*, Latin.] A word that is used instead of the proper name.

I, thou, he; we, ye, they, are names given to persons, and used instead of their proper names, from whence they had the name of *pronouns*, as though they were not nouns themselves, but used instead of nouns. *Clarke.*

TO PRONOUNCE. *v. a.* [*pronuncer*, Fr. *pronuncio*, Lat.]

1. To speak; to utter.

He pronounced all these words unto me with his mouth. *Jeremiah.*

2. To utter solemnly; to utter confidently.

So good a lady, that no tongue could ever pronounce dishonour of her. *Shakespeare.*

I have pronounced of the word, faith the Lord, Jesus. So was his will.

Pronounced among the gods. *Milton.*

Clearly he pronounced the rigid interdiction. *Milton.*

Abraham pronounced a sentence of death against his brother. *Locke.*

3. To form or articulate by the organs of speech.

Language of man pronounced

By tongue of brute, and human sense expressed. *Mit.*

Though diversity of tongues continue, this would render the pronouncing them easier. *Holmes.*

4. To utter rhetorically.

TO PRONOUNCE. *v. n.* To speak with confidence or authority.

How confidently do ever men pronounce of themselves, and believe that they are then most precise, when they are most eager and impetuous; yet as sure this is far removed from the true genius of religion. *Bacon of Prop.*

Every fool may believe, and pronounce confidently; but wise men will, in matters of discourse, conclude firmly, and in matters of fact, act fairly. *South.*

PRONOUNCER. *n. f.* [from *pronounce*.]

One who pronounces.

The pronouncer thereof shall be condemned in expenses. *Job.*

PRONUNCIATION. *n. f.* [*pronunciatio*, from *pronuncio*, Lat. *pronunciation*, Fr.]

1. The act or mode of utterance.

The design of speaking being to communicate our thoughts by ready, easy, and graceful pronunciation, all kind of letters have been searched out that were serviceable for the purpose. *Holmes.*

It were easy to produce thousands of his verses, which are lame for want of half a foot, sometimes a whole one, and which no pronunciation can make otherwise. *Dryden.*

2. That part of rhetoric which teaches to speak in public with pleasing utterance and graceful gesture.

PROOF. *n. f.* [from *prove*.]

1. Evidence; testimony; convincing token; convincing argument; means of conviction.

That they all have always so testified, I see not how we should possibly win a proof more palpable than this. *Holmes.*

This has neither evidence of truth, nor proof sufficient to give it warrant. *Holmes.*

Though the manner of their trials should be altered, yet the proof of every thing must needs be by the testimony of such persons as the parties shall produce. *Smyser.*

That which I shall report will bear no credit. Were not the proof too high. *Shakespeare.*

One soul in this, whereof good proof this day affords. *Milton.*

Things of several kinds may admit and require several sorts of proofs, all which may be good in their kind. And therefore nothing can be more irrational than for a man to doubt of, or deny the truth of any thing, because it cannot be made out, by such kind of proofs of which the nature of such a thing is not capable. They ought not to expect

PRO

either sensible proof, or demonstration of such matters as are not capable of such proofs, supposing them to be true. *Watkins.*

This, vers'd in death, th' infernal knight relates, And then for proof fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden.*

Those intervening ideas, which serve to shew the agreement of any two others, are called proofs. *Locke.*

2. Test; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

Samson,

This day to Dagon is a solemn feast: Thy strength they know surpassing human race, And now some publick proof thereof require To honour this great feast. *Milton.*

When the imagination hath contrived the frame of such an instrument, and conceives that the event must infallibly answer its hopes, yet then does it strangely deceive in the proof. *Watkins.*

Give, while he taught, and edify'd the more, Because he flew'd, by proof, 'twas early to be poor. *Dryden.*

My paper gives a timorous writer an opportunity of putting his abilities to the proof. *Addison.*

Here for ever must I stay, Sad proof how well a lover can obey. *Pope.*

3. Firm temper; impenetrability; the state of being wrought and hardened, till the expected strength is found by trial to be attained.

Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers, And with thy blessing, bless my lance's point. *Shakspeare.*

To me the cues of lightning, fields are charms, Keen as my fabric, and as proof my arms, I ask no other blessing of my stars. *Dryden.*

See arms of proof, to which my self and thee; Chute thou the best. *Dryden.*

4. Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial.

He Bellon's bridegroom, lapt in proof, Contorted him. *Shakspeare.*

5. In printing, the rough draft of a sheet when first pulled.

PROOF. *adj.* [This word, though used as an adjective, is only elliptically put for *of proof*.]

1. Impenetrable; able to resist.

Now put your shields before your hearts, and fight. *Shakspeare.*

With hearts more proof than shields. *Shakspeare.*

Opportunity I have have had To try thee, lift thee, and contents have found thee Proof against all temptation, as a rock Of adamant. *Milton.*

He past expression lov'd, Proof to diddon, and not to be lov'd. *Dryden.*

When the mind is thoroughly tintured, the man will be proof against all oppositions. *Collier.*

Guiltless of hate, and proof against desire; That all things weigh, and nothing can admire. *Dryden.*

When a capuchin, thought proof against bribes, had undertaken to carry on the work, he did a little better. *Addison.*

2. It has either *to* or *against* before the power to be resisted.

Imagin'd wife, Constant, mature, proof against all assaults. *Milton.*

Deep in the snowy Alps, a lump of ice By iron was harden'd to a mighty price; Proof to the sun it now securely lies, And the warm dog-star's hottest rage defies. *Addison.*

The god of day, To make him proof against the burning ray, His temples with celestial ointment wet. *Addison.*

PROOFLESS. *adj.* [from *proof*.] Unproved; wanting evidence.

Some were so manifestly weak and proofless, that he must be a very courteous adversary, that can grant them. *Boyle.*

TO PROP. *v. a.* [*propere*, Dutch.]

1. To support by placing something under or against.

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What we by day

Lop overgrown, or prop, or bind, One night denodes. *Mit.*

2. To support by standing under or against. Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place, Though no fix bottom props the weighty mass. *Creek.*

Eternal snows the growing mass supply, Till the bright mountains prop th' incumbent sky; As Atlas fix'd each hoary pile appears. *Pope.*

3. To sustain; to support.

The nearer I find myself verging to that period, which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I prop myself upon those few supports that are left me. *Pope.*

PROP. *n. f.* [*proppe*, Dutch.] A support; a stay; that on which any thing relies.

The boy was the very staff of my age. *Shakspeare.*

You take my house, when you do take my life; That doth insult my house; you take my life, When you do take the means whereby I live. *Shakspeare.*

Some plants creep along the ground, or wave about other trees or props, and cannot support themselves. *Boyle.*

That he might on many props repose, He strengthens his own, and who his part did lose. *Daniel.*

Again, if by the body's prop we stand, If on the body's lie, her life depend, As Melancholy's on the fatal brand, The body's good the only would intend. *Daniel.*

Far left unsupported flower From her best prop to lat. *Milton.*

The current of his virtues found no stop, Till Cromwell came, his party's chief prop. *Boyle.*

'Twas a considerable time before the great monuments that fell rested in a firm posture, for the pop and keys, whereby they leaned one upon another, often failed. *Boyle.*

The props return Into thy house, that bore the burden'd vines. *Daniel.*

If it had been possible to find out any real addition foundation for Arrindale to rest upon, it would not have been left to stand upon artificial props, or to be built by subtlety and management. *Watkins.*

PROVOCABLE. *adj.* [from *propagate*.] Such as may be spread; such as may be continued by succession.

Such creatures as are produced each by its parent, constitute a distinct propagable class of creatures. *Boyle.*

TO PROPAGATE. *v. a.* [*propago*, Lat.]

1. To continue or spread by generation or successive production.

All that I eat, or drink, or shall beget, Is propagated curle! *Mit.*

Is it an elder brother's duty so To propagate his family and name; You would not have your die and buried with. *Boyle.*

From hills and dales the cheerful crows are sent, For echo hunts along, and propagates the sound. *Daniel.*

2. To extend; to widen.

I have upon a high and pleasant hill Foreign fortune to be thron'd: the hall of it mount

Is rank'd with all deserts, all kind of natures, That labour on the bosom of this sphere To propagate their fates. *Shakspeare.*

3. To carry on from place to place, to promote.

Some have thought the propagating of religion by arms not only lawful, but meritorious. *Daniel.*

Who are those that truth must propagate? Within the confines of my father's state. *Boyle.*

Those who seek truth only, and do not propagate nothing else, freely expose their point of view to the test. *Boyle.*

Because dense bodies conserve their heat a long time, and the densest bodies conserve their heat the longest, the vibrations of their parts are of a great nature; and therefore may be propagated a great distance.

conveying into the brain the impressions made upon the organs of sense. *Newton.*

4. To increase; to enquire.

Griefs of mine own he bore, in my breast,
Which thou wilt propagate, to have
With more of thine. *Shakespeare.*

Sooth'd with his future fame,

And pleas'd to hear his propagated name. *Dryden.*

5. To generate.

Sacred notions, propagated in fancy, are
hardly even totally eradicated. *Carlyle.*

7. PROPAGATE. *v. n.* To have offspring.

No need that thou
Shouldst propagate, already infinite,
And though all numbers absolute, though one. *Milton.*

PROPAGATION. *n. f.* [*propagatio*, Latin; *propagation*, French; from *propagare*.]

Continuance or diffusion by generation
or successive production.
Men have souls rather by creation than propa-
gation. *Hobbes.*

There are other secondary ways of the propa-
gation of it, as lying in the same bed. *Bacon.*

There is not in all nature any spontaneous gene-
ration, but all come by propagation, wherein chance
hath not the least part. *Ray.*

Old stakes of olive trees in plants revive;
But noble vines by propagation thrive. *Dryden.*

PROPAGATOR. *n. f.* [from *propagare*.]

1. One who continues by successive pro-
duction.

2. A spreader; a promoter.

Socrates, the greatest propagator of morality, and
a teacher to the unity of the Godhead, was
taught in this talent, that he gained the name of
the Teacher. *Adison.*

3. To PROPUL. *v. a.* [*propello*, Latin.] To
drive forward.

As even winds the blood to be frothy that is
propelled out of a vein of the heart. *Huven.*

This motion, in some human creatures, may be
weak in respect to the vicinity of what is taken,
but not to be able to propel it. *Abraham.*

That overplus of motion would be too feeble and
beard to propel to vast and ponderous a body,
with that prodigious velocity. *Bentley.*

4. To PROPEND. *v. n.* [*propendo*, Latin, to
lean forward.] To incline to any part,

to be disposed in favour of any thing.

My spirited brethren, I propend to you,
In relation to keep them full. *Shakespeare.*

PROPENSITY. *n. f.* [from *propendo*.]

1. Inclination or tendency of desire to any
thing.

2. [from *propendo*, Latin, to weigh.] Pre-
consideration; attentive deliberation;
pendency.

An act above the animal feelings, which are
transient, and admit not of that attention, and
pendency of action. *Hale.*

PROPELSE. *adj.* [*propensus*, Lat.] Inclined;
disposed. It is used both of good and
bad.

Women, propense and inclinable to holiness, be
elated in good things, rather than carried away
as captives. *Hooker.*

I have brought scandal
In feeble hearts, propense enough before
To waver, or fall off, and join with idols. *Milton.*

PROPESSION. *n. f.* [*propension*, French;
propensity, Latin; from *propensio*, Latin; from
propensio.]

Moral inclination; disposition to any
thing good or bad.

Some misarranges might escape, rather through
necessities of state, than any propensity of myself to
murmurousness. *King Charles.*

So forcible are our propensions to mutiny, that
we equally take occasions from benefits or injuries.

Government of the Tongue.

Let there be but propensity, and bent of will to
religion, and there will be sedulity and indefati-
gable industry. *South.*

It requires a critical nicety to find out the genius
or the propensions of a child. *L'Estrange.*

The natural propension, and the inevitable occa-
sions of complaint, accidents of fortune. *Levy.*

He aims us with a mixture of grace, sufficient
to overcome the corrupt propensities of the will. *Rogers.*

2. Natural tendency.

Books that of themselves have no propensities
to any determinate place, do nevertheless move
continuity and perpetually one way. *Dicke.*

This great attraction produces a great propen-
sity to the putrescent alkaline constitution of the
fluids. *Richardson.*

PROPER. *adj.* [*proprie*, Fr. *proprius*, Lat.]

1. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not
common.

As for the virtues that belong unto moral righte-
ness, and honesty of life, we do not mention
them, because they are not proper unto christian
men as they are christian, but do concern them as
they are men. *Hooker.*

Men of learning hold it for a slip in judgment,
when offer is made to demonstrate that as proper
to one thing, which reason findeth common unto
many. *Hooker.*

No fence the precious joys conceives,
Which in her private contemplations lie.

For, then the ravish'd spirit the senses leaves,
Hath her own powers and proper actions free. *Daniel.*

Of nought no creature ever formed aught,
For that is proper to the Almighty's hand. *Daniel.*

But men's rules, concerning the posture of the
knees, are almost wholly proper to painting, and
admit not any comparison with poetry. *Dryden.*

Outward object, that are extrinsic to the mind,
and its own operations, proceeding from powers
intrinsic and proper to itself, which become also
objects of its contemplation, are the original of all
knowledge. *Locke.*

They professed themselves servants of Jehovah
their God, in a relation and respect peculiar and
proper to themselves. *Nequa.*

2. Noting an individual.

A proper name may become common, when given
to several beings of the same kind, as *Caesar*, *Paul*.

3. One's own. It is joined with any of
the possessives: as, *my proper, their*

proper.

The bloody look of law
You shall count it as to the latter letter.

After your own tone, yet, though each opinion
stood in your action. *Shakespeare.*

4. Noting an individual.

With four what of your proper rage. *W. B.*

If we might determine it, our proper conceptions
would be all voted as such. *Griffith.*

Now learn the difference at once, proper and
proper, true and false, and a empty boat. *Dryden.*

5. Fit; accommodated; adapted; suitable;
qualified.

In Athens all was pleasure, mirth, and play,
All proper to the spring and youthful May. *Dryden.*

He is the only proper person of all others for an
epic poem, who, to his natural endowments of a
large invention, a ripe judgment, and a strong
memory, has joined the knowledge of the liberal
arts. *Dryden.*

6. Natural; original.

In our proper motion we ascend
Up to our native seat. *Milton.*

7. Fit; accommodated; adapted; suitable;
qualified.

In Athens all was pleasure, mirth, and play,
All proper to the spring and youthful May. *Dryden.*

He is the only proper person of all others for an
epic poem, who, to his natural endowments of a
large invention, a ripe judgment, and a strong
memory, has joined the knowledge of the liberal
arts. *Dryden.*

8. It seems in *Shakespeare* to signify, mere;
pure.

See thyself, devil,
Proper deformity seems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *King Lear.*

9. [*propre*, French.] Elegant; pretty.

Moses was a proper child. *Hebrew.*

10. Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk. A
low word.

At his late concluded with a sigh, thou wast the
properest man in Italy. *Shakespeare.*

A proper goodly fox was canying to execution.
L'Estrange.

PROPRIETY. *adv.* [from *proprie*.]

1. Fitly; suitably.

2. In a direct sense.

What does it what has life
And in the body propriety hath neither. *Milton.*

The nature of life are not propriety owing to the
material disposition of things. *Swift.*

It is a nature to which the works of every man,
good as well as bad, are propriety his own. *Rogers.*

PROPRIETIES. *n. f.* [from *proprie*.]

1. The quality of being proper.

2. Talents.

PROPRIETY. *n. f.* [from *proprie*.]

1. Peculiar quality.

What peculiar propriety or quality is that, which
being no where found but in it means, make them
essential to have souls? *Hooker.*

A secondary essential mode, is any attribute of a
thing, which is not of primary consideration, and
is called a propriety. *Watts.*

2. Quality; disposition.

This conviction, not force, that must induce
assent, and here the logic of a conquering sword
has no great propriety that way, silence it may,
but convince it cannot. *Dillon of Pity.*

It is the propriety of an old farmer to find delight
in reviewing his own villanies in others. *South.*

3. Right of possession.

Some have been deceived into an opinion, that
the inherent use of rule, over men, and propriety
in things, spring from the same original, and were to
depend by the same rule. *Locke.*

Propriety, whose original is from the right a man
has to the use of the inferior creatures, for subsist-
ence and comfort, is for the sole advantage of the
proprietor, so that he may even deny the thing
that he has propriety in. *Locke.*

4. Not being held in one's own right.

For many a one, being yearly flattered,
And propriety in plenty crowded,
Accept of your posterity. *Dryden.*

5. The thing possessed.

In a thing unpossessed
I could have thee but as a propriety. *Shakespeare.*

Now under such a name the true, so governing,
where we are to be, where propriety is
well used. *Swift.*

6. No rights or right. I know not which
of the kinds in the following lines.

He could not in a propriety of his,
Propriety, and propriety of his,
And so I am to say he is a man. *Shakespeare.*

7. Something useful; an appendage; a
theoretical term.

I will draw a bill of propriety, such as our play
wants. *Shakespeare.*

The purple garment, and the hawk's eyes,
High propriety are not to be seen. *Dryden.*

Greenshield was the name of the propriety man
in that time, who furnished implements for the actors.
Pope.

8. Propriety for propriety. Any thing
peculiarly adapted. Not used.

Our poets excel in candour and gravity, smooth-
ness and propriety, in quickness and burlesque.
Condole.

To PROPRIETY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with qualities.

His heard arm
Cried the world, his voice was propriety'd. *Shakespeare.*

2. To seize or retain as something owned,
or in which one has a right; to appro-

prate; to hold. This word is not now used in either meaning.

His large fortune
Subdues and properties to his love and tendence
All sorts of hearts. *Shakespeare*
They have here *propertied* me, keep me in darkness, and do all they can to face me out of my wits. *Shakespeare*

I am too highborn to be *propertied*,
To be a secondary at controul. *Shakespeare*
PROPHASIS, *n. f.* [*πρόφασις*]. In medicine, a foreknowledge of diseases.

PROPHET, *n. f.* [*πρόφητα*; *propheta*, Fr.] A declaration of something to come; prediction.

He hearkens after *prophecies* and dreams. *Shakespeare*

Poets may doubt
Their work shall with the world remain;
Both bound together, live or die,
The verses and the *prophecy*. *Wallace*

PROPHETICAL, *n. f.* [from *prophecy*.] One who prophesies.

To **PROPHESY**, *v. a.*

1. To predict; to foretell; to prognosticate.

Miserable England,
I *prophecy* the fatal time to thee,
That ever wretched age hath look'd upon. *Shakespeare*

I hate him, for he doth not *prophecy* good, but evil. *King*

The Lord sent me to *prophecy*, against the horse, all the words that ye have heard. *Jeremiah*

2. To foretell.
Methought thy very gait did *prophecy*
A royal nobleness. *Shakespeare*

To **PROPHESY**, *v. n.*

1. To utter predictions.

Strange screams of death,
And *prophecy* with accents terrible
Of dire combustion. *Shakespeare*
Receiv'd by thee, I *prophecy*, my flames,
Mix'd with thy works, their fire no bounds shall see. *Tuckey*

2. To preach. A scriptural sense.
Prophecy *is* the wind, *prophecy* *is* of man. *Tuckey*

The elders of the Jews builded, and prospered
through the *prophecy* of Haggai. *Esau*

PROPHET, *n. f.* [*prophete*, Fr. *πρόφητα*.]

1. One who tells future events; a predictor; a foreteller.

Every flower
Did as a *prophet* weep what it forelaw,
In Hector's wrath. *Shakespeare*
Jesters oft prove *prophets*. *Shakespeare*
O *prophet* of glad tidings! smiler
Of utmost hope! *Milton*

He lov'd to fast,
As if he fear'd each day would be his last;
Too true a *prophet* to foretell the fate,
That should to soon divide then happy state. *Dryden*
God, when he makes the *prophet*, does not unmake the man. *Tuckey*

2. One of the sacred writers empowered by God to display futurity.

His champions are the *prophets* and apostles. *Shakespeare*
It buildeth her faith and religion upon the sacred and canonical scriptures of the holy *prophets* and apostles, as upon her main and prime foundation. *Wile*

PROPHETESS, *n. f.* [*prophetissa*, Fr. from *prophet*.] A woman that foretells future events.

He shall lightly very heart with sorrow,
And say thou Margaret was a *prophetess*. *Shakespeare*
That it is conform to the word of God, to us saying to answer, the practice of Minam the *prophetess*, when she answered the men as her tongue with approve. *Pecham*
If my love but once were crown'd,
Four *prophetesses*, my grief would cease. *Pier*

PROPHETICAL, *adj.* [*prophetique*, Fr. *prophetick*.] From *prophet*.

1. Foretelling or foretelling future events.

Say, why
Upon this blasted heath you stop our way,
With such *prophetic* greeting? *Shakespeare*
The counsel of a wife and then *prophetick* counsel was forgotten. *Shakespeare*
Some perfumes procure *prophetick* at dreams. *Bacon*

Till old experience do attain
To something like *prophetic* strain. *Milton*

Some famous *prophetic* pictures represent the fate of England by a mole, a creature blind and busy, smooth and deceitful, continually working under ground, but now and then to be discerned in the surface. *Stillingfleet*

No arguments made a stronger impression on these pagan converts, than the predictions relating to our Saviour in those old *prophetic* writings deposited among the hands of the greatest enemies to christianity, and owned by them to have been extant in my ages before his appearance. *Addison*

2. It has of before the thing foretold.

The more I know, the more my fears augment, And tears are oft *prophetic* of the event. *Dryden*

PROPHETICALLY, *adv.* [from *prophetic*.] With knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy.

He is to *prophetically* proud of an heroic end-gelling, that he raves at saying nothing. *Shakespeare*

This great success among Jews and Gentiles, part of it historically true at the compiling of the articles, and part of it *prophetically* true then, and fulfilled after, was a most effectual argument to give authority to this book. *Hannond*

She sigh'd, and thus *prophetically* spoke. *Dryden*

To **PROPHETIZE**, *v. n.* [*prophetize*, Fr. from *prophet*.] To give predictions.

Not in use.

Nature else hath conference
With profound sleep, and to doth swarming tend
By *prophetizing* dreams. *Daniel*

PROPHYLACTIC, *adj.* [*προφυλακτικός*, from *προφυλακίζω*.] Preventive; preservative.

Medicine is distributed into *prophylactick*, or the art of preserving health; and therapeutick, or the art of restoring health. *Watts*

PROPHYQUITY, *n. f.* [*propinquitas*, Lat.].

1. Nearness; proximity; neighbourhood.

They draw the return nearer to the eye than human, and by their industry fill it to return to its natural distance according to the exigency of the object, in respect of distance or *propinquity*. *Bayly*

2. Nearness of time.

Thereby was declared the *propinquity* of their desolations, and that their captivity was of no longer duration, than those soon decaying fruits of summer. *Brown*

3. Kindred; nearness of blood.

Here I disclaim any paternal care,
Propinquity, and property of blood,
And as a stranger to my heart and use
Hold thee. *Shakespeare*

PROPHYTABLE, *adj.* [from *propinquity*.]

Such as may be induced to favour; such as may be made propitious.

To **PROPHYTABLE**, *v. a.* [*propinquity*, Lat.].

To induce to favour; to gain; to conciliate; to make propitious.

You, her poet, declare
What off'rings may *propinquity* the fair,
Rich orient pearl, bright stones that never decay,
Or polish'd hues which longer last than they. *Waller*

They believe the affairs of human life to be managed by certain spirits under him, whom they endeavour to *propinquity* by certain rites. *Stillingfleet*

Vengeance shall pursue the inhuman coast,
Till they *propinquity* the chief of gloom. *Dryden*
Let fierce Achilles' dream in this rage,
The god *propinquity*, and the just alluance. *Pope*

PROPHYTABLE, *n. f.* [*propinquity*, from *propinquity*.]

1. The act of making propitious.

2. The agreement; the offering by which propitiableness is obtained.
He is the *propinquity* for the sins of the whole world. *John*

PROPHYTABLE, *n. f.* [from *propinquity*.]

One that propitiates.

PROPHYTABLE, *adj.* [*propinquity*, Fr. from *propinquity*.] Having the power to make propitious.

Is not this more than giving God thanks for the virtues, when a *propinquity* sacrifice is offered to their honour? *Stillingfleet*

PROPHYTABLE, *adj.* [*propinquity*, Lat. *propinquus*.] Favourable; kind.

I allude the force of this new flame,
And make thee more *propinquity* in my need,
I mean to sing the praises of thy name. *Spenser*

Let not my words offend thee,

My Maker, be *propinquity* while I speak. *Miles*

Indulgent god! *propinquity* power to Troy,

Swift to relieve, unwilling to destroy. *Dryden*

Would but thy sister Marcia be *propinquity*.

To thy friend's vows. *Anders*

Ere Pharus rose, he had implor'd
Propinquity heav'n. *Page*

PROPHYTABLE, *adv.* [from *propinquity*.]

Favourably; kindly.

So when a muse *propinquity* invites,
Improve her favours, and indulge her flights. *Pope*

PROPHYTABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *propinquity*.]

Favourableness; kindness.

All these joined with the *propinquity* of climate to that sort of tree and the length of age it will stand and grow, may produce an oak. *Temple*

PROPHYTABLE, *n. f.* [*πρό and πλάσμα*.]

Mould; matrix.

Those shells serving as *propinquity* or moulds to that matter which to fill'd them, limited and determin'd its dimensions and figure. *Hutton*

PROPHYTABLE, *n. f.* [*προφύλακτική*.] The art of making moulds for casting.

PROPHYTABLE, *n. f.* [from *propinquity*, Lat.].

One that makes a proposal, or lays down a position.

For mythenous things of faith rely
On the *propinquity*, heaven's authority. *Dryden*

PROPHYTABLE, *n. f.* [*proportion*, Lat.].

1. Comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio.

Let any man's wisdom determine by lessening or territory, and increasing the number of inhabitants what *proportion* is requisite to the people; and region in such a manner, that the land shall be neither too narrow for those whom it feedeth, nor capable of a greater multitude. *Robinson*

By *proportion* to these rates, we may judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts of magistrates. *Locke*

Three high equivalent and neighbouring value
By lot are parted; but high heav'n thy share,
In equal balance weigh'd 'gainst earth and hell,
Lings up the adverse scale, and fluns *proportion*. *Pope*

2. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree.

Greater visible good does not always raise merit, in *proportion* to the greatness it is acknowledged to have, though every little trouble leads on work to get rid of it. *Locke*

He must be little skill'd in the world, who thinks that men's talking much or little shall hold *proportion* only to their knowledge. *Locke*

Several notions are recovered out of their ignorance, in *proportion* as they conceive more of it with those of the reformed churches. *Locke*

In *proportion* as this reformation grew, the former before us seemed to vanish. *Locke*

3. Harmonick degree.

His volant touch
Infus'd through all proportions, low and high,
Fleth, and purf'd transverse the resonant fugue.

Milton.

4. Symmetry; adaptation of one to another.

Measure is that which perfecteth all things, because every thing is for some end; neither can that thing be available to any end, which is not proportionable thereto: and to proportion as well excellencies as defects, are opposite.

Hooker.

It must be mutual in proportion due
Giv'n and receiv'd.

Milton.

None of the perfect age is equal in the strength,
proportion, and knitting of his limbs, to the Herculean of the male.

Dryden.

The proportions are so well observed, that nothing appears to an advantage, or diminishes itself above the rest.

Addison.

Harmony, with ev'ry grace,

Plays in the fair proportions of her face.

Mrs. Carter.

5. Form; size.

All things receiv'd, do such proportion take,
As those things have, wherein they are receiv'd;
So little glass-like faces make,
And narrow webs on narrow frames are weav'd.

Dantes.

To PROPORTION. *v. a.* [*proportionner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To adjust by comparative relation.

Till body up to spirit work, in bounds

Proportion'd to each kind.

Milton.

In the lots of an object, we do not proportion our goal to the real value it bears, but to the value our fancies set upon it.

Addison.

2. To form symmetrically.

Nature had proportion'd her without any fault,
quickly to be discovered by the senses; yet altogether formed not to make up that harmony that equal delights in.

Sedgwick.

PROPORTIONABLE. *adj.* [*from proportion*.]

Adjusted by comparative relation; such as is fit.

His commandments are not grievous, because he offers us an assistance, proportionable to the difficulty.

Tillotson.

It was endowed with an hundred and twenty trumpets, adorned with a proportionable number of other instruments.

Aldrich.

PROPORTIONABLY. *adv.* [*from proportion*.]

According to proportion; according to comparative relation.

The need ought to examine all the grounds of probability, and up in a due balance the whole, not to receive it as *proportionally* to the probability of the greater grounds of probability, on one side or the other.

Locke.

The parts of a great thing are great, and the more *proportionally* large, the more in a large country.

Let not.

Though reason be more eminently necessary to those in it, it is of as much use to the common people, as *proportionally* to the service to publick happiness in every inferior relation.

Boyle.

PROPORTIONAL. *adj.* [*proportionnel*, Fr. from *proportion*.]

Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

The serpent lives,

lives, as thou hadst life, and gains to live as man

the degree of life, it does out of living

to us, as liberty taking to attain

Prop. it is absent, which cannot be

but to be gods or angels.

Milton.

Four numbers are said to be *proportional*, when the first contains the second, or is contained by the second, as often as the third contains the fourth, or is contained by the fourth.

Cotes.

It is but swifter in bodies than in *vacuo*, in the proportion of the lines which measure the refraction of the bodies, the forces of the bodies to reflect and refract light, are very nearly *proportional* to the densities of the same bodies.

Newton.

PROPORTIONALITY. *n. f.* [*from proportion*.]

tional.] The quality of being proportional.

All sense, as grateful, dependeth upon the equality of the proportionality of the motion or impression made.

Grew.

PROPORTIONALLY. *adv.* [*from proportion*.] In a stated degree.

It these circles, whilst their centres keep their distances and positions, could be made less in diameter, their intersecting one with another, and by consequence the mixture of the heterogeneous rays, would be *proportionally* diminished.

Newton.

PROPORTIONATE. *adj.* [*from proportion*.]

Adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

The connection between the end and any means is adequate, but between the end and means *proportionate*.

Grew.

The use of spectacles, by an adequate connection of truths, gave men occasion to think of microscopes and telescopes, but the invention of burning glass depended on a *proportionate*, for that figure, which contracts the images of any body, that is, the rays by which it is seen, will, in the same proportion, contract the heat wherewith the rays are accompanied.

Grew.

In the state of nature, one man comes by no absolute power to use a criminal according to the passion or heats of his own will; but only to retribute to him, to far as conscience dictates, what is *proportionate* to his transgression.

Locke.

To PROPORTIONATE. *v. a.* [*from proportion*.]

To adjust according to settled rates to something else.

The parallelism and due *proportionate* inclination of the axis of the earth.

Mor.

Since every single particle hath an innate gravitation toward all others, *proportionate* by matter and distance, it evidently appears, that the outward atoms of the chaos would necessarily tend inwards, and descend from all quarters towards the middle of the whole space.

Bentley.

PROPORTIONATENESS. *n. f.* [*from proportionate*.] The state of being by comparison adjusted.

By this congruity of those faculties to their proper objects, and by the interests and *proportionateness* of these objective impressions upon their respective faculties, accommodated to their reception, the feeble nature hath to much of perception as is necessary for its feeble being.

Hale.

PROPOSAL. *n. f.* [*from propose*.]

1. Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance.

It was *proposals* once a woman heard,

We should couple them to a quick return.

Milton.

The work you mention, will infinitely recommend itself, when your name appears with the *proposals*.

Madison.

2. Offer to the mind.

Upon the *proposal* of a respectable object, a man's choice will induce much choice to accept of that rule.

South.

This truth is not likely to be entertained readily upon the *proposal* of a proposal.

Atkinson.

To PROPOSE. *v. a.* [*proposer*, Fr. *propono*, Lat.] To offer to the consideration.

Raphael to Adam: doubt *propos'd*,

Bees content and fast thus reply'd.

Milton.

My chief aim is to treat only of those, who have chiefly *propos'd* to themselves the principal reward of their labours.

Tatler.

In learning any thing, there should be as little as possible first *propos'd* to the mind at once, and that being understood, proceed then to the next adjoining part.

White.

To PROPOSE. *v. n.* To lay schemes. Not in use.

Run thee into the parlour,

There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice,

Proposing with the pounce and Claudio.

Shakespeare.

PROPOSER. *n. f.* [*from propose*.] One that offers any thing to consideration.

Faith is the assent to any proposition, not made out by the deductions of reason, but upon the

credit of the *proposer* as coming from God. Locke.

He provided a statute, that whoever *proposed* any alteration to be made, should do it with a rope about his neck; if the matter *proposed* were generally approved, then it should pass into a law; if it went in the negative, the *proposer* to be immediately hanged.

Swift.

PROPOSITION. *n. f.* [*proposition*, Fr. *propositio*, Lat.]

1. One of the three parts of a regular argument.

The first *proposition* of the precedent argument is not necessary.

White.

2. A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or denied.

Claudianus, labouring how to reconcile these two *propositions*, that all things are done by fate, and yet that something is in our own power, cannot extricate himself.

Hammond.

Contingent *propositions* are of a dubious quality, and they cause opinion only, and not divine faith.

White.

The compounding of the representation of things, with an affirmation or negation, makes a *proposition*.

Hale.

3. Proposal; offer of terms.

The enemy that *propositions*, such as upon delivery of a strong fortified town, after a handsome defence, are usually granted.

Clarendon.

PROPOSITIONAL. *adj.* [*from proposition*.]

Considered as a proposition.

If it has a singular subject in its *propositional* sense, it is always ranked with universals.

Watts.

To PROPOUND. *v. n.* [*propono*, Lat.]

1. To offer to consideration; to propose.

The parliament, which now is held, decreed

Whatever pleas'd the king but to *propound*.

To leave as little as I may unto fancy, which is

wild and irregular, I will *propound* a rule.

Don't thou to the Son of God *propound*

To what hip thee?

Milton.

The existence of the church hath been *propounded* as an object of our faith in every age of Christianity.

Peacock.

The greatest stranger must *propound* the argument.

More.

The arguments, which Christianity *propounds* to us, are reasonable encouragements to bear sufferings patiently.

Tillotson.

2. To offer; to exhibit.

A spirit rais'd from death of under ground,

That will make answer to such questions,

As by your grace shall be *propounded* him.

Shakspeare.

PROPOSITOR. *n. f.* [*from propound*.] He

that *propounds*; he that offers; proposer.

PROPRIETARY. *n. f.* [*proprietaire*, Fr. from *propriety*.]

Possessor in his own right.

It is a mistake to think ourselves stewards in favour of God's gifts, and *proprietors* in others: they are all equally to be employed, according to the denotation of the donor.

God of the Tongue.

PROPRIETARY. *adj.* Belonging to a certain owner.

Though sheep, which are *proprietors*, are seldom matted, yet they are not apt to migrate.

Grew.

PROPRIETOR. *n. f.* [*from proprius*, Lat.]

A possessor in his own right.

Man, by being master of his own, and *proprietor* of his own person, and the actions or labors of it, had still in himself the great foundation of property.

Locke.

Though they are scattered on the wings of the morning, and remain in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall his right hand fetch them out, and lead them home to their ancient *proprietor*.

Rogers.

PROPRIETRESS. *n. f.* [*from proprietarius*.] A female possessor in her own right; a mistress.

A big belched bitch borrowed another bitch's kennel to lay her burden in; the *proprietress* demanded possession, but the other begged her leave.

L'Estrange.

P R O

PROPRIETY. *n. f.* [*propriété*, Fr. *proprietus*, Lat.]

1. Peculiarity of possession; exclusive right.

You that have promis'd to yourselves *propriety* in love,

Know women's hearts like straws do move.

Benefit of peace, and vacation for poets, render it necessary by laws to secure *propriety*. *Hammond*
That, wedded love! my lawless law, true source
Of human offspring, to *propriet*!

In Paradox of all things common else. *Milton*

They secure *propriety* and peace. *Dryden*

To this we owe not only the safety of our persons
and the *propriety* of our possessions, but our im-
provement in the several arts. *Atterbury*

2. Accuracy; justness.

Common use, that is the rule of *propriety*, affords
some aid to settle the signification of language.

Propriety for *propped*. [from *prop.*] Suf-

fixed by *tonus prop.*

Seen her cell tad *Elusa* spread,

Prept on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead.

Pope

To **PROPUGN.** *v. a.* [*propugno*, Latin.]

To defend; to vindicate.

Thankfulness is our meet tribute to those sacred

champions for *propugn* of our faith. *Hammond*

PROPUGNATION. *n. f.* [*propugnatio*, from

propugno, Lat.] Defence.

What *propugnatio* is in one man's valour,

To stand the push and enmity of those

This quarrel would excite? *Shakespeare*

PROPUGNER. *n. f.* [from *propugn.*] A

defender.

So zealous *propugn*ers are they of their native

ered, that they are importunately diligent to in-

struct men in it, and in all the little sophistries for

defending it. *Gov. comment of the tongue*

PROPUSSION. *n. f.* [*propulsus*, Lat.] The

act of driving forward.

Joy worketh by *propulsion* of the moisture of the

brain, when the spirits dilate and occupy more

room. *Bacon*

The evanescent solid and fluid will cease differ,

and the extremities of those small canals will by

propulsion be carried off with the fluid continually.

Arbutnot

PRORE. *n. f.* [*prora*, Latin.] The prow;

the forepart of a ship. A poetical word

used for a rhyme.

There no vessel, with vermilion *prorer*

Or bark of tullock, glides from shore to shore.

Pope

PROROGATION. *n. f.* [*prorogatio*, from

prorogo, Lat. *prerogation*, Fr.]

1. Continuance; state of lengthening out

to a distant time; prolongation.

The fulness and effluence of man's enjoyments

in the state of innocence, might seem to leave no

place for hope, in respect of any farther addition,

but only of the *prorogation* and future continuance

of what already he possessed. *South*

2. Interruption of the session of parliament

by the regal authority.

It would seem extraordinary, if an inferior court

should take a matter out of the hands of the high

court of parliament, during a *prorogation*. *Swift*

To **PROROGUE.** *v. a.* [*prorogo*, Lat. *pro-*

ruer, Fr.]

1. To protract; to prolong.

He *prorogued* his government, still threatening to

dismiss himself from public cares. *Dryden*

2. To put off; to delay.

My life were better ended by their hate,

Than death *prorogued*, wanting of thy love.

Shakespeare

3. To withhold the session of parliament

to a distant time.

By the king's authority alone they are assembled,

and by him alone are they *prorogued* and dis-

solved, but each house may adjourn itself. *Bacon*

P R O

PRORUPTION. *n. f.* [*proruptus*, from *pro-*

rumpo, Lat.] The act of bursting out.

Others ground this disruption upon their contin-
ued or protracted time of delivery, whereas, ex-
cluding but one day, the latter brood, impatient
by a torrid *prorupcion*, anticipates their period
of exhalation. *Brown*

PROSAICK. *adj.* [*prosaicus*, Fr. *prosaicus*,

from *prosa*, Lat.] Belonging to prose;

resembling prose.

To **PROSCRIBE.** *v. a.* [*proscribo*, Lat.]

1. To censure capitally; to doom to de-

struction.

Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, through the malice

of the peers, was banished the realm, and *pro-*

scribed. *Spenser*

I did for thee

Thy murder of thy brother, being so build,

And writ him in the list of my *proscribed*

After thy fact. *Ben Jonson*

Follow'd and pointed at by fools and boys,

But decried and *proscribed* by men of sense.

Rapin

In the year 325, as is well known, the Arian

doctrines were *proscribed* and anathematized in the

famous council of Nice, consisting of 318 bishops,

very unanimous in their resolutions, excepting a

few reclusants. *Waterland*

2. To interdict. Not in use.

He shall be found,

And taken or *proscribed* this happy ground. *Dryd.*

Some utterly *proscribe* the name of chance, as a

word of impious and profane signification; and

indeed, if taken by us in that sense in which it was

used by the heathen, so as to make any thing

casual, in respect of God himself, their exception

ought justly to be admitted. *South*

PROSCRIBER. *n. f.* [from *proscribere*.] One

that dooms to destruction.

The triumph and *proscriber* had descended to

us in a more hideous form, if the emperor had not

taken care to make friends of Virgil and Horace.

Dryden

PROSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [*proscriptio*, Latin.]

Doom to death or confiscation.

You took his voice who should be puffed to die,

In our black sentence and *proscription*. *Shalf.*

Sylla's old troops

Are needy and poor; and have but left to expect

From Civiline new bills and new *proscriptions*.

Ben Jonson

For the title of *proscription* or forfeiture, the

emperor hath been judge and party, and justified

himself. *Bacon*

PROSE. *n. f.* [*prosa*, French; *prosa*, Latin.]

Language not restrained to harmonick

sounds or set number of syllables; dis-

cousse not metrical.

Things unattempted yet in *prose* or rhyme. *Milt.*

The reformation of *prosa* was owing to Boccaccio,

who is the standard of purity in the Italian tongue,

though many of his phrases are become obsolete.

Dryden

A poet lets you into the knowledge of a device

better than a *prose* writer, as his descriptions are

often more dilute. *Addison*

Prose men alone for private ends,

I thought, forsook their ancient friends. *Prior.*

I will be full your friend in *prosa*:

Esteem and friendship to express:

Will not require poetick dress. *Swift*

My head and heart thus flowing through my quill,

Vere man and *prosa* man, term me which you will.

Pope

To **PROSECUTE.** *v. a.* [*prosequor*, *pro-*

secutus, Lat.]

1. To pursue; to continue endeavours after

any thing.

I am belov'd of beauteous Hernia,

Why should not I then *prosecute* my right? *Shalf.*

I must not omit a father's timely care,

To *prosecute* the means of thy deliverance

By ransom. *Milton*

That which is morally good is to be desired and

prosecuted; that which is evil is to be avoided.

Wilkins

P R O

He *prosecuted* this purpose with strength of ar-
gument and close reasoning, without unobscured
fallacies. *Lacke*

2. To continue; to carry on.

The same reasons, which induced you to enter
tain this war, will induce you also to *prosecute* the
same. *Hayward*

All resolute to *prosecute* their ire,

Seeking their own and country's cause to free

He infected Oxford, which gave them the name

reason to *prosecute* the fortifications. *Clarendon*

With heretics

She *prosecutes* her joys, and thus replies. *Dryden*

3. To proceed in confutation or disqu-

tion of any thing.

An infinite labour to *prosecute* those things, for

as they might be exemplified in religious and

civil actions. *Hooker*

4. To pursue by law; to sue criminally.

5. To *prosecute* differs from to *persecute*; to

persecute always implies some cruelty,

iniquity, or injustice; to *prosecute*, is to

proceed by legal measures, either with or

without just cause.

PROSECUTION. *n. f.* [from *prosecute*.]

1. Pursuit; endeavour to carry on.

Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they

do not hold; they are mounting in the beginning, but

they fall, and are in the *prosecution*. *South*

Their zeal only of the British power, as well as

their *prosecutions* of commerce and pursuits of un-

iversal monarchy, will fix them in their aversion

towards us. *Addison*

2. Suit against a man in a criminal cause.

Persons at law may know, when they are not

to communicate all they have put a stop to their

guilt, and when they are fit for the same during

their *prosecution* of it. *Kettwell*

PROSECUTOR. *n. f.* [from *prosecute*.] One

that carries on any thing; a pursuer of

any purpose; one who pursues another by

law in a criminal cause.

PROSELYTE. *n. f.* [*προσηλυτης*; *proslite*,

Fr.] A convert; one brought over to a

new opinion.

He that saw hell in's melancholy dream,

Scar'd from his sins, repented in a night,

Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd *proslite*.

Clarendon

Men become *proslites* and combatants for their

opinions they were never convinced of, nor *pro-*

lytes to. *Lowe*

Where'er you tread,

Millions of *proslites* behind are led,

Through crowds of new-made converts full you go.

Granger

What numbers of *proslites* may we not expect?

Johnson

To **PROSELYTE.** *v. a.* To convert. A bad

word.

Men of this temper cut themselves off from the

opportunities of *prosliting* others, by averting the

from their company. *Gov. comment of the tongue*

PROSLINATION. *n. f.* [*proslinatio*, *pro-*

slinatus, Lat.] Propagation by seed.

Touching the rapidity of the eternal crea-

tion of men, animals or vegetables, by natural *pro-*

slination or *proslination*, the reasons thereof

be delivered. *Bar*

PROSODIAN. *n. f.* [from *prosody*.] One

skilled in metric or prosody.

Some have been to bad *proslodians*, as from

thence to derive music, because that music was the

first occasion of evil. *Bacon*

PROSODY. *n. f.* [*prosodie*, Fr. *προσodie*.]

The part of grammar which teaches the

found and quantity of syllables, and the

measures of verse.

PROSOPŌPŌIA. *n. f.* [*προσωποποιία*; *pro-*

sopepeia, Fr.] Personification; figure by

which things are made persons.

PRO

These reasons are urged, and raised by the *prospect* of nature speaking to her children. *Dryden*.
PROSPECT. *n. f.* [*prospectus*, Latin.]

1. View of something distant.

Eden and all the coast in prospect lay. *Milton*.
The Jews being under the economy of immediate revelation, might be supposed to have had a prospect into that heaven, whence their law descended. *Decay of Piety*.

It is better to marry than to burn, says St. Paul; a little burning felt pushes us more powerfully, than greater pleasures in prospect allure. *Locke*.

2. Place which affords an extended view.

Him God beholding from his prospect high,
Whom past, present, future he beholds,
He spoke. *Milton*.

3. Series of objects open to the eye.

There is a very noble prospect from this place, on the one side lies a vast extent of seas, that runs broad farther than the eye can reach; just opposite stands the green promontory of Surrentum, and on the other side the whole circuit of the bay of Naples. *Addison*.

4. Object of view.

Man to himself
A large prospect, rais'd above the level
Of his low creeping thoughts. *Denham*.

Present, sad prospect! can he aught delay,
But what affects his melancholy eye?
The beauties of the ancient fabric lost
In chaos of craggy hills, or lengths of dreary coast.

5. View delineated; a picturesque representation of a landscape.

Claude Lorrain, on the contrary, was convinced, that taking nature as he found it seldom produced beauty, his pictures are a composition of the various beauties which he has previously made from various beautiful scenes and prospects. *Remondet*.

6. View into futurity; opposed to *retrospect*.

To be king,
Stands not within the prospect of belief,
No more than to be Cæsar. *Shakespeare*.

To him, who hath a prospect of the different state of perfect happiness or misery that attends all men after this life, the measures of good and evil are wholly changed. *Locke*.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inferior is right; let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we shall die. *Locke*.

Against himself his gratitude must mind,
By favours past, not future prospects gain'd. *Smith*.

Regarding to something future,
Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate,
Who lives but only for a day, with out any prospect of provision for the remaining part of his life. *Edington*.

7. **PROSPECT**. *v. a.* [*prospectus*, Latin.] To look forward.

8. **PROSPECTIVE**. *adj.* [from *prospect*.] Viewing at a distance.

Aching with foresight,
The French king and king of Sweden are comparative, industrious and prospective too in this. *Chiff*.

9. **PROSPER**. *v. a.* [*prosperare*, Latin.] To make happy; to favour.

Kind gods, how ye
Vouchsafe and prosper him. *Shakespeare*.

All things concur to prosper our design;
We need not prosper any love but mine. *Dryden*.

10. **PROSPERITY**. *n. f.* [*prosperitas*, Latin.] To be prosperous; to be successful.

My word shall not return void, but accomplish
That which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing
Which I do. *Shakespeare*.

11. Prosperities were used by little and little, and things
Grew up with him more and more. *2 Maccabees*.

12. To prosper, thou prosperity
Shall have assur'd us. *Milton*.

To thrive; to come forward.

At times do prosper best, when they are
Advers'd to the better; a nursery of flocks ought to
Be on a more barren ground, than that whereunto
We remove them. *Bacon*.

PRO

The plants, which he had set, did thrive and
prosper. *Cowley*.
She visits how they prosper'd, bud, and bloom.

That neat kind of acer, whereof violins and
musical instruments are made, prospers well in these
parts. *Brown*.

PROSPERITY. *n. f.* [*prosperitas*, Latin.] Success; attainment of
wishes; good fortune.

Prosperity, in regard of our corrupt inclination
to abuse the blessings of Almighty God, doth prove
a thing dangerous to the souls of men. *Hooker*.

God's justice reaps that glory in our calamities,
which we robbed him of in our prosperity. *King Charles*.

PROSPEROUS. *adj.* [*prosperus*, Latin.] Successful; fortunate.

Your good advice, which still hath been both
grave
And prosperous. *Shakespeare*.

Lather late to bear prosperous or adverse. *Milton*.
May he find
A happy passage, and a prosperous wind. *Denham*.

PROSPEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *prosperous*.] Successfully; fortunately.

Prosperously I have attempted, and
With bloody passage led your wars, even to
The gates of Rome. *Shakespeare*.

In 1596, was the second invasion upon the main
territories of Spain, *prosperously* achieved by
Robert earl of Essex, in concert with the earl of
Nottingham. *Bacon*.

Those, who are prosperously unjust, are inticed
to pancey, but afflicted virtue is stabled with
remonstrances. *Dryden*.

PROSPEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *prosperous*.] Prosperity.

PROSPERITY. *n. f.* [*prosperitas*, Latin.] The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNATION. *n. f.* [from *prosternere*, Latin.] Dejection; dejection; state of being cast down; act of casting down.

A word not to be adopted.
Pain interrupts the cure of ulcers, whence are
fired up a fever, watching, and *prosternation* of
spirits. *Wigman*.

PROSTHESIS. *n. f.* [*προσθησις*.] In surgery, that which fills up what is wanting, as when fistulous ulcers are filled up with flesh. *Diet*.

To PROSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*prostitutus*, Latin.] To prostitute, to sell.

1. To sell to wickedness; to expose to crimes for a reward. It is commonly used of women sold to whoredom by others or themselves.

Do not prostitute thy daughter, to cause her to be a whore. *Leviticus*.

Marrying or prostituting,
Rep or adultery. *Milton*.

Who shall prevail with them to do that themselves which they beg of God, to spare his people and his heritage, to prostitute them no more to their own sinister designs? *Decay of Piety*.

Amotions, consecrated to children, husbands, and parents, are vilely prostituted and thrown away upon a hand at law. *Addison*.

2. To expose upon vile terms.

It were unfit, that so excellent and glorious a reward, as the gospel promises, should hoop down like fruit upon a full laden bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand, that heaven should be prostituted to sordid men. *Tillotson*.

PROSTITUTE. *adj.* [*prostitutus*, Latin.] Vicious for hire; sold to infamy or wickedness; sold to whoredom.

Their common loves, a lewd and sordid pack
By sloth corrupted, by disorder led,
Made bold by want, and prostitute for bread. *Prior*.

PROSTITUTION. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. A hireling; a mercenary; one who is set to sale.

At open fulsome bawdry they rejoice,
Bute prostitute! thus dost thou gain thy bread. *Dryden*.

No hireling she, no prostitute to praise. *Pope*.
2. [*prostitutum*, Latin.] A publick strumpet.
From every point they come,
Then dread no dearth of prostitutes at Rome. *Dryden*.

PROSTITUTION. *n. f.* [*prostitutio*, Latin.] from *prostitute*.
1. The act of selling to sale; the state of being set to sale.

2. The life of a publick strumpet.
An infamous woman, having passed her youth in a most dissolute state of prostitution, now gains her livelihood by reducing others. *Spectator*.

PROSTRATE. *adj.* [*prostratus*, Latin.] The accent was formerly on the first syllable. *Sidney* and *Spenser* seem to differ.

1. Lying at length.
Once I lay with dread oppress'd
Her whom I dread; so that with prostitute lying,
Her long the earth in love's clut clothing
drifted. *Sidney*.

Before our Britomart the fell prostitute, *Spenser*.
He heard the welkin louds would undermine
His city's wall, and lay his towers prostrate. *Pope*.
Groveling and prostitute on yon lake of fire. *Milton*.

2. Lying at mercy.
Look graciously on thy prostrate thrall. *Shakespeare*.
At thy knees lie
Our prostrate bolones for't with prayers to tries
If any hospitable right, or boon
On other nature, such as have been wonne
By laws of other houses, thou wilt give. *Chapman*.

3. Thrown down in humblest adoration.
The warning found was no longer heard, but the
churches were filled, the pavement covered with
bodies prostrate, and washed with tears of devout
joy. *Hooker*.

Let us to the place
Repairing where he judg'd us, prostrate fall
Before him reverent, and there confess
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg. *Milton*.
While prostrate here in humble grief I lie,
Kind virtuous drops just bathing in my eye. *Pope*.

To PROSTRATE. *v. a.* [*prostratus*, Latin.] This was accented anciently on the first syllable.

1. To lay flat; to throw down.
In the insects many they slow, and fired divers
places, *prostrating* two parties almost entirely. *Hopwood*.

A form that all things doth prostrate,
Finding a tree alone who comforts,
Be it on it I find it, it to comfort. *Spenser*.

Stake and bind up your weath'ly plants in mat
the winds, before they come too sorely, and in a
moment prostrate a whole year's labour. *Locke*.

The drops falling thicker, faster, down, and
force, beating down the corn from the trees, *prostrating*
and laying our growing in the fields. *Woodward*.

2. [*se prosternere*, Latin.] To throw down
in adoration.
Some have prostrated themselves before the image
in the day, and so often in the night. *Hopwood*.

PROSTERNATION. *n. f.* [*prosternation*, Latin.] from *prostitute*.
1. The act of falling down in adoration.
Not only a direct protest against authority,
a powerful energy, not to be wither'd, but any con-
sistent adherence to it and duty. *Hooker*.

The worship of the gods had been kept up in
temples, with dances, images, sacrifices, hymns and
protestations. *Stillingfleet*.

The teacher, they had substituted to the educa-
tion, they received by a breadth fence is devotion,
marked with a great, *prostration* of reason than
of body. *South*.

2. Dejection; depression.
A bad *prostration* of strength or weakness
attends the colic. *Arbutnot*.

PRO

PRO

PROSTYLE, n. f. [*prostyle*, Fr. *αὐστήλας*.] A building that has only pillars in the front. *Dict.*

PROSYLLOGISM, n. f. [*pro* and *syllogism*.] A prosyllogism is when two or more syllogisms are so connected together, that the conclusion of the former is the major or the minor of the following. *Watts.*

PROTASIS, n. f. [*protasi*, It. *πρότασις*.] 1. A maxim of proposition.

2. In the ancient drama, the first part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece. *Dict.*

PROTATICK, adj. [*protatique*, Fr. *πρότατος*.] Previous.

There are *protatick* persons in the ancient, whom they use in their plays to hear or give the relation. *Dryden.*

To PROTECT, v. a. [*protectus*, Latin; *protēger*, Fr.] To defend; to cover from evil; to shield.

The king
Had virtuous uncles to *protect* his grace. *Shaksp.*
Leave not the faithful nobles.

That gave thee being, full shades thee and *protects*. *Milton.*

Full in the midst of his own strength he stands,
Stretching his brazen arms and leaty hands,
His shade *protects* the plains. *Dryden.*

PROTECTION, n. f. [*protection*, Fr. from *protect*.]

1. Defence; shelter from evil.

Drive toward Dover, friend, where thou shalt meet

Both welcome and *protection*. *Shaksp.*

If the weak might find *protection* from the mighty, they could not with justice lament their condition. *Swift.*

2. A passport; exemption from being molested; as, *he had a protection during the rebellion.*

The law of the empire is my *protection*. *Kettlewell.*

PROTECTIVE, adj. [from *protect*.] Defensive; sheltering.

The *protective* failing twin guards his sister's life.

Protective of his young. *Thomson.*

PROTECTOR, n. f. [*protecteur*, Fr. from *protect*.]

1. Defender; shelterer; supporter; one who shields from evil or oppression; guardian.

Butcher the oppressed shall henceforth rest,
Justice to crave, and to court at your court,
And then your highness, not for our's done,
But for the world's *protector* shall be known. *Waller.*

The king of Spain, who is *protector* of the commonwealth, received information from the great duke. *Goldsmith.*

2. An officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.

Is it concluded, he shall be *protector*?

—It is determined, not concluded yet. *Shaksp.*

PROTECTRESS, n. f. [*protectrice*, Fr. from *protect*.] A woman that protects.

All things should be guided by her direction, as the sovereign patroness and *protectress* of the enterprise. *Bacon.*

Behold those arts with a propitious eye,
That supplicant to their great *protectress* fly. *Goldsmith.*

To PROTEND, v. a. [*protendo*, Lat.] To hold out; to stretch forth.

All stood with their *protended* spears prepar'd. *London.*

With his *protended* lance he makes defence. *London.*

PROTIVITY, n. f. [*protervitas*, Latin.]

Pervulvity; petulance.

To PROTEST, v. n. [*protestor*, Latin;

protestor, Fr.] To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution.

Here's the twin brother of thy letter; but let thine inherit first, for, I *protest*, mine never shall. *Shaksp.*

The peaking cornuto comes in the infant, after we had *protected* and spoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shaksp.*

I have long lov'd her, and I *protest* to you, belov'd much on her, followed her with a double gold ring. *Shaksp.*

He *protests* in your votes, and favours.

He'll not be try'd by any but his peers. *De la Harpe.*
The conference has power to disapprove and to *protest* against the exorbitancies of the publishers. *South.*

To PROTEST, v. a.

1. To prove; to show; to give evidence of. Not used.

Many untaught youths, that even now *protest* their feat of manhood. *Shaksp.*

2. To call as a witness.

Hereby they oppos'd

My journey's danger, with clamorous uproar.

Protest in face supreme. *De la Harpe.*

PROTEST, n. f. [from the verb.] A solemn declaration of opinion commonly against something; as, the lords published a *protest*.

PROTESTANT, adj. [from *protest*.] Belonging to protestants.

Since the spreading of the *protestant* religion, several nations are recovered out of their ignorance. *Addison.*

PROTESTANT, n. f. [*protestant*, Fr. from *protest*.] One of those who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the reformation, protested against the errors of the church of Rome.

This is the first example of any *protestant* subjects that have taken up arms against their king a *protestant*. *King Charles.*

PROTESTATION, n. f. [*protestation*, Fr. from *protest*.] A solemn declaration of resolution, fact, or opinion.

He made his *protestation* to them of Council, that the gospel did not by other means prevail with them, than with others the same gospel taught by the rest of the apostles. *Hooker.*

But to your *protestation*; let me hear

What you *protest*. *Shaksp.*

If the lords of the council issued out any order against them, some nobleman published a *protestation* against it. *Carleton.*

I smiled at the solemn *protestation* of the poet in the first page, that he believes neither in the fates or deities. *Addison.*

PROTESTER, n. f. [from *protest*.] One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration.

Did I info

To state with ordinary oaths my love

To every new *protector*. *Shaksp.*

What if he were one of the latest *protectors* against popery? and but one among many, that set about the same work? *Lockhart.*

PROTHONOTARY, n. f. [*prot. notaire*, Fr. *protonotarius*, Lat.] The head register.

Sigismund, the pope's *prothonotary*, desires the Nubians protesting of obedience to the bishop of Rome. *Bacon.*

PROTHONOTARIUS, n. f. [from *prothonotary*.] The office or dignity of the principal register.

He had the *prothonotariatus* of the chancery. *Carew.*

PROTOCOL, n. f. [*protocol*, Dutch; *protocole*, Fr. *πρωκόλλιον*, from *πρωτος* and *κόλλη*.] The original copy of any writing.

An original is filed the *protocol*, or scriptum matrix; and if the *protocol*, which is the root and

foundation of the instrument, does not appear, the instrument is not valid. *Argill.*

PROTHOMARTYR, n. f. [*πρωτος* and *μαρτυρ*.] The first martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.

PROTOPLAST, n. f. [*πρωτος* and *πλαστος*.] Original; thing first formed as a copy to be followed afterward.

The contemplation was the primitive disease, which put a period to our *protoplasts*, Adam and Eve. *Harley.*

PROTOTYPE, n. f. [*prototype*, Fr. *πρωτοτυπος*.] The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype.

Man is the *prototype* of all exact symmetry. *Bottom.*

The image and *prototype* were two distinct things, as I therefore what belonged to the exemplar could not be attributed to the image. *Sidney.*

To PROTRACT, v. a. [*protractus*, Lat.]

To draw out; to delay; to lengthen, to spin to length.

Where can the yet *protract* visuals to support such a multitude as we do but *protract* the war? *Kneller.*

He strives this woman to her mock,
Else ne'er could he so long *protract* his speech. *Shaksp.*

PROTRACT, n. f. [from the verb.] Tedious

continuance.

Since I did leave the presence of my love,
Many long weary days I have out-worn,
And many nights, that daily I read to move
Their sad *protract* from evening until morn. *Spenser.*

PROTRACTER, n. f. [from *protract*.]

1. One who draws out any thing to tedious length.

2. A mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.

PROTRACTOR, n. f. [from *protract*.] The act of drawing to length.

Those delays
And long *protraction*, which he must endure,
Betray the opportunity. *Daniel.*

As to the fabulous *protractions* of the ages of the world by the Egyptians, they are uncertain traditions. *Puffendorf.*

PROTRACTIVE, adj. [from *protract*.] Dilatory; delaying; tinning to length.

Our works are thought else

But the *protract* trials of great Jove.

To find positive content in men. *Shaksp.*

He suffered then *protract* arts,

And drove by mildness to reduce their hearts. *Daniel.*

PROTRACTORY, adj. [*πρωτράκτορας*.] Hortatory; laudatory.

The *protract* are partly didactical and *protract*, demonstrating the truths of the *protract*, and then urging the *protract* to be fed with faith, and beware of a fidelity. *Bacon.*

To PROTRUDE, v. a. [*protrudo*, Latin]

To thrust forward.

When the stomach has performed its office, the food, it *protrude* it into the anus, by which it is expelled. *Boyle.*

They were cast out upon the seas, *protruded* towards, and continued to talk of *protrude* by the sun for earth, which they had *protruded* into the air. *Boyle.*

His left arm extended, and forth he *protrude* it. *Boyle.*

To PROTRUDE, v. n. To thrust forward.

In the hands he not merely detained, but *protrude* a little, and that motion he continued, and followed in *protrusion*. *Boyle.*

PROTRUSION, n. f. [*protrusio*, Lat.] The act of thrusting forward; thrust; push.

To conceive this in bodies inflexible, and with out all *protrusion* of parts, were to expect a man from Hercules his pillars. *Boyle.*

PRO

One can have the idea of one body moved, whilst others are at rest; then the place is deserted, gives us the idea of pure space without solidity, whereinto another body may enter, without either resistance or protrusion of any thing. *Locke.*

PROTUBERANCE. *n. f.* [*protuberano*, Lat.] Something swelling above the rest; prominence; tumour.

If the world were eternal, by the continual fall and wearing of waters, all the protuberances of the earth would infinite ages since have been levelled, and the superficies of the earth rendered plain. *Hale.*

Mountains seem but so many wens and unnatural protuberances upon the face of the earth. *More.*

PROTUBERANT. *adj.* [from *protuberant*.] Swelling; prominent.

One man's eyes are more protuberant and swelling out, another's more sunk and depressed. *Glanv.* Though the eye seems round, in reality the iris is protuberant above the white, else the eye could not have admitted a whole hemisphere at one view. *Rays.*

PROTUBERATE. *v. n.* [*protuberare*, Lat.] To swell forward; to swell out beyond the parts adjacent.

If the navel protuberates, make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin, and the waters will be voided without any danger of a hernia succeeding. *Sharp.*

PROUD. *adj.* [*pprube*, or *pprue*, Saxon.]

1. Too much pleased with himself.

The proudest admirer of his own parts might find it useful to consult with others, though of inferior capacity. *Watts.*

2. Elated; valuing himself: with of before the object.

If thou beest proud, be most instant in praying for humility. *Duty of Man.*

Fortune, that, with malicious joy,

Does man her slave oppress,

Proud of her office to destroy,

Is seldom pleas'd to bless. *Dryden.*

In vain of pompous chaquity you're proud,

Virtue's adultery of the tongue, when loud. *Dryd.*

High as the mother of the gods in place,

And proud, like her, of an immortal race. *Dryden.*

If it were a virtue in a woman to be proud and vain in herself, we could hardly take better means to raise this passion in her, than those that are now used in their education. *Law.*

3. Arrogant; haughty; impatient.

The patient in spirit is better than the proud in spirit. *Ecclesiasticus.*

A bo so proud will not the weaker seek. *Milton.*

Proud spirits with their wheels rebounds. *Pope.*

4. Daring; presumptuous.

By his understanding he smiteth through the proud. *Job.*

He blood foretold the giant's fall,

By this proud palmer's hand. *Drayton.*

The proud attempt thou hast repell'd. *Milton.*

5. Lofly of mien; grand of person.

He like a proud steed rein'd, went haughty on. *Milton.*

6. Grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent.

Some say is true, that the sad country of Atlantis,

As well as that of Peru, then called Coya, as that

of Mexico, then named Tyrambel, were mighty

spread kingdoms in arms, shipping and riches. *Bacon.*

Stems of flowers from the proud temple's height

Fell down, and on our batter'd helms alight. *Dryd.*

The place built by Pious val and proud,

Support'd by a hundred pillars stood. *Dryden.*

7. Ornate; specious; grand.

He took the lots of brave life,

Which proud tells thou hast won of me. *Shaksp.*

8. Solicitous; eager for the male.

That carnage begets in men an impotency unto

an observation will hardly confirm, and we have

and a tail in cocks and hens, which was a more

probable trial than that of Scalliger, when he

was into a bitch that was proud. *Brown.*

PRO

9. [*pprube*, Saxon, is swelling.] Fungous; exuberant.

When the vessels are too lax, and do not sufficiently resist the influx of the liquid, that begets a fungous or proud flesh. *Asbathnot.*

This eminence is composed of little points, called fungus or proud flesh. *Sharp.*

PROUDLY. *adv.* [from *proud*.]

1. Arrogantly; ostentatiously; in a proud manner.

He bears himself more proudly

Even to my person, than I thought he would. *Shaksp.*

Ancus follows with a fawning air;

But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden.*

Proudly he marches on, and void of fear;

Vain insolence. *Addison.*

2. With loftiness of mien.

The swan

Between her white wings mantling proudly rows. *Milton.*

To PROVE. *v. a.* [*probo*, Latin; *prouter*, French.]

1. To evince; to show by argument or testimony.

Let the trumpet sound:

If none appear to prove upon thy person

Thy heinous, manifest, and many treasons,

There is my pledge; I'll prove it on thy heart. *Shaksp.*

So both their deeds compar'd this day shall prove. *Milton.*

Smile on me, and I will prove,

Wonder is shorter liv'd than love. *Waller.*

If it prove any thing, it can only prove against

our author, that the alignment of dominion to the

eldest is not by divine institution. *Locke.*

In spite of Luther's declaration, he will prove

the tenet upon him. *Atterbury.*

2. To try; to bring to the test.

Wilt thou thy idle rage by reason prove?

Or speak those thoughts, which have no power to

move? *Sandys.*

3. To experience.

Thy overpraising leaves in doubt

The virtue of that fruit, in thee first prov'd. *Mil.*

4. To endure; to try by suffering or en-

countering.

Delay not the present, but

Filling the air with swords advanc'd, and darts,

We prove this very hour. *Shaksp.*

Could sense make Marius sit unbound, and prove

The cruel lancing of the knotty goit? *Davies.*

Well I deterr'd Evadne's form to prove,

That to ambition sacrific'd my love. *Waller.*

Let him in arms the pow'r of Turnus prove,

And learn to fear whom he disdains to love. *Dryd.*

To PROVE. *v. n.*

1. To make trial.

Children prove, whether they can rub upon the

breast with one hand, and put upon the forehead

with another. *Bacon.*

The sons prepare

Meeting like winds broke loose upon the main,

To prove by arms whole late it was to reign. *Dryd.*

2. To be found by experience.

Prove true, imagination; oh, prove true,

That I, dear brother, be now ta'en for you. *Shaksp.*

All excellent and garden herbs, let upon the tops

of hills, will prove more medicinal, though less

excellent. *Bacon.*

3. To succeed.

If the experiment proved not, it might be pre-

tended, that the beasts were not killed in the due

time. *Bacon.*

4. To be found in the event.

The fair blossom hangs the head

Sideways, as on a dying bed,

And those pearls of dew she wears,

Point to be precluding tears. *Milton.*

The flowers which adorn'd that age,

The dancing tables, the stage;

Hoping they should be crown'd and prove;

Revol'd in the dust, in love. *Waller.*

When the infatuation ends in a game, and the

case proves mortal. *Asbathnot.*

PRO

Properly, you see it alter,
Or in a mortgage prove a lawyer's share,
Or in a jointure vanish from the heir. *Pope.*

PROVEABLE. *adj.* [from *prove*.] That may be proved.

PROVEDITOR. *n. f.* [*providitore*, Ital.]

PROVEDORE. *n. f.* One who undertakes to

procure supplies for an army.

The Jews, in those ages, had the office of *pro-*

vedore. *Encyc.*

PROVENDER. *n. f.* [*provande*, Dutch;

provinde, French.] Dry food for brutes;

hay and corn.

Good provender the labouring hortes would have. *Tupper.*

I do appoint him store of provender,

It is a creature that I teach to fight. *Shaksp.*

Many a duteous and knee-crooking knave

Wears out his time, much like his master's ass,

For nought but provender. *Shaksp.*

When'er he chaunc'd his hands to lay

On magazines of corn or hay,

Gold ready cou'd appear'd, instead

Of poultry provender and bread. *Swift.*

For a fortnight before you kill them, feed them

with hay or other provender. *Motspur.*

PROVERB. *n. f.* [*proverbe*, Fr. *proverbium*, Lat.]

1. A short sentence frequently repeated by

the people; a saw; an adage.

The fun of his whole book of *proverbs* is an ex-

hortation to the study of this practical wisdom. *Decay of Picty.*

It is in praise and commendation of men, as it is

in gettings and gains; for the *proverb* is true, that

light gains make heavy parties: for light gains come

thick, whereas great come but now and then. *Bacon.*

The *proverb* says of the Genoese, that they have

a sea without fish, land without trees, and men

without faith. *Addison.*

2. A word; a by-word; name or observa-

tion commonly received or uttered.

Thou hast delivered us for a spoil, and a proverb

of reproach. *Tobit.*

To PROVERB. *v. a.* [from the noun. Not

a good word.]

1. To mention in a proverb.

Am I not sung and *proverb'd* for a fool?

In ev'ry street; do they not say, how well

Are come upon him his defects? *Milton.*

2. To provide with a proverb.

Let wantons, light of heart,

Tickle the senseless ruffles with their heels;

For I am *proverb'd* with a grandiose plume;

I'll be a candle-holder and look on. *Shaksp.*

PROVERBIAL. *adj.* [*proverbial*, French;

from *proverb*.]

1. Mentioned in a proverb.

In cure of excesses, I take the German *prover-*

bial cure, by a hair of the same bent, to be the

work in the world; and the best, the monks diet, to

eat till you are sick, and fast till you are well

again. *Temple.*

2. Resembling a proverb; suitable to a

proverb.

This river's head being unknown, and drawn to

a *proverbial* obscurity, the opinion became without

bounds. *Brown.*

3. Comprised in a proverb.

Moral sentences and *proverbial* speeches are

numerous in this poet. *Pope.*

PROVERBIALLY. *adv.* [from *proverbial*.]

In a proverb.

It is *proverbially* said, *formosa* for bills itself,

habet & nutem splendem; whereas these parts

anatomy hath not discovered in insects. *Brown.*

To PROVIDE. *v. a.* [*providere*, Latin]

1. To procure beforehand; to get ready;

to prepare.

God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt-

offering.

There is not of all table men that have to do with

He happens that *providet* the case.

2. To furnish; to supply: with of or with before the thing provided.

Participle used

Provide, penurious with one touch to fire.

Milton.

To make experiments of gold, he provided of a conservatory of snow, a good large vault under ground, and a deep well.

Bacon.

The king forthwith provides him of a guard.

Daniel.

If I have really drawn a portrait to the knees, let some better artist provide himself of a deeper canvas, and taking these hints, let the figure on its legs, and finish it.

Dryden.

He went,

With large expense and with a pompous train

Provided, as to visit France or Spain.

Dryden.

An earth well provided of all requisite things for an habitable world.

Barnet.

Rome, by the care of the magistrates, was well provided with corn.

Arbutnot.

When the monasteries were granted away, the parishes were left destitute, or very meanly provided of any maintenance for a pastor.

Swift.

They were of good birth, and such who, although hitherto good citizens, yet happened to be well educated, and provided with learning.

Swift.

3. To stipulate; to make a conditional limitation.

To provide against. To take measures for countering or escaping any ill.

Sagacity of brutes in defending themselves, providing against the inclemency of the weather, and care for their young.

Hale.

Some men, attracted by the lab'ring ant,

Provide against th' extremities of want.

Dryden.

Profluent practices were provided against by laws.

Arbutnot.

5. To provide for. To take care of beforehand.

States, which will continue, are above all things to uphold the reverence of religion, and to provide for the same by all means.

Hooker.

He hath intent, his wonted followers

Shall all be very well provided for.

Shakespeare.

A provident man provides for the future.

Ral.

My arbitrary bounty's undeny'd;

I give reverends, and for heirs provide.

Garth.

He will have many dependents, whose wants he cannot provide for.

Addison.

PROVIDED THAT. [This is the form of an adverbial expression, and the French number *pourvu que* among their conjunctions; it is however the participle of the verb *provide*, used as the Latin, *ad hoc fieri*.] Upon these terms; this stipulation being made.

If I come off the you jewel, this your jewel, and my child are yours; provided I have your commandment for my more free contentment.

Shakespeare.

Take your offer, and will live with you;

Provided that you do no outrages.

Shakespeare.

He said that he let up his solution, not to let himself down below the dignity of a wife man.

Leffrange.

PROVIDENCE, n. f. [providence, Fr. *providence*, Lat.]

1. Foresight; timely care; forecast; the act of providing.

The only people, which as by their justice and piety, give neither cause nor hope to their neighbours to annoy them, so are they not stirred with the pride to trouble others quiet.

Sidney.

Providence for war is the best prevention of it.

Bacon.

All established character spreads the influence as much as move in a high sphere, on all around, reaches rather than their own care and provision can do.

Atterbury.

2. The care of God over created beings; divine providence.

Let any, with unto them their kinds of working, the disposition whereof, in the purity of God's own knowledge, is rightly termed providence.

Hooker.

Is it not an evident sign of his wonderful providence over us, when that food of eternal life, upon the utter want whereof our endless destruction ensueth, is prepared and always set in such a readiness?

Hooker.

Eternal providence exceeding thought.

Where none appears can make herself a way.

Spenser.

Providence is an intellectual knowledge, both foreseeing, caring for, and ordering all things, and doth not only behold all past, all present, and all to come, but is the cause of them to be, which providence is not.

Raleigh.

The world was all before them, where to chuse Their place of rest, and providence their guide.

Milton.

Though the providence of God doth suffer in my particular churches to cease, yet the providence of the same God will never permit that all of them at once shall perish.

Presbyterian.

They could not move me from my settled faith in God and his providence.

Mor.

3. Prudence, frugality; reasonable and moderate care of expence.

By their my sinking fortune to repair, Though late, yet is at last become my care;

My heart shall be my own, my vast expence

Reduc'd to bounds, by timely providence.

PROVIDENT, adj. [providens, Lat.] Fore-

casting; cautious; prudent with respect to futurity.

I saw your brother,

Most provident in peril, bind himself

To a strong maid that liv'd upon the sea.

Shelley.

We ourselves account such a man for provident,

as remembering things past, and observing things

present, can, by judgment, and comparing the one

with the other, provide for the future.

Raleigh.

Fast kept

The pious-minded emmet, provident

Of future.

Milton.

Orange, with youth, experience has,

In action young, in council old;

Orange is what Angulus was,

Brave, wary, provident, and bold.

Waller.

A very suspicious people, flushed with great success, are seldom so pious, so humble, so just,

or to provident, as to perpetuate their happiness.

Atterbury.

PROVIDENTIAL, adj. [from providence.]

Effected by providence; referrible to providence.

What a confusion would it bring upon mankind, if those, unsatisfied with the providential distribution of heats and colds, might take the government into their own hands?

Leffrange.

The hies grow, and the ravens are fed, according to the count of nature, and yet they are made arguments of providence, not are their things less providential, because regular.

Bacon.

The scorched earth, were it not for this remarkably providential contrivance of things, would have been uninhabitable.

Leffrange.

This then, this soft contexture of the air,

Shows the wife author's provident care.

Richmond.

PROVIDENTIALLY, adv. [from providential.] By the care of providence.

Every animal is providentially directed to the use of its proper weapons.

R.

It happened, very providentially to the honour of the christian religion, that it did not take its rise in the dark illiterate ages of the world, but at a time when arts and sciences were at their height.

Atterbury.

PROVIDENTLY, adv. [from provident.] With foresight; with wise precaution.

Nature having designed water-fowls to fly in the air, and live in the water, the providently makes their feathers of such a texture, that they do not admit the water.

Emile.

PROVIDENT, n. f. [from provident.] He who provides or procures.

Here's money for my meat,

I would have left it on the board, so soon

As I had made my meal, and parted thence

With prayers for the provider.

Shakespeare.

PROVINCE, n. f. [province, Fr. *provincia*, Latin.]

1. A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate.

Those provinces these arms of mine did conquer,

Greece, Italy and Sicily were divided into many monarchies, till swallowed up, and made provinces by Rome.

See them broke with toils, or sunk in ease, Or infamous for plunder'd provinces.

2. The proper office or business of any one.

I am fit for honour's toughest task; Nor ever yet found fooling was my province.

Nor can I alone sustain this day's province.

'Tis thine, whatever is pleasant, good or bad, All nature is thy province, live thy care.

'Tis not the prator's province to bestow Time freedom.

The woman's province is to be careful of economy, and chaste in her affection.

3. A region; a tract.

Over many a tract Of heav'n they march'd, and many a province

Their understandings are cooped up in narrow bounds; so that they never look abroad into the provinces of the intellectual world.

He has caused fortified towns and large provinces to be restored, which had been conquered before.

PROVINCIAL, adj. [provincial, Fr. *provincial*, Lat.]

1. Relating to a province; belonging to a province.

The duke dare no more stretch This finger of mine, than he dare rack his own.

2. Appendant to the principal country.

Some have delivered the polity of islands, a left account even to their provincial dominions.

3. Not of the mother country; rude; unpollished.

They build and treat with such magnificence, That, like the ambitious monarchs of the age, They give the law to our provincial fage.

A country 'quire having only the provincial accent upon his tongue, which is neither a fault nor in his power to remedy, must marry a wench.

His mien was awkward; graces he had none; Provincial were his notions and his tone.

4. Belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction; not oecumenical.

A law made in a provincial synod is properly termed a provincial constitution.

PROVINCIAL, n. f. [provincial, Fr. *provincial*, Lat.] A spiritual governor.

Valgarnus was provincial of the Jews in India.

To PROVIDENCIATE, v. a. [from provident.] To turn to a province. Not in use.

When there was a design to providenciate the whole kingdom, Duma, though offered a crown, would not accept of it.

To PROVIDENT, v. n. [providens, Lat.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more increase.

PROVISION, n. f. [provision, Fr. *provision*, Latin.]

1. The act of providing beforehand.

Kalander knew, that provisions the reward of hospitality, and thrust the fowel of him distressed.

2. Measures taken beforehand.

Five days we do allot thee for provision To shield thee from disasters of the world.

He preferred all points of humanity, order and making provision for the relief of distressed.

PRO

The prudent part is to propose remedies for the present evils, and *provision* against future events. *Temple.*

Religion lays the strictest obligations upon men, to make the best *provision* for their comfortable subsistence in this world, and their salvation in the next. *Tillotson.*

Accumulation of stores beforehand;
5. flock collected.

Quando a advertised, that he would valiantly defend the city, so long as he had any *provision* of victuals. *Knolles.*

In such abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a greater store of fruit untouched,
Still hanging incorruptible, till men
Grow up to their *provision*. *Milton.*

David, after he had made such vast *provision* of materials for the temple, yet because he had dypt his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a stone in that sacred pile. *South.*

4. Victuals; food; provender.

He could find *provisions* to be brought in Clarendon. *Provision* is said in large for man or beast. *Milton.*
Under whose clan nature hath fattened a little
Lamb, which she hath also taught him to use as a
sacred house; for in this having filled his belly, he
prefereth the remnant of his *provision*. *Heylin.*

5. Terms settled; care taken.

This law was only to reform the degenerate
English, but there was no care taken for the reform-
ation of the mere Irish, no ordinance, no *provision*
made for the abolishing of their barbarous
customs. *Darwin.*

PROVISONAL. *adj.* [*provisionnel*, Fr. from
provision.] Temporarily established;
provided for present need.

The commendam fœderis grew out of a natural
equity, that, in the time of the patron's respite
given him to present, the church should not be
without a *provisional* pastor. *Aylmer.*

PROVISIONALLY. *adv.* [from *provisional*.]
By way of provision.

The abbot of St. Martin was born, was baptized,
and declared a man *provisionally*, till time should
show what he would prove, nature had moulded
him to untowardly. *Locke.*

PROVISIO. *n. f.* [Lat. *as, provisio rem ita
si habeturum est*.] Stipulation; caution;
provisional condition.

This *provisio* is needful, that the sheriff may not
have the like power of life as the martial hath. *Spenser.*

Some will allow the church no further power,
than only to exhort, and this but with a *provisio* too,
that it extends not to such as think themselves too
wise to be advised. *South.*

He doth deny his prisoners,
But with *provisio* and exception,
That we, at our own charge, shall ransom strait
his brother-in-law. *Shakespeare.*

PROVOCATION. *n. f.* [*provocatio*, Latin;
provocatio, Fr.]

An act or cause by which anger is
raised.

It is a fundamental law, in the Turkish empire,
that they may, without any other *provocation*,
make war upon christendom for the propagation
of their law. *Bacon.*

Tempt not my swelling rage
With black reproaches, scorn and *provocation*. *South.*

2. An appeal to a judge.

A *provocation* is every act, whereby the office of
the judge or his assistance is asked, a *provocation*
including both a judicial and an extrajudicial ap-
peal. *Aylmer.*

I know not whether, in the following
passage, it be *appeal* or *incitement*.

He like effects may grow in all towards them,
And in their pastor towards every of them,
As when whom there daily and interchangeably pass
as bearing of God himself, and in the presence
of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations,
and *provocations*, and petitions. *Hosker.*

PROVOCATIVE. *n. f.* [from *provocate*.]

PRO

Any thing which revives a decayed or
cloyed appetite.

There would be no variety of tastes to solicit his
palate, and occasion excess, nor any artificial *provo-
cative* to relieve satiety. *Addison.*

PROVOCATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *provoca-
tive*.] The quality of being provoca-
tive.

To PROVOKE. *v. a.* [*provocare*, Fr.
provoco, Latin.]

1. To rouse; to excite by something offen-
sive; to awake.

Ye *provoked* me unto wrath, burning incense unto
other Gods. *Jeremiah.*

Neither to *provocate*, nor dread
New war *provoked*. *Milton.*

To whet their courage, and their rage *provoked*.
Dryden.

In neither fear, nor will *provocate* the war. *Dryden.*

2. To anger; to enrage; to offend; to
incense.

Though often *provoked*, by the insolence of some
of the bishops, to a dislike of them, overmuch fer-
vour, his integrity to the king was without blemish.
Clarendon.

Such acts

Of contumacy will *provocate* the Highest. *Milton.*
Agamemnon *provokes* Appollo against them,
whom he was willing to appease afterwards. *Pope.*

3. To cause; to promote.

Drink is a great *provoker*; it *provokes* and un-
provokes. *Shakespeare.*

One Pietro covered up his patient with warm
cloaths, and when the fever began a little to de-
cline, gave him cold water to drink till he *pro-
voked* sweat. *Arbutnot.*

4. To challenge.

He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore:
With envy Triton heard the martial sound,
And the bold champion for his challenge down'd.
Dryden.

5. To induce by motive; to move; to
incite.

We may not be startled at the breaking of the
exterior earth; for the face of nature hath *provoked*
men to think of, and observe such a thing. *Barnet.*

To PROVOKE. *v. n.*

1. To appeal. A latinism.

Arius and Pelagius durst *provocate*
To what the centuries preceding spoke. *Dryden.*

2. To produce anger.

It was not your brother's evil disposition made
him seek his death, but a *provoking* merit. *Shakespeare.*

The Lord abhorred them, because of the *provok-
ing* of his sons. *Deuteronomy.*

If we consider man in such a loose and *pro-
voking* condition, was it not love enough, that he
was permitted to enjoy a being? *Taylor.*

PROVOKER. *n. f.* [from *provocate*.]

1. One that raises anger.

As in all civil insurrections, the ringleader is
looked on with a peculiar severity, so, in this case,
the first *provoker* has double portion of the guilt.
Government of the Tongue.

2. Cause; promoter.

Drink, fire, is a great *provoker* of nose-painting,
sleep, and urine. *Shakespeare.*

PROVOKINGLY. *adv.* [from *provoking*.]

In such a manner as to raise anger.

When we see a man that yesterday kept humili-
ation, to-day invading the possessions of his
brethren, we need no other proof how hypocriti-
cally and *provokingly* he contended his pride.
Decay of Piety.

PROVOST. *n. f.* [*præfart*, Sax. *provost*,
Fr. *provisio*, Italian; *provostus*, Lat.]

1. The chief of any body: as, the provost
of a college.

He had particular intimacy with Dr. Potter,
provost of Queen's college. *Fell.*

2. The executioner of an army.

Kingdon, provost marshal of the king's army,

PRO

was deemed not only cruel but inhuman in execu-
tions. *Hanover.*

PROVOSTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *provost*.] The
office of a provost.

C. Pico first took, and afterwards was advanced
to the *provostship* of Rome by Liberius. *Hanover.*

PROVA. *n. f.* [*prout*, Fr. *prova*, Spanish,
prora, Lat.] The head or forepart of a
ship.

The sea-victory of Vespasian was a lady holding
a palm in her hand, at her foot the *prova* of a ship.
Poet.

Straight to the Dutch he turns his dreadful *prova*,
More fierce the important quarrel to decide. *Dryden.*

PROW. *adj.* Valiant. *Spenser.*

PROWESS. *n. f.* [*prodezza*, Italian; *pro-
esse*, Fr.] Bravery; valour; military
gallantry.

Men of such *prowe*, as not to know fear in
themselves, and yet to teach it in others that should
deal with them, for they had often made their
lives triumph over most terrible dangers, never dis-
mayed, and ever fortunate. *Sidney.*

I hope

That your wisdom will direct my thought,
Or that your *prowe* can me yield relief. *Spenser.*
Henry the fifth, by his *prowe*, conquered all
France. *Shakespeare.*

Nor should thy *prowe* want praise and esteem,
But that 'tis shewn in treason. *Shakespeare.*

Those are they
First seen in acts of *prowe* eminent,
And great exploits, but of true virtue void. *Milton.*

Michael, of celestial armies prince;
And thou in military *prowe* next,
Gabriel! *Milton.*

The vigour of this arm was never vain,
And that my wonted *prowe* I retain,
Witness these heaps of slaughter on the plain. *Dryden.*

These were the entertainments of the totter-
ing nations, that fell under the virtue and *prowe* of
the two last empires. *Temple.*

PROWEST. *adj.* [the superlative formed
from *prowe*, adjective.]

1. Bravest; most valiant.

They be two of the *prowest* knights on ground,
And oft approv'd in many a hard assay.
And eke of force it is, that may be found,
Do arm yourself against that day them to confound. *Spenser.*

2. Brave; valiant. [from *prowe*.]

The fairest of her sex, Angelina,
His daughter, fought by many *prowest* knights. *Milton.*

To PROWL. *v. a.* [Of this word the
etymology is doubtful: the old dic-
tionaries write *prole*, which the dreamer
Cassian derives from *προλαλῶ*, ready,
quick. *Skinner*, a far more judicious
etymologist, deduces it from *proveler*, a
diminutive formed by himself from
prover, to prey, French: perhaps it may
be formed, by accidental corruption,
from *patrol*.] To rove over.

He *prows* each place, full in new colours drest,
Sucking one's ill, another to infect. *Sidney.*

To PROWL. *v. n.* To wander for prey; to
prey; to plunder.

The champion robbeth by night,
And *prowlth* and filcheth by day. *Tupper.*

Nor do they bent to quietly the loss of some par-
cels complicated abroad, as the great detriment
which they suffer by some *prowlth* vice-china I
or publick minister. *Boyle.*

As when a *prowlth* wolf,
Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey. *Milton.*

Shall he, who looks erect on heav'n,
Ere stoop to mangle with the *prowlth* leech.
And ope his tongue in gore? *Thomson.*

PRU

PROWLER. *n. f.* [from *prowl*.] One that roves about for prey.

On churchyards drear,
The disappointed *prowlers* fall, and dig
The shrouded body from the grave. *Thomson.*

PROXIMATE. *adj.* [from *proximus*, Latin.] Next in the series of ratiocination; near and immediate: opposed to *remote* and *mediate*.

Writing a theory of the deluge, we were to shew the *proximate* natural causes of it. *Burnet.*

Substance is the remote genus of bird, because it agrees not only to all kinds of animals, but also to things inanimate; but animal is the *proximate* or nearest genus of bird, because it agrees to fewest other things. *Watts.*

PROXIMATELY. *adv.* [from *proximate*.] Immediately; without intervention.

The consideration of our mind, which is incorporeal, and the contemplation of our bodies, which have all the characters of excellent contrivance; these alone easily and *proximately* guide us to the wife author of all things. *Bentley.*

PROXIME. *adj.* [from *proximus*, Latin.] Next; immediate.

A syllogism is made up of three propositions, and these of three terms variously joined: the three terms are called the remote matter of a syllogism, the three propositions the *proxime* or immediate matter of it. *Watts.*

PROXIMITY. *n. f.* [from *proximité*, Fr. *proximitas*, from *proximus*, Latin.] Nearness.

When kingdoms have customably been carried by right of succession, according to *proximity* of blood, the violation of this course hath always been dangerous. *Hayward.*

If he plead *proximity* of blood,
That empty title is with cute withstood. *Dryden.*
Add the convenience of the situation of the eye, in respect of its *proximity* to the brain, the seat of common sense. *Ray.*

I can call to my assistance
Proximity, mark that! and distance. *Prior.*
Must we tend to stab or poison all the popish princes, who have any pretended title to our crown by the *proximity* of blood? *Swift.*

PROXY. *n. f.* [By contraction from *procuracy*.]

1. The agency of another.
2. The substitution of another; the agency of a substitute; appearance of a representative.

None acts a friend by a deputy, or can be familiar by proxy. *South.*

Had Hyde thus sat by proxy too,
As Venus once was bid to do,
The painter must have search'd the skies,
To match the lustre of her eyes. *Granville.*

3. The person substituted or deputed.

A wife man will commit no business of importance to a proxy, where he may do it himself. *L'Estrange.*
We must not think that we, who act only as their proxies and representatives, may do it for them. *Kettlewell.*

PRUCE. *n. f.* [Pruce is the old name for Prussia.] Prussian leather.

Some leather bucklers use
Of folded hides, and others shields of *pruce*. *Dryden.*

PRUDE. *n. f.* [from *prude*, Fr.] A woman ever nice and scrupulous, and with false affection.

The guiver *prude* sinks downward to a gnome,
In search of mischief, till on ruins to roam. *Pope.*
Not one carelets thought intrudes,
I less model than the speech of *prudes*. *Swift.*

PRUDENCE. *n. f.* [from *prudence*, Fr. *prudencia*, Latin.] Wisdom applied to practice.

Under *prudence* is comprehended, that discreet, apt, fasting, and disposing as well of actions as words, in their due place, time, and manner. *Peacham.*

Prudence is principally in reference to actions to be done, and due means, order, season, and method of doing or not doing. *Hale.*

If the probabilities on the one hand should somewhat preponderate the other, yet if there be no considerable hazard on that side, which has the least probability, and a very great apparent danger in a mistake about the other: in this case *prudence* will oblige a man to do that which may make most for his own safety. *Wilkins.*

PRUDENT. *adj.* [from *prudens*, Latin.]

1. Practically wise.

The simple inherit folly, but the *prudent* are crowned with knowledge. *Proverbs.*

I have seen a son of Jesse, that is a man of war, and *prudent* in matters. *1 Samuel.*

The monarch rule preventing all reply,
Prudent, left from his resolution rais'd
Others among the chiefs might offer. *Milton.*

2. Foreseeing by natural instinct.

So steers the *prudent* crane
Her annual voyage. *Milton.*

PRUDENTIAL. *adj.* [from *prudens*.] Liable on principles of prudence.

He acts upon the forest and most *prudential* grounds, who, whether the principles, which he acts upon, prove true or false, yet secures a happy issue to his actions. *South.*

Motives are only *prudential*, and not demonstrative. *Tillotson.*

These virtues, though of excellent use, some *prudential* rules it is necessary to take with them in practice. *Rogers.*

PRUDENTIALS. *n. f.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

Many statutes, in poetick metaphysics, contain rules relating to common *prudentials*, as well as to religion. *Watts.*

PRUDENTIALITY. *n. f.* [from *prudential*.] Eligibility on principles of prudence.

Being incapable rightly to judge the *prudentiality* of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression. *Brown.*

PRUDENTIALLY. *adv.* [from *prudential*.] According to the rules of prudence.

If he acts piously, soberly, and temperately, he acts *prudentially* and safely. *South.*

PRUDENTLY. *adv.* [from *prudens*.] Discreetly; judiciously.

These laws were so *prudently* framed, as they are found fit for all succeeding times. *Bacon.*

Such deep designs of empire does he lay
O'er them whose cause he seems to take in hand,
And *prudently* would make them lords at sea,
To whom with ease he can give laws by land. *Dryden.*

PRUDERY. *n. f.* [from *prude*.] Overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRUDISH. *adj.* [from *prude*.] Affectedly grave.

I know you all expect, from seeing me,
Some formal lecture, spoke with *prudish* face. *Garrick.*

TO PRUNE. *v. a.* [of unknown derivation.]

1. To lop; to divest trees of their superfluties.

So lop'd and *pruned* trees do flourish fair. *Davies.*

I let us ever extol
His bounty, following our delightful task,
To *prune* those growing plants, and tend these flowers. *Milton.*

What we by day
Lop overgrown, or *prune*, or prop, or bind,
One night with wanton growth derides,
Tending to wild. *Milton.*

Horace will our superfluous branches *prune*,
Give us new rules, and set our harp in tune. *Waller.*

You have no less right to correct me, than the same hand that raised a tree, has to *prune* it. *Pope.*

2. To clear from excrescences; to trim.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloyis his beak. *Shakespeare.*

PRU

PRY

Some sitting on the bench to *prune* their painted breasts. *Dryden.*

Many birds *prune* their feathers; and crows seem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they receive in the relenting of the air. *Bacon.*

The mufe, whose curly voice you taught to flow,
Prestub'd her height, and *pruned* her tender song. *Gay.*

TO PRUNE. *v. t. n.* To dress; to pink.

A ludicrous word.

Every scribbling man
Grows a sop as fast as e'er he can,
Prunes up, and asks his oracle the glass,
If pink or purple best become his face? *Dryden.*

PRUNE. *n. f.* [from *prunus*, Fr. *prunum*, Latin.] A dried plum.

In drying of pears and *prunes* in the oven, and removing of them, there is a like operation. *Bacon.*

PRUNEL. *n. f.* [from *prunella*.] An herb. *Anyworth.*

PRUNELLO. *n. f.*

1. A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made.

Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow; *Pope.*

2. [from *prunelle*, Fr.] A kind of plum. *Anyworth.*

PRUNER. *n. f.* [from *prunus*.] One that crops trees.

Let thy redundant juice
Should fading leaves, instead of fruits, produce,
The *pruner's* hand with letting blood must quench
Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts retrench. *Denham.*

PRUNIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *prunum* and *fero*, Latin.] Plum-bearing.

PRUNINGHOOK. } *n. f.* A hook or knife
PRUNINGKNIFE. } used in lopping trees.

Let thy hand supply the *pruningknife*,
And crop luxuriant stragglers. *Dryden.*

No plough shall hurt the glebe, no *pruninghook* the vine. *Dryden.*

The cyder land obsequious fall to throngs,
Her *pruninghooks* extended into fowls. *Philips.*

PRURIENCE. } *n. f.* [from *prurio*, Latin.]

PRURIFENCY. } An itching or a great desire or appetite to any thing. *Swift.*

PRURIENT. *adj.* [from *pruriens*, Latin.] Itching. *Anyworth.*

PRURIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *prurio*, Latin.] Tending to an itch.

TO PRY. *v. a.* [of unknown derivation]

To peep narrowly; to inspect officiously, curiously, or impertinently.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Speak, and look back, and *pry* on ev'ry side,
Intending deep suspicion. *Shakespeare.*

I *pry'd* me through the crevice of a wall,
When for his hand he had his two tons lead. *Shakespeare.*

Watch thou, and wake when others be asleep,
To *pry* into the secrets of the state. *Shakespeare.*

We of th' offending side
Must keep aloof from strict abatement;
And stop all sight holes, every loop, from whence
The eye of reason may *pry* in upon us. *Shakespeare.*

He that *pryeth* in at her windows, shall also
Hearken at her doors. *Feeblejohn.*

We have naturally a curiosity to be *prying* and searching into forbidden secrets. *L'Estrange.*

Each grove and thicket, *pry* in ev'ry shape,
Lest hid in some th' arch-hypocrite escape. *Dryden.*

I wak'd, and looking round the how'r
Search'd ev'ry tree, and *pry'd* on ev'ry flow'r.
If any where by chance I might espie
The rural poet of the melody. *Dryden.*

Nor need we with a *prying* eye survey
The distant skies, to find the milky way. *Creech.*
Actions are of so mixt a nature, that as we *pry* into them, or observe some parts more than others

they take different hints, and put contrary interpretations on them.

All these I frankly own without denying;
But where has this Praxiteles been prying?

Addison.

PSALM. n. f. [*psalme, pseume, Fr. ψαλμος.*] A holy song.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the *psalms* do both more briefly contain and more movingly express, by reason of that poetical form wherewith they are written. *Hooker.*
St. rufhold was made groom of the chamber, for turning certain of David's *psalms* into verse.

Peacham.

Those just spirits that wear victorious *psalms*,
Hymns devote and holy *psalms*
Singing continually.

Milton.

In another *psalm*, he speaks of the wisdom and power of God in the creation.
She, her daughters, and her maids, meet together at all the hours of prayer in the day, and chant *psalms*, and other devotions, and spend the rest of their time in such good works, and innocent diversions, as render them fit to return to their *psalms* and prayers. *Law.*

PSALMIST. n. f. [*psalmiste, French; from psalm.*] A writer of holy songs.

How much more rational is this system of the *psalmist*, than the pagans scheme in Virgil, where the deity is represented as raising a storm, and another as laying it?

Addison.

PSALMODY. n. f. [*psalmodie, Fr. ψαλμωδία.*] The act or practice of singing holy songs.

PSALMOGRAPHY. n. f. [*ψαλμος and γραφή.*] The act of writing psalms.

PSALTER. n. f. [*psalter, Fr. ψαλτήριον.*] The volume of psalms; a psalm-book.

PSALTERY. n. f. A kind of harp beaten with sticks.

The trumpets, sacbutts, *psalteries*, and fifes
Make the fun dance. *Shakspeare.*

Prattle with trumpets, pierce the skies,
Prattle with harps and *psalteries.* *Sandys.*

The sweet finger of Israel with his *psalter*,
loudly resounded the benefits of the almighty Creator. *Peacham.*

Nought shall the *psalt'ry* and the harp avail,
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,
And numbing coldness has unbrae'd the ear. *Prior.*

PSEUDO. n. f. [from *ψεύδος.*] A prefix, which being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit: as, *pseudoapostle*, a counterfeit apostle.

PSEUDOGRAPHY. n. f. False writing.

I will not pursue the many *pseudographies* in *ps*, but shew of how great concern the emphasis was, if rightly used. *Holder.*

PSEUDOLOGY. n. f. [*ψευδολογία.*] Falsehood of speech.

It is not according to the sound rules of *pseudology*, to report of a pious prince, that he neglects his devotion, but you may report of a merciful prince, that he has pardoned a criminal who did not deserve it. *Arbutnot.*

PSAW. interj. An expression of contempt.

A peevish fellow has some reason for being out of humour, or has a natural incapacity for delight, and therefore disturbs all with pills and *psaws*. *Spectator.*

PSISAN. n. f. [*psisane, Fr. πσισανή.*] A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and licorice.

Three happy were those golden days of old,
When dear as Burgundy the *psisan* sold;
When patients chose to die with better will,
Than brackish and pay the apothecary's bill. *Garth.*

Healers the ailments prescribed by Hippocrates,
were *psisans* and cream of barley. *Arbutnot.*

PTYALISM. n. f. [*ptyalism, Fr. πτυαλισμός.*] Salivation; effusion of spittle.

PTYSMAGOGUE. n. f. [*ptysma and ἄγω.*] A medicine which discharges spittle.

Diarr.

PUBERTY. n. f. [*puberté, Fr. pubertas, Lat.*] The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted.

The cause of changing the voice at the years of puberty seemeth to be, for that when much of the moisture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the spermatical vessels, it leaveth the body more hot than it was, whence cometh the dilatation of the pipes. *Bacon.*

All the carnivorous animals would have multiplied exceedingly, before these children that escaped could come to the age of puberty. *Bentley.*

PUBESCENCE. n. f. [from *pubesco, Latin.*] The state of arriving at puberty.

Solon divided it into ten septenaries, in the first is dentition or falling of teeth, in the second pubescence. *Brown.*

PUBESCENT. adj. [from *pubescens, Lat.*] Arriving at puberty.

That the women are menstruent, and the men pubescent at the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual truth. *Brown.*

PUBLICAN. n. f. [from *publicus, Lat.*]

1. A toll gatherer.

As Jesus sat at meat, many *publicans* and sinners came and sat down with him. *Matthew.*

2. A man that keeps a house of general entertainment. In low language.

PUBLICATION. n. f. [*publico, Lat.*]

1. The act of publishing; the act of notifying to the world; divulgation; proclamation.

For the instruction of all men to eternal life, it is necessary that the sacred and saving truth of God be openly published unto them, which open publication of heavenly mysteries is by an excellency termed preaching. *Hooker.*

2. Edition; the act of giving a book to the publick.

An imperfect copy having been offered to a bookseller, you consented to the publication of one more correct. *Pope.*

The publication of these papers was not owing to our folly, but that of others. *Swift.*

PUBLIC. adj. [*public, publique, Fr. publicus, Lat.*]

1. Belonging to a state or nation; not private.

By following the law of private reason, where the law of publick should take place, they breed disturbance. *Hooker.*

They have with bitter clamours defaced the publick service of our church. *White.*

Of royal maids how wretched is the fate,
Born only to be victims of the state;
Our hopes, our wishes, all our passions try'd
For publick use, the slaves of others pride. *Granville.*

Have we not able counsellors hourly watching over the publick weal? *Swift.*

2. Open; notorious; generally known.

Joseph being a just man, and not willing to make her a publick example, was minded to put her away privily. *Matthew.*

3. General; done by many.

A dismal, universal his, the sound
Of publick scorn. *Milton.*

4. Regarding not private interest, but the good of the community.

They were publick hearted men, as they paid all taxes, to they gave up all their time to their country's service, without any reward. *Clarendon.*

All nations that grew great out of little or nothing, did so merely by the publick mindedness of particular persons. *South.*

A good magistrate must be endued with a publick spirit, that is, with such an excellent temper, as sets him loose from all selfish views, and makes him endeavour towards promoting the common good. *Atterbury.*

5. Open for general entertainment.
The income of the commonwealth is raised on such as have money to spend at taverns and publick houses. *Addison.*

PUBLIC. n. f. [from *publicus, Lat. le publique, Fr.*]

1. The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation; the people.

Those nations are most liable to be over-run and conquered, where the people are rich, and where, for want of good conduct, the publick is poor. *Davenant.*

The publick is more disposed to censure than to praise. *Addison.*

2. Open view; general notice.

Philosophy, though it likes not a gaudy dress, yet, when it appears in publick, must have so much complacency, as to be clothed in the ordinary fashion. *Locke.*

In private grieve, but with a careless scorn;
In publick seem to triumph, not to mourn. *Granville.*

In publick 'tis they like,
Where none distinguish. *Pope.*

PUBLICLY. adv. [from *publick.*]

1. In the name of the community.

This has been so sensibly known by trading nations, that great rewards are publicly offered for its supply. *Addison.*

2. Openly; without concealment.

Sometimes also it may be private, communicating to the judges some things not fit to be publicly delivered. *Bacon.*

PUBLICNESS. n. f. [from *publick.*]

1. State of belonging to the community.
The multitude of partners does detract nothing from each private share, nor does the publickness of it lessen propriety in it. *Bayle.*

2. Openness; state of being generally known or publick.

PUBLICKSPIRITED. adj. [*publick and spirit.*] Having regard to the general advantage above private good.

'Tis enough to break the neck of all honest purposes, to kill all generous and publickspirited notions in the conception. *L'Estrange.*

These were the publickspirited men of their age, that is, patriots of their own interest. *Dryden.*

Another publickspirited project, which the common enemy could not foresee, might let king Charles on the throne. *Addison.*

It was generous and publickspirited in you, to be of the kingdom's side in this dispute, by shewing, without reserve, your disapprobation of Wood's design. *Swift.*

TO PUBLISH. v. a. [*publier, Fr. publico, Latin.*]

1. To discover to mankind; to make generally and openly known; to proclaim; to divulge.

How will this grieve you,
When you shall come to clearer knowledge, that
You thus have published me? *Shakspeare.*

His commission from God and his doctrine tend to the improving the necessity of that reformation, which he came to publish. *Hammond.*

Suppose he should relent,
And publish tract to all. *Milton.*

Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land
The work of an almighty hand. *Spenser.*

2. To put forth a book into the world.

If I had not unwarily too far engaged myself for the present publishing it, I should have kept it by me. *Digby.*

PUBLISHER. n. f. [from *publish.*]

1. One who makes publick or generally known.

Love of you
Hath made me publisher of this pretence. *Shakspeare.*

The apostle doth not speak as a publisher of a new law, but only as a teacher and monitor of what his lord and master had taught before. *Kettwell.*

The holy laws the exemplary sufferings of the publishers of this religion, and the surpassing excellence of that doctrine which they published. *Atterbury.*

PUD

2. One who puts out a book into the world.
A collection of poems appeared, in which the publisher has given me some things that did not belong to me. *Prior.*
- PUCCELAGE, n. f.** [French.] A state of virginity. *Dict.*
- PUCK, n. f.** [perhaps the same with pug.] Some sprite among the fairies, common in romances.
O gentle *puce*, take this transformed scalp
From off the head of this Athenian swain. *Shaksp.*
Turn your cloaks,
Quoth he, for *puce* is busy in these oaks,
And this is his ground. *Corbet.*
- PUCKBALL, or PUCKFILL, n. f.** [from *puce* the fairy, a fairy's ball.] A kind of mushroom full of dust. *Dict.*
- TO PUCKER, v. a.** [from *puce* the fairy: as *cllock*, from *clf*; or from *puce*, a pocket or hollow.] To gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications.
I saw an hideous spectre; his eyes were sunk,
into his head, his face pale and withered, and his
skin *puckered* up in wrinkles. *Spectator.*
A ligature above the part wounded is pernicious,
as it *puckers* up the intestines, and disorders its
situation. *Shaup.*
- PUDDER, n. f.** [This is commonly written *pother*. See *FORNER*. This is most probably derived by *Lye* from *pudur*, Icelandic, a rapid motion.] A tumult; a turbulent and irregular bustle.
Let the great gods,
That keep this dreadful *pudder* o'er our heads,
Find out their enemies. *Shakspere.*
What a *pudder* is made about effences, and how
much is all knowledge peffered by the careless use
of words? *Locke.*
- TO PUDDER, v. n.** [from the noun.] To make a tumult; to make a bustle.
Mathematicians, abstracting their thoughts from
names, and letting before their minds the ideas
themselves, have accorded a great part of that per-
plexity, *puddering* and confusion, which has
to much hindered knowledge. *Locke.*
- TO PUDDER, v. a.** To perplex; to disturb; to confound.
He that will improve every matter of fact into a
maxim, will abound in contrary observations, that
can be of no other use but to perplex and *pudder*
him. *Locke.*
- PUDGING, n. f.** [potten, Welsh, an intestine; boudin, French; *puding*, Swedish.]
1. A kind of food very variously compounded; but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs.
Salads, and eggs, and lighter fare
Tune the Italian spick's guitar,
And if I take Dan Congreve right,
Pudding and beet make Tritons fight. *Prior.*
 2. The gut of an animal.
He'll yield the crow a *pudding* one of these days;
the king has kill'd his heart. *Shakspere.*
As sure as his guts are made of *pudding*. *Shaksp.*
 3. A bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.
 4. A proverbial name for victuals.
Mind neither good nor bad, nor right nor wrong,
But eat your *pudding*, flave, and hold your tongue. *Prior.*
- PUDGING-GROSS, n. f.** [*pulegium*, Lat.] A plant.
- PUDGINGPIE, n. f.** [*pudding* and *pie*.] A pudding with meat baked in it.
Some cry the covenant, mislead
Of *pudding* and gingerbread. *Hudibras.*
- PUDGINGTIME, n. f.** [*pudding* and *time*.]
1. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table.

PUI

2. Nick of time; critical minute.
Marshall that full protests the flout,
In *pudding* time came to his aid. *Hudibras.*
- PUDLE, n. f.** [from *puteolus*, Latin, *Skinner*; from *pool*, dirt, old Bavarian, *Junus*; hence *pool*.] A small muddy lake; a dirty plash.
The Hebrews drank of the well-head, the Greeks
of the stream, and the Romans of the *puddle*. *Hall.*
Thou dirt-dunk
The stale of horses, and the gilded *puddle*
Which beasts would cough at. *Shakspere.*
A physician cured madness thus; they were tied
to a stake, and then set in a *puddle*, till brought to
their wits. *Dr. Ferri.*
Treading where the treacherous *pudour* lay,
His heels flew up, and on the grassy floor
He fell, belated with filth. *Dryden.*
Happy was the man, who was sent on an errand
to the most remote street, which he performed with
the greatest alacrity, ran through every *puddle*, and
took care to return covered with dirt. *Addison.*
- TO PUDDLE, v. a.** [from the noun.] To muddle; to foul or pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water.
As I saw my fun-house in a *puddled* water, I
cried out of nothing but Mopla. *Sidney.*
Some unbatch'd practice
Hath *puddled* his clear spirit; and, in such cases,
Men's natures wrangle with inferior things,
Though great ones are their object. *Shakspere.*
His head they sing'd off with brand of fire,
And ever as it blaz'd, they threw on him
Great pails of *puddled* mire to quench the hair. *Shakspere.*
- The noblest blood of Africa
Runs in my veins, a purer stream than thine;
For, though derived from the same source, thy
current
Is *pudd'd* and defil'd with tyranny. *Dryden.*
- PUDLY, adj.** [from *puddle*.] Muddy; dirty; miry.
Lumpy, or thick *pudly* water kills them. *Covent.*
- PUDDOCK, or PARROCK, n. f.** [for *paddock* or *parrock*.] A provincial word for a small enclosure. *Dict.*
- PUDENCY, n. f.** [*puclens*, Lat.] Modesty; shamefacedness.
A *puclency* to rot, the sweet view on't
Might well have warm'd old Saturn. *Shakspere.*
- PUDICITY, n. f.** [*puclitè*, Fr. from *puclitia*, Lat.] Modesty; chastity. *Dict.*
- PUELLLOW, n. f.** A partner.
This carnal cur
Preys on the issue of his mother's body;
And makes her *puefellow* with others moan. *Shakspere.*
- PUERILE, adj.** [*puerile*, Fr. *puerilis*, Lat.] Childish; boyish.
I looked upon the mansion with a veneration
next with a pleasure, that represented her to me in
those *puerile* amusements. *Pope.*
- PUERILITY, n. f.** [*puerilitè*, Fr. from *puerilitas*, Lat.] Childishness; boyishness.
A reticence or *puerity* not shaken off from school.
Some men imagining themselves possessed with a
disme fury, often fall into toys and trifles, which
are only *puerilities*. *Dryden.*
- PUFF, n. f.** [*upupa*.] A kind of water-fowl.
Among the first sort are coots, fanderlings and
pufts. *Carew.*
These fish have enemies enough; as otters, the
cormorant, and the *puft*. *Watson.*
- PUFF, n. f.** [*poj*, Dutch, a blast which swells the cheeks.]
1. A quick blast with the mouth.
In garret vile, he with a warming *puff*
Regales child's fingers. *Philips.*
 2. A small blast of wind.
The Rosemary, in the days of Henry VII. with a
sudden *puff* of wind flooped her side, and took in

PUF

- water at her ports in such abundance, as that she
instantly sunk. *Herzog.*
- The naked breathless body lies,
To every *puff* of wind a flave,
At the beck of every wave,
That once perhaps was fair, rich, stout and wife. *Flatt.*
- A *puff* of wind blows off cap and wig. *Flatt.*
- There fierce winds o'er dusky vallies blow,
Whose every *puff* bears empty shades away. *Dryden.*
With one fierce *puff* he blows the leaves away,
Expos'd the self discover'd infant lay. *Dryden.*
3. A fungous ball filled with dust.
 4. Any thing light and porous: as, *puff* paper.
 5. Something to sprinkle powder on the hair. *Amfworth.*
- TO PUFF, v. n.** [*boffen*, Dutch.]
1. To swell the cheeks with wind.
 2. To blow with a quick blast.
Wherefore do you follow her,
Like foggy South *pufling* with wind and rain? *Shakspere.*
Distinction with a broad and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakspere.*
 3. To blow with scornfulness.
Some *puff* at these influences, as being such as
were under a different æconomy of religion, and
consequently not directly pertinent to ours. *Locke.*
It is really to defy heaven, to *puff* at dainties,
and bid omnipotence do its worst. *South.*
 4. To breathe thick and hard.
Seld' shown flung
Do puffs among the *puft* of char throats, and *puft*
To win a vulgar station. *Shakspere.*
The ass comes back again, *pufling* and blowing
from the chate. *Dr. Ferri.*
A true son of the church
Can e *pufling* with his gray bald-pate choir,
And *pufling* o'er his beads. *Dryden.*
 5. To do or move with hurry, tumult, or tumultuous agitation.
More unconstant than the wind, who woos
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the north,
And, being anger'd, *pufts* away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping South. *Shakspere.*
- Then came brave glory *pufling* by
In silks that whistled, who but he?
He scarce allow'd me half an eye. *Herbert.*
6. To swell with the wind or air.
A new cell is not to be eat on the nitre, till the
detonation be quite ended; unless the *puff*
matter blow the coal out of the crucible. *Locke.*
- TO PUFF, v. a.**
1. To inflate or make swell as with wind it has up intensive.
Have I not heard the sea, *puft'd up* with winds
Rage like an angry boat chafed with west? *Shakspere.*
Let him fall by his own greatness,
And *puft* him up with glory, till it swell
And break him. *Dryden.*
Flattering of others, and *pufling* of ourselves
may be referred to lying; the one to please others,
and *puft* them up with self conceit; the other to
gain more honour than is due to ourselves. *Pope.*
 2. To drive or agitate with blasts of wind.
I have teen the cannon,
When it has blown his ranks into the air,
And from his arm *puft* his own brother. *Shakspere.*
Th' unerring fun by certain signs declares,
When the south projects a stormy day,
And when the clearing north will *puft* the clouds
away. *Dryden.*
Why must the winds all hold their tongue
If they a little breath should raise;
Would that have spoil'd the poet's song,
Or *puft'd* away the monarch's praise? *Pope.*
I have been endeavouring very busily to raise a
friendship, which the first breath of any ill-natured
by-finder could *puft* away. *Philips.*
 3. To drive with a blast of breath forcibly.
I can enjoy her while she's kind,
But when she dances in the wind,

P U I

And shakes her wings, and will not stay,
I puff the prostitute away;
The little or the much she gave is quietly resign'd.
Dryden.

4. To swell or blow up with praise.
The attendants of courts engage them in quarrels
of jurisdiction, being truly parasiti curiae, in puffing
a court up beyond her bounds for their own ad-
vantage. *Bacon.*

5. To swell or elate with pride.
His look like a coarcombe up puffed with pride.
Tupper.

This army, led by a tender prince,
Whole spirit with divine ambition puff'd,
March'd on to the invisible event. *Shakespeare.*
Think not of men above that which is written,
That no one of you be puffed up one against another.
1 Corinthians.

Your ancestors, who puff your mind with pride,
Did not your honour, but their own advance.
Dryden.

Who stands safest? tell me, is it he
That spreads and swells in puff'd prosperity? *Pope.*
The Phasians were so puffed up with their
queen's felicity, that they thought nothing impos-
sible. *Broome.*

PUFFER. *n. f.* [from puff.] One that
puffs.

PUFFIN. *n. f.* [puffino, Italian; mergus.]
1. A waterfowl.
Among the first sort, we reckon the dipchuck,
most curlicues, curlews and puffins. *Carrar.*

2. A kind of fish.
A kind of fungus filled with dust.

PUFFINAPPLE. *n. f.* A sort of apple.
Ainsworth.

PUFFINGLY. *adv.* [from puffing.]

1. Tightly; with swell.
2. With shortness of breath.

PUFFY. *adj.* [from puff.]

1. Windy; fatulent.
Empty as a is a light puffy tumour, easily yield-
ing to the pressure of your fingers, and airtight again
as the instant you take them off. *Wifeman.*

2. Tumid, turgid.
An ungracious poet, who aims at loftiness, runs
on to the swelling puffy stile, because it looks like
greatness. *Dryden.*

PUFF, *n. f.* [piga, Sax. a girl. *Skinner.*]
A kind name of a monkey, or any thing
tenderly loved.

Upon letting him down, and calling him pug, I
found him to be her favourite monkey. *Spectator.*

PUFFERD. *adj.* [perhaps for puckerd.]
Crowded; complicated. I never found
this word in any other passage.

Nor are we to cavil at the red pufferd attire of
the turkey, and the long excrecence that hangs
down over his bill, when he swells with pride.
More.

PUGH. *interj.* [corrupted from puff, or
borrowed from the found.] A word of
contempt.

PUGIL. *n. f.* [pugille, Fr.] What is taken
up between the thumb and two first
fingers.

To take victs, and infuse a good pugil of them in
a quart of vinegar. *Bacon.*

PUGNACIOUS. *adj.* [pugnax, Lat.] In-
clinable to fight; quarrellome; fight-
ing.

PUGNACITY. *n. f.* [from pugnax, Lat.]
Quarrellomeness; inclination to fight.

PUISSE. *adj.* [puisse, Fr.] It is com-
monly spoken and written pugn. See
PUNY.

Young; younger; later in time.

He who undergo any alteration, it must be in time,
or of a pugle date to eternity. *Hale.*

Interior: lower in rank.
When the place of a chief judge becomes vacant,

P U L

a pulvis judge, who hath approved himself deserv-
ing, should be preferred. *Bacon.*

3. Petty; inconsiderable; small.

A pulvis tilter, that spurs his horse but on one
side, breaks his staff like a noble gootie. *Shaksp.*

PUISSANCE. *n. f.* [puissance, Fr.] This
word seems to have been pronounced
with only two syllables.] Power;
strength; force.

The chariots were drawn not by the strength of
horses, but by the puissance of men.

Grandfres, babies and old women:
Or pull, or not arriv'd to, pith and puissance.

Look with forehead bold and big enough
Upon the pow'r and puissance of the king.

Our puissance is our own, our own right hand
Shall teach us highest deeds. *Milton.*

PUISSANT. *adj.* [puissant, Fr.] Power-
ful; strong; forcible.

The queen is coming with a puissant host.

Told the most piteous tale of Lear
That ever ear receiv'd; which in recounting
His grief grew puissant, and the strings of life
Began to crack. *Shakespeare.*

For pity renown'd and puissant deeds. *Milton.*

The climate of Syria, the far distance from the
strength of childhood, and the near neighbour-
hood of those that were most puissant among the
mohometans, caused that famous enterprise, after
a long continuance of terrible war, to be quite
abandoned. *Raleigh.*

PUISSANTLY. *adv.* [from puissant.]
Powerfully; forcibly.

PUKE. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation.]

1. Vomit.
2. Medicine causing vomit.

To PUKE. *v. n.* To spew; to vomit.

Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms. *Shaksp.*

PUKER. *n. f.* [from puke.] A medicine
causing vomit.

The puker rue,
The sweetner cassiafras are add'd too. *Garth.*

PUCHRITUDE. *n. f.* [puchritudo, Lat.]
Beauty; grace; handiomeness; quality
opposite to deformity.

Neither will it agree unto the beauty of animals,
wherein there is an approved puchritude. *Brown.*

Puchritude is conveyed by the outward senses
unto the soul, but a more intellectual faculty is
that which relies it. *More.*

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate
the hardness of their favour, and by the puchritude
of their souls make up what is wanting in the
beauty of their bodies. *South.*

That there is a great puchritude and comeliness
of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of
plants, is attested by the general verdict of man-
kind. *Ray.*

To PUKE. *v. n.* [puier, Fr.]

1. To cry like a chicken.

Let the songs be loud and cheerful, and not chirp-
ings or pulings; let the music likewise be sharp
and loud. *Bacon.*

2. To whine; to cry; to whimper.

To speak puling like a beggar at almshouse.

To have a wretched puling fool,
A whining mimmet, in her fortunes tender,
To answer, I'll not weep. *Shakespeare.*

Weak puling things unable to sustain
Their share of labour, and their bread to gain.

When ice covered the water, the child bathed
his legs, and when he began this custom, was
puling and tender. *Locke.*

This puling whining harlot rules his reason,
And prompts his zeal for Edward's bastard brood.

PU'LIC. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

P U L

PU'LICOR. *adj.* [pulicofus, pules, Latin.]
Abounding with fleas. *Dict.*

PU'LIOL. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

To PULL. *v. a.* [pullian, Sax.]

1. To draw violently toward one: opposed
to push, which is to drive from one.

What they seem to offer us with the one hand,
the same with the other they pull back. *Hooker.*

He put forth his hand, and pulled the dove in.

His hand which he put forth dried up, so that
he could not pull it in again. *1 Kings.*

Pull them out like sleep for the slaughter, and
prepare them for the day of slaughter. *Jeremiah.*

They pulled away the shoulder, and stopped
their ears. *Zechariah.*

All fortune never crushed that man, whom good
fortune deceived not; I therefore have counselled
my friends to place all things she gave them so as
she might take them from them, not pull them.

2. To draw forcibly; commonly with on
or off, or some other particle.

He was not so desirous of wars, as without just
cause of his own to pull them upon him.

A boy came in great hurry to pull off my boots.

3. To pluck; to gather.

When bounteous Autumn rears his head,
He joys to pull the ripen'd pear. *Dryden.*

Flax pulled in the bloom, will be whiter and
stronger than if let stand till the seed is ripe.

4. To tear; to rend.

He hath turn'd aside my ways, and pulled me in
pieces; he hath made me desolate. *Lamentations.*

5. To PULL down. To subvert; to de-
molish.

Although it was judged in form of a statute, that
he should be banished, and his whole estate confisc-
ated, and his house pulled down, yet his case even
then had no great blot of ignominy. *Bacon.*

In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is
far easier to pull down than build up; for that
structure, which was above ten summers a-building,
and that by no mean artists, was destroyed in a
moment. *Hovel.*

When God is said to build or pull down, 'tis not
to be understood of an house; God builds and
unbuilds worlds. *Burnet.*

6. To PULL down. To degrade.

He begg'd the gods to turn blind fortune's wheel,
to raise the wretched, and pull down the proud.

What title has this queen but law's force?

And force must pull her down. *Dryden.*

They may be afraid to pull down ministers and
favourites grown formidable. *Dacourt.*

7. To PULL up. To extirpate; to erad-
icate.

What censur'd, doubting thus of innate principles,
I may derive from men, who will be apt to call it
pulling up the old foundations of knowledge, I
cannot tell, I persuade myself, that the way I have
pursued, being conformable to truth, lays the de-
foundations sure. *Lacke.*

PU'LL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of pulling.

I awaked with a violent pull upon the ring,
which was fasten'd at the top of my box. *Gulliver.*

2. Contest; struggle.

This wrestling pull between Corinthus and Gog-
magog is reported to have befallen at Dover.

3. Pluck; violence suffered.

Duke of Gloster, scarce himself,
That bears so shrewd a man; two pulls at once;
His lady banish'd, and a ruin to his state. *Shakespeare.*

PU'LLER. *n. f.* [from pull.] One that
pulls.

Shameless Warwick, peace!

Proud setter up and puller down of kings. *Shaksp.*

PU'LLER. *n. f.* [pullan, old Fr.] Poultry.

PU'LLER. *n. f.* [pullan, old Fr.] Poultry.

PUL

PULLET. *n. f.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young hen.

Brew me a pottle of sack finely.

With eggs, fir?

Simple of itself; I'll no pullet sperm in my brewage.

I felt a hard tumour on the right side, the bigness of a pullet's egg.

They died not because the pullets would not feed; but because the devil foretold their death, he contrived that abstinence in them.

PULLEY. *n. f.* [*poulie*, French.] A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs.

Nine hundred of the strongest men were employed to draw up these cords by many pulleys fastened on the poles, and, in three hours, I was raised and flung into the engine.

Here pulleys make the pond'rous oak ascend.

To PULULATE. *v. n.* [*pullulo*, Latin; *pulluler*, Fr.] To germinate; to bud.

PULMONARY. *n. f.* [*pulmonaire*, French; *pulmonaria*, Lat.] The herb lungwort.

PULMONARY. } *adj.* [from *pulmo*, Latin.] }
PULMONICK. } Belonging to the lungs.

Often these unhappy sufferers, for want of sufficient vigour and spirit to carry on the animal regimen, drop into a true pulmonary consumption.

An ulcer of the lungs may be a cause of pulmonick consumption, or consumption of the lungs.

Cold air, by its immediate contact with the surface of the lungs, is capable of producing defluxions upon the lungs, ulcerations, and all sorts of pulmonick consumptions.

The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but small in respect to that of the heart.

PULP. *n. f.* [*pulpa*, Lat. *pulpe*, Fr.]

1. Any soft mass.

The jaw bones have no marrow severed, but a little pulp of marrow diffused.

2. The soft part of fruit; the part of fruit distinct from the seeds and rind.

The savoury pulp they chew, and in the rind, still as they thirsted, scoop the brimming stream.

Besides this use of the pulp or pericarpium for the guard of the seed, it serves also by a secondary intention for the sustenance of man and other animals.

The grub
 Oft unobserved invades the vital core,
 Feinicious tenant, and her secret cave
 Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp
 Ceaseless.

PULPIT. *n. f.* [*pulpitum*, Lat. *pulpitre*, Fr.]

1. A place raised on high, where a speaker stands.

Produce his body to the market-place,
 And in the pulpit, as becomes a friend,
 Speak in the order of his funeral.

2. The higher desk in the church where the sermon is pronounced, distinct from the lower desk where prayers are read.

We see on our theatres, the examples of vice rewarded, yet it ought not to be an argument against the art, any more than the impieties of the pulpit in the late rebellion.

Sir Roger has given a handsome pulpit cloth, and seated in the communion table.

Bishops were not wont to preach out of the pulpit.

Pulpits their sacred satire learn'd to spare,
 And vice admir'd to find a flatterer there.

PULPUS. *adj.* [from *pulp*.] Soft; pappy.

The redstreak's pulpus fruit
 With gold irradiate, and vermilion tinct.

PULPUS. *n. f.* [from *pulpus*.]

The quality of being pulpus.

PULPY. *adj.* [from *pulp*.] Soft; pappy.

PUL

In the walnut and plumbs is a thick pulpy covering, then a hard shell, within which is the seed.

Putrefaction destroys the specific difference of one vegetable from another, converting them into a pulpy substance of an animal nature.

PULSATION. *n. f.* [*pulsation*, Fr. *pulsatio*, from *pulsio*, Lat.]

The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing.

This original of the left vein was thus contrived, to avoid the pulsation of the great artery.

These commotions of the mind and body oppress the heart, whereby it is choked and obstructed in its pulsation.

PULSATOR. *n. f.* [from *pulsio*, Lat.] A striker; a beater.

PULSE. *n. f.* [*pulsus*, Lat.]

1. The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch.

Pulse is thus accounted for: when the left ventricle of the heart contracts, and throws its blood into the great artery, the blood in the artery is not only thrust forward towards the extremities, but the channel of the artery is likewise dilated, when the impetus of the blood against the sides of the artery ceases; that is, when the left ventricle ceases to contract, then the spiral fibres of the artery, by their natural elasticity, return again to their former state, and contract the channel of the artery, till it is again dilated by the diastole of the heart; this diastole of the artery is called its pulse, and the time the spiral fibres are returning to their natural state, is the distance between two pulses: this pulse is in all the arteries of the body at the same time; an high pulse is either vehement or strong, but if the dilatation of the artery does not rise to its usual height, it is called a low or weak pulse; but if between its dilatations there passes more time than usual, it is called a slow pulse: again, if the coats of an artery feel harder than usual from any cause whatsoever, it is called an hard pulse; but if by any contrary cause they are softer, then it is called a soft pulse.

I think you, I bear the shears of destiny?
 Have I commandment on the pulse of life?

The property of the neighbouring kingdoms is not inferior to that of this, which, according to the pulse of states, is a great diminution of their health.

My body is from all diseases free;
 My temperate pulse does regularly beat.

If one drop of blood remain in the heart at every pulse, those, in many pulses, will grow to a considerable mass.

2. Oscillation; vibration; alternate expansion and contraction; alternate approach and recession.

The vibrations or pulses of this medium, that they may cause the alternate fits of early transition and early reflection, must be swifter than light, and by consequence above seven hundred thousand times swifter than sounds.

3. To feel one's pulse. To try or know one's mind artfully.

4. [from *pull*] Leguminous plants. Plants not reaped but pulled or plucked.

With Elijah he partook,
 Or as a guest with Daniel at his pulse,
 Mortals, from your tallow's blood abstain!
 While corn and pulse by nature are bestow'd.

Tares are as advantageous to land as other pulse.

To PULSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To beat as the pulse.

The heart, when separated wholly from the body in some animals, continues full to pulse for a considerable time.

PULSION. *n. f.* [from *pulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving or of forcing forward: in opposition to suction or traction.

Admit it might use the motion of pulsion, yet it could never that of attraction.

By attraction we do not here understand what is

PUM

improperly called so, in the operations of drawing, sucking, and pumping, which is really *pulsion* and traction.

PULVERABLE. *adj.* [*pulveris*, Lat.] Pliable to be reduced to dust.

In making the first ink, I could by filtration separate a pretty store of a black pulverable substance that remained in the fire.

PULVERIZATION. *n. f.* [from *pulveris*.]

The act of powdering; reduction to dust or powder.

To PULVERIZE. *v. a.* [from *pulveris*, Latin; *pulveriser*, Fr.] To reduce to powder; to reduce to dust.

If the experiment be carefully made, the whole mixture will shoot into fine crystals, that seem to be of an uniform substance, and are consistent enough to be even brittle, and to endure to be pulverized and sifted.

PULVERULENCE. *n. f.* [*pulverulentia*, Lat.] Dustiness; abundance of dust.

PULVIL. *n. f.* [*pulvillum*, Lat.] Sweet scented powder.

The toilette, nursery of charms,
 Completely furnish'd with bright beauty's arms,
 The patch, the powder-box, pulvils, perfumes, &c.

To PULVIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sprinkle with perfumes in powder.

Have you pulviled the coachman and postilion, that they may not stink of the stable?

PUMICE. *n. f.* [*pumer*, *pumicis*, Lat.]

A slag or cinder of some fossil, originally bearing another form, reduced to this state by fire: it is a lax and spongy matter full of little pores and cavities; and of a pale, whitish, grey colour. the pumice is found particularly about the burning mountains.

So long I toot, that all was spent,
 Though pumice stones I hastily hent,
 And threw; but nought avail'd.

Etna and Vesuvius, which consist upon sulphur, shoot forth smoke, ashes, and pumice, but no water.

Near the Lucrine lake,
 Steams of sulphur raise a stifling heat,
 And through the pores of the warm pumice pass.

PUMMEL. *n. f.* See POMMEL.

PUMP. *n. f.* [*pompe*, Dutch and French]

1. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells: its operation is performed by the pressure of the air.

A pump grown dry will yield no water, and you pour a little water into it first.

In the framing that great ship built by Hæc,
 Athenæus mentions this instrument as being used of a pump, by the help of which one man might easily draw out the water, though very deep.

Pumps may be made single with a common pump handle, for one man to work them, or double: two.

2. A shoe with a thin sole and low heel.

Get good slings to your beads, new ribbons to your pumps.

I follow me this jest, now, till thou hast worn out the pump, that when the single sole of it is worn, the jest may remain singular.

Thalia's very dress was her prerogative over comic poets, her mitre, mantle, and pumps are ornaments belonging to the stage.

The water and sweat
 Split in their pumps.

To PUMP. *v. n.* [*pumpen*, Dutch.] To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump.

The boy of hue, who pumps every laborious ship,
 A ship, yet neglects to pump the life out of his

To PUMP. *v. a.*
 To raise or throw out as by a pump.

PUN

Not finding sufficient room, it breaks a vessel to force its passage, and rushing through a larger chafin, overflows the cavities about it with a deluge, which is pumped up and emptied. *Blackmore.*

2. To examine artfully by sly interrogatories, so as to draw out any secrets or concealments.

The one's the learned knight, seek out, And pump them what they come about. *Hudibras.*

Ask him what passes Amongst his brethren, he'll hide nothing from you, But pump not me for politicks. *Osway.*

PUMP. *n. f.* [from *pump*.] The piston or the instrument that pumps.

The flame lasted about two minutes, from the time the pumper began to draw out air. *Boyle.*

PUMPION. *n. f.* [*pepo*.] A plant. *Miller.* We'll use this gro's watry pumpion, and teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakespeare.*

PUN. *n. f.* [I know not whence this word is to be deduced: to *pun*, is to grind or beat with a *pestle*; can *pun* mean an empty sound, like that of a mortar beaten, as *clench*, the old word for *pun*, seems only a corruption of *clink*?] An equivocation; a quibble; an expression where a word has at once different meanings.

It is not the word, but the figure that appears on the medal: caniculus may stand for a rabbit or a man; but the picture of a rabbit is not the picture of a man: a *pun* can be no more engraven, than it can be translated. *Addison.*

But in their purse, our poet's work is done, Ask to them by parados, or by *pun*. *Pope.*

To PUN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses.

The hand and head were never lost, of those Who dealt in doggerel, or who *pun'd* in prose. *Dryd.* You would be a better man, if you could *pun* like Mr. Trism. *Tatler.*

To PUNCH. *v. a.* [*poinceonner*, French.] To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument.

When I was mortal, my anointed body By thee was *punched* full of deadly holes. *Shalf.* By reason of its constitution it continued open, as I have seen a hole *punched* in leather. *Wifem.* Your work will sometimes require to have holes *punched* in it at the forge; you must then make a feel punch, and harden the point of it without tempering. *Morton.*

The fly may, with the hollow and sharp tube of her womb, *punch* and perforate the skin of the crabs, and cast her eggs into her body. *Ray.*

PUN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies; it is often used of an instrument which being hollow cuts out a piece.

The blank of a key the *punch* cannot strike, because the blank is not forged with substance sufficient; but the drill cuts a true round hole. *Mor.*

2. A liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons; and formerly with spice.

Punch is an Indian word expressing the number of acrobats. *Fryer.*

The West India dry gripes are occasioned by too much in *punch*. *Arbutnot.*

No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor, and it is equally it is against all the rules of horology to show those animals as patrons of *punch*. *Sweet.*

3 [*puncello*, Italian.] The buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show.

Of breeches he tugs, and *punch's* feats. *Gay.*

4. *Punch* is a horse that is well set and well built, having a short back and thin shoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with flesh. *Farrier's Dict.*

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PUN

5. [*pumilio obesus*, Latin.] In contempt or ridicule, a short fat fellow.

PUNCHION. *n. f.* [*poinceon*, French.]

1. An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression.

He granted liberty of coming to certain cities and abbeys, allowing them one duple and two *punchions* at a rate. *Candide.*

2. A measure of liquids.

PUNCHER. *n. f.* [from *punch*.] An instrument that makes an impression or hole.

In the upper jaw are five teeth before, not in cisors or cutters, but thick *punchers*. *Grew.*

PUNCTILIO. *n. f.* A small nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactness.

If then *candide* is bad, they use delays to tire out their adversaries, they begin pleas to gain time for themselves, and insist on *punctilios* in his proceedings. *Kettwell.*

Common people are much astonished, when they hear of those solemn contents which are made among the great upon the *punctilios* of a public ceremony. *Addison.*

Punctilio is out of doors the moment a daughter clandestinely quits her father's house. *Clarissa.*

PUNCTILIOUS. *adj.* [from *punctilio*.] Nice; exact; punctual to superstitious.

Some depend on a *punctilious* observance of divine laws, which they hope will atone for the habitual transgression of the rest. *Rogers.*

PUNCTILIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *punctilious*.] Nicety; exactness of behaviour.

PUNTO. *n. f.* [*punto*, Spanish.]

1. Nice point of ceremony.

The final conquest of Granada from the Moors, king Ferdinand displayed in his letters, with all the particularities and religious *punctos* and ceremonies that were observed in the reception of that city and kingdom. *Bacon.*

2. The point in fencing.

What say you come for? —To see thee here, to see thee there, to see thee pass thy *puncto*. *Shakespeare.*

PUNCTUAL. *adj.* [*punctuel*, French.]

1. Comprised in a point; consisting in a point.

This earth a spot, a grain, An atom with the firmament compar'd, And all her number'd stars, that seem to rowl Spaces incomprehensible; for such Their distance argues, and their swift return Diurnal, merely to officiate light Round this opaque earth, this *punctual* spot. *Milt.*

2. Exact; nice; punctilious.

A gentle man *punctual* of his word, when he had heard that also had agreed upon a meeting, and the one neglected his hour, would say of him, he is a young man then. *Bacon.*

This mistake to avoid, we must observe the *punctual* differences of time, and to distinguish thereof, as not to confound or lose the one in the other. *Brown.*

That the women are menstruant, and the men pubescent at the year of twice seven, is accounted a *punctual* truth. *Brown.*

He was *punctual* and just in all his dealings. *Atter.* The correspondence of the death and tabernacles of our Lord is so *punctual* and exact, that they seem rather like a history of events past, than a prophecy of such as were to come. *Rogers.*

PUNCTUALLY. *n. f.* [from *punctual*.] Nicety; scrupulous exactness.

For the engagement of this that hereafter should serve other pieces with that *punctuality* as Sophrano had done, he commanded him to offer him a blank, where he might set down his own conditions. *Howel.*

His memory was serviceable, but not officious; faithful to things and persons, but unwillingly retarding the contexture and *punctualities* of words. *Felt.*

Though some of these *punctualities* did not so much conduce to preserve the text, yet all of them shew the infinite care which was taken, that there might be no mistake in a single letter. *Grew.*

PUN

PUNCTUALLY. *adv.* [from *punctual*.] Nicely; exactly; scrupulously.

There were no use at all for war or law, if every man had prudence to conceive how much of right were due both to and from himself, and were w that to *punctually* just as to perform what he knew equitable, and to rest contented with his own. *Raleigh.* Concerning the heavenly bodies, there is so much exactness in their motions that they *punctually* come to the same period to the hundredth part of a minute. *Huy.*

Freely I sing what Moses hath related to the rest, comparing it with things as now they stand, and in his account to be *punctually* true, I must declare what I said. *Wentworth.*

PUNCTUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *punctual*.] Exactness; nicety.

The most literal translation of the scriptures, in the most natural imitation of the words, is generally the best, and the same *punctualities* which debauched other witnesses, preserve the spirit and majesty of the sacred text. *Felton.*

PUNCTUATION. *n. f.* [*punctum*, Latin.]

The act or method of pointing.

It ought to do it willingly, without being forced to it by any change in the words or punctuation. *Addison.*

To PUNCTULATE. *v. n.* [*punctulum*, Lat.]

To mark with small spots.

The studs have their surface *punctulated*, as if set all over with other studs infinitely lesser. *Woodw.*

PUNCTURE. *n. f.* [*punctus*, Latin.] A

small prick; a hole made with a sharp point.

With the loadstone of Laurentius Gassius, whatever needles or bodies were touched, the wounds and *punctures* made thereby were never felt. *Brown.*

Nerves may be wounded by scision or *puncture*: the former way being cut through, they are irrecoverable; but when pricked by a sharp-pointed weapon, which kind of wound is called a *puncture*, they are much to be regarded. *Wifem.*

PUNDF. *n. f.* [*mulier pumila et obesa*, Lat.] A short and fat woman. *Ainslie.*

PUNGAR. *n. f.* [*pugurus*, Latin.] A fish. *Ainslie.*

PUNGENCY. *n. f.* [from *pungent*.]

1. Power of pricking.

Any substance, which by its *pungency* can wound the worms, will kill them, as steel and hartshorn. *Arbutnot.*

2. Heat on the tongue; acridness.

3. Power to pierce the mind.

An opinion, the lucid distinctness of the work is as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as the authority of command, the persuasiveness of promises, *pungency* of notices, or prospect of punishments upon male conduct can be. *Hammond.*

4. Acrimoniousness; keenness.

Which he hath confided of the *pungency* of these expressions, and to the fathers of that Nicene synod by the western fathers, he may abate his rage towards me. *Stillingfleet.*

PURGENT. *adj.* [*purgens*, Latin.]

1. Pricking.

Just when the breath of life breath'd drew, A charge of mail the wily virgin threw; The guineas droll to every atom push, The *pungent* gums of melting dust. *Pope.*

2. Sharp on the tongue; acrid.

Do not the sharp and *pungent* stings of words arise from the strong attraction, whereby the acid particles rush upon, and agitate the particles of the tongue? *Deussen.*

3. Piercing; sharp.

Thou canst fit him on the rack, Inclose him in a wooden tow, With *pungent* pains on every side; So Regulus in torments dy'd. *Swift.*

4. Acrimonious; biting.

The late happening not only upon the *pungent* exigencies of present impending judgments, but in the common service of the church. *Felt.*

P U N

It consists chiefly of a sharp and pungent manner of speech, but partly in a facetious way of jesting. Dryden.

PUNIER. *n. f.* [*cimer*, Lat.] A wall-loufe; a bug. Hudibras. Ainsworth.

PUNICIOUS. *adj.* [*punicus*, Lat.] Purple. Dict.

PUNINESS. *n. f.* [from *puny*.] Pettinels; smallness.

To PUNISH. *v. a.* [*punio*, Latin.]

1. To chastise; to afflict with penalties or death for some crime.

Your purposed low correction
Is such, as bachel and the meanest wretches
Are punished with. Shakespeare.

If you will not hearken, I will punish you seven
times more for your law. Leviticus.

A greater pow'r
Now rul'd him, punish'd in the shape he lion'd. Milton.

Will he draw out,
For anger's sake, finite to infinite
In punish'd man? Milton.

2. To revenge a fault with pain or death.
I will punish your offences with the rod, and
your sin with scourges. Bible.

PUNISHABLE. *adj.* [*punishable*, Fr. from
punish.] Worthy of punishment; capable
of punishment.

Theft is naturally punishable, but the kind of
punishment is positive, and such lawful, as men
shall think with discretion convenient to appoint.
Hooker.

With creatures, which have no understanding, can
show no will; and where no will is, there is no sin;
and only that which sinneth, is subject to punish-
ment; which way should any such creature be
punishable by the law of God? Hooker.

Their bribery is less punishable, when bribery
opened the door by which they entered. Taylor.

PUNISHABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *punishable*.]
The quality of deserving or admitting
punishment.

PUNISHER. *n. f.* [from *punish*.] One who
inflicts pains for a crime.

This knows my punisher; therefore as far
From granting me, as I from begging peace. Milt.

PUNISHMENT. *n. f.* [*punishment*, French.]
Any infliction or pain imposed in venge-
ance of a crime.

The house of gentle's pain is built thereby,
In which ten thousand sorts of punishments
The cruel creatures do eternally torment. Spenser.

Unless it were bloody murder,
I never gave them condign punishment. Shakespeare.

Thou, through the judgment of God, shall receive
just punishment for thy pride. 2 Macabees.

Is not destruction to the wicked? and a strange
punishment to the workers of iniquity? Job.

He that doubts, whether or no he should honour
his parents, wants not reason, but punishment. Holud.

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the punishments those crimes have met. Dryden.

Because that which is necessary to beget cer-
tainty in the mind, namely, impartial consideration,
is in a man's power, therefore the belief or disbelief
of those things is a proper subject for rewards and
punishments. Wilkins.

The rewards and punishments of another life,
which the Almighty has established, as the enforce-
ments of his law, are of weight enough to deter-
mine the choice, against whatever pleasure or pain
this life can throw. Locke.

PUNITION. *n. f.* [*punitio*, Fr. *punitio*,
Lat.] Punishment.

PUNITIVE. *adj.* [from *punitio*, Latin.]
Awarding or inflicting punishment.

Neither is the cylinder charged with sin, whether
by God or men, nor any punitive law enacted by
either against its falling down the hill. Hammond.

PUNITORY. *adj.* [from *punitio*, Latin.]
Punishing; tending to punishment.

P U P

PUNK. *n. f.* A whore; a common profligate; a strumpet.

She may be a punk; for many of them are nei-
ther maid, widow, nor wife. Shakespeare.

And made them fight, like mad or drunk,
For some religion as for punk. Hudibras.

Near these a nursery erects its head,
Where unledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry.
Where infant punks their tender voices try. Dryd.

PUNSTER. *n. f.* [from *pun*.] A quibbler; a
low wit who endeavours at reputation
by double meaning.

His mother was cousin to Mr. Swan, gamester
and purser of London. Arbuthnot and Pope.

To PUNT. *v. n.* To play at ballet and
oumbie.

One is for setting up an assembly for ballet,
where none shall be admitted to punt, that have
not taken the oath. Addison.

When a duke to Janlen punts at White's,
Or city heir in mortgage melts away,
Satan himself feels far less joy than they. Pope.

PUNY. *adj.* [*puis ne*, French.]

1. Young.

2. Inferiour; petty; of an under rate.

Is not the king's name forty thousand names?
Arm, arm, my name; a puny subject strikes
At thy great glory. Know me not, Shakespeare.

Left that thy wives with tips, and boys with stones,
In puny battle slay me. Shakespeare.

The puny habitants; or, if not drive,
Seduce them to our party. Milton.

This friendship is of that strength, as to remain
unshaken by such assaults, which yet are strong
enough to shake down and annihilate the friend-
ship of little puny mounds. South.

Love at their head ascending from the sea,
A shoal of puny powers attend his way. Dryden.

PUNY. *n. f.* A young inexperienced un-
seasoned wretch.

Tenderness of heart makes a man but a puny
in this line; it spoils the growth, and cramps the
crowning exploits of this vice. South.

To PUP. *v. n.* [from *pupa*.] To bring
forth whelps: used of a bitch bringing
young.

PUPIL. *n. f.* [*pupilla*, Latin.]

1. The apple of the eye.

Looking in a glass, when you shut one eye, the
pupil of the other, that is open, dilateth. Bacon.

Setting a candle before a child, bid him look upon
it, and his pupil shall contract itself very much to
exclude the light; as when after we have been some
time in the dark, a bright light is suddenly brought
in and set before us, all the pupils of our eyes
have gradually contracted. Ray.

The uvea has a mucus power, and can dilate
and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil
of the eye. More.

The rays, which enter the eyes at several parts
of the pupil, have several obliquities to the glasses.
Newton.

2. [*pupille*, Fr. *pupillus*, Lat.] A scholar;
one under the care of a tutor.

My master sues to her, and she hath taught her
tutor.

He being her pupil, to become her tutor. Shakspeare.

One of my father's servants.

With store of tears this treason 'gan unfold.

And said my guardian would his pupil kill. Fairfax.

It this arch-pollitician find in his pupil any
remorse, any fear of God's future judgment, he
persuades them that God hath forgiven them all
men's souls, that he will accept them at any time,
and upon any condition. Raleigh.

Tutors should behave reverently before their
pupils. L'Estrange.

The great work of a governor is, to settle in his
pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and
wisdom. Locke.

3. A ward; one under the care of a guar-
dian.

Tell me, thou pupil to great Pericles,

P U P

What are the grounds

To undertake to young, so vast a care? Dryden.

So some weak shoot, which else would poorly rise,
Jove's tree adopts, and lifts him to the skies;

Through the new pupil soft'ning juices flow,
Thrust forth the gems, and give the flowers to blow. Tickel.

PUPILAGE. *n. f.* [from *pupil*.]

1. State of being a scholar.

The excellent doctor most readily received this
voluntary and proselyte to learning into his care and
pupilage for several years. L'Estrange.

The severity of the father's brow, whilst they are
under the discipline of pupilage, should be relaxed
as fast as their age, discretion, and good behav-
iour allow. Locke.

2. Wardship; minority.

Three sons he dying left, all under age,
By means whereof their uncle Vortigern
Usurp'd the crown, during their pupilage;

Which the infants tutors gathering to fear,
Them closely into Armorick did bear. Spenser.

PUPILARY. *adj.* [*pupillare*, Fr. *pupillari*,
Lat. from *pupil*.] Pertaining to a pupil
or ward.

PUPPET. *n. f.* [*poupée*, Fr. *pupus*, Lat.]

1. A small image moved by wire in a
mock drama; a wooden tragedian.

Once Zelmene could not stir, but that as if they
had been puppets, whole motion stood only up-
her pleasure, Bassilus with servicable steps, Cyne-
cia with greedy eyes would follow her. Sidney.

Divers of them did keep in their houses certain
things made of cotton wool, in the manner of pup-
pets. Arbuthnot.

His last wife was a woman of breeding, good
humour and complaisance; as for you, you look
like a puppet moved by clock-work. Arbuthnot.

As the pipes of some cur'd organ move,
The gilded puppets dance. Pope.

In florid impotence he speaks,
And, as the prompter breathes, the puppet lives. Pope.

2. A word of contempt.

Thou, an Egyptian puppet, shalt be shewn
In Rome as well as I. Shakespeare.

Oh excellent motion! oh exceeding puppet! Shakspeare.

PUPPET-MAN. *n. f.* [puppet and man]
Master of a puppetshow.

Why is a handsome wife a lord's
By every coxcomb but her lord?

From yonder puppetman inquire,
Who wisely hides his wood and wire. Swift.

PUPPETSHOW. *n. f.* [puppet and show.] A
mock drama performed by wooden
images moved by wire.

Tim, you have a taste I know,
And often see a puppetshow. Swift.

To induce him to be fond of learning, he would
frequently carry him to the puppetshow. Arbuthnot and Pope.

A president of the council will make no more
impression upon my mind, than the sight of a puppet-
show. Pope.

PUPPY. *n. f.* [*poupée*, French.]

1. A whelp; progeny of a bitch.

He
Talks as familiarly of roaring lions,
As maids of thirteen do of puppy dogs. Shakespeare.

The rogues fled into the river with a little
remorse, as they would have drowned a bitch's blind
puppies, fifteen of the litter. Shakespeare.

The sow says to the bitch, your puppies are all
blind. L'Estrange.

Nature does the puppy's eyelids close,
Till the bright sun has nine times set and rose. Gray.

2. A name of contemptuous reproach to a
man.

I shall laugh myself to death at this puppy head
ed monster; a most scurvy monster! Shakespeare.

Thus much I have added, because there are
some puppies which have given it out. Raleigh.

I found my place taken up by an ill-bred aukward
puppy, with a money bag under each arm. Addison.

To PUPPY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
bring whelps.

PURBLIND. *adj.* [corrupted from *pure-blind*, which is still used in Scotland; *blind* and *blind*.] Nearthighted; short-sighted.

The truth appears naked on my side,
That any *purblind* eye may find it out. *Shakespeare.*
'Tis known to several

Of old poets extraordinary; lower notions
Of clean eye, are to this but *purblind*. *Shakespeare.*
Take to *purblind* in us, no greater light than
that little which they shut. *Drummond.*
To *purblind*, that here founded our *purblind*
understandings, will vanish at the dawning of eternal
day. *Feigl.*

Drop in clear the lighted eyes,
They'd make them see in dark night,
Like owls, though *purblind* in the light. *Hallifax.*
Purblind in him

Sees but a part of the chain, the nearest links;
His eyes not carrying to that equal beam,
That pines it all above. *Dryden and Lee.*

PURBLINDNESS. *n. f.* [from *purblind*.]
Shortness of sight.

PURCHASABLE. *adj.* [from *purchase*.]
That may be purchased, bought, or obtained.

Money being the counterbalance to all things
purchaseable by it, as much as you take off from the
value of money, to much you add to the price of
thing exchanged for it. *Locke.*

TO PURCHASE. *v. a.* [*pourchasser*, Fr.]

1. To acquire, not inherit.

2. To buy for a price.

You have many a *purchase'd* slave,
Which like your asses, and your dogs, and mules,
You use in object and in slavish part. *Shakespeare.*
His lions buried him in the cave, which Abraham
purchase'd of the sons of Heth. *Genesis.*

3. To obtain at any expence, as of labour
or danger.

A world who would not *purchase* with a bribe?
Milton.

4. To expiate or recompense by a fine or
forfeit.

I will be deaf to pleading and excuses,
Nor tears nor prayers shall *purchase* out abuses;
Therefore use none. *Shakespeare.*

PURCHASE. *n. f.* [*pourchas*, old French;
from the verb.]

1. Any thing bought or obtained for a
price.

He that procures his child a good mind, makes a
better *purchase* for him, than if he had out the
money for an addition to his former acres. *Locke.*
Our thriving dean has *purchase'd* land;
A *purchase* which will bring him clear
Above his rent four pounds a year. *Swift.*

2. Any thing of which possession is taken
any other way than by inheritance.

A beauty wanting and distressed widow
Made prize and *purchase* of his wanton eye;
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base declension. *Shakespeare.*

The fox repairs to the wolf's cell, and takes
possession of his stores; but he had little joy of the
purchase. *Isidore.*

PURCHASER. *n. f.* [from *purchase*.] A
buyer; one that gains any thing for a
price.

Upon one only alienation and change, the *pur-*
chase is to pass both licence, fine, and recovery. *Bacon.*

So unhappy have been the *purchase's* of church
lands, that, though in such *purchase's* men have
usually the cheapest pennyworth, yet they have
not always the best bargains. *S. Ath.*

Most of the old statues may be well supposed to
have been cheaper to their first owners, than they
are to a modern *purchase's*. *Addison.*

PURE. *adj.* [*pur*, *pure*, Fr. *purus*, Lat.]

1. Clear; not dirty; not muddy.

Thou *purest* stone, whose *pureness* doth present
My *purest* mind. *Sidney.*

He shewed a *pure* river of water. *Revelations.*

2. Not filthy; not sullied; clean from
moral evil; holy.

There is a generation that are *pure* in their own
eyes, and yet is not washed from their filthiness.

Thou art of *purser* eyes than to behold iniquity. *Habakkuk.*

3. Unmingled; not altered by mixtures.

An alabaster box of *pure* nard. *Milton.*
What philosophy shall comfort a villain, that is
led to the rack for murdering his prince? his
cup is full of *pure* and unmingled sorrow, his body
is rent with tortures, his name with ignominy, his
soul with shame and terror, which are to last eter-
nally. *Taylor.*

Pure and mixt, when applied to bodies, are
much distinguished and compounded; for a *pure* gold, if it has in it no alloy. *Watts.*

4. Genuine; real, unadulterated.

Pure religion before God and the Father is this,
to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction,
and to keep himself unpolluted from the world. *James.*

5. Not connected with any thing extrin-
sick: as, *pure* mathematics.

Mathematicks in its true nature is divided into *pure*
and mixed; and though the *pure* do handle only
abstract quantity in the general, as geometry; yet
that which is mixed doth consider the quantity of
some particular determinate subject. *Wilkins.*

When a proposition expresses that the predicate
is connected with the subject, it is called a *pure*
proposition; as every true christian is an honest
man. *Watts.*

6. Free; clear.

Who can say, I have made my heart clean, I am
pure from my sin? *Proverbs.*

His mind of evil *pure*
Supports him, and intention free from fraud. *Philips.*

7. Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent.

No mind of finite is *pure*, but that which wins.
Daniel.

O welcome, *pure* eye'd faith,
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity. *Milton.*

8. Incorrupt; not vitiated by any bad
practice or opinion.

Her guiltless glory just Britannia draws
From *pure* religion, and impartial laws. *Tickel.*

9. Not vitiated with corrupt modes of
speech.

As oft as I read those comedies, so oft doth sound
in mine ear the *pure* fine talk of Rome. *Ajcham.*

10. Mere: as, a *pure* villain, *purus* *julus*
nebulus, Latin.

The lord of the castle was a young man of spirit,
but had lately, out of *pure* weariness of the fatigue,
and having spent most of his money, left the king.
Clarendon.

There happened a civil war among the hawks,
when the peaceable pigeons, in *pure* pity and good
nature, lend their mediators to make them friends
again. *LeStrange.*

11. Chaste; modest: as, a *pure* virgin.

12. Clean; free from moral turpitude.

Used of men and things.

Keep thyself *pure*. *Titus.*
Hypocrites austere talk,
Defaming as impure, what God declares
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all. *Milton.*

13. Ritually clean; unpolluted.

All of them were *pure*, and kill'd the passover.
Exra.

14. *Pure* [from *pure*.]

1. In a *pure* manner; not dirtily; not with
mixture.

I will *purely* purge away thy dross, and take
away all thy sin. *Isaiah.*

2. Innocently; without guilt.

3. Merely; completely; totally.

So *purely* sate there; that waves great, nor small,
Did ever rise to any height at all. *Chapman.*

The being able to raise an army, and conducting

it to fight against the king, was *purely* due to him,
and the effect of his power. *Clarendon.*

Upon the particular observations on the meta-
lick and mineral bodies, I have not rounded my
thing but what *purely* and immediately concerns
the natural history of those bodies. *Hawkins.*

I converse in full freedom with men of both
parties, and if not in equal number, it is *purely*
accidental, as having made acquaintance *un-
der* one ministry than another. *Swift.*

PURENESS. *n. f.* [from *pure*.]

1. Clearness; freedom from extraneous or
foul admixtures.

They came to the river Gile, which of all the
rivers of Greece had the prize for excellent *pure-*
ness and sweetness, in so much as the very bathing
in it was accounted exceeding beautiful. *Sidney.*

No circumlocution is like to contain more
to the advancement of learning, than exact tem-
perance, great *pureness* of an equality of climate,
and long tranquillity of government. *Temple.*

2. Simplicity; exemption from compo-
sition.

An essence eternal and spiritual, of absolute
pureness and simplicity. *Raleigh.*

My love was such,
It could, though he supply'd no fuel, burn;
Rich in itself, like element of fire.

Whole *pureness* does no shew require. *Dryden.*

3. Innocence; freedom from guilt.

May we evermore serve thee in holiness and
pureness of living. *Common Prayer.*

4. Freedom from vicious modes of speech.

In all this good property of words and *pureness*
of phrases in Terence, you must not follow him
always in placing of them. *Ajcham.*

PURFLE. *n. f.* [*pourflic*, Fr.] A sort of
ancient trimming for women's gowns,

made of tinsel and thread; called also
bobbin work. *Bailey.*

TO PURFLE. *v. a.* [*pourflier*, Fr. *proflare*,
Italian.] To decorate with a wrought or
flowered border; to border with em-
broidery; to embroider.

A goodly lady clad in tinsel red,
Purfled with gold and pearl of rich assay. *Spenser.*

Carold tells, how is *purpled* blue and white,
Like taphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knight's hand's bending knee. *Shakespeare.*

Tris there with humid bow,
Waters the odorous banks that blow
Flowers of more mingled hue
Than her *purpled* feet can flow. *Milton.*

In velvet white as flow the troop was gown'd,
Then hoods and sleeves the same, and *purpled* gear
With diamonds. *Dryden.*

PURFLE. } *n. f.* [*pourflic*, Fr. from the
PURFLEW. } verb.] A border of em-
broidery.

PURGATION. *n. f.* [*purgatio*, French;
purgatio, Latin.]

1. The act of cleansing or purifying from
vicious mixtures.

We do not suppose the separation finished, before
the *purgation* of the air began. *Bacon.*

2. The act of cleansing the body by down-
ward evacuation.

Let the physician apply himself more to *purga-*
tion than to alteration, because the offence is in
quantity. *Bacon.*

3. The act of clearing from imputation of
guilt.

If any man doubt, let him put me to my *purga-*
tion. *Shakespeare.*

Proceed in justice, which shall have due course;
Even to the guilt or the *purgation*. *Shakespeare.*

PURGATIVE. *adj.* [*purgativus*, Fr. *purgati-*
vus, Latin.] Cathartic; having the
power to cause evacuation downward.

Purgative medicines have their *purgative* virtue in
a fine spirit, they endure not boiling without loss
of virtue. *Bacon.*

All that is fill'd, and all that which doth fill
All the round world, to man is but a pill;
In all it works not, but it is in all
Pallidous, or purgative, or cordial.

Donne.

Lenient purgatives evacuate the humours.
Wifeman.
PURGATORY. *n. f.* [*purgatoire*, Fr. *purgatorium*, Lat.] A place in which souls are supposed by the papists to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven.

'Thou thy toll, through pains of purgatory,'
Dost be a unto thy life.

Spenser

In this age, there is by as great instances produced of real charity as when men thought to get souls out of purgatory.

Stillington.

TO PURGE. *v. a.* [*purger*, French; *purgo*, Latin.]

1. To cleanse; to clear.

It will be said that lat out of Herodes, in purging the field, it is easy to separate from superfluous observations any thing that is clean and pure natural.

Bacon.

2. To clear from impurities; with *of*.

To the King's court still able now
From every region's excess of pleasures;

Now neighbour countries purge you of your sin.

Shakespeare

Air ventilates and cools the mind, and purges and frees them from mental exhalations.

Wool.

3. To clear from guilt; with *from*.

Blood hath been shed ere now, it's then time
Ere human statute purg'd the general weal.

Shakspeare.

My soul is purg'd from a grudging hate;
And with my hand I feel my true heart's love.

Shakspeare.

The blood of Christ shall purge our conscience
From dead works to serve God.

Helius

Syphax, we'll join our cares to purge away
Our country's crimes, and clear her reputation.

Addison.

4. To clear from imputation of guilt.

He, I accule,
Intends t' appear before the people, hoping
To purge him self with words.

Shakspeare.

Marquis Dorset was hating towards him, to
purge himself of some accusation.

Bacon.

5. To sweep or put away impurities.

I will purge out from among you the rebels.
Simplicity and integrity in the inward parts, may
purge out every prejudice and passion.

Fechel

6. To evacuate the body by stool.

Sir Philip Calthope purged John Drakes, the
Shoemaker of Norwich, of the proud humour.

Deeny of Futy.

The frequent and wise use of emaciating diets,
and of purging, is a principal means of a prolongation of life.

Bacon.

If he was not cured he purged him with salt water.

Arbutnot.

7. To clarify; to defecate.

TO PURGE. *v. n.*

1. To grow pure by clarification.

2. To have frequent stools.

PURGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A cathartick medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by stool.

Most we the use of the sickly weal,
And with him pour we in our country's purge
Each drop of us.

Shakspeare.

Pills not laxatives I like;
Of the he has gain the sharp physician makes,
And often gives a purge, but seldom takes.

Dryd.

He was no great friend to purging and clysters,
he was too much inclin'd with all purges.

Arbutnot.

PURGER. *n. f.* [from *purge*.]

1. One who clears away any thing noxious.

Our purpose needful, and not envious,
We shall be called purgers, not murderers.

Shakspeare.

2. Purger; cathartick.

It is of good use in physick, if you can retain the purging virtue, and take away the unpleasant taste of the purger.

Bacon.

PURIFICATION. *n. f.* [*purification*, Fr. *purificatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of making pure; act of cleansing from extraneous mixture.

I discerned a considerable difference in the operations of several kinds of saltpetre, even after purification.

Boyle.

2. The act of cleansing from guilt or pollution.

The sacraments, in their own nature, are just such as they seem, water, and bread, and wine; but because they are made signs of a secret mystery, and water is the symbol of purification of the soul from sin, and bread and wine, of Christ's body and blood; therefore the symbols receive the names of what they sign.

Taylor.

3. A rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.

PURIFICATIVE. } *adj.* [from *purify*] Having

PURIFICATORY. } ing power or tendency

to make pure.

PURIFIER. *n. f.* [from *purify*.] Cleanser; refiner.

He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver.

Malachi.

TO PURIFY. *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr. *purifico*, Lat.]

1. To make pure.

2. To free from any extraneous admixture.

If any bad blood should be let in the kingdom, an honourable foreign war will vent off purify it.

Bacon.

The mists of the air was many thousand times greater than the water, and would in proportion require a greater time to be purged.

Bacon.

By chase our long he'd fathers earn'd their food,
Toil tiring the nerves, and purged the blood.

Dryden.

3. To make clear.

It is an upon to fine and delicate a ground, as one could not easily judge, whether the river and meadow with the gravel, or the gravel did purify the river.

Sidney.

4. To free from guilt or corruption.

He gave him self for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people.

Titus.

If God gives grace, knowledge will not stay long behind; since it is the same spirit and principle that purges the heart, and clarifies the understanding.

South.

This makes Ouranus exceeding rich in notions of christian perfection, searching after every grace and holy temper, purifying his heart all manner of ways, fearful of every error and defect in his life.

Law.

5. To free from pollution, as by lustration.

There were let his water pot of stone, after the manner of the purifying of the Jews.

John.

6. To clear from barbarisms or improprieties.

He saw the French tongue abundantly purified.

Spratt.

TO PURIFY. *v. n.* To grow pure.

We do not suppose the separation of these two things wholly finished, before the purification of the air began, though let them begin to purify at the same time.

Bacon.

PURIST. *n. f.* [*puriste*, Fr.] One superstitiously nice in the use of words.

PURITAN. *n. f.* [from *pure*.] A sectary pretending to eminent purity of religion.

The ichism which the papists on the one hand, and the superstition which the puritans on the other, lay to our charge, are very justly chargeable upon themselves.

Sanderfon.

PURITANICAL. *adj.* [from *puritan*.] Relating to puritans.

Such guides set over the several congregations will instruct them, by indilling into the puritanical and superstitious principles, that they may the more securely exercise their presbyterianity.

Walton.

PURITANISM. *n. f.* [from *puritan*.] The notions of a puritan.

A serious and impartial examination of the grounds, as well of popery as puritanism, according to that measure of understanding God hath afforded me.

Hobbes.

PURITY. *n. f.* [*purité*, Fr. *puritas*, Lat.]

1. Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt.

Is it the purity of a linen vesture, which some fear would deale the purity of the priest's hood?

Hobbes.

Pours streams select, and purity of waters
The inspired air does likewise often communicate to the lungs unwholesome vapours, and many harmful effluvia, which, mingling with the blood, corrupt its purity.

Blackstone.

From the body's purity, the mind
Receives a secret aid.

Thomson.

2. Freedom from guilt; innocence.

Death sets us lately on there in our long expected Canaan, where there are no temptations, no danger of falling, but eternal purity and immortality secure our innocence and happiness for ever.

Every thing about her resembles the purity of her soul, and she is always clean without, but her heart is always pure within.

Lear.

3. Chastity; freedom from contamination of sexes.

Could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her then from the wad of her purity, her reputation, and her marriage vow.

Shakespeare.

PURLE. *n. f.* [This is justly supposed by *Mynher* to be contracted from *purle*.]

1. An embroidered and puckered border.

Humble came in next after a triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enriched with pearls and pearls.

Steele.

The jaggings of pinks is like the meanness of oak leaves; but they seldom have any final point.

Bacon.

2. [I know not whence derived.] A kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromatics are infused.

TO PURLE. *v. n.* [Of this word it is doubtful what is the primitive signification, if it is referred originally to the appearance of a quick stream, which is always damped on the river, it may come from *purle*, *pucker* or *fringe*; but it, as the use of authors seems to show, it relates to the sound, it must be derived from *purle*, *Swallow*, to *murmur*, according to *Law*.]

To murmur; to flow with a gentle noise.

Tones are not so apt to procure sleep, as the other sounds, as the wind, the purling of water, and humming of bees.

Byron.

Influxions do but have returns, as transports of flexions, as counts, or are drawn up, and set from, as labours, have a purling sound, but no recorder or flute, that have none of these qualities, give a clear sound.

Lear.

Ad lib from sea or shore,
Fretful, or purling brook, or rill, or fin.

Milton.

My flow'sy torney,
A painted malice, or a purling stream.

Fox.

Around the dying brook, that purles and flows,
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock, the voice

TO PURLE. *v. a.* To decorate with *fringe* or embroidery.

When was old Sherwood's head more gracefully curl'd,
Or nature's cradle more enchas'd and pur'd?

Bunyan.

PURLEU. *n. f.* The grounds on the borders of a forest; border; enclosure; district.

In the purleus of this forest stands
A theoposte, fence'd abut with chine trees.

Self.

Such civil matters fall within the common religion.

L'Estrange.

To understand all the purleus of this place, and

Illustrate this subject, I must venture myself into the haunts of beauty and gallantry. *Spectator.*
He may be left to rot among thieves in some stinking jail, merely for mistaking the *purlicious* of the law. *Swift.*

A party next of glittering dames,
Throng round the *purlicious* of St. James,
Come early out. *Swift.*

PURLINS. *n. f.* In architecture, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length. *Bailey.*

PURLOIN. *v. a.* [This word is of doubtful etymology. *Skinner* deduces it from *pour* and *loin*, Fr. *Lye* from pilloriman, Sax. to lie hid.] To steal; to take by theft.

He that havee feed thee finding ready light,
Furnish both feed and spear, and ran away full light. *Spenser.*

The Arimaspian by stealth
Had from his waken'd custody, *purloin'd*
The guarded gold. *Milton.*

They not content like felons to *purloin*,
And to do it, and debate the coin. *Denham.*

Some enters make all ladies *purloin'd*,
And the *purloin* like a whirlwind. *Hydriotes.*

When did the muse from Fletcher *purloin* *purloin*,
As thou whole Ethridge dost translate to thine? *Druden.*

Your butler *purloins* your liquor, and the brewer
Seizes your beehive. *Colburn.*

Unconscious once this champagne *purloin'd*,
Dissolv'd, and into money convert. *Swift.*

PURLOINER. *n. f.* [from *purloin*.] A thief; one that steals clandestinely.

Many seem hard, to see *purloin* *purloin* fit
Upon the lives of the little ones, that go to the
pillow. *Extrange.*

PURPARTY. *n. f.* [from *pour* and *parti*, Fr.] Share; part in division.

Each of the coparcens had an entire county
Allotted for her *purparty*. *Darwin.*

PURPLE. *adj.* [from *purpie*, Fr. *purpureus*, Latin.]

1. Red inclur'd with blue. It was among
the ancients considered as the noblest,
and as the regal colour; whether their
purple was the same with ours, is not
fully known.

The *purp* was beaten gold,
Purple the fairs, and so perched, that
The *purps* were live sick with *purp*. *Shakespeare.*

You *purps*, that fast appear,
By your pure *purps* mingles known;
What are you when the rose is blown? *Wotton.*

A small oval plate, cut off a flinty pebble, and
polish'd, is prettily variegated with a pale grey,
very yellow, and *purple*. *Woodward.*

2. In poetry, red.

I view a field of blood,
And Tyler rolling with a *purp*'d blood. *Dryden.*

Their mangled limbs
Casting at once, death dyes the *purple* seas
With gore. *Thomson.*

PURPURA. *v. a.* [from *purpura*, Lat.] To
be red; to colour with purple.

Whit' your *purp*'d hands do reek and smok,
And your pleasure. *Shakespeare.*

One and addum, hast thou since
Exp'd this nail in blood of innocency? *Dryden.*

Not alone, when thou
Vest thy slumbers nightly; or when morn
Is o'er the east. *Milton.*

Thou hither all your quaint enamell'd eyes,
That on the green turf suck the honied flow'rs,
And *purple* all the ground with verdant show'rs. *Milton.*

Aurora had but newly chas'd the night,
And *purp*'d o'er the sky with winking light. *Dryden.*

Not with more glories in th' ethereal plain,
The sun first rises o'er the *purple* main. *Pope.*

Reeling fast in blisful bow'rs,
Purpled sweet with springing flow'rs. *Fenton.*

PURPLE. *n. f.* The purple colour; a
purple dress.

O'er his lucid arms.
A vest of military *purple* flow'd
Livelier than Meliboean, or the grain
Of Sarra, worn by kings and heroes old. *Milton.*

May be it has been sometimes thought harsh
in those who were born in *purple* to look into abuses
with a stricter eye than their predecessors, but
elected kings are presumed to come upon the foot
of reformation. *Davenant.*

PURPLES. *n. f.* [without a singular.]
Spots of a livid red, which break out in
malignant fevers; a purple fever.

PURPLISH. *adj.* [from *purple*.] Some-
what purple.

I could change the colour, and make it *purplish*.
Boone.

PURPORT. *n. f.* [from *purpoire*, Fr.] Design;
tendency of a writing or discourse.

That Plato intended nothing less, is evident from
the whole scope and *purport* of that dialogue. *Norris.*

TO PURPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
intend; to tend to show.

There was an article against the reception of the
rebels, *purporting*, that if any such rebel should
be required of the prince confederate, that the
prince confederate should command him to avoid
the country. *Bacon.*

They in most grave and solemn wife unfolded
Matter, which little *purport'd*, but words
Rank'd in right leav'd phrase. *Rouse.*

PURPOSE. *n. f.* [from *propos*, Fr. *propositum*,
Latin.]

1. Intention; design.

He quit the house of *purpose*, that their punish-
ment
Might have the true course. *Shakespeare.*

Change this *purpose*,
Which being to horrible, to bloody, must
Lead on to some foul state. *Shakespeare.*

He with troops of lightermen beset the passages
of *purpose*, that when the army should let forward,
he might in the freights, sit for his *purpose*, set
upon them. *Knolles.*

And I persuade me God hath not permitted
His strength again to grow, were not his *purpose*.
To his son father yet. *Milton.*

That kind of certainty which doth not admit of
any doubt, may serve us as well to all intents and
purposes, as that which is infallible. *Wilkins.*

St. Aust n hath laid down a rule to this very
purpose. *Barnet.*

They, who are desirous of a name in painting,
should read and make observations of such things
as they find for their *purpose*. *Dryden.*

He travelled the world, on *purpose* to converse
with the most learned men. *Guaridan.*

The common materials, which the ancients
made their ships of, were the orrus or wild ash,
the fir was likewise used for this *purpose*. *Arbutnot.*

I do this, on *purpose* to give you a more sensible
impression of the imperfection of your knowledge. *Watts.*

Where men err against this method, it is usually
on *purpose*, and to show their learning. *Swift.*

2. Effect; consequence; the end desired.

To *purpose* had the council of Jerusalem
been assembled, if once their determination being
set down, men might afterwards have defended
their former opinions. *Hooker.*

The ground will be like a wood, which keepeth
out the sun, and is continuall the wet, whereby it
will never graze to *purpose* that year. *Bacon.*

Their design is a war, whenever they can open it
with a prospect of succeeding to *purpose*. *Temple.*

Such first principles will serve us to very little
purpose, and we shall be as much at a loss with, as
without them, if they may, by any human power,
such as is the will of our teachers, or opinions of our
contemporaries, be altered or lost to us. *Locke.*

He that would relish success to *purpose*, should
keep his passion cool, and his expectations low. *Collier.*

What the Romans have done is not worth no-
tice, having had little occasion to make use of this
art, and what they have of it to *purpose* being bor-
rowed from Aristotle. *Baker.*

3. Influence; example.

'Tis common for double dealers to be taken in
their own snares, as for the *purpose* in the matter
of power. *Extrange.*

TO PURPOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
intend; to design; to resolve.

What David did *purpose*, it was the pleasure of
God that Solomon his son should perform. *H.aker.*

It is a *purpos'd* thing, and grows by plot.
To curb the nobility. *Shakespeare.*

The whole included race his *purpos'd* prey. *Milton.*

Oaths were not *purpos'd* more than law,
To keep the good and just in awe,
But to confine the bad and fatal.
Like moral cattle in a paddock. *Hutches.*

TO PURPOSE. *v. n.* To have an inten-
tion; to have a design.

I am *purpos'd*, that my mouth shall not trans-
gress. *Palmer.*

This is the *purpose* that is *purpos'd* upon the
whole earth. *Ap.iah.*

Paul *purpos'd* in the spirit to go to Jerusalem. *Acts.*

The christian captives, *purposing* to retire home,
placed on each side of the army four racks of
wagons. *Knolles.*

Doubling my crime, I promise and deceive,
Purpose to slay, whilst I come to love thee. *Prior.*

PURPOSELY. *adv.* [from *purpose*.] By
design; by intention.

Before the instrument which God hath *purposefully*
framed, thereby to work the knowledge of his nature
in the hearts of men, what cause is there wherefore
it should not be acknowledged a most apt mean? *Hooker.*

I have *purposefully* avoided to speak any thing con-
cerning the treatment due to such persons. *Adisson.*

In composing this discourse, I *purposefully* de-
bated all oblique and duplicating truths. *Asterbury.*

The vulgar thus through imitation err,
As oft the reason'd by being singular;
So much the y from the crowd that let the throng
By chance go right, they *purposefully* go wrong. *Pope.*

PURPRINE. *n. f.* [from *purpris*, old Fr. *pur-
prium*, law Lat.] A cloth or enclosure;
as also the whole compass of a manor.

The pace of peace is flow'd, and therefore
not only the bench but the foot pace and pendants,
and *purp* ought to be preserved without cor-
ruption. *Bacon.*

PURR. *n. f.* [from *alauda marina*.] A sea lark.
Anguacoth.

TO PURR. *v. a.* To murmur as a cat or
leopard in pleasure.

PURSE. *n. f.* [from *bourse*, Fr. *purse*, Welsh.]
A small bag in which money is con-
tained.

She bears the *purse*, that is a region in Guinea,
all gold and bounty. *Shakespeare.*

So all the son of England prove a thief,
And take *purse*. *Shakespeare.*

He sent certain of the chief persons, richly ap-
parelled with their *purse* full of money, to the
city. *Knolles.*

I will give him the thousand pieces, and to his
great surprise, present him with another *purse* of
the same value. *Adisson.*

TO PURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a purse.

I am spell catch'd by Philidel,
And *purse* within a net. *Dryden.*

I *purse* it up, but little reck'ning made,
Till now that this extremity compell'd,
I find it true. *Milton.*

2. To contract as a purse.

And didst contract and *purse* thy bow together,
As if thou hadst had it shut up in thy brain
Some horrible conceit. *Shakespeare.*

PURSENET. *n. f.* [from *purse* and *net*.] A net

of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.

Comes are taken by *purfets* in their burrows.

PURSEPROUD, *adj.* [*purse* and *proud*.] Pulled up with money.

PURSER, *n. f.* [from *purse*.] The paymaster of a ship.

PURSINESS, } *n. f.* [from *purify*.]

PURSIVENESS, } Shortness of breath.

PURSLAIN, *n. f.* [*portulaca*, Latin.] A plant.

The medicaments, proper to diminish the milk, are lettuce, *purfian* and endive.

PURSLAIN-RALE, *n. f.* [from *purfian* and *tree*; *halimulus*, Lat.] A shrub proper to hedge with.

PURSUABLE, *adj.* [from *purfue*.] What may be purfued.

PURSUAUCE, *n. f.* [from *purfue*.] Prosecution; process.

PURSUANT, *adj.* [from *purfue*.] Done in consequence of prosecution of any thing.

TO PURSUE, *v. n.* [*pourfuivre*, Fr.]

1. To chafe; to follow in hostility.

Love like a shadow flies, when substance love pursues;
Pursuing that flies, and flying what pursues.

When Abraham heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained servants, and *purfued*.

To thy speed add wings,
Left with a whip of scorpions I *purfue* thy lingering.

2. To prosecute; to continue.

As right objects tendeth to life; so he that *purfue*th evil, *purfue*th it to his own death.

Infinite to *purfue* vain war with heaven.

I will *purfue*

This ancient story, whether false or true.
When men *purfue* their thoughts of space, they stop at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end.

3. To imitate; to follow as an example.

The fame of ancient matrons you *purfue*,
And found a blumelets pattern to the new.

4. To endeavour to attain.

Let us not then *purfue*

A splendid vassalage.

We happiness *purfue*; we fly from pain;

Yet the pursuit, and yet the flight is vain.

What nature has deny'd fools will *purfue*,
As apes are ever walking upon two.

TO PURSUE, *v. a.* To go on; to proceed.

A galleon.

I have, *purfues* Carneades, wonder'd chymists should not confider.

PURSUER, *n. f.* [from *purfue*.] One who follows in hostility.

Fled with the rest,

And falling from a hill, he was so bruised,

That the *purfuer* took him.

His swift *purfuer* from heav'n's gates discern'd
Th' advantage, and descending tread us down
Thus drooping.

Like a declining statesman left forlorn
To his friends pity and *purfues* from.

PURSUITE, *n. f.* [*pourfuite*, Fr.]

1. The act of following with hostile intention.

Arm, warriors, arm for fight! the foe at hand,
Whom fled & thought, will leave us long *purfuit*.

2. Endeavour to attain.

This means they long propos'd, but little gain'd,
Yet after much *purfuit*, at length obtain'd.

Its honours and vanities are continually passing before him, and inviting his *purfuit*.

He has annexed a secret pleasure to the idea of any thing that is new or uncommon, that he might

encourage us in the *purfuit* after knowledge, and engage us to search into the wonders of his creation.

The will, free from the determination of such desires, is left to the *purfuit* of nearer satisfaction; and to the removal of those uneasinesses it feels in its longings after them.

3. Prosecution; continuance of endeavour.

He concluded with sighs and tears, to confute them, that they would no more press him to give his consent to a thing contrary to his reason, the execution whereof would break his heart, and that they would give over further *purfuit* of it.

PURSUIVANT, *n. f.* [*pourfuivant*, Fr.]

A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds.

How oft do they with golden pinnons cleave
The fluting skies, like flying *purfuivants*.

Their grey locks, the *purfuivants* of death,
Argue the end of Edmund Mortimer.

Send out a *purfuivant* at arms
To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power
Before him riding.

For helmets, crests, mantles, and supporters, I leave the matter to Edmund Bolton, Gerald Laigh, Jon Ferne, and John Gullim Portmouth, *purfuivants* of arms, who have diligently laboured in armory.

The *purfuivants* came next,
And like the heralds each his fusteeon bore.

PURSY, *adj.* [*purfif*, French.] Short-breathed and fat.

In the fatness of these *purfif* times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea croud and woo for leave to do it good.

Now breathless wrong
Shall sit and pant in your great chairs of ease,
And *purfif* violence shall break his wind
With fear and horrid flight.

An holier danger,
Grown fat and *purfif* by retail
Of pots of beer and bottled ale.

By these, the Medes
Perfume their breaths, and cure old *purfif* men.

PURTEANCE, *n. f.* [*appertenance*, Fr.]

The pluck of an animal.

Loath the lamb with fire, his head with his legs
and with the *purteance* thereof.

The shaft against a rib did glance,
And gall'd him in the *purteance*.

TO PURVEY, *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, Fr.]

1. To provide with conveniences. This sense is now not in use.

Give no odds to your toes, but do *purvey*
Yourself of sword before that bloody day.

His house with all convenience was *purvey'd*.
The rest he found.

2. To procure.

What though from outmost land and sea *purvey'd*,
For him; each rarer tributary life
Bleeds not.

TO PURVEY, *v. n.* To buy in provisions.

Yield thee, so well this day thou hast *purvey'd*.

PURVEYANCE, *n. f.* [from *purvey*.]

1. Provision.

Whence mounting up, they find *purveyance* meet

Of all that royal princes court became.

2. Procurement of victuals.

3. An exaction of provisions for the king's followers.

Some lands be more changeable than others; as for their lying near to the borders, or because of great and continual *purveyance* that are made upon them.

PURVEYOR, *n. f.* [from *purvey*.]

1. One that provides victuals.

And woud' *purveyors* his sharp hunger fed
With trugal scraps of flesh, and mallow bread.

The *purveyors* or victuallers are much to be commended, as not a little faulty in that behalf.

2. A procurer; a pimp.

The women are such cunning *purveyors*.
Mark where their appetites have once been fed.
The same resemblance in a younger lover,
Lies brooding in their fancies the same pleasures.

The stranger, ravished at his good fortune, introduced to some imaginary title, for this *purveyor* has her representatives of some of the ladies.

3. An officer who exacted provision for the king's followers.

PURVIEW, *n. f.* [*pourveu*, Fr.] Provision, providing clause.

Though the petition expresses only treason and felony, yet the act is general against all appeals, parliament; and many times the *purview* of an act is larger than the preamble or the petition.

PURVEYANCE, } *n. f.* [from *purvey*.]

PURVEYANCE, } Generation of pus in matter.

Consumptions are induced by *purveyance* in any of the viscera.

PURULENT, *adj.* [*purulent*, Fr. *purulentus*, Lat.] Consisting of pus or the running of wounds.

A carcase of man is most infectious and odorous, and *purulent* matter of wounds to found.

It is no easy thing always to discern, whether the suspected matter expectorated by a cough be a *purulent*, that is, such as comes from an ulcer.

It spews a filthy froth
Of matter *purulent* and white,
Which happen'd on the skin to light,
And there corrupting on a wound,
Spreads leprosy.

An acrimonious or *purulent* matter, singulating some organ, is more easily deposited upon them than any other part.

PUS, *n. f.* [Latin.] The matter of a well digested sore.

Acid substances break the vessels, and produce an ichor instead of laudable *pus*.

TO PUSH, *v. a.* [*pusher*, Fr.]

1. To strike with a thrust.

It the ox *push* a man-servant, he shall be flogged.

2. To force or drive by impulse.

The youth *push* away my feet.

3. To force not by a quick blow, but by continued violence.

Show your mended faiths,
To *push* destruction and perpetual flame
Out of the weak door of our fainting mind.

Through thee will we *push* down our enemies.

Waters forcing way,
Sidelong had *push'd* a mountain from his seat,
Half sunk with all his pines.

This terrible scene which might have proved dangerous, if Cornelius had not been *push'd* out of the room.

4. To press forward.

He tore arms his cure
With rules to *push* his to tune or to bear.

With such impudence did he *push* his matter, that when he heard the cries of above a million of people begging for their bread, he turned a deaf clamour of faction.

Arts and sciences, in one and the same century have arrived at great perfection, and no wonder since every age has a kind of universal genius which inclines those that live in it to some particular studies, the work then being *push'd* on by their hands, must go forward.

5. To urge; to drive.

Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions, as are apt to procure honour to the actor.

6. To enforce; to drive to a conclusion.

We are *push'd* for an answer, and are forced to

P U S

freely to confess, that the corruptions of the administration were intolerable. *Swijt.*

To importune; to tease.

To Pusill. r. n.

1. To make a thrust.

None it all dare

With shortened sword to stab in cloister war,
Nor *pusk* with biting point, but strike at length.

Dryden

A calf will so manage his head, as though he would *pusk* with his horns even before they shoot.

Ray.

Lamb, though they never saw the actions of their species, *pusk* with their foreheads, before the budding of a horn.

Addison.

2. To make an effort.

War seem'd asleep for nine long years; at length
Both sides resolv'd to *pusk*, we try'd our strength.

Dryden.

3. To make an attack.

The king of the south shall *pusk* at him, and the king of the north shall come against him.

Daniel.

4. To burst out with violence.

Puss. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Thrust; the act of striking with a pointed instrument.

He might his corn be harmed

With dint of sword or *pusk* of pointed spear.

Spenser.

They, like resolute men, stood in the face of the breach, receiving them with deadly shot and *pusk* of pike, in such furious manner, that the Turks began to retire.

Knollys.

2. An impulse; force impressed.

No great was the puissance of his *pusk*,

That homely fiddle quite he did him bear.

Spenser.

Jove was not more pleas'd

With infant nature, when his spacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas,
To give it the first *pusk*, and see it roll
Along the vast abyss.

Addison.

3. Assault; attack.

He gave his countenance against his name,
To laugh with gybing boys, and stand the *pusk*
Of every beardless vain comparative.

Shakespeare.

When such a resistance is made, these bold
fighters will draw in their horns, when their fierce
and keble *pusks* against truth are repelled with
pushing and confidence

Watts.

4. A forcible onset; a strong effort.

A sudden *pusk* gives them the overthrow;
Ride, ride, Mithras.

Shakespeare.

Any he goes, makes his *pusk*, stands the shock
of a battle, and compounds for leaving of a leg
behind him.

L'Estrange.

We have beaten the French from all their
advanced posts, and driven them into their last
entrenchments: one vigorous *pusk*, one general
assault will force the enemy to cry out for quarter.

Addison.

5. Exigence; trial; extremity.

We'll put the matter to the present *pusk*.

Shakespeare.

'Tis common to talk of dying for a friend, but
when it comes to the *pusk*, 'tis no more than talk.

L'Estrange.

The question we would put, is not, whether the
sacrament of the mass be as truly propitiatory, as
it is under the law? but, whether it be as truly a
sacrifice: if so, then it is a true proper sacrifice,
and is not only commemorative or representative,
as we are told at a *pusk*.

Atterbury.

6. A sudden emergence.

There's time enough for that;
Let them desire, upon this *pusk*, to trouble
Your joys with like relation.

Shakespeare.

7. [*pusula*, Lat.] A pimple; an efflorescence; a wheal; an eruption.

He that was praised to his hurt, should have a
pusk rise upon his nose; as a blister will rise upon
one's tongue, that tells a lie.

Bacon.

PUSILL. n. f. [from *pusk*.] He who pushes forward.

PUSILL. adj. [from *pusk*.] Enterprising; vigorous.

PUSILL. n. f. [*pusk* and *pin*.] A child's

P U T

play, in which pins are pushed alternately.

Men, that have wandering thoughts at the voice
of wisdom out of the mouth of a philosopher, deserve
as well to be whipt, as boys for playing at *pushpin*,
when they should be learning.

L'Estrange.

PUSILLANIMITY. n. f. [*pusillanimité*, Fr. *pusillus* and *animus*, Lat.] Cowardice; meanness of spirit.

The property of your excellent spirits is the
warning of the blood, which, before cold and et-
tled, left the liver white and pale, the badge of
pusillanimity and cowardice.

Shakespeare.

The Chinese sail where they will; which shew-
eth, that their law of keeping out strangers is a law
of *pusillanimity* and fear.

Bacon.

It is obvious, to distinguish between an act of
courage and an act of rashness, an act of *pusil-
animity*, and an act of great modesty or humility.

South.

PUSILLANIMOUS. adj. [*pusillanime*, Fr. *pusillus* and *animus*, Lat.] Meantspirited; narrowminded; cowardly.

An argument fit for great princes, that neither by
overmeasuring their forces they lose themselves in
vain enterprises; nor, by undervaluing them,
descend to fearful and *pusillanimous* counsels.

Bacon.

He became *pusillanimous*, and was easily ruffled
with every little passion within; supine, and as
openly exposed to any temptation from without.

Woodward.

What greater instance can there be of a weak
pusillanimous temper, than for a man to *pusk* his
whole life in opposition to his own sentiments?

Spencer.

PUSILLANIMOUSNESS. n. f. [from *pusillani-
mous*.] Meanness of spirit.

Puss. n. f. [I know not whence derived;
pusio, Lat. is a dwarf.]

1. The fondling name of a cat.

A young fellow, in love with a cat, made it his
humble suit to Venus to turn *pusk* into a woman.

L'Estrange.

Let *pusk* practice what nature teaches.

Watts.

I will permit my son to play at apodistrafemds,
which can be no other than our *pusk* in a corner.

Asbuthnot and Pope.

2. The sportsman's term for a hare.

Poor honest *pusk*,

It gives my heart to see thee thus;

But bounds cat sheep as well as hares.

Gay.

PUSTULE. n. f. [*puscule*, Fr. *pusula*, Lat.]

A small swelling; a pimple; a *pusk*; an
efflorescence.

The blood turning acrimonious, corrodes the
vessels, producing hemorrhages, *puskules*, red, black,
and gangrenous.

Asbuthnot.

PUSTULOUS. adj. [from *puskula*.] Full of
puskules; pimply.

TO PUT. v. a. [Of this word, so common in
the English language, it is very difficult
to find the etymology; *putter*, to plant,
is Danish. *Junius*.]

1. To lay or reposit in any place.

God planted a garden, and there he *put* the man
whom he had formed.

Genesis.

Speak unto him, and *put* words in his mouth.

Ezodus.

If a man *put* in his beast, and feed in another
man's field; of the best of his own shall he make
restitution.

Leviticus.

In these he *put* two weights.

Milton.

Feed land with beasts and horses, and after both
put in sheep.

Mortimer.

2. To place in a situation.

When he had *put* them all out, he entereth in.

Mark.

Four speedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the sounding alchimy.

Milton.

3. To place in any state or condition.

Before we will lay by our just born arms,
We'll *put* thee down, 'gaust whom thine arms we
bear.

Shakespeare.

P U T

Put me in a fury with thee.

Job.

The stones he *put* for his pillows.

Genesis.

He hath *put* my brethren far from me.

Job.

As we were *put* in tract with the gospel, even so
we speak, not as pleasing men, but God.

1 Thess.

They shall ride upon horses, every one *put* in
array like a man to the battle against thee.

Jer.

He *put* them into ward three days.

Genesis.

She shall be his wife, he may not *put* her away.

Deuteronomy.

Daniel said, *put* these two aside.

Sufannah.

This question ask'd *put* me in doubt.

Milton.

So nature prompts, so soon we go astray,
When old experience *put* us in the way.

Dryden.

Men may *put* government into what hands they
please.

Locke.

He that has any doubt of his tenets, received
without examination, ought to *put* himself wholly
into this state of ignorance, and throwing wholly
by all his former notions, examine them with a per-
fect indifference.

Locke.

Declaring by word or action a sedate, settled
design upon another man's life, *put* him in a state
of war with him.

Locke.

As for the time of *putting* the rains to the ewes,
you must consider at what time your grass will
maintain them.

Mortimer.

If without any provocation gentlemen will fall
upon one, in an affair wherein his interest and re-
putation are embarked, they cannot complain of
being *put* into the number of his enemies.

Pope.

4. To reposit.

How wilt thou *put* thy trust on Egypt for chariots?

2 Kings.

God was entreated of them, because they *put*
their trust in him.

1 Chronicles.

5. To trust; to give up; as, he *put* himself
into the persecutor's hands.

6. To expose; to apply to any thing.

A sinew cracked seldom recovers its former
strength, or the memory of it leaves a lasting caution
in the mind, not to *put* the part quickly again to
robust employment.

Locke.

7. To push into action.

Thank him who *put* us loth to this revenge.

Milton.

When men and women are mixed and well
chosen, and *put* their best qualities forward, there
may be any intercourse of civility and good will.

Swift.

8. To apply.

Your goodliest young men and offices he will *put*
them to his work.

1 Samuel.

No man having *put* his hand to the plough and
looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God.

Luke.

Rejoice before the Lord in all that thou putt'st
thine hands unto.

Deuteronomy.

Chymical operations are excellent tools in the
hands of a natural philosopher, and are by him
applicable to many nobler uses, than they are wont
to be *put* to in laboratories.

Boyle.

The aversion of their relations *put* them to paint-
ing, as more gainful than any other art.

Dryden.

The great difference in the notions of mankind,
is from the different use they *put* their faculties to.

Locke.

I expect an offspring, docile and tractable in
whatever we *put* them to.

Tatler.

9. To use any action by which the place or
state of any thing is changed.

I do but keep the peace, *put* up thy sword.

Shakespeare.

Put up your sword; if this young gentleman
Have done offence, I take the fault on me.

Shakespeare.

He *put* his hand unto his neighbour's goods.

Ezodus.

Whatsoever cannot be digested by the stomach,
is by the stomach either *put* up by vomit, or *put*
down to the guts.

Bacon.

It *puts* a man from all employment, and makes
a man's discourse tedious.

Taylor.

A nimble fencer will *put* in a thrust so quick,
that the foil will be in your bosom, when you
thought it a yard off.

Lybby.

A man, not having the power of his own life,
cannot *put* himself under the absolute arbitrary
power of another to take it.

Locke.

Instead of making apologies, I will send it with my hearty prayers, that those few directions I have here put together, may be truly useful to you.

He will know the truth of these maxims, upon the first occasion that shall make him put together those ideas, and observe whether they agree or disagree.

When you cannot get dinner ready, put the clock back.

10. To cause; to produce.

There is great variety in men's understanding; and their natural constitutions put so wide a difference between some men, that industry would never be able to matter.

To comprise; to consign to writing. Cyrus made proclamation, and put it also in writing.

12. To add.

Whatever God doeth, nothing can be put to it, nor anything taken from it.

13. To put in a reckoning.

If we will rightly estimate things, we shall find, that most of them are wholly to be put on the account of labour.

That such a temporary life, as we now have, is better than no being, is evident by the high value we put upon it ourselves.

14. To reduce to any state.

Marcus and Flavius, for pulling hearts off bodies, are put to silence.

This dishonour you no more, than to take in a town with gentle words, which she would put you to your fortune.

With well-doing ye may put to silence foolish men.

The Turks were in every place put to the sword, and lay by heaps slain.

This compassion would make us deny our senses; for there is scarcely any thing but puts our reason to a stand.

Some modern authors, observing what fruits they have been put to, find out water enough for Noah's flood, say, Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation.

We see the miserable shifts some men are put to, when that, which was founded upon, and supported by idolatry, is become the sanctuary of atheism.

15. To oblige; to urge.

Those that put their bodies to endure in health, may, in most sicknesses, be cured only with diet and ordering.

The discourse I mentioned was written to a private friend, who put me upon that talk.

When the wisest council of men have with the greatest prudence made laws, yet frequent emergencies happen which they did not foresee, and therefore they are put upon repairs and supplements of such their laws, but almighty God, by one simple word, foretold all events, and could therefore lay laws proportionate to the things he made.

We are put to prove things, which can hardly be made plainer.

Who calls can be but temporal, even the probability of it need not put us to anxiously to prevent it.

They should seldom be put about doing those things, but when they have a mind.

16. To incite; to incite; to exhort; to urge by influence.

The great preparation put the king upon the resolution of having such a body in his way.

Those who have lived very kindly before, must meet with a great deal more trouble, because they are put upon changing the whole course of their life.

This caution will put them upon considering, and teach them the necessity of examining more than they do.

It need not be any wonder, why I could employ myself upon that lady, or put others upon it.

He replied, with some vehemence, that he would not make any more trade would be the ruin of the nation. I would have put him upon it.

This put me upon observing the thickness of the glass, and considering whether the dimensions and proportions of the rings may be truly derived from it by computation.

It humbles from our thoughts a lively sense of religion, and puts us upon a eager pursuit of the advantages of life, as to leave us no inclination to reflect on the great author of them.

These wretches put us upon all mischief, to feed their lusts and extravagancies.

17. To propose; to state.

A man of Lyce, skilful to work in gold and silver, to find out every device which shall be put to him.

Put it thus—unfold to Stains straight. What to Jove's ear thou dost impart of late?

He'll state. The question originally put and disputed in public schools was, whether, under any pretence whatsoever, it may be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate?

I only put the question, whether, in reason, it would not have been proper the kingdom should have received timely notice?

I put the case at the worst, by supposing what seldom happens, that a course of virtue makes us miserable in this life.

To form; to regulate. To reach to another.

Go unto him that giveth his neighbour drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken.

20. To bring into any state of mind or temper.

Solyman, to put the Rhodians out of all suspicion of occasion, sent those soldiers he had levied in the countries nearest unto Rhodes far away, and so upon the sudden to let upon them.

His highness put him in mind of the promise he had made the day before, which was so sacred, that he hoped he would not violate it.

To put your ladyship in mind of the advantages you have in all these points, would look like a design to flatter you.

I broke all hospitable laws, To hear you from your palace yard by night, And put your noble person in a fright.

The least harm that befalls children, puts them into complaints and bawling.

To offer; to advance. I am as much ashamed to put a loose indigested play upon the publick, as I should be to offer brats money in a payment.

Whoever he puts a slight upon good works, 'tis as they stand distant from faith.

To unite; to place as an ingredient. He has right to put into his complex idea, signified by the word gold, those qualities, which upon trial he has found united.

To put by. To turn off; to divert. Watch and resist the devil, his chief designs are to hinder thy desire of good, to put thee by from thy spiritual employment.

A tribe hath put by an agree fit, and mitigated a fit of the great.

To put by. To thrust aside. Fabius, in his old years, marrying a young and beautiful lady, had a her two daughters so famous in beauty, which he put by their young cousin from that expectation.

Was the crown offer'd him thrice? Ay, marry, was't, and he put it by thrice, Every time excepting his last offer.

Jonathan had died for him, so, Had not just God put by the unnatural blow.

When I drove a thrust, home as I could, To reach his traitor heart, he put it by, Answered, 'tis as the kingly.

To put down. To baffle; to repress; to crush. How the ladies and I have put him down!

To put down. To degrade. The greedy thief of red down Sur'd I took up to put by her down.

The king of Egypt put Jehu down at Jerusalem.

To bring into dispute. Sugar hath put down the use of honey, inasmuch as we have lost those preparations of honey, which the ancients had.

With copper collars and with brawny backs, Quite to put down the fashion of our black.

To confute. Mark now how a plain tale shall put you down.

To propose. Samson said, I will now put forth a riddle unto you.

To extend. He put forth his hand, and pulled him in.

To emit, as a sprouting plant. An excellent observation of Aristotle, why some plants are of greater age than living creatures, is that they yearly put forth new leaves, whereas living creatures put forth, after their put of growth, nothing but hair and nails, which are increments.

He said, let the earth Put forth the verdant grass, herb yielding food, And fruit-tree yielding fruit.

To exert. I put it forth my goodness.

In honouring God, put forth all thy strength.

We should put forth all our strength, and without having an eye to his preparations, make the greatest push we are able.

To interpose. Give me leave to put in a word to tell you, that I am glad you allow us dissent in degree, not in kind.

To drive to harbour. No ties, Halfers, or gables need, nor anchors cast, Whom storms put in there, are with day's sail.

To use; to exercise. Neither gods nor man will give consent, To put in practice your unjust content.

To divert; to lay aside. None of us put off our oaths, saying that we will put them off for washing.

Ambition, like a to-rent, never looks back, And is a swelling, and the last affection. A high mind can put off.

It is the new skin or shell that putteth off the old; and in birds, the young feather putteth off the old; and in birds cast their beaks, the old beak putting off the old.

Ye must die perhaps, by putting off. Humans, to put on gods; death to be with'd.

I for his sake will leave. Thy bosom, and this glory next to thee, Freely put off, and for him lately die.

When a man shall be just about to quit this world, to put off his mortality, and to serve up his last accounts to God, his mind must serve him for little else, but to testify him of his faithful review of his past life.

Now the cheerful light her tears dispels. She with no winning turns the truth conceals. But put the woman off, and stand reveal'd.

My friend, fancying her to be an old woman, put off his hat to her, when the pulling off his mask appeared a much handsomer fellow.

Homer says he puts off that air of his, which for properly belongs to his character, and debases himself into a droll.

To defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse. The gains of ordinary trades are honest, those of bargains are more doubtful, where one could not upon others necessity, broke by credit to draw them on, put off others cunningly that they be better chapmen.

I hoped for a demonstration, but Harpocrates hopes to put me off with an hazanue.

PUT

Some hard words the goat gave, but the fox puts all with a jest. *L'Estrange.*
I do not intend to be thus put off with an old song. *Morc.*

Do men in good earnest think that God will be put off for or that the law of God will be baffled with a lie clothed in a scoff? *South.*
This is a very unreasonable demand, and we might put him off with this answer, that there are several things which all men in their wits disbelieve, and yet none but madmen will go about to disprove. *Bentley.*

38. To Put off. To delay; to defer; to procrastinate.

Let not the work of to-day be put off till to-morrow; for the future is uncertain. *L'Estrange.*
So many accidents may deprive us of our lives, that we can never say, that he who neglects to secure his salvation to-day, may without danger put it off to to-morrow. *Wake.*

He seems generally to prevail, persuading them to a confidence in some partial works of obedience, or else to put off the care of their salvation to some future opportunities. *Rogers.*

39. To Put off. To pass fallaciously.
It is very hard, that Mr. Steele should take up the artificial reports of his own faction, and then put them off upon the world as additional fears of a popish successor. *Swift.*

40. To Put off. To discard.
Upon these taxations,

The clothiers all put off
The painters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shaksp.*

41. To Put off. To recommend; to vend or obtrude.

The effects which pass between the spirits and the tangible parts are not at all handled, but put off by the names of virtues, natures, actions, and passions. *Bacon.*

42. To Put on or upon. To impute; to charge.

43. To Put on or upon. To invest with, as clothes or covering.

Strangely visited people he cures,
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shaksp.*

Give even way unto my rough affairs;
Put not you on the visage of the times,
And belike them to Percy troublesome. *Shaksp.*

So shall inferior eyes,
That borrow their behaviour from the great,
Grow great by your example, and put on
The d'unless spirit of resolution. *Shaksp.*

It too be with me, and give me bread to eat,
and consent to put on, then shall the Lord be my God. *Genius.*

She has
Very good suits, and very rich; but then
She cannot put 'em on; she knows not how
to wear a garment. *Ben Jonson.*

Taking his cap from his head, he said, this cap
will not hold two heads, and therefore it must be
tied to one, and so put it on again. *Kneller.*

Advance puts on the canonical habit.
Decay of Piety.

Mercury had a mind to learn what credit he had
in the world, and so put on the shape of a man. *L'Estrange.*

The little ones are taught to be proud of their
coats, before they can put them on. *Locke.*

44. To Put on. To forward; to promote; to incite.

I grow fearful,
By what yourself too late have spoke and done,
That you protect this course, and put it on
By your allowance. *Shaksp.*

Say, you ne'er had don't
But by our putting on. *Shaksp.*

Others envy to the state draws, and puts on
For countenances received. *Ben Jonson.*

This came handsomely to put on the peace, because
it was a fair example of a peace bought. *Bacon.*

As danger did approach, her spirits rose,
And putting on the king's dignity, her foes. *Halifax.*

45. To Put on or upon. To impose; to subject.

PUT

I have offended; that which thou puttest on me, I will bear. *Kings.*
He not only undermineth the base of religion, but puts upon us the gentlest error from truth. *Brown.*

The flock found he was put upon, but set a good face however upon his entertainment. *L'Estrange.*
Fallacies we are apt to put upon ourselves, by taking words for things. *Locke.*

Why are scripture maxims put upon us, without taking notice of scripture examples which he crosses them? *Atterbury.*

46. To Put on. To assume; to take.

The duke hath put on a religious life,
And thrown into neglect the pompous court. *Shaksp.*

Wife men love you, in their own despatch,
And, finding in their native wit no ease,
Are forc'd to put you folly on to please. *Druiden.*

There is no quality so contrary to my nature
which one cannot affect, and put on upon occasion,
in order to serve an interest. *Swift.*

47. To Put on. To refer.

For the certain knowledge of that truth,
I put you over to heaven, and to my mother. *Shaksp.*

48. To Put out. To place at ulury.

Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? he that
putteth not out his money to ulury. *Psalms.*

To live retir'd upon his own,
He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of pelf,
Soon split him on the former shell.

He put it out again. *Dryden.*

Money at ul, when returned into the hands of
the owner, usually lies dead there till he gets a
new tenant for it, and can put it out again. *Locke.*

An old usurer, charmed with the pleasures of a
country life, in order to make a purchase, call'd
in all his money; but, in a very few days after,
he put it out again. *Addison.*

One hundred pounds only, put out at interest at
ten per cent. doth in seventy years encrease to
above one hundred thousand pounds. *Child.*

49. To Put out. To extinguish.

The Philistines put out his eyes. *Judges.*
Whereforever the wax floated, the flame forsok
it, till at last it spread all over, and put the flame
quite out. *Bacon.*

I must die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out.

In places that abound with mines, when the sky
seemed clear, there would suddenly arise a great in-
flam, which they call a damp, for so and thick,
that it would sometimes put out their candles. *Boyle.*

This barbarous instance of a wild unreasonableness
passion, quite put out those little remains of affec-
tion she still had for her lord. *Addison.*

50. To Put out. To emit, as a plant.

Frees planted too deep in the ground, for love of
approach to the sun, forsake their first root, and put
out another more towards the top of the earth. *Encom.*

51. To Put out. To extend; to protrude.

When she traveled, the one put out his head.

52. To Put out. To expel; to drive from.

When they have overthrown him, and the wars
are finished, shall they themselves be put out? *Spenser.*

I am resolved, that when I am put out of the
stewardship, they may receive me in to their heads. *Locke.*

The nobility of Castile put out the king of Arra-
gon, in favour of king Philip. *Bacon.*

53. To Put out. To make publick.

You tell us, that you shall be forced to leave off
your modesty; you mean that little which is put;
for it was worn to rings when you put out the modesty. *Dryden.*

When I was at Venice, they were putting out
curious stamps of the several duties, most famous
for their beauty or magnificence. *Addison.*

54. To Put out. To disconcert.

There is no affectation in passion; for that putteth
a man out of his precepts, and in a new rule there-
custom leaveth him. *Beaumont.*

55. To Put to. To kill by; to punish by.

PUT

From Ireland am I come,
To signify that rebels there are up,
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shaksp.*

There were no harks to throw the rebels into,
and send them away by sea, they were put all to
the sword. *Bacon.*

Such as were taken on either side, were put to
the sword or to the halter. *Clarendon.*

Soon as they had him at their mercy,
They put him to the cudgel fiercely. *Hudibras.*

56. To Put to. To refer to; to expose.

Having lost two of their bravest commanders at
Tos, they durst not put it to a battle at sea, and set
up their rest wholly upon the land enterprise. *Bacon.*

It is to be put to question in general, whether it
be lawful for christian princes to make an invasive
war, simply for the propagation of the faith? *Bacon.*

I was not more concern'd in that debate
Of empire, when our universal state
Was put to hazard, and the giant race
Our captive kings were ready to embrace. *Dryden.*

57. To Put to it. To distress; to per-
plex; to press hard.

What would it thou write of me, if thou should'st
praise me?

O gentle lady, do not put me to't,
For I am nothing if not critical. *Shaksp.*

Lord Angelo dukes it well in his absence;
He puts transgression to't. *Shaksp.*

They have a leader,
Fulius Aufidius, that will put you to't. *Shaksp.*

They were actually making parties to go up to
the moon together, and were more put to it how to
meet with accommodations by the way, than how
to go farther. *Addison.*

The figures and letters were so mingled, that the
conver was hard put to it on what part of the money
to bestow the inscription. *Addison.*

I shall be hard put to it, to bring myself off. *Addison.*

58. To Put to. To assist with.

Zelmae would have put to her helping hand, but
she was taken a quivering. *Sidney.*

The carpenter is bring to't to work, and every one
putting to his helping hand, the budge was re-
paired. *Kneller.*

59. To Put to death. To kill.

It was spread abroad that the king had a purpose
to put to death Edward Plantagenet in the Tower. *Bacon.*

One Bell was put to death at Tyburn, for moving
a new rebellion. *Hayward.*

Leota put to death one of the Roman ambassa-
dors, she was obliged, by a successful war, which
the Romans made, to consent to give up all the
sea coast. *Arbuthnot.*

60. To Put together. To accumulate

into one sum or mass.

Put all your other subjects together; they have
not taken half the pains for your majesty's service
that I have. *L'Estrange.*

This last age has made a greater progress, than
all ages before put together. *Burton.*

61. To Put up. To pass unrevenged.

I will indeed no longer apprehend it, nor am I yet
perfuaded to put up in justice what already I have
too closely followed. *Shaksp.*

It is prudence in many cases, to put up the inju-
ries of a weaker enemy, for fear of incurring the
displeasure of a stronger. *L'Estrange.*

How many indignities does he put up with, and how
many affronts does he put up with, and how
his love is movable. *South.*

The Cananith woman must put up a refusal,
and the prophetic name of dog, commonly used
by the Jews at the bottom. *Boyle.*

Nor put up blow, but that which is
Right war hospital on blood for blood. *Hudibras.*

For reputation only of bold songs, which cannot
counteract the evil and hazard of a suit, but ought
to excite our patience and forgiveness, and to be
put up without recourse to judicature. *Kettlewell.*

Such a total injuries are not to be put up, but
when the offender is below retriement. *Addison.*

62. To Put up. To emit; to cause to
germinate, as plants.

Hartshorn Haven, or in small pieces, mixed with dung, and watered, putteth up mushrooms. Bacon.
63. To **PUT up**. To expose publicly; us, these goods are put up to sale.

64. To **PUT up**. To start from a cover. In town, whilst I am following one character, I am confused in my way by another, and put up such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes, that they foil the scent of one another, and puzzle the chase. Spectator.

65. To **PUT up**. To hoard. Himself never put up any of the rent, but disposed of it by the assistance of a reverend divine to augment the vicar's portion. Spectator.

66. To **PUT up**. To hide. Why so earnestly seek you to put up that letter? Shakspeare.

67. To **PUT upon**. To impose; to lay upon. When in swinish sleep,

What cannot you and I perform upon Th' unguarded Duncan? what not put upon His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt Of our great quell? Shakspeare.

68. To **PUT upon trial**. To expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination. Christ will bring all to life, and then they shall be put every one upon his own trial, and receive judgment. Locke.

Jack had done more wisely, to have put himself upon the trial of his country, and made his defence in form. Arbuthnot.

To **PUT**. *v. n.*

1. To go or move. The wind cannot be perceived, until there be an eruption of a great quantity, from under the water; whereas in the first putting up, it couleth in little portions. Bacon.

2. To steer a vessel. An ordinary fleet could not hope to succeed against a place that has always a considerable number of men of war ready to put to sea. Addison.
His fury thus appears, he puts to land, The ghosts forsake their seats. Dryden.

3. To shoot or germinate. In fibrous roots, the sap delighteth more in the earth, and therefore putteth downward. Bacon.

4. To **PUT forth**. To leave a port. Order for sea is given; They have put forth the haven. Shakspeare.

5. To **PUT forth**. To germinate; to bud; to shoot out. No man is free,

But that his negligence, his folly, fear, Amongst the infinite doings of the world, Sometimes puts forth. Shakspeare.
The fig-tree putteth forth her green figs. Canticles.

Take earth from under walls where nettles put forth in abundance, without any string of the nettles, and put that earth, and set in it stock gilliflowers. Bacon.

Herb roots, besides the putting forth upwards and downwards, putteth forth in round. Bacon.

6. To **PUT in**. To enter a haven. As Homer went, the ship put in at Samos, where he continued the whole winter, singing in the houses of great men, with a train of boys after him. Pope.

7. To **PUT in**. To offer a claim. They shall stand for test, they had gone down too, but that a wife burieth put in for them. Shakspeare.

Although astrologers may be a put in, and plead the secret influence of this star, yet Galen, in his comment, makes no such consideration. Bacon.

If a man should put in to be one of the knights of Malta, he might modestly enough prove his fitness against all such qualifications. Collier.

8. To **PUT in for**. To claim; to stand candidate for. A metaphor, I suppose, from putting each man in his lot into a box. This is to grow a vice, that I knew not whether it do not put in for the name of virtue. Locke.

9. To **PUT off**. To leave land.

I boarded, and I commanded to ascend My friends and soldiers, to put off and lend Way to our ship.

As the hackney boat was putting off, a boy, desiring to be taken in, was retuled. Addison.

10. To **PUT over**. To sail cross. Sir Francis Drake came coasting along from Carthagen, a city of the main land to which he put over, and took it. Abbot.

11. To **PUT to sea**. To set sail; to begin the course. It is mantled, that the duke did his best to come down, and to put to sea. Bacon.

He warn'd him for his safety to provide; Not put to sea, but safe on shore abide. Dryden.

They put to sea with a fleet of three hundred sail, of which they lost the half. Arbuthnot.

With fresh provision hence our fleet to store, Consult our safety, and put off to sea. Pope.

12. To **PUT up**. To offer one's self a candidate. I upon the decrease of a lion, the beasts met to chide a king, when several put up. L'Estrange.

13. To **PUT up**. To advance to; to bring one's self forward. With this he put up to my lord, The courtiers kept their distance due, He twitch'd his sleeve. Swift.

14. To **PUT up with**. To suffer without resentment. This is one of those general words, of which language makes use, to spare a needless multiplicity of expression, by applying one found in a great number of senses, so that its meaning is determined by its concomitants, and must be shown by examples much more than by explanation; this and many other words had occurred before frequently had they had any synonyms or been easily paraphrased, yet without synonyms or paraphrase how can they be explained!

PUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An action of distress. The king's was a fore'd put, and a chance rather than a choice. L'Estrange.

2. A rustick; a clown. I know not whence derived. Queer country puts extol queen Bess's reign, And of lost hospitality complain. Braghton.

3. A game at cards. Put off. Excuse; shift.

The fox's put off is instructive towards the government of our lives, provided his fooling be made our earnest. L'Estrange.

PUTAGE. *n. f.* [putain, Fr.] In law, prostitution on the woman's part. Diet.

PUTANISM. *n. f.* [putanisme, Fr.] The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute. Diet.

PUTATIVE. *adj.* [putatif, Fr. from puto, Lat.] Supposed; reputed. It a wife commits adultery, she shall lose her dower, though she be only a putative, and not a true and real wife. Ayliffe.

PUTID. *adj.* [putidus, Latin.] Mean; low; worthless. He that follows nature is never out of his way; whereas all imitation is putid and servile. L'Estrange.

PUTIDNESS. *n. f.* [from putid.] Meanness; vileness.

PUTLOG. *n. f.* Pathos use pieces of timber or short poles, about sevenfoot long, to bear the bonds they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon. Maxon.

PUTREDINOUS. *adj.* [from putredo, Lat.] Stinking; rotten. A putredinous ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with rennet is turned. Boyer.

PUTREFACTION. *n. f.* [putrefaction, Fr. putris and facio, Latin.] The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten. Putrefaction is a kind of fermentation, or intense motion of bodies, which tends to the destruction of that form of their existence, which is said to be a natural state. Quincy.

If the spirit protrude a little, and that motion inordinate, there followeth putrefaction, which ever dissolveth the confidence of the body into mere inequality. Bacon.

Vegetable putrefaction is produced by throwing green vegetables in a heap in open warm air, and putting them together, by which they acquire a putrid irreconcilable taste and odour. Arbuthnot.

One of these knots rises to suppuration, and during excludes its putrefaction. Blackmore.

PUTREFACTIVE. *adj.* [from putrefacio, Lat.] Making rotten. They make putrefactive generations, convertible into seminal productions. Bacon.

If the bone be corrupted, the putrefactive fluid will disperse it. Whiston.

To **PUTREFY**. *v. a.* [putrefier, Fr. putrefacio, Lat.] To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenness. To keep them here, They would but sink, and putrefy the air. Shakspeare.

Many ill projects are undertaken, and private suits putrefy the public good. Bacon.

The ulcer itself being putrefied, I scarified it and the parts about, so far as I thought necessary, permitting them to bleed freely, and thrust out the rotten flesh. Hygeon.

A wound was so putrefied, as to endanger the bone. Temple.

Such a constitution of the air, as would naturally putrefy raw flesh, must endanger by a mortification. Arbuthnot.

To **PUTREFY**. *v. n.* To rot. From the sole of the foot, even unto the head, there is no soundness in it, but wounds and bruises, and putrefying sores. Jacob.

All imperfect mixture is apt to putrefy, and every substance more apt to putrefy than only Bacon.

These hymns, though not revive, embalm and spare The world, which else would putrefy with vice. Den.

The pain proceeded from some acrimony in the serum, which, falling into this declining putrefied. Hygeon.

PUTRESCENCE. *n. f.* [from putresco, Lat.] The state of rotting. Now if any ground this effect from gall or choler, because being the fiery humour, it will readily mount the water, we may conceive in the common putrescence, it may promote elevation. Bacon.

PUTRESCENT. *adj.* [putrescens, Latin.] Growing rotten. Alucent is not only necessary for repairing the fluids and solids of an animal, but likewise to keep the fluids from the putrescent alkaline state, which they would acquire by constant motion. Arbuthnot.

PUTRID. *adj.* [putride, Fr. putridus, Lat.] Rotten; corrupt. The wine to putrid blood converted flow. Pope.

If a nurse feed only on flesh, and drink milk, her milk, instead of turning sour, will turn putrid and smell like urine. Arbuthnot.

Putrid fever is that kind of fever, in which the humours, or part of them, have so little circulation, that they fall into an intestine heat, and putrefy, which is commonly the case after an evacuation, great or excessive heat. Keil.

PUTRIDNESS. *n. f.* [from putrid.] Rottenness. Mordorous rusts depend on the acid spirits of the ferment, and the putridness of the meat. Boyle.

PUTREN. *n. f.* [from put.] 1. One who puts.

P U Z

The most wretched sort of people are dreamers
spouters and putters of tales. *L'Estrange.*

1. *PUZZLER*. *n. f.* Inciter; instigator.

My good lord cardinal, they vent reproaches
At me chiefly on you, as putter on *Shakespeare.*

Of late exactions.

You are abused, and by some putter on, *Shakespeare.*

This will be dander'd for it.

PUTTING-STONE. *n. f.*

In some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the
bases of great houses, which they call *putting-stones*, *Pope.*

tokens of strength.

PUTTICK. *n. f.* [derived by *Minshew*,
from *lutio*, Lat.] A buzzard.

Who finds the partridge in the *puttick's* nest,

Put may imagine how the bird was dead? *Shallp.*

The next are those, which are called birds of prey,

as the eagle, hawk, *puttock*, and cornucopia. *Peacham.*

PUTTY. *n. f.*

1. A kind of powder on which glass is
ground.

An object glass of a fourteen foot telescope, made
by an artificer at London, I once mended consider-
ably, by grinding it on putch with *putty*, and leav-
ing it very easily in the grinding, lest the *putty*
should scratch it. *Newton.*

2. A kind of cement used by glaziers.

10 *PUZZLE*. *v. a.* [for *posse*, from
posse. *Skinner.*]

1. To perplex; to confound; to embar-
rass; to entangle; to gravel; to put to
a stand; to tease.

Your presence needs must puzzle Antony. *Shakespeare.*

I say there is no darkness but ignorance, in which
thou art more puzzled than the Egyptians in their
fog. *Shakespeare.*

Both armies of the enemy would have been
puzzled what to have done. *Clarendon.*

A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexter-
ous in puzzling others, if they be not thorough-
ly speculators in those great theories. *Mor.*

I shall purposely omit the mention of argument,
which relate to humanity, as being not so easily intelli-
gible, and therefore more apt to puzzle and amuse,
than to convince. *Wilkins.*

He is perpetually puzzled and perplexed amidst
his own blunders, and mistakes the sense of those
he would confute. *Addison.*

Perions, who labour under real evils, will not
puzzle themselves with conjectural ones. *Clarissa.*

He strikes each point with native force of mind,
While puzzled learning blunders far behind. *Young.*

1. To make intricate; to entangle.

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,
Pasted in mazes, and perplex'd with error. *Addison.*

P Y R

These, as my guide informed me, were men of
subtle tempers, and puzzled politicks, who would
supply the place of real wisdom with cunning and
avarice. *Tatler.*

I did not indeed at first imagine there was in it
such a jargon of ideas, such an inconsistency of
notions, such a confusion of particles, that rather
puzzle than connect the sense, which in some places
he seems to have named at, as I found upon my
nearer perusal of it. *Addison.*

To *PUZZLE*. *v. n.* To be bewildered in
one's own notions; to be awkward.

The servant is a puzzling fellow, that needs nothing.

PUZZLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Embar-
rassment; perplexity.

Men in great fortune are strangers to themselves,

and while they are in the puzzle of business, they
have no time to tend their health either of body or
mind. *Bacon.*

PUZZLER. *n. f.* [from *puzzle*.] He who
puzzles.

PYGARG. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

PYGMEAN. *adj.* [from *pygmy*.] Belong-
ing to a pigmy.

They, less than smallest dwarfs in narrow room,
Throng numberless like that *pygmean* race
Beyond the Indian mount. *Milton.*

PYGMY. *n. f.* [*pygme*, Fr. *pygmée*.]

A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be
only three spans high, and after long
wars to have been destroyed by cranes.

Any thing little.

If they deny the present spontaneous production
of larger plants, and confine the earth to as *pygmy*
burths in the vegetable kingdom, as they do in the
other; yet surely in such a supposed universal de-
cay of nature, even mankind itself that is now
nourished, though not produced, by the earth,
must have degenerated in stature and strength in
every generation. *Bentley.*

PYLORUS. *n. f.* [*πυλός*.] The lower
orifice of the stomach.

PYRAMID. *n. f.* [*pyramide*, Fr. *pyramide*,
from *πύρ*, fire; because fire always ascends
in the figure of a cone.] A solid figure,
whose base is a polygon, and whose sides
are plain triangles, their several points
meeting in one. *Harris.*

Know, sir, that I will not wunt pinion'd at your
master's court; rather make my country's high
pyramids my gibbet, and hang me up in chains. *Shakespeare.*

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In instrumental waters dipt above,
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And hoods the flames. *Dryden.*

P Y X

Part of the ore is shot into quadrilateral pyramids.
Woodward.

PYRAMIDAL. } *adj.* [from *pyramid*.]
PYRAMIDICAL. } Having the form of
a pyramid.

Of which sort likewise are the gems or stones,
that are here shot into cubes, into *pyramidal* forms,
or into angular columns. *Woodward.*

The *pyramidal* idea of its flame, upon occasion
of the candles, is what is in question. *Locke.*

PYRAMIDICALLY. *adv.* [from *pyrami-
dical*.] In form of a pyramid.

Olympus is the largest, and therefore he makes
it the basis upon which Ossa stands, that being the
next to Olympus in magnitude, and Pelion being
the least, is placed above Ossa, and thus they rise
pyramidally. *Brown.*

PYRAMIS. *n. f.* A pyramid.

The form of a *pyramis* in flame, which we
usually see, is merely by accident, and that the air
about, by quenching the sides of the flame, contract
it, and extend it into that form, for of itself it
would be round, and therefore smoke is in the figure
of a *pyramis* reversed; for the air quenches the
flame, and receives the smoke. *De Con.*

PYRE. *n. f.* [*pyra*, Lat.] A pile to be burnt.

When his brave son upon the funeral *pyre*
He saw extended, and his heart on fire. *Dryden.*

With tender billet-doux he lights the *pyre*,
And breathes three anxious sighs to kindle the fire. *Pope.*

PYRITES. *n. f.* [from *πῦρ*.] Firestone.

Pyrites contains sulphur, sometimes arsenick,
always iron, and sometimes copper. *Woodward.*

PYROMANCY. *n. f.* [*πυρμαντία*.] Divi-
nation by fire.

Divination was invented by the Persians, and is
seldom or never taken in a good sense; there are
four kinds of divination, hydromancy, *pyromancy*,
aeromancy, geomancy. *Aphse.*

PYROTECHNIC. *adj.* [*pyrotechnique*,
Fr. from *pyrotechnicks*.] Engaged or
skilled in fireworks.

PYROTECHNICKS. *n. f.* [*πῦρ* and
τεχνή.] The art of employing fire to use
or pleasure; the art of fireworks.

PYROTECHNICY. *n. f.* [*pyrotechnie*, French.]
The art of managing fire.

Great discoveries have been made by the means
of *pyrotechny* and chymistry, which in late ages
have attained to a greater height than formerly. *Hale.*

PYRRHONISM. *n. f.* [from *Pyrrho*, the
founder of the *skepticks*.] *Skepticism*;
universal doubt.

PYX. *n. f.* [*pyxis*, Latin.] The box in
which the Romans keep the host.

Q.

Q

1. Is a consonant borrowed from the
Latin or French, for which,
though *q* is commonly placed in the
Saxon alphabet, the Saxons generally
used *cp*, *cw*; a cællan or *cwellan*, to
quell: *qu* is, in English, pronounced as
by the Italians and Spaniards *cu*; as
quail, *quench*; except *quod*, which is

Q U A

spoken, according to the manner of the
French, *coit*: the name of this letter is
cue, from *queue*, French, tail; its form
being that of an O with a tail.

QUAB. *n. f.* [derived, by *Skinner*, from
gobio, the Latin name.] A sort of fish.

To *QUACK*. *v. n.* [*quacken*, Dutch, to
cry as a goose.]

Q U A

1. To cry like a duck. This word is often
written *quack*, to represent the sound
better.

Wild ducks *quack* where grasshoppers did sing. *King.*

2. To chatter boastfully; to brag loudly;
to talk ostentatiously.

Believe mechanick virtuosi
Can raise their mountains in Potosi,
Seek out for plants with signatures,
To quack of universal cures. Hudibras.

QUACK, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand.

The change, school, and pulpits are full of quacks, jugglers and plagiaries. *Edmund*

Some quacks in the art of teaching, pretend to make young gentlemen masters of the languages, before they can be masters of common sense. *Fulton*

2. A vain boastful pretender to physick; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places.

At the first appearance that a French quack made in Paris, a boy walked before him, publishing with a shrill voice, "My father cures all sorts of diuretics," to which the doctor added in a grave manner, "The child says true." *Addison*

3. An artful tricking practitioner in physick.

Disparaging quacks with curies fled the place, And vile attorneys, now an inch less. *Pope*

QUACKERY, *n. f.* [from quack.] Mean or bad arts in physick; tallie pretensions to any art.

QUACKSALVER, *n. f.* [quack and salve.] One who brags of medicines or salves; a meddlesome; a charlatan.

Saltimbancos, quacksalvers and charlatans deceive the vulgar in lower degrees; were Hippocrates, the Ptozias and the Pont Neuf could speak their fallacies. *Brown*

Many poor country vicars, for want of other means, are driven to their shifts; to turn mountebanks, quacksalvors and empiricks. *Barton*

QUADRAGESIMAL, *adj.* [quadragesimal, Fr. *quadragesima*, Lat.] Lenten; belonging to lent; used in lent.

I have computed prayers out of the church collects, adventual, quadragesimal, paschal, or pentecostal. *Sunderfon*

QUADRANGLE, *n. f.* [quadratus and angulus, Lat.] A square; a surface with four right angles.

My choler being overblown With walking once about the quadrangle, I come to talk. *Shakspere*

The eternal hath a quadrangle for every month in the year. *Houel*

QUADRANGULAR, *adj.* [from quadrangle.] Square; having four right angles.

Common salt dissolved into little crystals, coming near to a cube, sometimes into square plates, sometimes into short quadrangular prisms. *Grew*

Each environment with a crust, conforming itself to the planes, is of a biform quadrangular. *Herschel*

I was placed at a quadrangular table, opposite to this most heroic. *Speiser*

QUADRANT, *n. f.* [quadrans, Lat.]

1. The fourth part; the quarter.

In sixty three years may be lost eleven days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for the quadrature of six hours superannuity. *Bacon*

2. The quarter of a circle.

The philosophy of the quadrants is the equator, and from thence the diurnal distances of the sun's right ascensions, which hath their variations in each quadrant of the circle of the ecliptic, I am joined to the former inequality, arising from the eccentricity, makes these quarterly and becoming irregular inequalities of natural days. *Haller*

3. An instrument with which altitudes are taken.

Some had compasses, others quadrants. Taper thin taper sticks must from one center part; I set these into the quadrant's form divide. *Gay*

QUADRANTAL, *adj.* [from quadrant.] Included in the fourth part of a circle.

To fill that space of dilating, poised in fruit knee, and dispose of those knees in a variety of parallel

lets; and to do that in a quadrant space, there appears but one way possible; to form all the intersections, which the branches make, with angles of forty-five degrees only. *Deikham*

QUADRATE, *adj.* [quadratus, Lat.]

1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides.

2. Divisible into four equal parts.

The number of ten hath been extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers. *Brown*

Some tell us that the years Moses speaks of were somewhat above the monthly year, containing in them thirty-six days, which is a number quadrate. *Halswell*

3. [quadrans, Lat.] Suited; applicable. This perhaps were more properly quadrate. *Watts*

The world's consumption, being applicable to a proper or improper consumption, requires a general description, quadrate to both. *Hartley*

QUADRATE, *n. f.*

1. A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides.

And 'twixt them both a quadrate was the base, Proportion'd equally by seven and nine; Nine was the circle set in heaven's place, All which compacted, made a goodly diapire. *Speiser*

Whether the exact quadrate or the long square be the better, is not well determined; I prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the latitude above one third part. *Witten*

The powers militant That stood for heav'n, in mighty quadrate join'd Of union irretrievable, mov'd on In silence their bright legions. *Milton*

To our understanding a quadrate, whose diagonal is commensurate to one of the sides, is a plain contradiction. *More*

2. [quadrat, Fr.] In astrology, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are distant from each other ninety degrees, and the same with quartile. *Diet*

To QUADRATE, *v. n.* [quadro, Lat. quadrare, Fr.] To suit; to be accommodated.

Aristotle's rules for epic poetry, which he had drawn from his reflections upon Homer, cannot be supposed to quadrate exactly with the heroic poems, which have been made since his time; as it is plain, his rules would have been still more perfect, could he have perused the *Æneid*. *Adams*

QUADRATIC, *adj.* Four square; belonging to a square. *Diet*

QUADRATIC equations. In algebra, are such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root or the number sought; and are of two sorts; first, simple quadratic, where the square of the unknown root is equal to the absolute number given; secondly, affected quadratic, which are such as have, between the highest power of the unknown number and the absolute number given, some intermediate power of the unknown number. *Harris*

QUADRATURE, *n. f.* [quadrature, French, quadratura, Lat.]

1. The art of squaring.

The principles of algebra, the doctrine of limits, and the quadrature of curves, should not intrude upon our studies of morality. *Watts*

2. The first and last quarter of the moon.

It's full moon, when the earth being between the sun and moon, we see all the enlightened part of the moon; new moon, when the moon being between us and the sun, its enlightened part is turned from us; and half moon, when the moon being in the quadratures, we see but half the enlightened part. *Lake*

3. The state of being square; a quadrate; a square.

All things parted by th' empyreal bounds, His quadrate from thy orbicular world. *Milton*

QUADRENNIAL, *adj.* [quadrennium, from quatuor and annus, Lat.]

1. Comprising four years.

2. Happening once in four years.

QUADRIBLE, *adj.* [from quadro, Latin] That may be squared.

Sir Isaac Newton discovered a way of measuring the quantity of all quadrable curves and curves by his method of fluxions, some time before the year 1688. *Debus*

QUADRIFID, *adj.* [quadrifidis, Latin] Cloven into four divisions.

QUADRILATERAL, *adj.* [quadrilaterus, Fr. quatuor and latus, Lat.] Having four sides.

It is incorporated with crystal, disposed to do so into a quadrilateral pyramid, sometimes placed on a quadrilateral base or column. *Halswell*

QUADRILATERALNESS, *n. f.* [from quadrilateral.] The property of having four right lined sides, forming as many right angles. *Diet*

QUADRILLE, *n. f.* A game at cards. *Diet*

QUADRIN, *n. f.* [quadrinus, Lat.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bailey*

QUADRINOMIAL, *adj.* [quatuor and nomen, Latin.] Consisting of four denominations. *Diet*

QUADRIPARTITE, *adj.* [quatuor and partitus, Lat.] Having four parties; divided into four parts.

QUADRIPARTITELY, *adv.* [from quadripartite.] In a quadripartite distribution.

QUADRIPARTITION, *n. f.* A division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Diet*

QUADRIPHYLLOUS, *adj.* [quatuor and φύλλον, Lat.] Having four leaves.

QUADRIREME, *n. f.* [quadriremis, Lat.] A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISYLLABLE, *n. f.* [quatuor and syllable, Lat.] A word of four syllables.

QUADRIVALVES, *n. f.* [quatuor and valva, Lat.] Doors with four folds.

QUADRIVIAL, *adj.* [quadrivium, Latin] Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUADRUPED, *n. f.* [quadrupedes, Fr. quadrupes, Latin] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts.

The different texture and order of the joints is not disposed in the elephant, as in other quadrupeds. *Forsk*

The fang teeth, eye teeth, or denticulae of some quadrupeds.

Most quadrupeds, that live upon herbs, have incisor teeth to pluck and divide them. *Arbuthnot*

The king of brutes, Of quadrupeds I only mean. *Swift*

QUADRUPED, *adj.* Having four feet. The cockney, travelling into the country, surprised at many actions of the quadruped and winged animals. *Watts*

QUADRUPLE, *adj.* [quadruple, French, quadruplus, Lat.] Fourfold; four times told.

A law, that to bridle theft doth punish them with a quadruple restitution, hath an end which will continue as long as the world itself continueth. *Halswell*

The lives of men on earth might have continued double, treble, or quadruple, to any of the longest times of the first age.

Fat refreshes the blood in the penury of almost during the winter, and some animals have a quadruple caul. *Arbuthnot*

QUA

To **QUADRUPLICATE**. *v. a.* [*quadruplex*, Fr. *quadruplico*, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.

QUADRUPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *quadruplicate*.] The taking a thing four times.

QUADRUPLY. *adv.* [from *quadruplicate*.] To a fourfold quantity.

In the person accused maketh his innocence, yet, the accuser is put to death, and out of his guilt the innocent person is *quadruply* compensated. *Swift.*

QUERRE. [Lat.] Enquire; seek: a word put when any thing is recommended to inquiry.

Querre, if he sleep'd in the same liquor, it may not prevent the fly and grub. *Mortimer.*

QUAFF. *v. a.* [Of this word the derivation is uncertain: *Junius*, with his usual idleness of conjecture, derives it from the Greek, *κεφαλή*, in the Folio edition used for *κεφαλή*. *Skinner* from *go off*, as *go off*, *quaff*, *quaff*. It comes from *ceffir*, French, to be drunk.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts.

He calls for wine, a health, quoth he, as if he had been about to drown to his mates. *And* a term, *quaffs* off the maledict, and threw the lops all in the textons's face. *Shalps.*

I found the prince, With such a deep demeanor in great sorrow, That yemmy, which never *quaffs* but blood, Would, by beholding him, have with'd his knife With gentle eye-drops. *Shalps.*

On how's repose'd, and with rich flow'ets crown'd, Long ea, they drink, and in communion sweet *quaff* immortality and joy. *Milton.*

To **QUAFF**. *v. n.* To drink luxuriously.

We may contrive this afternoon, And *quaff* carouses to our misters' health. *Shalps.*

Belharzer, *quaffing* in the sacred vessels of the temple, sees his fatal sentence writ by the fingers of God. *South.*

Twelve days the gods their solemn revels keep, And *quaff* with blanchets Ethiops in the deep. *Dr.*

QUAFF. *n. f.* [from *quaff*.] He who *quaffs*, to **QUAFFER**. *v. n.* [A low word, I suppose, formed by chance.] To feel out. This seems to be the meaning.

Ducks having larger noses that come into them less than geese, *quaff* and grope out their meat the more. *Leishan.*

QUAGGY. *adj.* [from *quagmire*] Boggy; soft; not solid. *Amfw.* This word is somewhere in *Clarissa*.

QUAGMIRE. *n. f.* [that is, *qualemire*.] A sinking marsh; a bog that trembles under the feet.

The fen and *quagmire*, so marsh by kind, lie to be drained. *Tupper.*

Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horse's heels, And make a *quagmire* of your mingled brains. *Shak.*

For to him whom the lost friend bathed through out and whelpool, o'er bog and *quagmire*. *Shaksp.*

The wet particles might have easily even mingled with the d, and to all had either been sea or quagmire. *Mort.*

He beam is of such a clammy confidence, that it will more retain motion than a *quagmire*. *Olan.*

QUAIL. *v. n.* [Of this participle I know not the verb, and believe it only put by *Spenser*, who often took great liberties, for *quail*, for the poor convenience of his rhyme.] Crushed; dejected; depressed.

There with his rusty courage soon was *quail'd*, and all his senses were with sudden dread dismissed. *Spenser.*

QUAIL. *v. n.* [*quelen*, Dutch.] To languish; to sink into dejection; to lose spirit. *Spenser.* Not in use. He writes there is no *quailing* now; and the king is certainly possessor of our purposes. *Shakespeare.*

QUA

This may plant courage in their *quailing* breasts, For yet is hope of life and victory. *Shakespeare.*

After Solyman had with all his power in vain besieged Rhodes, his haughty courage began to *quail*, so that he was upon point to have raised his siege. *Knolles.*

While rocks stand, And rivers stir, thou canst not shrink or *quail*; Yet, when both rocks and all things shall disband, Then shalt thou be my rock and tower. *Herbert.*

When Dido's ghost appear'd, It made this hardy warrior *quail*. *Wan. Pr. of Tr.*

At this the errant's courage *quails*. *Cleveland.*

2. To fade; to decline. To pass the *quailing* and withering of all things by the recets, and then reviving by the reaccets of the sun, the tap in trees precisely follows the motion of the sun. *H. Beaucl.*

To **QUAIL**. *v. a.* [epellan, Saxon] To crush; to quell; to to depress; to sink; to overpower. Not used.

To drive him to despair, and quite to *quail*, He threw him painted in a table plain The damned gholls. *Spenser.*

Three, with fiery courage, he assails; Three, all as kings adorn'd in royal wife: And each successive after other *quails*, Still wond'ring whence to many kings should rise. *D. not.*

QUAIL. *n. f.* [*quaglia*, Italian.] A bird of game. His *quails* ever Beat mine. *Shakespeare.*

Men birds have a peculiar sort of voice, when they would call the male, which is to eminent in *quails*, that men, by counting this voice with a *quail* pipe, easily drew the cocks into their snares. *Ray.*

A feather call Sweeping with shadowy quilt the field of corn, While the *quail* clamorous for his running mate. *Thomson.*

QUAILPIPE. *n. f.* [*quail* and *pipe*.] A pipe with which fowlers allure *quails*. A dish of wild fowl furnished conversation, concluded with a late invention for improving the *quailpipe*. *Andelin.*

QUAINT. *adj.* [count, Fr. *comptus*, Lat.] 1. Nice; scrupulously; minutely, superfluously exact; having petty elegance.

Each art to keep up the words a true love scattereth, And plain speech out, than *quaint* phrase framed is. *Sidney.*

You were glad to be employ'd, To show how *quaint* an orator you are. *Shakespeare.*

He spends some pages about two hundred; one of mine, and another *quaint* of his own. *Stallig.*

2. Subtle; artful. Obsolete. As clerks been full subtle and *quaint*. *Chaucer.*

What's the efficient cause of a king? surely a *quaint* question! Yet a question that has been mended. *Holyday.*

3. Neat; pretty; exact. But for a fine, *quaint*, graceful and excellent fashion, your's is worth ten on it. *Shakespeare.*

Her mother hath intended, That, *quaint* in green, she shall be loose enroll'd With ribbands pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakespeare.*

I never saw a better fashion'd gown, More *quaint*, more pleasing, nor more commodious. *Shakespeare.*

4. Subtly excogitated; sifflous. I'll speak of trays, Like a fine bragging youth, and tell *quaint* lies, How honourable ladies tonight my love, Which I deny, they tell tick and doted. *Shakespeare.*

He has labrick of the heart, Hath left to their disputes, perhaps to move His laughter at their *quaint* opinions wide Herenter. *Milton.*

5. *Quaint* is, in *Spenser*, quailed; depreed. I believe by a very licentious irregularity. With such fair slight him Guyon told'd: Till at the last, all breadless, weary and faint, Hail spying, with fish on his head, And kindling new his courage, reem'd, *quaint*, Struck him to hugely, that through great effort and He made him hoop. *Spenser.*

QUA

6. Affecting; soppyish. This is not the true idea of the word, which *Swift* seems not to have well understood.

To this we owe those monstrous productions, which under the name of trips, spies, amusements, and other comecet appellations, have over-run us, and I wish I could say, those *quaint* suppers were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Swift.*

QUAINTLY. *adv.* [from *quaint*.] 1. Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance. When was old Sherwood's han more *quaintly* cur'd, Or Nature's cradle more enchas'd and pur'd. *Ben J.*

2. Artfully. He uthe his faults to *quaintly*, That they seem the taints of liberty, The flash an outbreak of a very mind. *Shaksp.*

3. Ingeniously with success. This is not the true sense.

As my Buxoma With gentle finger stroak'd her milky care, I *quaintly* stole a kiss. *Gay.*

QUAINTNESS. *n. f.* [from *quaint*.] Nicety; petty elegance. There is a certain majesty in simplicity, which is far above all the *quaintness* of wit. *Pope.*

To **QUAKE**. *v. n.* [epacan, Saxon.] 1. To shake with cold or fear; to tremble. Donus threw Pamela behind a tree, where the flood *quaking* like the partridge on which the hawk is ready to seize. *Sidney.*

If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt *quake* for this. *Shakespeare.*

Do such business as the better day Would *quake* to look on. *Shakespeare.*

Who honours not his father, Henry the fifth, that made all France to *quake*, Shake he his weapon at us, and pass by. *Shaksp.*

The mountains *quake* at him, and the hills melt, and the earth is burnt at his presence. *Nahum.*

Son of man eat thy bread with *quaking*, and drink thy water with trembling and carefulness. *Ezekiel.*

The *quaking* powers of light flood in amaze. *Conley.*

In fields they dare not fight where honour calls, The very noise of war their souls does wound, They *quake* but hearing their own trumpets found. *Dyden.*

2. To shake; not to be solid or firm. Next Smeles day'd, flow circles dimpl'd o'er The *quaking* no, (shut close and open'd no more) *Pope.*

QUAKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shudder; a tremulous agitation. As the earth may for ever shake, For winds that up will cause a *quake*; So often jealously and fear Stoll'n to make he ut, as if trembling there. *Swift.*

QUAKING-GRASS. *n. f.* [*phalaris*, Latin.] An herb. *Ansforth.*

QUALIFICATION. *n. f.* [*qualificatio*, Fr. from *qualify*.] 1. That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing.

It is in the power of the prince to make petty and virtue bear no true fashion, if he would make them to signify *qualifications* for promotion. *Swift.*

2. Accomplishment. Great *qualifications* of mind enable a magistrate to perform his duty, and tend to create a public esteem of him. *Atterbury.*

3. Abatement; diminution. Neither had the waters in the flood infold such an impurity, as thereby the natural and powerful operation of all plants, herbs, and fruits upon the earth received a *quaint* as on and harmful change. *Raleigh.*

To **QUALIFY**. *v. a.* [*qualifier*, French.] 1. To fit for any thing. I have overlearned all the virtues, as may be *qualified* in the common way, as may govern the place *Henri.*

I bequeath to Mr. John Whiteaway the sum of one hundred pounds, in order to *qualify* him for a surgeon. *Swift.*

2. To furnish with qualifications. That which ordinary men are fit for, I am *qualified* in; and the best of me is diligence. *Shakespeare.*

- She is of good estate,
Her dowry wealthy, and of worthy birth,
Fits to be qualified, as may become
The spouse of any noble gentleman. *Shakespeare.*
3. To make capable of any employment or privilege; as, he is *qualified* to kill game.
4. To abate; to lessen; to diminish.

I have heard,
Your grace hath taken great pains to *qualify*
His riotous courtier. *Shakespeare.*
I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But *qualify* the fire's excessive rage.
Let it be kindled in the bounds of reason.

Shakespeare.
I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was
cravily *qualified* too; and behold what innovation
it makes here. *Shakespeare.*

They would report that they had records for
twenty thousand year, which must needs be a very
great antiquity, unless we will *qualify* it, expounding
their years not of the revolution of the sun, but of
the moon. *Shakespeare.*

It hath so pleased God to provide for all living
creatures, wherewith he hath filled the world, that
such inconveniences, as we contemplate star on
are found, by trial and the vicissitudes of men's travels,
to be so *qualified*, as there is no portion of the earth
made in vain. *Roderick.*

So happy 'tis you move in such a sphere,
As your high majesty with awful fear
In human breaths might *qualify* that fire,
Which kindled by those eyes had flamed higher. *Hunter.*

Children should be early instructed in the true
estimate of things, by opposing the good to the evil,
and compensating or *qualifying* one thing with
another. *Plutarch.*

My proposition I have *qualified* with the word,
often; thereby making allowance for those cases,
wherein men of excellent minds may, by a long
practice of virtue, have rendered even the heights
and rigours of it delightful. *Attainbury.*

5. To ease; to alluage.
- He balm and herbs there to apply'd,
And exorcismes with mighty spells them charm'd,
That in short space he has them *qualified*,
And him to fford to health that would have dy'd. *Spenser.*

6. To modify; to regulate.
- It hath no larva or thistle to *qualify* the found. *Brown.*

QUALITY. *n. f.* [*qualitas*, Latin; *qualité*, French.]

1. Nature relatively considered.

These being of a far other nature and *quality*,
are not so strictly or everlastingly commanded in
scripture. *Hooker.*

Other creatures have not judgment to examine
the *quality* of that which is done by them, and
therefore in that they do, they neither can accuse
nor approve themselves. *Hooker.*

Since the event of an action usually follows the
nature or *quality* of it, and the *quality* follows the
rule directing it, it concerns a man, in the framing
of his actions, not to be deceived in the rule. *South.*

The power to produce any idea in our mind, I
call *quality* of the subject, wherein that power is. *Locke.*

2. Property; accidental adjunct.

In the division of the kingdom, it appears not
which of the dukes be valiantest; for *qualities*
are so weighed, that civility in neither can make
choice of either's moiety. *Shakespeare.*

No sensible *qualities*, as light and colour, heat
and sound, can be indubitable in the bodies them-
selves absolutely considered, without a relation to
our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense: these
qualities are only the effects of our sensation, which
arise from the different motions upon our nerves
from objects without, according to their various
modification and position. *Bentley.*

3. Particular efficacy.

O, nuckle is the powerful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, flowers, and their true *qualities*. *Shakespeare.*

4. Disposition; temper.

To-morrow we'll wander through the streets, and note
The *qualities* of people. *Shakespeare.*

5. Virtue or vice.

One doubt remains, said I, the *dames in gown*,
What were their *qualities*, and who their *quorum*? *Dryden.*

6. Accomplishment; qualification.

He had those *qualities* of housewifery, dancing,
and fencing, which accompany a good breeding. *Clarendon.*

7. Character.

The attorney of the duty of Lane after partakes
of both *qualities*, partly of a judge in that court,
and partly of an attorney general. *Bacon.*

We, who are hearers, may be allowed some
opportunities in the *quality* of standers-by. *Dryden.*

8. Comparative or relative rank.

It is with the clergy, if their persons be respected,
even as it is with other men, the *quality* in any
times far beneath that which the dignity of their
place requireth. *Hooker.*

We lived most joyful, obtaining acquaintance with
many of the city, not of the meanest *quality*. *Bacon.*

The matters of these houses may be admitted to
done with the lord lieutenant. This is to be done,
what *quality* forever the persons are of. *Temple.*

9. Rank; superiority of birth or station.

Let him be entertained, as usual with gentlemen
of your knowing to a stranger of his *quality*. *Shakespeare.*

10. Persons of high rank. Collectively.

I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in
my feathers, that the *quality* may see how pretty
they will look in their travelling habits. *Addison.*

Of all the terrible herd, the worst is he,
That in proud dulness joins with *quality*,
A constant creak at the great man's board,
To fetch and carry nonsense for my lord. *Pope.*

To *quality* belongs the highest place,
My lord comes forward; forward let him come!
Ye vulgar! at your penit give him room. *Young.*

QUALM. *n. f.* [spealm, Saxon, a sudden
stroke of death.] A sudden fit of sick-
ness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor.

Some sudden *qualm* hath struck me to the heart,
And dimm'd mine eyes, that I can read no further. *Shakespeare.*

Compare'd to these storms, death is but a *qualm*,
Hell somewhat lighter than the Bermudas calm. *Donne.*

I find a cold *qualm* come over my heart, that I
faint, I can speak no longer. *Howell.*

All maladies,
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, *qualms*
Of heart-sick agony. *Milton.*

For who, without a *qualm*, hath ever look'd
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd? *Rosci.*

They have a sickly mealiness upon them, shift-
ing and changing from one error, and from one
qualm to another, hankering after novelties. *L'Estr.*

Thy mother well deserves that short delight,
The nauseous *qualms* of ten long months and travail
to requite. *Druden.*

When he hath stretch'd his vessels with wine to
their utmost capacity, and is grown weary and sick,
and feels those *qualms* and disturbances that usually
attend such excesses, he resolves, that he will hereafter
contain himself within the bounds of sobriety. *Cala.*

The *qualms* or ruptures of your blood
Rise in proportion to your food. *Prior.*

QUALMISH. *adj.* [from *qualm*.] Seized
with sickly languor.

I am *qualmish* at the smell of leek. *Shakespeare.*
You drop into the place,
Careless and *qualmish* with a yawning face. *Dryden.*

QUANDARY. *n. f.* [*qu'en dirai je*, French.
Skinner.] A doubt; a difficulty; an un-
certainty. A low word.

QUANTITATIVE. *adj.* [*quantitativus*, Latin.]
Estimable according to quantity.

This explication of rarity and density, by the
composition of substance with quantity, may give
little satisfaction to such who are apt to conceive
therein no other composition or resolution, but such
as our senses shew us, in compounding and dividing
bodies according to quantitative parts. *Digby.*

QUANTITY. *n. f.* [*quantité*, Fr. *quantitas*,
Latin.]

1. That property of any thing which may
be increased or diminished.

Quantity is what may be increased or diminished.
Cicero.

2. Any indeterminate weight or measure,
as, the metals were in different *quantities*.

3. Bulk or weight.

Unskill'd in his labour, if thou shouldst try
To mix and mistake the *quantity*,
The rules of physick would against thee cry. *Dryden.*

4. A portion; a part.

If I were faw'd into *quantities*, I should make
four dozen of such bearded hermits flaves as Ma-
ster Sailow. *Shakespeare.*

5. A large portion. This is not regular.

The warm antitropical planets, taken in *quan-
tities*, will occasion sinking brains, and corrupt the
blood. *Arbuthnot.*

6. The measure of time in pronouncing a
syllable.

So varying fall their moods, observing yet in all
Their *quantities*, their rests, their censures met. *Doyle.*

The easy pronunciation of a mute before a liquid
does not necessarily make the preceding vowel, by
position, long in *quantity*; as *pairum*. *Howell.*

QUANTUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] The quantity;
the amount.

The *quantum* of presbyterian merit, during the
reign of that ill-advised prince, will easily be
computed. *Sage.*

QUARANTAIN. *n. f.* [*quarantain*, Fr.]

QUARANTINE. *n. f.* The space of forty
days, being the time which a ship, sus-
pected of infection, is obliged to forbear
intercourse or commerce.

Pass your *quarantine* among some of the churches
round this town, where you may learn to speak
before you venture to expose your parts in a city
congregation. *Sage.*

QUARRY. *n. f.* A quarry. Not in use.

Behold our diamonds here, as in the quarry they
stand. *Dryden.*

QUARREL. *n. f.* [*querelle*, French.]

1. A breach of concord.

You and I may engage in this question, as far as
either of us shall think profitable, without any ne-
cessary beginning of a *quarrel*, and then that ad-
competently be removed from such, as of which you
cannot hope to see an end. *Hammond.*

2. A brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle.

If I can fasten but one cup upon him,
With that which he hath drank to-night already,
He'll be as full of *quarrel* and offence,
As my young mistress's dog. *Shakespeare.*

3. A dispute; a contest.

The part which in this present *quarrel* tract
against the current and stream of laws, was a *quarrel*
while nothing feared. *Hooker.*

It were a matter of more trouble than necessity,
to repeat in this *quarrel* what has been alleged by
the worthies of our church. *Hayley.*

As if earth too narrow were for fate,
On open seas their *quarrels* they debate;
In hollow wood they floating armies bear,
And force rapacious winds to bring 'em near. *Dryden.*

4. A cause of debate.

I could not die any where so contented, as in the
king's company; his cause being just and his *quarrel*
honourable. *Shakespeare.*

If not in service of our God we fought,
In meaner *quarrel* if this sword were shaken,
Well might thou gather in the gentle thought
So far a prince's should not be forsaken. *For.*

5. Something that gives a right to mischief,
reprisal, or action.

He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack his
Wives are young men's mistresses, companions
for middle age, and old men's nurses; so a man may
have a *quarrel* to marry when he will. *Bacon.*

6. Objection; ill will.

Q U A

Merodius had a quarrel against him, and would have killed him, but he could not. *Mark.*
We are apt to pick quarrels with the world for every little foolery. *L'Estrange.*
I have no quarrel to the practice; it may be a better way. *Pelton.*
In *Shakspere*, it seems to signify any one peevish or malicious.

Better
She ne'er had known po'ry, though 't be temporal;
Yet if that quarrel, fortune, do divorce
It from the bearer, 'tis a suff'rance panging
To soul and body's ferv'ring. *Henry VIII.*

[from *quadreu*, Fr. *quadrella*, Italian.]
An arrow with a square head.

It is reported by William Brito, that the arcuballista or arbalest was first shewed to the French by our king Richard I. who was shortly after slain by a quarrel-throat. *Cumden.*

Twang'd the string, outflow the quarrel long. *Poissar.*

QU'ARREL. *v. n.* [*quereller*, French.]
To debate; to scuffle; to squabble.

I love the sport well, but I shall as soon quarrel
As any man. *Shakspere.*
Your words have taken such pains, as it they labour'd

bring man-slaughter into form, set quarrelling
on the head of valour. *Shakspere*

Wine drunken with excess, maketh bitterness of
mind with brawling and quarrelling. *Pectus.*
Beasts call'd fumble, quarrel in hunger and lust,
And the bull and ram appear then as much in fury
As war, as the lion and the bear. *Temple.*

To fall into variance.
Our discontented counties do revolt;
A people quarrel with obedience. *Shakspere.*
To fight; to combat.

When once the Persian king was put to flight,
A weary Macedonian refus'd to fight,
And left the town of Jove to quarrel for the rest. *Dryden.*

To find fault; to pick objections.
To admit the thing, and quarrel about the name,
Is make ourselves ridiculous.

Bramhall against Hobbes.
They find out miscarriages wherever they are,
And forge them often where they are not; they
are first with the officers, and then with the
people and state. *Temple.*

In a poem elegantly writ
I don't quarrel with a slight mistake. *Roscommon.*
I quarrel not with the word, because used by
id. *Dryden.*

To disagree; to have contrary principles.
Some things arise of strange and quarrelling kind,
A forepart lion and a snake behind. *Cowley.*

QUARRELLER. *n. f.* [from *quarrel*.] He
who quarrels.

QUARRELSOME. *adj.* [*querelleux*, French.]
Peculant; easily provoked to enmity;
disseme.

Early in yokes, quick answered, fancy, and
quarrelous as the weasel. *Shakspere.*

QUARRELSOME. *adj.* [from *quarrel*.] In-
clined to brawls; easily irritated; iras-
cible; choleric; petulant.

Heck and quarrelsome persons will engage
into their quarrels. *Bacon.*
There needs no more to the setting of the whole
day in a flame, than a quarrelsome plaintiff and
defendant. *L'Estrange.*

QUARRELSOMELY. *adv.* [from *quarrel-
some*.] In a quarrelsome manner; petu-
lantly; cholericly.

QUARRELSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *quarrel-
some*.] Cholericness; petulance.

QUART. *n. f.* [*quart*, French.]
A square.

He took down a quarry of glass to scower, fodder,
and to let it up again, is three halfpence a
Mortimer.

Q U A

2. [*quadreau*, Fr.] An arrow with a square
head.

The shafts and quarries from their engines fly
As thick as falling drops in April show'rs. *Fairfax.*

3. [from *querrir*, to seek, Fr. *Skinner*;
from *carry*, *Kenel*.] Game flown at by
a hawk: perhaps, any thing chased.

Your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd; to relate the manner,
Were on the quarry of these murder'd deer
To add the death of you. *Shakspere.*

She dwells among the rocks, on every side
With broken mountains strongly fortify'd;
From thence whatever can be seen surveys,
And stooping, on the slaughter'd quarry preys. *Sandys.*

So scented the grim feature, and up turn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his quarry. *Milton.*

They their guns discharge;
This heard some ships of ours, though out of view.
And swift as eagles to the quarry flew. *Waller.*

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dip't above,
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes.
And hoods the flames that to their quarry strove. *Dryden.*

No toil, no hardship can refrain
Ambitious man inur'd to pain;
The more confin'd, the more he tries,
And at forbidden quarry lies. *Dryden.*

Ere now the god his arrows had not try'd,
But on the trembling deer or mountain goat,
At this new quarry he prepares to shoot. *Dryden.*

Let reason then at her own quarry fly,
But how can finite grasp infinity? *Dryden.*

4. [*quarrire*, *quarrel*, Fr. from *carrig*,
Irish, a stone, Mr. *Lyc*; *craigge*, Erse, a
rock.] A stone mine; a place where
they dig stones.

The same is said of stone out of the quarry, to
make it more durable. *Bacon.*

Pyramids and tow'rs
From diamond quarries hewn, and rocks of gold. *Milton.*

Here though grief my feeble hands up lock,
Yet on the totten'd quarry would I score
My plaining verse as lively as before. *Milton.*

An hard unrelenting foe,
As the new-crusted Nile;
Or, what doth more of statue carry,
A nun of the Platonic quarry. *Cleveland.*

He like Amphion makes those quarries leap
Into fair figures from a confused heap. *Waller.*

Could necessity infallibly produce quarries of
stone, which are the materials of all magnificent
structures? *More.*

For them alone the heav'ns had kindly bent
In eastern quarries, ripening precious dew. *Dryden.*

As long as the next coat put, quarry or chalk-pit
will give abundant attestation to what I write, to
which I may very safely appeal. *Woodward.*

TO QUARRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
prey upon. A low word not in use.

With cares and horrors at his heart, like the cul-
ture that is day and night quarrying upon Phoe-
beus's liver. *L'Estrange.*

QUARRYMAN. *n. f.* [*quarry* and *man*.]
One who digs in a quarry.

One rhomboidal bony scale of the needle fish, out
of Stunsfield quarry, the quarryman assured me was
flat, covered over with scales, and three foot long. *Woodward.*

QUART. *n. f.* [*quart*, French.]

1. The fourth part; a quarter. Not in
use.

Albanast had all the northern part,
Which of himself Albania he did call,
And Camber did possess the western quart. *Spens.*

2. The fourth part of a gallon.
When I have been dry, and bravely marching,
it hath served me instead of a quart pot to drink in. *Shakspere.*

You have made an order, that ale should be sold
at three halfpence a quart. *Swift.*

3. [*quarte*, Fr.] The vessel in which strong
drink is commonly retailed.

Q U A

You'd rail upon the hostess of the house,
And say you would prevent her at the least,
Because the bought house jugs and no seal'd quarts. *Shakspere.*

QUARTAN. *n. f.* [*febris quartana*, Latin.]
The fourth-day ague.

It were an uncomfortable receipt for a quartan
ague, to lay the fourth book of Homer's *Iliad*
under one's head. *Brown.*

Call her the metaphysics of her sex,
And say she tortures wits, as *quartans* vex
Physicians. *Cleveland.*

Among these, *quartans* and tertians of a long
continuance most menace this symptom. *Harris.*

A look to pale no *quartan* ever gave,
Thy dwindled legs seem crawling to the grave. *Dryden.*

QUARTATION. *n. f.* [from *quartus*, Lat.]
A chymical operation.

In *quartation*, which refiners employ to purify
gold, although three parts of silver be so exquisitely
mingled by fusion with the fourth part of gold, whence
the operation is denominated, that the resulting
mass acquires several new qualities; yet, if you cast
this mixture into aqua fortis, the silver will be dis-
solved in the menstruum, and the gold like a dark
powder will fall to the bottom. *Baile.*

QUARTER. *n. f.* [*quart*, *quartier*, Fr.]

1. A fourth part.
It is an accustomed action with her, to seem thus
wasting her hands; I have known her continue in
this a quarter of an hour. *Shakspere.*

Suppose the common depth of the sea, taking one
place with another, to be about a quarter of a mile.
Barnet.

Observe what flares arise or disappear,
And the four quarters of the rolling year. *Dryden.*

Supposing only three millions to be paid, 'tis
evident that to do this out of commodities, they
must, to the consumer, be raised a quarter in their
price; to that every thing, to him that uses it, must
be a quarter dearer. *Locke.*

2. A region of the skies, as referred to the
seaman's card.

I'll give thee a wind,
—I myself have all the other,
And the very points they blow, *Shakspere.*

And all the quarters that they know,
I'll th' shipman's card. *Shakspere.*

His praise, ye winds! that from four quarters
blow, *Milton.*

Breathe soft or loud.
When the winds in southern quarters rise,
Ships, from their anchors torn, become their sport,
And sudden tempests rage within the port. *Addison.*

3. A particular region of a town or country.
The like is to be said of the population of their
counties and quarters there. *Abbott.*

No leaves shall be seen in thy quarters. *Exodus.*
They had settled here many ages since, and
overspread all the parts and quarters of this spacious
continent. *Hemlin.*

The sons of the church being so much dispersed,
though without being driven, into all quarters of
the land, there was some extraordinary design of
divine wisdom in it. *Spurr.*

A bungling collier, that was ready to flounce at
his own trade, changes his quarter, and sets up for
a doctor. *L'Estrange.*

4. The place where soldiers are lodged or
stationed.

Where is lord Stanley quarter'd?
—Unless I have mistaken his quarters much;
His regiment lies half a mile
South from the mighty power of the king. *Shakspere.*

Thou canst defend as well as get,
And never hadst one quarter beat up yet. *Cowley.*

The quarters of the lev'ral chiefs they show'd.
Here Phoenix, here Achilles made up his. *Dryden.*

It was high time to shift my quarters. *Speccatore.*

5. Proper station.
They do best, when if they cannot but admit
love, yet make it keep quarter, and never it wholly
from their serious affairs. *Bacon.*

Swift to their lev'ral quarters hasten then,
The cumbrous elements. *Milton.*

6. Remission of life; mercy granted by a
conqueror.

He magnified his own cleanness, now they were at his mercy, to offer them quarter for their lives, as they gave up the castle. *Clarendon.*

When the cocks and lambs lie at the mercy of cats and wolves, they must never expect better quarter. *Lyttelton.*

Discover the opinion of your enemies, which is commonly the truth; for they will give you no quarter, and allow no hope to compensate. *Dryd.*

7. Treatment shown by an enemy.

To the young man give any liberal quarter, you indulge their follies and ruin them. *Collier.*

Mr. Wharton, who detected some hundreds of the bishop's mistakes, meets with very ill quarter from his lordship. *Sage.*

8. Friendship; amity; concord. Not now in use.

Friends all but now,

In quarter and in terms like bride and groom
Dissembling them for bed, and then, but now
Swords out, and slung one at other's throats. *Shak.*

9. A measure of eight bushels.

The soil so fruitful that an acre of land well ordered will return 200 bushels or 25 quarter of corn. *Heslin.*

10. False quarter is a cleft or chink in a quarter of a horse's hoof from top to bottom; it generally happens on the inside of it, that being the weakest and thinnest part.

To QUARTER, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To divide into four parts.

A thought that quarter'd, hath but one part without,

And ever three parts coward. *Shakespeare.*

2. To divide; to break by force

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quattering flesh, and climbing blood. *Shakespeare.*

Mothers shall but fonde, when they behold
Th'ir infants quarter'd by the hands of war. *Shak.*

3. To divide into distinct regions.

Then sailors quarter'd heaven, and found a name
For every fixt and every wandering star. *Dryden.*

4. To station or lodge soldiers.

When they hear the Roman horses neigh,
Behold their quarter'd fires,
They will waste their time upon our note,
To know from whence we are. *Shakespeare.*

Where is lord Stanley quarter'd?
—His regiment lies half a mile south. *Shakespeare.*

They o'er the barren shore pursue their way,
Where quarter'd in their camp, the fierce Thibauts lay. *Dryden.*

5. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling.

They mean this night in Sicily to be quarter'd. *Shakespeare.*

You have quartered all the foul language upon me, that could be raked out of Hell's language. *Speker.*

6. To diet.

He fed on vermin;
And when these fail'd, he'd suck his claws,
And quarter himself upon his paws. *Hudibras.*

7. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

The first being compounded of argent and azure,
is the coat of Beaulieu; a Hack in the county of Somerset, now quartered by the earl of Hertford. *Peachment.*

QUARTERAGE, n. f. [from quarter.] A quarterly allowance.

He us'd two equal ways of gaining,
By hindring justice or molesting;
To many a wretch gave privilege,
And whipp'd for want of quarterage. *Hudibras.*

QUARTERDAY, n. f. [quarter and day.]

One of the four days in the year, on which rent or interest is paid.

However rarely his own rent dayes occurred, the indigent had two and fifty quarter dayes returning to his year. *Swift.*

The usurer would be very well satisfied to have all the time annihilated, that lies between the present moment and next quarter-day. *Spekator.*

QUARTERDECK, n. f. [quarter and deck.]

The short upper deck.

QUARTERLY, adj. [from quarter.] Containing a fourth part.

The moon makes four quarterly seasons with her little year or month of consecration. *Haller.*

From the obliquity of the ecliptic to the equator arise the diurnal differences of the four right ascensions, which finish their variations in each quadrant of the ecliptic, and this being added to the former inequality from eccentricity, makes these quarters and to commonly irregular inequalities of natural days. *Hemley.*

QUARTERLY, adv. Once in a quarter of a year.

QUARTERMASTER, n. f. [quarter and master.] One who regulates the quarters of soldiers.

The quartermaster general was making the ground for the encampment of the covering army. *Taiter.*

QUARTERN, n. f. A gill or the fourth part of a pint.

QUARTERSTAFF, n. f. A staff of defence: so called, I believe, from the manner of using it; one hand being placed at the middle, and the other equally between the middle and the end.

His quarter-staff, which he could ne'er forsake,
Hung halt before, and halt behind his back. *Dryden.*

hameless riches he squander'd away at quarter-staff and cudgel play, in which he challenged all the country. *Arbutnot.*

QUARTILE, n. f. An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other, and is marked thus ☐.

Mars and Venus in a quartile move
My pangs of jealousy for Ariet's love. *Dryden.*

QUARTO, n. f. [quartus, Lat.] A book in which every sheet, being twice doubled, makes four leaves.

Our fathers had a just value for regularity and systems, then folio's and quarto's were the fashionable sizes, as volumes in octavo are now. *Watts.*

To QUASH, v. a. [quassen, Dutch; squacare, Italian; quash, Latin.]

1. To crush; to squeeze.

Against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels quash'd,
Though huge as mountains, are in pieces dash'd. *Waller.*

2. To subdue suddenly.

'Twas not the spawn of such as these,
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd seas,
And quash'd the stern Alcides. *Ryegommon.*

Our confederates keep pace with us in quashing the rebellion, which had begun to spread itself among part of the fair sex. *Addison.*

3. [cassus, Lat. casser, Fr.] To annul; to nullify; to make void: as, the indictment was quashed.

To QUASH, v. n. To be shaken with a noise.

A thin and fine membrane fruit and closely adhering to keep it from quashing and shaking. *Ray.*

The water in this droply, by a sudden jerk, may be heard to quash. *Shap.*

QUASH, n. f. A pompion.

QUATERCOUSINS, As they are not quater-cousins, as it is commonly spoken cater-cousins, plus ne font pas de quatre cousins, they are not of the four first degrees of kindred, that is, they are not firsters. *Skinner.*

QUATERNARY, n. f. [quaternarius, Lat.]

The number four.

The objections against the quaternary of elements and ternary of principles, needed not to be opposed so much against the doctrines themselves. *Boyle.*

QUATERNION, n. f. [quaternion, Lat.] The number four.

Air and the elements! the eldest birth
Of nature's womb, that in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, multiform; and mix
And nourish all things; let your celestial spheres
Vary to our great Master full new page. *Mil.*

I have not in this volume of these more extensive notions of continents, distinct known characters, whereby to express them, but must repeatly name. *Mil.*

QUATERNITY, n. f. [quaternus, Latin] The number four.

The number of four stands much admired, not only in the quaternity of the elements, which are the principles of bodies, but in the letters of the name of God. *Bacon.*

QUATRAIN, n. f. [quatrain, French] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately, as,

Say, Stella, what is love, whose fatal power
Robs virtue of content, and youth of joy?
What nymph or goddess in a luckless hour
Dishes'd to light the mischief-making boy? *Mil.*

I have writ my poem in quatrains or stanzas four in a train; rhyme, because I have everget them of greater dignity for the found and number than any other verse in use. *Dry.*

To QUATERN, v. n. [cpavan, Saxon.]

1. To shake the voice; to speak or sing with a tremulous voice.

Also sitting on the ground with her knees up, her hands upon her knees, tuning her voice with many a quivering cough, thus discouraged. *Seu.*

The division and quavering, which please found in music, have an agreement with the glimmer of light playing upon a wave. *Bacon.*

Now sportive youth
Carol incoherent rhythms with faint notes,
And quaver unharmonious. *Phil.*

We shall hear her quavering them half an hour after us, to some tragically airs of the opera. *Ad.*

2. To tremble; to vibrate.

A membrane, stretched like the head of a drum, is to receive the impulse of the sound, and to quaver according to its reciprocal motions. *P.*

If the eye and the finger remain quiet, the colours vanish in a second minute of time, the finger be moved with a quavering motion, they appear again. *Mil.*

QUAY, n. f. [quai, Fr.] A key; an artificial bank to the sea or river, on which goods are conveniently unladen.

QUACKY, adj. [I know not whence derived; perhaps originally quack, quack, or quackly.] Unsolid; unsound, bogus. Not in use.

The boggy meads and quackey fens below
Goodwin's quackey sand. *Dry.*

QUEAN, n. f. [cpaan, Sax. a barren or barren, in the laws of Canute, a prostitute.] A worthless woman, generally a strumpet.

As hit as the nail to his hole, or as a scolding to a wrangling knife. *Shak.*

This well they understand like cunning quacks
And hide their nat'ness behind the fence. *Dry.*
Such is that spunking, which some careless
Flirts on you from her mop. *Shak.*

QUEASINESS, n. f. [from quackly.] The sickness of a nauseated stomach.

QUEASY, adj. [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. Sick with nausea.

He, queasy with his insolence, already
Will their good thoughts call from him. *Shak.*

Whether a rotten state and hope of gain
Or to diffuse me from the queasy pain
Of being belov'd and loving, *Shak.*

2. Fastidious; squeamish.

I, with your two helps, will so practice you. *Shak.*

So, that, in despite of his quick wit and his queasy stomach, he shall fall in love with Beatrice. *Shakespeare.*

The humility of Gregory the Great would not admit the sale of bishop, but the ambition of Boniface made no scruple thereof, nor have queasy resolutions been harboured in their successors ever since. *Brown.*

Men's stomachs are generally so queasy in these cases, that it is not safe to overload them. *Government of the Tongue.*

Without question, Their conscience was too queasy of digestion. *Dryden.*

3. Causing nausea or sickness.

I have one thing of a queasy question, Which I must ask. *Shakespeare.*

To QUECK. *v. n.* To shrink; to throw pain; perhaps to complain. Not in use.

The lads of Sparta were accustomed to be whipped at altars, without so much as queaking. *Bacon.*

QUEEN. *n. f.* [open, Saxon, a woman, a wife, the wife of a king.]

1. The wife of a king.

He was lapt In a most curious mantle, wrought by the hand Of his queen mother. *Shakespeare.*

2. A woman who is a sovereign of a kingdom.

The queen Elizabeth lived sixty-nine, and reigned forty-five years, means no more than that the duration of her existence was equal to sixty-nine, and the duration of her government to forty-five annual revolutions of the sun. *Locke.*

Have I a queen Pass by my fellow rulers of the world? Have I refus'd their blood to mix with yours, And raise new kings from so obscure a race? *Dryden.*

To QUEEN. *v. n.* To play the queen.

A three pence how'd would me, Old as I am, to queen it. *Shakespeare.*

Of your own fate take care: this dream of mine, Being now awake, I'll queen it no inch farther, But malk my eyes and weep. *Shakespeare.*

QUEEN-APPLE. *n. f.* A species of apple.

The queen-apple is of the summer kind, and a good cyder apple mixed with others. *Mortimer.*

Her cheeks with kindly claret spread, As ora like new out of bed, Or like the Irish queen-apple's side, Blushing at sight of Pharus' pride. *Sydney.*

QUEENING. *n. f.* An apple.

The winter queening is good for the table. *Mort.*

QUEER. *adj.* [Of this word the original is not known: a corresponded supposes a queer man to be one who has a quere to his name in a list.] Odd; strange; original; particular.

He never went to bed till two in the morning, because he would not be a queer fellow; and was every now and then knocked down by a constable, to signify his vivacity. *Spectator.*

QUEERLY. *adv.* [from queer.] Particularly; oddly.

QUEERNESS. *n. f.* [from queer.] Oddness; particularity.

QUEST. *n. f.* [from *questus*, Lat. *Skinner.*] A ringdove; a kind of wild pigeon.

To QUELL. *v. a.* [epellan, Saxon.] To crush; to subdue; originally, to kill.

What avails Valour or strength, though matchless, quell'd with pain, Which all subdues, and makes remiss the hands Of mighty? *Milton.*

Compassion quell'd His best of man, and gave him up to tears

A space, till former thoughts restrain'd excess. *Mit.*

This quell'd her pride, but other doubts remain'd, That once dissolving, she might be disdain'd. *Dryd.*

He is the guardian of the publick quiet, appointed to strain violence, to quell seditions and tumults, and to preserve that peace which preserves the world. *Mortimer.*

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To QUELL. *v. n.* To die. *Spenser.*

QUELL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Murder. Not in use.

What cannot we put upon His spongy followers, who shall lean the guilt Of our great quell? *Shakespeare.*

QUELLER. *n. f.* [from quell.] One that crushes or subdues.

Had son of the most high, Queller of Satan, on thy glorious work Now enter. *Milton.*

QUETLQUETCHOSE. *n. f.* [French.] A trifle; a kickshaw.

From a country to the conditures of court, Or say'st quetquachose, let not report My mind transport. *Dome.*

To QUEVE. *v. n.* [epeman, Saxon.] To please. An old word. *Skinner.*

To QUENCH. *v. a.*

1. To extinguish fire.

Since fire, air, land, mine eyes and ears conspire, What hope to quench, where each thing blows the fire? *Shakespeare.*

This is the way to kindle, not to quench. *Shakespeare.*

A little fire is quickly hidden out, Which, being fuel'd, rivers cannot quench. *Shakespeare.*

The fire had power in the water, forgetting his own virtue; and the water forgot his own quenching nature. *Wisd.*

Milk quencheth wild-fire better than water, because it entereth better. *Bacon.*

Subdu'd in fire the stubborn metal lies; One draws and blows reciprocating air, Others to quench the hilling mass prepare. *Dryden.*

You have already quench'd sedition's brand, And zeal, which burnt it, only warns the land. *Dryden.*

When your work is forged, do not quench it in water to cool it, but throw it down upon the floor or hearth to cool of itself; for the quenching of it in water will harden it. *Morton.*

2. To still any passion or commotion; to repress any motion of the mind good or bad.

But if all aim but this be levell'd false, The supposition of the lady's death Will quench the wonder of her infamy. *Shakespeare.*

Peter God, that he will inflame thy heart with this heavenly fire of devotion; and when thou hast obtained it, beware that thou neither quench it by any wilful sin, or let it go out again for want of stirring it up and employing it. *Duty of Man.*

3. To allay thirst.

Every draught to him, that has quenched his thirst, is but a further quenching of nature, a provision for rheum and diseases, a drowning of the spirits. *South.*

4. To destroy.

When death's form appears, she seareth not An utter quenching or extinguishment; She would be glad to meet with such a lot, That to the might all future ill prevent. *Darwin.*

Covered with skin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally very cold, and also to quench and dissipate the force of any stroke, and retund the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*

To QUENCH. *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool.

Dost thou think, in time She will not quench, and let instructions enter Where folly now possesses? *Shakespeare.*

QUENCHABLE. *adj.* [from quench.] That may be quenched.

QUENCHER. *n. f.* [from quench.] Extinguisher; one that quenches.

QUENCHLESS. *adj.* [from quench.] Unextinguishable.

Come, bloody Clifford, rough Northumberland, I dare your quenchless fury to more rage. *Shakespeare.*

The judge of torments, and the king of tears, He fills a burnish'd throne of quenchless fire. *Crahan.*

QUERRELE. *n. f.* [querela, Latin; querelle, French.] A complaint to a court.

A circumduction obtains not a cause of appeal, but in causes of first instance and simple querrels only. *Aylmer.*

QUERENT. *n. f.* [querens, Latin.] The complainant; the plaintiff.

QUERIMONIOUS. *adj.* [querimonia, Latin. Querulous; complaining.

QUERIMONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from querimonia.] Querulously; with complaint.

To thee, dear Thom, myself addressing, Most quereimoniously contending. *Denham.*

QUERIMONIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from querimonia.] Complaining temper.

QUERIST. *n. f.* [from *quero*, Latin.] An inquirer; an asker of questions.

I shall propose some considerations to my gentle querist. *Spectator.*

The juggling sea god, when by chance trepan'd By some intreated querist sleeping on the strand, Impatient of all answers, trait became A feeding brook. *Swift.*

QUERN. *n. f.* [epcepp, Sax.] A handmill.

Skim milk, and sometimes labour in the quern, And bootless make the breathless husband churn. *Shakespeare.*

Some apple-colour'd corn Ground in fair querns, and some did spindles turn. *Chapman.*

QUERPO. *n. f.* [corrupted from *cuervo*, Spanish.] A dress close to the body; a waistcoat.

I would fain see him walk in quervo, like a cat'd rabbit, without his holy fur upon his back. *Dryden.*

QUERRY. *n. f.* [ecuyer, Fr.] A groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables, and having the charge of his horses; also the stable of a prince. *Bailly.*

QUERULOUS. *adj.* [querulus, Lat.] Whining; whining; habitually complaining.

Although they were a people by nature hard-hearted, querulous, wrathful, and impatient of rest and quietness, yet was there nothing of force to work the subversion of their state, till the time before-mentioned was expired. *Hooker.*

The pressures of war have cowed their spirits, as may be gathered from the very accent of their words, which they prolate in a whining kind of querulous tone, as if still complaining and crest-fallen. *Houel.*

Though you give no countenance to the complaints of the querulous, yet curb the insolence of the injurious. *Locke.*

QUERULOUSLY. *adv.* [from querulous.] In a complaining manner.

His wounded ears complaints eternal fill, As unwill'd hedges, querulously thrill. *Young.*

QUERULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from querulous.] Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUERY. *n. f.* [from *quare*, Latin.] A question; an inquiry to be resolved.

I shall conclude, with proposing only some queries, in order to a further search to be made by others. *Newton.*

This shews the folly of this query, that might always be demanded, that would impudently and absurdly attempt to tie the arm of omnipotence from doing any thing at all, because it can never do its utmost. *Bentley.*

To QUERY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ask questions.

Three Cambridge sophas, Each prompt to query, answer and debate. *Pope.*

QUEST. *n. f.* [queste, French.]

1. Search; act of seeking.

None but such as this bold ape unblest, Can ever thrive in that unlucky quest. *Spenser.*

If lusty love should go in quest of beauty, Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch? *Shakespeare.*

QUE

Pair silver-bosom'd nymphs,
I know this *quest* of yours and free intent
Was all in honour and devotion meant,
To the great mistress of your princely shrine. *Milt.*
An aged man in rural weeds,
Following, as I seem'd, the *quest* of some stray ewe. *Milton.*

One for all
Myself expose, with lonely steps to tread
Th' unfounded deep, and the void immense
To search with wand'ring *quest* a place foretold
Should be *Milton.*
'T would be not strange, should we find Paradise
at this day where Adam left it; and I the rather
note this, because I see there are some to earnest
in *quest* of it. *Woodward.*

There's not an African,
That traverses our vast Numidian deserts
In *quest* of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practices these boasted virtues. *Addison.*
We see them active and vigilant in *quest* of de-
light. *Spectator.*

2. [for *inquest*.] An empannell'd jury.
What's my offence?
Where is the evidence, that doth accuse me?
What lawful *quest* have given their verdict up
Unto the trowning judge? *Shakespeare.*

3. Searchers. Collectively.
You have been hotly call'd for,
When, being not at your lodging to be found,
The senate sent above three several *quests*
To search you out. *Shakespeare.*

4. Inquiry; examination.
O place and greatness! millions of false eyes
Are stuck upon thee; volumes of report
Run with these false and most contrarious *quests*
Upon thy doings. *Shakespeare.*

5. Request; desire; solicitation.
Gad not abroad at every *quest* and call
Of an untraced hope or passion. *Herbert.*

To *QUEST*. v. n. [*querer*, Fr. from the
L. *quis*.] To go in search.

QUESTANT. n. f. [from *quester*, French.]
Seeker; endeavourer after.

See, that you come
Not to woo honour, but to wed it; when
The bravest *questant* thinks, find what you seek,
That same may cry you loud. *Shakespeare.*

QUESTION. n. f. [*questio*, Fr. *questio*,
Latin.]

1. Interrogatory; any thing inquired.
Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask
questions, it is more reason for the entertainment of
the time, that ye ask me *questions*, than that I ask
you. *Bacon.*

2. Inquiry; disquisition.
It is to be put to *question*, whether it be lawful for
Christian princes to make an invasive war simply
for the propagation of the faith. *Bacon.*

3. A dispute; a subject of debate.
There arose a *question* between some of John's
disciples and the Jews about purifying. *John.*

4. Affair to be examined.
In points of honour to be try'd,
Suppose the *question* not your own. *Swift.*
How easy is it for a man to fill a book with
quotations, as you have done, that can be content
with any thing, however foreign to the *question*? *Waterland.*

5. Doubt; controversy; dispute.
This is not my writing.
Though I confess much like the character:
But out of *question* 'tis Maria's hand. *Shakespeare.*
'Tis time for him to show himself, when his very
being is call'd in *question*, and to come and judge
the world, when men begin to doubt whether he
made it. *Tillotson.*

The doubt of their being native impressions on
the mind, is stronger against their moral principles
than the other; not that it brings their truth at all
in *question*. *Locke.*

Our own earth would be barren and desolate,
without the benign influence of the solar rays, which
without *question* is true of all the other planets. *Bentley.*

6. Judicial trial.

QUE

Whoever be found guilty, the *question*
book hath deferred least to be called in *question*
for this fault. *Hooker.*

7. Examination by torture.

Such a presumption is only sufficient to put the
person to the rack or *question*, according to the civil
law, and not bring him to condemnation. *Ayliffe.*

8. State of being the subject of present in-
quiry.

If we being defendants do answer, that the cere-
monies in *question* are godly, comely, decent, pro-
fitable for the church, then reply is childish and
unorderly to say, that we deny and the thing in
question, and show the poverty of our cause, the
goodness whereof we are fain to beg that our ad-
versaries would grant. *Hooker.*

If it would purchase six shillings and three-pence
weighty money, he had proved the matter in *ques-
tion*. *Locke.*

Not are these assertions that dropped from their
pens by chance, but delivered by them in places
where they profess to state the points in *question*.
Atterbury.

9. Endeavour; act of seeking. Not in use.
As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile *question* bear it;
For that it stands not in such warlike brace,
But altogether lacks the abilities
That Rhodes is dress'd in. *Shakespeare.*

To *QUESTION*. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To inquire.
Suddenly out of this delightful dream
The man awoke, and would have *question'd* more;
But he could not endure the word theme. *Spenser.*

He that *questioneth* much shall learn much, and
content much; but especially if he apply his *ques-
tions* to the skill of the persons whom he seeketh. *Bacon.*

Unreasonable subtilty will still seem to be rea-
soning; and at least will *question*, when it cannot
answer. *Holyday.*

2. To debate by interrogatories.
I pray you think you *question* with a Jew;
You may as well use *question* with a wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe bleat for the lamb. *Shakespeare.*

To *QUESTION*. v. a. [*questionner*, Fr.]

1. To examine one by *questions*.
Question your royal thoughts, make the case
yourn;

Be now the father, and propose a son;
Hear your own dignity so much profan'd;
And then imagine me taking your part,
And in your pow'r so silencing your son *Shakespeare.*

But hark you, Kate,
I must not have you henceforth *question* me,
Whether I go. *Shakespeare.*

This contradiction is not so undeniably to be
received as not at all to be *questioned*. *Brown.*

2. To doubt; to be uncertain of.
O impotent estate of human life!
Where fleeing joy does lasting doubt inspire,
And most we *question* what we most desire. *Prior.*

3. To have no confidence in; to mention
as not to be trusted.

Be a design never to artificially laid, if it chances
to be defeated by some cross accident, the man is
then run down, his counsels derided, his prudence
questioned, and his person despised. *South.*

QUESTIONABLE. adj. [from *question*.]

1. Doubtful; disputable.
Your accustomed clemency will take in good
worth the offer of these my simple labours, bestowed
for the necessary justification of laws heretofore
made *questionable*, because not perfectly under-
stood. *Hooker.*

That persons drowned float the ninth day when
their *quest* is broken, is a *questionable* determination,
both in the time and cause. *Brown.*

It is *questionable*, whether the use of steel springs
was known in those ancient times. *Winking's Math.*

It is *questionable*, whether Galen ever saw the
dissection of a human body. *Baker.*

2. Suspicious; liable to suspicion; liable
to *question*.
Be thy advent wicked or charitable,
Thou com'st in such a *questionable* shape,
That I will speak to thee. *Shakespeare.*

QUI

QUESTIONARY. adj. [from *question*.] In-
quiring; asking questions.

I grow laconick even beyond laconicism; for
sometimes I return only yes or no to *questionary*
epistles of half a yard long. *Pope to Swift.*

QUESTIONABLENESS. n. f. [from *ques-
tion*.] The quality of being questionable.

QUESTIONER. n. f. [from *question*.] An
inquirer.

QUESTIONLESS. adv. [from *question*.]
Certainly; without doubt; doubtless.

Questionless hence it comes that many were
mistaken. *Keble.*

Questionless duty moves not so much upon com-
mand as promise; now that which propels the
greatest and most suitable rewards to obedience,
and the greatest punishments to disobedience,
doubtless is the most likely to enforce the one and
prevent the other. *South.*

QUESTMAN. } n. f. [*quest*, man, and
QUESTMONGER. } *monger*.] Starter of
lawsuits or prosecutions.

Their principle working was upon penal law,
wherein they spared none, great nor small, but
raked over all new and old statutes, having ever a
rabble of promoters, *questmongers*, and leading
jurors at their command. *Bacon.*

QUESTURIST. n. f. [from *quest*.] Seeker;
pursuer.

Six and thirty of his knights,
Hot *questurs*, after him, met him at the gate,
Are gone with him toward Dover. *Shakespeare.*

QUESTUARY. adj. [from *questus*, Latin.]
Studios of profit.

Although lapidaries and *questuary* engravers
affirm it, yet the writers of minerals conceive the
stone of this name to be a mineral concretum, not
to be found in animals. *Brown.*

QUIS. n. f. *Quis* *quid*; a bitter taunt.
Answer. The same perhaps with *quip*.

QUIBBLE. n. f. [from *quidlibet*, Latin.]
A slight cavil; a low conceit depending
on the sound of words; a pun.

This may be of great use to immortalize puns and
riddles, and to let posterity see their forefathers
were blockheads. *Adams.*

Quirks or *quibbles* have no place in the search
after truth. *Watts.*

Having once fully answered your *quibble*, you
will not, I hope, expect that I should do it again
and again. *Waterland.*

To *QUIBBLE*. v. n. [from the noun.] To
pun; to play on the sound of words.

The first service was news tongue'd speech, which
the philosophers took occasion to discourse of
quibble upon in a grave formal way. *L'Estrange.*

QUIBBLER. n. f. [from *quibble*.] A pun-
ster.

QUICK. adj. [epic, Saxon.]

1. Living; not dead.
They swallowed us up *quick*, when their wrath
was kindled against us. *Job.*

If there be *quick* raw flesh in the rising, it is as
old leprosy. *1 cent.*

The *quick* and the dead. *Common Prayer.*
As the sun makes; here noon, there day, there
night.

Mo'ta wax, dries clay, makes flow'rs, some *quick*,
some dead. *Dante.*

Triumphant shall come,
When this world's dissolution shall be ripe,
With glory and pow'r to judge to a *quick* and dead. *Milton.*

2. Swift; nimble; done with celerity.
Prayers whereunto devout minds have added a
piercing kind of brevity, thereby the better to ex-
press that *quick* and speedy expedition, whereunto
ardent adfections, the wings of prayer, are de-
lighted to present our suits to heaven. *Hooker.*

3. Speedy; free from delay.
On him to her his charge of *quick* return
Repeated. *Milton.*

4. Active; spritely; ready.

A man of great sagacity in business, and he preferred to great a virgin of mind even to his death, when at eighty, that some, who had known him in his younger years, did believe him to have much quicker parts in his age than before. *Clarendon.*

A man must have passed his noviciate in sinning, before he comes to this, be he never so quick a penitent. *South.*

The animal, which is first produced of an egg, is a blind and dull worm; but that which hath its resurrection thence, is a quick eyed, voluble and sprightly fly. *Gray.*

QUICK. adv. Nimble; speedily; readily.

Ready in gybes, quick answer'd, law'y, and as quarrelous as the weazel. *Shakspeare.*

This shall your understanding clear, Those things from me that you shall hear, Conceiving much the quicker. *Drayton.*

They gave those complex ideas, that the things they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and quicker understood. *Locke.*

This is done with little notice, if we consider how very quick the actions of the mind are performed, requiring not time, but many of them crowded into an instant. *Locke.*

QUICK. n. f.

1. A live animal. Not in use.

Peeping close into the thick, Might see the moving of some quick. *Spenser.*

Whole shape appeared not, But were it fairy, fiend, or snake, My courage earned it to wake, And maul'd therewith fast. *Spenser.*

2. The living flesh; sensible parts.

It Stanley held, that a son of king Edward had said the better right, it was to teach all England to say as much, and therefore that speech touched the quick. *Bacon.*

Seiz'd with sudden smart, Stung to the quick, he felt it at his heart. *Dryden.*

The thought of this disgraceful composition touches me to the quick, that I cannot sleep. *Arbutnot.*

Scarifying gangrenes, by several incisions down to the quick, is almost universal, and with reason, since it not only discharges a pernicious ichor, but makes way for topical applications. *Sharp.*

3. Living plants.

For inclosing of land, the most usual way is with a ditch and bank set with quick. *Mortimer.*

QUICKEN, OF quicken-tree. n. f. [ornus.]

Quickbeam or wild forb, by some called the Irish ash, a species of wild ash, preceded by blossoms of an agreeable scent. *Mortimer.*

To QUICKEN. v. a. [epican, Saxon.]

1. To make alive.

All they that go down into the dust, shall kneel before him; and no man hath quicken'd his own soul. *Psalm.*

This my mean task would be As lowly to no, as his odious, but

The mistress which I serve, quickens what's dead, And ricks my labours pleasures. *Shakspeare.*

Fair soul, since to the fairest body join'd You give such lively life, such quickning pow'r,

And influence of such celestial kind, As keeps it still in youth's immortal flower. *Davies.*

He throws His influence round, and kindles as he goes;

Hence flocks and herds, and men, and beasts and fowls

With breath are quicken'd and attract their souls. *Dryden.*

2. To hasten; to accelerate.

You may sooner by imagination quicken or slack a motion, than raise or cease it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower than to make him stand still. *Bacon.*

Others were appointed to consider of penal laws and proclamations in force, and to quicken the execution of the most principal. *Hayward.*

Though any commodity should shift hands never so fast, yet it did not cease to be any longer traffick, this would not at all make or quicken their vent. *Locke.*

3. To sharpen; to enliven; to excite.

Though my senses were astonish'd, my mind forced them to quicken themselves; because I had

learn'd of him, how little favour he is wont to show in any matter of advantage. *Shakspeare.*

It was like a fruitful garden without an hedge that quickens the appetite to enjoy to tempting a prize. *South.*

They endeavour by brandy to quicken the taste already extinguish'd. *Tutler.*

An argument of great force to quicken them in the improvement of the advantages to which the mercy of God had called them by the gospel. *Boz.*

The desire of fame hath been no inconsiderable motive to quicken you in the pursuit of those actions which will best deserve it. *Swift.*

To QUICKEN. v. n.

1. To become alive; as, a woman quickens with child.

These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin, Will quicken and accute thee; I'm your host;

With robes and hands, my hospitable favour You should not ruffle thus. *Shakspeare.*

They rob out of it a red dust, that converteth after a while into worms, which they kill with wine when they begin to quicken. *Samuel.*

The heart is the first part that quickens, and the last that dies. *Ray.*

2. To move with activity.

Sees by degrees a purer blush arise, And keener lightnings quicken in her eyes. *Pope.*

QUICKENER. n. f. [from quicken.]

1. One who makes alive.

2. That which accelerates; that which actuates.

Love and enmity, aversion and fear, are notable whetters and quickners of the spirit of life in all animals. *Mor.*

QUICKGRASS. n. f. [quick and grass; gramin caninum, Latin.] Dog grass.

QUICKLIME. n. f. [calx viva, Lat. quick and lime.] Lime unquenched.

After burning the stone, when lime is in its perfect and unaltered state, it is called quicklime. *Hill.*

QUICKLY. adv. [from quick.] Soon; speedily; without delay.

Thou com'st to use thy tongue; thy story quickly. *Shakspeare.*

Pleasure dwells no longer upon the appetite than the necessities of nature, which are quickly and easily provided for; and then all that follows is an oppression. *South.*

QUICKNESS. n. f. [from quick.]

1. Speed; velocity; celerity.

What any invention hath in the strength of its motion, is abated in the slowness of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary quickness of its motion, must be allowed for in the great strength that is required unto it. *Wilkins.*

Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater ardour and quickness, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast of his friend. *South.*

2. Activity; briskness.

The best choice is of an old physician and a young lawyer; because, where errors are fatal, ability of judgment and moderation are required; but where advantages may be wrought upon, diligence and quickness of wit. *Wotton.*

The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention, the fertility in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression. *Dryden.*

3. Keen sensibility.

Would not quickness of sensation be an inconvenience to an animal, that must he still? *Locke.*

4. Sharpness; pungency.

Thy generous fruits, though gather'd ere their prime,

Still shew'd a quickness; and, maturing time But mellow what we write to the dull sweets of rhyme. *Dryden.*

Clinger renders it brisk, and corrects its windmills, and juice of corinth whereof a few drops tinge and add a pleasant quickness. *Mortimer.*

QUICKSAND. n. f. [quick and sand.]

Moving sand; unfolid ground.

What is Edward, but a rattle sea?

What Clarence, but a quicksand of deceit? *Shakspeare.*

Undergirding the ship, and sewing lost they

should fall into the quicksands, they strike sail, and to were driven. *Ad.*

But when the vessel is on quicksands cast, The flowing tide does more the sinking haste. *Dryden.*

Trajan, by the adoption of Nerva, turns the tide to her relief, and like another Neptune flows her oil the quicksands. *Addison.*

I have marked out several of the shoals, and quicksands of life, in order to keep the unwary from running upon them. *Addison.*

To QUICKSET. v. a. [quick and set.] To plant with living plants.

In making or mending, as newleth thy ditch, Get set to quickset it, learn cunningly which. *Tupper.*

A man may ditch and quickset three poles a day, where the ditch is three foot wide and two foot deep. *Mortimer.*

QUICKSET. n. f. [quick and set.] Living plant set to grow.

The battal pastures fence'd, and moist with quickset mound. *Drayton.*

Plant quicksets and transplant fruit trees towards the decrease. *Evelyn.*

Nine in ten of the quickset hedges are ruined for want of skill. *Swift.*

QUICKSIGHTED. adj. [quick and sight.] Having a sharp sight.

Nobody will deem the quicksighted amongst them to have very enlarged views in ethics. *Locke.*

No article of religion hath credibility enough for them; and yet these same cautious and quicksighted gentlemen can swallow down this foolish opinion about precipitant atoms. *Bentley.*

QUICKSIGHTEDNESS. n. f. [from quicksighted.] Sharpness of sight.

The ignorance that is in us no more hinders the knowledge that is in others, than the blindness of a mouse is an argument against the quicksightedness of an eagle. *Tacke.*

QUICKSILVER. n. f. [quick and silver; argentum vivum, Lat.]

Quicksilver, called mercury by the chymists, is a naturally fluid mineral, and the heaviest of all known bodies next to gold, and is more heavy and fluid, as it is more pure; it is wholly volatile in the fire, and may be driven up in vapour by a degree of heat very little greater than that of boiling water; it is the least tenacious of all bodies, and every smaller drop may be again divided by the lightest touch into a multitude of others. The specific gravity of pure mercury is to water as 14020 to 1000, and as it is the heaviest of all fluids, it is also the coldest, and when heated the hottest; the ancients all esteemed quicksilver a poison, nor was it brought into internal use till about two hundred and twenty years ago, which was first occasioned by the shepherds, who ventured to give it their sheep to kill worms, and as they received no hurt by it, it was soon concluded, that men might take it safely; in time, the diggers in the mines, when they found it crude, swallowed it in vast quantities, in order to sell it privately, when they had voided it by stool; but the miners seldom follow their occupation above three or four years, and the artificers, who have much dealing in it, are generally seized with paralytick disorders. *Hill.*

Cinnabar maketh a beautiful purple like unto a red rose; the best was wont to be made in labe of brimstone and quicksilver burnt. *Peachment.*

Pleasures are low; and fewer we enjoy; Pleasure, like quicksilver, is bright and coy;

We strive to grasp it with our utmost skill, Still it eludes us, and it glitters still.

It seiz'd at last, compute your nightly gains, What is it, but rank poison in your veins? *Young.*

QUICKSILVERED. adj. [from quicksilver.] Overlaid with quicksilver.

Metal is more difficult to polish than glass, and is afterwards very apt to be spoiled by tarnishing, and reflects not to much light as glass quicksilvered over does: I would propound to use instead of the metal a glass ground concave on the fore side, and as much convex on the back side, and quicksilvered over on the convex side. *Newton.*

QUIDAM. f. [Latin.] Somebody. Not used.

The envy of so many worthy *quidams*, which catch at the gaudium which to you alone is due, you will be persuaded to pluck out of the hateful darkness those to many excellent poems of yours, which he had, and bring them forth to eternal light. *Spenser*

QUIDDANY. *n. f.* [*cydonium*, *cydoniatum*, Lat., *quiddein*, German, a quince.] Mar-malade; confedion of quinces made with sugar.

QUIDDIT. *n. f.* [corrupted from *quidlibet*, Lat., or from *que dit*, Fr.] A subtilty; an equivocation. A low word.

Why may not that be the skull of a lawyer? where be his *quiddets* now? his quilllets? his cases? and his tricks? *Shakespeare.*

QUIDDITY. *n. f.* [*quidditas*, low Lat.] 1. Essence; that which is a proper answer to the question, *quid est?* a scholastick term.

He could reduce all things to acts, And knew their natures and abstracts, Where easily and quiddity The ghosts of detunct bodies fly. *Hudibras.*

2. A tiffing nicety; a cavil; a captious question. Not used.

Misnomer in our laws, and other quiddities, I leave to the professors of law. *Candor.*

QUIESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *quiesco*, Latin.] Rest; repose.

Whether the earth move or rest, I undertake not to determine: my work is to prove, that the common inducement to the belief of its quiescence, the testimony of sense, is weak and frivolous. *Glanville.*

QUIESCENT. *adj.* [*quiescens*, Lat.] Rest-ing; not being in motion; not moving; lying at repose.

Though the earth move, its motion must needs be as insensible as if it were quiescent. *Glanville.*

The right side, from whence the motion of the body beginneth, is the active or moving side; but the sinister is the weaker or more quiescent side. *Brown.*

Sight takes in at a greater distance and more variety at once, comprehending also quiescent objects, which hearing does not. *Holder.*

If it be in time past, movent, and in time past quiescent, it must needs be a curve line, and so no radius. *Grue.*

Rest or motion cannot be propagated in a fluid in right lines beyond an obstacle which stops part of the motion, but will bend and spread every way into the quiescent medium, which lies beyond the obstacle. *Newton.*

QUIET. *adj.* [*quiet*, Fr. *quietus*, Lat.] 1. Still; free from disturbance.

Breaking off the end for want of breath, And sliding fast, as down to sleep he laid, She ended all her woe in quiet death. *Spenser.*

This life is best, If quiet life is best; sweeter to you, That have a sharper known. *Shakespeare.*

Justly thou abhor'st That son, who on the quiet state of man Such trouble brought. *Milton.*

2. Peaceable; not turbulent; not offensive; mild.

Let it be in the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit. *1 Pet.*

3. Still; not in motion.

They laid wait for him, and were quiet all the night. *Judges.*

4. Smooth; not ruffled.

Happy is your grace, That can transmute the stubbornness of fortune, Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shakespeare.*

QUIET. *n. f.* [*quies*, Lat.] Rest; repose; tranquillity; freedom from disturbance; peace; security; stillness.

They came into Lush unto a people that were at quiet and secure. *Juages.*

The land A dreadful quiet felt, and worse for far Than arms, a lull'd interval of war. *Dryden.*

There fix'd their arms, and there renounc'd their name, *Dryden.*

And there in quiet rest. Indulgent quiet, now serene, Mother of peace and joy and love. *Hughes.*

TO QUIET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to rest.

The lowest degree of faith, that can quiet the soul of man, is a firm conviction that God is placable. *Forbes.*

2. To still.

Putting together the ideas of moving or quivering corporeal motion, joined to substance, we have the idea of an immaterial spirit. *Locke.*

QUIETER. *n. f.* [from *quiet*.] The person or thing that quiets.

QUIETISM. *n. f.* [from *quiet*.] What is called by the poets *passion* or *dispassion*, by the sceptics in disturbance, by the Mohists *quietism*, by common men peace of conscience, seems all to mean but great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

QUIETLY. *adv.* [from *quiet*.] 1. Calmly; without violent emotion.

Let no man for his own poverty become more oppressing to his bargain, but quietly, modestly, and patiently recommend his estate to God, and leave the success to him. *Taylor.*

2. Peaceably; without offence.

Although the rebels had behaved themselves quietly and modestly by the way as they went, yet they doubted that would but make them more hungry to fall upon the spoil in the end. *Bacon.*

3. At rest; without agitation.

QUIETNESS. *n. f.* [from *quiet*.] 1. Coolness of temper.

This cruel quietness neither returning to dislike nor proceeding to favour; gracious, but generous still after one manner. *Salm.*

That which we move for our better instruction sake, turneth into anger and choler in them; they grow altogether out of quietness with it; they answer hungrily. *Hooker.*

2. Peace; tranquillity.

Stop effusion of our christian blood, And 'tis his quietness on every side. *Shakespeare.*

What misuses have both nations avoided, and what quietness and security attained by their peaceable union? *Hayward.*

3. Stillness; calmness.

If we compare the quietness and chastity of the Bolognese pencil to the bustle and tumult that fills every part of a Venetian picture, with out the least attempt to interest the passions, their boasted art will appear a mere struggle without effect. *Reynolds.*

QUIETNESS. *adj.* [from *quiet*.] Calm; still; undisturbed. Not in use.

Let the night be calm and quiescent, Without tempestuous storms or sad alloy. *Spenser.*

QUIETUDE. *n. f.* [*quietude*, French; from *quiet*.] Rest; repose; tranquillity. Not in common use.

From the equal distribution of the phlegmatick humour, the proper alloy of fervent blood, will flow a future quietude and serenity in the selections. *Watson.*

QUILL. *n. f.* 1. The hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made.

With her amble quills his soul doth seem to hover, And eye the very pitch that lully bird did cover. *Dryden.*

Birds have three other hard substances proper to them; the bill, which is of a like matter with the teeth, the shell of the egg, and their quill. *Bacon.*

2. The instrument of writing.

I will only touch the duke's own deportment in that island, the proper subject of my quill. *Wotton.*

Those lives they said to rescue by their skill, Their mists would make immortal with her quill. *Guth.*

From him whose quills stand quiver'd at his ear, To him that notches sticks at Westminster. *Pop.*

3. Prick or dark of a porcupine.

Near there was the black prince of Monomo-

tapa, by whose side was seen the quill-daring porcupine. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads.

The presumptuous damsel rashly dar'd The goddess' self to challenge to the field, And to compare with her in curious skill, Of works with loom, with needle, and with quill. *S. Agier.*

5. The instrument with which musicians strike their strings.

His flying fingers and harmonious quill Strike sev'n distinguish'd notes, and sev'n at once they fill. *Dryden.*

QUILLER. *n. f.* [*quidlibet*, Lat.] Subtlety; nicety; fraudulent distinction; petty cant.

Why may not that be the skull of a lawyer? where be his quiddets now? his quilllets? his cases? and his tricks? *Shakespeare.*

A great foul weighs in the scale of reason, when it is to judge of, rather than dwell with too scrupulous a diligence upon little quilllets and niceties. *Dryden.*

Ply her with love letters and billets, And bait them well for quarks and quillies. *Hudib.*

QUILT. *n. f.* [*conette*, Fr. *kulcht*, Dutch; *culecta*, *culeitra*, Lat.] A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

Quilts of robes and tapes are nothing so helpful, as to take a cake of new bread, and brew it with a little sack. *Bacon.*

In both tables, the beds were covered with magnificent quilts amongst the richest sort. *Arbuthnot.*

She on the quilt sinks with becoming woe, Wrapt in a gown, for sickness and for show. *Pope.*

TO QUILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stretch one cloth upon another with something soft between them.

The sharp steel arriving for his On his horse neck before the quilted fell, Then from the head the body sundred quite. *Sp.*

A bag quilted with bran is very good, but it doeth too much. *Bacon.*

Entellus for the strife prepares, Strip'd of his quilted coat, his body bares, Compos'd of mighty bone. *Dryden.*

A chair was ready, So quilted, that he lay at ease reclined. *Dryden.*

Mayn't I quit my rope? it galls my neck. *Arbuthnot.*

QUINARY. *adj.* [*quinarus*, Lat.] Consisting of five.

This quinary number of elements ought to have been referred to the generality of animals and vegetables. *Boyle.*

QUINCE. *n. f.* [*coin*, Fr. *quiddein*, Germ.] 1. The tree.

The quince tree is of a low stature; the branches are distich and crooked, the flower and fruit like that of the pear tree; but, however cultivated, the fruit is sour and stringent, and is covered with a kind of down: of this the species are six. *Miller.*

2. The fruit.

They call for dates and quinces in the poultry. *Shakespeare.*

A quince, in token of fruitfulness, by the laws of Solon, was given to the brides of Athens upon the day of their marriage. *Feuchtm.*

TO QUINCH. *v. n.* [This word seems to be the same with *quench*, *winch*, and *quack*.] To stir; to rouse as in resentment or pain.

Bestow all my soldiers in such sort as I have, that no part of all that reason shall be able to dare to quench. *Spenser.*

QUINCUNXIAL. *adj.* [from *quincunx*.] Having the form of a quincunx.

Of a pent gonist or quincunx disposition, is Thomas Brown produces several examples in his discourse about the quincunx. *Bay.*

QUINCUNX. *n. f.* [Lat.] *Quincunx* or *quincunx* is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the

middle; which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderness; and, when viewed by an angle of the square or parallelogram, presents equal or parallel alleys. Brown produces several examples in his discourse about the quincunx.

Ray. He whose lightnings pierce'd th' Iberian lines,
Now forms my quincunx, and now ranks my vines.

Pope.

QUINQUAGESIMA. [Lat.] Quinquagesima Sunday, so called because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned by whole numbers; throe Sunday. *Diët.*

QUINQUANGULAR. *adj.* [quingue and angulus, Lat.] Having five corners.

Each talus, environed with a crust, conforming itself to the sides of the talus, is of a figure quinquangular. *Woodward.*

Exactly round, or imately quinquangular, or having the sides parallel. *More.*

QUINQUARTICULAR. *adj.* [quingue and articular, Lat.] Consisting of five articles.

They have given an end to the quinquarticular controversy, for none have since undertaken to say more. *Saunders.*

QUINQUEFID. *adj.* [quingue and fido, Lat.] Cloven in five.

QUINQUEFOLIATE. *adj.* [quingue and folium, Lat.] Having five leaves.

QUINQUENNIAL. *adj.* [quingennis, Lat.] Lasting five years; happening once in five years.

QUINCY. *n. f.* [corrupted from squinancy.] A tumid inflammation in the throat, which sometimes produces suffocation.

The throbbing quincy 'tis my star upon me,
And rheumatics I tend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

Out at heat and cold, succeeding one another,
Location pleuritis and quincies. *Arbutnot.*

QUINT. *n. f.* [quint, Fr.] A set of five.

For he has made a quint *Hudibras.*

QUINTAIN. *n. f.* [quintain, Fr.] A post with a turning top. See **QUINTIN.**

My better parts
Are all thrown down; and that which here stands up,
Is but a quintain, a mere little block. *Shakespeare.*

QUINTAL. *n. f.* [centupondium, Latin.] A hundred weight to weigh with.

QUINTESENCE. *n. f.* [quinta essentia, Latin.]

1. A fifth being.
From their gross matter she abstracts the forms,
And draws a kind of quintessence from things. *Darwin.*

The ethereal quintessence of heav'n
Flow upward, and beaded with various forms,
That row'd orbicular, and turn'd to fars. *Milton.*
They made fire, air, earth, and water, to be the
five elements, of which all earthly things were
compounded, and supposed the heavens to be a
quintessence or fifth sort of body diamet from all
these. *Watts.*

2. An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity.

To me what is this quintessence of dust? man
delights not me, nor woman neither. *Shakespeare.*

Who can in memory, or wit, or will,
Or air, or fire, or earth, or water find?

What alchymist can draw, with all his skill,
The quintessence of these out of the mind? *Darwin.*

For I am a very dead thing,
In whom love wrought new alchymy,

For by his heart he did excrete,
A quintessence even from nothingness.

From dull privations and lean empurpled, *Donne.*
Paracelsus, by the help of an infernal cold, teaches
to separate the quintessence of wine.

Let there be light! said God; and forthwith
light

Ethereal, first of things, quintessence pure,
Sprang from the deep. *Milton.*

When the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior passions and affections following, there arises a serenity and complacency upon the whole soul, infinitely beyond the greatest bodily pleasures, the highest quintessence and elixir of worldly delights. *South.*

QUINTESENTIAL. *adj.* [from quintessence.] Consisting of quintessence.

Venturous afflictions as would have puzzled the authors to have made them good, specially considering that there is nothing contrary to the quintessential matter and circular figure of the heavens, so neither is there to the light thereof. *Hakewell.*

QUINTIN. *n. f.* [I know not whence derived; *Minshew* deduces it from *quintus*, Latin, and calls it a game celebrated every fifth year; *pallus quintanus*, Latin, *Ainsworth*; *quintane*, French.] An upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned upon a pin; at one end of the cross post was a broad board, and at the other a heavy sand bag: the play was to ride against the broad end with a lance, and palsy by, before the sand bag, coming round, should strike the tilter on the back.

At quintin he,
In honour of his bride/tee,
Hath challeng'd either wide countess;
Come cut and long tail, for there be
Six batchlors as bold as he,
Adjoining to his company,
And each one hath his livery. *Ben Jonson.*

QUINTUPLE. *adj.* [quintuplus, Latin.] Fivefold.

In the country, the greatest proportion of mortality, one hundred and fifty-six, is above quintuple unto twenty-eight the least. *Girault.*

QUIP. *n. f.* [derived by the etymologists, from *quip*.] A sharp jest; a taunt; a sarcasm.

Notwithstanding all her sudden quips,
The least which of would quell a lover's hope,
Yet, spangle like, the more the puns my love,
The more it grows, and seaworth on her hull. *Shaksp.*

If I sent him word his beard was not well cut, he
would send me word, he cut it to please himself.
This is called the quip pro quo. *Shakespeare.*

Nymph bring with thee
Jest and youthful jollity,
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles. *Milton.*

To QUIP. *v. a.* To rally with bitter sarcasms. *Ainsworth.*

QUIRE. *n. f.* [choeur, Fr. *choro*, Italian.]

1. A body of singers; a chorus.

The trees did bud and early blossoms bore,
And all the quire of birds did sweetly sing,
And told that garden's pleasures in their croling. *Spenser.*

Myself have lov'd a bush for her,
And plac'd a quire of such entring birds,
That the wild light to listen to their lays. *Shaksp.*

At thy nativity a glorious quire
Of angels in the fields of Bethlehem sung
To shepherds watching at their flocks by night,
And told them the Messiah now was born. *Milton.*

I may worship thee
For ay, with temples sow'd and virgin quires. *Milton.*

Begin the song, and strike the livelying lyre,
Lo how the years to come, a numerous and well
fitted quire.

All hand in hand do decently advance,
And to my song with smooth and equal measures
dance. *Cowley.*

As in beauty she surpass'd the quire,
So nobler than the rest was her attire. *Dryden.*

2. The part of the church where the service is sung.

I am all on fire,
Not all the tuckets in a country quire
Shall quench my rage. *Cleaveland.*

Some run for buzzets to the lull'd quire,
Some cut the pipes, and some the organ play. *Dry.*

The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires,
And wolves with howling till the sacred quires. *Pope.*

3. [choir, Fr.] A bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.

To QUIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sing in concert.

There's not the final orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubims. *Shaksp.*

My throat of war be turn'd
Which, quired with my drum, into a pipe
Small as an eunuch, or the virgin's voice
That habes lull asleep. *Shakespeare.*

QUIRISTER. *n. f.* [from quire.] Chorister; one who sings in concert, generally in divine service.

The coy quiry os, that lodge within,
And prodigal harmony. *Thomson.*

QUIRK. *n. f.* [Of this word I can find no rational derivation.]

1. Quick stroke; sharp fit.

I've felt so many quirs of joy and grief,
That the first face of neither on the first,
Can wound me unto't. *Shakespeare.*

2. Smart taunt.

Some kind of men quarrel purposely on others
To taste their valour; belike, this is a man of that
quirk. *Shakespeare.*

I may chance to have some odd quirks and remnants
of wit broken on me. *Shakespeare.*

3. Slight concert.

Concurs, puns, quirks or quibbles, jests and
reperties may agreeably entertain, but have no
place in the French after tooth. *Watts.*

4. Flight of fancy. Not in use.

Molt fortunately he hath achiev'd a maid,
That paragon's description and wild fame,
One that excels the quirks of blarney pens. *Shak.*

5. Subtly; nicely; artful distinction.

Let a lawyer tell me he has found some defect
in an entail, how tedious are they to repair that
error, and leave nothing to the mercy of a law
quirk. *Decty of Picty.*

There are a thousand quirks to avoid the stroke
of the law. *L'Esrange.*

6. Looks light tune.

Now the chapel's silver bell you hear,
That summons you to all the pride of prayer;
Light quirks of music, broken and uneven. *Pope.*

To QUIR. *v. a.* *pass.* *quit*; *pret.* *I quit* or *quitted*. [quiter, Fr. *quitar*, Ital. *quitor*, Spanish.]

1. To discharge an obligation; to make even.

We will be quit of thine oath, which thou hast
made us to swear. *Infusus.*

By this act, old tyrant,
I shall be quit with thee; while I was virtuous,
I was a stranger to thy blood, but now
Sure thou wilt love me for this horrid crime. *Denh.*

To John I ow'd great obligation;
But John, unhappily, thought fit
To publish it to all the nation;
Sure John and I are more than quit. *Prior.*

2. To set free.

Thou art quit from a thousand calamities; therefore
let thy joy, which should be as great for thy
freedom from them, as is thy sadness when thou
feelest any of them, do the same cure upon thy
discontent. *Taylor.*

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much; bent rather how I may be quit
Henceforth and cast off this cumbersome charge. *Milt.*

To quit you of this tear, you have already looked
death in the face; what have you found so terrible
in it? *Wake.*

3. To carry through; to discharge; to perform.

Never worthy prince a day did quit
With greater hazard, and with more renown. *Dan.*

4. To clear himself of an affair; with the reciprocal pronoun.

Sanctum hit quit himself
Like Sanction, and heroically hath himself
A life heroick, on his enemies
Fully reveng'd, hath left them 3 cars of mourning. *Milton.*

5. To repay; to requite.

He fair the knight saluted, louting low,
Who fair him quitted, as that courteous was. *Spens.*
Enkindle all the sparks of nature,
To quit this horrid act. *Shakespeare.*

6. To vacate obligations.

For our reward,
All our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments against us quitted. *Ben Jonson.*

One step higher

Would set me highest, and in a moment quit
The debt immense of endless gratitude. *Milton.*
7. To pay any obligation; to clear a debt;
to be quit.

They both did fail of their purpose, and got not
so much as to quit their charges; because truth,
which is the ferret of the most high God, whole-
proper handy-work all things are, cannot be com-
pacted with that wit and those senses which are our
own. *Hooker.*

Does not the air feed the flame? and does not the
flame at the same time warm and enlighten the air,
and does not the earth quit scores with all the ele-
ments in the noble fruits that issue from it? South.
Still I shall hear and never quit the score,
Stunn'd with hourly Codrus' Theat' o'er and o'er. *Dryden.*

Iron works ought to be confined to certain places,
where there is no conveyance for timber to places of
want, so as to quit the cost of the carriage. *Temple.*

8. [Contracted from acquit.] To absolve;
to acquit.

Not further seek what their offences be,
Guileless I quit, guilty I set them free. *Faust.*

9. To pay.

Far other plaints, tears, and laments
The time, the place, and our estates require,
Think on thy sins, which man's old foe presents
Before that judge that quits each soul his hire. *Faust.*

10. To abandon; to forsake.

Their father,
Then old and fond of ill, took such sorrow,
That he quit being. *Shakespeare.*

Honours are promis'd
To all will quit em, and rewards propos'd
Even to slaves that can detect their courtes. *B. Jon.*

Such variety of arguments only distract the under-
standing, such a superficial way of examining is to
quit truth for appearance, only to serve our vanity. *Locke.*

11. To resign; to give up.

The prince, renowned in bounty as in arms,
With pity saw the ill concealed distress,
Quitted his title to Campaspe's charms,
And gave the last one to the friend's embrace. *Prior.*
QUITTING-NASS. *n. f.* [epic, Sax. *gramen*
caninum, Lat.] Dog-grass.

They are the best corn to grow on grounds subject
to quitch-grass or other weeds. *Motiv.*

QUITTE. *adj.* [This is derived, by the
etymologists, from *quitta*, discharged,
free, French; which, however at first
appearance unlikely, is much favoured
by the original use of the word, which
was in this combination, *quite* and *clean*;
that is, with a clean riddance: its pre-
sent signification was gradually intro-
duced.] Completely; perfectly; totally;
thoroughly.

Those latter exclude not the former quite and
clean as unnecessary. *Hooker.*
He hath sold us, and quite devoured our money. *Genes.*

If some foreign ideas will offer themselves, reject
them, and hinder them from running away with our
thoughts quite from the subject in hand. *Locke.*
The same action may be aimed at different ends,
and arise from quite contrary principles. *Spectator.*

QUIT-RENT. *n. f.* [quit and rent.] Small
rent reserved.

Such a tax would be insensible, and pass but as a
small quit-rent, which every one would be content
to pay towards the guard of the seas. *Temple.*

My old master, a little before his death, wished
him joy of the estate which was falling to him,
desiring him only to pay the gifts of charity he had
lent as quit-rents upon the estate. *Spectator.*

QUITS. *interj.* [from quit.] An exclamation
used when any thing is repayed and the
parties become even.

QUITTANCE. *n. f.* [quittance, French.]

1. Discharge from a debt or obligation;
an acquittance.

Now I am rememb'red, he scorn'd at me!
But that's all one, acquittance is no quittance. *Shakespeare.*

2. Recompence; return; repayment.

Mine eyes saw him in bloody rite,
Rend'ring forth quittance, wearied and outbreath'd,
To Henry Mountmouth. *Shakespeare.*

Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his steward; no need but he repays
Sevenfold above itself; no gift to him
But breeds the giver a return exceeding
All use of quittance. *Shakespeare.*

We shall forget the office of our hand,
Sooner than quittance of desert and merit. *Shakespeare.*

TO QUITTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To repay; to recompence. Not used.
Embrace me then this opportunity,
As fitting best to quittance their deceit. *Shakespeare.*

QUITTER. *n. f.*

1. A deliverer. *Ainsworth.*

2. Scoria of tin. *Ainsworth.*

QUITTERBONT. *n. f.* A hard round swell-
ing upon the coronet, between the heel
and the quarter, and grows most com-
monly on the inside of the foot. *Farrus's Dict.*

QUIVER. *n. f.* [This word seems to be
corrupted from *couvrir*, Fr. to cover.]
A case or sheath for arrows.

As Diuane hunted on a day,
She chanc'd to come where Cupid lay,
His quiver by his head,
One of his shafts she stole away,
And one of hers did close convey
Into the other's hand;

With that love wounded my love's heart,
But Diuane deals with Cupid's dart
Those works, with ease as much he did,
As you would open and shut your quiver-hid. *Chapin.*

Diana's nymphs would be arrayed in white, their
arms and shoulders naked, bows in their hands, and
quivers by their sides. *Peacocks.*

Her sounding quiver on her shoulder ty'd,
One hand a dart, and one a bow supply'd. *Dryden.*

QUIVER. *adj.* Nimble; active. Not in
use.

There was a little quiver fellow, and he would
manage you his piece thus; and he would about
and about. *Shakespeare.*

TO QUIVER. *v. n.*

1. To quake; to play with a tremulous
motion.

The birds chaunt melody on every bush,
The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind. *Shakespeare.*

O'er the pomel cast the knight,
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dent.*

With what a spring his furious soul broke loose,
And left the lambs still quivering on the ground. *Addison.*

Eurydice with quiver'ing voice he mourn'd,
And Heber's banks Eurydice return'd. *Gay.*

Dancing sun-beams on the waters play'd,
And verdant alders torn'd a quiver'ing shade. *Pope.*

The lakes that quiver to the curling breeze. *Pope.*

2. To shiver; to shudder.

Zelmane would have put to her helping hand, but
she was taken with such a quivering, that she thought
it more wisdom to lean herself to a tree and look on.

QUIVERED. *adj.* [from quiver.]

1. Furnished with a quiver.

To chastity:
She that has that, is clad in complete steel,
And like a quiver'd nymph with arrows keen,
May trace huge forests and unharbour'd heaths,
Infernal hills, and perilous sandy wilds. *Milton.*

2. Sheathed as in a quiver.

From him who se quills stand quiver'd at his ear,
To him who notches sticks at Westminster. *Prior.*
TO QUOIR. *v. n.* [A low word.] To move
as the embryo does in the womb; to
move as the heart does when throbbing.
QUODLIBET. *n. f.* [Lat.] A nice point;
a subtlety.

He who reading on the heart,
When all his quodlibets of art
Could not expound its pulse and beat,
Swore he had never felt it beat. *Prior.*

QUODLIBETARIAN. *n. f.* [quodlibet, Lat.]
One who talks or disputes on any
subject. *Dut.*

QUODLIBETICAL. *adj.* [quodlibet, Lat.]
Not restrained to a particular subject; in
the schools, theses or problems, anciently
proposed to be debated for curiosity or
entertainment, were so called. *Dut.*

QUOIR. *n. f.* [coiffe, French.]

1. Any cap with which the head is covered.
See COIF.

Hence thou sickly quoir,
Thou art a guard too wanton for the head,
Which princes, flout'd with conquest, aim to be. *Shakespeare.*

2. The cap of a serjeant at law.

TO QUOIR. *v. a.* [coiffer, Fr.] to cap, to
dress with a headpiece.

She is always quoir'd with the head of an el-
phant, to shew that this animal is the breed of the
country. *Addison.*

QUOIRFURE. *n. f.* [coiffure, Fr.] Head-
dresses.

The lady in the next medal is very particular
her quoirfure. *Addison.*

QUOIL. *n. f.* See COIL.

QUOIN. *n. f.* [coin, French.]

1. Corner.

A sudden tempest from the desert flew
With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew.
Then winning rounds, the quoina together flew. *Noble.*

Built brick houses with strong and firm quoina
columns at each end. *Motiv.*

2. An instrument for raising wall-like
engine. *Ainsworth.*

QUOIR. *n. f.* [coete, Dutch.]

1. Something thrown to a great distance to
a certain point.

He plays at quirts well. *Shakespeare.*
When he played at quirts, he was allowed in
breeches and stockings. *Arbuthnot and Fox.*

2. The discus of the ancients is sometimes
called in English quoir, but improperly;
the game of quoirs is a game of skill, the
discus was only a trial of strength, as
among us to throw the hammer.

TO QUOIR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
throw quoirs; to play at quoirs. *Dryden.*
ules it to throw the discus. See the
noun.

Noble youths for mastership should strive,
To quoir, to run, and teeds and chariot drive. *Dryden.*

TO QUOIR. *v. a.* To throw.
Quoir him down, Lordolph, like a shrew-mouse
shilling. *Shakespeare.*

QUONDAM. [Latin.] Having been for-
merly. A ludicrous word.

This is the quondam king, let's seize upon him. *Shakespeare.*

What lands and lordships for their owner now
My quondam barber, but his worship now. *Dryden.*

Q U O

QUOTE. The preterit of *quake*. Obsolete.
 Freely up those royal spoils he took,
 Yet at the lion's skin he only *quook*. *Spenser*

QUORUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] A bench of justices; such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business.

They were a parcel of mummers, and being him self one of the *quorum* in his own county, he wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the heels. *Addison*

QUOTA. *n. f.* [*quotus*, Latin.] A share; a proportion as assigned to each.

Scarce one in this list but engages to supply a quota of brisk young fellows, equipt with hats and feathers. *Addison*

QUOTATION. *n. f.* [from *quote*.]

1. The act of quoting; citation.
2. Passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration.

He, that has but ever to little examined the citations of writers, cannot doubt how little credit the quotations deserve, where the originals are wanting. *Locke*

He rang'd his tropes, and preach'd up patience.
 Jack'd his opinion with quotations. *Prior*

TO QUOTE. *v. a.* [*quotere*, Fr.] To cite an author or passage of an author; to ad-

duce by way of authority or illustration the words of another.

The second chapter to the Romans is here *quoted* only to paint the margin. *Whitgift*

St. Paul *quotes* one of their poets for this saying. *Stillfleet*

He changed his mind, lay the papers, and *quote* for it Melchior Adams and Holpman. *Atterbury*

He *quoted* texts right upon our Saviour, though he expounded them wrong. *Atterbury*

He will, in the middle of a session, *quote* passages out of Plato and Pindar. *Swift*

QUOTER. *n. f.* [from *quote*.] Citer; he that quotes.

I propo'd this passage entire, to take off the disguise which its *quoter* put upon it. *Atterbury*

QUOTH. *verb. imperfect.* [This is only part of *epoëan*, Saxon, retained in English, and is now only used in ludicrous language. It is used by *Sidney* irregularly in the second person.] *Quoth I*, say I or said I; *quoth he*, says he or said he.

Enjoying, *quoth* you. *Sidney*

Shall we, *quoth* he, to basely brook

This paltry strife. *Hudibras*

QUOTIDIAN. *adj.* [*quotidian*, Fr. *quoti-*

Q U O

dianus, Lat.] Daily; happening every day.

Quotidian things, and equidistant hence shut in for man in one circumference. *Pompey*

Nor was this a short fit of sickness, as an ague, but a *quotidian* fever, always increasing to higher inflammation. *King Charles*

QUOTIDIAN. *n. f.* [*febris quotidiana*, Lat.]

A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day.

If I could meet that fancymonger, I would give him counsel; for he seems to have the *quotidian* of love. *Shakspeare*

QUOTIENT. *n. f.* [*quotient*, Fr. *quoties*, Lat.] In arithmetick, is the number produced by the division of the two given numbers, the one by the other.

Cocker.

To make all the steps belonging to the same pair of inches of an equal height, they count for the height of the room in feet and inches, and multiply the feet by twelve, whole product, with the number of odd inches, gives the sum of the whole height in inches, which then they divide by the number of steps they intend to have in that height, and the *quotient* shall be the number of inches and parts that each step shall be high. *Mason*

Q U O

R.

R A B

R, is called the canine letter, because it is uttered with some resemblance to the growl or snarl of a cur: it has one constant sound in English, such as it has in other languages; as, *red*, *rust*, *more*, *murder*; in words derived from the Greek, it is followed by an *h*, *rhaphis*; *r* is never mute unless the second *r* may be accounted mute, where two *rr* are used; as *myrrh*.

TO RABATTE. *v. n.* [*rabattre*, Fr.] In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again. *Ainsworth*

RABATO. *n. f.* A neckband; a ruff.

I think your other *rabato* were better. *Shakspeare*

Brake broad jells upon his narrow heel.

Pok'd her *rabatos*, and survey'd her steel. *Old Comedy*

TO RABBIT. *v. a.* [*rabatre*, *raboter*, Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another.

The rabbit plane is to cut part of the upper edge of a board straight or square down, that the edge of another board, cut down in the same manner, may fit into the square of the first; and this lapping over of two boards is called *rabbiting*. *Mason*

The window frame hath every one of its lights *rabbetted* on its outside about half an inch into the frame, and all these rabbets are grooved square. *Mason*

RABBIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another.

Having drove in the hooks, they set the *rabbets* of the door within the *rabbets* of the door-post. *Mason*

R A B

RABBI. *n. f.* A doctor among the *RABBINS*. *Jews*.

Be not ye called *rabbis*; for one is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren. *Matthew*

The Hebrew *rabbis* say, that nature hath given man, for the pronouncing of all letters, the lips, the teeth, the tongue, the palate and throat. *Camden's Remains*

RABBIT. *n. f.* [*rabbe*, *rabbikin*, Dut.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.

I knew a wench married, as she went to the garden for partly to stul a *rabbit*. *Shakspeare*

A company of scholars, going to catch conies, carried one with them which had not much wit, and gave in charge, that if he saw any, he should be silent for fear of fear ing of them; but he no sooner espied a company of *rabbits*, but he cried aloud, *ecce multi coniculi*; which he had no sooner said, but the conies ran to their burrows; and he being checked by them for it, answered, Who would have thought that the *rabbits* understood Latin? *Bacon*

RABBIE. *n. f.* [*rabula*, Latin; *rabulari*, low Latin.] A tumultuous crowd; an assembly of low people.

Countrymen, will ye relent, and yield to *morey*, Or let a *rabbie* lead you to your deaths? *Shakspeare*

Go bring the *rabbie* here to this place. *Shakspeare*

Of these his several rabblements, betrayings, and stealing away of men's wives, came in all those ancient fables, and all that *rabbie* of Grecian forgeries. *Raleigh*

The better sort shew scornfully.

And often censures what the *rabbie* like. *Roscommon*

That profane, atheistical, epicurean *rabbie*, whom the whole nation fixings of, are not the wisest men in the world. *South*

To gratify the barbarous audience, I gave them a short *rabbie* scene, because the mob are represented

R A C

by Plutarch and Polybius with the same character of balencis and cowardice. *Dryden*

In change of government, The *rabbie* rule their great oppressors fate, Do to tyrannical justice and revenge the state. *Dryden*

His enemies have been only able to make ill imputations upon the low and ignorant *rabbie*, and to put the dregs of the people in a ferment. *Addison*

RABBLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *rabbie*.] Crowd; tumultuous assembly of mean people. Not in use.

A rude *rabblement*, Whose like he never saw, he durst not bide, But got his ready fied, and tust away 'gan ride. *Spenser*

The *rabblement* shouted, clapp'd their chop hands, and uttered a deal of foolish breath. *Shakspeare*

There will be always tyrants, murderers, thieves, traitors, and others of the same *rabblement*. *Camden*

RABID. *adj.* [*rabidus*, Lat.] Fierce; furious; mad.

RABINER. *n. f.* A kind of smaller ordinance. *Ainsworth*

RACE. *n. f.* [*race*, Fr. from *radice*, Lat.]

1. A family ascending.

2. Family descending.

He in a moon it will create Another world; out of man, a new race. *Milton*

Of men innumerable, there to dwell.

Male he created three, but they content

Female for *race* *Milton*

High as the mother of the gods in place,

And proud like her of an immortal *race*. *Dryden*

Hence the long *race* of African thence come. *Dryden*

3. A generation; a collective family.

A *race* of youthful and unhandled coits,

Fighting and brawling. *Shakspeare*

4. A particular breed.

The race of moles, fit for the plough is bred.

Chapman.

Instead

Of spirits malign, & better race to bring
Into their vacant room.

Milton.

In the races of mankind and families of the
world, there remains not to one above another the
least pretence to have the right of inheritance. Locke.

If they are all debas'd and willing slaves,
The young but breathing to grow grey in bondage,
And the old sinking to ignoble graves,
Of such a race no matter who is king.

Murphy.

5. **RACE of ginger.** [*rayz de gengibre*,
Spanish.] A root or sprig of ginger.

6. A particular strength or taste of wine,
applied by Temple to any extraordinary
natural force of intellect.

Of gardens there may be forms wholly irregular,
that may have more beauty than of others, but
they must owe it to some extraordinary disposition
of nature in the soil, or some great race of fertility
or judgment in contrivance.

Temple.

7. [*ras*, Mandick.] Contest in running.

To describe races and games

Or tilting furniture.

Milton.

Stand forth, ye champions who the gunshot wield,
Or you the swiftest racers of the field;

Stand forth, ye wrestlers who these pastimes grace,
I wield the gunshot, and I run the race.

Pope.

8. Course on the feet.

The flight of many birds is swifter than the race
of any beasts.

Bacon.

9. Progress; course.

It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which
many examples have taught them, never lost his
force till it came to a headlong overthrow.

Sidney.

My race of glory run, and race of shame. Milt.

The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his race through sleep.

Milton.

He safe return'd, the race of glory past,
Now to his friends embrace.

Pope.

10. Train; process.

An offensive war is made, which is unjust in the
aggressor; the prosecution and race of the war car-
rieth the defendant to invade the ancient patrimony
of the first aggressor, who is now turned defendant;
shall he sit down, and not put himself in defence?

Bacon.

The race of this war fell upon the loss of Ubin,
which he re-obtain'd.

Bacon.

11. **RACEHORSE.** *n. f.* [*race and horse*.] Horse
bred to run for prizes.

The reason Hudibras gives, why those, who can
talk on trifles, speak with the greatest fluency, is,
that the tongue is like a *race horse*, which runs the
faster the less weight it carries.

Addison.

12. **RACEMAT'ION.** *n. f.* [*racemus*, Latin.]

Cluster, like that of grapes.

A cock will in one day fertilize the whole *racem-*
ation or cluster of eggs, which are not excluded in
many weeks after.

Brown.

13. **RACEM'IOUS.** *adj.* [*racemus* and *fior*,
Lat.] Bearing clusters.

His stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other Pegasus can fly;

So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the swift-hun'd *race* of the pond.

Dorset.

A poet's form the plac'd before their eyes,
And had the nimblest racer seize the prize.

Pope.

14. **RACINESS.** *n. f.* [*from racy*.] The qua-
lity of being racy.

15. **RACK.** *n. f.* [*racke*, Dut. from *racken*, to
stretch.]

1. An engine to torture.

Vex not his ghost; O let him pass! he hates him
That would, upon the rack of this rough world,
Stretch him out longer.

Shakespeare.

Did ever any man upon the rack abuse himself,
because he had received a cross answer from his
mistress?

Taylor.

Let them feel the whip, the sword, the fire,
And in the tortures of the rack expire.

Addison.

2. Torture; extreme pain.

A fit of the stone puts a king to the rack, and
makes him as miserable as it does the meanest sub-
ject.

Temple.

A cool behaviour sets him on the rack, and is in-
terpreted as an influence of aversion or indifference.

Addison.

3. Any instrument by which extension is
performed.

These bows, being somewhat like the long bows
in use amongst us, were bent only by a man's im-
mediate strength, without the help of any bender
or rack that are used by others.

Watson.

4. A distaff; commonly a portable distaff,
from which they spin by twirling a ball.

It is commonly spoken and written *rack*.

The fibres turn the wheel,

Empty the woolly rack, and fill the reel.

Dryden.

5. [*racke*, Dutch, a track.] The clouds as
they are driven by the wind.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought
The rack dishorns, and makes it indistinct

As water is in water.

Shakespeare.

The great globe itself,
Yea, all, which it inherit, shall dissolve;

And, like this insubstantial pageant, faded,
Leave not a rack behind.

Shakespeare.

We often see against some storm,
A silence in the heav'n's, the rack stand still.

The bold winds speechless, and the out below

As hush as death.

Shakespeare.

The winds in the upper region, which move the
clouds above, which we call the *rack*, and are not
perceived below, pass without noise.

Bacon.

As windy winds contending in the sky,
With equal force of lungs their titles try;

They race, they roar: the doubtful rack of heav'n
Stands without motion, and the tide undriv'n.

Dryden.

6. [*hynacca*, the occiput, Saxon; *racca*,
Mandick, hinges or joints.] A neck of
mutton cut for the table.

7. A grate; the grate on which bacon is laid.

8. A wooden grate in which hay is placed
for cattle.

Their bulls they send to pastures far,
Or hills, or feed them at full racks within.

Mary.

The best way to feed cattle with it, is to put it in
racks, because of the great quantity they tread
down.

Mortimer.

He bid the nimble hours
Bring forth the floods; the nimble hours obey:

From their tall racks the gen'rous steeds retire.

Ald.

9. Arrack; a spirituous liquor. See **AR-**
RACK.

10. **TO RACK.** *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To stream
as clouds before the wind.

Three glorious funs, each one a perfect fun,
Not separated with the racking clouds,
But bound'd in a pale clear-flaming sky.

Shakespeare.

11. **TO RACK.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To torment by the rack.

Unhappy most like tortured me,
Their joints new set to be new rack'd again.

Cowley.

Hold, O dreadful sir,
You will not rack an innocent old man.

Dryden and Lee.

2. To torment; to harass.

The apostate: aye, though in pain,
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep despair.

Milt.

3. To harass by exaction.

The landlords there shamefully rack their tenants,
exact'ing of them, besides his covenants, what he
pleaseth.

Spenser.

The commons had then rack'd; the clergy's bags
Are lank and lean with thy extortions.

Shakespeare.

He took possession of his just estate,
Not rack'd his tenants with increase of rent.

Dryden.

4. To scrow; to force to performance.

They racking and stretching scripture further
than by God was meant, are drawn into sundry in-
conveniences.

Hooker.

The wisest among the heathens rack'd their wits,
and cast about every way, managing every little
argument to the utmost advantage.

Tillotson.

It was worth the while for the adversary to rack
invention, and to call in all the weapons of learning
and critical skill to assail them, if possible, and to
wrest them out of our hands.

Waterland.

5. To stretch; to extend.

Nor have I money nor commodity

To raise a present sum;

Try what my credit can in Venice do,

That shall be rack'd even to the uttermost.

6. To defecate; to draw off from the lees.

I know not whence this word is derived

in this sense; *rein*, German, is clear,

pure, whence our word to *rinse*: this is

perhaps of the same race.

It is common to draw wine or beer from the lees,
which we call *racking*, whereby it will clarify and be
sounder.

Some toll their cask about the cellar to rack
with the lees, and, after a few days refection,
rack it off.

7. **RACK-RENT.** *n. f.* [*rack and rent*.] Rent

raised to the uttermost.

Have poor families been ruined by rack-rent,
paid for the lands of the church?

8. **RACK-RENTER.** *n. f.* [*rack and renter*.]

One who pays the uttermost rent.

Though this be a quarter of his yearly income,
and the public tax takes away one hundred; yet
this influences not the yearly rent of the land,
which the rack-renter or undertaker pays.

9. **RACK'LE.** *n. f.* [*Of uncertain derivation*;

Cassian derives it, after his custom,
from *caxx*, the dash of fluctuation against
the shore.]

1. An irregular clattering noise.

That the tennis court keeper knows better than
I, it is a low ebb of linen with thee, when they
keepest not racket there.

2. A confused talk. In burlesque language.

Ambition hath removed her lodging, and now
the next door to faction, where they keep much
racket, that the whole parish is disturbed and ever
night in an uproar.

3. [*raquette*, Fr.] The instrument with
which players at tennis strike the ball.

Whence perhaps all the other senses.

When we have match'd our rackets to their balls,
We will in Fimble play a set,
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard.

10. **RACKING.** *n. f.*

The body, into which impression is made, cannot
can yield backward or it cannot; if it can yield
backward, then the impression made is a motion,
as we see a stroke with a racket upon a ball, make
it fly from it.

11. **RACKON.** *n. f.*

The *rackoon* is a New England animal, like a
badger, having a tail like a fox, being clothed with
a thick and deep fur: it sleeps in the day, under
a hollow tree, and goes out at night, when the moon
shines, to feed on the sea side, where it is hunted
by dogs.

12. **RACEY.** *adj.* [perhaps from *rayz*, Spanish,
a root.] Strong; flavoured; tasting of
the soil.

Rich racy verses in which we
The soil, from which they come, taste, smell, and see.

13. **RAD.** The old pret. of *read*.

14. **RAD, RED, and ROD.** differing only in

R A D

dialect, signify counsel; as *Conrad*, powerful or skilful in counsel; *Ethelred*, a noble counsellor; *Rodbert*, eminent for counsel; *Eubulus* and *Thrasylbus* have almost the same sense. *Gibson*.

RADDOCK, or ruddock. n. f. A bird; the redbreast.

The ruddock would,
With charitable bill, bring thee all this. *Shaksp.*

RADIANCY. } n. f. [radiare, Lat.] Spark.
RADIANCE. } ling lustre; glitter.

By the sacred radiance of the sun,
By all the operations of the orbs,
Here I disclaim all my paternal care, *Shakspere.*

Whether there be not too high an apprehension
above its natural radiance, is not without just
doubt, however it be granted a very splendid gem,
and whose sparkles may somewhat resemble the
glances of fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The Son
Gut with omnipotence, with radiance crown'd
Of majesty divine. *Milton.*

A glory surpassing the sun in its greatest radiance
Burnet.

RADIANT. adj. [radians, Lat.] Shining;
brightly sparkling; emitting rays.

There was a sun of gold radiant upon the top,
and before, a small cherub of gold with wings dis-
played. *Bacon.*

Mark what radiant state she spreads,
In circle round her shining throne,
Shooting her beams like silver threads,
Thus, this is the alone. *Milton's Arcades.*

Virtue could see to do what virtue would
By her own radiant light, though sun and moon
Were in the flat sea sunk. *Milton.*

See the warlike host of heaven,
Radiant in glittering arms and beamy pride,
Go forth to succour truth below. *Milton.*

TO RADIATE. v. n. [radio, Latin.] To
emit rays; to shine; to sparkle.

though with wit and parts their possessors could
revenge God to send forth his light and his
truth, yet now that revelation hath detached them,
and that he hath been pleased to make them radiate
in his word, men may recollect those scatter'd divine
beams, and kindling with them the topicks proper
to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal. *Boyle.*

Light radiates from luminous bodies directly to
our eyes, and thus we see the sun or a flame; or it
is reflected from other bodies, and thus we see a
man or a picture. *Locke.*

RADIATED. adj. [radiatus, Lat.] Adorned
with rays.

The radiated head of the phoenix gives us the
meaning of a passage in *Antony*. *Addison.*

**RADIATION. n. f. [radiatio, Lat. radiatio-
nis, Fr.]**

1. Beamy lustre; emission of rays.

We have perspective houses, where we make de-
monstrations of all lights and radiations, and of all
colours. *Bacon.*

Should I say I liv'd darker than were true,
Your radiation can all clouds subdue,
But one; 'tis best light to contemplate you. *Donne.*

2. Emission from a centre every way.

Sound parallel with in many things with the light,
and radiation of things visible. *Bacon.*

**RADICAL. adj. [radical, Fr. from radix,
Latin.]**

1. Primitive; original.

The differences, which are secondary, and pro-
ceed from these radical differences, are; plants are
all figurate and determinate, which inanimate
bodies are not. *Bacon.*

Such a radical truth, that God is, springing up
together with the essence of the soul, and previous
to all other thoughts, is not pretended to by phi-
losophy. *Hentley.*

Implanted by nature.

The emission of the loose and adventitious mois-
ture doth betray the radical moisture, and carries
for company. *Bacon.*

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If the radical moisture of gold were separated,
it might be contrived to burn without being con-
sumed. *Wilkins.*

The sun beams render the humours hot, and dry
up the radical moisture. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Serving to origination.

RADICALITY. n. f. [from radical.] Ori-
gination.

There may be equivocal seeds and hermaphrodi-
tical principles, that contain the radicality and
power of different forms, thus, in the seeds of
wheat, there both obscurely the femininity of dar-
nel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

RADICALLY. adv. [from radical.] Ori-
ginally; primitively.

It is no easy matter to determine the point of
death in insects, who have not their vitalities radi-
cally confined into one part. *Brown.*

These great orbs thus radically bright,
Primitive founts, and origins of light
Enliven worlds deny'd to human sight. *Prior.*

RADICALNESS. n. f. [from radical.] The
state of being radical.

**TO RADICATE. v. a. [radicatus, from
radix, Lat.]** To root; to plant deeply
and firmly.

Meditation will radicate these seeds, fix the tran-
sient gleam of light and warmth, confirm reli-
gious of good, and give them a durable consilience
in the soul. *Hammond.*

Nor have we let fall our pen upon discouragement
of unbelief, from radicating beliefs, and points
of high prescription. *Brown.*

If the object stays not on the sense, it makes not
impression enough to be remembered; but if it be
repeated there, it leaves plenty enough of those
images behind it, to strengthen the knowledge of
the object: in which radicating knowledge, if the
memory consist, there would be no need of refer-
ring those atoms in the brain. *Glanville.*

**RADICATION. n. f. [radication, Fr. from
radicate.]** The act of taking root and
fixing deep.

They that were to plant a church, were to deal
with men of various inclinations, and of different
habits of sin, and degrees of radication of those
habits; and to each of these some proper application
was to be made to cure their souls. *Hammond.*

**RADICLE. n. f. [radicule, Fr. from radix,
Lat.]** That part of the seed of a plant,
which, upon its vegetation, becomes its
root. *Quincy.*

**RADISH. n. f. [radic, Saxon; radis, rat-
fort, Fr. raphanus, Lat.]** A root com-
monly eaten raw. *Miller.*

RADIUS. n. f. [Latin.]

1. The semidiameter of a circle.

2. A bone of the fore arm, which accom-
panies the ulna from the elbow to the
wrist.

TO RAFF. v. a. To sweep; to huddle; to
take hastily without distinction.

Their causes and effects I thus raff up together. *Carver.*

TO RAFFLE. v. n. [raffle, to snatch, Fr.]
To cast dice for a prize, for which every
one lays down a stake.

Letters from Hammond give me an account,
there is a late intimation there, under the name of
a raffling shop. *Tatler.*

RAFFLE. n. f. [raffe, Fr. from the verb.]

A species of game or lottery, in which
many stake a small part of the value of
some single thing, in consideration of a
chance to gain it.

The toy, brought to Rome in the third triumph
of Pompey, being a pair of tables for gaming,
made of two precious stones, three foot broad, and
four foot long, would have made a fine raffle. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

RAFT. n. f. [probably from ratia, Lat.] A

R A G

frame or float made by laying pieces of
timber cross each other.

Where is that son

That floated with thee on the fatal raft? *Shaksp.*

Fell the timber of yon lofty grove,
And form'd a raft and build the rising ship. *Pope.*

RAFT. part. pass. of reave or raff. *Spenser.*

Torn; rent.

**RAFTER. n. f. [rafter, Saxon; rafter,
Dutch; corrupted, says Junius, from
roof tree.]** The secondary timbers of the
house; the timbers which are let into the
great beam.

The rafters of my body, bone,
Being full with you, the muscle, sinew, and vein,
Which tile this house, will come again. *Deane.*

Shepherd,

I trust thy honest offer'd courtesy,

Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds

With smoky rafters, than in tapstry halls. *Milton.*

On them the Trojans cast

Stones, rafters, pillars, beams. *Donham.*

By Donams, king of Egypt, when he fled from
his brother Remses, the use of shipping was first
brought among the Grecians, who before that time
knew no other way of crossing their narrow seas, but
on beams or rafters tied to one another. *Heylin.*

From the East, a Belgian wind

His hostile breath through the dry rafters sent;

The flames impell'd. *Dryden.*

The roof began to mount aloft,

Aloft rose every beam and rafter,

The heavy wall chm'd slowly after. *Swift.*

RAFTERED. adj. [from rafter.] Built with
rafters.

No raftered roofs with dance and labor soiled;

No noon tide bell invites the country round. *Pope.*

**RAG. n. f. [hpacobe, torn, Sax. gao-
e.]**

1. A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a
tatter.

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers tost,
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*

Rags are a great improvement of chalky land.

Mortimer.

2. Any thing rent and tattered; worn out
clothes; proverbially, mean drest.

Fathers that wear rags,

Do make their children blind;

But fathers that bear bags,

Shall see their children kind. *Shakspere.*

They took from me

Both coat and cloak, and all things that might be

Grace in my habit; and in place, put on

These tatter'd rags. *Chapman.*

Worn like a cloth,

Gnawn into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*

Content with poverty, my foul I am;

And virtue, though in rags, will keep me warm. *Dryden.*

3. A fragment of drest.

He had first matter seen undrest;

He took her naked all alone,

Before one rag of linn was on. *Hudibras.*

**RAGAMUFFIN. n. f. [from rag and I
know not what else.]** A paltry mean
fellow.

I have led my ragamuffins where they were per-
p'd; there's not three of my hundred and fifty
left alive; and they are for the town's end to beg
during life. *Shakspere.*

Shall we brook that paltry as
And feeble leonard, Hudibras,

With that more paltry ragamuffin,

Ralpho, vapouring and hallooing? *Hudibras.*

Attended with a crew of ragamuffins, she broke
into his house, turned all things topsy-turvy, and
then set it on fire. *Swift.*

RAGE. n. f. [rage, French.]

1. Violent anger; vehement fury.

This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find

The harm of unknown'd swiftness, will, too late,

The leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakspere.*

Desire not

T' ally my rages and revenges with

Your colder reason. *Shakspere.*

R A G

Argument more heroic than the rage
Of Turan for Lavinia's dishonour. *Milton.*

Torment and loud lament and furious rage. *Milton.*

2. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.

The party hurt, who hath been in great rage of pain, till the weapon was re-anointed. *Bacon.*

The rage of thirst and hunger now suppress. *Pope.*

3. Enthusiasm; rapture.

Who brought green poetry to her perfect age, And made that art which was a rage. *Cowley.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence of mind: as, a rage of money getting.

You purchase pain with all that joy can give, And die of nothing but a rage to live. *Pope.*

Then may his soul its re-born rage enjoy, Give deed to will, and every power employ. *Harte.*

To RAGE, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To be in fury; to be heated with excessive anger.

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise. *Proverbs.*

Why do the heathen rage? At this he inly rag'd, and as they talk'd, Snote him into the midriff. *Milton.*

2. To ravage; to exercise fury.

Heart-rending news, That death should be safe have to rage among The fair, the wife, the virtuous. *Waller.*

3. To act with mischievous impetuosity.

The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall jostle one against another, as if they were like torches, and run like the lightnings. *Nahum.*

The maddening wheels of brazen chariots rag'd. *Milton.*

After these waters had rag'd on the earth, they began to lessen and shrink, and the great fluctuations of this deep being quieted by degrees, the waters retired. *Burnet.*

RA'GENT, adj. [rage and full.] Furious; violent.

This courtesy was worse than a basinado to Zelmane, to that again with rag'd eyes he had him defend himself; for no less than his life would answer it. *Shelton.*

A popular orator may represent vices in so formidable appearances, and set out each virtue in so amiable a form, that the covetous person shall scatter most liberally his beloved idol, wealth, and the rag'd person shall find a calm. *Hammond.*

RA'GGER, adj. [from rag.]

1. Rent into tatters.

How like a prodigal, The scarfed back puts from her native bay, Hugg'd and embraced by the slumpest wind; How like the prodigal doth she return With over-weather'd ribs and rag'd sails, Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the slumpest wind. *Shakespeare.*

A-I go in this rag'd battered coat, I am hunted away from the old woman's door by every barking cur. *Arbutnot.*

2. Uneven; consisting of parts almost dis-united.

The curl of Warwick's rag'd staff is yet to be seen pourtrayed in their church steeple. *Carew.*

That some whirlwind bear Unto a rag'd, fearful, hanging rock, And throw it thence into the raging sea. *Shakespeare.*

The moon appears, when looked upon with a good glass, rude and rag'd. *Burnet.*

3. Dressed in tatters.

Since noble arts in Rome have no support, And rag'd virtue not a friend at court. *Dryden.*

4. Rugged; not smooth.

The wolf would barter away a rag'd coat and a raw-boned carcase, for a smooth fat one. *L'Estrange.*

What shepherd owns those rag'd sheep? *Dryden.*

RA'GGERNESS, n. f. [from rag'd.] State of being dressed in tatters.

Poor naked wretches, where'er you are, That hide the pelt of this pitiless storm! How shall your bonnets heads and naked sides, Your loop'd and widow'd rag'd backs defend you? *Shakespeare.*

R A I

RA'INGLY, adv. [from raging.] With vehement fury.

RA'MAN, n. f. [rag and man.] One who deals in rags.

RAGOUT, n. f. [Fr.] Meat stewed and highly seasoned.

To the stage permit Ragouts for Tereus or Thyestes' dress, 'Tis talk enough for thee 't expose a Roman feast. *Dryden.*

No fish they reckon comparable to a ragout of snails. *Addison.*

When art and nature join, th' effect will be Some nice ragout, or charming fricasy. *King's Cookery.*

RA'GSTONE, n. f. [rag and stone.]

1. A stone so named from its breaking in a rag'd, uncertain, irregular manner.

Woodward on Fossils.

2. The stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new ground and left rag'd.

RA'GWORT, n. f. [rag and wort.] A plant.

Miller.

RAIL, n. f. [riegel, German.]

1. A cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts.

If you make another square, and also a tenment on each underneath end of the rails, and another mortels on the top and bottom rails, you may put them together. *Mason.*

2. A series of posts connected with beams by which any thing is enclosed: a pale is a series of small upright posts rising above the cross beam, by which they are connected: a rail is a series of cross beams supported with posts, which do not rise much above it.

A man upon a high place without rails, is ready to fall. *Bacon.*

A large square table for the commissioners, one side being sufficient for those of either party, and a rail for others which went round. *Clarendon.*

3. A kind of bird.

Of wild birds Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge and pheasant. *Carew.*

4. [jangle, Sax.] A woman's upper garment. This is preserved only in the word night rail.

To RAIL, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To enclose with rails.

The hand is square, with four rounds at the corners; this should first have been planched over, and railed about with ballisters. *Carew.*

As the churchyard ought to be divided from other profane places, so it ought to be fenced in and railed.

Sir Roger has given a handsome pulpit cloth, and railed in the communion table. *Spectator.*

2. To range in a line.

They were brought to London all railed in ropes, like a team of horses in a cart, and were executed some at London, and the rest at divers places. *Bacon.*

To RAIL, v. n. [railler, Fr. rallen, Dutch.]

To use insolent and reproachful language; to speak to, or to mention in opprobrious terms: formerly with on, now commonly with at.

Your husband is in his old limes again; he so rails against all married mankind, curses all Eve's daughters. *Shakespeare.*

What a monstrous fellow art thou? thus to rail on one, that is neither known of thee, nor knows thee. *Shakespeare.*

Till thou canst rail the seals from off my bond, Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud. *Shakespeare.*

He tript me behind; being down, insulted, rail'd, And put upon him such a deal of man, That worthied him. *Shakespeare.*

R A I

Angels bring not railing accusation against thee. *2 Peter.*

The plain the forests doth disdain: The forests rail upon the plain. *Dryden.*

If any is angry, and rails at it, he may secure his. *Lucas.*

Thou art my blood, where Jonson has no part, Where did his wit on learning fix a brand, And rail at arts he did not understand? *Dryden.*

Let him for ever on me rails, To talk of me the never fails. *Saunders.*

RAI'LER, n. f. [from rail.] One who insults or defames by opprobrious language.

If I build my felicity upon my reputation, I am as happy as long as the railer will give me leave. *South's Sermons.*

Let no presuming impious railer tax Creative wisdom. *Thomas.*

RAI'LLERY, n. f. [raillerie, Fr.] Slight satire; satirical merriment.

Let rallery be without mance or heat. *Ben Jon.*

A quotation out of Hudibras shall make thee treat with levity an obligation wherein their selfish is concerned as to this world and the next. *raillerie*

of this nature is enough to make the hearer tremble. *Addison.*

Studies employed on low objects; the very making of them is sufficient to turn them into rallery. *Addison.*

To these we are solicited by the arguments of a subtle, and the ralleries of the prophane. *Rogers.*

RAI'MENT, n. f. [for arraiment, from array.] Vesture; vestiment; dress; garment. A word now little used but in poetry.

His raiments, though mean, received handi-ness by the grace of the wearer. *Salmon.*

O Protheus, let this habit make the blush! Be thou abash'd, that I have took upon me Such an unmodest raiment. *Shakespeare.*

Living, both food and raiment the supplies thou art. You are to consider them as the servants and instruments of action, and so give them food, and raiment, that they may be brought to healthful to do the duties of a charitable, not a pious life. *Locke.*

To RAIN, v. n. [nemian, Sax. reghen, Dutch.]

1. To fall in drops from the clouds.

Take a low-hung cloud, it rains so fast, That all at once it falls. *Dryden.*

The wind is south-west, and the weather is ranging, and like to rain. *Locke.*

2. To fall as rain.

The eye marvelleth at the whiteness thereof, the heart is astonish'd at the raining of it. *Locke.*

They put them down to weep; nor only tears Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds rote without. *Shakespeare.*

3. It RAINS. The water falls from the clouds.

That which serves for gain, And follows but for form, Will pack when it begins to rain, And leave thee in the storm. *Shakespeare.*

To RAIN, v. a. To pour down as rain.

It rain'd down fortune, showing on your head. *Shakespeare.*

Rain sacrificial whist'nings in his ear, Make sacred even his flurp. *Shakespeare.*

Israel here had famish'd, had not God Rain'd from heav'n manna. *Milton.*

RAIN, n. f. [nen, Saxon.] The moisture that falls from the clouds.

When shall we three meet again, In thunder, lightning, or in rain? *Shakespeare.*

With strange rains, hails, and showers were persecuted. *Hyman.*

The lost clouds pour Into the sea an useless show'r, And the vast sailors curse the rain, For which poor farmers pray'd in vain. *Locke.*

Rain is water by the heat of the sun divided into very small parts ascending in the air, till entering the cold, it is condensed into clouds and descends in drops. *Locke.*

RAINFLOW. n. f. [*rain and bow.*] The iris; the semicircle of various colours which appears in showery weather.

Calling of the water in a most cunning manner, makes a perfect rainbow, not more pleasant to the eye than to the mind, so sensibly to see the proof of the heavenly iris. *Sidney.*

To add another hue unto the rainbow. *Shaksp.*
The rainbow is drawn like a nymph with large eyes, dispread in the form of a semicircle, the features of tawdry colours. *Peacham.*

They could not be ignorant of the promise of God never to drown the world, and the rainbow before their eyes to put them in mind of it. *Brown.*

This rainbow never appears but where it rains in the same time and may be made artificially by spouting up water, which may break aloft, and scatter in drops, and fall down like rain; for the sun, shining upon these drops, certainly causes the bow to appear to a spectator standing in a true position to the rain and sun: this bow is made by refraction of the sun's light in drops of falling rain. *Newton.*

The dome's high arch reflects the mingled blaze, And forms a rainbow of alternate rays. *Pope.*

Guy rainbow filks her mellow charms in fold, And thought of Lyce but herself is old. *Young.*

RAINDRIFT. n. f. [*drift and rain.*] Sax. *rangifer*, Lat. A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snow.

RAINSINESS. n. f. [*from rainy.*] The state of being showery.

RAIN-WATER. n. f. [*rain and water.*] Water not taken from springs, but falling from the clouds.

Court-holy water in a dry house, is better than the rain-water out of doors. *Shakspere.*
We took distilled rain-water. *Boyle.*

Rain-water is to be preferred before spring-water. *Mortimer.*

RAINY. adj. [*from rain.*] Showery; wet.

Our gaynets and our gilt are all befurrow'd, With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakspere.*

A continual dropping in a very rainy day, and a contentious woman, are alike. *Proverbs.*

TO RAISE. v. a. [*refa*, Swedish; *reiser*, Danish.]

1. To lift; to heave.
The elders went to raise him up from the earth. *Samuel.*

Such a buck as no twelve hards could raise
Twelve flourishing hards of these degen'ate days. *Pope.*

2. To set upright; as, he raised a mast.

3. To erect; to build up.
Take his cascade down from the tree, cast it at the entering of the gate, and raise thereon a heap of stones. *Joshua.*

4. To exalt to a state more great or illustrious.

Counsellors may manage affairs, which nevertheless are far from the ability to raise and amplify an estate. *Bacon.*

5. To amplify; to enlarge.
Thou so pleas'd,
Cmst raise thy creature to what height thou wilt
Or amon. *Milton.*

6. To increase in current value.
That eyeless head of thine was first fram'd flesh,
To raise thy fortunes. *Shakspere.*

7. To elevate; to exalt.
The plate pieces of eight were raised three-pence in the piece. *Temple.*

8. To advance; to promote; to prefer.
The Persian gazing on the sun,
Adm'r'd how high 'twas plac'd, how bright it shone;
But as his pow'r was known, there thoughts were rais'd,
And soon they worshipp'd what at first they prais'd. *Prior.*

9. To excite; to put in action.
This gentleman came to be raised to great titles. *Clarendon.*

He raised the stormy wind.
He might tant
Th' animal spirits, that from pure blood arise, *Milton.*
Thence raise discomper'd thoughts. *Milton.*

Gods encountering gods, Jove encouraging them with his thunders, and Neptune raising his tempests. *Pope.*

10. To excite to war or tumult; to stir up.
He first rais'd head against usurping Richard. *Shakspere.*

They neither found me in the temple disputing with any man, neither raising up the people. *Acts.*

11. To raise up.
They shall not awake, nor be raised out of their sleep. *Job.*

12. To give beginning of importance to; as, he raised the family.

13. To bring into being.
One hath ventur'd from the deep to raise New troubles. *Milton.*

God vouchsafes to raise another world From him. *Milton.*

14. To call into view from the state of separate spirits.
The spirits of the deceased, by certain spells and infernal sacrifices, were raised. *Sandy's Journey.*

These are spirits the understanding raises to itself, to flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*

15. To bring from death to life.
He was delivered for our offences, and raised again for our justification. *Romans.*

It is fown in dishonour, it is raised in glory; it is fown in weakness, it is raised in power. *1 Corinth.*

16. To occasion; to begin.
Raise not a false report. *Erodus.*

The common ferryman of Egypt, that waited over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks to be the ferryman of hell, and solemn stories raised after him. *Brown.*

Wantonness and pride
Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. *Milt.*

17. To set up; to utter loudly.
All gaze, and all admire, and raise a shouting sound. *Dryden.*

Soon as the prince appears, they raise a cry. *Dryden.*

18. To collect; to obtain a certain sum.
Butam, once despoil'd, can raise
As ample sums, as Rome in Caesar's days. *Arbuth.*

I should not thus be bound,
If I had means, and could but raise five pound. *Guy.*

19. To collect; to assemble; to levy.
He out of small things could without end
Have rais'd incessant flames. *Milton.*

20. To give rise to.
Higher argument
Remains, sufficient of itself to raise
That name, unless years damp my wing. *Milton.*

21. To procure to be bred or propagated; as, he raised sheep; he raised wheat where none grew before.

22. To raise is, in all its senses, to elevate from low to high, from mean to illustrious, from obscure to famous, or to do something that may be by an easy figure referred to local elevation.

23. To raise paste. To form paste into pieces without a dish.
Miss Liddy can dance a jig, and raise paste. *Spectator.*

RAISER, n. f. [*from raise.*] He that raises.

And drinke the dark-deepe water of the spring,
Bright Arethusa, the most nourishing
Raiser of hearts. *Chapman.*

Then shall stand up in his estate a raiser of taxes. *Daniel.*

They that are the first raisers of their houses, are most indulgent towards their children. *Bacon.*

He that boasts of his ancestors, the founders and raisers of a family, doth confide that he hath less virtue. *Taylor.*

Raiser of human kind! by nature call. *Thomson.*
Naked and helpless.

RAISIN. n. f. [*racemus*, Lat. *raisin*, Fr.] Raisins are the fruit of the vine suffered to remain on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried; grapes of every kind, preserved in this manner, are called raisins, but those dried in the sun are much sweeter and pleasanter than those dried in ovens; they are called jar raisins, from their being imported in earthen jars. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Dried grapes or raisins, boiled in a convenient proportion of water, make a sweet liquor, which being sometimes distilled, affords an oil and spirit much like the *raisin* themselves. *Boyle.*

RAKE. n. f. [*rastrum*, Lat. *pace*, Saxon; *rathe*, Dutch.]

1. An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided, or light bodies are gathered up.

At multitudes down with the brembles and bracks,
And after abroad with thy forks and thy rakes. *Tupper.*

O that thy bounteous deity would please
To guide my rake upon the chinking sound
Of some vast treasure hidden under ground. *Dryden.*

He examines his face in the stream, combs his ruffled locks with a rake. *Garth.*

2. [*racaille*, Fr. the low rabble; or *rekel*, Dut. a worthless cur dog.] A loose, disorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtless fellow; a man addicted to pleasure.

The next came with her son, who was the greatest rake in the place, but to much the mother's darling, that he left her husband for the sake of this graceless youth. *Addison.*

Rakes hate sober grave gentlewomen. *Arbutnot.*

Men, come to business, come to pleasure take,
But every woman is at heart a rake. *Pope.*

The fire flew finding his own virtues wake;
The mother begg'd the blessing of a rake. *Pope.*

To dance at public places, that tops and rakes might admire the fineness of her shape, and the beauty of her motions. *Law.*

TO RAKE. v. a. [*from the noun.*]

1. To gather with a rake.
Now barbe, and rake it, and set it on cocks. *Tuff.*

Harrow iron teeth shall every where
Rake helmets up. *May's Fugil's Georgicks.*

It is but such a precious jewel as the world takes it for, yet they are forced to rake it out of dung-hills; and accordingly the apostle gives it a value suitable to its extract. *South.*

2. To clear with a rake.
As they rake the green appearing ground,
The ruffet has cock outed. *Thomson.*

3. To draw together by violence.
An eager desire to rake together whatsoever might prejudice or any way hinder the credit of apocryphal books, had caused the collectors pen to run as it were on wheels, that the mind, which should guide it, had no leisure to think. *Hooker.*

What pile of wealth hath he accumulated!
How, 't' th' name of this, *Shakspere.*

Does he rake this together?

A sport more formidable
Had rak'd together village rabble. *Hudibras.*

Ill-gotten goods are squandered away with as little confidence as they were raked together. *L'Estrange.*

4. To scour; to search with eager and vehement diligence.
The statesman rakes the town to find a plot. *Swift.*

5. To heap together and cover. To rake the fire is still used.

Here 't' th' lands
Ther I'll rake up the post unanctified
Of murtherous lechers. *Shakspere.*

The blazing wood may to the eye seem great,
But 't' the fire rak'd up that has the heat,
And keeps it long. *Suckling.*

To RAKE. *v. n.*

1. To search; to grope. It has always an idea of coarseness or noisomeness.

If you hide the crown
Even in your hearts, there will he rake for it.

It is as offensive, as to rake into a dung-hill.

Another finds the way to dye in grain;
Or for the golden ore in rivers rakes,
Then melts the mails

One is for raking in Chaucer for antiquated words,
which are never to be revived, but when found or
significance is wanting

After having made essays into it, as they do for
coal in England, they rake into the most promising
parts.

2. To pass with violence.

When Pas hand reached him to take,
The fox on knees and elbows tumbled down:
Pas could not stay, but over him did rake,
And crowd'd the earth with his fist touching crown.

The Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking chate-guns through our ferns they send

RA'KER. *n. f.* [from *rake*.] One that rakes.

RA'KEHELL. *n. f.* [Of this word the
etymology is doubtful: as it is now
written, it is apparently derived from
rake and *hell*, and may aptly represent
a wretch whose life is passed in places of
lewdness and wickedness: *Skinner* de-
rives it from *racaille*, French, the rab-
ble; *Junius*, from *rekel*, Dutch, a mon-
grel dog.] A wild, worthless, dissolute,
debauched, forry fellow.

Out of the fire of these rakehell horse boys, grow-
ing up in knavery and villainy, are their kera sup-
plied.

The king, when he heard of Perkins's siege of
Exeter, sat in sport, that the king of rakehells was
landed in the West, and that he hoped now to see
him.

A rakehell of the town, whose character is set off
with excessive prodigality, prophaneity, intemper-
ance, and lust, is rewarded with a lady of great
fortune to repair his own, which his vices had al-
most ruined.

RA'KEHELLY. *adj.* [from *rakehell*.] Wild;
dissolute.

I scorn the rakehell rout of our ragged rhimers,
which without learning boast, without judgment
jangle, and without reason rage and foam. *Spenser*.
No breaking of windows or glasses for sport,
And spoiling the goods for a rakehell's prank.

RA'KISH. *adj.* [from *rake*.] Loose; lewd;
dissolute.

There seldom can be peculiarity in the love of a
raky heart.

To RA'LLY. *v. a.* [*rallier*, French.]

1. To put disordered or dispersed forces
into order.

With rolled arms to try what may be yet
Regain'd in heav'n.

Publick arguing serves to wet the wits of here-
tics, and by shewing weak parts of their doctrines,
prompts them to rally all their sophistry to fortify
them with fallacy.

Luther deters men from solitariness; but he does
not mean from a sober solitude, that rallies our
scattered strengths, and prepares us against any
new encounters from without.

2. [*rallier*, French.] To treat with slight
contempt; to treat with satirical merri-
ment.

Houeycomb has not lived a month, for these
forty years, out of the smoke of London, and rallies
me upon a country life.

If after the reading of this letter, you find your-
self in a humour rather to rally and ridicule, than
to comfort me, I desire you would throw it into
the fire.

Strephon had long confest'd his midnight pain,
Which gay Corinna rally'd with disdain. *Gay*.
To RA'LLY. *v. n.*

1. To come together in a hurry.

If God should give this perverse man a new
heaven and a new earth, springing out of nothing
he might say, that innumerable parts of matter
chanced just then to rally together, and to form
themselves into this new world.

2. To come again into order.

The Grecians rally, and their pow'rs unite;
With fury charge us.

3. To exercise satirical merriment.

RAM. *n. f.* [*ram*, Saxon; *ram*, Dutch.]

1. A male sheep; in some provinces, a tup.
The ewes, being rank, turned to the rams.

An old sheep-whistling rogue, a ram tender.

Much like a well grown bel-weather or felted
ram he shews.

You may draw the bones of a ram's head hung
with strings of beads and ribbands.

A ram their off-spring, and a ram their meat.

2. Aries, the vernal sign.

The ram having pat'd the sea, serenely shines,
And leads the year.

3. An instrument with an iron head to
batter walls.

Let not the piece of virtue,
Which is set as the cement of our love,
To keep it builded, be the ram to batter
The fortress of it.

Judas calling upon the Lord, who without any
rams or engines of war did cast down Jericho, gave
a fierce assault against the walls.

To RAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive with violence, as with a bat-
tering ram.

Ram thou thy faithful tidings in mine ears,
That long time have been barren.

Having no artillery nor engines, and finding that
he could do no good by ramming with logs of tim-
ber, he let one of the gates on fire.

The charge with bullet, or paper wet and hard
stopped, or with powder alone rammed in hard,
maketh no great difference in the loudness of the
report.

Here many poor people roll in vast balls of snow,
which they ram together, and cover from the sun-
shine

2. To fill with any thing driven hard to-
gether.

As when that devilish iron engine wrought
In deepest hell, and fram'd by fur's skull,
With windy nitre and quick sulphur fraught,
And ram'd with bullet round ordain'd to kill.

He that proves the king,
To him will we prove loyal; till that time,
Have we ram'd up our gates against the world.

They mind the walls, laid the powder, and
rammed the mouth, but the citizens made a coun-
termine.

This into hollow engines, long and round,
Thick ram'd, at th' other bore with touch of fire

Diluted and intimate, shall send forth
Such implements of mischief, as shall dash
To pieces.

A ditch drawn between two parallel furrows,
was filled with some found materials, and rammed
to make the foundation solid.

RAMAGE. *n. f.* [from *ramus*, Latin.]

Branches of trees.

To RA'MAGE. *v. a.* See To RUMMAGE.

To RA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*rammelen*, Dutch, to
rove loosely in lust; *ramb*, Swedish, to
rove.] To rove loosely and irregularly;
to wander.

Shame contracts the spirits, fixes the ramblings
of fancy, and gathers the man into himself.

He that is at liberty to ramble in perfect dark-
ness, what is his liberty better than if driven up
and down as a bubble by the wind?

Chapman has taken advantage of an immeas-
urable length of verse, notwithstanding which, there
is scarce any paraphrase so loose and rambling as
his

Never ask leave to go abroad, for you will be
thought an idle rambling fellow.

O'er his ample sides the rambling sprays
Luxuriant shoot.

RAMBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Wander-
ing; irregular excursion.

This conceit puts us upon the ramble up and
down for relief, till very weariness brings us at last
to ourselves.

Coming home after a short Christmas ramble, I
found a letter upon my table.

For a dear ramble through impertinence.

RAMBLER. *n. f.* [from *ramble*.] Rover;
wanderer.

Says the rambler, we must e'en beat it out

RAMBOOZE. } *n. f.* A drink made of

RAMBUS. } wine, ale, eggs, and sa-
gar, in the winter time; or of wine,
milk, sugar, and rosewater, in the sum-
mer time.

RAMKIN. } *n. f.* [*ramequins*, Fr.] In

RAMQUINS. } cookery, small slices of
bread covered with a farce of cheese and
eggs.

RAMENTS. *n. f.* [*ramenta*, Lat.] Scrapings,
shavings.

RAMIFICATION. *n. f.* [*ramification*, Fr.
from *ramus*, Lat.]

1. Division or separation into branches; the
act of branching out.

By continuation of prophane histories or other
monuments kept together, the genealogies and
ramifications of some single families to a vast ex-
tension may be preserved.

2. Small branches.

As the blood and chyle pass together through the
ramifications of the pulmonary artery, they will be
still more perfectly mixed; but if a pipe is divided
into branches, and these again sub-divided, the
red and white liquors, as they pass through the
ramifications, will be more intimately mixed, the
more ramifications, the mixture will be the more
perfect.

To RA'MIFY. *v. a.* [*ramifier*, Fr. *ramus*,
and *facio*, Lat.] To separate into bran-
ches.

The mint, grown to have a pretty thick stalk,
with the various and ramified roots, which it shot
into the water, presented a spectacle not unpleasant
to behold.

To RA'MIFY. *v. n.* To be parted into
branches.

Aparagus affects the urine with a fetid smell,
especially if cut when they are white; when they
are older, and begun to ramify, they lose this qua-
lity.

RAMMER. *n. f.* [from *ram*.]

1. An instrument with which any thing is
driven hard.

The master bricklayer must try the foundations
with an iron crow and rammer, to see whether the
foundations are sound.

2. The stick with which the charge is
forced into the gun.

A mariner loading a gun suddenly, while he was
ramming in a cartridge, the powder took fire, and
shot the rammer out of his hand.

RAMISH. *adj.* [from *ram*.] Strong scented.

RAMOUS. *adj.* [from *ramus*, Latin.] Bran-
chy; consisting of branches.

Which vast contraction and expansion seems
unintelligible, by feigning the particles of an ale
spry and ramous, or rolled up like hoops, or by
any other means than a repulsive power.

A ramous efflorescence, of a fine white spar, found
hanging from a cresset of like spar, at the top of an
old wrought cavern.

R A M

RAMP. *v. n.* [*rampet*, Fr. *rampare*, Italian; *rempen*, Saxon.]

1. To leap with violence.
Foaming tart, their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element, would fiercely
ramp.
Out of the thickest wood

A ramping lion rushed suddenly,
Hunting full greedy after savage blood. *Spenser.*
They gape upon me with their mouths, as a ramp-
ing and roaring lion. *Psalms.*
I put a bull, that deadly bellowed,
Two horned lions rampant, and lea'd, and tugg'd.

Sporting the lion ramp'd; and in his paw
Dandled the kid. *Milton.*

2. To climb as a plant.
Furnished with clasps and tendrils, they catch
hold of them, and so ramping upon trees, they
mount up to a great height. *Rap.*

RAMP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Leap;
spring.

He is vaulting variable ramps,
In your delight, upon your purse. *Shakespeare.*

The bold Alcalonte
Fled from his lion ramp, old warriors turn'd
their plated backs under his heel. *Milton.*

RAMPALLIAN. *n. f.* A mean wretch.
Not in life.

Away you scullion, you rampallian, you susti-
tute. *Shakespeare.*

RAMPANCY. *n. f.* [from *rampant*.] Preva-
lence; exuberance.

As they are come to this height and rampancy of
vice, it in the countenance of their betters, so they
see took some steps in the same, that the extrava-
gances of the young carry with them the approba-
tion of the old. *South.*

RAMPANT. *adj.* [*rampant*, French; from
ramp.]

1. Exuberant; overgrowing restraint.
The foundation of this behaviour towards persons
dispart in the service of God, can be nothing else
but atheism; the growing rampant sin of the times.

South.

The seeds of death grow up, till, like rampant
weeds, they choke the tender flower of life. *Clarissa.*

2. In heraldry.
Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the
couchant, as it were ready to combat with his
enemy. *Peacham.*

If a lion were the proper coat of Judah, yet were
it not probable a lion rampant, but couchant or
dormant. *Brown.*

The lion rampant shakes his brindled mane.
Milton.

RAMPART. *n. f.* [*rempart*, French.]

1. The platform of the wall behind the
parapet.

2. The wall round fortified places.
So felt it, when past preventing, like a river,
no ramparts being built against it, till already it
was overwhelmed. *Sidney.*

You have cut away for virtue, which our great
men

Held that up, with all ramparts, for themselves.
Ben Jonson.

He who endeavours to know his duty, and prac-
tise what he knows, has the equity of God to stand
as a mighty wall or rampart between him and
damnation for any infirmities. *South.*

The son of Thelus, ramping of our host,
Is worth our care to keep. *Dryden.*

The Trojans round the place a rampart cast,
And pilades about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*

No standards, from the hostile ramparts torn,
Can any future honours give
To the victorious monarch's name. *Prior.*

TO RAMPART. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
TO RAMPART. *v. a.* To fortify with ram-
parks. Not in use.

Set but thy foot
Against our rampart'd gates, and they shall open.
Shakespeare.

R A N

The *marquis* directed part of his forces to *rampart*
the gates and ruinous places of the walls. *Hayward.*

RAMPION. *n. f.* [*rapunculus*, Latin.] A
plant. *Miller.*

Rampion is a plant, whose tender roots are eaten
in the spring, like those of radishes. *Martinet.*

RANXOUS. *n. f.* [*althum urinum sylvestre*.]
An herb. *Amfworth.*

RAN. The pretent of *run*.
The dice example ran through all the field,
Till heaps of brothers were by brothers kill'd.

TO RANCH. *v. a.* [corrupted from *urrench*.]
To sprain; to injure with violent con-
tortion. This is the proper sense, but,
in *Dryden*, it seems to be to *tear*.

Against a stump his talk the monster gunds,
And ranch'd his lips with one continu'd wound.

Dryden.
Limeicks ranch, and keen catharticks scour.

RANCID. *adj.* [*rancidus*, Latin.] Strong
scented.

The oil with which fishes abound, often turns
rancid, and lies heavy on the stomach, and affects
the very sweat with a *rancid* smell. *Arbutnot.*

RANCIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *rancid*; *ran-*
RANCIDITY. *n. f.* [*cor*, Lat.] Strong scent,
as of old oil.

RANCOROUS. *adj.* [from *rancour*.] Malign-
ant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost
degree.

So stain'd his eye with rage and rancorous ire.
Spenser.

Because I cannot
Duck with French nods and apish courtesy,
I must be held a *rancorous* enemy. *Shakespeare.*

The most powerful of these were Phariſees and
Sadducees; of whose chief doctrines no notice
is taken by the evangelists, as well as of their *ran-*
corous opposition to the gospel of Christ. *West.*

RANCOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *rancorous*.]
Malignantly.

RANCOUR. *n. f.* [*rancour*, old French.]
1. Inveterate malignity; malice; steadfast
implacability; standing hate.

His breast full of *rancour* like canker to fret.
Taſſet.

As two brave knights in bloody fight
With deadly *rancour* he enraged fought. *Spenser.*

All the way that they fled for very *rancour* and
dispute, in their return, they utterly contumelied and
waited whatsoever they had before left unspoiled.

Spenser.
Rancour will out, proud prelate; in thy face
I see thy fury. *Shakespeare.*

It issues from the *rancour* of a villain,
A recreant and most degenerate traitor. *Shakespeare.*

Such ambuſh
Waited with hellish *rancour* imminent. *Milton.*

No authors draw upon themselves more dis-
pleasure than those who deal in political matters,
which is justly incurred, considering that spirit of
rancour and virulence, with which works of this
nature abound. *Addison.*

Presbyterians and their abettors, who can equally
go to a church or conventicle, or such who bear a
personal *rancour* towards the clergy. *Saſt.*

2. Virulence; corruption.
For Banquo's issue, Duncan have I murder'd,
Put *rancour* in the vessel of my peace
Only for them. *Shakespeare.*

RAND. *n. f.* [*rand*, Dutch.] Border; team;
as, the *rand* of a woman's shoe.

RAN'DOM. *n. f.* [*randon*, Fr.] Want of
direction; want of rule or method;
chance; hazard; roving motion.

For, not to speak
At needy *random*; but my breath to break
In sacred oath, Ulyſſes shall return. *Chapman.*

Thy words at *random* argue inexperience. *Milton.*
He lies at *random* carelessly diffus'd,
With languish'd head unpoſt,
As one past hope abandon'd. *Milton.*

R A N

Pond love his darts at *random* throws.
And nothing springs from what he sows. *Waller.*

The striker must be dense, and in its best volu-
city: the angle, which the missile is to mount by,
if we will have it go to its furthest *random*, must be
the half of a right one; and the figure of the mis-
sile must be such, as may give scope to the air to
bear it. *Digby.*

In the days of old the birds lived at *random* in a
lawless state of anarchy; but in time they moved
for the setting up of a king. *Lyfchange.*

Who could govern the dependence of one event
upon another, if that event happened at *random*,
and was not call into a certain relation to some fore-
going purpose to direct? *South.*

Is one thing when a person of true merit is
drawn as like as we can; and another, when we
make a fine thing at *random*, and persuade the next
vain creature that 'tis his own likeness. *Pope.*

RAN'DOM. *adj.* Done by chance; roving
without direction.

Virtue borrow'd but the arms of chance,
And thrust a *random* blow, 'twas fortune's work,
And fortune take the praise. *Dryden.*

RAN'DORCE. *n. f.* The ring of a gun next
the touch-hole. *Bailey.*

RANCO. The pretier of *ring*.
Complaints were sent continually up to Rome,
and rang all over the empire. *Crew.*

TO RANGE. *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr. *range*,
Welsh.]

1. To place in order; to put in ranks.
Maccabeus rang'd his army by bands, and went
against Timotheus. *Maccabees.*

He saw not the marquis till the battle was rang'd.
Clarendon.

Somewhat rang'd
By false presumptions hope, the rang'd pow'rs
I found, and wand'ring each his several way
Pursues. *Milton.*

Men, from the qualities they find united in them,
and wherein they observe several individuals to
agree, range them into sorts for the convenience of
comprehensive figures. *Locke.*

A certain form and order, in which we have long
accustom'd ourselves to range our ideas, may be
best for us now, though not originally best in itself.

Watts.

2. To rove over.
To the top of thy lesser spaniel tale,
Teach him to range the ditch and force the brake.

Guy.

TO RANGE. *v. n.*
1. To rove at large.
Cæsar's spirit ranging for revenge,
With Ate by his side come hot from hell,
Shall in these couſines, with a monarch's voice,
Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war. *Shakſp.*

I saw him in the battle range about;
And watch'd him, how he singled Clifford forth.

Shakespeare.

As a roaring lion and a ranging bear; so is a
wicked ruler over the poor people. *Proverbs.*

Other animals inactive range,
And of their doings God takes no account. *Milton.*

Thanks to my stars, I have not rang'd about
The wilds of life, ere I could find a friend. *Addison.*

2. To be placed in order, to be ranked
properly.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perck'd up in a gliding grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

That is the way to lay the city flat,
To bring the roof to the foundation,
And bury all which yet distinctly ranges,
In heaps of ruin. *Shakespeare.*

3. To lie in a particular direction.
Direct my course to right, as with thy hand to
show,
Which way thy forests range, which way thy rivers
flow. *Deighton.*

RANGE. *n. f.* [*rangée*, Fr. from the verb.]
1. A rank; any thing placed in a line.

You fled
From that great face of war, whose several ranges
Frighted each other.

The light, which passed through its several interstices, painted to many ranges of colours, which were parallel and contiguous, and without any mixture of white. *Newton.*

From this walk you have a full view of a huge range of mountains, that lie in the country of the Grisons. *Addison.*

These ranges of barren mountains, by condensing the vapours, and producing rains, fountains, and rivers, give the very plains that fertility they boast of. *Bentley.*

2. A class; an order.

The next range of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences, the next below him is the sensible nature. *Hale.*

3. Excursion; wandering.

He may take a range all the world over, and draw in all that wide circumference of sin and vice, and center in its own breast. *South.*

4. Room for excursion.

A man has not enough range of thought, to look out for any good which does not relate to his own interest. *Addison.*

5. Compass taken in by any thing extensive, extended, or ranked in order.

The range and compass of Hammond's knowledge filled the whole circle of the arts. *Fell.*

Far as creation's ample range extends, The scale of sensual mental pow'rs extends. *Pope.*

Judge we by nature's habit can efface; Affections? they still take a wider range. *Pope.*

6. Step of a ladder.

The liturgy, practised in England, would kindle that jealousy, as the prologue to that design, and as the first range of that ladder, which should serve to mount over all their envious. *Clarendon.*

7. A kitchen grate.

It was a vault ybuilt for great dispence, With many ranges rear'd along the wall, And one great chimney. *Spenser.*

The battery must be visible, and we need for our ranges a more spacious and luminous kitchen. *Warton.*

The implements of the kitchen are spits, ranges, colubons, and pots. *Bacon.*

He was bid at his first coming to take off the range, and let down the embers. *L'Estrange.*

8. A bolting sieve to sift meal.

RANGER. *n. f.* [from *range*.]

1. One that ranges; a rover; a robber.

They walk not widely, as they were wont, For fear of rangers and the great haunt, But privily prowling to and fro. *Spenser.*

Come, says the ranger, here's neither honour nor money to be got by slaying. *J. Fitzjunge.*

2. A dog that beats the ground.

Let your obsequious ranger search around, Nor will the roving spy direct in vain, But numerous coveys gratify thy pain. *Gay.*

3. An officer who tends the game of a forest.

Their father Tyrreus did his father bring, Tyrreus chief ranger to the Larian king. *Dryden.*

RANK. *adj.* [same, Saxon.]

1. High growing; strong; luxuriant.

Down with the grass, That growth in shadow for rank and to stout Tuff. *Is not thick some gateward proud,*

That sits in you for rank, *Spenser.*

Whole straying heard themselves throw'd Among the bushes rank. *Spenser.*

Who would be out, being before his beloved mistress?

- That should you, if I were your mistress, or I should think my honesty ranker than my wit. *Shak.*

In which digress,

While other jests are something rank on foot, The father hath commanded her to slip Away with slender. *Shakespeare.*

Teas lately rather got'n a with water is to rank, As though the would contend with Sabryn. *Dryden.*

Heup most hugely rank. *Drayton.*

Seven cars came up upon one stalk, rank and good. *Greaves.*

They fancy that the difference lies in the manner of appulse, one being made by a fuller or ranker appulse than the other. *Holder.*

The most plentiful season, that gives birth to the finest flowers, produces also the rankest weeds. *Addison.*

2. Fruitful; bearing strong plants.

Seven thousand broad-tail'd sheep graz'd on his downs; Three thousand camels his rank pastures fed. *Sandys.*

Where land is rank, 'tis not good to sow wheat after a fallow. *Mortimer.*

3. [rankidus, Latin.] Strong scented; rancid.

Rank smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes. *Spenser.*

In their thick breaths, Rank of gross drink, shall we be enclouded, And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakespeare.*

The crows being rank, In the end of Autumn, turned to the rains. *Shak.*

The drying mausies such a fench convey, Such the rank fumes of reeking Albula. *Addison.*

Hircania, rank with sweet, perfumes To censure Phyllis for perfumes. *Swift.*

4. High tailed; strong in quality.

Such animals as feed upon flesh, because such kind of food is high and rank, qualify it; the one by swallowing the hair of the beasts they prey upon, the other by devouring some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with. *Ray.*

Divers sea fowl take rank of the fish on which they feed. *Boyle.*

Bizantium's hot-bed better serv'd for use, The soil less stubborn, and more rank the juice. *Harte.*

5. Rampant; highgrown; raised to a high degree.

For you, most wicked fir, whom to call brother Would intert my mouth, I do forgive Thy rank of faults. *Shakespeare.*

This Epiphanius cries out upon as rank idolatry, and the device of the devil, who always brought in idolatry under fair pretences. *Stillington.*

'Tis pride, rank pride, and haughtiness of soul, The Romans call it floribus. *Addison.*

This power of the people in Athens, claimed as the undoubted privilege of an Athenian born, was the rankest encroachment and the grossest degeneracy from the form Solon left. *Swift.*

6. Gross; coarse.

My wife's a hobby horse, deserves a name As rank as any flax wench, that puts to Before her trouphlight. *Shakespeare.*

7. The iron of a plane is set rank, when its edge stands so flat below the sole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick flange. *Moxon.*

RANK. *n. f.* [rang, French.]

1. Line of men placed abreast.

These fiery warriors light upon the clouds, In ranks, and squadrons, and right form of war, Which drizzled blood upon the capital. *Shakespeare.*

I have seen the cannon, When it hath blown his ranks into the air. *Shak.*

Is't not pity That we, the sons and children of this life, Fill up her enemies ranks? *Shakespeare.*

His horse-troopes, that the vanguard had, he strictly did command, To ride their horses temperately, to keepe their ranks, and then confusion. *Chapman.*

2. A row.

West of this place down in the neighbour bottom, The rank of others, by the unarming stream, Left on your right hand brings you to the place. *Shakespeare.*

A sylvan scene, and as the ranks ascend Shade above shade, a woody theatre. *Milton.*

If the walk, in even ranks they stand, Like some well-march'd and obsequious band. *Waller.*

He cou'd through ranks of ruin go, With storms above and rocks below. *Dryden.*

3. Range of subordination.

That state, or condition, by which the nature of any thing is advanced to the utmost perfection of which it is capable, according to its rank and kind, is called the chief end or happiness of such a thing. *Wilkins.*

The wisdom and goodness of the maker plainly appears in the parts of this stupendous fabric, in the several degrees and ranks of creatures in it. *Locke.*

4. Class; order.

The enchanting power of prosperity over private persons is remarkable in relation to great kingdoms, where all ranks and orders of men, being equally concerned in publick blessings, equally partake in spreading the infection. *Attala.*

Nor rank nor sex escapes the general track, But ladies are ript up, and cut knock'd down. *Locke.*

5. Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence.

Her charms have made me man, her ravish'd I In rank shall place me with the blest above. *Locke.*

These all are virtues of a meaner rank, Perfections that are plac'd in bones and nerves. *Locke.*

He found many of the chief rank and figure, whelm'd in publick and private vices. *Dante.*

Lepidus's house, which in his consulate was the finest in Rome, within thirty-five years was not the hundredth rank. *Attala.*

6. Dignity; high place: as, he is a man of rank.

To RANK. *v. a.* [ranger, French; from the noun.]

1. To place abreast.

In view stood rank'd of seraphim another row. *Milton.*

2. To range in any particular class.

It four woe delights in fellowship, And needly will be rank'd with other griefs, Why follow'd not, when the fair Lybba's dead, Thy father or thy mother! *Shakespeare.*

He was a nun Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking Himself with princes. *Shakespeare.*

Hereby is ranked with idolatry and witchcraft. *Decay of Folly.*

I have ranked this diversion of christian practice among the effects of our contentions. *Decay of Folly.*

Poets were ranked in the class of philologists, and the ancients made use of them as preceptors of music and morality. *Bacon.*

3. To arrange methodically.

Much is said touching the ranking of dignities as well temporal as spiritual. *Locke.*

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank Your tribes? *Milton.*

Ranking all things under general and specific heads, renders the nature or idea of a thing not easy to be found out, when we seek in what row of being it lies. *Locke.*

To RANK. *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed.

Let that one article rank with the rest; And thereupon give me your daughter. *Shakespeare.*

From struggling mountaineers, for publick use Go rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood. *Locke.*

To RANKLE. *v. n.* [from *rank*.] To fret to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind.

As when two boars with ranking malice met, Their gory sides fresh bleeding fiercely fret. *Spenser.*

I little smart did feel; And now it rankleth more and more, And inwardly it festers fore. *Spenser.*

That fresh bleeding wound Whilome doth rankle in my riven breast. *Spenser.*

Beware of yonder dog; Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites, His venom tooth will rankle to the death. *Locke.*

The storm of his own rage the fool continually And envy's rankling sting th' imprudent it wounds. *Locke.*

Thou shalt feel, enrag'd with inward pain, The hydra's venom rankling in thy veins. *Locke.*

I have endur'd the rage of secret grief, A malady that burns and rankles inward. *Locke.*

RA'NKLY. *adv.* [from *rank*.] Coarsely; grossly.

'Tis given out, that, sleeping in my garden, A serpent stung me: so the whole ear of Dramatists, Is by a forged process of my death, Rankly abus'd. *Shakespeare.*

R A N

RANKNESS. *n. f.* [from *rank.*] Exuberance; superfluity of growth.

It bringeth forth abundantly, through too much rankness, things less profitable, whereby that which principally it should yield, being either prevented in place, or defrauded of nourishment, faileth. *Hooker.*

Begin you to grow upon me; I will phylick your rankness. *Shakespeare.*

Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger Could not be wedg'd in more; I am filled With the mere rankness of their joy. *Shakespeare.*

We'll like a bated and retired flood, Leaving our rankness and irregular course, Steep low within those bounds we have o'erlook'd. *Shakespeare.*

The crane's pride is in the rankness of her wing. *L'Estrange.*

He the stubborn soil manur'd, With rules of husbandry the rankness cur'd; Tane'd us to manners. *Dryden.*

RANNEY. *n. f.* The shrewmouse.

The mus musculus, the shrewmouse or ranney. *Blount.*

TO RAN'SACK. *v. a.* [Dan. Saxon, and *saka*, Swedish, to search for or to seize.]

1. To plunder; to pillage.

A covetous spirit, Wandy awaited day and night, From other covetous fiends it to defend, Whot it to rob and ranjack did intend. *Spenser.*

Their vow is made to ranjack Troy. *Shakespeare.*

Men by his suggestion taught, Ranck'd the centre, and with impious hands Rild the bowels of the earth. *Milton.*

The ranck'd city, taken by our toils, We left, and hither brought the golden spoils. *Dryden.*

The spoils which they from ranjack'd houses brought, And golden bowls from burning altars caught. *Dryden.*

2. To search narrowly.

Troyack the several caverns, and search into the bowels of water, to find out where that many mafs of water, which overflowed the earth, is stow'd. *Woodward.*

3. To violate; to deflower.

With greedy force he 'gan the fort assail, Whereat he wench'd possessed soon to be, And with rich spoil of ranjack'd chastity. *Spenser.*

RANSOME. *n. f.* [rançon, Fr.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment.

By his captivity in Austria, and the heavy ranfom that he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered to pursue the conquest of Ireland. *Dutton.*

Be the third dawning light Return, the rays of morn shall see him rise, The ranfom paid, which man from death redeems, His death for man. *Milton.*

Was the prince lost his army or his liberty? And what province they demand for ranfom. *Denham.*

To adore that great mystery of divine love, God's sending his only Son into this world to save sinners, To give his life a ranfom for them, would be to be exercise for the pens of the greatest wits. *Tillotson.*

It is as a ranfom Albemarle did pay, For all the glories of so great a life. *Dryden.*

Th' avenging pow'r Thou wilt perill, reluctant in his ire, And the far slave he render'd to her fire, And ranfom free restor'd to his abode. *Dryden.*

TO RAN'SOME. *v. a.* [rançonner, Fr.] To redeem from captivity or punishment.

How is't with Titus Lartius? Condemning some to death and some to exile, Among him, or pitying, threatening the other. *Shakespeare.*

I will ranfom them from the grave, and redeem them from death. *Hofea.*

He'll dying rise, and rising with him raise his brethren, ranfom'd with his own dear life. *Milton.*

RAN'SOMELESS. *adj.* [from *ranfome.*] Free from ransom.

R A P

RAN'SOMLESS here we set our prisoners free. *Shakespeare.*

Deliver him Up to his pleasure ranfomeless and free. *Shakespeare.*

RANSOMER. *n. f.* [from *ranfome.*] One that redeems.

TO RANT. *v. n.* [randen, Dutch, to rave.] To rave in violent or high sounding language without proportionable dignity of thought.

Look where my ranting host of the garter comes, there is either liquor in his pate, or money in his purse, when he looks to merrily. *Shakespeare.*

Nay, an thou'lt mouth, I'll rant as well as thou. *Shakespeare.*

They have attack'd me, some with piteous moans, others grinning and only showing their teeth, others ranting and hectoring, others telling and reviling. *Settling fact.*

RANT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] High sounding language unsupported by dignity of thought.

Dryden himself, to please a frantick age, Was forc'd to let his judgment stoop to rage; To a wild audience he conform'd his voice, Comply'd to custom, but not er'd through choice, Deem then the people's, not the writer's sin, Almanzor's rage, and rants of Maximin. *Granville.*

This is a rhetorical rant, without any foundation in the nature of man, or reason of things. *Atterbury.*

RANTER. *n. f.* [from *rant.*] A ranting fellow.

RANTIPOLE. *adj.* [This word is wantonly formed from *rant.*] Wild; roving; rakish. A low word.

What, at years of discretion, and comport yourself at this rantipole rate! *Congreve.*

TO RANTIPOLE. *v. n.* To run about wildly. A low word.

The eldest was a temerant imperious wench; she used to rantipole about the house, pinch the children, kick the servants, and torture the cats and dogs. *Arbutnot.*

RANU'LUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] A soft swelling, possessing the falvials under the tongue: it is made by congestion, and its progress filleth up the space between the jaws, and maketh a tumour externally under the chin. *Weyman.*

RANU'CLUS. *n. f.* Crowfoot.

Ranunculifera exalt all flowers in the richness of their colours: of them there is a great variety. *Mortimer.*

TO RAP. *v. n.* [hneppan, Saxon.]

1. To strike with a quick smart blow.

Knock me at this rate, And rap me well, or I'll knock your knave's pate. *Shakespeare.*

With one great peal they rap the door, Like footmen on a visiting day. *Prior.*

2. **TO RAP out.** To utter with hasty violence.

He was provoked in the spirit of magistracy, upon discovering a judge, who rapped out a great oath at his footman. *Addison.*

TO RAP. *v. a.* [from *rapio extra se*, Latin.]

1. To affect with rapture; to strike with ecstacy; to hurry out of himself.

These are speeches of men, not comforted with the hope of that they desire, but rapped with admiration at the view of enjoyed bliss. *Hooker.*

Beholding the face of God, in admiration of so great excellency, they all adore him; and being rapt with the love of his beauty, they cleave inseparably for ever unto him. *Hooker.*

What thus raps you? are you well? *Shakespeare.*

The government I call upon my brother, And to my state grew stranger, being transported And rapt in secret studies. *Shakespeare.*

You're rapt in some work, some dedication. *Shakespeare.*

Circled me With all their welcomes, and as cheerfully Disposed their rapt minds, as if there they saw Their naturall countrie. *Chapman.*

R A P

The rocks that did more high their foreheads raise

To his rapt eye. *Chapman.*

I'm rapt with joy to see my Marcia's tears. *Addison.*

It is impossible duly to consider these things, without being rapt into admiration of the infinite wisdom of the divine architect. *Chryse.*

Rapt into future times, the bard begun, A virgin shall conceive, a virgin bear a son! *Pope.*

Let heav'n force it, all at once 'tis he'd, Not touch'd, but rapt; not waken'd, but inspir'd. *Pope.*

2. To snatch away.

He leaves the welkin way most beaten plain, And rapt with whirling wheels inflames the skyen, With fire not made to burn, but furly for to thyme. *Spenser.*

Underneath a bright sea flow'd Of paper, or of liquid pearl, whereon Who after came from earth, taking arriv'd Watted by angels, or flew o'er the lake Rapt in a char of drawn by fiery steeds. *Milton.*

3. To seize by violence.

Addison. I am, the king of Mambant, rap'd Fair John's is dear to me. *Drayton.*

4. To exchange; to truck. A low word.

TO RAP and read. [more properly rap and ran; rapian, Saxon, to bind, and ran, Ilanck, to plunder.] To seize by violence.

Thou husbanda robb'd, and made hard shifts To adumbrate into their guts All they could rap and read and pierce, To scraps and ends of gold and silver. *Hudibras.*

RAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A quick smart blow.

How comest thou to go with thy arm tied up? has old Lewis given thee a rap over thy fingers ends? *Arbutnot.*

RAPACIOUS. *adj.* [rapace, French; rapax, Latin.] Given to plunder; seizing by violence.

Well may thy lord, appeas'd, Redeem thee quite from death's rapacious claim. *Milton.*

Shall this price, Soon brighten'd by the diamond's circling rays, On that rapacious hand for ever blaze? *Pope.*

RAPACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *rapacious.*] By rapine; by violent robbery.

RAPACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *rapacious.*] The quality of being rapacious.

RAPACITY. *n. f.* [rapacité, French; rapacitas, from rapax, Latin.] Addictment to plunder; exercise of plunder; ravenousness.

Any of these, without regarding the pains of churchemen, rudely them those small remains of ancient piety, which the rapacity of some ages has scarce left to the church. *Spratt.*

RAPT. *n. f.* [rapt, French; raptus, Lat.]

1. A violent delation of chastity.

You are both decypher'd For villains mark'd with rape. *Shakespeare.*

Be call you it, to seize my own, My true betroth'd love? *Shakespeare.*

The parliament conceived, that the obtaining of women by force into possession, howsoever afterwards silent might follow by assurances, was but a rape drawn forth in length, because the first force drew on all the rest. *Bacon.*

Witness that night In Gibeal, when the hospitable door Expos'd a matron, to avoid worse rape. *Milton.*

The haughty fair, Who not the rape ev'n of a god could bear. *Dryden.*

Tell the Thracian tyrant's alter'd shape, And dire revenge of Philomela's rape. *Roscommon.*

2. Privation; act of taking away.

Pear grew after pear, Fig after fig came; time made never rape Of any duty there. *Chapman.*

3. Something snatched away.

Sad widows by thes' rised, weep in vain,
And ruin'd orphan's of thy rapes complain. *Sandys.*
Where now are all my hopes? oh never more
Shall they revive! nor death her rapes restore!
Sandys.

4. Fruit plucked from the cluster.

The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the
rape, or whole grapes plucked from the cluster,
and wine pour'd upon them in a vessel, as from a
vat, where they are bruised. *Ray.*

5. A division of the county of Suffex answering to a hundred in other counties.

6. A plant, from the seed of which oil is expell'd.

RAPID. *adj.* [*rapide*, French; *rapidus*, Latin.] Quick; swift.

Part shun the goul with rapid wheels. *Milton.*
While you to smoothly turn and rowl our sphere,
That rapid motion does but rest appear. *Dryden.*

RAPIDITY. *n. f.* [*rapidité*, French; *rapiditas*, from *rapidus*, Latin.] Celerity; velocity; swiftness.

Where the words are not monosyllables, we make them to by our *rapidity* of pronunciation. *Spectator*

RAPIDLY. *adv.* [from *rapid*.] Swiftly; with quick motion.

RAPIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *rapid*.] Celerity; swiftness.

RAPIER. *n. f.* [*rapier*, French; so called from the quickness of its motion.] A small sword used only in thrusting.

I will turn thy falsehood to thy heart,
Where it was forged, with my rapier's point
Shakespeare

A soldier of far inferior strength may manage a rapier or fire-arms so expertly, as to be an overmatch for his adversary. *Pope.*

RAPIER-FISH. *n. f.* The swordfish.

The rapier-fish, called *xiphus*, grows sometimes to the length of five yards; the sword, which grows level from the front of the fish, is here about a yard long, at the basis four inches over, two-edged, and pointed exactly like a rapier: he preys on fishes, having first stabbed them with this sword. *Grew.*

RAPINE. *n. f.* [*rapina*, Latin; *rapine*, French.]

1. The act of plundering.

If the poverty of Scotland might, get the plenty of England cannot, excuse the envy and rapine of the church's rights. *H. Charles.*

The logic of a conquering sword may silence, but convince it cannot; its efficacy rather breeds aversion and abhorrence of that religion, whose first address is in blood and rapine. *Decay of Pietty.*

2. Violence; force.

Her least action overaw'd
His malice, and with rapine sweet bereav'd
His fierceness of its force intent. *Milton.*

RAPPER. *n. f.* [from *rap*.] One who strikes.

RAPPORT. *n. f.* [*rappat*, French.] Relation; reference; proportion. A word introduced by the innovator, *Temple*, but not copied by others.

Is obvious what rapport there is between the conceptions and languages in every country, and how great a difference this must make in the excellence of books. *Temple.*

TO RAP. *v. n.* [This word is used by *Chapman* for *rap* improperly, as appears from the participle, which from *rapt* would be not *rapt*; but *rapted*.] To ravish; to put in ecstasy.

You may safe approve,
How strong in insatiation to their love
Their rapturing tunes are. *Odyssey.*

RAPT. *n. f.* [from *rap*.] A trance; an ecstasy.

RAPTURE. *n. f.*

1. Violent seizure.

And thicke into our ship, he threw his flash:
That 'gainst a rock, or flat, her keele, did dash
With headlong rapture. *Chapman.*

2. Ecstasy; transport; violence of any pleasing passion; enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination.

Could virtue be seen, it would beget love, and advance it not only into admiration, but rapture. *Holyday.*

Musick, when thus applied, raises in the mind of the hearer great conceptions; it strengthens devotion, and advances praise into rapture. *Spectator.*
You grow correct, that once with rapture wit. *Pope.*

3. Rapidity; haste.

The watry throng,
Wave rowling after wave, where way they found,
If sleep, with torrent rapture; if through plain
Soft ebbing; nor withstood them rock or hill. *Milton.*

RAPTURED. *adj.* [from *rapture*.] Ravished; transported. A bad word.

He drew
Such madning draughts of beauty to the soul,
As for a while cancell'd his raptur'd thought
With luxury too daring. *Thomson.*

RAPTUROUS. *adj.* [from *rapture*.] Ecstatic; transporting.

Nor will he be able to forbear a rapturous acknowledgment of the infinite wisdom and contrivance of the divine artificer. *Blackmore.*

Are the pleasures of it so inviting and rapturous?
Is a man bound to look out sharp to plague himself? *Collier.*

RARE. *adj.* [*rarus*, Latin; *rare*, French; in all the senses but the last.]

1. Scarce; uncommon; not frequent.

Live to be the show and gaze o' th' time,
We'll have thee, as our rarer monsters are,
Painted upon a pole. *Shakespeare.*

2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree seldom found.

This jealousy
Is for a precious creature; as fire's rare,
Must it be great; and as his person's mighty,
Must it be violent. *Shakespeare.*

On which was wrought the gods and giants fight,
Rare work, all fill'd with terror and delight. *Cowley.*

Above the rest I judge one beauty rare. *Dryden.*

3. Thinly scattered.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green,
Those rare and solitary, these in flocks
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upstaring. *Milton.*

4. Thin; subtle; not dense.

They are of too tender and weak a nature, as they affect only such a rare and attenuate substance, as the spirit of living creatures. *Bacon.*

So eagerly the fiend
O'er bog or steep, through brant, rough, dense, or rare,
With head, hands, wings, or feet, pursues his way. *Milton.*

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost insensible. *Newton.*

Bodies are much more rare and porous than is commonly believed: water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times rarer than gold, and gold is to rare, as very readily, and without the least opposition, to transmit the magnetic effluvia, and easily to admit quicksilver into its pores, and to let water pass through it. *Newton.*

5. Raw; not fully subdued by the fire.

This is often pronounced *rear*.

New-laid eggs, with Dancus' busy care,
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted rare. *Dryden.*

RAREFACTION. *n. f.* [This word is formed in imitation of the foreign way of pronouncing *rare show*.] A show carried in a box.

The fashions of the town affect us just like a rare show, we have the curiosity to peep at them, and nothing more.

Of rare shows he sung, and Punch's feats he sung.

RAREFACTION. *n. f.* [*rarefaction*, French; from *rarefy*.] Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before: contrary to *condensation*.

The water within being rarefied, and by rarefaction resolved into wind, will force up the mercury.

When exhalations, shut up in the caverns of earth by rarefaction or compression, come to be straitened, they strive every way to get themselves at liberty.

RAREFIABLE. *adj.* [from *rarefy*.] Admitting rarefaction.

TO RAREFY. *v. a.* [*rarefier*, French; *rarus* and *facio*, Latin; *rarefy* were not proper.] To make thin: contrary to *condense*.

To the hot equator crowding fast,
Where highly rarefied the yielding air
Admits their steam. *Thomson.*

TO RAREFY. *v. n.* To become thin.

Earth rarefies to dew; expanded more,
The subtil dew in air begins to soar. *Dryden.*

RARELY. *adv.* [from *rare*.]

1. Seldom; not often; not frequently.

His temperance in sleep resembled that of his meats; midnight being the usual time of his going to rest, and four or five, and very rarely half an hour of his rising.

Rarely they rise by virtue's aid, who lie Plung'd in the depth of helpless poverty. *De la*

Vanessa in her bloom,
Advanc'd like *Atalanta's* star,
But rarely seen, and seen from far. *Southey.*

2. Finely; nicely; accurately. This is now seldom used but ironically.

How rarely does it meet with this time's grace,
When man was will'd to love his enemies. *Shakespeare.*

RARENESS. *n. f.* [from *rare*.]

1. Uncommonness; state of happenance seldom; infrequency.

Ticking is most in the soles, arm-holes, &c. sides: the cause is the thinness of the skin, joints with the rareness of being touch'd there. Tickling is a light motion of the spirits, which the nets of the skin, the fuddennets and rareness touch, doth further. *Bacon.*

For the rareness and rare effect of that poem I'll insert it as presented. *Clarendon.*

Of my heart I now a present make:
Accept it as when early fruit we found,
And let the rareness of the small gift commend. *Pope.*

2. Value arising from scarcity.

Roses set in a pool, supported with force, is matter of rareness and pleasures though of no use.

To worthiest things,
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I see
Rareness or use, not nature, value brings. *De la*

3. Thinness; tenuity.

4. Distance from each other; thinness.

RARITY. *n. f.* [*rarité*, French; *rarius*, Latin.]

1. Uncommonness; infrequency.

Far from being fond of any flower for its rarity, if I meet with any in a field which pleases me, I give it a place in my garden. *Spenser.*

2. A thing valued for its scarcity.

Sorrow would be a rarity most beloved, if all could so become it.

It would be a rarity worth the seeing, could one show us such a thing as a perfectly reasonable enemy. *Southey.*

I saw three rarities of different kinds, which pleased me more than any other shows of the kind.

3. Thinness, subtilty: the contrary to density.

R A S

Rasies, under the same outward bulk, have a greater thickness and expansion, or thickness and solidity, which terms, in English, do not signify fully those differences of quantity; therefore I will do it under the names of *rarity* and *density*. *Digby*.

This I do, not to draw any argument against them from the universal rest or accurately equal diffusion of matter, but only that I may better demonstrate the great *rarity* and tenuity of their imaginary class. *Bentley*.

RASCAL. *n. f.* [*rajcal*, Saxon, a lean beast.]

1. A mean fellow; a scoundrel; a forry wretch.

For the *rascal* commons, left he cared. *Spenser*.
And when him lit the *rascal* routs appal,
Men into stones therewith he could transfigure. *Spenser*.

When Marcus Brutus grow so covetous
To lock such *rajcal* counters from his friends;
He ready, gods, with all your thunder-bolts,
Bath him to pieces. *Shakespeare*.

The *rajcal* people, thirsting after prey,
Join with the traitor. *Shakespeare*.

But for our gentlemen,
The mouse ne'er shun'd the cat, as they did budge
From *rajcals* worse than they. *Shakespeare*.

I am secur'd to rob in that thief's company; the
rajcal hath remov'd my horse. *Shakespeare*.

Scoundrels are insolent to their superiors; but
it does not become a man of honour to contend with
mean *rajcals*. *L'Estrange*.

Did I not see you, *rajcal*, did I not
When you lay siug to snap young Damon's goat?
Dryden.

I have sense, to serve my turn, in store,
And he's a *rajcal* who pretends to more. *Dryden*.

The poor girl provoked told him he lyed like a
rajcal. *Swift*.

2. **RASCAL** deer, are still mentioned for
lean deer.

RASCALION. *n. f.* [from *rajcal*.] One of
the lowest people.

That proud dame
U'd him for like a base *rajcalion*,
That old Pig—what d'y'e call him—malien,
That cut his mistress out of stone,
Had not to hard a hearted one. *Hudibras*.

RASCALITY. *n. f.* [from *rajcal*.] The low
mean people.

Pretended philosophers judge as ignorantly in
their way, as the *rajcality* in theirs. *Glanville*.
Jeroboam having procured his people gods, the
next thing was to provide priests; hereupon, to the
calves he adds a commission, for the approving,
trying, and admitting the *rajcality* and lowest of
the people to minister in that service. *South*.

RASCALLY. *adj.* [from *rajcal*.] Mean;
worthless.

Would't thou not be glad to have the niggardly
rajcally sheepster come by some notable shame?
Shakespeare.

Our *rajcally* porter is fallen fast asleep with the
black cloth and sponces, or we might have been
taking up by this time. *Swift*.

To **RASE**. *v. a.* [This word is written *rase* or
raze: I would write *rase*, when it signifies
to strike slightly, *perfringere*; and *raze*,
when it signifies to ruin, *delere*; *razer*,
Fr. rasis, Lat.]

1. To skim; to strike on the surface.

He certifies your lordship, that this night
He dreamt the bear had *raze*d off his helm. *Shaksp*.
Was he not in the nearest neighbourhood to
death; and might not the bullet, that *raze*d his
cheek, have gone into his head. *South*.

2. To overthrow; to destroy; to root up.

Her battering engines bent to *raze* some city.
Milton.

3. To blot out by rasure; to erase.

Though of their names in heavenly records now
No memorial, blotted out and *raze*d. *Milton*.

RASE. *n. f.* [from *To rase*.]

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R A S

1. A cancel.

2. A slight wound.

RASH. *adj.* [*rajsh*, Dutch.]

1. Hasty; violent; precipitate; acting
without caution or reflection.

This is to be bold without shame, *rajsh* without
skill, full of words without wit. *Ajcham*.

Blas't her pride, O ye blest gods! so will you wish
on me, when the *rajsh* mood is on me. *Shakespeare*.

Be not *rajsh* with thy mouth, and let not thine
heart be hasty to utter any thing before God; for
God is in heaven, and thou upon earth; therefore
let thy words be few. *Eccelesiasticus*.

Her *rajsh* hand in evil hour,
Forth reaching to the fruit, she pluck'd, she eat.
Milton.

2. Hasty; requiring haste. Not in use.

I have scarce leisure to salute you,
My matter is so *rajsh*. *Shakespeare*.

3. Quick; sudden: as, *rajsh* gunpowder.
Out of use.

RASHI. *n. f.* [*rafscia*, Italian.]

1. Sattin.

2. [corrupted probably from *rajsh*.] An
effluence of the body; a breaking
out.

RASHER. *n. f.* [*rafura lardi*, Lat.] A thin
slice of bacon.

If we grow all to be pork eaters, we shall not
shortly have a *raisher* on the coals for money.
Shakespeare.

White and black was all her homely cheer,
And *rajshes* of ling'd bacon on the coals. *Dryden*.

Quenches his thirst with ale in nut-brown bowls,
And takes the hasty *raisher* from the coals. *Ang*.

RASHLY. *adv.* [from *rajsh*.] Hastily; violently;
without due consideration.

This expedition was by York and Talbot
Too *rajshly* plotted. *Shakespeare*.

Men are not *rajshly* to take that for done, which
is not done. *Bacon*.

He that doth any thing *rajshly*, must do it willingly;
for he was free to deliberate or not. *L'Estrange*.

Declare the secret villain,
The wretch so meanly hafe to injure Phædra,
So *rajshly* brave to dare the sword of Theseus.
Smith.

RASHNESS. *n. f.* [from *rajsh*.] Foolish
contempt of danger; inconsiderate heat
of temper; precipitation; temerity.

Who seeth not what sentence it shall enforce us
to give against all churches in the world; in as
much as there is not one, but hath had many things
established in it, which though the scripture did
never command, yet for us to condemn were *rajsh-
ness*. *Hooker*.

Nature to youth hot *rajshness* doth dispence,
But with cold prudence age doth recompence.
Denham.

In so speaking, we offend indeed against truth;
yet we offend not properly by falshood, which is a
speaking against our thoughts; but by *rajshness*,
which is an affirming or denying, before we have
sufficiently informed ourselves. *South*.

The vain Morat by his own *rajshness* wrought,
Too soon discover'd his ambitious thought.
Believ'd me his, because I spoke him fair. *Dryden*.

RASP. *n. f.* [*raspo*, Ital.] A delicious berry
that grows on a species of the bramble;

a raspberry.

Set forre amongst *rasps*, and the *rasps* will be the
smaller. *Bacon*.

Now will the corinths, now the *rasps* supply
Delicious draughts, when prest to wines. *Philipp*.

To **RASP**. *v. a.* [*raspen*, Dut. *rasper*, Fr.]

raspare, Ital.] To rub to powder with a
very rough file.

Some authors have advis'd the *rasping* of these
bones; but in this case it is needless. *Wifeman*.

Having prepared hard woods and ivory for the
lathe with *rasping*, they pitch it between the pikes.
Mazon.

RASP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A large rough
file commonly used to wear away wood.

R A T

Case-hardening is used by file-cutters, when they
make coarse files, and generally most *rasps* have
formerly been made of iron and case-hardened.
Mazon.

RASPATORY. *n. f.* [*raspatoir*, Fr. from
rasp.] A surgeon's rasp.

I put into his mouth a *raspatory*, and pulled
away the corrupt flesh, and with cauterics burnt it
to a crust. *Wifeman*.

RASPBERRY, or *Raspberry*. *n. f.* A kind
of berry.

Raspberries are of three sorts; the common wild
one, the large red garden *raspberry*, which is one
of the pleasantest of fruits, and the white, which
is little inferior to the red. *Mortimer*.

RASPBERRY-BUSH. *n. f.* A species of
bramble.

RASURF. *n. f.* [*rafura*, Latin.]

1. The act of scraping or shaving.

2. A mark in a writing where something
has been rubbed out.

Such a writing ought to be free from any vitu-
peration of *rasurf*. *Ayliffe*.

RAT. *n. f.* [*ratte*, Dut. *rat*, Fr. *ratta*, Span.]

An animal of the mouse kind that infests
houses and ships.

Our natures do pursue,
Like *rats* that run down their proper bane. *Shaksp*.

Make you ready your stiff butts and clubs,
Rome and her *rats* are at the point of battle. *Shaksp*.

I have seen the time, with my long sword I
would have made you four tall fellows skip like
rats. *Shakespeare*.

Thus horses will knable at walls, and *rats* will
gnaw iron. *Brown*.

If in despair he goes out of the way like a *rat*
with a dose of arsenick, why he dies nobly.
Dennis.

To smell a **RAT**. To be put on the watch
by suspicion, as the cat by the scent of a
rat; to suspect danger.

Quoth Hudibras, I smell a *rat*,
Ralpho, thou dost prevaricate. *Hudibras*.

RATABLE. *adj.* [from *rate*.] Set at a certain
value.

The Dames brought in a reckoning of money by
ones, per ones; I collect out of the abbey-book of
Burton, that twenty one were *ratable* to two
marks of silver. *C Camden*.

RATABLELY. *adv.* Proportionably.

Many times there is no proportion of shot and
powder allowed *ratablely* by that quantity of the
great ordnance. *Ruleigh*.

RATAFIA. *n. f.* A liquor, prepared from
the kernels of apricots and spirits.

Bailey.

RATAS. *n. f.* An Indian cane. *Dut*.

RATCH. *n. f.* In clockwork, a sort of
wheel, which serves to lift up the de-
tents every hour, and thereby make the
clock strike. *Bailey*.

RATE. *n. f.* [*ratas*, Lat. *rate*, old Fr.]

1. Price fixed on any thing.

How many things do we value, because they
come at dear *rates* from Japan and China, which
if they were our own manufacture, common to be
had, and for a little money, would be neglected!
Locke.

I'll not betray the glory of my name,
'Tis not for me, who have prefer'd a state,
To buy an empire at so bale a *rate*. *Dryden*.

The price of land has never changed, the several
changes have been made in the *rate* of interest by
law, nor now that the *rate* of interest is by law
the same, is the price of land every where the
same. *Locke*.

2. Allowance settled.

His allowance was a continual allowance, a daily
rate for every day. *2 Kings*.

They oblig'd themselves to remit after the *rate*
of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per
annum, divided into so many monthly payments.
Addison.

3. Degree; comparative height or value.

I am a spirit of no common rate;
The summer still doth tend upon my state. *Shaksp.*
In this did his holiness and godliness appear
above the rate and pitch of other men, in that he
was so infinitely merciful. *Calamy.*

To which relation whatsoever is done agreeably,
is morally and essentially good; and whatsoever is
done otherwise, is at the same rate morally evil. *South.*

4. Quantity assignable.

Is goodly form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide, I judge their number
Upon or near the rate of thirty thousand. *Shaksp.*

5. That which sets value; principle on which value is set.

Heretofore the rate and standard of wit was very
different from what it is now-a-days: no man was
then accounted a wit for speaking such things, as
deprived to have the tongue cut out. *South.*

A virtuous heathen is, at this rate, as happy as
a virtuous christian. *Atterbury.*

6. Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done.

I have disabled mine estate,
By shewing something a more swelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make mean to be abridged
From such a noble rate. *Shakspere.*

Many of the horse could not march at that rate,
nor come up soon enough. *Clarendon.*

Tom hating his dislike of some trade his mistress
had him, the asked him how he would talk to her
after marriage, if he talked at this rate before? *Idly.*

7. Tax imposed by the parish.

They paid the church and parish rate,
And took, but read not the receipt. *Prior.*

To RATE, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To value at a certain price.
I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Run in my veins, I was a gentleman;
And yet, dear lady,
Rating myself as nothing, you shall see
How much I was a braggart. *Shakspere.*

We may there be instructed, how to name and
rate all goods, by those that will concentrate into
felicity. *Boyle.*

You seem not high enough your joys to rate,
You stand indebted a vast sum to fate,
And should large thanks for the great blessing pay. *Dryden.*

2. [reita, Islandick.] To chide hastily and vehemently.

Go rate thy minions, proud insulting boy;
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms
Before thy sovereign? *Shakspere.*

An old lord of the council rated me the other
day in the street about you, sir. *Shakspere.*

What is all that a man enjoys, from a year's
confero, comparable to what he feels for one
hour when his conscience shall take him aside and
rate him by himself? *South.*

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought
to be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill
or unbecomingness of the faults, rather than a hasty
rating of the child for it. *Locke.*

To RATE, v. n. To make an estimate.

In rating when things are thus little and frivo-
lous, we must not judge by our own pride and pas-
sions, which count nothing little, but aggrandize
every slight or injury that is done to ourselves. *Acutevell.*

RATH, n. f. A hill. I know not whence derived.

There is a great use among the Irish, to make
great assemblies upon a rath or hill, there to parley
about matters and wrongs between townships or
private persons. *Spenfer.*

RATH, adj. [rath, Sax.-quickly.] Early; coming before the usual time.

This is my summer worn away and wasted,
Thus is my harvest hasten'd all to rathes,
The ear, that huddled fair, is burnt and blasted,
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to scathe. *Spenjer.*
Rath ripe are some, and some of later kind,
Of golden fower, and some of purple rind. *May.*

Bring the rath primrose that forsaken dies.
The tufed crow-toe and pale jessamine. *Milton.*

RATHER, adv. [This is a comparative
from rath; rath, Sax. soon. Now out
of use. One may still say, by the same
form of speaking, I will sooner do this
than that; that is, I like better to do this.]

1. More willingly; with better liking.

Almighty God deſireth not the death of a sin-
ner, but rather that he should turn from his
wickedness and live. *Common Prayer.*

2. Preferably to the other; with better
reason.

'Tis rather to be thought, that an heir had no
such right by divine institution, than that God
should give such a right, but yet leave it unde-
terminate who such heir is. *Locke.*

3. In a greater degree than otherwise.

He fought through the world, but fought in vain,
And no where finding, rather fear'd her slain. *Dryd.*

4. More properly.

This is an art,
Which does mend nature, change it rather, but
The art itself is nature. *Shakspere.*

5. Especially.

You are come to me in a happy time,
The rather for I have some sport in hand. *Shaksp.*

6. To have RATHER. [Thus is, I think, a
barbarous exprellion of late intrusion
into our language, for which it is better
to say will rather.] To desire in pre-
ference.

'Tis with reluctancy he is provoked by our im-
penitence to apply the discipline of severity; he
had rather mankind should adore him as their
patron and benefactor. *Rogers.*

RATIFICATION, n. f. [ratification, Fr. from
ratify.] The act of ratifying; confirma-
tion.

RATIFIER, n. f. [from ratify.] The per-
son or thing that ratifies.

They cry, "chafe we Lucretia for our king:"
The ratifiers and props of every word,
Caps, hands, and tongues applaud it to the clouds. *Shakspere.*

To RATIFY, v. a. [ratum facio, Latin.]

To confirm; to settle; to establish.

The church being a body which dieth not, hath
always power, as occasion requireth, not less to
ordain that which never was, than to ratify what
hath been before. *Hooker.*

By the help of these, with him above

To ratify the work, we may again

Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights. *Shaksp.*

We have rat'ed upon them the borders of Judea. *1 Maccabees.*

God ratified their prayers by the judgment
brought down upon the head of him whom they
prayed against. *South.*

Tell me, my friend, from whence hadst thou
the skull,

So nicely to distinguish good from ill?

And what thou art to follow, what to fly,

This to condemn, and that to ratify? *Dryden.*

RATIO, n. f. [Lat.] Proportion.

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane
of incidence, the sine of the angle of incidence of
every ray, considered apart, shall have to the sine
of the angle of refraction a constant ratio. *Cheyne.*

To RATIOCINATE, v. n. [ratiocinor,
Lat.] To reason; to argue.

RATIOCINATION, n. f. [ratiocinatio, Lat.]

The act of reasoning; the act of deducing
consequences from premises.

In simple terms, exprelling the open notions of
things, which the second act of reason compoundeth
into propositions, and the last into syllogisms and
forms of demonstration. *Brown.*

The difference of that connexion or dependence
which there is between several propositions, whereby
we are enabled to infer one proposition from another,
which is called ratiocination or discourse. *Wilkins.*
Can any kind of ratiocination allow Christ all

the marks of the Messiah, and yet deny him to be
the Messiah? *South.*

Such an interposition would be self-evident without
any ratiocination or study, and could not fail con-
stantly to exert its energy in their minds. *Beatty.*

RATIOCINATIVE, adj. [from ratiocinate]

Argumentative; advancing by process
of discourse.

Some confutations are so intimately and evidently
connexed to, or found in the premises, that the con-
clusion is attained quasi per saltum, and without
any thing of ratiocinative process, even as the eye
sees his object immediately, and without any pre-
vious discourse. *Hobbs.*

RATIONAL, adj. [rationalis, Latin.]

1. Having the power of reasoning.

God decreed to create man after his own image,
a free and rational agent. *Hammond.*

As that which hath a fitness to promote the wel-
fare of many considered as a sensitive being, is filed
natural good; so that which hath a fitness to pro-
mote the welfare of man, as a rational, voluntary
and free agent, is filed moral good; and the con-
trary to it moral evil. *Wilkins.*

If it is our glory and happiness to have a rational
nature, that is endued with wisdom and reason, that
is capable of imitating the divine nature, then a
man must be our glory and happiness to improve our
reason and wisdom, to act up to the excellency of
our rational nature, and to imitate God in all our
actions, to the utmost of our power. *Law.*

2. Agreeable to reason.

What higher in her society thou find'st
Attractive, humane, rational, love still. *Milton.*

When the conclusion is deduced from the un-
erring dictates of our faculties, we say the inference
is rational. *Glennville.*

If your arguments be rational, offer them in a
moving manner as the nature of the subject will
admit; but beware of letting the pathetick part
swallow up the rational. *Swift.*

3. Wise; judicious: as, a rational man.

RATIONALE, n. f. [from ratio, Lat.] A
detail with reasons: as, Dr. Sparrow's
Rationale of the Common Prayer.

RATIONALIST, n. f. [from rational.] One
who proceeds in his disquisitions and
practice wholly upon reason.

He often used this comparison; the empirical
philosophers are like to physicians; they only lay up
and use their store: the rationalists are like to
spiders; they spin all out of their own bowels: but
give me a philosopher, who, like the bee, hath a
middle faculty, gathering from abroad, and digesting
that which is gathered by his own virtue. *Bacon.*

RATIONALITY, n. f. [from rational.]

1. The power of reasoning.

When God has made rationality the common
portion of mankind, how came it to be thus in-
cluded? *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Reasonableness.

In human occurrences, there have been many
well directed intentions, whose rationalities will
never bear a rigid examination. *Brown.*

RATIONALLY, adv. [from rational.] Rea-
sonably; with reason.

Upon the proposal of an agreeable object, it may
rationally be conjectured, that a man's choice will
rather incline him to accept than to refuse it. *South.*

RATIONALNESS, n. f. [from rational.]

The state of being rational.

RATSBANE, n. f. [rat and bane.] Poison
for rats; arsenick.

He would throw ratsbane up and down a house,
where children might come at it. *L'Estrange.*

When murder's out, what vice can we advance?
Unless the new-found poisoning trick of France.

And when their art of ratsbane we have got,
By way of thanks, we'll send 'em o'er our plot. *Dr.*

I can hardly believe the relation of his last
poisoned, but such might do it, though ratsbane
would not. *Swift to Pope.*

RATTEN, n. f. A kind of fluff.

We'll rig in Meath-street Egypt's haughty queen,
And Anthony shall court her in ratten. *Swift.*

R A V

To RA'TTLE. v. n. [*rattelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and collisions of bodies not very sonorous; when bodies are sonorous, it is called *jingling*.

The quiver rattled against him. *Job*.
The noise of a whip, of the rattling of the wheels, of prancing horses, and of the jumping chariots. *Nahum*.

They had, to affright the enemies horses, big rattles covered with parchment, and small stones within; but the rattling of shot might have done better service. *Hayward*.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell; He figured his notions as they fell, And if they rhym'd and rattled all was well. *Dryden*.

There the assemblies all her blackest storms, And the rude hail in rattling tempest forms. *Addis*.

2. To speak eagerly and noisily.

With jealous eyes at distance she hath seen Whisking with Jove the silver-footed queen; Then, impotent of tongue, her silence broke, Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. *Dryden*.
He is a man of pleasure, and a free-thinker; he is an assessor of liberty and property; he rattles it out against popery. *Swift*.

To RA'TTLE. v. a.

1. To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise.

Her chains she rattles, and her whip she shakes. *Dryden*.

2. To stun with a noise; to drive with a noise.

Sound but another, and another shall, As loud as thine, rattle the welkin's ear, And mock the deep-mouth'd thunder. *Shakespeare*.
He should be well enough able to scatter the Irish as a flight of birds, and rattle away this swarm of bees with their king. *Bacon*.

3. To scold; to rail at with clamour.

Hearing Asop had been beforehand, he lent for him in a rage, and rattled him with a thousand traitors and villains for robbing his house. *L'Estrange*.
She that would sometimes rattle off her servants sharply, now if she saw them drunk, never took notice. *Arbutnot*.

RA'TTLE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A quick noise numbly repeated.

I'll hold ten pound my dream is out; I'd tell it you but for the rattle Of those confounded drums. *Prior*.

2. Empty and loud talk.

All this ado about the golden age, is but an empty rattle and frivolous conceit. *Hakewill*.

3. An instrument, which agitated makes a clattering noise.

The rattles of Isis and the cymbals of Brasilea nearly enough resemble each other. *Raleigh*.
Opinions are the rattles of immature intellects, but the advanced reasons have outgrown them. *Glauville*.

They want no rattles for their froward mood, Nor urble to reconcile them to their food. *Dryden*.
Farewel then verse, and love, and ev'ry toy, Be rhymes and rattles of the mau or boy; What right, what true, what fit we justly call, Let this be all my care, for this is all. *Pope*.

A plant. [*crispa galli*, Latin.] An herb resembling a cock's comb; loufewort.

RA'TTLEHEAD. adj. [rattle and head.]

Giddy; not steady.

RA'TTLE. n. f. A kind of serpent.

The rattlesnake is so called, from the rattle at the end of his tail. *Grew*.
She takes her being at the very sight of him, and hops plump into his arms, like a charmed bird at the mouth of a rattlesnake. *Moore*.

RA'TTLE. n. f. Root. n. f.

Rattlesnake root, called also fence, belongs to a kind of native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake. *Hill*.

RA'VAGE. v. a. [*ravager*, Fr.] To

lay waste; to sack; to ransack; to spoil; to pillage; to plunder.

Already Caesar Has ravaged more than half the globe, and sees Mankind grown thin by his destructive sword. *Add*.

His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill, The shatter'd forest, and the ravag'd vale. *Thom*.

RA'VAGE. n. f. [*ravage*, Fr. from the verb.] Spoil; ruin; waste.

Some cruel pleasure will from thence arise, To view the mighty ravage of your eyes. *Dryden*.

Would one think twice possible for love To make such ravage in a noble soul! *Addis*.

Those savages were not then, what civilized mankind is now; but without mutual society, with out arms of offence, without houses or fortifications, an obvious and exposed prey to the ravage and devouring beasts. *Bentley*.

RA'VAGER. n. f. [from ravage.] Plunderer; spoiler.

When that mighty empire was overthrown by the northern people, vast sums of money were buried to escape the plundering of the conquerors, and what remained was carried off by their ravagers. *Swift*.
RAU'CITY. n. f. [*raucus*, Lat.] Hoarseness; loud rough noise.

Inequality not stayed upon, but passing, is rather an encrease of sweetness; as in the purring of a wretched string, and in the raucity of a trumpet. *Bacon*.

To RA'VE. v. n. [*reten*, Dut. *réter*, Fr.]

1. To be delirious; to talk irrationally.

Men who thus rave, we may conclude their brains are turned, and one may as well read lectures at Bedlam as treat with such. *Gor. of the Tongue*.
It soon infecteth the whole member, and is accompanied with watching and raving. *Wysman*.
Her grief has wrought her into frenzy; The images her troubled fancy forms Are incoherent, wild; her words disjointed. Sometimes the raves for music, light, and air; Nor air, nor light, nor music calms her pains. *Smith*.

2. To burst out into furious exclamations as if mad.

Shall these wild dissemblers of my mind, This tempest of thy tongue, thus rave, and find No opposition? *Scud*.

Our ravings and complaints are but like arrows shot up into the air, at no mark, and so to no purpose. *Temple*.

Wonder at my patience, Have I not cause to rave, and beat my breast, To rend my heart with grief, and run distracted? *Addis*.

Revenge, revenge, thus raving through the streets, I'll cry for vengeance. *Southern*.

He swore he could not leave me, With ten thousand ravings. *Race*.

3. To be unreasonably fond; with upon before the object of fondness. A colloquial and improper sense.

Another partiality is as fantastical and wild, attributing all knowledge to the ancients or the moderns; thus raving upon antiquity, in matter of poetry, Horace has wittily exposed in one of his satires. *Locke*.

To RA'VE. v. a. [*ravelen*, Dutch, to entangle.]

1. To entangle; to entwine one with another; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex.

It then such praise the Macedonian got, For having rudely cut the Gordian knot; What glory's due to him that could divide Such ravel'd intricacies, has the knot untied, And without stroke to smooth a passage made, Where craft and malice such obstructions laid? *Waller*.

2. To unweave; to unknot; as, to ravel out a twist or piece of knit work.

Let him for a pair of reechy knees, Or pulling in your neck with his clank'd fingers, Make you to ravel all this matter out. *Shakespeare*.

Sleep, that knits up the ravel'd sleeve of care. *Shakespeare*.

R A V

R A V

3. To hurry over in confusion. This seems to be the meaning in *Digby*.

They but ravel it over loosely, and pitch upon disputing against particular conclusions, that at the first encounter of them engage, seem harsh to them. *Digby*.

To RA'VE. v. n.

1. To fall into perplexity or confusion.

As you unwind her love from him, Left it should ravel, and be good to none, You must provide to bottom it on me. *Shakespeare*.
Give the reins to wandering thought, Regardless of his glory's diminution; Till by their own perplexities involv'd, They ravel more, still less resolv'd, But never find self satisfying solation. *Milton*.

2. To work in perplexity; to busy himself with intricacies.

It will be needless to ravel far into the records of elder times; every man's memory will suggest many pertinent instances. *Decay of Pity*.

The humour of raveling into all these mystical or intangled matters, mingling with the interest and passions of princes and of parties, and thereby heightened and inflamed, produced infinite disputes. *Temple*.

R'VELIN. n. f. [Fr.] In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers: it is raised before the courlines or counterescarpes. *Ditch*.

RA'VE. n. f. [*raven*, Saxon.] A large black fowl, whose cry is supposed ominous.

The raven himself is hoarse, That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan Under my battlements. *Shakespeare*.

Come thou day in night, For thou wilt be upon the wings of night, Whiter than snow upon a raven's back. *Shakespeare*.

I have seen a perfectly white raven, as to bill as well as feathers. *Bayle*.

He made the greedy ravens to be Flims' caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles*.

On several parts a several praise bestows, The ruby lips, and well proportion'd nose, The snowy skin, the raven glossy hair, The dimpled cheek. *Dryden*.

The raven once in snowy plumes was dress'd, White as the whitest dove's naturally'd breast, His tongue, his prating tongue had chang'd him quite To sooty bias knots from the purest white. *Addis*.

Hence Gildon rails, that raven of the pit, Who thrives upon the carcasses of wit. *Young*.

To RA'VE. v. a. [*raavian*, Saxon, to rob.]

To devour with great eagerness and rapacity.

Thirst's ambition! that will raven up Thine own life's means. *Shakespeare*.

Our names do pursue, Take rats that raven down their proper bane, A thirsty evil; and when we drink we die. *Shakespeare*.

The cloyed will That satiate, yet unsatisfied desire, that tob Both filled and running, raving first the lamb, Longs after for the garbage. *Shakespeare*.

There is a conspiracy of the prophets, like a raving lion raving the prey. *Enoch*.

To RA'VE. v. n. To prey with rapacity.

Benjamin shall raven as a wolf; in the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil. *Gen*.

They gaped upon me with their mouths, as a ravening and a roaring lion. *Isaiah*.

The more they feed, they raven'd still for more; They drank from Dan, and left Peorthen poor; But when time lay pretentful till by chance, The Gormand made it their inheritance. *Dryden*.

Convulsions in man's nerves and cars his breath, His flying life is chas'd by raving pains Through all his doubles in the winding veins. *Blackmore*.

RA'VE. n. f. [from raven.] Furiously voracious; hungry to rage.

R A V

Thy desires
Are wolfish, bloody, starv'd, and ravenous. *Shaksp.*
As when a flock
Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote,
Against the day of battle, to a field
Where armies lie encamp'd come flying, lur'd
With scent of living carcases. *Milton.*

What! the kind Ismena,
That nur'd me, watch'd my sickness! oh, she
watch'd me,
As ravenous vultures watch the dying lion. *Smith.*
RA'VENOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ravenous*.] With
raging voracity.

RA'VENOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ravenous*.]
Rage for prey; furious voracity.
The *ravenousness* of a lion or bear are natural to
them; yet their mission upon an extraordinary oc-
casion may be an *actus imperatus* of divine provi-
dence. *Hale.*

RAUGER. The old pret. and part. *pulf.* of
reach. Snatched; reaped; attained.
His tail was stretched out in wondrous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it *raught*.
And with extorted power and borrow'd strength,
The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought. *Spenser.*

In like delights of bloody game
He *troughed* was till uper years he *raught*,
And there abode whilst any beast of name
Walk'd in that forest.
This staff of honour *raught*, there let it stand,
Where best it fits to be, in Henry's hand. *Shaksp.*
The hand of death has *raught* him. *Shaksp.*
Gritus furiously running in upon Schendin, vio-
lently *raught* from his head his rich cap of fables,
and with his horsemen took him. *Knollys.*

RA'VIS. *n. f.* [from *raven*; this were bet-
ter written *raven*.]

1. Prey; food gotten by violence.
The lion strangled for his honesses, and filled his
holes with prey, and his dens with *ravin*. *Nahum.*
To me, who with eternal famine pine,
Alike is hell, or paradise, or heav'n;
There best, where most with *ravin* I may meet. *Milton.*

2. Rapine; rapaciousness.
They might not be in a condition exposed to the
ravins of any victim that may find them, being
unable to escape. *Ron.*

RA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *rave*.] With
frenzy; with distraction.

In this depth of mutes and divers sorts of dis-
courses, would the *ravingly* have remained. *Sidney.*

To RA'VISH. *v. a.* [*ravir*, French.]

1. To conspurate by force; to devour by
violence.

They *ravish'd* the women and maids. *Jametz.*
They cut thy sister's tongue, and *ravish'd* her. *Shaksp.*

2. To take away by violence.

These hairs, which thou dost *ravish* from my
chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee. *Shaksp.*

Their vow is made
To raulack *Trpy*, within whose strong immures
The *ravish'd* Helen sleeps. *Shaksp.*

His the appear'd;
And all his praise, to every syllable heard;
But then a rock, in size more amplified,
Then first he *ravish'd* to him. *Chapman.*

I owe myself the cure,
My fame and injur'd honour to repair;
From thy own tent, proud man, in thy despite,
This hand shall *ravish* thy pretended right. *Dryden.*

3. To delight to rapture; to transport.

Thou hast *ravish'd* my heart. *Canticles.*
A *ravish'd* always with her love. *Proverbs.*

RA'VISHER. *n. f.* [*ravisseur*, French; from
ravish.]

1. He that embraces a woman by violence.

They are cruel and bloody, common *ravishers* of
women, and murderers of children. *Spenser.*

A *ravisher* must repair the temporal detriment
to the mind, and give her a dowry, or marry her if
he desire it. *Taylor.*

R A W

Turn hence those pointed glories of your eyes!
For if more charms beneath those circles rise,
So weak my virtue, they so strong appear,
I shall turn *raisher* to keep you here. *Dryden.*

2. One who takes any thing by violence.

Shall the *raisher* display your hair,
While the fops envy, and the ladies stare? *Pope.*

RA'VISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *ravishing*.] To
extremity of pleasure.

As all the housewiferies of deities are
To hear a voice to *ravishingly* fair. *Chapman.*

RA'VISHMENT. *n. f.* [*ravissement*, French;
from *ravish*.]

1. Violation; forcible conspuration.

Of his several *ravishments*, betrayings and steal-
ing away of men's wives, came in all those ancient
fables of his transformations and all that rabble of
Grecian forgeries. *Raleigh.*

Tell them ancient stories of the *ravishment* of
clastic maidens. *Taylor.*

I told them I was one of their knight-errants
that delivered them from *ravishment*. *Dryden.*

2. Transport; rapture; ecstacy; pleading
violence on the mind.

All things joy, with *ravishment*
Attracted by thy beauty full to gaze. *Milton.*

Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould
Breathe such divine enchanting *ravishment*? *Milton.*

What a *ravishment* was that, when having found
out the way to venture Hiero's crown, he leaped
out of the bath, and, as if he were suddenly posses-
s'd, ran naked up and down! *Wilkins.*

RAW. *adj.* [bheap, Saxon; *raa*, Danish;
rouw, Dutch.]

1. Not subdued by the fire.

Full of great lumps of flesh, and goblets *raw*.
Spenser.

2. Not covered with the skin.

All about the wind cloth blow,
And coughing drowns the parson's *raw*;
And hards it brooding in the snow,
And Marian's nose looks red and *raw*. *Shaksp.*

It there be quick *raw* flesh in the ridings, it is an
old lepofy. *Leventicus.*

3. Sore.

This her knight was feeble and too faint,
And all his sinews waven weak and *raw*
Through long imprisonment. *Spenser.*

4. Immature; unripe; not concocted.

5. Unseasoned; unripe in skill.

Some people, very *raw* and ignorant, are very
unworthily and unskilfully nominated to places, when
men of desert are held back and unpreferred. *Raleigh.*

People, while young and *raw*, and soft natured,
are apt to think it an easy thing to gain love, and
reckon their own friendship a sure price of another
man's, but when experience shall have once open-
ed their eyes, they will find that a friend is the gift
of God. *South.*

Sails were spread to every wind that blew,
Raw were the sailors, and the depths were new. *Dry.*

Well I knew
What perils youthful ardour would pursue,
Young as thou wert in dangers, *raw* to war. *Dryd.*

6. New. This seems to be the meaning.

I have in my mind
A thousand *raw* tricks of these bragging jacks. *Shaksp.*

7. Bleak; chill.

They carried always with them that weed, as
their house, their bed, and their garment; and
coming lastly into Ireland, they found there more
special use thereof, by reason of the *raw* cold cli-
mate. *Spenser.*

8. Youthful still in your doublet and hose, this *raw*
rheumatick day. *Shaksp.*

Once upon a *raw* and guffy day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores. *Shaksp.*

8. Not decocted.

Disill'd waters will last longer than *raw* waters. *Bacon.*

9. Not spun or twisted: as, *raw* silk.

RA'WBONED. *adj.* [*raw* and *bone*.] Having
bones scarcely covered with flesh.

R A Z

Lean *razen'd* rascals! who would e'er suppose
They had such courage? *Shaksp.*

The wolf was content to barter away a *razen*
carcase for a smooth and fat one. *L'Estrange.*

RA'WHEAD. *n. f.* [*raw* and *head*.] The
name of a spectre, mentioned to fright
children.

Hence draw thy theme, and to the stage permit
Rawhead and bloody bones, and hands and feet,
Ragouts for Tereus or Thyestes drest. *Dryden.*

Servants awe children, and keep them in suber-
tion, by telling them of *rawhead* and bloody bones. *Lack.*

RA'WLY. *adv.* [from *rau*.]

1. In a raw manner.

2. Unskilfully; without experience.

3. Newly.

Some crying for a surgeon, some upon the debt
they owe, some upon their children *rawly* left. *Shaksp.*

RA'WNESS. *n. f.* [from *raw*.]

1. State of being raw.

Chalk helpeth concoction, so it be out of a deep
well; for then it cureth the *rawness* of the water. *Bacon.*

2. Unskilfulness.

Charles v. considering the *rawness* of his men,
established a pilot major for their examination. *Hales.*

3. Hasty manner. This seems to be the
meaning in this obscure passage.

Why in that *rawness* left he wife and children
Without leave taking? *Shaksp.*

RAY. *n. f.* [*raie*, *rayon*, Fr. *radius*, Lat.]

1. A beam of light.

These eyes that roll in vain
To find thy piercing *ray*, and find no dawn. *Miln.*

The least light, or part of light, which may be
stop alone, or do or fuller any thing alone, while
the rest of the light doth not or suffers not, I call a
ray of light. *Newton.*

Sol through white curtains shot a timorous *ray*.
And op'd those eyes that must eclipse the day. *Shaksp.*

2. Any lustre corporeal or intellectual.

The air sharpen'd his visual *ray*. *Miln.*
He now, observant of the parting *ray*,
Eyes the calm sunset of thy various day. *Pope.*

3. [*raye*, French; *raia*, Latin.] A fish.

4. [*solium*, Lat.] An herb. *Amosack.*

To RAY. *v. a.* [*raye*, Fr. from the noun.]
To streak; to mark in long lines. *Shaksp.*

old word.

Beside a bubbling fountain low the lay,
Which the increased with her bleeding heart,
And the clean waves with purple gore did *ray*. *Spenser.*

His horse is *rayed* with the yellows. *Shaksp.*
Was ever man so beaten? was ever man
rayed? was ever man so weary? *Shaksp.*

RAY, for array.

RAZE. *n. f.* [*rayz*, a root, Spanish.] A
root of ginger. This is common
written *race*, but less properly.

I have a gammon of bacon and two *raze* of
ger to be delivered. *Shaksp.*

To RAZE. *v. a.* [*razer*, Fr. *razer*, Lat.]
See RASE.

1. To overthrow; to ruin; to subvert.

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built
but yet a temple of your duty, to be *razed*? *Shaksp.*

He yoketh your rebellious necks,
Razeth your cities, and subverts your towns. *Shaksp.*

It grieved the tyrant, that to baste a tower
so long hold out, to that he would threaten to
it. *Shaksp.*

Shed christian blood, and populous cities
Because they're taught to use some *razed* *razed*. *Shaksp.*

We touch'd with joy
The royal hand that *raz'd* unhappy Troy. *Shaksp.*

The place would be *razed* to the ground, and
foundations down with salt. *Shaksp.*

2. To efface.

REA

Real this marriage; cancelling your fame,
Raising the characters of your renown. *Shakspere.*
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Rise out the written troubles of the brain. *Shaksp.*
He in dejection sets
Upon their tongues a various spirit, to raise.
Quite out their native language; and instead,
To sow a jangling noise of words. *Milton.*

3. To extirpate.
I'll find a day to massacre them all,
And raze their factions and their family. *Shaksp.*

RAZOR. *n. f.* [*razor*, Latin.] A knife
with a thick blade and fine edge used in
shaving.
Zeal, except ordered aright, useth the razor with
such eagerness, that the life of religion is thereby
hazard'd. *Hooker.*
These words are razors to my wounded heart.
Shakspere.

Those thy boist'rous locks, not by the sword
Of noble warrior, so to stain his honour,
But by the barber's razor best subdued. *Milton.*
Razor makers generally clip a small bar of Venice
steel between two small bars of Flemish steel, and
wed them together, to strengthen the back of the
razor. *Mozon.*

As in smooth oil the razor best is whet,
So wit is by politeness sharpest set.
Their wit of edge from their offence is seen;
Each pains us least when exquisitely keen. *Young.*

RAZORS of a boar. A boar's tusks.
RAZORABLE. *adj.* [from *razor*.] Fit to be
shaved. Not in use.
New born chins be rough and razorable. *Shaksp.*

RAZORING. *n. f.*
The fluting or razoring resembleth in length and
breadth a man's finger. *Carew.*

RAZURE. *n. f.* [*rasure*, F. *rasura*, Lat.]
Act of erasing.
Oh! your defect speaks loud;
It well deserves with characters of bray
A blotched remembrance, 'gainst the tooth of time
And razure of oblivion. *Shakspere.*

RE. is an inseparable particle used by the
Latin, and from them borrowed by us to
denote iteration or backward action: as,
return, to come back; to *recede*, to live
again; *repression*, the act of driving
back: *reciprocation*, as, to *recriminate*.
It is put almost arbitrarily before verbs
and verbal nouns, so that many words so
compounded will perhaps be found, which
it was not necessary to infer. It some-
times adds little to the simple meaning of
the word, as in *rejoice*.

REACCESS. *n. f.* [*re* and *access*.] Visit
renewed.
Let pass the qualling and withering of all things
by the recess, and their reviving by the *reaccess*
of the sun. *Hakewill.*

TO REACH. *v. a.* ancient preterit *raught*.
[*reacan*, Saxon.]

1. To touch with the hand extended.
Round the tree
The hanging flood, but could not reach. *Milton.*
What are riches, empire, pow'r,
But larger means to gratify the will;
The steps by which we climb to rise and reach
Our wish, and that obtained, down with a leafhold-
ing
Of scepters, crowns and thrones: they've serv'd
their end,
And there like lumber to be left and scorn'd?
Congreve.

2. To arrive at; to attain any thing dis-
tant; to strike from a distance.
The coast so long desir'd
Thy troops shall reach, and having reach'd, repent.
Dryden.
What remains beyond this, we have no more a
positive notion of, than a mariner has of the depth
of the sea; where, having let down his sounding
line, he reaches no bottom. *Locke.*

REA

It must fall perhaps before this letter reaches
your hands. *Pope.*

3. To strike from a distant place.
O patron pow'r, thy present aid afford,
That I may reach the beat! *Dryden.*

4. To fetch from some place distant, and
give.
He reached me a full cup. *Esdras.*

5. To bring forward from a distant place.
Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands,
and reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my
side. *John.*

6. To hold out; to stretch forth.
These kinds of goodness are so nearly united to
the things which desire them, that we scarcely per-
ceive the appetite to stir in reaching forth her hand
towards them. *Hooker.*

7. To attain; to gain; to obtain.
The best accounts of the appearances of nature,
which human penetration can reach, come short of
its reality. *Chryse.*

8. To transfer.
Through such hands
The knowledge of the gods is reach'd to man. *Rowe.*

9. To penetrate to.
Whatever alterations are made in the body, it
they reach not the mind, there is no perception.
Locke.

10. To be adequate to.
The law reached the intention of the promoters,
and this act fixed the natural price of money. *Locke.*
If these examples of grown men reach not the
case of children, let them examine. *Locke.*

11. To extend to.
Thy desire leads to no excess that reaches blame
Her imprecations reach not to the tomb,
They shut not out society in death. *Addison.*

12. To extend; to spread abroad.
Trees reach'd too far then pamp'ring boughs.
Milton.

13. To take in the hand.
Let he reach of the tree of life, and cut. *Milton.*

TO REACH. *v. n.*

1. To be extended.
We hold that the power which the church hath
lawfully to make laws, doth extend unto sundry
things of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and such other
matters whereto their opinion is, that the church's
authority and power doth not reach. *Hooker.*
The new world reaches quite thro' the torrid zone
in one tropic to the other. *Boyle.*
When men pursue their thoughts of space, they are
apt to stop at the confines of body, as if space were
there at an end too, and reach'd no farther. *Locke.*
If I do not ask any thing improper, let me be
buried by Theodorus; my vow reaches no farther
than the grave. *Addison.*
The influence of the stars reaches to many events,
which are not in the power of reason. *Swift.*

2. To be extended far.
Great men have reaching hands. *Shakspere.*

3. To penetrate.
He hath deliver'd the mirth to your hand, and ye
have than them in a rage, that reaches up into
heaven. *Chronicles.*
We reach forward into futurity, and bave up to
our thoughts objects hid in the remotest depths of
time. *Addison.*

4. To make efforts to attain.
Could a sailor always supply new line, and find
the plummet sick without stopping, he would be
in the posture of the mind, reaching after a positive
idea of infinity. *Locke.*

REACH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of touching or seizing by extension
of the hand.

2. Power of reaching or taking in the hand.
There may be in a man's reach a book containing
pictures and discourses, capable to delight and in-
struct him, which yet he may never have the will
to open. *Locke.*

3. Power of attainment or management.
In actions, within the reach of power in him, a
man seems as free as it is possible for freedom to
make him. *Locke.*

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4. Power; limit of faculties.
Our sight may be considered as a more diffusive
kind of touch, that brings into our reach some of
the most remote parts of the universe. *Addison.*
Be sure yourself and your own reach to know,
How far your genius, taste, and learning go. *Pope.*

5. Contrivance; artful scheme; deep
thought.
Drawn by others, who had deeper reaches than
themselves to matters which they least intended.
Hayward.
Some, under types, have affected obscurity to
amuse and make themselves admired for profound
reaches. *Howel.*

6. A fetch; an artifice to attain some
distant advantage.
The duke of Parma had particular reaches and
ends of his own underhand, to cross the design.
Bacon.

7. Tendency to distant consequences.
Strain not my speech
To grosser issues, nor to larger reach,
Than to suspicion. *Shakspere.*

8. Extent.
The confines met of empyrean heav'n,
And of this world, and, on the left hand, hell
With long reach interpos'd. *Milton.*

TO REACT. *v. a.* [*re* and *act*.] To return
the impulse or impression.
The lungs being the chief instrument of sangui-
fication, and acting strongly upon the chyle to bring
it to an animal fluid, must be reacted upon as
strongly. *Arbuthnot.*
Cut off your hand, and you may do
With t'other hand the work of two;
Because the soul her power contracts,
And on the brother limb reacts. *Swift.*

REACTION. *n. f.* [*reaction*, Fr. from *react*.]
The reciprocation of any impulse or force
impressed, made by the body on which
such impression is made: *action* and *re-
action* are equal.
Do not great bodies conserve their heat the longest,
their parts heating one another; and may not great,
dense, and fixed bodies, when heated beyond a cer-
tain degree, emit light so copiously, as, by the emis-
sion and reaction of its light, and the reflections and
refractions of its rays within its pores, to grow still
hotter till it comes to a certain degree of heat, such
as is that of the sun? *Newton.*
Alimentary substances, of a mild nature, act with
small force upon the solids, and as the action and
reaction are equal, the smallest degree of force in
the solids digests them. *Arbuthnot.*

READ. *n. f.* [*rab*, Saxon; *raed*, Dutch.]

1. Counsel.
The man is blest that hath not lent
To wicked read his ear. *Steenhold.*

2. Saying; law. This word is in both
senses obsolete.
This *reare* is rife that oftentime
Great numbers fall unloft,
In humble dials is tooting fast,
The trade is not to tuckle. *Spenser.*

TO READ. *v. a.* pret. *read*, *part. pass.*
read. [*rab*, Saxon.]

1. To peruse any thing written.
I have seen her take forth paper, write upon't,
read it, and afterwards feed it. *Shakspere.*
The passage you must have read, though since
slip out of your memory. *Pope.*
If we have not leisure to read over the book it
self regularly, then by the titles of chapters we may
be directed to peruse several sections. *Watts.*

2. To discover by characters or marks.
An armed cate did lye
In whose dead face he read great ingenuinity. *Spenser.*

3. To learn by observation.
Those about her
From her still read the perfect ways of honour. *Shakspere.*

4. To know fully.
O most delicate friend!
Who isn't can read a woman. *Shakspere.*

To READ. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of perusing writing.

It shall be with him, and he shall read therein, that he may learn to fear the Lord. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To be studious in books.

'Tis sure that Fleury reads. *Taylor.*

3. To know by reading.

I have read of an eastern king, who put a judge to death for an imiquitous sentence. *Swift.*

READ. particip. adj. [from *read*; the verb *read* is pronounced *reed*; the preterit and participle *red*.] Skilful by reading.

Virgil's shepherds are too well read in the philosophy of Epicurus. *Dryden.*

We have a poet among us, of a genius as exalted as his stature, and who is very well read in Longinus his treatise concerning the sublime. *Addison.*

READING. n. f. [from *read*.]

1. Study in books; perusal of books.

Though reading and conversation may furnish us with many ideas of men and things, yet it is our own meditation must form our judgment. *Watts.*

Let's reading than makes felons' escape, Let's human genius than God gives an ape, Can make a Gibber. *Pope.*

2. A lecture; a prelection.

3. Public recital.

The Jews had their weekly readings of the law. *Hooker.*

Give attention to reading, exhortation and doctrine. *1 Timothy.*

4. Variation of copies.

That learned prelate has restored some of the readings of the authors with great sagacity. *Arbuth.*

REA'DPTION. n. f. [*re* and *adeptus*, Lat.]

Recovery; act of regaining.

Will any say, that the readeption of Trevigi was matter of scruple? *Bacon.*

REA'DER. n. f. [from *read*.]

1. One that peruses any thing written.

As we must take the care that our words and sense be clear, so if the obscurity happen through the hearers or readers want of understanding, I am not to answer for them. *Ben Jonson.*

2. One studious in books.

Babris' alters and the dire decrees Of hard Eusebius, every reader sees. *Dryden.*

3. One whose office is to read prayers in churches.

He got into orders, and became a reader in parish church, at twenty pounds a year. *Swift.*

REA'DERSHIP. n. f. [from *reader*.] The office of reading prayers.

When they have taken a degree, they get into orders, and solicit a readership. *Swift.*

REA'DILY. adv. [from *ready*.] Expediently; with little hinderance or delay.

My tongue obey'd, and readily could name What'er I saw. *Milton.*

Those very things, which are declined as impossible, are readily practicable in a case of extreme necessity. *South.*

I readily grant, that one truth cannot contradict another. *Locke.*

Every one sometime or other dreams that he is reading papers, in which case the invention prompt to *ready*, that the mind is imposed upon. *Spect.*

REA'DINESS. n. f. [from *ready*.]

1. Expedition; promptitude.

He would not forest the readiness of their king in aiding him when the duke of Bretagne failed him. *Bacon.*

He opens himself to the man of business with reluctance, but offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility, and all the meeting readiness of desire. *South.*

2. The state of being ready or fit for any thing.

Have you an army ready?

The centurions and their charges already in the entertainment to be on foot at an hour's warning.

I am joyful to hear of their readiness. *Shakespeare.* They remained near a month, that they might be in readiness to attend to the motion of the army. *Clarendon.*

3. Facility; freedom from hinderance or obstruction.

Nature has provided for the readiness and easiness of speech. *Holder.*

4. State of being willing or prepared.

A pious and well-disposed mind, attended with a readiness to obey the known will of God, is the surest means to enlighten the understanding to a belief of christianity. *South.*

Their conviction grew so strong, that they embraced the same truths, and laid down their lives, or were always in a readiness to do it, rather than depart from them. *Addison.*

READMISSION. n. f. [*re* and *admission*.]

The act of admitting again.

In an exhausted receiver, animals, that seem as they were dead, revive upon the readmission of fresh air. *Asbushnot.*

To READMIT. v. a. [*re* and *admit*.] To let in again.

These evils I deserve, Yet despair not of his final pardon, Whose ear is ever open, and his eye Gracious to readmit the suppliant. *Milton.*

After twenty minutes I readmitted the air. *Deham.*

To READORN. v. a. [*re* and *adorn*.] To

decorate again; to deck anew.

The streams now change their languid blue, Regain their glory, and their flame renew, With scarlet honours readorn the tide. *Blackmore.*

REA'DY. adj. [*nað*, Saxon; *redu*, Swedish; *hpæde*, nimble, Saxon.]

1. Prompt; not delayed.

These commodities yield the readiest money of any in this kingdom, because they never fail of a price abroad. *Temple.*

He overlook'd his hands; their pay was just And ready: for he scorn'd to go on trust. *Dryden.*

2. Fit for a purpose; not to seek.

All things are ready, at our minds be so, Perch the man whose mind is backward now! *Shakespeare.*

Make you ready your stiff hats and clubs; Rome and her sons are at the point of battle. *Shak.*

One hand the sword, and one the pen employs, And in my lap the ready paper lies. *Dryden.*

The sacred priests with ready knives bereave The beasts of life, and in full bowls receive The streaming blood. *Dryden.*

3. Prepared; accommodated to any design,

so as that there can be no delay.

Trouble and anguish shall prevail against him, as a king ready to the battle. *Job.*

Death ready flings to interpose his dart. *Milton.*

The word which I have given, I'll not revoke; If he be brave, he's ready for the stroke. *Dryden.*

The imagination is always restless, and the will, reason being laid aside, is ready for every extravagant project. *Locke.*

4. Willing; eager; quick.

Men, when their actions succeed not as they would, are always ready to impute the blame thereof unto the heavens, so as to excuse their own follies. *Spenser.*

A cloud that is more show than moisture; a cloud that is more ready to bestow his drops upon the sea, than on the land. *Holyday.*

They who should have helped him to mend things were ready to promote the disorders by which they might thrive, than to let a foot frugality. *Davenant.*

5. Being at the point; not distant; near;

about to do or be.

He knoweth that the day of darkness is ready at hand. *Job.*

Satan ready now

To stoop with weary'd wings and willing feet On this world. *Milton.*

6. Being at hand; next to hand.

A lapsing pine he wrench'd from out the ground, The readiest weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*

7. Facile; easy; opportune; near.

Sometimes the readiest way, which a wife man hath to conquer, is to fly. *Hooker.*

The race elect, Safe towards Canaan from the fiere advance Through the wild desert, out the readiest way. *Milt.*

Proud of their conquest, prouder of their prey, They leave the camp, and take the readiest way. *Dryden.*

The ready way to be thought mad, is to contend that you are not so. *Spears.*

8. Quick; not done with hesitation.

A ready content often subjects a woman to contempt. *Curjel.*

9. Expedite; nimble; not embarrassed, not slow.

Those who speak in publick, are much better accepted, when they can deliver their discourse by the help of a lively genius and a ready memory, than when they are forced to read all. *Watts.*

For the most part there is a finer sense, a clearer mind, a readier apprehension, and gentler dispositions in that sex, than in the other. *For.*

10. To make READY. An elliptick expression for, to make things ready. To make preparations.

He will shew you a large upper room; there make ready for us. *Mark.*

READY. adv. Readily; so as not to need delay.

We will go ready armed before the house of Israel. *Numbers.*

REA'DY. n. f. Ready money. A low word.

Lord Strut was not flush in ready, either to give law, or clear old debts. *Arbuthnot.*

REA'FIRMANCE. n. f. [*re* and *affirmance*.] Second confirmation.

Causes of deprivation are a conviction before the ordinary of the wilful maintaining any doctrine contrary to the thirty-nine articles, or a persisting therein without revocation of his error, or an affirmation after such revocation. *Aylmer.*

REA'L. adj. [*reel*, Fr. *realis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to things, not persons; not personal.

Many are perfect in men's humours, that are not greatly capable of the real part of business, which is the constitution of one that hath studied men more than books. *Bacon.*

2. Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine.

We do but describe an imaginary world, that is but little a-kin to the real one. *Glauco.*

When I place an imaginary name at the head of a character, I examine every letter of it, that it may not bear any resemblance to one that is real. *Add.*

Imaginary distempers are attended with real and unfeigned sufferings, that enfeeble the body, and dissipate the spirits. *Blackmore.*

The whole strength of the Arian cause, real or artificial; all that can be of any force either to convince, or deceive a reader. *Watts.*

3. [In law.] Consisting of things immoveable, as land.

I am hastening to convert my small estate, that is personal, into real. *Chis.*

REA'LIGN. n. f. A mineral.

Realgar or sandarach is red arsenick. *Hars.*

Put realgar hot into the midst of the quicksilver, whereby it may be condensed as well from within as without. *Bacon.*

REA'LITY. n. f. [*realité*, Fr. from *real*.]

1. Truth; verity; what is, not what merely seems.

I would have them well versed in the Greek and Latin poets, without which a man fancies that he understands a critique, when in reality he does not comprehend his meaning. *Addison.*

The best accounts of the appearances of nature in any single instance human penetration can reach, comes infinitely short of its reality and internal constitution; for who can search out the Almighty's works to perfection? *Cope.*

My neck may be an idea to you, but it is reality to me. *Bacon.*

2. Something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show.

Of that still the more thou know'st, The more she will acknowledge thee her head, And to realities yield all her shows, Made so adorn for thy delight the more. *Milton.*

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TO REALIZE. v. a. [*realiser*, French; from *real*.]

1. To bring into being or act.

Thus we realize what Archimedes had only in hypothesis, weighing a single grain against the globe of earth. *Glauille.*

As a diocesan, you are like to exemplify and realize every word of this discourse. *South.*

2. To convert money into land.

RE'ALLY. adv. [from *real*.]

1. With actual existence.

We shall at last discover in what persons this holiness is inherent really, in what condition it is inherent perfectly, and consequently in what other sense it may be truly and properly affirmed that the church is holy. *Pearson.*

There cannot be a more important case of conscience for men to be resolved in, than to know certainly how far God accepts the will for the deed, and how far he does not; and to be informed truly when men do really will a thing, and when they have really no power to do what they have willed. *South.*

2. In truth; truly; not seemingly only.

Nothing properly is his duty but what is really his interest. *Wilkins.*

The understanding represents to the will things really evil, under the notion of good. *South.*

These orators inflame the people, whose anger is really but a short fit of madness. *Swift.*

They even affect to be more pleased with dross, and to be more fond of every little ornament, than they really are. *Law.*

3. It is a slight corroboration of an opinion.

Why really fifty-five is somewhat odd. *Young.*

REALM. n. f. [*royaume*, French.]

1. A kingdom; a king's dominion.

Is there any part of that realm, or any nation therein, which have not yet been subdued to the crown of England? *Spenser.*

They had gathered a wile council to them; O'revery realm that did debate this business. *Shaksp.*

A son whose worthy deeds Rafe him to be the second in that realm. *Milton.*

2. A kingdom; a king's dominion.

Learn each small people's genius, policies, The ant's republic, and the realm of bees. *Pope.*

REALTY. n. f. [A word peculiar, I believe, to Milton.]

O heaven, that such resemblance of the highest Should yet remain, where faith and reality Remain not! *Paradise Lost.*

Really means not in this place reality in opposition to show, but loyalty; for the Italian dictionary explains the adjective *reale* by loyal. *Pearce.*

REAME. n. f. [*rame*, French; *riem*, Dutch.]

A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

All vain petitions mounting to the sky. With reams abundant this abode supply. *Pope.*

TO REANIMATE. v. a. [*re* and *animo*, Lat.]

To revive; to restore to life.

We are our reanimated ancestors, and antedate their resurrection. *Glauille.*

The young man left his own body breathless on the ground, while that of the doe was reanimated. *Speator.*

TO REANNE'X. v. a. [*re* and *anne'x*.] To annex again.

King Charles was not a little inflamed with ambition to repurchase and reanne'x that dutchy. *Bacon.*

TO REAP. v. a. [*nepan*, Saxon.]

1. To cut corn at harvest.

From Ireland come I with my strength, And reap the harvest which that rascal sow'd. *Shaksp.*

When ye reap the harvest, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field. *Leviticus.*

The face of the labourers, which have reaped down your fields, is kept back by fraud. *James.*

2. To gather; to obtain. It is once used by Shakspere in an ill sense.

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They that love the religion which they profess, may have failed in chance, but yet they are sure to reap what benefit the same is able to afford. *Hooker.*

What sudden anger's this? how have I reaped it? *Shakspere.*

This is a thing, Which you might from relation likewise reap, Being much spoke of. *Shakspere.*

Our sins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's justice from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we robbed him of in our prosperity. *King Charles.*

TO REAP. v. n. To harvest.

They that sow in tears, shall reap in joy. *Psalms.*

REA'PER. n. f. [from *reap*.] One that cuts corn at harvest.

From hungry reapers their their sheaves withhold. *Samdys.*

Here Ceres' gifts in waving prospect stand, And nodding tempt the joyful reaper's hand. *Pope.*

A thousand forms he wears, And first a reaper from the field appears, Sweating he walks, while loads of golden grain O'ercharge the shoulders of the seeming swain. *Pope.*

REA'PINGHOOK. n. f. [*reaping* and *hook*.]

A hook used to cut corn in harvest.

Some are brab'd to vow it looks Most plainly done by thieves with reapinghooks. *Dryden.*

REAR. n. f. [*arriere*, French.]

1. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet.

The rear admiral, an arch pirate, was afterwards slain with a great shot. *Knollys.*

Fled from his well-known face, with wanted fear, As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear Drove headlong to their ships, and glean'd the rear. *Dryden.*

2. The last class; the last in order.

Come I place in the rear, because made up of both the other. *Peachment.*

Snowy headed winter leads, Yellow autumn brings the rear. *Waller.*

REAR. adj. [*hinepe*, Saxon.]

1. Raw; half roasted; half foddin.

2. Early. A provincial word.

O'er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear, Then why does Cuddy leave his cot to rear? *Coy.*

TO REAR. v. a. [*apapan*, Saxon.]

1. To raise up.

All the people shouted with a loud voice, for the rearing up of the house of the Lord. *1 Esdras.*

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or milk Your tribes? *Milton.*

2. To lift up from a fall.

Down again the fell unto the ground, But he her quickly reared up again. *Spenser.*

In adoration at his feet I fell Submits: he rear'd me. *Milton.*

3. To move upward.

Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd, From whose high top to ken the prospect round. *Milton.*

4. To bring up to maturity.

No creature goeth to generate, whilst the female is busy in fitting or rearing her young. *Bacon.*

They were a very hardy breed, and reared their young ones without any care. *Montimer.*

They flourish'd long in tender bliss, and rear'd A numerous offspring, lovely like themselves. *Thom.*

5. To educate; to instruct.

He wants a father to protect his youth, And rear him up to virtue. *Southern.*

They have in every town public nurseries, where all parents, except cottagers and labourers, are obliged to send their infants to be reared and educated. *Swift.*

6. To exalt; to elevate.

Charity decent, modest, easy, kind, Softens the high, and rears the subject mind. *Prior.*

7. To rouse; to stir up.

Into the naked woods he goes, And seeks the tusky boar to rear, With well-mouth'd bounds and pointed spear. *Dry.*

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8. To raise; to breed.

No flesh from market-towns our peasant fought; He rear'd his frugal meat, but never bought. *Harte.*

REA'WARD. n. f. [from *rear*.]

1. The last troop.

He from the beginning began to be in the rearward, and before they left fighting was too far off. *Sidney.*

The standard of Dan was the rearward of the camp. *Numbest.*

2. The end; the tail; a train behind.

Why follow'd not, when thou said Tybalt's dead, Thy father or thy mother? But with a rearward following Tybalt's death, Romeo is banished. *Shakspere.*

3. The latter part. In contempt.

He was ever in the rearward of the fashion. *Shakspere.*

REA'RMOUR. n. f. [more properly *rearmouse*; *hpenemur*, Saxon.] The leather-winged bat.

Some war with rearmice for their leathern wings To make my small elves coats. *Shakspere.*

Of flying fishes the wings are not feathers, but a thin kind of skin, like the wings of a bat or rearmouse. *Abbot.*

TO REASCEND. v. n. [*re* and *ascend*.] To climb again.

When as the day the heaven dight adorn, I wish that night the noxious day would end; And when as night hath us of light forlorn, I wish that day would shortly reascend. *Spenser.*

Taught by the heavenly muse to venture down The dark descent, and up to reascend. *Milton.*

These pulfant legions, whose exile Hath empty'd heav'n, shall toil to reascend, Self-raisd, and possess their native seat. *Milton.*

TO REASCEND. v. a. To mount again.

When the god his fury had allay'd, He mounts aloft, and reascends the skies. *Addison.*

REASON. n. f. [*raison*, French; *ratio*, Latin.]

1. The power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences; the rational faculty; discursive power.

Reason is the director of man's will, discovering in action what is good; for the laws of well-doing are the dictates of right reason. *Hooker.*

Though brutish that contest and foul, When reason hath to deal with force; yet so Most reason is that reason overcome. *Milton.*

I appeal to the common judgment of mankind, whether the humane nature be not so framed, as to acquiesce in such a moral certainty, as the nature of things is capable of; and if it were otherwise, whether that reason which belongs to us, would not prove a burden and a torment to us, rather than a privilege, by keeping us in a continual suspense, and thereby rendering our conditions perpetually restless and uneasy. *Withins.*

Dim, as the borrow'd beams of moon and stars To lonely, weary, wand'ring travellers, Is reason to the soul: and as on high, Those rowling fires discover but the sky, Not light us here; so reason's glimmering ray Was lent, not to assure our doubtful way, But guide us upward to a better day. *Dryden.*

It would be well, if people would not lay so much weight on their own reason in matters of religion, as to think every thing impossible and absurd, which they cannot conceive: how often do we contradict the right rules of reason in the whole course of our lives? reason itself is true and just, but the reason of every particular man is weak and wavering, perpetually swayed and turned by his interests, his passions, and his vices. *Swift.*

2. Cause; ground or principle.

What the apostles deemed rational and probable means to that end, there is no reason or probability to think should ever in any produce this effect. *Hammond.*

Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things, but there is a natural and eternal reason for that goodness and virtue, and against vice and wickedness. *Tillotson.*

3. Efficient cause.

Spain is thin fown of people, partly by *reason* of the sterility of the soil, and partly their natives are exhausted by so many employments in such vast territories as they possess. *Bacon.*

Such a benefit, as by the antecedent will of Christ is intended to all men living, though all men, by *reason* of their own demerits, do not actually receive the fruit of it. *White.*

The *reason* of the motion of the balance in a wheel watch, is by the motion of the next wheel. *Hale.*

By *reason* of the sickness of a reverend prelate, I have been over-ruled to approach this place. *Spratt.*

I have not observed equality of numbers in my verse; partly by *reason* of my haste, but more especially because I would not have my sense a slave to syllables. *Dryden.*

4. Final cause.

Reason in the English language, sometimes is taken for true and clear principles; sometimes for clear and fair deductions; sometimes for the cause, particularly the final cause. *Locke.*

5. Argument; ground of persuasion; motive.

I make the business from the common eye For sundry weighty *reasons*. *Shakespeare.*

If it be natural, ought we not rather to conclude, that there is some ground and *reason* for these fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpose? *Tillotson.*

If we commemorate any mystery of our redemption, or article of our faith, we ought to confirm our belief of it, by considering all those *reasons* upon which it is built; that we may be able to give a good account of the hope that is in us. *Nelson.*

6. Ratiocination; discursive act.

When the rates things, and moves from ground to ground, The name of *reason* she obtains by this;

But when by *reason* she the truth hath found, And thenceforth fixt, she understanding is. *Dauid.*

7. Clearness of faculties.

Lovers and madmen have their feebling brains, Such shuffling fantasies that apprehend More than cool *reason* ever comprehends. *Shakespeare.*

When valour preys on *reason*, It eats the sword it fights with. *Shakespeare.*

8. Right; justice.

I was promis'd on a time, To have *reason* for my rhyme: From that time unto this season, I receiv'd nor rhyme nor *reason*. *Spenser.*

Are you in earnest? --Ay and relolv'd wial

To do myself this *reason* and this right. *Shakespeare.*

The pupils ought in *reason* to allow them all the excuses they make use of for themselves; such as an invincible ignorance, oral tradition and authority. *Stillingfleet.*

Let it drink deep in thy most vital part; Strike home, and do me *reason* in thy heart. *Dryden.*

9. Reasonable claim; just practice.

God brings good out of evil; and therefore it were but *reason* we should trust God to govern his own world, and wait till the change cometh, or the *reason* be discovered. *Taylor.*

Conscience, not acting by law, is a boundless presumptuous trust; and, for any one by virtue thereof, to challenge himself a privilege of doing what he will, and of being unaccountable, is in all *reason* too much, either for man or angel. *South.*

A severe reflection Montaigne has made on princes, that we ought not in *reason* to have any expectations of favour from them. *Dryden.*

We have as great assistance that there is a God, as the nature of the thing to be proved is capable of, and as we could in *reason* expect to have. *Tillotson.*

When any thing is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not in *reason* to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

10. Rationale; just account.

This *reason* did the ancient fathers render, why the church was called Catholic. *Pearson.*

To render a *reason* of an effect or phenomenon, is to deduce it from something else more known than itself. *Boyle.*

11. Moderation; moderate demands.

The most probable way of bringing France to *reason*, would be by the making an attempt upon the Spanish West Indies, and by that means to cut off all communication with this great source of riches. *Addison.*

To REASON. v. n. [*raisonner*, French.]

1. To argue rationally; to deduce consequences justly from premises.

No man, in the strength of the first grace, can merit the second; for *reason* they do not, who think so; unless a beggar, by receiving one alms, can merit another. *South.*

Ideas, as ranked under names, are those that for the most part men *reason* of within themselves, and always those which they commune about with others. *Locke.*

Every man's *reasoning* and knowledge is only about the ideas existing in his own mind; and our knowledge and *reasoning* about other things is only as they correspond with those our particular ideas. *Locke.*

Love is not to be *reason'd* down, or lost In high ambition. *Addison.*

In the lonely grove, 'Twas there just and good he *reason'd* strong, Clear'd some great truth, or rais'd some tedious song. *Tickel.*

2. To debate; to discourse; to talk; to take or give an account. Not in use.

Reason with the fellow, Before you punish him, where he heard this. *Shakespeare.*

I *reason'd* with a Frenchman yesterday, Who told me in the narrow sea, There mis'ried a vessel of our country. *Shakespeare.*

Stand still, that I may *reason* with you of all the righteous acts of the Lord. *1 Samuel.*

3. To raise disquisitions; to make inquiries.

Jesus, perceiving their thoughts, said, what *reason* ye in your hearts? *Luke.*

They *reason'd* high Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate, Milt.

Down *reason* then, at least vain *reasoning* down Milton.

To REASON. v. a. To examine rationally.

This is a French mode of speech. When they are clearly discovered, well digested, and well *reasoned* in every part, there is beauty in such a theory. *Burnet.*

REA'SONABLE. adj. [*raison*, French.]

1. Having the faculty of reasoning; endued with reason.

She perceived her only son lay hurt, and that his hurt was so deadly, as that already his life had lost use of the *reasonable* and almost sensible part. *Sidon.*

2. Acting, speaking, or thinking rationally.

The parliament was dissolved, and gentlemen furnished with such forces, as were held sufficient to hold in bridle either the malice or rage of *reasonable* people. *Hayward.*

3. Just; rational; agreeable to reason.

By indubitable certainty, I mean that which doth not admit of any *reasonable* cause of doubting, which is the only certainty of which most things are capable. *Wilkins.*

A law may be *reasonable* in itself, although a man does not allow it, or does not know the reason of the law-givers. *Swift.*

4. Not immoderate.

Let all things be thought upon, That may with *reasonable* swiftness add More feathers to our wings. *Shakespeare.*

5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity.

I could with *reasonable* good manner receive the salutation of her and of the princess Pamela, doing them yet no further reverence than one prince's oath to another. *Sidon.*

A good way distant from the nigra rupes, there are four several lands of *reasonable* quantity. *Abbot.*

Notwithstanding these defects, the English colonies maintained themselves in a *reasonable* good estate, as long as they retained their own ancient laws. *Davis.*

REA'SONABLENESS. n. f. [from *reasonable*.]

1. The faculty of reason.

2. Agreeableness to reason.

They thought the work would be better done, if those, who had satisfied themselves with the *reasonableness* of what they wish, would undertake to converting and disposing of other men. *Clarke.*

He that rightly understands the *reasonableness* and excellency of charity, will know, that it can never be excusable to waste any of our money in pride and folly. *Lake.*

3. Compliance with reason.

The passive reason, which is more properly *reasonableness*, is that order and congruity which is impressed upon the thing thus wrought; as in a watch, the whole frame and contexture of it carries a *reasonableness* in it, the passive impression of the reason or intellectual idea that was in the artist. *Hale.*

4. Moderation.

REA'SONABLY. adv. [from *reasonable*.]

1. Agreeably to reason.

Chancer makes Arcite violent in his love, and unjust in the pursuit of it; yet when he came to do he made him think more *reasonably*. *Dryden.*

The church has formerly had eminent saints of that sex; and it may *reasonably* be thought, that is purely owing to the poor and vain education that this honour of their sex is for the most part confined to former ages. *Lake.*

2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

Some men *reasonably* studied in the law, had been persuaded to go thither as chancellors. *Bacon.*

If we can by industry make our deaf and dumb persons *reasonably* perfect in the language and pronunciation, he may be also capable of the privilege of understanding by the eye what is spoken. *Hale.*

REA'SONER. n. f. [*raisonneur*, French from *reason*.] One who reasons, an arguer.

Due reverence pay To learned Epurus; see the way

By which this *reasoner* of so high renown Moves through th' ecliptick road the rolling sun. *Black.*

The terms are loose and undefined; and whoso becomes a fair *reasoner*, he puts wrong and vicious names on every thing to colour a false argument. *Addison.*

Those *reasoners*, who employ so much of the zeal for the upholding the balance of power in christendom, by their practices are endeavouring to destroy it at home. *Sar.*

REA'SONING. n. f. [from *reason*.] Argument.

Those who would make use of solid arguments and strong *reasonings* to a reader of so delicate turn, would be like that foolish people, who have shipped a fly, and sacrificed an ox to it. *Addison.*

Your *reasonings* therefore on this head, are not only to what the schools call *ignoratio elenchus* proving before the question, on talking wide of the purpose. *Hutcheson.*

REA'SONLESS. adj. [from *reason*.] Void of reason.

This proffer is absurd and *reasonless*. *Shakespeare.*

Is it Her true perfection, or my false transgression, That makes me *reasonless* to reason thus. *Shakespeare.*

That they wholly direct the *reasonless* mind, are resolved; for all those which were created rational, as birds and beasts, are left to their natural appetites. *Religi.*

These reasons in love's law have past for good, Though fond and *reasonless* to some. *Shakespeare.*

To REASSEMBLE. v. a. [*re* and *assemble*.] To collect anew.

There *reassembling* our afflicted powers, Consult how to offend our enemy. *Milton.*

To REASSERT. v. a. [*re* and *assert*.] To assert anew; to maintain after suspension or cessation.

His steps I followed, his doctrine I *reasserted*. *Atterbury.*

Young Orestes grown To manly years should *reassert* the throne. *Pope.*

To REASSUME. v. a. [*reassumo*, Latin.]

REB

re and asume.] To refuse; to take again.

To him the Son return'd,
[to his blissful bosom] *reassum'd*,
[to glory as of old.] *Milton.*
Nor only on the Trojans fell this doom,
Their hearts at last the vanquish'd *reassume*. *Denn.*
For this he *reassumes* the nod,
While Semele commands the god. *Prior.*
And Henry VIII. had *reassumed* the supremacy,
a statute was made, by which all doctors of the
civil law might be made chancellors. *Ayliffe.*
To REASSUME. *v. a.* [*reassumer*, French.]
To free from fear; to restore from ter-
rour.

They rose with fear,
fill danc'dless Pallas *reassur'd* the rest. *Dryden.*
REATE. *n. f.* A king of long small grass
that grows in water, and complicates
itself together.

Let them lie dry six months to kill the waters
weeds; as water-lilies, canocks, *reate*, and bul-
rushes. *Walton.*

To REAVE. *v. a. pret. reft.* [*reavian*, Saxon;
whence to *berate*.]

1. To take away by stealth or violence.
An obsolete word.

Disinounting from his lofty speed,
He to him leapt, in mind to *reave* his life. *Spenser.*
Some make his wealthy bed, but *reave* his rest. *Carew.*

But these men, knowing, having heard the voyce
Of God, by some means, that sad death hath *reft*
The ruler here; will never suffer left
Their unjust wooing of his wife. *Chapman.*

Who can be bound by any solemn vow,
To do a murderous deed, to rob a man,
To force a spotless virgin's chastity,
To *reave* the orphan of his patrimony,
And have no other reason for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a solemn oath? *Shaksp.*

2. It was used as well in a good as bad
sense.

They sought my troubled sense how to deceive
With talk, that might unquiet fancies *reave*. *Spens.*
Each succeeding time addeth or *reareth* goods
and evils, according to the occasions itself pro-
duceth. *Carew.*

REBAPTIZATION. *n. f.* [*rebaptization*,
French; from *rebaptize*.] Renewal of
baptism.

In maintenance of *rebaptization*, their argu-
ments are built upon this, that heretics are not any
part of the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

To REBAPTIZE. *v. a.* [*rebaptizer*, Fr. *re*
and *baptize*.] To baptize again.

Understanding that the rites of the church were
cancelled, he approved of their baptism, and would
not suffer them to be *rebaptized*. *Ayliffe.*

To REBATE. *v. n.* [*rebatte*, French.]
To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to de-
prive of keenness.

He doth *rebat*, and blunt his natural edge
With profits of the mind, study and talk. *Shaksp.*

The icy gout, the crab which square the scales;
With those of aries time content to hate
The scales of libra, and her ray's *rebat*. *Creech.*

He modifies his first severe decree;
The keener edge of battle to *rebat*,
The troops for honour fighting, not for hate. *Dryd.*

My flagging soul flies under her own pitch,
My senses too are dull and stupify'd,
Their edge *rebat*ed. *Dryden.*

Their innocence unfigur'd long joys assign'd
To the honest nuptial bed, and, in the wane
Of life, *rebat* the infancies of age. *Philips.*

REBECK. *n. f.* [*rebec*, Fr. *ribecca*, Ital.]
A three stringed fiddle.

When the merry bells ring round,
And the jocund *rebecca* sounds,
To many a youth and many a maid
Dancing in the chamber'd shade. *Milton.*

REBEL. *n. f.* [*rebelle*, French; *ribellus*,
Lat. II.]

REB

Latin.] One who opposes lawful au-
rity by violence.

The mercileſs Macdonel
Worthy to be a rebel; for to that
The multiplying villainies of nature
Do ſwarm upon him. *Shakſpeare.*

The rebels that are up,
And put the Engliſhmen unto the ſword. *Shakſp.*
Shall man from nature's function ſtray,
A rebel to her rightful ſway? *Fenton.*

To REBEL. *v. n.* [*rebello*, Lat.] To riſe
in violent oppoſition againſt lawful au-
thority.

Boys, immature in knowledge,
Pawn their experience to their preſent pleaſure,
And fo rebel to judgment. *Shakſpeare.*

If they perceive diſſention in our looks,
How will their grudging ſtomachs be provok'd
To wiſſid diſobedience, and rebel? *Shakſpeare.*

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe ſooth every paſſion,
That in the nature of their lords rebels;
Bring oil to fire. *Shakſpeare.*

There was a time, when all the body's members
Rebell'd againſt the belly. *Shakſpeare.*
Arm'd with thy might, rid heav'n of theſe re-
bell'd. *Milton.*

How could my hand rebel againſt my heart?
How could your heart rebel againſt your reaſon?
Dryden.

Part of the angels rebell'd againſt God, and
thereby loſt their happy ſtate. *Locke.*

REBEL. *n. f.* [from *rebel*.] One that
rebels.

REBELLION. *n. f.* [*rebellion*, Fr. *rebellio*,
Latin; from *rebel*.] Inſurrection againſt
lawful authority.

He was victorious in rebellions and ſeditious of
people. *Bacon.*
Adam's ſin, or the curſe upon it, did not deprive
him of rule, but left the creatures to a rebellion or
reluctation. *Bacon.*

Of their names in heav'nly records now
Is no memorial, blotted out and raz'd
By their rebellion from the books of life. *Milton.*

REBELLIOUS. *adj.* [from *rebel*.] Oppo-
nent to lawful authority.

From the day that thou diſt depart out of
Egypt, until ye came unto this place, ye have been
rebellious againſt the Lord. *Deuteronomy.*

This our ſon is ſtubborn and rebellious, he will
not obey our voice. *Deuteronomy.*

Bent he ſeems
On deſperate revenge, which ſhall rebound
Upon his own rebellious head. *Milton.*

REBELLIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *rebellious*.]
In oppoſition to lawful authority.

When one ſhew'd him where a nobleman, that
had rebelliously born arms againſt him, lay very
honourably intomb'd, and adviſed the king to do-
face the monument; he ſaid, no, no, but I would
all the reſt of mine enemies were as honourably
intomb'd. *Cumden.*

REBELLIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *rebellious*.]
The quality of being rebellious.

To REBELLOW. *v. n.* [*re and bellow*.] To
bellow in return; to echo back a loud
noiſe.

He loudly bray'd with beaſtly yelling ſound,
That all the fields rebell'd again. *Spenser.*

The reſiſting air the thunder broke,
The cave rebell'd, and the temple ſhook. *Dryd.*
From whence were heard, rebell'ing to the main,
The roars of lions. *Dryden.*

REBOU'ND. *n. f.* [*rebo*, Latin.] The
return of a loud bellowing ſound.

To REBOU'ND. *v. n.* [*rebondir*, French;
re and bound.] To ſpring back; to be
reverberated; to fly back in conſequence
of motion impreſſed and reſiſted by a
greater power.

Whether it were a roaring voice of moſt ſavage
wild-beaſts, or a rebounding echo from the hollow
mountains. *Wiſdom.*
It with rebounding ſurge the bars aſſail'd. *Mil.*

RED

Life and death are in the power of the thought,
and that not only directly with regard to the good
or ill we may do to others, but reflexively with
regard to what may rebound to ourſelves.

Government of the Tongue.
Bodies which are abſolutely hard, or too ſoft as
to be void of elſticity, will not rebound from one
another: impenetrability makes them only ſtop. *Newton.*

She bounding from the ſhelly ſhore,
Round the deſcending ſymph the waves rebounding
roar. *Pope.*

To REBOU'ND. *v. a.*

1. To reverberate; to beat back.
All our invectives, at their ſupported errors, full
back with a rebounded force upon our own real
ones. *Declar. of Pity.*

Silenus ſung, the vales his voice rebound,
And carry to the ſkies the ſacred ſound. *Dryden.*

2. Prior has used it improperly.
Flow'rs, by the ſoft South Weſt
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their ſweets from th' odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*

REBOU'ND. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The
act of flying back in conſequence of mo-
tion reſiſted; reſilition.

I do feel,
By the rebound of yours, a grief that ſtroaks
My very heart. *Shakſpeare.*

If you ſtrike a ball ſidelong, not full upon the
ſurface, the rebound will be as much the contrary
way; whether there be any ſuch reſiliency in
echoes may be tried. *Bacon.*

The weapon, with unerring fury flew,
At his left ſhoulder aim'd: nor entrance found;
But back, as from a rock, with ſwift rebound
Harmleſs return'd. *Dryden.*

REBU'FF. *n. f.* [*rebuffade*, French; *rebuffo*,
Italian.] Repercution; quick and ſud-
den reſiſtance.

By ill chance
The ſtrong rebuff of ſome tumultuous cloud,
Inſiſt with fire and nate, hurried him
As many miles aloſt. *Milton.*

To REBU'FF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
beat back; to oppoſe with ſudden vio-
lence.

To REBU'LD. *v. a.* [*re and build*.] To
re-edify; to reſtore from demolition; to
repair.

The ſines impoſed there were the more queſtion-
ed and repaid againſt, becauſe they were aſſigned
to the rebuilding and repairing of St. Paul's church.
Clarendon.

Fine is the ſecret, delicate the art,
To raiſe the ſhadow of heroes to our view,
Rebuild ſhall's empires, and old time renew. *Ticket.*

REBU'KABLE. *adj.* [from *rebuks*.] Worthy
of reprobation.

Rebukable
And worthy ſhameful check it were, to ſtand
On mere unchanck compliment. *Shakſpeare.*

To REBU'KE. *v. a.* [*rebaucher*, French.]
To chide; to reprehend; to reprove by
objurgation.

I am ſham'd; does not the ſour rebuke me,
For being more ſtore than I? *Shakſpeare.*

He was rebuked for his iniquity, the dumb ſil,
ſpeaking with man's voice, forbade the madneſs of
the prophet. *2 Peter.*

The proud he ſam'd, the penitent he cheer'd,
Nor to rebuke the rich offender fear'd. *Dryden.*

REBU'KE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Reprehension; chiding expreſſion; ob-
jurgation.

Why bear you theſe rebukes, and anſwer not?
Shakſpeare.

If he will not yield,
Rebuke and dread correction wait on us,
And they ſhall do their office. *Shakſpeare.*

Thy rebuke hath broken my heart.
The rebukes and obſiding to children, ſhould be
in grave and diſpaſionate words. *Locke.*

In the *recels* of the jury, they are to consider their evidence. *Hale.*

6. Remission or suspension of any procedure.

On both sides they made rather a kind of *recels*, than a breach of treaty, and concluded upon a truce. *Bacon.*

I conceived this parliament would find work, with convenient *recels*, for the first three years. *King Charles.*

7. Removal to distance.

Whatever sign the sun possessed, whose *recels* or vicinity doth the quarters of the year, those of our seasons were actually existent. *Brown.*

8. Privacy; secrecy of abode.

Good verbiage, *recels* and solitude requires; And ease from care, and undisturb'd desires. *Dryden.*

9. Secret part.

In their mysteries, and most secret *recels*, and adits of their religion, their heathen priests betrayed and led their votaries into all the most horrid unnatural sins. *Hammond.*

Every scholar should acquaint himself with a superficial scheme of all the sciences, yet there is no necessity for every man of learning to enter into their difficulties and deep *recels*. *Watts.*

RECESSION. n. f. [recessio, Lat.] The act of retreating.

To RECHANGE. v. a. [rechanger, Fr. *re* and *change*.] To change again.

Those endowed with foresight, work with facility; others are perpetually changing and *rechanging* their work. *Dryden.*

To RECHARGE. v. a. [recharger, Fr. *re* and *charge*.]

1. To accue in return.

The fault, that we find with them, is, that they overmuch abridge the church of her power in these things: whereupon they *recharge* us, as if in these things we gave the church a liberty, which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*

2. To attack anew.

They charge, *recharge*, and all along the sea They drive, and squander the huge Belgian fleet. *Dryden.*

RECHER. n. f. [among hunters, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counterfence.] *Bailey.*

That a woman conceived me, I thank her; but that I will have a *rechere* winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me. *Shakespeare.*

RECIDIVATION. n. f. [recidivus, Lat.] Backsliding; falling again.

Our renewed obedience is still most indispensably required, though mixed with much of weakness, frailties, *recidivations*, to make us capable of pardon. *Hammond.*

RECIDIVOUS. adj. [recidivus, Lat.] Subject to fall again.

RECIP. n. f. [recipe, Latin; the term used by physicians, when they direct ingredients.] A medical prescription.

I should enjoin you travel; for absence doth in a kind remove the cause, and answers the physician's first *recipe*, vomiting and purging; but this would be too harsh. *Suckling.*

The apothecary train is wholly blind, From files a *random recipe* they take, And many deaths of one prescription make. *Dryden.*

RECIPIENT. n. f. [recipiens, Latin.]

1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated.

Though the images, or whatever else is the cause of sense, may be alike as from the object, yet may the representations be varied according to the nature of the *recipient*. *Obanille.*

2. The vessel into which spirits are driven by the still.

The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical preparation, ceases to be nutritive; and after all the

labours of the alembick, leaves in the recipient a fretting corrosive. *Decay of Piety.*

RECIPROCAL. adj. [reciprocus, Lat. *reciprocus*, French.]

1. Acting in vicissitude; alternate.

Corruption is *reciprocal* to generation; and they two are as nature's two boundaries, and guides to life and death. *Bacon.*

What if that light, To the terrestrial moon be as a star, Enlight'ning her by day, as she by night, This earth? *reciprocal*, it land be there, Fields and inhabitants. *Milton.*

2. Mutual; done by each to each.

Where there's no hope of a *reciprocal* aid, there can be no reason for the mutual obligation. *I. Est.* In *reciprocal* duties, the failure on one side justifies not a failure on the other. *Clarissa.*

3. Mutually interchangeable.

These two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined; which, in the schools, signifies, that the definition may be used in the place of the thing defined. *Watts.*

4. In geometry, reciprocal proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much lesser than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versa. *Harris.*

According to the laws of motion, if the bulk and activity of aliment and medicines are in *reciprocal* proportion, the effect will be the same. *Arbuthnot.*

RECIPROCALLY. adv. [from reciprocal.] Mutually; interchangeably.

His mind and place Infecting one another *reciprocally*. *Shakespeare.* Make the bodies appear enlightened by the shadows which bound the light, which cause it to repose for some space of time; and *reciprocally* the shadows may be made sensible by enlightening your ground. *Dryden.*

If the distance be about the hundredth part of an inch, the water will rise to the height of about an inch; and if the distance be greater or less in any proportion, the height will be *reciprocally* proportional to the distance very nearly: for the attractive force of the glasses is the same, whether the distance between them be greater or less, and the weight of the water drawn up is the same, if the height of it be *reciprocally* proportional to the height of the glasses. *Newton.*

Those two particles do *reciprocally* affect each other with the same force and vigour, as they would do at the same distance in any other situation. *Bentley.*

RECIPROCITY. n. f. [from reciprocal.] Mutual return; alternateness.

The *reciprocity* of the injury ought to allay the displeasure at it. *Decay of Piety.*

To RECIPROQUE. v. n. [reciprocus, Lat. *reciprocus*, Fr.] To act interchangeably; to alternate.

One brawny tooth the puffing bellows plies, And draws, and blows *reciprocating* air. *Dryden.* From whence the quick *reciprocating* breath, The lobe adhesive, and the sweat of death, Sewel.

RECIPROCATION. n. f. [reciprocation, from reciprocal, Lat.] Alternation; action interchanged.

Bodies may be altered by heat, and yet no such *reciprocation* or rarefaction, condensation, and separation. *Bacon.*

That Aristotle drowned himself in Euripus, as desiring to resolve the cause of its *reciprocation* or ebb and flow seven times a day, is generally believed. *Brown.*

Where the bottom of the sea is owze or sand, it is by the motion of the waters, so far as the *reciprocation* of the sea extends to the bottom, brought to a level. *Kay.*

The systole resembles the forcible bending of a spring; and the diastole its flying out again to its natural size: what is the principal efficient of this *reciprocation*? *Key.*

RECUSION. n. f. [recusus, Lat.] The act of cutting off.

RECITAL. n. f. [from recite.]

1. Repetition; rehearsal.

The last are repetitions and *recitals* of the last. *Deacon.*

2. Narration.

This often sets him on empty boasts, and betrays him into vain fantastical *recitals* of his own performances. *Deacon.*

3. Enumeration.

To make the rough *recital* aptly clame, Or bring the sum of Gallia's ills to rhyme, Is mighty hard. *Pope.*

RECITATION. n. f. [from recite.] Recitation; rehearsal.

It menaces of scripture fall upon men's perceptions if they are but the *recitations* and descriptions. God's decreed wrath, and those decrees and wrath have no respect to the actual sins of men, why should terrors restrain me from him, when present advantage invites me to it? *Hawkes.* He used philosophical arguments and *recitations*. *Temp.*

RECITATIVE. } n. f. [from recite.]

RECITATIVO. } kind of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than long; chaunt.

He introduced the examples of moral virtue, in verse, and performed *recitative* music. *Deacon.* By singing peers upheld on either hand, Then thus in quaint *recitative* spoke. *Duncan.*

To RECITE. v. a. [recito, Lat. *recite* Fr.] To rehearse; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over.

While Telephus's youthful charms, His rosy neck, and winding arms, With ecstasies rapture you *recite*, And in the tender name delight. *Addis.*

The thoughts of gods let Granville's verse recite And bring the scenes of op'ning fate to light. *Pope.* If we will *recite* nine hours in ten, You lose your patience. *Pope.*

RECITE. n. f. [recit, Fr. from the verb] Recital. Not in use.

This added to all former *recites* or observations of long-lived races, makes it easy to conclude, that health and long life are the blessings of the good, well as rich. *Temp.*

RECITER. n. f. [from recite.] One who recites.

To RECK. v. n. [rekan, Saxon]

1. To care; to heed; to mind; to rate; much; to be in care. Out of use. *Reck* is still retained in Scotland: it has before the thing.

Thou'st but a lazy loorde, And *recks* much of thy twinke, That with fond terms and wileful words, To bleer mine eyes dost think. *Spenser.*

What do I *reck*, fith that he dy'd entire? *Spenser.* I *reck* as little what betideh me, As much I with all good fortune you. *Shakespeare.*

With that care lost Went all his *reck*; of God, or hell, or worse, He *reck'd* not. *Milton.*

2. It RECKS. verb impersonal. To care. Or night or loneliness it *recks* me not; I fear the dread events that dog them both, Left some ill-greeting touch attempt the person Of our unworned sister. *Milton.*

To RECK. v. a. To heed; to care for. This son of mine, not *recking* danger, and neglecting the present good way he was in of doing his self good, came hither to do this kind office to my unspeakable grief. *Salmon.*

If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing, That none but fools would *reck*. *Shakespeare.*

Do not you as ungracious persons do, Who flew the sleep and thorny way to hear's. Yet like unthinking *reckless* libertines, That in the path of darkness tread, Reck not his own *reck*. *Shakespeare.*

RECKLESS. adj. [from reck; reccell; Saxon.] Careless; heedless; mindless;

touch'd. See RECK. This is written by Dryden, *reckless* in the article *wretchless*: *reckless* is the most etymological. It made the king as *reckless*, as them diligent. Sidney.

I'll after, more to be reveng'd of Eglamour for the love of *reckless* Silvia. *Shakespeare*. He apprehends death no more dreadfully, but a drunken sleep; careless, *reckless*, and fearless of what's past, present, or to come; intemperate of morality and desperately mortal. *Shakespeare*. Next thus was drawn the *reckless* cities flame, then a strange bell pour'd down from heaven there came. Cowley.

CKLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *reck*. This word in the seventeenth article is erroneously written, *wretchless*.] Careless; negligence.

Over many good fortunes began to breed a proud steepness in them. Sidney.

RECKON. *v. a.* [neccan, Saxon; *rekenen*, Dutch.] To number; to count.

The prett shall reckon unto him the money owing to the years that remain, and it shall be paid. *Leviticus*.

Numbering of his virtues praise, with lot the reckoning of his days. *Craspino*.

When are questions belonging to all finite existences by us reckoned from some known parts of this visible world, and from some certain epochs marked out by motions in it? *Locke*.

The freezing of water, or the blowing of a plant, turning at equidistant periods, would as well be men to reckon their years by, as the motions of the sun. *Locke*.

Reckoned above two hundred and fifty on the side of the church, though I only told three sides in. *Addison*.

A multitude of cities are reckoned up by the geographers, particularly by Ptolemy. *Arbuthnot*.

To esteem; to account.

Where we cannot be persuaded that the will of this, we should to far reject the authority of men, to reckon it nothing. *Hooker*.

Varro's avowry is still to famous, that it is reckoned one of those notables, which men of foreign ous record. *Wotton*.

For him I reckon not in high estate; t there, whose strength, while virtue was her mate, *Milton*.

People, young and raw, and fast-natured, are apt think it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon on own friendship a sure price of another man's: When experience shall have shown them the defects of most hearts, the hollowiness of others, the baseness of all, they will find that a friend the gift of God, and that he only who made us, can unite them. *South*.

Would the Dutch be content with the military cement and revenues, and reckon it enough at all be thought necessary for their barrier? *Swift*.

To assign in an account.

To him that worketh is the reward not reckoned grace, but of debt. *Romans*.

RECKON. *v. n.*

To compute; to calculate.

We may fairly reckon, that this first age of apostles, with that second generation of many who were immediate converts, extended to the middle of the second century. *Addison*.

To state an account; it has with before be other party.

We shall not spend a large expence of time, for we reckon with your several lovers, to make us even with you. *Shakespeare*.

To charge to account; with on.

I call posterity to the debt, and reckon on her head. *Ben Jonson*.

To pay a penalty: with for before the time.

If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall pay for it one day.

To call to punishment; it has with.

God suffers the most grievous sins of particular persons to go unpunished in this world, because his justice will have another opportunity to meet and reckon with them. *Tillotson*.

6. [compter fur, French.] To lay stress or dependance upon.

You reckon up in losing your friend's kindness, when you have sufficiently convinced them, they can never hope for any of yours. *Temple*.

RECKONER. *n. f.* [from *reckon*.] One who computes; one who calculates cost.

Reckoners without their host must reckon twice. *Camden*.

RECKONING. *n. f.* [from *reckon*.]

1. Computation; calculation.

2. Account of time.

Canst thou their reckonings keep? the time compute

When their swollen bellies shall enlarge their fruit? *Sandys*.

3. Accounts of debtor and creditor.

They that know how their own reckoning goes, Account not what they have, but what they lose. *Daniel*.

It is with a man and his conscience, as with one man and another; even reckoning makes lasting friends; and the way to make reckonings even, is to make them often. *South*.

4. Money charged by an host.

His industry is up stairs and down; his eloquence the parcel of a reckoning. *Shakespeare*.

When a man's vessels cannot be understood, it strikes a man more dead than a great reckoning in a little room. *Shakespeare*.

A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a reckoning. *Addison*.

5. Account taken.

There was no reckoning made with them of the money delivered into their hand. *2 Kings*.

6. Esteem; account; estimation.

Beauty, though in as great excellency in yourself as in any, yet you make no further reckoning of it, than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed. *Sidney*.

Were they all of as great account as the best among them with us, notwithstanding they ought not to be of such reckoning, that their opinion should cause the laws of the church to give place. *Hooker*.

A RECKONING-BOOK. *n. f.* [from *reckoning* and *book*.] A book in which money received and expended is set down.

To RECLAIM. *v. a.* [*reclamo*, Latin.]

1. To reform; to correct.

He spared not the heads of any mischievous practices, but showed sharp judgment on them for example sake, that all the manner sort, which were infected with that evil, might, by terror thereof, be reclaimed and saved. *Spenser*.

This error whosoever is able to reclaim, he shall save more in one summer, than I have lost destroyed in any autumn. *Brown*.

Reclaim your wife from strolling up and down To all allies. *Dryden*.

Is the intention of providence, in all the various expressions of his goodness, to reclaim mankind, and to engage their obedience. *Rogers*.

The penal laws in being against papists have been found ineffectual, and rather confirm than reclaim men from their errors. *Swift*.

2. [*reclamer*, French.] To reduce to the state desired.

It was for him to hasten to let his people see that he meant to govern by law, howsoever he came in by the sword; and fit also to reclaim them, to know him for their king, whom they had so lately talked of as an enemy. *Bacon*.

Much labour is required in trees, to tame Their wild disorder, and in ranks reclaim. *Dryden*.

Minds the the dangers of the Lycian coast? Or in her tow'ring flight reclaim'd, By seas from learns a downfall nam'd? *Prior*.

3. To recall; to cry out against.

The head-strong horses hurried Octavius, the trembling charioteer, along, and were deaf to his reclaiming them. *Heyden*.

Oh tyrant love! With him and wit in vain resolution, And arts but soften us to feel thy same. *Pope*.

4. To tame.

Upon his fist he bore An eagle well reclaim'd. *Dryden*.

Are not hawks brought to the hand, and lions, tigers, and bears reclaimed by good usage? *LeStrange*.

RECLAIMANT. *n. f.* [from *reclaim*.] Contradictor.

In the year 325, as is well known, the Arian doctrines were professed and anathematized in the famous council of Nice, consisting of 318 bishops, very unanimous in their resolutions, excepting a few reclaimants. *Waterland*.

To RECLINE. *v. a.* [*reclino*, Lat. *reclinare*, Fr.] To lean back; to lean sideways.

The mother Reclin'd her dying head upon his breast. *Dryden*.

While thus she rested, on her arm reclin'd, The purring streams that through the meadows stray'd, In drowsy murmurs lull'd the gentle maid. *Addison*.

To RECLINE. *v. n.* To rest; to repose; to lean.

RECLINE. *adj.* [*reclinis*, Lat.] In a leaning posture.

They sat recline On the soft downy bank, daisied with flow'rs. *Milton*.

To RECLOSE. *v. a.* [*re* and *close*.] To close again.

The silver ring she pull'd, the door reclin'd The bolt, obedient to the silver cord, To the strong staple's utmost depth restor'd, Secur'd the valves. *Pope*.

To RECLOSE. *v. a.* [*recludo*, Latin.] To open.

The ingredients absorb the intestinal superfluities, reclose operations, and mundify the blood. *Harvey*.

RECLUSE. *adj.* [*reclus*, Fr. *reclusus*, Lat.] Shut up; retired.

This must be the inference of a mere contemplative; a recluse that converses only with his own meditations. *Decay of Piety*.

The nymphs Melissa, sacred and recluse to Ceres, Four streams select, and purity of waters. *Prior*.

I all the live-long day Consume in meditation deep, recluse From human converse. *Philips*.

RECLUSE. *n. f.* A retired person.

It seems you have not lived such an obstinate recluse from the disputes and transactions of men. *Hampden*.

RECOAGULATION. *n. f.* [*re* and *coagulation*.] Second coagulation.

This salt, dissolved in a convenient quantity of water, does upon its recoagulation dispose of the aqueous particles among its own saline ones, and shoot into crystals. *Boyle*.

RECOGNISANCE. *n. f.* [*recognitance*, Fr.]

1. Acknowledgment of person or thing.

2. Badge.

Apparent it is, that all men are either christians or not, if by external professions they be christians, then are they of the visible church of Christ; and christians by external profession they are all whole mark of recognisance both in it those things were named, yet although they be impious idolaters and wicked heretics. *Hooker*.

She did gratify his numerous works, With that recognisance and pledge of love, Which I first gave her; an handkerchief. *Shakespeare*.

3. A bond of record testifying the recognisance to owe unto the recognisance a certain sum of money; and is acknowledged in some court of record; and those that are mere recognisances are not sealed but enrolled: it is also used for the verdict of the twelve men empannelled upon an affize. *Cowell*.

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The English should not marry with any Irish, unless bound by *recognisance* with the king, to continue loyal. *Drapier.*

TO RECOGNISE, v. a. [*recognosco*, Lat.]
1. To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing.

He brought several of them, even under their own hands, to recognize their sense of their undue procedure used by them unto him. *Fell.*

The British cannon formidably roars,
While starting from his cozy bed,
Th' affrighted ocean rears his reverend head,
To view and recognize his ancient lord. *Dryden.*

Then first he recogniz'd th' ethereal guest,
Wonder and joy alternate fire his breast. *Pope.*
Sp. ask, vail'd, recognize thy foreign queen:
Hath thou not seen me? know'st thou not me then? *Harte.*

2. To review; to re-examine.
However their causes sped in your tribunals,
Christ will recognize them at a greater. *South.*

RECOGNISE, n. f. He in whose favour the bond is drawn.

RECOGNISON, n. f. He who gives the recognisance.

RECOGNITION, n. f. [*recognitio*, Latin.]
1. Review; renovation of knowledge.

The virtues of time being thought expedient to be annually had in remembrance, brought in a fourth kind of publick reading, whereby the lives of such saints lived, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn recognition in the church of God. *Hooker.*

2. Knowledge confessed.
Every species of fancy hath three modes, recognition of a thing, as present; memory of it, as past, and foresight of it, as to come. *Cicero.*

3. Acknowledgment; memorial.
The Israelites in Moses' days were redeemed out of Egypt; in memory and recognition whereof they were commanded to observe the weekly sabbath. *White.*

If the recognition or acknowledgment of a final concord, upon any writ or covenant finally, be taken by justice of assize, and the yearly value of those lands be declared by affidavit made before the same justice; then is the recognition and value signed with the hand-writing of that justice. *Bacon.*

TO RECOIL, v. n. [*recoiler*, French.]

1. To rush back in consequence of resistance, which cannot be overcome by the force impressed.

The very thought of my revenges that way
Recoil upon me, in himself too mighty. *Shakespeare.*
Revenge at first though sweet,
Bitter ere long, back on itself recoils. *Milton.*

All th' host of heav'n, back they recoil'd, afraid
At first. *Milton.*

Evil on itself shall back recoil.
Who in deep mines for hidden knowledge toils,
Like guns o'ercharg'd, breaks, misfires, or recoils. *Denham.*

My hand's so soft, his heart so hard,
The blow recoils, and hurts me while I strike. *Dryden.*

Whatever violence may be offered to nature, by endeavouring to reason men into a contrary persuasion, nature will still recoil, and at last return to itself. *Tillotson.*

2. To fall back.

Ye both foreworned be; therefore a while
I send you rest, and to your bowers recoil. *Spenser.*
Ten paces huge
He back recoil'd; the tenth on bended knee,
His mussy peep up play'd. *Milton.*

3. To fail; to shrink.
A good and virtuous nature may recoil
In an imperial charge. *Shakespeare.*

RECOIL, n. f. [from the verb.] A falling back.

TO RECOIN, v. a. [*re and coin*.] To coin over again.

Among the Romans, to preserve great events upon their coins, when any particular piece of money grew very scarce, it was often recoined by a succeeding emperor. *Addison.*

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RECOINAGE, n. f. [*re and coinage*.] The act of coining anew.

The mint gained upon the late statute, by the recoinage of groats and half-groats, now twelve-pences and sixpences. *Bacon.*

TO RECOLLECT, v. a. [*recollektus*, Lat.]

1. To recover to memory.

It did relieve my passion much;
More than light airs and recollected terms
Of these most brisk and giddy-paced times. *Shakespeare.*
Recollect every day the things seen, heard, or read,
which made any addition to your understanding. *Watts.*

2. To recover reason or resolution.
The Tyrian queen
Admir'd his fortunes, more admir'd the man;
Then recollected mood. *Dryden.*

3. To gather what is scattered; to gather again.
Now that God hath made his light radiate in his word, men may recollect those scattered divine beams, and kindling with them the topics proper to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal. *Boyle.*

RECOLLECTION, n. f. [from *recollect*.]
Recovery of notion; revival in the memory.

Recollection is when any idea is sought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view. *Locke.*

Finding the recollection of his thoughts disturb his sleep, he remitted the particular care of the composition. *Fell.*
Let us take care that we sleep not without such a recollection of the actions of the day as may represent any thing that is remarkable, as matter of sorrow or thanksgiving. *Taylor.*

The last image of that troubled heap,
When sense subsides, and fancy sports in sleep,
Though past the recollection of the thought,
Becomes the fruit of which our dream is wrought. *Pope.*

TO RECOMFORT, v. a. [*re and comfort*.]

1. To comfort or console again.

What place is there left, we may hope our woes to recomfort?
Ne'er through an arch so hurried the blown tides,
As the recomforted through th' gates. *Shakespeare.*

As one from sad dismay
Recomforted, and after thoughts disturb'd,
Submitting to what seem'd remediless. *Milton.*

2. To give new strength.

In straw berries, it is usual to help the ground with muck; and likewise to recomfort it sometimes with muck put to the roots, but to water with muck water is not practised. *Bacon.*

TO RECOMMENCE, v. a. [*recommencer*, Fr. *re and commence*.] To begin anew.

TO RECOMMEND, v. a. [*recommender*, Fr. *re and commend*.]

1. To praise to another; to advance by praise to the kindness of another.

Mecenas recommended Virgil and Horace to Augustus, whose praises helped to make him popular while alive, and after his death have made him precious to posterity. *Dryden.*

2. To make acceptable.

A decent boldness ever meets with friends,
Succeeds, and ev'n a stranger recommends. *Pope.*

3. To commit with prayers.

They had been recommended to the grace of God. *Acts.*

RECOMMENDABLE, adj. [*recommendable*, Fr. from *recommender*.] Worthy of recommendation or praise.

Though these pursuits should make out no pretence to advantage, yet, upon the account of honour, they are recommendable. *Glennville.*

RECOMMENDATION, n. f. [*recommendation*, Fr. from *recommender*.]

1. The act of recommending.

2. That which secures to one a kind reception from another.
Poplicola's doors were opened on the outside, to save the people even the common civility of asking

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entrance; where misfortune was a powerful recommendation; and where want itself was a powerful mediator. *Dryden.*

RECOMMENDATORY, adj. [from *recommender*.] That commends to another.

Verities recommendatory they have commended me to praise before my book. *Dryden.*

RECOMMENDER, n. f. [from *recommender*.] One who recommends.

St. Chrysostom, as great a lover and recommender of the solitary state as he was, declares it to be a proper school for those who are to be leaders of Christ's flock. *Atterbury.*

TO RECOMMIT, v. a. [*re and commit*.] To commit anew.

When they had bailed the twelve bishops, who were in the Tower, the house of commons expiated with them, and caused them to be recommitted. *Cicero.*

TO RECOMPACT, v. a. [*re and compact*.] To join anew.

Repair
And recompact my scatter'd body. *Dante.*

TO RECOMPENSE, v. a. [*recompenser*, Fr. *re and compense*, Latin.]

1. To repay; to requite.

Continuous faithful, and we will recompense you. *1 Maccabees.*

Hear from heaven and requite the wicked, by recompensing his way upon his own head. *2 Chron.*

2. To give in requital.

Thou wast begot of them, and how canst thou recompense them the things they have done for thee? *Feetophilus.*

Recompense to no man evil for evil. *Reverend.*

3. To compensate; to make up by some thing equivalent.

French wheat which is bearded, requirerth the best soil, recompensing the sown with a profitable plenty. *Carre.*

Solyman, willing them to be of good cheer, said that he would in short time find occasion for them to recompense that disgrace, and again to show thee approved valour. *Arden.*

He is long ripening, but then his maturity, and the complement thereof, recompenseth the flowers of his maturation. *Hart.*

4. To redeem; to pay for.

If the man have no kinsman to recompense his trespass unto, let it be recompensed unto the Lord. *Numbers.*

RECOMPENSE, n. f. [*recompense*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Reward; something given as an acknowledgment of merit.

Thou'rt so far before,
That swift wing of recompense is slow
To overtake thee. *Shakespeare.*

2. Equivalent; compensation.

Wise men thought the vast advantage from their learning and integrity an ample recompense for the inconvenience from their passion. *Arden.*

Your mother's wrongs a recompense shall work, I lay my sceptre at her daughter's feet. *Dryden.*

RECOMPLEMENT, n. f. [*re and complement*.] New complement.

Although I had a purpose to make a particular digest or recomplement of the laws, I had it added. *Bacon.*

TO RECOMPOSE, v. a. [*recomposer*, Fr. *re and compose*.]

1. To settle or quiet anew.

Elijah was so transported, that he could not receive answer from God, till by mule he was recomposed. *Taggart.*

2. To form or adjust anew.

We produced a lovely people, which we can destroy or recompose at pleasure, by forcing or approaching the edges of the two inflexions. *Boyle.*

RECOMPOSITION, n. f. [*re and composition*.] Composition renewed.

TO RECONCILE, v. a. [*reconciler*, Fr. *reconcilio*, Latin.]

1. To make to like again.

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This noble passion,
And of integrity, hath from my soul
Exp'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shaksp.*

Submit to Conſar,
And reconcile thy mighty ſoul to life. *Addiſon.*

Contenting minds to reconcile.
He that has accuſtomed himſelf to take up with
an eaſy offers himſelf, has reaſon to fear he ſhall
not reconcile himſelf to the fatigue of turning
things in his mind, to diſcover their more retired
crets. *Locke.*

To make to be liked again.
Many wiſe men, who knew the treaſurer's taſt
in removing prejudice, and reconciling him-
ſelf to wavering affections, believed the loſs of the
to was unſeaſonable. *Clarendon.*

To make any thing conſiſtent.
The great men among the ancients underſtood
a to reconcile manual labour with affairs of ſtate.
Locke.

Questions of right and wrong,
hath though our conſciences have reconcil'd,
learning cannot answer. *Southern.*
Some figures monſtrous and miſhap'd appear,
ſhader'd ſingly, or beheld too near;
hich but proportion'd to their light or place,
re diſtance reconciles to form and grace. *Pope.*

To reſtore to favour.
So thou ſhalt do for every one that ereſt and is
ple, ſo ſhall ye reconcile the houſe. *Exekiel.*
Let him live before thee reconcil'd. *Milton.*

RECONCILEABLE. *adj.* [*reconciliable*, Fr.
rom *reconcile*.]

Capable of renewed kindneſs.
Conſiſtent; poſſible to be made con-
ſiſtent.

What we did was againſt the dictates of our own
ſcience; and conſequently never makes that
reconcilable with a regenerate eſtate, which
erwile would not be ſo. *Hammond.*

The different accounts of the numbers of ſhips
reconcilable, by ſuppoſing that ſome ſpoke of
men of war only, and others added the tranſi-
ts. *Aiſbuthn't.*

The bones, to be the moſt convenient, ought to
re been as light, as was reconcilable with ſuffi-
cient ſtrength. *Cheyne.*

Worldly affairs and recreations may hinder our
endurance upon the worſhip of God, and are not
reconcilable with ſolemn aſſemblies. *Neſton.*

RECONCILEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [*from re-
concilable*.]

Conſiſtence; poſſibility to be recon-
ciled.

The cylinder is a lifeleſs trunk, which hath no
ing of choice or will in it: and therefore cannot
fit reſemblance to ſhew the reconcilableneſs
ate with choice. *Hammond.*

ſeeming how the ſeveral parts of ſcripture are
ed to ſeveral times, perſons and occurrences,
ſhall diſcover not only a reconcilableneſs, but
and ſhip and perfect harmony betwixt texts,
here ſeem moſt at variance. *Boyle.*

Disposition to renew love.

RECONCILEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*from reconcile*.]
Reconciliation; renewal of kindneſs;
avour reſtored.

They went beyond all degree of reconciliation.
Sidney.

Treasure to ſair! his reconciliation ſeeking,
om the bad diſpleas'd. *Milton.*

On one ſide great reſerve, and very great reſent-
ment on the other, have enſlaved miniſtrations, to
make all reconciliation impracticable. *Swift.*

Friendſhip renewed.
No cloud
anger ſhall remain; but peace aſſur'd
d reconciliation. *Milton.*

RECONCILER. *n. ſ.* [*from reconcile*.]
One who renews friendſhip between
thers.

He not only attained his purpoſe of uniting diſ-
t parties unto each other, but, contrary to the
date of reconciliation, ſet them to ſtrife.
Pell.

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2. One who diſcovers the conſiſtence be-
tween propoſitions.

Part of the world know how to accommodate
St. James and St. Paul, better than ſome late re-
concilers. *Norris.*

RECONCILIATION. *n. ſ.* [*reconciliatio*,
from *re* and *concilio*, Lat. *reconciliation*,
French.]

1. Renewal of friendſhip.
2. Agreement of things ſeemingly oppoſite;
ſolution of ſeeming contrarieties.

Theſe diſtinctions of the fear of God give us a
clear and eaſy reconciliation of thoſe ſeeming in-
conſiſtencies of ſcripture, with reſpect to this affec-
tion. *Rogers.*

3. Atonement; expiation.
He might be a merciful and faithful high prieſt
to make reconciliation for ſin. *Hebrews.*

TO RECONDE'NST. *v. a.* [*re* and *condenſe*.]
To condenſe anew.

In the heads of hills and necks of colipiles, ſuch
vapours quickly are by a very little cold recon-
denſed into water. *Boyle.*

RECONDITE. *adj.* [*reconditus*, Lat.] Se-
cret; profound; abſtruſe.

A diſagreement between thought and expreſſion
ſeldom happens, but among men of more recondite
ſtudies and deep learning. *Felton.*

TO RECONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*reconduit*, Fr. *re-
conductus*, Lat. *re* and *conduct*.] To
conduct again.

Wander'ſt thou within this lucid orb,
And ſtray'ſt from thoſe fair fields of light above,
Amidſt this new creation want'ſt a guide,
To reconduct thy ſteps? *Dryden.*

TO RECONJOIN. *v. a.* [*re* and *conjoin*.]
To join again.

Some liquors, although colourleſs themſelves,
when elevated into exhalations, exhibit a conſpi-
cuous colour, which they loſe again when reconjoin-
ed into a liquor. *Boyle.*

TO RECONQUER. *v. a.* [*reconquerir*, Fr.
re and *conquer*.] To conquer again.

Chatterton undertook to reconquer Ogier.
Darvies.

TO RECONFECRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *conſe-
crate*.] To conſecrate anew.

If a church ſhould be conſumed by fire, it ſhall,
in ſuch a caſe, be reconſecrated. *Ayliffe.*

TO RECONVENE. *v. n.* [*re* and *convene*.]
To aſſemble anew.

A worſe accident fell out about the time of the
two houſes reconvening, which made a wonderful
impreſſion. *Clarendon.*

TO RECONVEY. *v. a.* [*re* and *convey*.]
To convey again.

As rivers loſt in ſeas, ſome ſecret vein
Thence reconveys, there to be loſt again. *Denham.*

TO RECORD. *v. a.* [*recordor*, Lat. *recor-
der*, French.]

1. To regiſter any thing, ſo that its memory
may not be loſt.

I made him my book, where my ſoul recorded
The hiſtory of all my ſecret thoughts. *Shakſpeare.*

He ſhall record a gift
Here in the court, of all he diſpoſſeſ'd,
Unto his ſon Lorenzo. *Shakſpeare.*

Thoſe things that re recorded of him and his im-
piety, are written in the chronicles. *1 Eſdras.*
I call heaven and earth to record this day againſt
you, that I have ſet before you life and death.

They gave complex ideas names, that they might
the more eaſily record and diſcourſe of thoſe things
they were daily converſant in. *Locke.*

2. To celebrate; to cauſe to be remem-
bered ſolemnly.

So ev'n and morn recorded the third day.
Milton.

3. To recite; to repeat; perhaps to tune.
Out of uſe.

REC

They long'd to ſee the day, to hear the laſt
Record her hymns, and chant her carols bleſt.
Fielden.

RECORD. *n. ſ.* [*record*, Fr. from the verb.
The accent of the noun is indifferently
on either ſyllable; of the verb always on
the laſt.] Register; authentick memo-
rial.

Is it upon record? or elſe reported
Successfully, from age to age? *Shakſpeare.*
It cannot be

The Volſcians dare break with us.
—We have record that very well it can;
And three examples of the like have been.

The king made a record of theſe things, and
Mardocheus wrote thereof. *Eſther.*

An ark, and in the ark his teſtimony,
The records of his covenant. *Milton.*

Of ſuch a goddeſs no time leaves record,
Who burn'd the temple where ſhe was ador'd.
Dryden.

If he affirms ſuch a monarchy continued to the
ſlood, I would know what records he has it from.
Locke.

Though the attested copy of a record be good
proof, yet the copy of a copy next to well attested
will not be admitted as a proof in judicature.
Locke.

Thy elder look, great Janus! caſt
Into the long records of ages paſt;
Review the years in ſureſt action dreſt. *Prior.*

RECORDATION. *n. ſ.* [*recordatio*, Latin.]
Remembrance. Not in uſe.

I never ſhall have length of life enough,
To run upon remembrance with mine eyes,
That it may grow and ſpout as high as heav'n
For recordation to my noble huſband. *Shakſpeare.*

Make a recordation to my ſoul
Of every ſyllable that here was ſpoke. *Shakſpeare.*

A man of the primitive temper, when the church
by lowlineſs did flouriſh in high examples, which
have merited as a due recordation of his virtues,
having been much obliged to him for many fav-
ours. *Wotton.*

RECORDER. *n. ſ.* [*from record*.]

1. One whoſe buſineſs is to regiſter any
events.

I but your recorder am in this,
Or mouth and ſpeaker of the univerſe,
A miſterial motary; for 'tis
Not I, but you and fate that make the verſe. *Donne.*

2. The keeper of the rolls in a city.
I ask'd, what meant this wiſful ſilence?
His answer was, the people were not uſ'd
To be ſpoke to except by the recorder. *Shakſpeare.*

The office of recorder to this city being vacant,
five or fix perſons are ſoliciting to ſucceed him.
Swift.

3. A kind of flute; a wind instrument.
The ſhepherds went among them, and ſang an
eclogue, while the other ſhepherds, pulling out re-
corders, which poſſeſt the place of pipes, accorded
their muſick to the others voice. *Sidney.*

In a recorder, the three uppermoſt holes yield
one tone, which is a note lower than the tone of
the fiſt three. *Bacon.*

The figures of recorders, and flutes and pipes are
ſtraight; but the recorder hath a leſs bore and a
greater above and below. *Falcon.*

TO RECOUCH. *v. n.* [*re* and *couch*.] To
lie down again.

Thou mak'ſt the night to overvail the day;
Then lions whelp he roaring for their prey,
And at thy powerful hand demand their food;
Who when at morn they all recouch again,
Then ſtolling man till eve purſues his pain. *Wotton.*

TO RECOVER. *v. a.* [*recouter*, Fr. *re-
cupero*, Latin.]

1. To reſtore from ſickneſs or diſorder.
Would my lord were with the prophet; for he
would recover him of his leproſy. *2 Kings.*

The clouds diſpell'd, the ſky reſum'd her light,
And nature ſlood recover'd of her fright. *Dryden.*

2. To repair.

R E C

Should we apply this precept only to those who are condemned to poverty-time they have lost, it would extend to the whole race of mankind. *Rogers.*

Even good men have many failings and lapses to lament and recover. *Rogers.*

3. To regain; to get again.

Every of us, each for his self, laboured how to recover him, while he rather daily sent us companions of our deceit, than ever return'd in any found and faithful manner. *Sidney.*

Stay a while, and we'll debate,
By what fate means the crown may be recover'd. *Shakespeare.*

The spirit of the Lord is upon me, to preach the gospel to the poor, and recovering of sight to the blind. *Luke.*

Once in forty years cometh a pope, that callest his eye upon the kingdom of Naples, to recover it to the church. *Bacon.*

These Italians, in despite of what could be done, recover'd Titian's tomb. *Kneller.*

I who ere while the happy garden sang,
By one man's disobedience lost, now sing
Recover'd Paradise to all mankind,
By one man's firm obedience. *Milton.*

Any other person may join with him that is injured, and assist him in recovering from the offender to much as may make satisfaction. *Locke.*

4. To release.

That they may recover themselves out of the snare of the devil, who are taken captive by him. *2 Timothy.*

5. To attain; to reach; to come up to.
Not in use.

The forest is not three leagues off;
If we recover that, we're here enough. *Shakespeare.*

To RECOVER, v. n. To grow well from a disease, or any evil.

Adam, by this from the cold sudden damp
Recovering, his scatter'd joints return'd. *Milton.*

RECOVERABLE, adj. [recouvrable, Fr. from *recouvr*.]

1. Possible to be restored from sickness.

2. Possible to be regained.

A prodigal's course
Is like the sun's, but not like his, recoverable, I fear. *Shakespeare.*

They promised the good people ease in the matter of protections, by which the debts from parliament men and their followers were not recoverable. *Clarendon.*

RECOVERY, n. f. [from *recover*.]

1. Restoration from sickness.

Your hopes are regular and reasonable, though in temporal affairs such as are deliverance from enemies, and recovery from sickness. *Taylor.*

The sweet sometimes acid is a sign of recovery after acute distempers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Power or act of regaining.

What should move me to undertake the recovery of this, being not ignorant of the impossibility? *Shakespeare.*

These counties were the keys of Normandy.
But wherfore weeps Warwick?
—For grief that they are past recovery. *Shakespeare.*

Mario Sannudo lived about the fourteenth age, a man full of zeal for the recovery of the Holy Land. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The act of cutting off an entail.

The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of him; if the devil have him not in fee simple, with fine and recovery. *Shakespeare.*

To RECOUNT, v. a. [reconter, Fr.] To relate in detail; to tell distinctly.

Did him recount the fore-recited practices. *Shakespeare.*

How I have thought of these times,
I shall recount hereafter. *Shakespeare.*

Plato in Timæus produces an Egyptian priest, who recounted to Solon out of the holy books of Egypt the story of the flood universal, which happened long before the Grecian inundation. *Raleigh.*

The tale of worldly affairs hindereth much, although recounted with a fair intention: we speak willingly, but seldom return to silence. *Taylor.*

R E C

Say, from these glorious foods what harvest flows.
Recount our blessings, and compare our woes. *Dryden.*

RECOURTMENT, n. f. [from *recour*.]

Relation; recital.

When from the fist to last, be twist us two,
Tears our recountments had most sweetly bath'd;
As how I came into that desert place. *Shakespeare.*

RECOUR'D, for recovered, or recured. *Spenser.*

RECOURSE, n. f. [recursus, Lat. *recours*, French.]

1. Frequent passage. Obsolete.

Not Priamus and Hecuba on knees,
Their eyes o'ergall'd with recourse of tears. *Shakespeare.*

2. Return; new attack.

Preventive physick, by purging noxious humours and the causes of diseases, preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the recourse thereof in the valetudinary. *Brown.*

3. [recours, Fr.] Application as for help or protection. This is the common use.

Thus did this great peer, in a time of great recourse unto him and dependence upon him, the house and town full of servants and tutors. *Watson.*

The council of Trent commends the making recourse, not only to the prayers of the saints, but to their aid and assistance. *Stillingfleet.*

Can any man think, that this privilege was at first contrived upon the church of Rome, and that christians in all ages had constant recourse to it for determining their differences; and yet that that very church should now be at a loss where to find it? *Tillotson.*

All other means have fail'd to wound her heart,
Our last recourse is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*

4. Access.

The doors be lockt,
That no man hath recourse to her by night. *Shakespeare.*

RECOURSEFUL, adj. [from *recours*.]

Moving alternately.

In that recourseful deep. *Drayton.*

RECREANT, adj. [recriant, Fr.]

1. Cowardly; meanspirited; subdued; crying out for mercy; recanting out of fear.

Let be that lady debonnaire,
Thou recreant knight, and soon thyself prepare
To battle. *Spenser.*

Thou wear a lion's hide? doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs. *Shakespeare.*

Here standeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk,
On pain to be found false and recreant. *Shakespeare.*

The knight, whom fate and happy chance shall grace
From out the bars to force his opposite,
Or kill, or make him recreant on the plain,
The prize of valour and of love shall gain. *Dryden.*

2. Apostate; false.

Who for so many benefits receiv'd
Turn'd recreant to God, ingrate and false,
And so of all true good himself despoil'd. *Milton.*

To RECREATE, v. a. [recreo, Latin; *recreer*, Fr.]

1. To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert in weariness.

He hath left you all his walks,
And to your heirs for ever; common pleasures,
To walk abroad and recreate yourselves. *Shakespeare.*

Necessity and the example of St. John, who recreated himself with sporting with a tame partridge, teach us, that it is lawful to relax our bow, but not suffer it to be unstrung. *Taylor.*

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colours mixt with blue and green, to recreate their eyes, white wearying and pausing the sight more than any. *Dryden.*

2. To delight; to gratify.

These ripe fruits recreate the nostrils with their aromatick scent. *More.*

He walked abroad, which he did not so much to

R E C

recreate himself, as to obey the prescription of a physician.

3. To relieve; to revive.

Let us walk to refresh yourself with the open air, while, inspired fresh doth exceedingly recreate your lungs, heart, and vital spirits. *Harvey.*

RECREATION, n. f. [from *recreate*.]

1. Relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress.

The chief recreation she could find in her anguish was sometime to visit that place, where first she was so happy as to see the cause of her unhappiness. *Sidney.*

I'll visit
The chapel where they lie, and tears, shed there,
Shall be my recreation. *Shakespeare.*

The great men among the ancients, understood how to reconcile manual labour with affairs of state and thought it no lessening to their dignity to do the one the recreation to the other. *Locke.*

2. Refreshment; amusement; diversion.

You may have the recreation of surmounting that with admiration, who shall hear the deaf pronounce whatsoever they shall desire, with your seeming to guide him. *Hale.*

Nor is that man less deceived; that that maintain a constant tenure of pleasure, by a continual pursuit of sports and recreations, to all things, as they refresh a man when weary, so they weary him when refreshed. *Seneca.*

RECREATIVE, adj. [from *recreate*.]

Refreshing; giving relief after labour; pain; amusing; diverting.

Let the music be recreative, and with few strange changes. *Ben Jonson.*

Let not your recreations be lavish spenders your time; but chuse such as are healthful, recreative and apt to refresh you: but at no hand so upon them. *Jay.*

The access these trifles gain to the clubs ladies, seem to promise such easy and recreative experiments, which require but little time and charge. *Bayly.*

RECREATIVENESS, n. f. [from *recreate*.]

The quality of being recreative.

RECREMENT, n. f. [recrementum, Lat.]

Dross; spume; superfluous or useless parts.

The vital fire in the heart requires an active body of a yielding nature, to receive the superfluous secretions and other recrements of the blood. *Boyle.*

RECREMENTAL, } adj. [from *recre*]

RECREMENTIOUS, } *ment*. Drossy

To RECRIMINATE, v. n. [recriminatus, Fr. and *criminator*, Lat.] To return accusation with another.

It is not my business to recriminate, hoping sufficiently to clear myself in this matter. *Stillingfleet.*

How shall such hypocrites reform the state?
On whom the brothers can recriminate? *Dryden.*

To RECRIMINATE, v. a. To accuse and return. Unusual.

Did not Joseph lie under black infamy? I scorned so much as to clear himself, or to recriminate the trumpet. *Seneca.*

RECRIMINATION, n. f. [recriminatus, Fr. from *recriminatus*.]

Return of accusation with another.

Publick defamation will seem disobliging come to provoke a return, which again begets a reply and so the quarrel is carried on with mutual animosities. *Government of the Tongue.*

RECRIMINATOR, n. f. [from *recriminatus*.]

He that returns one charge and another.

RECRUDESCENT, adj. [recrudescent, Lat.]

Growing painful or violent again.

To RECRUTE, v. a. [recruter, Fr.]

1. To repair any thing wasted by supplies.

He was longer in recruiting his flesh than usual; but by a milk diet he recovered it again. *More.*

REC

Increase thy care to save the sinking kind;
With greens and flow'rs recruit their empty lives,
And seek fresh force to sustain their lives. *Dryd.*
Her cheeks glow the brighter, recruiting their
colour;
As flowers by sprinkling revive with fresh odour.

Granville.

This fun is set, but see in bright array
What hosts of heavenly lights recruit the day!
Love in a shining galaxy appears
Triumphant fall.

Granville.

Seeing the variety of motion, which we find in
the world is always decreasing, there is a necessity of
confering and recruiting it by active principles;
such as are the cause of gravity, by which planets
and comets keep their motions in their orbits, and
bodies acquire great motion in falling. *Newton.*

2. To supply an army with new men.

He taught the call of Holland with the com-
mand of that army, with which he was to be re-
cruited and assisted. *Clarendon.*

To RECRUIT, v. n. To raise new soldiers.

The French have only Switzerland besides their
own country to recruit in; and we know the diffi-
culties they meet with in getting thence a single
regiment. *Addison.*

RECRUIT, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Supply of any thing wanted; Pope has used it less properly for a substitute to something wanting.

Whatever nature has in worth deny'd,
She gives in large recruits of needful aid. *Pope.*
The endeavour to raise new men for the recruit
of the army found opposition. *Clarendon.*

2. A new soldier.

The powers of Troy
With fresh recruits their youthful chief sustain:
Not their's a raw and unexperienc'd train,
But a firm body of embattel'd men. *Dryden.*

RECTANGLE, n. f. [rectangle, French; rectangulus, Latin.] A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.

All Athens should decree, that in rectangle
traangles the square, which is made of the side that
includeth the right angle, is equal to the squares
which are made of the sides containing the right
angle, geometricians would not receive satisfaction
without demonstration. *Brown.*

The mathematician considers the truth and pro-
perties belonging to a rectangle, only as it is in idea
in his own mind. *Locke.*

RECTANGULAR, adj. [rectangulaire, Fr. rectus and angulus, Lat.] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees.

Bricks moulded in their ordinary rectangular
form, if they shall be laid one by another in a level
row between any supporters sustaining the two ends,
then all the pieces will necessarily sink. *Watson.*

RECTANGULARLY, adv. [from rectangu- lar.] With right angles.

At the equator, the needle will stand rectangu-
larly; but approaching northward toward the
tropics, it will regard the pole obliquely. *Brown.*

RECTIFIABLE, adj. [from rectify.] Cap- able to be set right.

The natural heat of the parts being insufficient for
a perfect and thorough digestion, the errors of one
concoction are not rectifiable by another. *Brown.*

RECTIFICATION, n. f. [rectification, Fr. from rectify.]

1. The act of letting right what is wrong. It behoved the deity to renew that revelation from time to time, and to rectify abuses with such authority for the renewal and rectification, as was sufficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed. *Forbes.* 2. In chymistry, rectification is drawing any thing over again by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer. *Quincy.*

At the first rectification of some spirit of salt in
a retort, a single pound afforded no less than six
ounces of phlegm. *Boyle.*

To RECTIFY, v. a. [rectifier, French; rectus and facio, Latin.]

VOL. II.

REC

1. To make right; to reform; to redress.

That wherein unfounder times have done amiss,
The better ages ensuing must rectify as they may. *Hooker.*

It shall be bootless

That longer you defer the court, as well

For your own quiet, as to rectify

What is unsettled in the king. *Shakspeare.*

Where a long course of piety has purged the
heart, and rectified the will, knowledge will break
in upon such a soul, like the sun shining in his full
might. *South.*

The substance of this theory I mainly depend on,
being willing to suppose that many particularities
may be rectified upon farther thoughts. *Burnet.*

If those men of party, who have been employed
in vitiating the age, had endeavoured to rectify
and amend it, they need not have sacrificed
their good sense to their time. *Addison.*

The false judgments he made of things are
owed; and the methods pointed out by which he
rectified them. *Atterbury.*

2. To exalt and improve by repeated dis- tillation.

The skin hath been kept white and smooth for
above fifteen years, by being included with recti-
fied spirit of wine in a cylindrical glass. *Cruick.*

RECTILINEAR, } adj. [rectus and linea, RECTILINEOUS, } Lat.] Consisting of right lines.

There are only three rectilineal and ordinate
figures, which can serve to this purpose; and mor-
dinate or unlike ones must have been not only less
elegant, but unequal. *Ray.*

This image was oblong and not oval, but termi-
nated with two rectilinear and parallel sides and
two semicircular ends. *Newton.*

The rays of light, whether they be very small
bodies projected, or only motion and force propa-
gated, are moved in right lines; and whenever a
ray of light is by any obstacle turned out of its
rectilinear way, it will never return into the same
rectilinear way, unless perhaps by very great ac-
cident. *Newton.*

RECTITUDE, n. f. [rectitude, Fr. from rectus, Lat.]

1. Straightness; not curvity.

2. Rightness; uprightness; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity.

Faith and repentance, together with the rectitude
of their present engagement, would fully prepare
them for a better life. *King Charles.*

Calm the disorders of thy mind, by reflecting on
the wisdom, equity and absolute rectitude of all his
proceedings. *Atterbury.*

RECTOR, n. f. [rector, Fr. rector, Lat.]

1. Ruler; lord; governor.

God is the supreme rector of the world, and of
all those subordinate parts thereof. *Hale.*

When a rector of an university of scholars is
chosen by the corporation or university, the election
ought to be confirmed by the superior of such uni-
versity. *Ayliffe.*

2. Parson of an unimpropriated parish.

RECTORSHIP, n. f. [rectorat, Fr. from rector.] The rank or office of rector.

Had your bodies

No heart among you? or had you tongues to cry
Against the rectorship of judgment? *Shakspeare.*

RECTORY, n. f. [rectorerie, Fr. from rector.]

A rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, com-
posed of land, tithes and other oblations of the people,
separate or dedicate to God in any congregation for
the service of his church there, and for the main-
tenance of the governor or minister thereof, to
whose charge the same is committed. *Spelman.*

RECUBATION, n. f. [recubo, Latin.] The act of lying or leaning.

Whereas our translation renders it sitting, it can-
not have that illation, for the French and Italian
translations express neither position of session or
recubation. *Brown.*

RECULE, for RECOIL. [reculer, French.]

Spensat.

REC

RECUMBENT, n. f. [from recumbent.]

1. The posture of lying or leaning.

In that memorable show of Germanicus, twelve
elephants danced unto the sound of music, and
after laid them down in tricliniums, or places of
festal recumbency. *Brown.*

2. Rest; repose.

When the mind has been once habituated to
this lazy recumbency and satisfaction on the
obvious surface of things, it is in danger to rest
satisfied there. *Locke.*

RECUMBENT, adj. [recumbens, Latin.]

Lying; leaning.

The Roman recumbent, or more properly ac-
cumbent, posture in eating was introduced after
the first Punic war. *Arbuthnot.*

RECUPERATION, n. f. [recuperatio, Lat.]

The recovery of a thing lost.

RECUPERATIVE, or RECUPERATORY, adj. [from recuperation.] Belonging to recovery.

To RECURRE, v. n. [recurro, Latin.]

1. To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind.

The idea, I have once had, will be unchang-
ably the same, as long as it recurs the same in my
memory. *Locke.*

In this life the thoughts of God and a future state
often offer themselves to us; they often spring up in
our minds, and when expelled, recur again. *Calamy.*

A line of the golden verses of the Pythagoreans
recurring on the memory, hath often guarded youth
from a temptation to vice. *Watts.*

When any word has been used to signify an idea,
that old idea will recur in the mind when the
word is heard. *Watts.*

2. [recourir, Fr.] To have recourse to; to take refuge in.

If to avoid succession in eternal existence, they
recur to the punctum flans of the spheres, they
will thereby very little help us to a more positive
idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

The second cause we know, but trouble not our-
selves to recur to the first. *Waller.*

To RECURE, v. a. [re and cure.] To recover from sickness or labour. Not in use.

Through wise handling and fair governance,
I thus recured to a better will,
Purged from drugs of foul intemperance. *Spenser.*

The bus pure

In western waves his werry wagon did recure. *Spenser.*

With one look the doth my life discurd,
And with another doth it fraught recure. *Spenser.*

The wanton boy was shortly well recured
Of that his malady. *Spenser.*

Thy death's wound

Which he who comes thy Saviour shall recure,
Not by destroying Satan, but his works
In thee and in thy seed. *Milton.*

RECURE, n. f. Recovery; remedy.

Whatever fell into the enemies hands, was lost
without recure: the old men were slain, the young
men led away into captivity. *Knollys.*

RECURRENCE, n. f. [from recurrent.]

RECURRENCE, n. f. Return.

Although the opinion at present be well sup-
pressed, yet, from some stirrings of tradition and
fruitful recurrence of error, it may revive in the
next generation. *Brown.*

RECURRENT, adj. [recurrent, French; recurrens, Latin.] Returning from time to time.

Next to lingering durable pains, short intermit-
tent or swift recurrent pains precipitate patients
unto consumptions. *Harvey.*

RECURSION, n. f. [recursus, Lat.] Return.

One of the alchims told the recursion of the
other pendulum hanging in the tree air. *Boyle.*

RECURVATION, n. f. [recurvo, Latin.]

RECURLY, n. f. Flexure backward.

Ascending first into a capillary reception of the
breast bone by a serpentine recurrection, it ascendeth
again into the neck. *Brown.*

RECUSANT, adj. [*recusus*, Lat.] Bent backward.

I have not observed tails in all; but in others I have observed long *recusant* tails, longer than their bodies. *Deham.*

RECUSANT, n. f. [*recusans*, Latin.] One that refuses any terms of communion or society.

They demand of the lord, that no *recusant* lord might have a vote in passing that act. *Clarendon.*

All that are *recusants* of holy rites *Holiday.*

Were all corners ransacked, what a multitude of *recusants* should we find upon a far differing account from that of conscience! *Decay of Piet.*

TO RECUSE, v. n. [*recuser*, Fr. *recuso*, Lat.] To refuse. A juridical word.

The humility, as well of understanding as manners of the fathers, will not let them be troubled, when they are *recused* as judges. *Digby.*

A judge may proceed notwithstanding my appeal, unless I *recuse* him as a suspected justice. *Ayliffe.*

RED, adj. [from the old Saxon, *red*; *redh*, Welsh. As the town of Hertford, Mr. Camden, in his Britannia, noteth, first was called, by the Saxons, Herudford, the red ford, or the red ford or water; high Dutch, *rot*; from the Gr. *ῥοδός*; French, *rouge*; Italian, *rubro*; from the Latin *ruber*. *Peacham.*] Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours, which is subdivided into many; as scarlet, vermilion, crimson.

Look I so pale?

--Ay, and no man in the presence, But his red colour hath to look his cheeks. *Shaksp.*

Bring me the fairest creature northward born, To prove whose blood is reddest. *Shakspere.*

His eyes shall be red with wine, and his teeth white with milk. *Genius.*

His eyes dart forth red flames which scare the night,

And with worse fires the trembling ghosts affright. *Cooley.*

Th' angelick squadron turn'd fiery red. *Milton.*

If red lead and white paper be placed in the red light of the coloured spectrum, made in a dark chamber by the refraction of a prism, the paper will appear more lucid than the red lead, and therefore reflects the red making rays more copiously than red lead doth. *Newton's Opticks.*

The sixth red was at first of a very fair and lively tinge, and soon after of a brighter colour, being very red and brisk, and the best of all the reds. *Newton.*

Why heavenly truth, And moderation fair, were the red marks Of superstitious fudge. *Thomson.*

TO REDARGUE, v. a. [*redarguo*, Latin.] To refute. Not in use.

The last wittily *redargues* the pretended finding of coin, graved with the image of Angulus Celsus, in the American mines. *Hakewill.*

REDBERRIED shrub *castia*, n. f. A plant. It is male and female in different plants: the male hath flowers consisting of many stamina or threads, without any petals; these are always stieril: the female plants, which have no conspicuous power, produce spherical berries, in which are included nuts of the same form. *Miller.*

REDBREAST, n. f. A small bird, so named from the colour of its breast.

No burial this pretty babe Of any man species, But robia *redbreast* painfully

Did cover him with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*

The *redbreast*, sacred to the household gods, Pays to trusted man his annual visit. *Thomson.*

REDBOAT, n. f. A name of contempt for a soldier.

The fearful passenger, who travels late, Shakes at the moonshine shadow of a rath, And sees a *redcoat* rise from ev'ry bush. *Dryden.*

TO REDDEN, v. a. [from *red*.] To make red.

In a heav'n serene, resplendent arms appear

Reddening the skies, and glittering all around, The temper'd metals clash. *Dryden.*

TO REDDEN, v. n. To grow red. With shame they *redde*d, and with spight grow pale. *Dryden.*

Turn upon the ladies in the pit, And if they *redde*n, you are sure 'tis wit. *Addison.*

The poor inhabitant beholds in vain The *red*'ning orange and the swelling grain. *Addison.*

For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow, The coral *redde*n, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

Appius *redde*n at each word you speak, And stares, tremendous, with a threat'ning eye, Like some fierce tyrant in old tapestry. *Pope.*

REDDISH, adj. [from *red*.] Somewhat red.

A bright spot, white and somewhat *reddish*. *Latitudo.*

REDDISHNESS, n. f. [from *reddish*.] Tendency to redness.

Two parts of copper and one of tin, by fusion brought into one mass, the whiteness of the tin is more conspicuous than the *reddishness* of the copper. *Boyle.*

REDDITION, n. f. [from *reddo*, Latin.] Restitution.

She is reduced to a perfect obedience, partly by voluntary *reddition* and desire of protection, and partly by conquest. *Howet.*

REDDITIVE, adj. [*redditivus*, Lat.] Answering to an interrogative. A term of grammar.

REDDLE, n. f. A sort of mineral earth, remarkably heavy, and of a fine florid, though not deep red colour.

Reddle is an earth of the metal kind, of a tolerably close and even texture: its surface is smooth and somewhat glossy, and it is soft and unctuous to the touch, staining the fingers very much: in England we have the finest in the world. *Hill.*

REDF, n. f. [*red*, Sax.] Counsel; advice. Not used.

Do not assume ungracious pastors do, Show me the sheep and thorny way to heaven; Whilst he a puffed and peckless libertine, Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads, And recks not his own *rede*. *Shakspere.*

TO REDE, v. a. [*redan*, Sax.] To advise. I *rede* thee hence to remove,

Left thou the price of my displeasure prove. *Spens.*

TO REDEEM, v. a. [*redimo*, Latin.] 1. To ransom; to relieve from forfeiture or captivity by paying a price.

The kinsman said, I cannot *redeem* it for myself, lest I mar mine inheritance. *Ruth.*

2. To release; to recover.

If, when I am laid into the tomb, I wake before the time that Romeo Comes to *redeem* me, there's a fearful point. *Shaksp.*

Thy father Levied an army, weening to *redeem* And re-*inst*al me in the diadem. *Shakspere.*

Th' Almighty from the grave Hath me *redeem'd*; he will the humble save. *Sandys.*

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. *Psalms.*

Redeem from this reproach my wand'ring ghost. *Dryden.*

3. To recompense; to compensate; to make amends for.

Waywardly proud; and therefore bold, because extremely faulty; and yet having no good thing to *redeem* these. *Sidney.*

This feather stirs the lives; if it be so, It is a chance which does *redeem* all sorrows That ever I have felt. *Shakspere.*

Having committed a fault, he became the more obsequious and pliant to *redeem* it. *Watton.*

Think it not hard, if at so cheap a rate You can cure the constancy of fate, Whose kindness sent what does your malice seem, By lessor ill the greater to *redeem*. *Dryden.*

4. To free by paying an atonement.

Thou hast one daughter, Who *redeems* nature from the general curse, Which twain have brought her to. *Shakspere.*

5. To pay the penalty of. Which of you will be mortal to *redeem* Man's mortal crime? *Milton.*

6. To perform the work of universal redemption; to confer the inestimable benefit of reconciliation to God.

Christ *redeem'd* us from the curse. *Galatians.*

REDEEMABLE, adj. [from *redeem*.] Capable of redemption.

REDEEMABLENESS, n. f. [from *redeemable*.] The state of being redeemable.

REDEEMER, n. f. [from *redeem*.] 1. One who ransoms or redeems; a ransom.

He inflamed him so, That he would fight with Pyrocles fight, And his *redeemer* challeng'd for his foe, Because he had not well maintain'd his right. *Spenser.*

2. The Saviour of the world. Every day expect an embassy From my *redeemer* to redeem me hence; And now in peace my soul shall part to heav'n. *Shakspere.*

Man's friend, his mediator, his design'd Both ransom and *redeemer* voluntary. *Milton.*

When saw we thee any way distressed, and relieved thee? will be the question of those, to whom heaven itself will be at the last day awarded, as having ministered to their *redeemer*. *Boyle.*

TO REDELIVER, v. a. [*re* and *deliver*.] To deliver back.

I have remembrances of yours, That I have longed long to *redeliver*. *Shakspere.*

Instruments judicially exhibited, are not of the acts of courts; and therefore may be *redelivered* on the demand of the person that exhibited them. *Ayliffe.*

REDELIVERY, n. f. [from *redeliver*.] The act of delivering back.

TO REDEMAND, v. a. [*redemand*, Fr. *re* and *demand*.] To demand back.

Threecore attacked the place where they were kept in custody, and reclaimed them: the duke *redemands* his prisoners, but receiving excuses, resolved to himself justice. *French.*

REDEMPTION, n. f. [*redemption*, French; *redemptio*, Latin.] 1. Ransom; release.

Utter darkness his place Ordain'd without *redemption*, without end. *Milton.*

2. Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ.

I charge you, as you hope to have *redemption*, That you depart, and lay no hands on me. *Shaksp.*

The Saviour son be glorify'd. *Dryden.*

Who for lost man's *redemption* dy'd, The salvation of our souls may be advanced, by firmly believing the mysteries of our *redemption*; and by imitating the example of those pious patterns of piety. *Milton.*

REDEMPATORY, adj. [from *redemptus*, Lat.] Paid for ransom.

Omega sings the exequies, And Hector's *redemptory* price. *Chapman.*

REDGUM, n. f. [from *red* and *gum*.] A disease of children newly born.

REDHOT, adj. [*red* and *hot*.] Heated to redness.

Iron *redhot* burneth and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

Is not fire a body heated so hot as to emit light copiously? for what else is a *redhot* iron than fire? and what else is a burning coal than *redhot* wood? *Newton.*

The *redhot* metal hisses in the lake. *Pope.*

REDINTEGRATE, adj. [*redintegratus*, Lat.] Restored; renewed; made new.

Charles VIII. received the kingdom of France in flourishing estate, being *redintegrated* in those principal members, which anciently had been portions of

RED

the crown, and were after discovered: so as they remained only in homage, and not in sovereignty.

Bacon.

REDINTEGRATION. *n. f.* [from *redintegrare*.]

1. Renovation; restoration.

They kept the feast indeed, but with the leaven of malice, and absurdly commemorated the redintegration of his natural body, by mutilating and dividing his mystical.

Decay of Piety.

2. Redintegration chymists call the restoring any mixed body of matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution.

Quincy.

He but pretences as a bare chymical purification of water, what I teach as a philosophical redintegration of it.

Hale.

REDLEAD. *n. f.* [red and lead.] Minimum; lead calcined.

To draw with dry colours, make long puffs, by sending redlead with strong wort, and to roll them up into long rolls like pencils, drying them in the sun.

Peacham.

REDNESS. *n. f.* [from *red*.] The quality of being red.

There was a pretty redness in his lips. *Shaksp.*
In the red sea most apprehend a material redness, from whence they derive its common denomination.

Brown.

The glowing redness of the berries vies with the verdure of their leaves.

Spectator.

REDOLENCE. } *n. f.* [from *redolent*.] Sweet

REDOLENCY. } scent.

We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars.

Boyle.

Their flowers attract spiders with their redolency.

Mortimer.

REDOLENT. *adj.* [redolens, Lat.] Sweet of scent.

Thy love exceeds the joys of wine;
Thy colours, O how redolent!

Sandys.

TO REDOUBLE. *v. a.* [redoubler, Fr. *re* and *double*.]

1. To repeat in return.

So ended she; and all the rest around
To her redoubled that her underlong.

Spenser.

2. To repeat often.

They were
As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled strokes upon the foe.

Shakspere.

3. To increase by addition of the same quantity over and over.

Mimus and Parnassus sweat,
And Aëna rages with redoubled heat.

Addison.

TO REDOUBLE. *v. n.* To become twice as much.

If we consider, that our whole eternity is to take
As colour from those hours which we here employ
In virtue or vice, the argument redoubles upon us,
For putting in practice this method of passing away
our time.

Spectator.

REDOUT. *n. f.* [reduit, redoute, Fr. *ridotta*, Italian.] The outwork of a fortification; a fortlets.

Every great ship is as an impregnable fort, and
our safe and commodious ports are as redoubts
to secure them.

Bacon.

REDOUTABLE. *adj.* [redoubtable, Fr.]

Formidable; terrible to foes.

The enterprising Mr. Lintot, the redoubtable
rival of Mr. Tonson, overtook me.

Popr.

REDOUTED. *adj.* [redouté, Fr.] Dreadful; formidable. Not in use.

His kingdom's seat Cleopolis is red,
There to obtain some such redoubted knight,
That parents dear from tyrant's power deliver
might.

Spenser.

So far be mine, my most redoubled lord,
As my true service shall deserve your love.

Shakspere.

TO REDOUND. *v. n.* [redundo, Lat.]

1. To be sent back by reaction.

RED

The evil, soon

Driven back, redounded, as a flood, on those
From whom it sprung.

Milton.

Not hope to be myself less miserable,
By what I seek, but others to make such
As I, though thereby worse to me redound.

Milton.

2. To conduce in the consequence.

As the care of our national commerce redounds
more to the riches and prosperity of the publick
than any other act of government, the state of it
should be marked out in every particular reign
with greater distinction.

Addison.

He had drawn many observations together,
which very much redound to the honour of this
prince.

Addison.

The honour done to our religion ultimately
redounds to God the author of it.

Rogers.

3. To proceed in the consequence.

As both these monies will devour great quantities
of paper, there will no small use redound
from them to that manufacture.

Addison.

TO REDRESS. *v. a.* [redresser, Fr.]

1. To set right; to amend.

In yonder spring of roses,
Find what to redress till noon.

Milton.

2. To relieve; to remedy; to ease. It is
sometimes used of persons, but more properly
of things.

She felt with me, what I felt of my captivity,
and straight laboured to redress my pain, which
was her pain.

Sidney.

'Tis thine, O king! th' afflicted to redress.

Dryden.

Lighter affronts and injuries Christ commands
us not to redress by law, but to bear with patience.

Kettlewell.

In countries of freedom, princes are bound to
protect their subjects in liberty, property, and religion,
to receive their petitions, and redress their
grievances.

Swift.

REDRESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Reformation; amendment.

To seek reformation of evil laws is commendable,
but for us the more necessary is a speedy
redress of ourselves.

Hooker.

2. Relief; remedy.

No humble suitors press to speak for right;
No, not a man comes for redress to thee.

Shaksp.

Such people as break the law of nations, all nations
are interested to suppress, considering that
the particular states, being the delinquents, can
give no redress.

Bacon.

Grief, finding no redress, ferment and rage,
Nor less than wounds immedicable,
Rattle, and lesser, and gangrene

Milton.

To black mortification.

A few may complain without reason; but there
is occasion for redress when the cry is universal.

Davenant.

3. One who gives relief.

Fair Majesty, the refuge and redress
Of those whom fate pursues, and wants oppress.

Dryden.

REDRESSIVE. *adj.* [from *redress*.] Succouring; affording remedy. A word not authorized.

The generous band,
Who, touch'd with human woe, redressive search'd
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail.

Thomson.

TO REDD. *v. n.* [red and *jeâr*.] A term of workmen.

If iron be too cold, it will not feel the weight of
the hammer, when it will not batter under the hammer;
and if it be too hot, it will redd, that is,
break or crack under the hammer.

Milton.

REDSHANK. *n. f.* [red and *shank*.]

1. This seems to be a contemptuous appellation
for some of the people of Scotland.

He sent over his brother Edward with a power
of Scots and redshanks unto Ireland, where they
got footing.

Spenser.

2. A bird.

Ansforth.

REDSTART, or **REDTAIL.** *n. f.* [phœnurus, Lat.] A bird.

RED

REDSTREAK. *n. f.* [red and *streak*.]

1. An apple.

The redstreak of all cyder fruit, hath obtained
the preference, being but a kind of wilding, and
though kept long, yet is never pleasing to the palate;
there are several sorts of redstreak: some of
them have red veins running through the whole
fruit, which is esteemed to give the cyder the
richest tincture.

Mortimer.

2. Cider pressed from the redstreak.

Redstreak he quaffs beneath the Chianti vine,
Gives Falco yearly for thy Scudmore's wine.

Smith.

TO REDUCE. *v. a.* [reduco, Lat. *reduire*, French.]

1. To bring back. Obsolete.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious lord!
That would reduce their bloody days again.

Shakspere.

2. To bring to the former state.

It were but just
And equal to reduce me to my dust,
Desirous to resign and render back
All I receive.

Milton.

3. To reform from any disorder.

That temper in the archbishop, who increased
their most pernicious writings, left his successor
a very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce
a church into order, that had been so long neglected,
and so ill filled.

Clarendon.

4. To bring into any state of diminution.

A diaphanous body, reduced to very minute
parts, thereby acquires many little surfaces in a
narrow compass.

Boyle.

Hisre will quite consume us, and reduce
To nothing this celestial.

Milton.

The ordinary smallest measure is looked on as an
unit in number, when the mind by division would
reduce them into less fractions.

Locke.

5. To degrade; to impair in dignity.

There is nothing so bad, but a man may lay
hold of something about it, that will afford matter
of excuse; nor nothing so excellent, but a man may
fasten upon something belonging to it, whereby to
reduce it.

Tillotson.

6. To bring into any state of misery or
meannefs.

The most prudent part was his moderation and
indulgence, not reducing them to desperation.

Airbathnot.

7. To subdue.

Under thee, as head supreme,
Thrones, princdoms, powers, dominions I reduce.

Milton.

8. To bring into any state more within
reach or power.

To have this project reduced to practice, there
seems to want nothing.

Milton.

9. To reclaim to order.

There left desert utmost hell,
Reduc'd in careful watch round thirt metropolis.

Milton.

10. To subject to a rule; to bring into a
class: as, the insects are reduced to
tribes; the variations of language are
reduced to rules.

REDUCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *reduce*.] The
act of bringing back, subduing, reforming,
or diminishing; reduction.

The navy received blessing from pope Sixtus,
and was allied, as an apostolical mission for the
reducement of this kingdom to the obedience of
Rome.

Bacon.

REDUCER. *n. f.* [from *reduce*.] One that
reduces.

They could not learn to digest, that the man,
which they so long had used to make their own
appetites, should now be the reducer of them into
order.

Sidney.

REDUCIBLE. *adj.* [from *reduce*.] Possible
to be reduced.

All law that a man is obliged by, is reducible to
the law of nature, the positive law of God in his

RED

word, and the law of man enacted by the elvish power.

Actions that promote society and mutual fellowship, seem *reducible* to a propensity to do good to others, and a ready sense of any good done by others.

All the parts of painting are *reducible* into three mentioned by our author.

If minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus, in which case can they be furnished *reducible* into a species of another genus.

Our damps in England are *reducible* to the focusing or the sublimating.

REDUCIBILITY, n. f. [from *reducible*.] Quality of being reducible.

Spirit of wine, by its pungent taste, and especially by its *reducibility*, according to Helmont, into alcohol and water, seems to be as well of a saline as a sulphureous nature.

REDUCTION, n. f. [*reduction*, Fr. from *reducere*, Lat.]

1. The act of reducing; state of being reduced.

Some will have these years to be but months; but we have no certain evidence that they need to account a month a year; and if we had, yet that *reduction* will not serve.

Every thing visibly tended to the *reduction* of his sacred majesty, and all persons in their several stations began to make way and prepare for it.

2. In arithmetick, *reduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.

REDUCTIVE, adj. [*reductif*, Fr. *reducere*, Lat.] Having the power of reducing. It is used as a substantive by Hale.

Thus far concerning these *reductives* by inundations and conflagrations.

REDUCTIVELY, adv. [from *reductivus*.] By reduction; by consequence.

If they be our superiors, then 'tis modestly and reverence to all such in general, at least *reductively*.

Other niceties, though they are not matter of confidence, singly and apart, yet so *reductively*; that is, though they are not so in the abstract, they become so by affinity and connection.

REDUNDANCE, n. f. [*redundantia*, Lat.]

1. **REDUNDANCY, n. f.** [from *redundant*.] Superfluity; superabundance; exuberance. The cause of generation seemeth to be fulness; for generation is from *redundancy*: this fulness ariseth from the nature of the creature, it is hot, and moist and sanguine, or from plenty of food.

It is a quality, that confines a man wholly within himself, leaving him void of that principle, which alone should dispose him to communicate and impart those *redundancies* of good, that he is possessed of.

I shall show our poet's *redundance* of wit, joined is of comparisons, and elegance of descriptions.

Labour ferments the humours, casts them into their proper channels, and throws off *redundancies*.

REDUNDANT, adj. [*redundans*, Lat.]

1. Superabundant; exuberant; superfluous.

His head, With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect Amidst his circling spires, that on the grass Elevated *redundant*.

Notwithstanding the *redundant* oil in fishes, they do not excrete fat so much as flesh.

2. Using more words or images than are useful.

Where the author is *redundant*, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched; when he trifles, abandon those passages.

REDUNDANTLY, adv. [from *redundant*.] Superfluously; superabundantly.

REE

TO REDUPLICATE, v. a. [*re* and *duplicate*.] To double.

REDUPLICATION, n. f. [from *reduplicate*.] The act of doubling.

This is evident, when the mark of exclusion is put; as when we speak of a white thing, adding the *reduplication*, as white; which excludes all other considerations.

REDUPLICATIVE, adj. [*reduplicatif*, Fr. from *reduplicate*.] Double.

Some logicians mention *reduplicative* propositions; as men, considered as men, are rational creatures, i. e. because they are men.

REDWING, n. f. [*turdus iliacus*.] A bird.

TO REF, v. a. [I know not the etymology.] To riddle; to sift.

After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you must then *ref* it over in a sieve.

TO REECHO, v. n. [*re* and *echo*.] To echo back.

Around we stand, a melancholy train, And a loud groan *reechers* from the main.

REECHY, adj. [from *reech*, corruptly formed from *reek*.] Smoky; sooty; tanned.

Let him, for a pair of *reechy* kisses, Make you to ravel all this matter out.

The kitchen malkin pins Her richest lockram 'bout her *reechy* neck.

REED, n. f. [Heb. Sax. *ried*, German; *arundo*, Lat.]

1. A hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds.

A *reed* is distinguished from the grasses by its magnitude, and by its having a firm stem: the species are, the large matted cane or *reed*, the sugar cane, the common *reed*, the variegated *reed*, the Bambu cane, and dark red *reed*.

This Delecto, the mother of Semiramis, was sometimes a *reed*, and falling in love with a goodly young man, she was by him with child, which, for fear of extreme punishment, she conveyed away and caused the same to be hidden among the high *reeds* which grew on the banks of the lake.

The knotty bulrush next in order stood, And all within of *reeds* a trembling wood.

2. A small pipe, made anciently of a *reed*.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy With a *reed* voice.

Academy pipe, the pastoral *reed* Of Hermes.

3. An arrow, as made of a *reed* headed.

When the Parthian turn'd his fleet, And from the hostile camp withdrew;

With cruel skill the backward *reed* He sent; and as he fled, he flew.

REEDS, adj. [from *reed*.] Covered with reeds.

Where houses be *reeded*, Now pare off the moss, and go beat in the *reed*.

REEDEN, adj. [from *reed*.] Consisting of reeds.

Honey in the sickly hive infuse, Through *reeded* pipes.

REED-GRASS, n. f. [from *reed* and *grass*; *juncagion*, Lat.] A plant, bur-reed.

TO REEDIFY, v. a. [*reedifier*, Fr. *re* and *edify*.] To rebuild; to build again.

The ruin'd walls he did *reedify*. This monument five hundred years hath stood, Which I have sumptuously *reedified*.

The *Reedians*, who re-peopled, *reedified* Ilium.

The house of God they first *reedify*.

REEDLESS, adj. [from *reed*.] Being without reeds.

Youth tomb'd before their parent's were, Whom soul Cocytus' *reedless* banks enclose.

REE

REE'DY, adj. [from *reed*.] Abounding with reeds.

The sportive flood in two divides, And forms with rising streams the *ree'dy* firs.

The adjoining brook, now fretting o'er a rock, Now scarcely moving through a *ree'dy* pool.

REEK, n. f. [Heb. Sax. *reke*, Dutch.]

1. Smoke; steam; vapour.

'Tis as hateful to me as the *reek* of a lime kiln.

2. [*reke*, German, any thing piled up.] A pile of corn or hay, commonly pronounced *rick*.

Nor burns at home, nor *reeks* are rear'd abroad.

The covered *reek*, much in use westward, must needs prove of great advantage in wet harvests.

TO REEK, v. n. [Heb. Sax.] To smoke; to steam; to emit vapour.

To the battle came he; where he did Run *reeking* o'er the hves of men, as if

'Twere a perpetual spoil.

Dying like men, though buried in your dunghills, They shall be fann'd; for there the sun shall greet them.

And draw their honours *reeking* up to heav'n.

I found me laid In balmy sweat; which with his beams the sun Soon dry'd, and on the *reeking* moisture fed.

Love one descended from a race of tyrants, Whose blood yet *reeks* on my avenging sword.

REEKY, adj. [from *reek*.] Smoky; tann'd; black.

Shut me in a charnel house, O'ercover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones, With *reeky* skulls and yellow chaplets skulls.

REET, n. f. [Heb. Sax.] A turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.

TO REEL, v. a. [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the spindle.

It may be useful for the *reeling* of yarn Wiggins.

TO REEL, v. n. [Heb. Sax.; *ragla*, Swedish.] To stagger; to incline in walking, first to one side and then to the other.

Spenser has applied it to the feet. Him when his mistrefs proud perceiv'd to fall,

While yet his feeble feet for faintness *reel'd*, She 'gan call, help Orgoglio!

What news in this our tottering state? — It is a *reeling* world,

And I believe will never stand upright, Till Richard went the garland.

It is unfit to fit And keep the turn of tripping with a slave,

To *reel* the streets at noon.

They *reel* to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man.

Grope in the dark, and to no feat confine Their wand'ring feet; but *reel* as drunk with wine.

He with heavy fumes oppress'd, *Reel'd* from the palace, and retir'd to rest.

Should he hide his face, Th' extinguish'd stars would loosen *reel* Wide from their spheres.

REELECTION, n. f. [*re* and *election*.] Repeated election.

Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual, by leaving the power of *reelection* open.

TO REENACT, v. a. [*re* and *enact*.] To enact anew.

The construction of ships was forbidden to senators, by a law made by Claudius the tribune, and reenacted by the Julian law of concessions.

R. E. F.

TO REINFORCE. *v. a.* [*re* and *enforce.*] To strengthen with new assistance or support.

The French have *reinforced* their scatter'd men. *Shakespeare.*
They used the stones to *reinforce* the pier. *Hayward.*

The presence of a friend raises fancy, and *reinforces* reason. *Collier.*

REINFORCEMENT. *n. s.* [*re* and *enforcement.*]

1. Fresh assistance; new help.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate of th' city, which he painted
With thunders' destiny, midlets came off,
And with a sudden reinforcement struck
Cannon like a planet. *Shakespeare.*

They require a special reinforcement of sound
educating to set them right. *Milton.*

What reinforcement we may gain from hope. *Milton.*

2. Iterated enforcement.

The words are a reiteration or reinforcement of
a corollary. *Ward.*

TO REJOYCE. *v. a.* [*re* and *enjoy.*] To
enjoy anew or a second time.

The calmness of temper Achilles *rejoiced*, is
only an effect of the revenge which ought to have
preceded. *Pope.*

TO REENTER. *v. a.* [*re* and *enter.*] To
enter again; to enter anew.

With opportune excursion, we may chance
Reenter heav'n. *Milton.*

The fiery sulphurous vapours seek the centre
from whence they proceed; that is, *reenter* again. *Milton.*

TO REENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To replace in a
throne.

He disposes in my hands the scheme
To *reenthro'ne* the king. *Southern.*

REENTRANCE. *n. s.* [*re* and *entrance.*]

The act of entering again.
Their repentance, although not their first en-
trance, is notwithstanding the first step of their *re-*
entrance into life. *Hooker.*

The pores of the brain, through the which the
senses before took their course, are more easily
opened to the spirits which demand *reentrance*. *Glanville.*

REEMOUSE. *n. s.* [*hneimur*, Sax.] A
bat. See **REARMOUSE.**

TO REESTABLISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *es-*
tablish.] To establish anew.

To *reestablish* the right of legal succession to
perpetual government, is to put a man in possession
of that government which his fathers did enjoy. *Locke.*

Peace, which hath for many years been banished
from christian world, will be speedily *reestablished*. *Saunders.*

REESTABLISHER. *n. s.* [*from reestablish.*]

One that *reestablishes*.

REESTABLISHMENT. *n. s.* [*from reestablish.*]

The act of *reestablishing*; the
state of being *reestablished*; restoration.
The Jews made such a powerful effort for their
reestablishment under Barchabab, in the reign of
Adrian, as shook the whole Roman empire. *Addison.*

REFF. *n. s.* [*genepa*, Sax.] A reward.
Obsolete.

The *reffer*, miller, and cook, are distinguished. *Dryden.*

TO REEXAMINE. *v. a.* [*re* and *examine.*]

To examine anew.
Spend the time in *reexamining* more duly your
cause. *Hooker.*

TO REFECT. *v. a.* [*refectus*, Lat.] To
refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue.
Not in use.

A man in the morning is lighter in the scale,

R. E. F.

because in sleep some pounds have perished;
and is also lighter unto himself, because he is *re-*
fectus. *Brown.*

REFECTION. *n. s.* [*refectio*, Fr. from
refectio, Lat.] Refreshment after hun-
ger or fatigue.

After a draught of wine, a man may seem lighter
in himself from sudden *refection*, though he be
heavier in the balance, from a ponderous addi-
tion. *Brown.*

Fasting is the diet of angels, the food and *refection*
of souls, and the richest aliment of grace. *South.*

For sweet *refection* due,
The genial vands let my train renew. *Pope.*

REFECTORY. *n. s.* [*refectoire*, Fr. from
refect, Lat.] Room of refreshment; eating
room.

He cells and *refectories* did prepare,
And large provisions laid of winter store. *Dryden.*

TO REFEL. *v. a.* [*refello*, Lat.] To
refute; to repress.

Friends, not to *refel* ye,
Or any way quill ye,
Ye aim at a mystery. *Ben Jonson.*

Worthy a history,
It instructs the scholar in the various methods of
discovering and *refelling* the subtle tricks of
sophisters. *Hutchins.*

TO REFER. *v. a.* [*refero*, Lat. *referer*,
French.]

1. To dismiss for information or judg-
ment.

Those causes the divine historian *refers* us to, and
not to any productions out of nothing. *Burnet.*

2. To betake to for decision.

The heir of his kingdom hath *referred* herself
unto a poor, but worthy gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

3. To reduce to, as to the ultimate end.

You profess and practise to *refer* all things to
yourself. *Bacon.*

4. To reduce, as to a class.

The sales, predominant in quick lime, we *refer*
rather to limestone, than acid. *Boyle.*

TO REFER. *v. n.*

1. To respect; to have relation.

Of those places, that *refer* to the flouting and
opening the abyss, I take notice of that in Job. *Parnet.*

2. To appeal.

In suits it is good to *refer* to some friend of
trust. *Bacon.*

REFEREE. *n. s.* [*from refer.*] One to
whom any thing is referred.

Referees and arbitrators seldom forget them-
selves. *Leffrange.*

REFERENCE. *n. s.* [*from refer.*]

1. Relation; respect; view toward; allu-
sion to.

The knowledge of that which man is in *reference*
unto himself and other things in relation unto man,
I may term the mother of all those principles, which
are decrees in that law of nature, whereby human
actions are framed. *Hooker.*

Jupiter was the son of Aether and Dura, so
called, because the one had *reference* to his celest-
tial conditions, the other discovered his natural
virtues. *Raleigh.*

Christian religion commands sobriety, temper-
ance, and moderation, in *reference* to our ap-
petites and passions. *Tillotson.*

2. Dismission to another tribunal.

It passed in England without the least *reference*
hither. *Swift.*

REFERENDARY. *n. s.* [*referendus*, Latin.]

One to whose decision any thing is *re-*
ferred.

In suits, it is good to *refer* to some friend of trust;
but let him chuse well his *referendaries*. *Bacon.*

TO REFERMENT. *v. a.* [*re* and *ferment.*]

To ferment anew.
Th' admitted noise agitates the flood,
Revives its fire, and *referments* the blood. *Black-
burn.*

REFERABLE. *adj.* [*from refer.*] Capa-

R. E. F.

ble of being considered, as in relation to
something else.

Unto God all parts of time are alike, unto whom
none are *referrible*, and all things present, unto
whom nothing is past or to come, but who is the
same yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow. *Brown.*

TO REFINE. *v. a.* [*raffiner*, Fr.]

1. To purify; to clear from dross and
recrement.

I will *refine* them as silver is *refined*, and will try
them as gold is tried. *Zechariah.*

Weigh ev'ry word, and ev'ry thought *refine*. *Anonymous.*

The red Dutch currant yields a rich juice, to be
diluted with a quantity of water boiled with *refined*
sugar. *Mortimer.*

2. To make elegant; to polish; to make
accurate.

Queen Elizabeth's time was a golden age for a
world of *refined* wits, who honoured poetry with
their pens. *Peachment.*

Love *refines* the thoughts, and hush his feet
In reason. *Milton.*

The same traditional fash, which renders the
bodies of children, born from wealthy parents,
weak, may perhaps *refine* their spirits. *Swift.*

TO REFINE. *v. n.*

1. To improve in point of accuracy or
delicacy.

Chaucer *refined* on Boccaccio, and mended his
stories. *Dryden.*

Let a lord but own the happy lines;
How the wit brightens, how the taste *refines*! *Pope.*

2. To grow pure.

The pure limpid stream, when foul with stains,
Works itself clear, and as it runs *refines*. *Addison.*

3. To affect meekly.

He makes another paragraph about our *refining*
in controversy, and coming nearer still to the
church of Rome. *Atterbury.*

REFINEDLY. *adv.* [*from refine.*] With
affected elegance.

Will any dog
Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones
To turn a wheel? *Dryden.*

REFINEMENT. *n. s.* [*from refine.*]

1. The act of purifying, by clearing any
thing from dross and recrementitious
matter.

2. The state of being pure.

The more bodies are of kin to spirit in subtilty
and *refinement*, the more diffusive are they. *Norris.*

3. Improvement in elegance or purity.

From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether
the corruptions in our language have not equalled
its *refinements*. *Swift.*

The religion of the gospel is only the *refinement*
and exaltation of our best faculties. *Law.*

4. Artificial practice.

The rules religion prescribes are more successful
in publick and private affairs, than the *refinements*
of irregular cunning. *Rogers.*

5. Affeculation of elegant improvement.

The flats about town had a design to leave us in
the lurch, by some of their late *refinements*. *Addison.*

REFINER. *n. s.* [*from refine.*]

1. Purifier; one who clears from dross or
recrement.

The *refiners* of iron observe, that that iron stone
is hardest to melt, which is fullest of metal; and
that easiest, which hath most dross. *Bacon.*

2. Improver in elegance.

As they have been to great *refiners* of our lan-
guage, so it hath been my chief ambition to imitate
them. *Swift.*

3. Inventor of superfluous subtilties.

No men are less of the truth of things, than these
great *refiners* and *refiners*, who are to wonderfully
subtle, and over-subtle their conceptions. *Spectator.*

Some *refiners* pretend to argue for the usefulness
of parties in such a government as ours. *Swift.*

TO REPAIR. *v. a.* [*refait*, Fr. *re* and *fat.*]

To repair; to restore after damage.

He will not allow that there are any such signs of art in the make of the present globe, or that there was so great care taken in the refitting of it up again at the deluge.

Permit our ships a shelter on your shores,
Repos'd from your woods with planks and oars.

To REFLECT. *v. a.* [*reflectir*, Fr. *reflectio*, Lat.] To throw back.

We, his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter sore torment. Milton.
Lodges close together reflect their own colour. Dryden.

To REFLECT. *v. n.*

1. To throw back light.

In dead men's tombs, and in those holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in form of eyes, reflecting gems. Shakspeare.

2. To bend back.

Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, and never reflects in an angle, nor bends in a circle, which is a continual reflection, unless either by some external impulse, or by an intrinsic principle of gravity. Bentley.

3. To throw back the thoughts upon the past or on themselves.

The imagination casts thoughts in our way, and forces the understanding to reflect upon them. Duppa.

In every action reflect upon the end, and in your understanding it, consider why you do it. Taylor.
Who hath, who could such ill events expect?
With shame on his own counsel, doth reflect. Denham.

When men are grown up, and reflect on their own minds, they cannot find any thing more ancient there, than those opinions which were taught them before their memory began to keep a register of their actions. Locke.

It is hard, that any part of my hand should be setled upon one who has us'd me to ill, and yet I could not see a spring of any bough of this whole walk of trees, but I should reflect upon her and her severity. Spectator.

Let the king dismiss his woes,
Reflecting on her fair reynan;
And take the cypress from his brows,
To put his wonted laurels on. Prior.

4. To consider attentively.

Into myself my reason's eye I turn'd;
And as I much reflected, much I mourn'd. Prior.

5. To throw reproach or censure.

Neither do I reflect in the least upon the memory of his late majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation. Swift.

6. To bring reproach.

Errors of wives reflect on husbands still. Dryden.

REFLECTENT. *adj.* [*reflectens*, Lat.] Bending back; flying back.

The ray descendent, and the ray reflectent, flying with so great a speed, that the air between them cannot take a formal play any way, before the beams of the light be on both sides of it; it follows, that, according to the nature of humid things, it must first only swell. Digby.

REFLECTION. *n. f.* [from *reflect*: thence I think *reflexion* less proper: *reflexion*, Fr. *reflexus*, Latin.]

1. The act of throwing back.

The eye sees not itself,
But by reflection from other things. Shakspeare.
If the sun's light consist'd but of one sort of rays, there would be but one colour, and it would be impossible to produce any new by reflections or refractions. Cheyne.

2. The act of bending back.

Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, nor ever reflects in an angle or circle, which is a continual reflection, unless by some external impulse. Bentley.

3. That which is reflected.

She shines not upon souls, lest the reflection should hurt her. Shakspeare.
As the sun in water we can bear,
Yet not the sun, but his reflection there.

So let us view her here, in what she was,
And take her image in this wat'ry glass. Dryden.

4. Thought thrown back upon the past, or the absent, on itself.

The three first parts I dedicate to my old friends, to take off those melancholy reflections, which the sense of age, infirmity, and death may give them. Denham.

This dreadful image so possess'd her mind,
She ceas'd all farther hope; and now began
To make reflection on the unhappy man. Dryden.
Job's reflections on his once flourishing estate, did at the same time afflict and encourage him. Atterb.

What wounding reproaches of soul must he feel,
From the reflection on his own ingratitude. Rogers.

5. The action of the mind upon itself.

Reflection is the perception of the operations of our own minds within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got. Locke.

6. Attentive consideration.

This delight grows and improves under thought and reflection; and while it exercises, does also endear itself to the mind; at the same time employing and inflaming the meditations. South.

7. Censure.

He de'd; and oh! may no reflection sited
Its poisonous venom on the royal head. Prior.

REFLECTIVE. *adj.* [from *reflect*.]

1. Throwing back images.

When the weary king gave place to night,
His beams he to his royal brother lent,
And to those full in his reflective light. Dryden.
In the reflective stream the shining blade,
Viewing her charms impair'd, abash'd shall hide
Her purple head. Prior.

2. Considering things past; considering the operations of the mind.

For'd by reflective reason I confess,
That human science is uncertain guess. Prior.

REFLECTOR. *n. f.* [from *reflect*.] Considerer.

There is scarce any thing that nature has made, or that men do suffer, whence the devout reflector cannot take an occasion of an inspiring meditation. Boyle.

REFLEX. *adj.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Directed backward.

The motions of my mind are as obvious to the reflector, as the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions, as the passions of my sense are obvious to my sense; I see the object, and I perceive that I see it. Hale.

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernible ends of them to exercise a right argument, that it is the workmanship, not of blind mechanism or blunder chance, but of an intelligent and benign agent. Bentley.

REFLEX. *n. f.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Reflection.

There was no other way for angels to sin, but by reflect of their understandings upon themselves. Hooker.

I'll say you gray is not the morning's eye,
Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. Shakspeare.

REFLEXIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *reflexible*.]

The quality of being reflexible.

Reflexibility of rays is their disposition to be reflected or turned back into the same medium from any other medium, upon whose surface they fall, and rays are more or less reflexible, which are turned back more or less easily. Newton.

REFLEXIBLE. *adj.* [from *reflexus*, Lat.] Capable to be thrown back.

Sir Isaac Newton has demonstrated, by convincing experiments, that the light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and reflexible; and that those rays are differently reflexible, that are differently refrangible. Cheyne.

REFLEXIVE. *adj.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Having respect to something past.

That assurance reflexive cannot be a divine faith, but at the most an human, yet such as perhaps I may have no doubting mixed with. Hammond.

REFLEXIVELY. *adv.* [from *reflexive*.] In a backward direction.

Solomon tells us life and death are in the power

of the tongue, and that not only directly in regard of the good or ill we may do to others, but reflexively also in respect of what may rebound to ourselves.

REFLOAT. *n. f.* [*re and float*.] Ebb, reflux.

The main float and reflow of the sea, is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion. Bacon.

To REFLOW. *v. a.* [*re and flourish*] To flourish anew.

Virtue given for lost
Revives, *vij. with s*, then vigorous most,
When most unactive deem'd. Milton.

To REFLOW. *v. n.* [*refluer*, Fr. *re and flow*.] To flow back.

REFLUENT. *adj.* [*refluens*, Lat.] Running back; flowing back.

The liver receives the refluent blood almost from all the parts of the abdomen. Arbuthnot.

Tell, by what paths,
Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys
The refluent rivers, and the land repays. Blackmore.

REFLUX. *n. f.* [*reflux*, Fr. *refluxus*, Lat.] Backward course of water.

Reflexes
Mine own that 'bide upon me, all from me
Shall with a fierce reflux on me rebound. Milton.

The variety of the flux and reflux of Turpes, whether the same do ebb and flow seven times a day, is inconvertible. Brown.

REFUGILLATION. *n. f.* [*refugillo*, Lat.] Restoration of strength by refreshment.

To REFORM. *v. a.* [*reformo*, Lat. *reformer*, Fr.] To change from worse to better.

A sect in England, following the very same rule of policy, seeketh to reform even the French reformation, and purge out from thence all dregs of popery. Hooker.

Seat worthier of Gods, was built
With second thoughts, reforming what was old. Milton.

May no such storm
Fall on our times, where rain must reform. Denham.

Now low ring looks preface approaching times,
And now prevailing love her face reforms. Taylor.

One cannot attempt the perfect reforming the languages of the world, without rendering them ridiculous. Locke.

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt a rage; but that of a good one will not corrupt a virtue.

To REFORM. *v. n.* To pass by change from worse to better.

Was his doctrine of the mass struck out in the conflict? or did it give him occasion of reform in this point? Atterbury.

REFORM. *n. f.* [Fr.] Reformation.

REFORMATION. *n. f.* [*reformation*, Fr. from *reform*.]

1. Change from worse to better: commonly used of human manners.

Never came reformation in a flood
With such a heady current, scow'ring faults;
Nor over His dra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat, as in this king. Shakspeare.

Satire lasses vice into reformation. Dryden.
The pagan converts mention this great reformation of those who had been the greatest sinners with that sudden and surprising change, which the christian religion made in the lives of the most prodigate. Addison.

2. [By way of eminence.] The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive state.

The burden of the reformation lay on Luther's shoulders. Atterbury.

REFORMER. *n. f.* [from *reform*.]

1. One who makes a change for the better; an amender.

Publick reformers had need first practice that on their own hearts, which they purpose to try on others. King Charles.

REF

The complaint is more general, than the endeavours to redress it: abroad every man would be a reformer, how very few at home! *Spratt.*

It was honour enough, to behold the English churches, reformed; that is, delivered from the reformers. *South.*

One of those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations. Our best reformers were famous confessors and martyrs all over the world. *Bacon.*

REFRACT. *v. a.* [*refractus*, Latin.] To break the natural course of rays.

If its angle of incidence be large, and the refractive power of the medium not very strong to throw it far from the perpendicular, it will be refracted. *Cheyne.*

Rays of light are urged by the refracting media. *Cheyne.*

Refracted from von eastern cloud, The grand ethereal bow shoots up. *Thomson.*

REFRACTION. *n. f.* [*refraction*, Fr.]

Refraction, in general, is the incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, which happens to it whilst it enters or penetrates any medium: in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have pursued on, had not the density of the medium turned it aside. *Harris.*

Refraction, out of the rarer medium into the denser, is made towards the perpendicular. *Newton.*

REFRACTIVE. *adj.* [*refract*, Fr.] Having the power of refraction.

Those superficies of transparent bodies reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power; that is, which intercede mediums that differ most in their refractive densities. *Newton.*

REFRACTIVENESS. *n. f.* [*from refractory*.]

Sullen obstinacy.

I did never allow any man's refractoriness against the privileges and orders of the houses. *K. Charles.*

Great complaint was made by the prebiteran party, of my refractoriness to obey the parliament's act. *Saunders.*

REFRACTORY. *adj.* [*refractorius*, Fr. *refractorius*, Lat. and so should be written refractory. It is now accented on the first syllable, but by *Shakespeare* on the second.] Obstinate; perverse; contumacious.

There is a law in each well-order'd nation, To curb those raging appetites that are Most disobedient and refractory. *Shakespeare.*

A rough brawn'd swain, being brought before a wide justice for some misdemeanor, was by him ordered to be sent away to prison, and was refractory after he heard his doom, inasmuch as he would not put a foot from the place where he stood; saying, it was better to stand, where he was, than go to a sure place. *Bacon.*

Anger compliance with any illegal and extravagant ways, like violent motions in nature, soon grows weary of itself, and ends in a refractory turbulence. *King Charles.*

Refractory martial! if thou wilt not trust thy hands, take what follows; know assuredly, before next full moon, that thou wilt be hung up in chains. *Arbutnot.*

These atoms of theirs may have it in them, but they are refractory and sullen; and therefore, like to a host of the same temper, must be banged and battered into reason. *Bentley.*

REFRAGABLE. *adj.* [*refragabilis*, Lat.] Capable of confutation and conviction.

REFRAIN. *v. a.* [*refrainer*, Fr. *re and frangere*, Lat.] To hold back; to keep from action.

Hold not thy tongue, O God, keep not still silence; refrain not thyself. *Psalms.*

My son, walk not thou in the way with sinners, thy foot from their path. *Proverbs.*

Not from the holy one of heav'n Refrain'd his tongue. *Milton.*

Refrain'd, his wrath shall now refrain, To thwart the fury of the gods in vain. *Pope.*

REFRAIN. *v. w.* To forbear; to abstain; to spare.

REF

In what place, or upon what consideration soever it be, they do it, were it in their own opinion of no force being done, they would undoubtedly refrain to do it. *Hooker.*

For my name's sake will I defer mine anger, and refrain for thee, that I cut thee not off. *Isaiah.*

That they fed not on flesh, at least the faithful party before the flood, may become more probable, because they refrained therefrom some time after. *Brown.*

REFRANGIBILITY. *n. f.* [*from refrangible*.]

Refrangibility of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

REFRANGIBLE. *adj.* [*re and frango*, Latin.]

As some rays are more refrangible than others; that is, are more turn'd out of their course, in passing from one medium to another, it follows, that after such refraction, they will be separated, and their distinct colour observed. *Lake.*

REFRACTION. *n. f.* [*re and frango*, Lat.]

The act of refracting.

To REFRESH. *v. a.* [*refraischer*, French; *refrigero*, Latin.]

1. To recreate; to relieve after pain, fatigue, or want.

Service shall with steel'd sinews toil; And labour shall refresh it with hope. *Shaksp.*

Mathew was ordained to refresh the mind of man After his studies, or his usual pain. *Shakspere.*

He was in no danger to be overtaken; so that he was content to refresh his men. *Clarendon.*

His men's are coarse and short, his employment variable, his deep certain and refreshing, neither interrupted with the labours of a guilty mind, nor the aches of a crazy body. *South.*

If you would have trees to thrive, take care that no plants be near them, which may deprive them of nourishment, or hinder their freshings and helps that they might receive. *Mortimer.*

2. To improve by new touches any thing impaired.

The rest refresh the feckly snakes, that fold The shield of Pallas, and renew their gold. *Dryden.*

3. To refrigerate; to cool.

A dew coming after heat refresheth. *Fesham.*

REFRESH. *n. f.* [*from refresh*.] That which refreshes.

The kind refresher of the summer heats. *Thomson.*

REFRESHMENT. *n. f.* [*from refresh*.]

1. Relief after pain, want, or fatigue.

2. That which gives relief; as food, rest.

He was full of agony and horror upon the approach of a dismal death, and so had most need of the refreshments of society, and the friendly attentions of his disciples. *South.*

Such honest refreshments and comforts of life, our christian liberty has made it lawful for us to use. *Spratt.*

REFRET. *n. f.* The burden of a song. *Ditt.*

REFRIGERANT. *adj.* [*refrigerant*, Fr. *from refrigerate*.] Cooling; mitigating heat.

In the cure of gangrenes, you must beware of dry heat, and resort to things that are refrigerant, with inward warmth and virtue of cherishing. *Bacon.*

If it arise from any external cause, apply refrigerants, without any preceding evacuation. *Weyman.*

To REFRIGERATE. *v. a.* [*refrigero*, *re and frigus*, Latin.] To cool.

The great breezes, which the motion of the air in great circles, such as the gulle of the world produceth, do refrigerate; and therefore in those parts noon is nothing so hot, when the breezes are great, as about ten of the clock in the forenoon. *Bacon.*

Whether they be refrigerated inclinably, or somewhat equinozically, though in a lesser degree, they discover some verticity. *Brown.*

REFRIGERATION. *n. f.* [*refrigeratio*, Lat. *refrigeration*, French.] The act of cooling; the state of being cooled.

REF

Divine deities; the cause may be the refrigeration of the tongue, whereby it is kept as more. *Bacon.* If the more refrigeration of the air would fit it for breathing, this might be somewhat helped with bellows. *Wilkins.*

REFRIGERATIVE. *adj.* [*refrigerativus*, French; *refrigeratorius*, Latin.] Cooling; having the power to cool.

REFRIGERATORY. *n. f.*

1. That part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; but this is now generally done by a worm or spiral pipe, turning through a tub of cold water. *Quincy.*

2. Any thing internally cooling.

A delicate wine and a durable refrigeratory. *Mortimer.*

REFRIGERIUM. *n. f.* [*Latin*] Cool refreshment; refrigeration.

It must be acknowledged, the ancients have talked much of annual refrigeriums, respites, or intervals of punishment to the damned; as particularly on the festivals. *South.*

REFT. *part. pret. of reate.*

1. Deprived; taken away. Obsolete.

Thus we well left, he better reft,

In heaven to take his place,

That by like life and death, at last,

We may obtain like grace. *Ascham.*

I, in a desperate bay of death,

I like a poor bark, of sails and tackling reft,

Rush all to pieces on thy rocky bottom. *Shakspere.*

Another ship had seiz'd on us,

And would have reft the fibres of their pray. *Shak.*

Our dying hero, from the continent

Ravish'd whole towns, and forts from Spaniards reft,

As his last legacy to Britain left. *Waller.*

2. [*part. of reate*.] Took away. Obsolete.

So twist them both, they not a hankin left,

And when lambs lull'd, the old deeps lives they reft. *Spenser.*

About his shoulders broad he threw

An airy hide of some wild beast, whom he

In savage toil by adventure flew,

And reft the spoil his ornament to be. *Spenser.*

REFUGE. *n. f.* [*refuge*, French; *refugium*, Latin.]

1. Shelter from any danger or distress; protection.

Rock, dens, and caves; but I in none of these

Find place of refuge. *Milton.*

The young vipers suppos'd to break through the belly of the dam, will, upon any fright, for protection run into it; nor till the old one receives them in at her mouth, which way, the fright being past, they will return again, which is a peculiar way of refuge. *Brown.*

Those who take refuge in a multitude, have an Army com'd to answer for. *Atterbury.*

2. That which gives shelter or protection.

The Lord will be a refuge for the oppressed; a refuge in times of trouble. *Psalms.*

They shall be your refuge from the avenger of blood.

Fair may fly, the refuge and redress

Of those whom fate pursues. *Dryden.*

3. Expedient in distress.

This last old man,

Whom with a crack'd heart I have sent to Rome,

Lay'd me above the mentor of a father:

Their latest refuge was to find him. *Shakspere.*

4. Expedient in general.

Light must be supplied, among graceful refuges,

By terracing any story in danger of darkness. *Wotton.*

To REFUGE. *v. a.* [*refugier*, French; *from the noun*.] To shelter; to protect.

Silly beggars,

Who sitting in the stocks, reft their shame,

That many have, and others must, sit there. *Shak.*

Dreads the vengeance of her injur'd lord;

Er'a by those gods, who reft'd her, abhor'd. *Dryden.*

REF

REFUGER. *n. f.* [*refugie*, French.] One who flies to shelter or protection.

Door *refuges*, at first they purchase here; And from us denizen'd, they denounce. *Dryden.*

This is become more necessary in some of their governments, since so many *refugees* sculled among them. *Addison.*

REFULGENCE. *n. f.* [from *refulgent*.] Splendour; brightness.

REFULGENT. *adj.* [*refulgens*, Latin.] Bright; shining; glittering; splendid.

He neither might nor wish'd to know A more *refulgent* light. *Waller.*

So conspicuous and *refulgent* a truth is that of God's being the author of man's felicity, that the dispute is not so much concerning the thing, as concerning the manner of it. *Boyle.*

Agamemnon's train, When his *refulgent* arms flash'd through the shady plain.

Fled from his well-known face. *Dryden.*

REFULGENTLY. *adv.* [from *refulgent*.] In a shining manner.

TO REFUND. *v. n.* [*refund*, Latin.]

1. To pour back. Were the humours of the eye tinctured with any colour, they would *refund* that colour upon the object, and so it would not be represented as in itself it is. *Ray.*

2. To repay what is received; to restore. A governor, that had pillaged the people, was, for receiving of bribes, sentenced to *refund* what he had wrongfully taken. *Le Strange.*

Such wise men as himself account all that is past to be also gone; and know, that there can be no gain in *refunding*, nor any profit in paying debts. *South.*

How to Icarus, in the bridal hour, Shall I, by woe undown, *refund* the dow'r? *Pope.*

3. *Swift* has somewhere the absurd phrase, to *refund* himself, for to *reimburse*.

REFUSAL. *n. f.* [from *refuse*.]

1. The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded or solicited.

God has born with all his weak and obstinate *refusals* of grace, and has given him time day after day. *Hogers.*

2. The preemption; the right of having any thing before another; option.

When employments go a begging for want of hands, they shall be sure to have the refusal. *Smyth.*

TO REFUSE. *v. a.* [*refuso*, French.]

1. To deny what is solicited or required; not to comply with.

If he should chide the right casket, you should *refuse* to persons his father's will, if you should *refuse* to accept him. *Shakespeare.*

Having most affectionately set life and death before him, and conjured them to chide one, and avoid the other, he still leaves unto me, as to free and rational agents, a liberty to *refuse* all his calls, whilst his talents lye by them unprofitable. *Hawmoud.*

Wonder not then what God for you saw good If I *refuse* not, but convert, as you, To proper subsistence. *Milton.*

Common experience has justly a mighty influence on the minds of men, to make them give or *refuse* credit to any thing propos'd. *Locke.*

2. To reject; to disunil without a grant.

I may neither chide whom I would, nor *refuse* whom I dislike. *Shakespeare.*

TO REFUSE. *v. n.* Not to accept; not to comply.

Women are made as they themselves would choose;

Too proud to ask, too humble to *refuse*. *Garth.*

REFUSE. *adj.* [from the verb.] The noun has its accent on the first syllable, the verb on the second.] Unworthy of reception; left when the rest is taken.

Every thing vile and *refuse* they destroyed. *Samuel.* He never had vexatious law-disputes about his dues, but had his tithes fully paid, and not of the most *refuse* parts, but generally the very best. *Fell.*

REG

Please to bestow on him the *refuse* lottery; he hopes by printing them to get a plentiful provision. *Spectator.*

REFUSE. *n. f.* That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken.

We dare not disgrace our worldly superiors with offering unto them such *refuse*, as we bring unto God himself. *Hooker.*

Many kinds have much *refuse*, which counter-vaile that which they have excellent. *Bacon.*

I knew not whether it be more shame or wonder, to see that men can so put off ingenuity, as to descend to so base a vice; yet we daily see it done, and that not only by the scum and *refuse* of the people. *Government of the Tongue.*

Down with the falling stream the *refuse* run, To raise with joyful news his drooping son. *Dryden.*

This humour keeps more than he wants, and gives a vast *refuse* of his superfluities to purchase heaven. *Addison.*

REFUSER. *n. f.* [from *refuse*.] He who refuses.

Some few others are the only *refusers* and condemnors of this catholick practice. *Taylor.*

REFUTAL. *n. f.* [from *refute*.] Refutation.

REFUTATION. *n. f.* [*refutatio*, Latin; *refutation*, French; from *refute*.] The act of refuting; the act of proving false or erroneous.

'Tis such incredible absurd stuff, that we will not honour it with especial *refutation*. *Bentley.*

TO REFUTE. *v. a.* [*refuto*, Latin; *refuter*, French.] To prove false or erroneous. Applied to persons or things.

Self destruction fought, *refutes* That excellence thought in thee. *Milton.*

He knew that there were to many witnesses in these two miracles, that it was impossible to *refute* such multitudes. *Addison.*

TO REGAIN. *v. a.* [*regagner*, French; *re* and *gain*.] To recover; to gain anew.

Hopetful to *regain* Thy love, from thee I will not hide What thoughts in my unquiet breast are ris'n. *Milt.*

We've driven back These heathen Saxons, and *regain'd* our earth, As earth recovers from an ebbing tide. *Dryden.*

As soon as the mind *regains* the power to stop or continue any of these motions of the body or thoughts, we then consider the man as a free agent. *Locke.*

REGAL. *adj.* [*regal*, French; *regalis*, Latin.] Royal; kingly.

Edward, duke of York, Usurps the *regal* title and the seat Of England's true anointed lawful heir. *Shakespeare.*

Why am I sent far to a king, Before I have shook off the *regal* thoughts Wherewith I reign'd. *Shakespeare.*

With them comes a third of *regal* port, With faded splendour worn, who by his guilt And fierce denunciation, seems the prince of hell. *Milton.*

When was there ever a better prince on the throne than the present queen? I do not talk of her government, her love of the people, or qualities that are purely *regal*; but her piety, charity, temperance, and conjugal love. *Sage.*

REGALE. *n. f.* [*regale*, French.] A musical instrument.

The sounds that produce tones, are ever from such bodies as are in their parts and parts equal; and such are in the nightingale pipes or *regals* or organs. *Bacon.*

REGALTY. *n. f.* [Latin.] The prerogative of monarchy.

TO REGALE. *v. a.* [*regaler*, French; *regulare*, Italian.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify.

I with warming puff *regal'd* chill'd fingers. *Philips.*

REGALE. *n. f.* An entertainment; a treat.

REG

REGALEMENT. *n. f.* [*regalement*, French.] Refreshment; entertainment.

The males still require Humid *regalement*, nor will aught avail Implying Phœbus with unmoisten'd lips. *Philips.*

REGALIA. *n. f.* [Latin.] Emblems of royalty.

REGALITY. *n. f.* [*regalis*, Latin.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

Behold the image of mortality, And feeble nature cloth'd with fleshly tire, When raging passion with fierce tyranny, Rols reason of her due *regality*. *Spenser.*

He neither could, nor would, yield to any denotation of the crown of France, in to ritory *regality*. *Bacon.*

He came partly in by the sword, and had by courage in all points of *regality*. *Bacon.*

The majesty of England might hang like Mat's tomb by a magnetick charm, between the privileges of the two houses, in any imaginary *regality*. *King Charles.*

TO REGARD. *v. a.* [*regarder*, French.]

1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice.

This aspect of mine, The best *regarded* virgins of our clime Have lov'd. *Shakespeare.*

He denies To know their God, or message to *regard*. *Milton.*

2. To observe; to remark.

It much you note him, You offend him; teed, and *regard* him not. *Shakespeare.*

3. To mind as an object of grief or terror.

The king marvelled at the young man's courage for that he nothing *regarded* the pains. *Milton.*

4. To observe religiously.

He that *regardeth* the day, *regardeth* it unto the Lord; and he that *regardeth* not the day, to the Lord he doth not *regard* it. *Romans.*

5. To pay attention to.

He that observeth the wind shall never sow, and he that *regardeth* the clouds shall never reap. *Proverbs.*

6. To respect; to have relation to.

7. To look toward.

It is a peninsula, which *regardeth* the mainland. *Strabo.*

REGARD. *n. f.* [*regard*, French; from the verb.]

1. Attention as to a matter of importance.

The nature of the sentence he is to pronounce, the rule of judgment by which he will proceed, requires that a particular *regard* be had to our observation of this precept. *Attol.*

2. Respect; reverence.

To him they had *regard*, because long he had bewitched them.

With some *regard* to what is just and right, They'll lend their lives. *Shakespeare.*

3. Note; eminence.

Macbeth was a man of meanest *regard* among them, neither having wealth nor power. *Spenser.*

4. Respect; account.

Change was thought necessary, in *regard* of the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in use. *Hobbes.*

5. Relation; reference.

How best we may Compose our present evils with *regard* Of what we are and where. *Milton.*

Their business is to address all the ranks of mankind, and persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, with *regard* to themselves; in justice to good men, with *regard* to their neighbours, and piety towards God. *Locke.*

6. [*regard*, French.] Look; aspect directed to another.

Soft words to his fierce passion she *regard'd*; But her with stern *regard* he thus repell'd. *Milton.*

He, surpris'd with humble joy, survey'd One sweet *regard*, shot by the royal maid. *Dryden.*

7. Prospect; object of sight. Not properly in use.

REG

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make the main and th' aerial blue
An indistinct regard. *Shakespeare.*

REGARDABLE, *adj.* [from *regard*.]

1. Observable. Not used.

I cannot discover this difference of the badger's
legs, although the *regardable* side be defined, and
the brevity by most imputed unto the left. *Brown.*

2. Worthy of notice. Not used.

Tintogel, more famous for his antiquity, than *regardable*
for his present estate, abutted on the sea. *Carew.*

REGARDER, *n. f.* [from *regard*.] One that
regards.

REGARDFUL, *adj.* [from *regard* and *full*.] At-
tentive; taking notice of.

Bryan was so *regardful* of his charge, as he never
disposed any matter, but first he acquainted the
general. *Hayward.*

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every
pious motion made by the spirit of God to his
heart. *South.*

REGARDFULLY, *adv.* [from *regardful*.]

1. Attentively; heedfully.

2. Respectfully.

Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world
Voted to *regardfully*? *Shakespeare.*

REGARDELESSLY, *adv.* [from *regardless*.]

Without heed.

REGARDELESSNESS, *n. f.* [from *regardless*.]

Heedlessness; negligence; inattention.

REGARDESS, *adj.* [from *regard*.] Heed-
less; negligent; inattentive.

He liketh us to fall into mischance,
That is *regardless* of his governance. *Spenser.*

Regardless of the bliss wherein he sat,
Second to thee, offered himself to die
For man's offence. *Milton.*

We must learn to be deaf and *regardless* of other
things, besides the present subject of our medita-
tion. *Watts.*

REGENCY, *n. f.* [from *regent*.]

1. Authority; government.

As Christ took manhood, that by it he might be
capable of death, whereunto he humbleth himself;
so because manhood is the proper subject of com-
passion and feeling pity, which maketh the scepter
of Christ's *regency* even in the kingdom of heaven
equal to. *Hooker.*

Men have knowledge and strength to fit them
for action: women affection, for their better com-
pliance; and herewith beauty to compensate their
inflection, by giving them an equivalent *regency*
over men. *Grew.*

2. Vicarious government.

This great minister, finding the *regency* shaken
by the action of so many great ones within, and
aided by the terror of the Spanish greatness without,
durst begin a war. *Temple.*

3. The district governed by a viceroy.

Regions they pass'd, the mighty *regencies*
Of Scythia. *Milton.*

4. Those collectively to whom vicarious
regality is intrusted: as, the *regency*
transacted affairs in the king's absence.

To **REGENERATE**, *v. a.* [*regenero*,
Latin.]

1. To reproduce; to produce anew.

About the sun of this east of Delmond, who lost
his head, were restored to the earldom; yet could
not the king's grace *regenerate* obedience in that
degenerate house, but it grew rather more wild.
Davies.

Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads,
Regenerates the plants, and new adorns the meads
Blackmore.

An alkali, poured to that which is mixed with an
acid, raises an effervescence, at the cessation of
which, the salts, of which the acid is composed,
will be *regenerated*. *Arbutnot.*

2. To make to be born anew; to renew by
Vol. II.

REG

change of carnal nature to a christian
life.

No sooner was a convert initiated, but by an easy
figure he became a new man, and both acted and
looked upon himself as one *regenerated*, and born a
second time into another state of existence. *Addison.*

REGENERATE, *adj.* [*regeneratus*, Latin.]

1. Reproduced.

Thou! the earthly author of my blood,
Whose youthful spirit, in me *regenerate*,
Doth with a twofold vigour lit me up
To reach at victory. *Shakespeare.*

2. Born anew by grace to a christian life.

For from the mercy-seat above,
Prevenient grace descending, had remov'd
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton.*

If you fulfil this resolution, though you fall
sometimes by infirmity; nay, though you should
fall into some greater act, even of deliberate sin,
which you presently retract by confession and
amendment, you are nevertheless in a *regenerate*
estate, you live the life of a christian here, and shall
inherit the reward that is promised to such in a
glorious immortality hereafter. *Wake.*

REGENERATENESS, *n. f.* [from *regenerate*.]

The state of being regenerate.

REGENERATION, *n. f.* [*regeneration*, Fr.]

New birth; birth by grace from carnal
affections to a christian life.

He saved us by the washing of *regeneration*,
and renewing of the Holy Ghost. *Titus.*

REGEN, *adj.* [*regent*, French; *regens*,
Latin.]

1. Governing; ruling.

The operations of human life flow not from the
corporeal moles, but from some other active *regent*
principle that resides in the body, or governs it,
which we call the soul. *Hale.*

2. Exercising vicarious authority.

He together calls the *regent* powers
Under him *regent*. *Milton.*

REGEN, *n. f.*

1. Governour; ruler.

Now for once begin'd
Uriel, though *regent* of the sun, and held
The sharpest-lighted spirit of all in heav'n. *Milton.*

Neither of these are any impediment, because
the *regent* thereof is of an infinite immensity. *Hale.*

But let a heifer with gilt horns be led
To Juno, *regent* of the marriage bed. *Dryden.*

2. One invested with vicarious royalty.

Lord *regent*, I do greet your excellence
With letters of commission from the king. *Shakespeare.*

REGENTSHIP, *n. f.* [from *regent*.]

1. Power of governing.

2. Deputed authority.

If York have ill demean'd himself in France,
Then let him be deny'd the *regentship*. *Shakespeare.*

REGERMINATION, *n. f.* [*re* and *germina-*
tion.] The act of sprouting again.

REGIBLE, *adj.* Governable. *Ditt.*

REGICIDE, *n. f.* [*regicida*, Latin.]

1. Murderer of his king.

I through the mazes of the bloody field,
Hunted your sacred life; which that I mis'd
Was the propitious error of my fate,
Not of my soul, my soul's a *regicide*. *Dryden.*

2. [*regicidium*, Latin.] Murder of his
king.

Were it not for this amulet, how were it possible
for any to think they may venture upon perjury,
fornication, murder, *regicide*, without impeachment
to their faithfulness? *Decay of Piety.*

Did fate or we, when great *Attila* dy'd,
Urge the bold traitor to the *regicide*? *Pope.*

REGIMEN, *n. f.* [Latin.] That care in
diet and living, that is suitable to every
particular course of medicine, or state of
body.

Yet should some neighbour feel a pain,
Just in the parts where I complain,

REG

How many a message would he send?

What hearty prayers, that I should send?

Enquire what *regimen* I kept,

What gave me ease, and how I slept? *Swift.*

REGIMENT, *n. f.* [*regiment*, old French.]

1. Established government; polity; mode
of rule. Not in use.

We all make complaint of the iniquity of our
times, not unjustly, for the days are evil; but com-
pare them with those times wherein there were no
civil societies, with those times wherein there was
as yet no manner of publick *regiment* established,
and we have surely good cause to think, that God
hath blessed us exceedingly. *Hooker.*

The corruption of our nature being presupposed,
we may not deny, but that the law of nature doth
now require of necessity some kind of *regiment*.

They utterly damn their own confessorian *regi-*
ment, for the same can neither be proved by any
literal texts of holy scripture, nor yet by necessary
inference out of scripture. *White.*

2. Rule; authority. Not in use.

The *regiment* of the soul over the body, is the *regi-*
ment of the more active part over the passive. *Hale.*

3. [*regiment*, French.] A body of soldiers
under one colonel.

Higher to the plain we'll set forth,
In best appointment, all our *regiments*. *Shakespeare.*

The elder did whole *regiments* afford,
The younger brought his conduct and his sword. *Waller.*

The standing *regiments*, the fort, the town,
All but this wicked filer are our own. *Waller.*

Now thy aid
Engage, with *regiments* unequal prest,
Awaits. *Philips.*

REGIMENTAL, *adj.* [from *regiment*.] Be-
longing to a regiment; military.

REGION, *n. f.* [*region*, Fr. *regio*, Latin.]

1. Tract of land; country; tract of space.

All the *regions*
Do seemingly revolt; and, who resist,
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance. *Shakespeare.*

Her eyes in heav'n
Would through the airy *region* stream so bright,
That birds would sing, and think it were not night. *Shakespeare.*

The upper *regions* of the air perceive the collec-
tion of the matter of tempests before the air below.

They rag'd the goddess, and with fury fraught,
The restless *regions* of the storm the sought. *Dryden.*

2. Part of the body.

The bow is bent and drawn, make from the shaft,
—I let it fall rather, though the fork invade
The *region* of my heart. *Shakespeare.*

3. Place; rank.

The gentleman kept company with the wild
prince and Pons. He is of too high a *region*; he
knows too much. *Shakespeare.*

REGISTER, *n. f.* [*registre*, French; *re-*
gistrum, Latin.]

1. An account of any thing regularly kept.

Joy may you have, and everlasting fame,
Of late most hard achievement by you done,
For which enrolled is your glorious name
In heavenly *registers* above the sun. *Spenser.*

Sir John, as you have one eye upon my toiles,
as you hear them untold, turn another into the
register of your own. *Shakespeare.*

This island, as appears by faithful *registers* of
those times, had ships of great content. *Bacon.*

Of these experiments, our friend, painting at the
register of the dialogue, will perhaps give you a
more particular account. *Hayle.*

For a conspiracy against the emperor *Claudius*,
it was ordered that Scribonianus's name and con-
sulate should be effaced out of all publick *registers*
and inscriptions. *Addison.*

2. [*registrarius*, law Latin.] The officer
whose business is to write and keep the
register.

To **REGISTER**, *v. a.* [*registrer*, French;
from the noun.]

1. To record; to preserve from oblivion by authentick accounts.

The Roman emperors registered their most remarkable buildings, as well as actions. Addison.

2. To enrol; to set down in a list.

Such follow him, as shall be registered; Milton.

Part good; part bad: of bad the longer serowl.

REGISTRY. *n. f.* [from *register*.]

1. The act of inserting in the register.

A little fee was to be paid for the registry account.

2. The place where the register is kept.

3. A series of facts recorded.

I wonder why a registry has not been kept in the college of physicians of things invented. Temple.

REGLEMENT. *n. f.* [Fr.] Regulation.

Not used.

To speak of the reformation and reglement of usury, by the balance of commodities and discommodities thereof, two things are to be reconciled. Bacon.

REGLET. *n. f.* [*reglette*, from *regle*, Fr.]

Edge of wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.

REGNANT. *adj.* [French.]

1. Reigning; having regal authority.

Princes are shy of their successors, and there may be reasonably supposed in queens regnant a little proportion of tenderness that way, more than in kings. Watson.

2. Predominant; prevalent; having power.

The law was regnant, and could not be thought, Hell was not conquer'd, when the poet wrote. Waller.

His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant,

A traitor to the vices regnant. Swift.

To REGORGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *gorge*.]

1. To vomit up; to throw back.

It was scornfully said, he had eaten the king's goose, and did then regorge the feathers. Haywood.

2. To swallow eagerly.

Drunk with wine,

And fat regorg'd of bulls and goats. Milton.

3. [*regorger*, French.] To swallow back.

As tides at highest mark regorge the flood,

So fate, that could no more improve their joy,

Took a malicious pleasure to destroy. Dryden.

To REGRAFT. *v. a.* [*regresser*, French; *re* and *graft*.]

To graft again.

On regrafting the same cions, may make fruit greater. Bacon.

To REGRAUNT. *v. a.* [*re* and *grant*.]

To grant back.

He, by letters patents, incorporated them by the name of the dean and chapter of Trinity-church in Norwich, and regraunted their lands to them. Ayliffe.

- To REGRATE. *v. a.*

1. To offend; to shock.

The cloathing of the tortoise and viper rather grateeth, than pleaseth the eye. Derham.

2. [*gratter*, French.] To engross; to forestall.

Neither should they buy any corn, unless it were to make malt thereof; for by such engrossing and grating, the dearth, that commonly reigneth in England, hath been caused. Spenser.

REGRAITER. *n. f.* [*regrattier*, French; *front* *regrate*.]

Foretaller; engrosser.

To REGREET. *v. a.* [*re* and *greet*.]

To refalute; to greet a second time.

Hereford, on pain of death,

Till twice five summers have enrich'd our fields,

Shall not regret our fair dominions,

But lead the stranger paths of banishment. Shakspeare.

REGREET. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

Return or exchange of salutation. Not in use.

And shall these hands, so newly join'd in love,

Whyke this seizure, and this kind regret? Shakspeare.

REGRESS. *n. f.* [*regress*, French; *regressus*,

Latin.] Passage back; power of passing back.

Ths their natural place which they always tend to; and from which there is no progress nor regress. Burnet.

To REGRESS. *v. n.* [*regressus*, Latin.]

To go back; to return; to pass back to the former state or place.

All being forced unto fluent consistencies, naturally regress unto their former solidities. Brown.

REGRESSION. *n. f.* [*regressus*, Lat.]

The act of returning or going back.

To desire there were no God, were plainly to unwith their own being, which must needs be annihilated in the subtraction of that essence, which substantially supporteth them, and restrains from regression into nothing. Brown.

REGRET. *n. f.* [*regret*, Fr. *regretto*, Italian.]

1. Vexation at something past; bitterness of reflection.

I never have any touch of conscience with greater regret. King Charles.

A passionate regret at sin, a grief and sadness at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners. Decay of Piety.

Though sin offers itself in never so pleasing a dress,

Yet the remorse and inward regrets of the soul, upon the communion of it, infinitely overbalance those faint gratifications it affords the senses. South.

2. Grief; sorrow.

Never any prince expressed a more lively regret for the loss of a servant, than his majesty did for this great man; in all offices of grace towards his servants, and in a wonderful solicitous care for the payment of his debts. Clarendon.

That freedom, which all sorrows claim,

She does for thy content resign; Her piety itself would blame,

If her regrets should waken thine. Prior.

3. Dislike; aversion. Not proper.

Is it a virtue to have some ineffective regrets to damnation, and such a virtue too, as shall balance all our vices? Decay of Piety.

To REGRET. *v. a.* [*regretter*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To repent; to grieve at.

I shall not regret the trouble my experiments cost me, if they be found serviceable to the purposes of respiration. Boyle.

Calmly he look'd on either life, and here

Saw nothing to regret, or there to fear;

From nature's temple feast rose satisfy'd,

Thank'd heav'n that he had liv'd and that he dy'd. Pope.

2. To be uneasy at. Not proper.

Those, the impurity of whose lives makes them regret a deity, and secretly with there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions. Glanville.

REGUARDON. *n. f.* [*re* and *guardon*.]

Reward; recompense.

Stoop, and let your knee against my foot;

And in regardon of that duty done,

I gird thee with the valiant sword of York. Shakspeare.

To REGUARDON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To reward. The verb and noun are both obsolete.

Long since we were resolv'd of your truth,

Your faithful service and your toil in war;

Yet never have you tasted your reward,

Or been reguardon'd with so much as thanks. Shakspeare.

REGULAR. *adj.* [*regulier*, Fr. *regularis*, Latin.]

1. Agreeable to rule; consistent with the mode prescribed.

The common cant of critics is, that though the lines are good, it is not a regular piece. Guardian.

The ways of heav'n are dark and intricate;

Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with errors,

Our understanding traces them in vain,

Lost and bewild'rd in the fruitless search; Pope.

Not less with how much art the windings run,

Nor where the regular confusion ends. Addison.

So when we view some well-proportion'd dome,

No monstrous height or breadth or length appear;

The whole at once is bold and regular. Pope.

2. Governed by strict regulations.

So just thy skill, to regular my rage. Pope.

3. In geometry.

A regular body is a solid, whose surface is composed of regular and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal, and of which there are five sorts, viz. 1. A pyramid comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whose surface is composed of six equal squares. 3. A tetrahedron, which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles. 4. A dodecahedron, which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons. 5. A body consisting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles, and mathematicians demonstrate, that there can be no more regular bodies than these five. Alhacen.

There is no universal reason, not confined to human fancy, that a figure, called regular, which hath equal sides and angles, is more beautiful than any irregular one. Bentley.

4. Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline: as, a regular doctor; regular troops.

5. Methodical; orderly.

More people are kept from a true sense and taste of religion, by a regular kind of sensuality and indulgence, than by gross drunkenness. Law.

REGULAR. *n. f.* [*regular*, Fr.]

In the Romish church, all persons are said to be regulars, that do profess and follow a certain rule of life, in Latin titled *regula*; and do likewise observe the three approved vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. Ayliffe.

REGULARITY. *n. f.* [*regularité*, Fr. from regular.]

1. Agreeableness to rule.

2. Method; certain order.

Regularity is certain, where it is not so apparent, as in all Quids; for regularity is a habitually continued. Gass.

He was a mighty lover of regularity and order,

And managed all his affairs with the utmost exactness. Alhacen.

REGULARLY. *adv.* [from regular.]

In a manner conincident to rule; exactly.

If those painters, who have left us such hot platforms, had rigorously observed it in their figures, they had indeed made things more regularly true, but withal very unpleasant. De la Haye.

With one judicious stroke,

On the plain ground Apelles drew

A circle regularly true. Prior.

Strains that neither ebb nor flow,

Correctly cold and regularly low. Pope.

To REGULATE. *v. a.* [*regula*, Lat.]

1. To adjust by rule or method.

Nature, in the production of things, always designs them to partake of certain, regular, established essences, which are to be the models of all things to be produced: this, in that crude form, would need some better explication. Locke.

2. To direct.

Regulate the patient in his manner of living. Wyeman.

Ev'n goddesses are women; and no wife

Has power to regulate her husband's life. Dryden.

REGULATION. *n. f.* [from regulate.]

1. The act of regulating.

Being but stupid matter, they cannot continue any regular and constant motion, without the assistance and regulation of some intelligent being. Newton.

2. Method; the effect of being regulated.

REGULATOR. *n. f.* [from regulate.]

1. One that regulates.

The regularity of corporeal principles sheweth them to come at first from a divine regulator. Gass.

2. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

REGULUS. *n. f.* [Lat. *regule*, Fr.]

Regulus is the finer and most weighty part of metals, which settles at the bottom upon melting.

To REGURGITATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *gurge*; Lat. *regorger*, Fr.] To throw back; to pour back.

The inhabitants of the city remove themselves into the country so long, until, for want of receipt and encouragement, it *regurgitates* and sends them back.

Arguments of divine wisdom, in the frame of animate bodies, are the artificial position of many valves, all so situate, as to give a free passage to the blood in their due channels, but not permit them to *regurgitate* and disturb the great circulation.

To REGURGITATE. *v. n.* To be poured back.

Nature was wont to evacuate its vicious blood out of these veins, which passage being stoppt, it *regurgitates* upwards to the lungs.

REGURGITATION. *n. f.* [from *regurgitate*.] Reforption; the act of swallowing back.

Regurgitation of matter is the constant symptom.

To REHEAR. *v. a.* [*re* and *hear*.] To hear again.

My design is to give all persons a *rehearing*, who have suffered under any unjust sentence.

REHEARSAL. *n. f.* [from *rehearse*.]

1. Repetition; recital.

Twice we appoint, that the words which the minister pronounceth, the whole congregation shall repeat after him; as first in the publick confession of sins, and again in *rehearsal* of our Lord's prayer after the blessed sacrament.

What dream'd my lord? tell me, and I'll requite it.

With sweet *rehearsal* of my morning's dream.

What respected their actions as a rule or admonition, applied to yours, is only a *rehearsal*, whose zeal in asserting the ministerial cause is to generally known.

2. The recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.

The chief of Rome,

With gaping mouths to these *rehearsals* come.

To REHEARSE. *v. a.* [from *rehear*.]

1. To repeat; to recite.

Rehearse not unto another that which is told.

Of modest poets be thou just,

To silent shades repeat thy verse,

Till fame and echo almost burst,

Yet hardly dare one line *rehearse*.

2. To relate; to tell.

Great matter of the muse's inspir'd

The pedigree of nature to *rehearse*,

And found the maker's work in equal verse.

3. To recite previously to publick exhibition.

At Rome is pleas'd, when Statius will *rehearse*,

And longing crowds expect the promis'd verse.

To REJECT. *v. a.* [*re* and *ject*, Lat.]

1. To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer.

Barbottia was *rejected* into Syria, although he

perceived that it tended to his disgrace.

Have I *rejected* those that me ador'd?

To be of him, whom I adore, abhor'd?

2. To cast off; to make an object.

Thou hast *rejected* the word of the Lord, and the

Lord hath *rejected* thee from being king.

Give me wisdom, and *reject* me not from among

thy children.

He is despis'd and *rejected* of men, a man of

torments.

3. To refuse; not to accept.

Because thou hast *rejected* knowledge, I will *reject* thee, that thou shalt be no priest.

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must judge, which can never permit the mind to *reject* a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident.

How would such thoughts make him avoid every thing that was sinful and displeasing to God, lest when he prayed for his children, God should *reject* his prayers.

4. To throw aside, as useless or evil.

In the philosophy of human nature, as well as in physics and mathematics, the principles be examined according to the standard of common sense, and be admitted or *rejected* according as they are found to agree or disagree with it.

REJECTION. *n. f.* [*re* and *ject*, Lat.] The act of casting off or throwing aside.

The *rejection* of life of experiments, is false; but if an experiment be probable and of great use, I receive it.

Medicines minime do not work by *rejection* and indigestion, as solutive do.

REIGLE. *n. f.* [*re* and *gle*, Fr.] A hollow cut to guide any thing.

A flood gate is drawn up and let down through the *reigles* in the slide pot.

To REIGN. *v. n.* [*regno*, Lat. *regner*, French.]

1. To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority.

This, done by them, gave them such an authority, that though he *reigned*, they in effect ruled, most men honouring them, because they only deserved honour.

Tell me, shall Banquo's issue ever

Reign in this kingdom?

A king shall *reign* in righteousness, and princes

rule in judgment.

Did he not first seven years, a life-time *reign*?

This right arm shall fix

Her seat of empire; and your son shall *reign*.

Now did the sign *reign*, under which Perkin

should appear.

More are sick in the summer, and more die in

the winter, except in pestilent diseases, which commonly *reign* in summer or autumn.

Great secretly *reigns* in their publick councils.

2. To obtain power or dominion.

That as sin *reigned* unto death, even so might

grace *reign* through righteousness unto eternal life

by Jesus Christ.

REIGN. *n. f.* [*regne*, Fr. *regnum*, Lat.]

1. Royal authority; sovereignty.

He who like a father held his *reign*,

So soon forgot, was just and wise in vain.

2. Time of a king's government.

Queer country puts extof queen Bet's *reign*,

And of lost hospitality complain.

The following licence of a foreign *reign*,

Did all the dregs of bold Socinus drain.

Ruffell's blood

Stain'd the sad annals of a giddy *reign*.

3. Kingdom; dominions.

Saturn's sons receiv'd the threefold *reign*

Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath.

That wrath which hurl'd to Pluto's gloomy *reign*,

The tools of mighty chiefs untimely stain.

4. Power; influence.

The year ages

Was turning round; and every season's *reign*

Renew'd upon us.

To REIMBODY. *v. n.* [*re* and *imbody*,

which is more frequently, but not more

properly, written *embody*.] To imbody

again.

Quicksilver, broken into little globes, the parts

brought to touch immediately *reimbody*.

To REIMBURSE. *v. a.* [*re*, in, and *bourse*,

Fr. a purse.] To repay; to repair loss

or expence by an equivalent.

If he saved any kingdom at his own expence to give him a title of *reimbursing* himself by the destruction of ours?

REIMBURSEMENT. *n. f.* [from *reimburse*.]

Reparation or repayment.

If any person has been at expence about the funeral of a scholar, he may retain his books for the *reimbursement*.

To REIMPREGNATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *imprugate*.] To impregnate anew.

The vigour of the loadstone is destroyed by fire, not will it be *reimpregnated* by any other magnet than the earth.

REIMPRESSION. *n. f.* [*re* and *impression*.]

A second or repeated impression.

REIN. *n. f.* [*reins*, Fr.]

1. The part of the bridle, which extends from the horse's head to the driver or rider's hand.

Every horse needs his commanding *rein*

And may direct his course as pleases himself.

Take you the *reins*, while I from cars remove,

And sleep within the chariot which I drove.

With hasty hand the ruling *reins* he drew;

He laid the couriers, and the couriers flew.

2. Used as an instrument of government,

or for government.

The hand *rein*, which both of them have borne

Against the old bad king.

3. To give the *REINS*. To give licence.

War should not rage, let loose the *reins*.

When to his lust Regillus gave the *rein*,

Did fate or we this adulterous act constrain?

To REIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To govern by a bridle.

He mounts and *reins* his horse.

He, like a proud feed *rein'd*, went haughty on.

His son retain'd

His father's art, and warrior steeds he *rein'd*.

2. To refrain; to control.

And where you find a maid,

That, ere the sleep, hath thrice her prayers said,

Rein up the organs of her fantasy;

Sleep the as found as careless infancy.

Being once chast, he cannot

Be *rein'd* again to temperance; then he speaks

What's in his heart.

REINS. *n. f.* [*reins*, Lat. *rein*, Fr.] The

kidneys; the lower part of the back.

Whom I shall see for myself, though my *reins* be

confund'd.

To REINSECT. *v. a.* [*re* and *insect*.] To

insect a second time.

To REINSPIRE. *v. a.* [*re* and *inspire*.]

To inspire anew.

Time will run

On smoother, till I have *reinspired*

The frozen earth, and cloath in fresh attire

The hilly and role.

The mangled dame lay breathless on the ground,

When on a sudden *reinspired* with breath,

Again she rose.

To REINSTATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *instal*.]

1. To seat again.

That alone can truly *reinstall* thee

In David's royal seat, his true successor.

2. To put again in possession. This exam-

ple is not very proper.

Thy father

Invied an army, seeming to redeem

And *reinstal* me in the diadem.

To REINSTATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *inflate*.] To

put again in possession.

David, after that signal victory, which had pro-

perfed his life, *reinstated* him in his throne, and

restored him to the ark and sanctuary; yet suffered

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the loss of his rebellious son to overwhelm the sense of his deliverance. *Government of the Tongue.*
Modestly renounces the widow in her virginity. *Addison.*

The reinstating of this hero in the peaceable possession of his kingdom, was acknowledged. *Pope.*

To REINTEGRATE. *v. a.* [*reintegrare*, Fr. *re* and *integer*, Lat. It should perhaps be written *redintegrate*.] To renew with regard to any state or quality; to repair; to restore.

This league drove all the Spaniards out of Germany, and re-integrated that nation in their ancient liberty. *Bacon.*

The falling from a discord to a concord hath an agreement with the affections, which are re-integrated to the better after some dislikes. *Bacon.*

To REINVEST. *v. a.* [*re* and *invest*.] To invest anew.

To REJOICE. *v. n.* [*rejoire*, Fr.] To be glad; to joy; to exult; to receive pleasure from something past.

This is the *rejoicing* city that dwelt carelessly, that said, there is none beside me. *Zephaniah.*
I will comfort them, and make them rejoice from their sorrow. *Jeremiah.*

Let them be brought to confusion that rejoice at mine hurt. *Psalms.*

Jethro rejoiced for all the goodness which the Lord had done. *Exodus.*

They rejoice each with their kind. *Milton.*

We should particularly expect our rejoicing by love and charity to our neighbours. *Nelson.*

To REJOICE. *v. a.* To exhilarate; to gladden; to make joyful; to glad.

Alone to thy renown 'tis giv'n,
Unbounded through all worlds to go;
While the great faint rejoices heav'n,
And thou dostbin 't the orb below. *Prior.*

I should give Cæsar the honour of the invention; were he alive, it would rejoice his soul to see what mischief it had made. *As You Like It.*

REJOICER. *n. f.* [from *rejoice*.] One that rejoices.

Whatsoever faith entertains, produces love to God; but he that believes God to be cruel or a rejoicer in the unavoidable damnation of the greatest part of mankind, thinks evil thoughts concerning God. *Taylor.*

To REJOIN. *v. a.* [*rejoindre*, Fr.]

1. To join again.

The grand signior conveyeth his galleys down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken in pieces, carried upon camels backs, and rejoined together at home. *Brown.*

2. To meet one again.

Thoughts, which at Hyde-park-corner I forgot, Meet and rejoin me in the pensive grove. *Pope.*

To REJOIN. *v. n.* To answer to an answer.

It will be replied, that he receives advantage by the lopping of his superfluous branches; but I reply, that a translator has no such right. *Dryden.*

REJOINER. *n. f.* [from *rejoin*.]

1. Reply to an answer.

The quality of the person makes me judge myself obliged to a rejoinder. *Oliver.*

2. Reply; answer.

Injury of chance rudely beguiles our lips Of all rejoinders. *Shakespeare.*

REJOINT. *n. f.* [*rejoindre*, Fr.] Shock; succussion.

The fencer, at his highest pitch of enjoyment, is not pleased with it so much, but he is afflicted more; and as long as these inward shocks and recoillings of the mind continue, the fencer will find his accounts of pleasure very poor. *South.*

REITER. *n. f.* 'Sedge or fen-weed.' *Bailey.*

To REITERATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *itero*, Lat. *reiterare*, Fr.] To repeat again and again.

You never spoke what did beguile you less Than this; which to reiterate were vain. *Shakespeare.*

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With reiterated crimes he might Heap on himself damnation. *Milton.*

Although Christ hath forbid us to use vain repetitions when we pray, yet he hath taught us, that to reiterate the same requests will not be vain. *Swinburne.*

REITERATION. *n. f.* [*reiteration*, Fr. from *reiterare*.] Repetition.

It is useful to have new experiments tried over again; such reiterations commonly calculating new phenomena. *Boyle.*

The words are a reiteration or reinforcement of an application, arising from the consideration of the excellency of Christ above Moses. *Ward.*

To REJUDGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *judge*.] To reexamine; to review; to recal to a new trial.

The muse attends thee to the silent shade; Thy her's the brave man's latest steps to trace, Rejudge his acts, and dignity disgrace. *Pope.*

To REKINDLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *kindle*.] To set on fire again.

These disappearing, fixed stars were actually extinguished, and would for ever continue so, it not rekindled, and new recruited with heat and light. *Cheyne.*

Rekindled at the royal charms, Tumultuous love became hot as warm. *Pope.*

To RELAPSE. *v. n.* [*relapsus*, Lat.]

1. To slip back; to slide or fall back.

2. To fall back into vice or error.

The officer he hath relapsed, the more significations he ought to give of the truth of his repentance. *Taylor.*

3. To fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.

He was not well cured, and would have relapsed. *Wycman.*

RELAPSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Fall into vice or error once forsaken.

This would but lead me to a worse relapse; And heavier fall. *Milton.*

We see in too frequent instances the relapses of those, who, under the pretence smart, or the near apprehension of the divine displeasure, have relapsed on a religious reformation. *Rogers.*

2. Regression from a state of recovery to sickness.

It was even as two physicians should take one sick body in hand; of which, the former would purge and keep under the body, the other pamper and strengthen it suddenly, whereof what is to be looked for, but a most dangerous relapse? *Spenser.*

3. Return to any state. The sense here is some what obscure.

Mark a bounding valour in our English; That being dead like to the bull's grazing, Breaks out into a second course of mischief, killing in relapse of mortality. *Shakespeare.*

To RELATE. *v. a.* [*relatus*, Lat.]

1. To tell; to recite.

Your wife and babes Savagely slaughter'd, to relate the manner, Were to add the death of you. *Shakespeare.*

Here I could frequent With worship place by place, where he vouchsaf'd Presence divine; and to my soul relate. *Milton.*

The drama represents to view, what the poem only does relate. *Dryden.*

2. To set by words. Unauthorized.

A man were better relate himself to a statue, than suffer his thoughts to pass in another. *Bacon.*

3. To ally by kindred.

Avails thee not, To whom related, or by whom begot; A heap of dust alone remains. *Pope.*

4. To bring back; to restore. A latinism. *Spenser.*

To RELATE. *v. n.* To have reference; to have respect.

All negative or privative words relate to positive ideas, and signify their absence. *Locke.*

As other courts demanded the execution of persons dead in law, this gave the last orders relating to those dead in real. *Tutler.*

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RELATER. *n. f.* [from *relate*.] Teller; narrator; historian.

We shall rather perform good offices unto truth than any disservice unto their relators. *Brown.*

Her husband the relater she preferred Before the angel. *Milton.*

The best English historian, when his style grows antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious relater of facts. *Seyt.*

RELATION. *n. f.* [*relation*, Fr. from *relate*.]

1. Manner of belonging to any person or thing.

Under this stone lies virtue, youth, Unblemish'd probity and truth, Just unto all relations known, A worthy patriot, pious son. *Waller.*

So far as service imports duty and subjection, all created beings bear the necessary relation of servants to God. *South.*

Our necessary relations to a family, oblige all to use their reasoning powers upon a thousand occasions. *Watts.*

Our intercession is made an exercise of love and care for those amongst whom our lot is fallen, or who belong to us in a nearer relation: it thus becomes the greatest benefit to ourselves, and produces its best effects in our own hearts. *Law.*

2. Respect; reference; regard.

I have been importuned to make some observations on this act, in relation to its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*

Relation consists in the consideration and comparing one idea with another. *Locke.*

3. Connexion between one thing and another.

Of the eternal relations and fitnesses of things we know nothing; all that we know of truth and falsehood is, that our constitution determines us in some cases to believe, in others to disbelieve. *Beattie.*

4. Kindred; alliance of kin.

Relations dear, and all the charities Of father, son and brother first were known. *Milton.*

Be kindred and relation laid aside, And honour's cause by laws of honour try'd. *Dryden.*

Are we not to pity and supply the poor, though they have no relation to us? No relation that cannot be, the gospel files them all our brethren; nay, they have a nearer relation to us, our fellow-members; and both these from their relation to our Saviour himself, who calls them his brethren. *Spence.*

5. Person related by birth or marriage; kinsman; kinswoman.

A the cousin, of a good family and small fortune, passed months among all her relations. *Swift.*

Dependants, friends, relations, Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thomson.*

6. Narrative; tale; account; narration; recital of facts.

In an historical relation, we use terms that are most proper. *Burton.*

The author of a just fable, must please more than the writer of an historical relation. *Dennis.*

RELATIVE. *adj.* [*relativus*, Lat. *relatus*, French.]

1. Having relation; respecting.

Not only simple ideas and substances, but modes, are positive beings; though the parts of which they consist, are very often relative one to another. *Locke.*

2. Considered not absolutely, but as belonging to, or respecting something else.

Though capable it be not of inherent justice, yet it is often relative. *Hobbes.*

The ecclesiastical, as well as the civil government, has cause to pursue the same methods of confirming itself; the grounds of government being founded upon the same bottom of nature in both, though the circumstances and relative considerations of the persons may differ. *South.*

Every thing sustains both an absolute and a relative capacity: an absolute, as it is such a thing, endowed with such a nature; and a relative, as it is

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part of the universe, and so stands in such relation to the whole.

Wholesome and unwholesome are *relative*, not real qualities.

Particular; positive; close in connection. Not in use.

I'll have grounds More *relative* than this.

RELATIVE. *n. f.*

1. Relation; kinsman.

Is an evil dutifulness in friends and relatives.

Under one to perish without reproof.

Confusing our care either to ourselves and relatives.

2. Pronoun answering to an antecedent.

Term the right joining of substantives with adjectives and the *relative* with the antecedent.

Somewhat respecting something else.

When the mind to considers one thing, that it fits it by another and carries its view from one to the other, this is relation and respect; and the designations given to positive things, intimating that respect, are *relatives*.

RELATIVELY. *adv.* [from *relative*.] As it respects something else; not absolutely.

All those things, that seem so foul and disagreeable in nature, are not really so in themselves, but only *relatively*.

Here beak the greatest good or the greatest evil either absolutely so in themselves, or *relatively* to us, it is therefore good to be zealously affected for the one against the other.

Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself, before you consider it *relatively*, or survey the various relations in which it stands to other beings.

RELATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *relative*.]

The state of having relation.

RELAX. *v. a.* [*relaxo*, Lat.]

To slacken; to make less tense.

The flowers, when the southern wind bloweth, are more *relax*.

Adon, anax'd,

Mooned flood, and black, while horror chill

Went through his veins, and all his joints *relax'd*.

To remit; to make less severe or rigorous.

The statute of mortmain was at several times *relax'd* by the legislature.

To make less attentive or laborious.

Not *relax* your care, nor difficulty slight.

To ease; to divert; as, conversation *relaxes* the student.

To open; to loose.

If serv'd not to *relax* their ferried files.

RELAX. *v. n.* To be mild; to be remiss; to be not rigorous.

His tone regards the close

And poor Paolo in too close;

And he *relax'd* again,

And govern'd with a looser rein.

RELAXATION. *n. f.* [*relaxation*, French; *relaxatio*, Latin.]

Diminution of tension; the act of relaxing.

Of these are many times mortal; for that they carry a *relaxation* or forsaking of the spirits.

Many, who live healthy in a dry air, fall into all relaxes that depend upon *relaxation* in a moist

Cessation of restraint.

The sea is not higher than the land, as some

say, and at the deluge a *relaxation* being made,

Relaxation; abatement of rigour.

The chin and y grant, by common consent of

whole senate, under their town seal, a *relaxa-*

tion to one Bertrier, whom the eldership had ex-

communicated.

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The relaxation of the statute of mortmain, is one of the reasons which gives the bishop terrible apprehensions of popery coming on us.

Remission of attention or application.

As God has not to devoted our bodies to toil, but that he allows us some recreation: so doubtless he indulges the same relaxation to our minds.

There would be no business in solitude, nor proper relaxations in business.

RELAX. *v. f.* [*relaxo*, Fr.] Horses on the road to relieve others.

To RELAX. *v. a.* [*relaxo*, Fr.] Horses on the road to relieve others.

1. To set free from confinement or servitude.

Pilate said, whom will ye that I *relax* unto you?

You *relax'd* his courage, and set free

A valour fatal to the enemy.

Why should a reasonable man put it into the power of fortune to make him miserable, when his ancestors have taken care to *relax* him from her?

2. To set free from pain.

3. To free from obligation, or penalty.

Too secure, because from death *relax'd* some days.

4. To quit; to let go.

Every creditor that lendeth ought unto his neighbour shall *relax* it.

He had been hale, had he *relax'd* his right,

For such an empire none but kings should fight.

5. To relax; to slacken. Not in use.

It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be *relax'd*, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general rigor thereof.

RELAX. *v. f.* [*relaxo*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Dimission from confinement, servitude, or pain.

2. Relaxation of a penalty.

3. Remission of a claim.

4. Acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.

To RELEGATE. *v. a.* [*releguer*, French; *relego*, Latin.] To banish; to exile.

RELEGATION. *n. f.* [*relegation*, Fr. *relegatio*, Lat.] Exile; judicial banishment.

According to the civil law, the extraordinary punishment of adultery was deportation or *relegation*.

To RELIANT. *v. n.* [*relentir*, French.]

1. To soften; to grow less rigid or hard; to give.

2. To melt; to grow moist.

3. To relax; to grow less tense.

4. To relax; to grow less tense.

5. To relax; to grow less tense.

6. To relax; to grow less tense.

7. To relax; to grow less tense.

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29. To relax; to grow less tense.

30. To relax; to grow less tense.

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If Delia smile, the flow'rs begin to spring. The skies to brighten, and the birds to sing.

3. To grow less intense.

I have marked in you a *relenting* truly, and a slackening of the main career, you had to notably begun, and almost performed.

The workmen let glass cool by degrees in such *relentings* of fire, as they call their *relenting* beats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent succeeding of an

4. To soften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compassion.

Can you behold

My tears, and not once *relent*?

I'd not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool

To shake the head, *relent*, and sigh, and yield

To christian intercessors.

Undoubtedly he will *relent*, and turn

From his displeasure.

He sung, and he consented

To hear the poet's pray'r;

Stern Procrustes *relented*,

And gave him back the sun.

To RELIANT. *v. a.*

1. To slacken; to remit. Obsolete.

2. To soften; to mollify. Obsolete.

3. To relax; to grow less tense.

4. To relax; to grow less tense.

5. To relax; to grow less tense.

6. To relax; to grow less tense.

7. To relax; to grow less tense.

8. To relax; to grow less tense.

9. To relax; to grow less tense.

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27. To relax; to grow less tense.

28. To relax; to grow less tense.

29. To relax; to grow less tense.

30. To relax; to grow less tense.

RELICK. *n. f.* [*reliquie*, Lat. *relique*, Fr.]

1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest. It is generally used in the plural.

Up dreary dame of darkness's queen,

Go gather up the *relics* of thy race,

Or else go thou aveng'd

Shall we go to the *relics* of this town?

The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy

Of her creature's faith are bound to Diomed.

2. It is often taken for the body deserted by the soul.

REL

REL

REL

What needs my Shakespear for his honour'd
labour,
The labour of an age in piled stones?
Or that his hallow'd relics should be hid
Under a starry-pointed pyramid? *Milton.*
In peace, ye shades of our great grandfathers, rest,
Eternal spring, and rising flow'rs adorn
The relics of each venerable urn. *Dryden.*
Shall our relics second birth receive?
Sleep we to wake, and only die to live? *Prior.*
Thy relics, Rowe, to this last firm we trust,
And sacred place by Dryden's awful dusk;
Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies,
To which thy tomb shall guide enquiring eyes. *Pope.*
3. That which is kept in memory of another,
with a kind of religious veneration.
Cows butter'd into rags, then *reliques* leaves
The sport of winds. *Milton.*
This church is very rich in *reliques*; among the
rest, they show a fragment of Thomas à Becket, as
indeed there are very few treasures of *reliques* in
Italy, that have not a tooth or a bone of this saint.

RELICKLY. *adv.* [from *reliques*.] In the
manner of reliques. A word not used,
nor elegantly formed.

Thirty wench scrapes kitchen fluff,
And barreling the droppings and the moff
Of waning candles, which in thirty year
Relickly kept, perhaps buys wedding cheer. *Daunce.*
RELIER. *n. f.* [*relache*, old French; *relictus*,
Latin.] A widow; a wife desolate by
the death of her husband.

If the fathers and husbands were of the household
of faith, then certainly their *relicts* and children
cannot be strangers in this household. *Spratt.*
Chastie relict!

Honour'd on earth, and worthy of the love
Of such a spouse as now resides above. *Garth.*

RELIEF. *n. f.* [*relief*, French.]

1. Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of
pain or sorrow.

Thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,
Tending to some relief of our extremes. *Milton.*

2. That which frees from pain or sorrow.
He found his degraded present would be a *relief*,
and when he thought it an impertinence to consider
what it could be called besides. *Fell.*
So should we make our death a glad *relief*
From future shame. *Deighton.*

Nor dar'd I to presume, that pres'd with grief,
My slight should urge you to this due *relief*,
Stay, stay your steps. *Dryden.*

3. Dismission of a sentinel from his post.
For this *relief*, much thanks; 'tis bitter cold,
And I am sick at heart. *Shakespeare.*

4. [*relevium*, law Lat.] Legal remedy of
wrongs.

5. The prominence of a figure in stone or
metal; the seeming prominence of a
picture.

The figures of many ancient coins rise up in a
much more beautiful relief than those of the
modern; the face sinking by degrees in the several
declensions of the empire, till about Constantine's
time, it lies almost even with the surface of the
medal. *Adrian.*

Not with such majesty, such bold relief,
The forms august of kings, or conqu'ring chief,
E'er swell'd on marble, as in verse have thine,
In polish'd verse, the manners, and the mind. *Pope.*

6. The exposure of any thing, by the proxi-
mity of something different.

RELIEVABLE. *adj.* [from *relieve*.] Capa-
ble of relief.

Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of
things, wherein the party is *relievable* by common
law. *Hale.*

TO RELIEVE. *v. a.* [*relevio*, Lat. *relevare*,
French.]

1. To ease pain or sorrow.

2. To succour by assistance.

From thy groving store,
Now lend assistance, and relieve the poor;
A pittance of my hand will let him free. *Dryden.*

3. To set a sentinel at rest, by placing an-
other on his post.

Honest soldier, who hath relieved you?
Bernardo has my place, give you good night. *Shakespeare.*

Relieve the centurians that have watch'd all night,
Dryden.

4. To right by law.

5. To recommend by the interposition of
something dissimilar.

As the great lamp of day,
Through different regions does his course pursue,
And leaves one world but to revive a new;
While, by a pleasing change, the queen of night
Relieves his lustre with a milder light. *Stepney.*

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will
prove ineffectual, the poet must not encumber his
poem with too much business; but sometimes re-
lieve the subject with a moral reflection. *Addison.*

6. To support; to assist; to recommend to
attention.

Parables, or like relations, alternately *relieve*
each other; when neither will pass stander, yet are
they plausible together. *Brown.*

RELIEVER. *n. f.* [from *relieve*.] One that
relieves.

He is the protector of his weakness, and the
reliever of his want. *Rogers.*

RELIEVO. *n. f.* [Italian.] The promi-
nence of a figure or picture.

A convex mirror makes the objects in the mid-
dle come out from the superficies, the painter must
do so in respect of the lights and shadows of his
figures, to give them more *relievo* and more firmness.
Dryden.

TO RELIGHT. *v. a.* [*re* and *light*.] To
light anew.

His power can heal me, and *relight* my eye. *Pope.*

RELIGION. *n. f.* [*religion*, Fr. *religio*,
Latin.]

1. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of
God, and expectation of future rewards
and punishments.

He that is void of fear, may soon be just,
And no religion binds men to be traitors. *B. Jonf.*
One spoke much of right and wrong,
Of justice, of religion, truth, and peace
And judgment from above. *Milton.*

By religion, I mean that general habit of reve-
rence towards the divine nature, whereby we are
enabled and inclined to worship and serve God after
such a manner as we conceive most agreeable to his
will, to as to procure his favour and blessing. *With.*

If we consider it as directed against God, it is a
breach of religion; if as to men, it is an offence
against morality. *South.*

By her inform'd, we best religion learn,
Its glorious object by her aid discern. *Blackmore.*

Religion or virtue, in a large sense, includes
duty to God and our neighbour; but in a proper
sense, virtue signifies duty towards men, and *religion*
duty to God. *Watts.*

I never once in my life considered, whether I
was living as the laws of religion direct, or whether
my way of life was such, as would procure me the
mercy of God at this hour. *Law.*

2. A system of divine faith and worship, as
opposite to others.

The image of a brute, adorn'd
With gay religions, full of pomp and gold. *Milton.*
The christian religion, rightly understood, is the
deepest and choicest piece of philosophy that is.

The doctrine of the gospel proposes to men such
glorious rewards and such terrible punishments as
no religion ever did, and gives us far greater assur-
ance of their reality and certainty than ever the
world had. *Tillotson.*

RELIGIONIST. *n. f.* [from *religion*.] A
bigot to any religious persuasion.

The lawfulness of taking oaths may be revealed
to the quakers, who then will stand upon as good a
foot for preferment as any other subject; under such
a motley administration, what pullings and hawlings,

what a zeal and bias there will be in each re-
ligionist to advance his own tribe, and depress the
others. *Day.*

RELIGIOUS. *adj.* [*religieux*, Fr. *religiosus*,
Latin.]

1. Pious; disposed to the duties of religion.
It is a matter of sound consequence, that the
duties are by to much the better performed, as
much the men are more religious, i. e. as whole
lines the same proceed. *Haw.*

When holy and devout religious christians
Are at their beads, 'tis hard to draw them from
thence; *Shakspeare.*

So sweet is zealous contemplation
Their lives

Religious titled them the sons of God. *Miles.*

2. Touching religion.

He God doth late and early pray,
More of his grace than gifts to lend,
And entertains the harmless day
With a religious bus or friend. *Watts.*

3. Among the Romanists, bound by the
vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

Certain hyars and religious men were more
with some zeal, to draw the people to the christi-
anity. *Day.*

There are vast numbers of ecclesiastics, both
lar and religious. *Miles.*

What the protestants would call a fanatic, is
the Roman church a religious of such an order,
an English merchant in Lisbon, after some dis-
appointments in the world, retired to the
conclusion. *Adrian.*

4. Exact; strict.

5. Appropriated to strict observance of
holy duties.

Her family has the same regulation as a religious
house, and all its orders tend to the support of
constant regular devotion. *Law.*

RELIGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *religious*.]

1. Proudly; with obedience to the dictates
of religion.

For, who will have his work his wished end
win,
Let him with hearty prayer religiously begin. *Dryden.*

2. According to the rites of religion.

These are their brethren, whom you Gath-
hold

Alive and dead, and for their brethren slain
Religiously they ask a sacrifice. *Shakespeare.*

3. Reverently; with veneration.

Doth thou in all thy address to him, com-
his presence with reverence, kneeling and re-
verently bowing thyself before him? *Day.*

4. Exactly; with strict observance.

The privileges, justly due to the members of
two houses and their attendants, are religiously
be maintained. *Law.*

RELIGIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *religion*.]
The quality or state of being religious.

TO RELINQUISH. *v. a.* [*relinquo*, Lat.]

1. To forsake; to abandon; to leave; to
desert.

The habitation there was utterly *relinquish'd*. *Day.*

The English colonies grew poor and weak, because
the English lords grew rich and mighty, and
placed Irish tenants upon the lands *relinquish'd*
the English. *Day.*

2. To quit; to release; to give up.

The ground of God's sole property in any
thing, is the return of it made by man to God, by which
not he *relinquishes* and delivers back to God
right to the use of that thing, which before had
been freely granted him by God. *See.*

3. To forbear; to depart from.

In case it may be proved, that amongst the
number of rites and orders common unto both
are particulars, the use whereof is utterly un-
ful, in regard of some special bad and
quality; there is no doubt but we ought to
quit such rites and orders, what freedom
we have to retain the other still. *Haw.*

RELINQUISHMENT. n. f. [from *relinquish*.]

The act of forsaking.
Government or ceremonies, or whatsoever it be, which is popish, away with it: this is the thing they require in us, the utter *relinquishment* of all it is popish. *Hooker*.

That natural tenderness of conscience, which must first create in the soul a sense of sin, and from thence produce a sorrow for it, and at length cause a *relinquishment* of it, is took away by a customary repeated course of sinning. *South*.

RELISH. n. f. [from *relecher*, French; to lick again. *Mingwee*. *Skinner*.]

Taste; the effect of any thing on the palate: it is commonly used of a pleasing taste.

Under sharp, sweet, and sour, are abundance of immediate peculiar *relishes* or tastes, which experienced palates can easily discern. *Boyle*.

These two bodies, whose vapours are so pungent, spring from saltetre, which betrays upon the tongue no heat nor corrosiveness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languid *relief* retaining to bitterness. *Boyle*.

Much pleasure we have lost, while we abstain'd from this delightful fruit, nor known till now True *relief*, *reliving*. *Milton*.

Could we suppose their *relishes* as different there as here, yet the manna in heaven suits every palate. *Locke*.

Sweet, bitter, sour, harsh, and salt are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberless variety of *relishes* to be found distinct in the different parts of the same plant. *Locke*.

Taste; small quantity just perceptible.

The king-becoming graces;
As justice, verity, temperance, stability,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;
I have no *relief* of them. *Shakespeare*.

Liking; delight in any thing.
We have such a *relief* for faction, as to have left that of wit. *Addison*.

Good men after death are distributed among these several islands with pleasures of different kinds, suitable to the *relieves* and perfections of those settled in them. *Spectator*.

1. Sense; power of perceiving excellence; taste. *Addison* uses it both with *of* and *for* before the thing.

A man, who has any *relief* for fine writing discovers new beauties, or receives stronger impressions from the masterly strokes of a great author, as true he perceives him. *Addison*.

Some hidden seeds of goodness and knowledge give him a *relief* of such reflections, as improve the mind, and make the heart better. *Spectator*.

The pleasure of the proprietor, to whom things become familiar, depends, in a great measure, upon the *relief* of the spectator. *Scid*.

2. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleasure is given.

Expectation whirled me round;
The imaginary *relief* is so sweet;
That it enchants my sense. *Shakespeare*.

When liberty is gone,
Life grows insipid, and has lost its *relief*. *Addison*.

3. Cast; manner.
It preserves some *relief* of old writing. *Pope*.

RELISH. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To give a taste to any thing.
On smoking lard they dine;
A wary but that serv'd to *relieve* wine. *Dryden*.

2. To taste; to have a liking.
I love the people;
Though it do well, I do not *relieve* well
Their loud applause. *Shakespeare*.

How will dissenting brethren *relieve* it?
What will malignants say? *Hutcheson*.

Men of nice palates would not *relieve* Aristotle,
As dress'd up by the schoolmen. *Baker*.

He knows how to prize his advantages, and retain the honours which he enjoys. *Atterbury*.

You are to nourish your spirit with pious reading, and holy meditations, with watchings, fasts, and prayers, that you may taste, and *relieve*, and desire that eternal state, which is to begin when this life ends. *Law*.

To RELISH. v. n.

1. To have a pleasing taste.
The ivory feet of tables were carved into the shape of lions, without which, their greatest delicacies would not *relish* to their palates. *Hakewill*.

2. To give pleasure.
And I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have *relished* among my other disciples. *Shall*.

3. To have a flavour.
A theory, which how much soever it may *relish* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. *Woodward*.

RELISHABLE. adj. [from *relish*.] Gustable; having a taste.

To RELIVE. v. n. [re and live.] To revive; to live anew. Not used.

The thing on earth, which is of most avail,
Any virtue's branch and beauty's bud,
Relive not for any good. *Spenser*.

To RELIVE. v. a. [re and love.] To love in return. Not used.

To own for him to familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be *relieved* by him, were not the least fancy presumption men could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty. *Boyle*.

RELUCENT. adj. [*relucens*, Lat.] Shining; transparent; pellucid.

In brighter mazes, the *relucens* stream
Plays o'er the mead. *Thomson*.

To RELUCT. v. n. [*reluctor*, Latin.] To struggle again.

We, with studied mixtures, force our *relucting* appetites, and with all the spells of epicurism, conjure them up, that we may lay them again. *Deacy of Picty*.

RELUCTANCE. } n. f. [*reluctor*, Latin.]
RELUCTANCY. } Unwillingness; repugnance; struggle in opposition: with to or against.

A little more weight, added to the lower of the marbles, is able to surmount their *reluctancy* to separation, notwithstanding the supposed danger of thereby introducing a vacuum. *Boyle*.

It favours
Reluct me against God, and his just yoke
Laid on our necks. *Milton*.

Dear witness, heav'n, with what *reluctancy*
Her helpless innocence I doom to die. *Dodson*.

Encas, when forced in his own defence to kill Iustus, the poet shows compassion, and tempering the severity of his looks with a *reluctancy* to the action, he has pity on his beauty and his youth; and is loth to destroy such a masterpiece of nature. *Dodson*.

How few would be at the pains of acquiring such an habit, and of conquering all the *reluctancies* and difficulties that lay in the way towards virtue? *Atterbury*.

Many hard stages of discipline must he pass through, before he can subdue the *reluctancies* of his corruption. *Rogers*.

With great *reluctancy* man is persuaded to acknowledge this necessity. *Rogers*.

RELUCTANT. adj. [*reluctans*, Lat.] Unwilling; acting with repugnance.

Reluctant; but in vain! a greater power
Now rul'd him. *Milton*.

Some refuge in the muse's *reluct* I found;
Reluctant now I touch'd the trembling string,
Bereft of him who taught me how to sing. *Tickel*.

To RELUCTATE. v. n. [*reluctor*, Latin.] To resist; to struggle against.

In violation of God's patrimony, the first sacrilege is looked on with some horror, and men devise colours to delude their *reluctating* consciences; but when they have once made the breach, their scrupulosity soon retires. *Deacy of Picty*.

RELUCTATION. n. f. [*reluctor*, Latin.] Repugnance; resistance.

The king prevailed with the prince, though not without some *reluctation*. *Bacon*.

Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive him of his rule, but left the creatures to a rebellion or *reluctation*. *Bacon*.

To RELUME. v. a. To light anew; to rekindle.

Relume her ancient light, nor kindle new. *Pope*.
To RELUMINE. v. a. To light anew.
Once put out the light,

I know not where is that Promethean heat;
That can thy light *relumine*. *Shakespeare*.

To RELY. v. n. [re and lie.] To lean upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rest upon; to depend upon: with on.

Go in thy native innocence *rely*
On what thou hast of virtue, summon all!
For God tow'ls thee hath done his part, do thine. *Milton*.

Egypt does not on the clouds *rely*,
But to the Nile owes more than to the sky. *Waller*.

Thus Solon to Philstratus reply'd,
Demanded, on what succour he *rely'd*,
When with so few he boldly did engage?

He said, he took his courage from his age, *Denham*.
Though reason is not to be *relied upon*, as universally sufficient to direct us what to do; yet it is generally to be *relied upon* and obeyed, where it tells us what we are not to do. *South*.

Fear *relies upon* a natural love of ourselves, and is complicated with a necessary desire of our own preservation. *Tillotson*.

Such variety of arguments only distract the understanding that *relies* on them. *Locke*.

The pope was become a party in the cause, and could not be *relied upon* for a decision. *Atterbury*.

Do we find so much religion in the age, as to *rely* on the general practice for the measures of our duty? *Rogers*.

No prince can ever *rely* on the fidelity of that man, who is a rebel to his Creator. *Rogers*.

To REMAIN. v. n. [*remansco*, Latin.]
1. To be left out of a greater quantity or number.

That that *remains*, shall be buried in death. *Job*.
Bake that which ye will bake to-day; and that which *remaineth* over, lay up until the morning. *Proverbs*.

2. To continue; to endure; to be left in a particular state.
He for the time *remained* stuporously good. *Milton*.

3. To be left after any event.
Childless thou art, childless *remain*. *Milton*.
In the families of the world, there *remains* not to one above another the least pretence to inheritance. *Locke*.

4. Not to be lost.
Now somewhat long, whose cattle's covenant
Among the shepherds may for aye *remain*. *Spenser*.

I was created more than all that were before me, also my wisdom *remained* with me. *Ecclesi*.

It what you have heard, shall *remain* in you, ye shall continue in the Son. *1 John*.

5. To be left as not comprised.
That a father may have some power over his children, is easily granted; but that an elder brother has so over his brethren, *remains* to be proved. *Locke*.

6. To continue in a place.
To REMAIN. v. a. To await; to be left to.

Such end had the kid, for he would weaned be
Of envy, coloured with simplicity;
And such end, pride, does all them *remain*
That of such falser friendship shall be slain. *Spenser*.

With a broken staff
I'll ruse such children on thy clatter'd iron,
Which long shall not withhold me from thy head,
That in a little time, while both *remain* thee,
Thou oft shalt with thyself at Gath to boast,
But never shalt see Gath. *Milton*.

If thence he tempe, what *remains* him less
Than unknown dangers? *Milton*.

The elder conquest now
Remains thee, asked by this host of friends,
Back on thy toes more glorious to return. *Milton*.

REMAIN. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. Relick; that which is left. Generally used in the plural.

I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences, more than their small *remain* of life seemed destined to undergo. *Pope*.

REM

2. The body left by the foot.
But fowls obscene dismember'd his remains,
And dogs had torn him. *Pope*
Oh would'st thou sing what heroes Winifred bore,
Or great old warriors, whose adur'd remains
In weeping vaults, her hallow'd earth contains! *Pope*
3. Abode; habitation. Not in use.
A most miraculous work in this good thing,
Which often since my here remain in England,
I've seen him do. *Shakespeare*
- REMAINDER. *adj.* [from remain.] Remain-
ing; refuse; left.
His brain
Is as dry as the remainder basket
After a voyage. *Shakespeare*
We turn not back the silks upon the merchant,
When we have spoil'd them, nor the remainder
vands
We do not throw in unrespective place,
Because we now are full. *Shakespeare*
- REMAINDER. *n. f.*
1. What is left; remnant; relicts.
The gods protect you,
And bless the good remainders of the court! *Shakespeare*
It may well employ the remainder of their lives
to perform it to purpose, I mean, the work of evan-
gelical obedience. *Hammond*
Mahomet's crescent by our fowls encreas'd,
Blasphem'd the leav'd remainders of the East. *Denham*
Could base ingratitude have made any one so
diabolical, had not cruelty came in as a friend to
its assistance, and cleared the villain's breast of
all remainders of humanity? *South*
There are two restraints which God hath put
upon human nature, shame and fear; shame is the
weaker, and hath place only in those in whom there
are some remainders of virtue. *Tillotson*
What madness moves you, matrons, to destroy
The last remainders of unhappy Troy? *Dryden*
If he, to whom ten talents were committed, has
squandered away five, he is concerned to make a
double improvement of the remainder. *Rogers*
If these decoctions be repeated till the water
comes off clear, the remainder yields no salt. *Arbutnot*
Of six millions raised every year for the service of
the publick, one third is intercepted through the
several subordinations of artful men in office, before
the remainder is applied to the proper use. *Swift*
2. The body when the soul is departed;
remains.
Shew us
The poor remainder of Andronicus. *Shakespeare*
3. [In law.] The last chance of inheri-
tance.
A fine is levied to grant a reversion or remainder,
expectant upon a lease that yieldeth no rent. *Bacon*
- TO REMAKE. *v. a.* [re and make.] To
make anew.
That, which she owns above her, must perfectly
renew us after the image of our maker. *Glennville*
- TO REMAND. *v. a.* [re and mando, Lat.]
To send back; to call back.
The better sort quitted their freeholds and fled
into England, and never returned, though many
laws were made to remand them back. *Davies*
Philoxenus, for despising some dull poetry of
Dionysius, was condemned to dig in the quarries;
from whence being remanded, at his return Diony-
sius produced some other of his verses, which as
soon as Philoxenus had read, he made no reply,
but, calling to the waiters, said, carry me again to
the quarries. *Government of the Tongue*
- REMANENT. *n. f.* [remans, Latin; re-
manent, old Fr.] It is now contracted to
remnant.] The part remaining.
Her majesty bought of his executrix the reman-
ent of the last term of three years. *Bacon*
- REMARK. *n. f.* [remarque, Fr.] Obser-
vation; note; notice taken.
He cannot distinguish difficult and noble specu-
lations from trifling and vulgar remarks. *Collier*
- TO REMARK. *v. a.* [remarque, French.]
1. To note; to observe.
It is easy to observe what has been remarked, that

REM

- the names of simple ideas are the least liable to
mistakes. *Locke*
2. To distinguish; to point out; to mark.
Not in use.
The prisoner Samson here I seek.
—His manacles remark him, there he sits. *Milton*
- REMARKABLE. *adj.* [remarquable, Fr.]
Observable; worthy of note.
So did Orpheus plainly teach, that the world
had beginning in time, from the will of the most
high God, whose remarkable words are thus con-
verted. *Raleigh*
'Tis remarkable, that they
Talk most, who have the least to say. *Prior*
What we obtain by conversation soon vanishes,
unless we note down what remarkable we have
found. *Watts*
- REMARKABLENESS. *n. f.* [from remark-
able.] Observableness; worthiness of
observation.
They signify the remarkableness of this punish-
ment of the Jews, as signal revenge for the crue-
lity of Christ. *Hammond*
- REMARKABLY. *adv.* [from remarkable.]
Observably; in a manner worthy of ob-
servation.
Chiefly assur'd
Remarkably so late, of thy too true,
So faithful love. *Milton*
Such parts of these writings, as may be remark-
ably stupid, should become subjects of an occa-
sional criticism. *Watts*
- REMARKER. *n. f.* [remarqueur, Fr.] Ob-
server; one that remarks.
If the remarker would but once try to outline
the author by writing a better book on the same
subject, he would soon be convinced of his own
insufficiency. *Watts*
- REMEDIAL. *adj.* [from remedy.] Capa-
ble of remedy.
REMEDIALTY. *adj.* [from remedy.] Medicinal;
affording a remedy. Not in use.
All you, unpubl'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate
In the good man's distress. *Shakespeare*
- REMEDILESS. *adj.* [from remedy.] Not
admitting remedy; irreparable; cure-
less; incurable.
Sad Esculapius
Imprison'd was in chains remediless. *Spenser*
The war, grounded upon this general remediless
necessity, may be termed the general, the remediless,
or the necessary war. *Raleigh*
We, by rightful doom remediless,
Were lost in death, till he that dwelt above
High-thron'd in secret bliss, for us trail dust
Emptied his glory. *Milton*
Flatter him it may, as those are good at flatter-
ing, who are good for nothing else; but in the
mean time, the poor man is left under a remediless
delusion. *South*
- REMEDILESSNESS. *n. f.* [from remediless.]
Incurableness.
- REMEDY. *n. f.* [remedium, Lat. remede,
French.]
1. A medicine by which any illness is
cured.
The difference between poisons and remedies is
easily known by their effects, and common reason
soon distinguishes between virtue and vice. *Swift*
2. Cure of any uneasiness.
Here hope began to dawn; resolv'd to try,
She fix'd on this her utmost remedy. *Dryden*
O how short my interval of woe!
Our griefs how swift, our remedies how slow. *Prior*
3. That which counteracts any evil; with
to, for, or against; for is most used.
What may be remedy or cure
To evils, which our own misdeeds have wrought.
Civil government is the proper remedy for the
inconveniencies of the state of nature. *Locke*
Attempts have been made for some remedy
against this evil. *Swift*

REM

4. Reparation; means of repairing any
hurt.
Things, without all remedy,
Should be without regard. *Shakespeare*
In the death of a man there is no remedy. *Id.*
- TO REMEDY. *v. a.* [remédier, French.]
1. To cure; to heal.
Sorry we are, that any good and pious soul
should be grieved with that which is done, but
remedy their grief, lieth not so much in us as
themselves. *Id.*
2. To repair or remove mischief.
TO REMEMBER. *v. a.* [remember, old Fr.
remembar, Italian.]
1. To bear in mind any thing; not to for-
get.
Remember not against us former iniquities. *Psalm*
Remember thee!
Ay thou poor ghost, while memory holds a place
In this distracted brain. Remember thee! *Shakespeare*
2. To recollect; to call to mind.
He having once seen and remembered me, rose
from the beginning began to be in the tierward.
We are said to remember any thing, when the
idea of it arises in the mind with a confidence,
that we have had this idea before. *Id.*
3. To keep in mind; to have present
the attention.
Remember what I warn thee, flun to taste;
And then the bitter consequence. *Id.*
This is to be remembered, that it is not possible
now to keep a young gentleman from vice by
total ignorance of it; unless you will all his life
mew him up. *Id.*
4. To bear in mind, with intent of reward
or punishment.
Cry unto God; for you shall be remembered
him. *Bacon*
He brings them back,
Remembering mercy and his covenant sword. *Id.*
5. To mention; not to omit.
A citation ought to be certain, in respect of the
person cited; for, if such certainty be then
omitted, such citation is invalid, as in many cases
hereafter to be remembered. *Id.*
6. To put in mind; to force to recollect
to remind.
His hand and leg commanding without threaten
and rather remembering than chastising. *Id.*
Joy, being altogether wanting,
It doth remember me the more of sorrow. *Id.*
It grieves my heart to be remember'd thus
By any one, of one so glorious. *Id.*
These petitions, and the answer of the council
of London, were ample materials for a
reference with the lords, who might be thereby re-
membered of their duty. *Id.*
I would only remember them in love and pro-
tection, with the doctrine of the Jews, and the
example of the Grecians. *Id.*
7. To preserve from being forgotten.
Let them have their wages duly paid,
And something over, to remember me. *Shakespeare*
- REMEMBERER. *n. f.* [from remember.] One
who remembers.
A brave mailer to servants, and a rememberer
the least good office; for his stock he transplants
most of them into plentiful soils. *Id.*
- REMEMBRANCE. *n. f.* [remembrance, Fr.]
1. Retention in memory; memory.
Though Cloten then but young, time has not
worn him
From my remembrance. *Shakespeare*
Had memory been lost with innocence,
We had not known the sentence nor the offence.
'Twas his chief punishment to keep in store
The sad remembrance what he was before. *Id.*
Sharp remembrance on the English pass,
And shame of being match'd by such a foe,
Rouse conscious virtue up in every heart. *Dryden*
This ever grateful remembrance heat
To me thou ow'st, to me the vital air. *Id.*
2. Recollection; revival of any idea,
miniscence.

REM

I hate thy beams,

Nothing to my remembrance from what state
I fell; how glorious once above thy sphere. *Milton.*

Remembrance is when the same idea recurs, without the operation of the like object on the external faculty. *Locke.*

Honourable memory. Out of use.

Rose-mary and rue keep
Sowing and favour all the winter long,
Grace and remembrance be unto you both. *Shaksp.*

Transmission of a fact from one to another.

Titan

Among the heavens, th' immortal fact display'd,
In the remembrance of his grief should fail,
And in the constellations wrote his tale. *Addison.*

Account preserved.
Their proceedings and remembrances are in the
Trove, beginning with the twentieth year of Edward I. *Hale.*

Memorial.
But in remembrance of so brave a deed,
A tomb and funeral honours I decreed. *Dryden.*

A token by which any one is kept in the memory.
I have remembrances of yours,
That I have longed to redeliver. *Shaksp.*
Keep this remembrance for thy Julia's sake. *Shaksp.*

Notice of something absent.
Let your remembrance still apply to Banquo;
Present him eminence, both with eye and tongue. *Shaksp.*

Power of remembering.
Thou I have heard relating what was done,
Ere my remembrance. *Milton.*
REMEMBRANCE. *n. f.* [from *remem-*
brance.]

1. One that reminds; one that puts in mind.
Aid, knave, the agent for his master,
And the remembrance of her, to hold
The hand fast to her lord. *Shaksp.*
God is present in the consciences of good and bad, he is there a remembrance to call our actions to mind, and a witness to bring them to judgment. *Taylor.*

Would I were in my grave;
For, living here, you're but my curs'd remem-
brances. *Otway.*

2. An officer of the exchequer.
All are digested into books, and sent to the re-
membrancer of the exchequer, that he make pro-
cess upon them. *Bacon.*
To REMERCIER. *v. a.* [*mercier*, Fr.] To
thank. Obsolete.

On his service and his dearest life
For her defence, against that earle to fight;
See him mercied, as the patron of her life. *Spenser.*

To REMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*remigro*, Lat.]
To remove back again.

Some other ways he proposes to divest some
bodies of their borrowed shapes, and make them
reigrate to their first simplicity. *Boyle.*

REMIGRATION. *n. f.* [from *remigrate*.]
Removal back again.

The Scots, transplanted hither, became ac-
quainted with our customs, which, by occasional
igrations, became diffused in Scotland. *Hale.*

To REMIND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mind*.] To put
in mind; to force to remember.

When age itself, which will not be defied, shall
be in to arrest, seize and remind us of our mortality
by pains and dulness of senses, yet then the plea-
sure of the mind shall be in its full vigour. *South.*

The brazen figure of the consul, with the ring
on his finger, reminded me of Juvenal's majores
veneranda gemme. *Addison.*

REMINISCENCE. *n. f.* [*reminiscens*, Lat.]
Recollection; recovery of ideas.

I ask about all circumstances that may re-
vive my memory or reminiscence. *Hale.*

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REM

For the other part of memory, called *reminis-*
cence, which is the retrieving of a thing at present
forgot, or but confusedly remembered, by setting
the mind to ransack every little cell of the brain;
while it is thus busied, how accidentally does the
thing sought for offer itself to the mind? *South.*

REMINISCENTIAL. *adj.* [from *remini-*
scence.] Relating to reminiscence.

Would truth dispense, we could be content with
Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that
intellectual acquisition were but *reminiscential* evoca-
tion. *Brown.*

REM'ISS. *adj.* [*remis*, Fr. *remissus*, Lat.]

1. Not vigorous; slack.
The water defers the corpuscles, unless it flow
with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them
out along with it, till its motion becomes more
languid and *remiss*. *Woodward.*

2. Not careful; slothful.
Mad ire and wrathful fury makes me weep,
That thus we die, while *remiss* traitors sleep. *Shaksp.*
If when by God's grace we have conquered the
first difficulties of religion, we grow careless and
remiss, and neglect our guard, God's spirit will not
always strive with us. *Tillotson.*
Your candour, in pardoning my errors, may
make me more *remiss* in correcting them. *Dryden.*

3. Not intense.
These nervous, bold, those languid and *remiss*;
Here cold salutes, but there a lover's kiss. *Roscom.*

REM'ISSIBLE. *adj.* [from *remis*.] Admit-
ting forgiveness.

REM'ISSIION. *n. f.* [*remission*, Fr. *remissio*,
Latin.]

1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation.
Error, mischief, and forgetfulness do now and
then become suitors for some *remission* of extreme
rigour. *Bacon.*

2. Cessation of intenseness.
In September and October these diseases do not
abate and remit in proportion to the *remission* of
the sun's heat. *Woodward.*
This difference of intention and *remission* of the
mind in thinking, every one has experimented in
himself. *Locke.*

3. In phsyick, *remission* is when a distemper
abates, but does not go quite off before
it returns again.

4. Release; abatement of right or claim.
Not only an expedition, but the *remission* of a
duty or tax, were transmitted to posterity after this
manner. *Addison.*

Another ground of the bishop's fears is the re-
mission of the first fruits and tithes. *Saunders.*

5. Forgiveness; pardon.
My penance is to call Lucetta back,
And ask *remission* for my folly past. *Shaksp.*

That plea
With God or man will gain thee no *remission*. *Milton.*

Many believe the article of *remission* of sins,
but they believe it without the condition of re-
pentance, or the fruits of holy life. *Taylor.*

REM'ISSLY. *adv.* [from *remiss*.]

1. Carelessly; negligently; without close
attention.

How should it then be in our power to do it
coldly or *remissly*? Is that our desire being natural,
is also in that degree of exactness whereunto no-
thing can be added. *Hooker.*

2. Not vigorously; not with ardour or
eagerness; slackly.

There was not an equal concurrence in the pro-
secution of this matter among the bishops, some of
them proceeding more *remissly* in it. *Clarendon.*

REM'ISSNESS. *n. f.* [from *remiss*.] Care-
lessness; negligence; coldness; want of
ardour; inattention.

Future evils,
Or new, or by *remissness* now conceiv'd,
Are now to have no successive degrees. *Shaksp.*

No great offenders escape their doom;
Small grates from lenity and *remissness* comes. *Denham.*

REM

Jack, through the *remissness* of confidables, has
always found means to escape. *Abraham.*

The great concern of God for our salvation, is
so far from an argument of *remissness* in us, that it
ought to excite our utmost care. *Rogers.*

To REMIT. *v. a.* [*remitto*, Latin.]

1. To relax; to make less intense.

So willingly doth God *remit* his ire.
Our supreme foe may much *remit*
His anger, and perhaps thus far renew'd,
Not mind us not offending, lately'd
With what is punish'd. *Milton.*

2. To forgive a punishment.

With suppliant prayers then powers appease;
The lost Napæan race will soon repent
Their anger, and *remit* the punishment. *Dryden.*

The magistrate can often, where the publick
good demands not the execution of the law, *remit*
the punishment of criminal offences by his own
authority, but yet cannot *remit* the satisfaction due
to any private man. *Locke.*

3. [*remettre*, Fr.] To pardon a fault.

At my lovely Tamora's intercess,
I do *remit* these young men's heinous faults. *Shaksp.*
Whose favour thus ye *remit*, they are *remitted*
unto them; and whose favour thus ye retain, they
are retained. *John.*

4. To give up; to resign.

In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders should
be *remitted* to their prince to be punished in the
place where they have offended. *Hayward.*

Th' Egyptian crown I to your hands *remit*;
And, with it, take his heart who offers it. *Dryden.*
Heaven thinks fit

Thee to thy former fury to *remit*. *Dryden.*

5. [*remettre*, Fr.] To defer; to refer.

The bishop had certain proud instructions in the
front, though there were a plain clause at the foot,
that *remitted* all to the bishop's discretion. *Bacon.*

I remit me to themselves, and challenge their
natural ingenuity to say, whether they have not
sometimes such diversings within them?
Goverment of the Tongue.

6. To put again in custody.

This bold return with seeming patience heard,
The prisoner was *remitted* to the guard. *Dryden.*

7. To send money to a distant place.

They obliged themselves to *remit* after the rate of
twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per an-
num, divided into so many monthly payments. *Addison.*

8. To restore. Not in use.

The archbishop was retained prisoner, but after
a short time *remitted* to his liberty. *Hayward.*

To REMIT. *v. n.*

1. To slacken; to grow less intense.

When our passions *remit*, the vehemence of our
speech *remits* too. *Brown.*

2. To abate, by growing less eager.

As, by degrees, they *remitted* of their industry,
loathed their business, and gave way to their plea-
sures, they let fall those generous principles, which
had raised them to worthy thoughts. *South.*

3. [In phsyick.] To grow by intervals less
violent, though not wholly intermitting.

REM'ITTMENT. *n. f.* [from *remit*.] The act
of remitting to custody.

REM'ITTANCE. *n. f.* [from *remit*.]

1. The act of paying money at a distant
place.

2. Sum sent to a distant place.

A compact among private persons furnished out
the several *remittances*. *Addison.*

REM'ITTER. *n. f.* [*remettre*, French.]

1. One who remits, or procures the con-
veyance and payment of money.

2. [In common law.] A restitution of one
that hath two titles to lands or tene-
ments, and is seized of them by his lat-
ter title, under his title that is more an-
cient, in case where the latter is defeac-
tive. *Cowell.*

REM

You said, if I return'd next day in Tent,
I should be a remitter of your grace;
In th' interim my letters should take place
Of affidavits. *Donne.*

REMANENT, n. f. [corrupted from *remains*.] Remaining; that which is left; that which remains.

For key and figure of a holy king!
Thou blood, is remnant of that royal blood,
But I wish that I could see thy guilt's shadow
In some new age. *Shakespeare.*

From forth the main and bottom of the field,
Where I may track the remnant of my thoughts. *Shakespeare.*

About his flukes
Performs of pockthorn and old cokes of roses
Were thine to suffer'd. *Shakespeare.*

I was created to get them face to face
And holding by a collision, without which they too
Probably to preserve the remnant that had
Not escaped. *Keats.*

It seems that the remnants of the generation of
men were in such a deplorable
The remnant of my tale is of a length
To tire your patience. *Dryden.*

A feeble army and an empty senate,
Remnants of mighty battles fought in vain. *Addison.*

See the poor remnants of these flighted hours!
My hands shall read what e'en thy rapine spares. *Pope.*

The frequent use of the latter was a remnant of
purity, which never admitted mixture in the vul-
gar tongue. *Swift.*

REMANENT, adj. [corruptedly formed from *remnant*.] Remaining; yet left.
It had her left.

No future pain for me, but infant woe
A lover more proportion'd to her body;
And quiet dedicate her remnant life
To the soft duties of a humble wife. *Prior.*

REMOULIN, part. [from *remelt*.] Melted again.

It were good to try in glass works, whether the
crude materials, mingled with glass already made
and remelted, do not incline the making of glass
with less heat. *Bacon.*

REMONSTRANCE, n. f. [from *remonstrance*, Fr.]
from *remonstrare*.]

1. Show; discovery. Not in use.
You may marvel, why I would not rather
Make with remonstrance of my hidden power,
Than let him be so lost. *Shakespeare.*

2. Strong representation.

The True God, which reveleth it to them,
would also give them power of confirming it unto
others, either with miraculous operation, or with
strong and invincible remonstrance of sound reason.
Hooker.

A large family of daughters have drawn up a remonstrance,
in which they set forth, that their
father, having refused to take in the Spectator, they
offered to "bate him the article of bread and butter
in the testable. *Spenser.*

Important passions surround the man, and will
not suffer him to attend to the remonstrance of
justice. *Rogers.*

TO REMONSTRATE, v. n. [from *remonstrare*,
Lat. *remonstrare*, Fr.] To make a strong
representation; to show reasons on any
side in strong terms.

REMORA, n. f. [Latin.]

1. A let or obstacle.

2. A fish or a kind of worm that sticks to
ships, and retards their passage through
the water.

Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, her-
ring, roach, and remora. *Pemham.*

The remora is about three quarters of a yard
long; his body before three inches and a half over,
thence tapering to the tail end, his mouth two
inches and a half over; his chops ending angular-
ly; the nether a little broader, and produced for-
ward near an inch; his lips rough with a great
number of little prickles. *Green.*

TO REMORSE, v. n. [from *remoror*, Lat.] To
hinder; to delay. *Dick.*

REM

REMORSE, n. f. [from *remorsus*, Latin.]

1. Pain of guilt.
Not that he believed they could be refrained
from that impulse but by any remorse of conscience,
or that they had not wickedness enough to delude
and overcome it. *Chapman.*

2. Tenderness; pity; sympathetick sor-
row.

Many little effusions of their own lives, yet, for
remorse of their wives and children, would be with-
held. *Spenser.*

Shylock, then lead off this factor of thy justice
To the full hour of act, and then his thought.
Thou'lt see thy mercy, and remorse more humble;
Thou'lt see thy justice apparent cruelty. *Shakespeare.*

The rogues indicted me into the river, with a
little remorse as they would have drowned a batch of
blind puppies. *Shakespeare.*

Curse on th' unpaid young prince, whom tears can
draw
To no remorse; who rules by lion's law. *Dryden.*

REMORSEFUL, adj. [from *remorse* and *full*.]

1. Tender; compassionate.
O Eglamour, think not I flatter,
Valiant and wise, remorseful, well accomplished. *Shakespeare.*

Love, that comes too late,
Like a remorseful pardon slowly carved,
To the great tender turns a tower of offence. *Shakespeare.*

The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day
Is crept into the bottom of the sea. *Shakespeare.*

2. It seems to have had once the sense of
pitiable.

Furychius freighted the report
Of this his fellowes most remorseful late. *Chapman.*

REMORSELESS, adj. [from *remorse*.] Un-
pituitous; cruel; savage.

Where were ye tyrants, when the remorseless
deep
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas? *Milton.*

O the unspeakable horror that will seize upon a
sinner, when he stands arraigned at the bar of divine
justice! when he shall foras much as he judges, the
wonderful, all his remorseless advances! *South.*

REMOVED, adj. [from *remotus*, Latin.]

1. Distant; not immediate.

In this narrow teaching of capacity, it is not all
remote and even apparent good that effects us. *Locke.*

2. Distant; not at hand.

Their rising all at once was as the sound
Of thunder heard remote. *Milton.*

3. Removed far off; placed not near.

The arch-chymick fun, so far from us remote,
Produces with terrestrial humours mixed
Here in the dark to many precious things. *Milton.*

Remote from men with God he pass'd his days,
Pray'r all his business, all his pleasure, praise. *Paradise.*

In quiet shades, content with rural sports,
Give me a life, remote from guilty courts. *Gravelle.*

4. Foreign.

5. Distant; not closely connected.

An undivided transference from the effect to the
remote cause. *Gloucester.*

Syllogism leaves not to furnish the mind with in-
termediate ideas, that shew the connection of remote
ones. *Locke.*

6. Alien; not agreeing.

All those propositions, how remote forever from
reason, are to sacred, that men will sooner part
with their lives, than suffer themselves to doubt of
them. *Locke.*

7. Abstracted.

Wherever the mind places itself by any thought,
either amongst, or remote from all bodies, it can,
in this uniform idea of space, no where find any
boundary. *Locke.*

REMOVEDLY, adv. [from *remote*.] Not
nearly; at a distance.

It is commonly opined, that the earth was
thinly inhabited, at least not removedly planted before
the flood. *Brown.*

Two lines in Mercurius and Lausus are indeed
removedly allied to Virgil's sense, but too like the
tenderness of Ovid. *Dryden.*

REM

How, while the fainting Dutch *remotely* lie,
And the laud Eugene's iron troops retire,
In the silent amidst a slaughter'd pile,
High on the mound he dy'd. *South.*

REMOVEDNESS, n. f. [from *remote*.] State
of being remote; distance; not near-
ness.

The joys of heaven are like the bliss, which is
reason of our remoteness; but extremely near.

Titian employed by own and earthly colouring,
the face part, and is reserved by the artist's
remote style, and the back part of his hands is
by the artist's.

If the greatest part of bodies escape
by their remoteness, others are not so easily
by their remoteness.

The oblations generally arise from the
minds of the customs, persons, and things he
to.

REMOVAL, n. f. [from *removal*, Latin.]
The act of removing; the state of being
removed to distance.

All this lately were *removal*, and the de-
ad. *Shakespeare.*

The consequent strictly taken, may be at-
tention, in reference to antecedent or con-
sequence; as to conclude from the position of the
antecedent unto the position of the consequent, or
from the removal of the consequent to the po-
sition of the antecedent. *Locke.*

REMOVABLE, adj. [from *removal*.] Such as
may be removed.

The Irish bishops have their clergy in such a
position, that they dare not complain of their
knowing their own incapacity, and that they are
therefore removable at their bishop's will, yet
what pleases him. *Spenser.*

In such a chapel, such estate is removable at
the pleasure of the rector of the mother church.

REMOVAL, n. f. [from *removal*.]

1. The act of putting out of any place.
By which removal of one extremity with another,
the world, seeking to procure a remedy, had pro-
duced a mere exchange of the evil before him.

2. The act of putting away.

The removal of such a disease is not to be in-
terrupted by active remedies, no more than a disease
in the flesh is to be taken away by violence. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Dismissal from a post.

If the removal of these persons from their posts
has produced such popular commotions, the con-
tinuance of them might have produced something
more fatal. *Addison.*

Whether his removal was caused by his own
fears or other men's artifices, supposing the throne
to be vacant, the body of the people was left at
liberty to chuse what form of government they
pleased. *South.*

4. The state of being removed.

The fitting still of a paralytic, whilst he pre-
sents it to a removal, is voluntary. *Locke.*

TO REMOVE, v. a. [from *removere*, Lat. *re-*
moveo, French.]

1. To put from its place; to take or put
away.

Good God remove
The means that makes us strangers! *Shakespeare.*

He removeth away the speech of the fool, and
taketh away the understanding of the aged.

So would he have removed thee out of
first into a broad place.

He longer in this paradise to dwell
Permits not; to remove thee I am come.
And send thee from the garden forth to till
The ground. *Spenser.*

Whether he will remove his contemplation from
one idea to another, is many times in his choice.

2. To place at a distance.

R E N.

7. To surrender; to yield; to give up.

I will call him to that account
That he shall render every glory up,
Or I will tear the reck'ning from his heart.

My *renouncing* my person to them, may charge
their all's on me.

One with whom he used to advise, proposed to
him to render himself upon conditions to the earl
of Essex.

Would he render up Hermione,
And keep, Myrmidon, I should be blest!

8. To afford; to give to be used.

Logic renders us daily service to wisdom and
virtue.

RENDRER, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Surrender.

Of Cloten's death, we being not known, nor
muted.

Among the bands, may drive us to a render.

RENDEZVOUS, *n. f.* [*rendez vous*, Fr.]

1. Assembly; meeting appointed.

2. A sign that draws men together.

The philosophers stone and a holy war are but
the rendezvous of cracked brains, that wear their
feather in their head instead of their hat.

3. Place appointed for assembly.

A commander of many ships should rather keep
his fleet together than have it fevered far and wide;
for the attendance of meeting them again at the
next rendezvous would consume time and victual.

The king appointed his whole army to be drawn
together to a rendezvous at Marlborough.

This was the general rendezvous which they all
got to, and, now being more and more with that only
ship, they tucked it all up.

TO RENDEZVOUS, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To meet at a place appointed.

RENDITION, *n. f.* [from *render*.] Surrendering; the act of yielding.

RENEGADER, *n. f.* [*renegado*, Spanish; *renegado*, Fr.]

1. One that apostatizes from the faith; an apostate.

There lived a French *renegado* in the same place,
where the Castilian and his wife were kept prisoners.

2. One who deserts to the enemy; a revolter.

Some straggling soldiers might prove *renegadoes*,
but they would not revolt in troops.

If the Roman government subsisted now, they
would have had *renegade* leaders and shipwrecks
enough.

TO RENEGE, *v. a.* [*renege*, Latin; *renier*, Fr.] To disown.

His captain's heart,
Which, in the fustles of great fights, hath burst
The buckles on his breast, *renegs* all temper.

Such finding rogues as these forth every passion,
Reneg, affirm, and turn their backs on
With every gale and vary of their masters.

The design of this was is to make me *reneg* my
conscience and thy truth.

TO RENEGW, *v. a.* [*re* and *new*; *renovo*, Latin.]

1. To renovate; to restore to the former state.

In such a night
Medea gather'd the enchanted herbs,
That did *renew* old Eon.

Let us go to Galgal, and *renew* the kingdom
there.

The eagle casts its bill, but *renews* his age.

Renew'd to life, that the night daily die,
I daily, doom'd to follow.

2. To repeat; to put again in act.

R E N

The famous grandfather

Doth live again in thee; long may't thou live,
To bear his image, and *renew* his glories!

The body perished hath, by reason of percussion,
a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and so
renewed the percussion of the air.

The bearded corn com'd
From earth unaid'd, nor was that earth *renew'd*.

3. To begin again.

The lost great age, foretold by sacred rhymes,
Renews its first rude course, Saturnian times
Roll round again.

4. In theology, to make anew; to transform to new life.

It is impossible for those that were once enlightened - if they shall fall away, to *renew* them again
unto repentance.

I've transformed by the *renewing* of your mind,
that ye may prove what is that perfect will of God.

RENEWABLE, *adj.* [from *renew*.] Capable to be renewed.

The old custom upon many estates is to let for
leases of lives, *renewable* at pleasure.

RENEWAL, *n. f.* [from *renew*.] The act of renewing; renovation.

It behoved the deity, persisting in the purpose of
mercy to mankind, to renew that revelation from
time to time, and to rectify abuses, with such authority
for the *renewal* and rectification, as was sufficient
evidence of the truth of what was revealed.

RENTIENCY, *n. f.* [from *renitent*.] The resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another, or the resistance that a body makes on account of weight.

RENTIENT, *adj.* [*renitens*, Lat.] Acting against any impulse by elastic power.

By an inflation of the muscles, they become soft, and yet *renitent*, like to many pillows dissipating the force of the pressure, and so taking away the sense of pain.

RENNET, *n. f.* See **RUNNET**.

A putridous ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with *rennet* is turned.

RENNET, *n. f.* [properly *reinette*, a kind of apple.

A golden *rennet* is a very pleasant and fair fruit, of a yellow flesh, and the best of bearers for all sorts of soil, of which there are two sorts, the large sort and the small.

Ripe pulpy apples, as pippins and *rennetings*, are of a tyrope tenacious nature.

TO RENOVATE, *v. a.* [*renovo*, Latin.] To renew; to restore to the first state.

All nature feels the *renovating* force
Of winter, only to the thoughtless eye
In ruin seen.

RENOVATION, *n. f.* [*renovation*, Fr. *renovatio*, Latin.] Renewal; the act of renewing; the state of being renewed.

Sound continueth some small time, which is a *renovation*, and not a continuance; for the body perished hath a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and so reneweth the percussion of the air.

The kings entered into speech of *renewing* the treaty, the king saying, that though king Philip's person were the same, yet his fortunes were raised; in which case a *renovation* of treaty was used.

To second life
Wak'd in the *renovation* of the just,
Relights him up, with heav'n and earth *renew'd*.

TO RENOUNCE, *v. a.* [*renoncer*, Fr. *renuncio*, Lat.]

1. To disown; to abnegate.

From Thibes my birth I own; and no disgrace
Can force me to *renounce* the honour of my race.

2. To quit upon oath.

This world I do *renounce*; and in your fight
Shake patiently my great affliction off.

Pride and passion, and the opinions of the world,
must not be our counsellors; for we *renounce* the
at our baptism.

TO RENOUNCE, *v. n.* To declare renunciation. The following passage is a new gallicism; *renoncer à son sang*.

On this firm principle I ever stood;
He of my sons who fails to make it good,
By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood.

RENOU'NCEMENT, *n. f.* [from *renounce*.] Act of renouncing; renunciation.

I hold you as a thing enkind and sainted,
By your *renouncement*, an immortal spirit.

RENOU'N, *n. f.* [*renommée*, Fr.] Fame; celebrity; praise widely spread.

Is daughter to this famous duke of Milan,
Of whom to often I have heard *renown*.

'Tis of more *renown*
To make a river, than to build a town.

Thy great *renown*, nor gudge thy victory.

TO RENOWN, *v. a.* [*renommer*, Fr. the noun.] To make famous.

Let us satisfy our eyes
With the memorials and the things of fame,
That do *renown* this city.

Soft elocution does thy style *renown*,
Gentle or sharp according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies or to laugh at vice.

In solemn silence stand
Stern tyrants, whom their cruelties *renown*,
And emperors in Parian marbles frown.

A bard whom pillar'd pastoral *renown*.

RENOWNED, *particip. adj.* [from *renown*.] Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed.

These were the *renowned* of the congregated
princes of the tribes, heads of thousands.

That thrice *renowned* and learned Frenchman,
finding Petrarch's tomb without any inscription
wrote one himself; saying, shame it was, that I
who sung his mistress's praise seven years before
her death, should twelve years want an epitaph.

The rest were long to tell, though far *renown'd*.

Of all the cities in Roman lands,
The chrest and most *renown'd* Ravenna lands,
Adorn'd in ancient times with arms and arts.

An *isle renown'd* for steel and unexhausted mines.

RENT, *n. f.* [from *rend*.] A break; a laceration.

This council made a schism and *rent* from the
most ancient and purest churches which lived before them.

Thou viper
Hast cancell'd kindred, made a *rent* in nature,
And through her holy bowels gnaw'd thy way.

Through thy own blood to empire.

He who fees this vast *rent* in to high a rock, the
convex parts of one side exactly tally with the
concave of the other, must be satisfied, that it was
the effect of an earthquake.

TO RENT, *v. a.* [rather to *rend*.] To tear; to lacerate.

A time to rent, and a time to sew.

TO RENT, *v. n.* [now written *rant*.] To roar; to bluster: we still say, a *renting*
fellow, for a noisy bully.

He ventur'd to diminish his fear,
That partings went to rent and tear,
And give the desperate attack
To danger still behind its back.

RENT, *n. f.* [*rente*, Fr.]

1. Revenue; annual payment.

Idol ceremony,
What are thy *rents*? what are thy comings in?
O ceremony show me but thy worth!

REP

I will *repeal* thee, or be well assur'd,
Adventure to be banished myself.
There for, let all for us depart;
Circled round, *repeal* thee home again. *Shaksp.*

2. To drive back; to repel.
How now have you been improved, may be again
repealed, and put I demand by the motions
of nature. *Hooder.*

3. To drive back; to repel.
He doubts that a heart made
of stone, and identity *repealed*, when the reason
is for which they are so good. *Dryden.*

4. To drive back; to repel.
Recall from exile. Not in life,
In the time that's past.

5. To drive back; to repel.
Ourselves to thy *repeal*, we shall not find
Of the vast world to seek a single man. *Shaksp.*

6. To drive back; to repel.
The king being advised, that the over-large
power of hands, and therefore made the law to be
repealed, did himself, returned of such a sort, but
the end of it, he found himself, and found himself
repealed with this reputation of his acts, and
found himself his child. *Dryden.*

7. To drive back; to repel.
If the profane men could deny the gods, I
could not be sorry to find them made in the point
where they have not a right, by the *repeal* of the
text, I mean the benefit of employment. *Shaksp.*

8. To drive back; to repel.
To *REPEAT*, v. a. [*repeto*, Lat. *repeto*,
French.]

1. To repeat; to use again; to do again.
He, though his power
Creation could *repeat*, yet would be loth
To do so. *Milton.*

2. To repeat; to use again; to do again.
Where sudden alterations are not necessary, the
same effect may be obtained by the *repeated* force
of it with more safety to the body. *Whitaker.*

3. To repeat; to use again; to do again.
The phans, for the excellency of their use, de-
serve to be out, *repeated*, but that their multi-
tude is not so much as other repetition. *Hooder.*

4. To repeat; to use again; to do again.
Not to say for God's life his own,
Repeats the danger of the burning town. *Waller.*

5. To repeat; to use again; to do again.
Repeat this place you can have no retreat,
Stay here, and I the danger will *repeat*. *Dryden.*

6. To repeat; to use again; to do again.
To recite; to rehearse.
These evils thou *repeat* it upon thyself,
Have banish'd me from Scotland. *Shakspere.*

7. To repeat; to use again; to do again.
Thou their nature's know'n, and gave it them
name. *Milton.*

8. To repeat; to use again; to do again.
Need'st thou *repeated*,
He *repeated* some lines of Virgil, suitable to the
occasion. *Waller.*

9. To repeat; to use again; to do again.
REPEATEDLY, adv. [from *repeated*] Over
and over; more than once.

10. To repeat; to use again; to do again.
And as for these vices, which lead into dam-
nation, *repeatedly* and most forcibly cautioned
against. *Stephens.*

11. To repeat; to use again; to do again.
REPEATER, n. f. [from *repeat*]
1. One that repeats; one that recites.

2. A watch that strikes the hours at will,
by compression of a spring.

3. To repeat; to use again; to do again.
To *REPEL*, v. a. [*repello*, Latin.]

1. To drive back; to repel.
Neither did I let him on his way, thus weak from
firing, only, but oft in *repelling*, then strokes with
whom I could not do. *Hooder.*

2. To drive back; to repel.
With half of the on ex'st, I
If possible, I will *repel* the hostile side. *Pope.*

3. To drive back; to repel.
Said that, and all temptation to transgress *repel*.
Milton.

4. To drive back; to repel.
Repel the Turkish foes, the city foes,
But not the French inhuman foes. *Dryden.*

5. To drive back; to repel.
Your eyes are such, as the last you have made,
And since my *repel*, though not invaded. *Dryden.*

6. To drive back; to repel.
To *REPEL*, v. n.
1. To act with force contrary to force im-
pressed.

2. To drive back; to repel.
From the same *repelling* power it seems to be,
that has waken upon the water without wetting
their feet. *Newton.*

3. To drive back; to repel.
4. To *repel* in medicine, is to prevent

REP

such an afflux of a fluid to any particular
part, as would raise it into a tumour.

Quincy.
REPELLENT, n. f. [*repellens*, Latin.] An
application that has a repelling power.

In the cure of an erysipelas, while the body
abounds with bilious humours, there is no admit-
ting of *repellents*, and by discutients you will in-
crease the heat. *Higman.*

REPELTER, n. f. [from *repel*.] One that
repels.

To *REPRESENT*, v. n. [*represento*, French.]

1. To think on any thing past with sor-
row.

Not had I any reservations in my own soul, when
I paled the child, not *representing* after K. Charles
Upon any deviation from virtue, every rational
creature, to devotion, should condemn, renounce,
and be sorry for every such deviation, that is,
repent of it. *South.*

2. To think on any thing past with sor-
row.
First the students
With pity, of that pity then *repents*. *Dryden.*

3. To think on any thing past with sor-
row.
Soll you may prove the terror of your foes,
Teach traitors to *repent* of faithless leagues.
A. Phillips.

4. To think on any thing past with sor-
row.
To express sorrow for something past.
Poor I nobarbus did before thy face *repent*.
Shakspere.

5. To think on any thing past with sor-
row.
To change the mind from some painful
 motive.
God led them not through the land of the Phi-
linims, lest peradventure the people *repent* when
they see war, and they return. *Exodus.*

6. To think on any thing past with sor-
row.
To have such sorrow for sin, as produces
amendment of life.
Nuneh *repented* at the preaching of Jonas.
Matthew.

7. To think on any thing past with sor-
row.
I will clear their sense dark
What may suffice, and soften stony hearts
To pray, *repent*, and bring obedience due. *Milton.*

8. To think on any thing past with sor-
row.
To *REPRESENT*, v. a.
1. To remember with sorrow.

2. To remember with sorrow.
If I do idleness will action me my jewels, I will
give over my land, and *repent* my unwise toler-
ation. *Shakspere.*

3. To remember with sorrow.
Thou, like a contrite penitent
Charitably warn'd of thy sins, dost *repent*
These virtues and goodmellies, lo
I that my chamber door, come, let us go. *Donne.*

4. To remember with sorrow.
His late faults he would late *repent*. *Dryden.*

5. To remember with sorrow.
[*It repentis*, French.] It is used with the
reciprocal pronoun.

6. To remember with sorrow.
I *repent* me that the duke is slain. *Shakspere.*
No man *repented* how of his wickedness; saying,
what have I done? *Jeremiah.*

7. To remember with sorrow.
Judas, when he saw that he was condemned,
repented himself. *Matthew.*

8. To remember with sorrow.
My father has *repented* him ere now,
Or will *repent* him when he finds me dead. *Dryden.*

9. To remember with sorrow.
Each age can't do on,
Till God move, and great up anger laid,
Lo! *repent* me that man was made. *Prior.*

10. To remember with sorrow.
REPENTANCE, n. f. [*repentance*, French;
from *repent*.]

1. Sorrow for any thing past.
The false step now is a woman's humility, seems
to require a *repentance* of her education. *Luc.*

2. Sorrow for sin, such as produces new-
ness of life; penitence.
Repentance to alter such a man through the mercy
of God, be he ever so defiled, that it maketh him
pure. *Whiggitt.*

3. Sorrow for any thing past.
Who by *repentance* is not satisfied,
I not of heaven nor earth, for there are pleased;
By penitence the Eternal's wrath's appeas'd. *Shaksp.*

4. Sorrow for any thing past.
Repentance is a change of mind, or a conversion
from sin to God; not some one bare act of change,
but a lasting durable state of new life, which is
called regeneration. *Hammond.*

5. Sorrow for any thing past.
In regard of secret and hidden faults, unless God
should a *repent* of general *repentance* for unknown
sins, few or none at all could be saved. *Perkins.*

6. Sorrow for any thing past.
This is a confidence, or all the most irritable;
for upon what ground can a man promise himself a

REP

future *repentance*, who cannot promise himself
holiness?

REPENTANT, adj. [*repentant*, Fr. from
repent.]

1. Sorrowful for the past.
2. Sorrowful for sin.
Thus they, in lowly plight, *repentant* in

3. Expressing sorrow for sin.
After I have inter'd this noble king,
And with his grave with my *repentant* tears,
I will with all expedient duty see you sent
There is no malice in this burning road,
The breath of heav'n hath blown its spirit out,
And fire-w'd *repentant* allies on its head.
Rebels is wall's whole dukedom rends
Repentant sighs and voluntary pains.

4. Expressing sorrow for sin.
To *REPROBATE*, v. a. [*re* and *propho*,
pepho, Fr.] To look with people at
An occurrence of such remark, as the
flood and the *reprobing* of the world, in the
memory for about eight hundred years,
especially considering, that the peopling of the
world was gradual.

5. Expressing sorrow for sin.
To *REPERCUSS*, v. a. [*repercutio*,
cupio, Latin.] To beat back; to drive
back; to rebound. Not in use.

6. Expressing sorrow for sin.
Air moves, though it doth beat and hit,
and is *repercutied*, yet it is without noise. *Bo.*

7. Expressing sorrow for sin.
REPERCUSSION, n. f. [from *repercutio*,
percutio, Lat. *repercutio*, French.] The
act of driving back; rebound.

8. Expressing sorrow for sin.
In echoes, there is no new chime, but a
cushion.

9. Expressing sorrow for sin.
By *repercussion* beams engender fire,
Shapes by reflection shapes heat;
The voice itself when stopp'd does back re-
And a new voice is made by it.

10. Expressing sorrow for sin.
They various ways recede, and twilly flow
By mutual *repercussions* to and fro.

11. Expressing sorrow for sin.
REPERCUSSIVE, adj. [*repercutio*, Fr.]
1. Having the power of driving back,
causing a rebound.
And *repercussive* rocks renew'd the found.

2. Repellent.
Blood is attracted by astringent and *reper-*
cussives.

3. Repellent.
In fluxions, if you apply a strong *reper-*
cussive, the place affected, and do not take away the
will shift to another place.

4. Repellent.
Driven back; rebounding. Not proper.
Amid Carnation's mountains rage-bound
The *repercussive* roar, with mighty crash
Tumble the lightning cliffs. *Th.*

5. Repellent.
REPERTITIOUS, adj. [*repertus*, Latin,
found; gained by finding.

6. Repellent.
REPERTORY, n. f. [*repertoire*, Fr. *reperto-*
rium, Lat.] A treasury; a magazine;
book in which any thing is to be found.

7. Repellent.
REPETITION, n. f. [*repetition*, Fr. *repetit-*
Latin.]

1. Iteration of the same thing.
The frequent *repetition* of alms is needful
for repaying the faults and solids. *Abbas.*

2. Iteration of the same words over again.
The phans, for the excellency of their
force to be often repeated; but that the
trade of them permiteth not any other *repeti-*
tion. *H.*

3. The act of reciting or rehearsing.
If you conquer Rome, the benefit,
Which you shall thereby reap, is such a name.
Whole *repetition* will be dogg'd with cur's S.

4. Recital.
I love such tears,
As fall from fit notes, beaten through mine ears,
With *repetitions* of what heav'n hath done. *Chap.*

5. Recital from memory, as distinct from
reading.

To *REPINE*, v. n. [*re* and *pine*.]

1. To fret; to vex himself; to be discon-
tented: with at or against.

REP

Of late,

Then corn was given them gratis, you repin'd.
Shakespeare.

The faces unpoised were the more repined against,
because they were allotted to the rebuilding of St.
Paul's church.
Clarendon.

It you think how many diseases, and how much
sorrow there is in the world, you will fall down
before your knees, and, instead of repining at one
of them, will admire to many blessings received
at the hand of God.
Temple.

2. To ENVY.

Repins repine at violated night;
And curse th' invading sun, and tickle at the light.
Dryden.

Talk in the gate

And pale diseases, and repining age.
Dryden.
REPINER. *n. f.* [from *repine*.] One that
repins or murmurs.

REPLACEMENT. *v. a.* [*replacer*, Fr. *re* and
place.] 1. To put again in the former place.

The earl being apprehended, upon examination
cleared himself to well, as he was replaced in his
government.
Bacon.

The bowls, remov'd for fear,
The youths replace'd; and soon restor'd the cheer.
Dryden.

2. To put in a new place.

His gods put themselves under his protection, to
be replaced in their promised Italy.
Dryden.

TO REPLAINT. *v. a.* [*re* and *plaint*.] To
fold one part often over another.

In Raphael's list works, are many small foldings
often replated, which look like to many whop-
pings.
Dryden.

TO REPLANT. *v. a.* [*replanter*, French;
re and *plant*.] To plant anew.

Small trees being yet unripe, covered in autumn
with dung until the spring, take up and replant in
good ground.
Bacon.

REPLANTATION. *n. f.* [from *replant*.]
The act of planting again.

TO REPLENISH. *v. a.* [*repleo*, from *re*
and *plenus*, Lat. *replenit*, old Fr.]

1. To stock; to fill.
Multiply and replenish the earth.
Genesis.
The woods replenish'd with deer, and the plains
with fowl.
Heylin.

The waters

With fish replenish'd, and the air with fowl. *Milt.*
2. To finish; to consummate; to complete.
Not proper, nor in use.

We smother'd

The most replenish'd sweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er the trans Shok.

TO REPLENISH. *v. n.* To recover the
former fullness. Not in use.

The humours in men's bodies encrease and de-
crease as the moon doth; and the restore purge some
days after the full, for then the humours will not re-
turn to full.
Bacon.

REPLET. *adj.* [*replet*, French; *repletus*,
Latin.] Full; completely filled; filled
to exuberance.

The world's large tongue

Proclaims you for a man replete with mocks;
Full of comparisons and wounding flouts. *Shaksp.*

This mortification, it is over high a degree, is
less better than the corrosion of poison; as some-
times in autumn, it is given to bodies not replete
with humours; for where humours abound, the
humours have the parts.
Bacon.

His words, replete with guile,

Into her heart too early entrance won. *Milton.*

In a dog, out of whose eye, being wounded, the
aqueous humour did copiously flow, yet in six hours
the bulb of the eye was again replete with its hu-
mour, without the application of any medicines.
Bacon.

REPLETION. *n. f.* [*repletion*, French.]
The state of being over full.

The tree had too much repletion, and was op-
pressed with its own sap; for repletion is an enemy
to generation.
Bacon.

REP

All dreams

Are from repletion and complexion bred;
From rising fumes of undigested food. *Dryden.*
Thrift and hunger may be fairly said;
But this repletion is to love decay'd. *Dryden.*

The action of the stomach is totally stopped by
too great repletion.
Arbuthnot.

REPLEVIABLE. *adj.* [*replegiabilis*, barbarous
Latin.] What may be reprieved.

TO REPLEVINE. *v. a.* [*replevin*, French.]

To REPLEVIN. *v. a.* [*replevin*, French.] To give a
pledge. To take back or let at liberty,
upon security, any thing seized.

That you'll be a replevin, and I'll be a gins,
Is no more news to me, for we
At least to a replevin, and I'll be a gins,
Did mean the same replevin you. *Hudibras.*

REPLICATION. *n. f.* [*repleo*, Latin.]

1. Rebound; repetition. Not in use.
Cybertrouble and death his banks
To lean the replication of your bounds
Made in his conveyance there. *Shakspere.*

2. Reply; answer.
To be demanded of a sponge, what replication
should be made by the son of a king? *Shakspere.*

This is a replication to what Menelaus had be-
fore offered, concerning the transplantation of
Ulysses to Sparta. *Bacon.*

TO REPLIANT. *v. n.* [*repliquer*, Fr.] To
answer; to make a return to an answer.

O man! who art thou that repliest against God?
Romans.

Would we ascend higher to the rest of their lewd
persons, we should find what reason Caliban's
pander had to reply upon the cardinal, who blamed
him for putting a little too much colour into St.
Peter and Paul's faces—that it was true in their
lifetime they were pale mortified men, but that
since they were grown ruddy, by blushing, at the
sins of their successors. *Atterbury.*

TO REPLY. *v. a.* To return for an an-
swer.

Perplex'd

The tempter flood, nor had what to reply. *Milton.*

His trembling tongue invoke'd his guide;
With his last voice Eurydice he cry'd:
Fury dice the rocks and river banks repli'd. *Dryden.*

REPLY. *n. f.* [*replique*, French.] Answer;
return to an answer.

But now return,

And with then Iant reply this answer join. *Shaksp.*
If I sent him word, it was not well cut, he would
send me word, he cut it to please himself; if again,
it was not well cut, this is called the reply churlish.

One rises up to make replies to establish or con-
fute what has been offered on each side of the
question. *Watts.*

To whom with sighs, Ulysses gave reply,
Ah, why ill-tuning pastoral must I try? *Pope.*

REPLYER. *n. f.* [from *reply*.] He that
answers; he that makes a return to an
answer.

At an act of the commencement, the answerer
gave for his question, that an aristocracy was better
than a monarchy: the replier did tax him, that,
being a private bred man, he would give a question
of state: the answerer said, that the replier did
much wrong the privilege of scholars, who would be
much frightened if they could give questions of
nothing, but such times when they are practised;
and added, we have heard yourself dispute of
virtue, which no man will try you put much in
practice. *Bacon.*

TO REPOLISH. *v. a.* [*repolir*, Fr. *re* and
polir.] To polish again.

A hundred clock is polished hand,
Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand
Repolish'd, without error then to find. *Denham.*

TO REPORT. *v. a.* [*rapporier*, French.]

1. To noise by popular rumour.
Is it upon record? or else reported successively
from age to age? *Shakspere.*

REP

It is reported,

That good duke Humphry sanctuously is murder'd.
Shakspere.

Report, say they, and we will report it. *Jeremiah.*

2. To give reprieve.
Timotheus was well reported of by the brethren.
Acts.

A widow well reported of for good works. *1 Tim.*

3. To give an account of.
There is a king in Judah, and now shall it be
reported to the king. *Deuteronomy.*

4. To return; to rebound; to give back.
In Titian's church with windows only from
above that reporteth the voice thirteen times, it
you stand by the door and wall over again the
door. *Bacon.*

REPORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Rumour; popular fame.

2. Repate; publick chunder.
My body's mark'd

With Roman tales, and my report was once
Faint with the left of note. *Shakspere.*

In all approving ourselves the numbers of God,
by honour and dishonour, by evil re, out and good
report. *2 Corinthians.*

3. Account returned.
See examples enter with the swelling tide,
From Thetis sent as they to make report.

And tell the wounds of her to their court.
Waller.

4. Account given by lawyers of cases.
After a man has studied the general principles
of the law, reading the reports of adjudged cases,
will richly improve his mind. *Watts.*

5. Sound; loud noise; repetition.
The stronger speaks down with the teller: the
report of an ordinance, the voice. *Bacon.*

The falling billows make a long report,
And beat his sides. *Dryden.*

REPORTER. *n. f.* [from *report*.] Relater;
One that gives an account.

There the appar'd, or my reporter devis'd
will for her. *Shakspere.*

Rumours were rate of great diffidence among
the nobility, for this cause the Lords, assemble'd,
gave order to apprehend the reporters of these
rumours. *Howard.*

If I had known a thing concealed, I should
never be the reporter of it. *Pope.*

REPORTINGLY. *adv.* [from *reporting*.]
By common fame.

Others say thou dost deserve, and I
Believe it better than reportingly. *Shakspere.*

REPOSAL. *n. f.* [from *repose*.] The act
of repoling.

Doth thou think,

If I would stand a minute there, would the repusal
Of any truth, virtue, or worth in thee
Make thy words faith'd? *Shakspere.*

TO REPOSE. *v. a.* [*repono*, Latin.]

1. To lay to rest.
Rome's sacred champion, repose you here,
Secure from worldly chances and mishaps;
Here links no treason, here no envy twines,
Have ye chosen this place?

After the toil of battle, to repose
Your wearied virtue? *Milton.*

2. To place as in confidence or trust: with
on O. M.

I repose upon your management, what is dearest
to me, my fame. *Dryden.*

That pious was conscious of his own integrity
in the service of God, and relied on this as a founda-
tion for that trust he reposed in him, to deliver
him out of his distresses. *Rogers.*

3. To lodge; to lay up.
Pebbles, reposed in the cloths amongst the castle,
being not so durable, and more bulky, are less
behind. *Bacon.*

TO REPOSE. *v. n.* [*reposer*, French.]

1. To stop; to be at rest.
Within a basket I reposed; when I found
I could not sleep in heap, and found I
had had from heaven, a sleep into my eye. *Shakspere.*

2. To rest in confidence: with *on*.
And, for the ways are dangerous to pass,
I do desire thy worthy company,
Upon whose faith and honour I rely. *Shakespeare.*
REPOSE. *n. f.* [*repona*, French.]
1. Sleep; rest; quiet.
Merciful powers!
Restrain in me the curled thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shakespeare.*
The hour
Of night, and of all things now retir'd to rest,
Mind us of like repose. *Milton.*
I all the fix'd long day
Consume in meditation deep recluse
From human converse; nor a shut of eye
Enjoy repose. *Philips.*
2. Cude of rest.
After great lights must be great shadows, which
we call repose; because in reality the light would
be tired, if attracted by a continuity of glittering
objects. *Dryden.*
REPOSEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *reposed*.] State
of being at rest.
To REPOSEITE. *v. a.* [*repositus*, Latin.]
To lay up; to lodge as in a place of
safety.
Others repose their young in holes, and secure
themselves also therein, because such security is
wanting, their lives being thought. *Deham.*
REPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *reposita*.] The
act of replacing.
Being taught in the reposition of the bone, take
care to keep it to by deligation. *Weyman.*
REPOSITORY. *n. f.* [*repositoire*, French;
repositorium, Latin.] A place where any
thing is safely laid up.
The mind of man not being capable of having
many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to
have a repository to lay up those ideas. *Locke.*
He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of
them, to us without the appearance of irretriev-
able confusion, but with respect to his own know-
ledge into the most regular and methodical reposi-
tories. *Rogers.*
To REPOSESS. *v. a.* [*re and posses*.] To
possess again.
How comes it now, that almost all that realm is
repossessed of them? *Speyer.*
Her suit is now to repossess those lands,
Which we in justice cannot well deny. *Shakespeare.*
Nor shall any father repossess the land,
The father's fortune never to return. *Pope.*
To REPREHEND. *v. a.* [*reprehendo*,
Latin.]
1. To reprove; to chide.
All as before his fight, whole presence to offend
with any the least untimely words, we would be sure
as both as they, who most reprehend or decide that
we do. *Hooker.*
Pardon me for reprehending thee,
For thou hast done a charitable deed. *Shakespeare.*
They like dumb horses snarl'd,
Which when I saw, I reprehended them;
And ask'd the mayor, what meant this wilful
silence? *Shakespeare.*
2. To blame; to censure.
He could not reprehend the fight, so many strew'd
the ground. *Chapman.*
I nor advise, nor reprehend the choice
Of Marley-hill. *Philips.*
3. To detect of fallacy.
This colour will be reprehended or encountered,
by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a
kind of poverty. *Bacon.*
4. To charge with as a fault: with of be-
fore the crime.
Antippos, being reprehended of luxury by one
that was not rich, for that he gave six crowns for a
small fish, answered, Why, what would you have
given? the other said, Some twelve pence: Antippos
said again, and six crowns is no more with me.
Bacon.
REPREHENDER. *n. f.* [from *reprehend*.]
Blamer; censurer.

Those severest reproachers of things, established
by publick authority, are always consistent and
bold-spoken men; but their confidence for the
most part riseth from too much credit given to their
own wits, for which cause they are seldom free
from errors. *Hooker.*
REPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [*reprehensibilis*,
French; *reprehensus*, Latin.] Blamable;
culpable: censurable.
REPREHENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *repre-
hensibilis*.] Blamableness; culpableness.
REPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *reprehen-
sibilis*.] Blamably; culpably.
REPREHENSION. *n. f.* [*reprehensio*, Lat.]
Reproof; open blame.
To a heart fully resolute, counsel is tedious, but
reprehension is lionhorne. *Bacon.*
There is likewise due to the publick a civil re-
prehension of advocates, where the re-appeareth cunning
counsel, gross neglect, and slight information. *Bacon.*
The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his
fellow christians, or the governors of the church,
then more publick reprehensions and imprecations.
Hammond.
What effect can that man hope from his most
zealous reprehensions, who lays himself open to re-
crimination? *Government of the Tongue.*
REPRISIVE. *adj.* [from *reprehend*.]
Given to reproof.
To REPRESENT. *v. a.* [*represento*, Lat.
representor, French.]
1. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited
were present.
Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac representing
The heavenly fires. *Milton.*
2. To describe; to show in any particular
character.
This bank is thought the greatest load on the
Genoese, and the managers of it have been repre-
sented as a second kind of senate. *Addison.*
3. To fill the place of another by a vicar-
ious character; to personate: as, the
parliament represents the people.
4. To exhibit to show: as, the tragedy
was represented very skillfully.
5. To show by modest arguments or narra-
tions.
One of his cardinals admonished him against that
unhappily piece of ingenuity, by representing to him,
that no reformation could be made, which would
not notably diminish the rents of the church.
Decay of Piety.
REPRESENTATION. *n. f.* [*representation*,
French; from *represent*.]
1. Image; likeness.
If images are worshipped, it must be as gods,
which Celsus denied, or as representations of God;
which cannot be, because God is invisible and in-
corporeal. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Act of supporting a vicarious character.
3. Respectful declaration.
4. Publick exhibition.
REPRESENTATIVE. *adj.* [*representativus*,
French; from *represent*.]
1. Exhibiting a similitude.
They relieve themselves with this distinction,
and yet own the legal sacrifices, though representa-
tives, to be proper and real. *Atterbury.*
2. Bearing the character or power of an-
other.
This council of four hundred was chosen, one
hundred out of each tribe, and seems to have been
a body representative of the people; though the
people collectively reserved a share of power. *Swift.*
REPRESENTATIVE. *n. f.*
1. One exhibiting the likeness of another.
A statue of honour whispering and dot in the ear,
who was the representative of credulity. *Addison.*
2. One exercising the vicarious power
given by another.

I with the welfare of my country; and my words
and politicks teach me to leave all that to be ad-
judged by our representatives above, and to divine pro-
vidence. *Blaunt to Pope.*
3. That by which any thing is shown.
Difficulty must cumber this doctrine, which sup-
poses that the perfections of God are the representa-
tives to us, of whatever we perceive in the crea-
tures. *Locke.*
REPRESENTER. *n. f.* [from *represent*.]
1. One who shows or exhibits.
Where the real works of nature, or veritable
of story, are to be described, art, being but the imi-
tator or secondary representer, must not vary from
the verity. *Locke.*
2. One who bears a vicarious character,
one who acts for another by deputation.
My wafe officious ventures
On the nation's representatives. *Shakespeare.*
REPRESENTMENT. *n. f.* [from *represent*.]
Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting
the likeness of something.
When it is blessed, some believe it to be the na-
tural body of Christ, others, the beilings of Christ,
his passion in representation, and his grace in real
exhibition. *Tucker.*
We have met with some, whose realms made
their representations. *Locke.*
To REPRESS. *v. a.* [*repressus*, Latin;
reprimer, French.] To crush; to put
down; to subdue.
Discontents and ill blood having used always to
repress and appease in person, he was both they
should find him beyond sea. *Bacon.*
Some, taking dangers to be the only remedy
against dangers, endeavoured to set up the sedition
again; but they were speedily repressed, and there-
by the sedition suppressed wholly. *Hayward.*
Such kings
Favour the innocent, repress the bold,
And, while they flourish, make an age of gold.
Waller.
How can I
Repress the horror of my thoughts, which fly
The sad remembrance? *Shakespeare.*
Thus long succeeding critics have justly reprim'd,
Lacine reprim'd, and useful laws ordain'd;
Learning and Rome alike in empire grew. *Pope.*
REPRESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Repres-
sion; act of crushing. Not in use.
Loud outcries of injury, when they tend to
the repress of it, is a liberty rather assumed by
rage and impatience, than authorized by justice.
Government of the Tongue.
REPRESSION. *n. f.* [from *repress*.] Act of
repressing.
No declaration from myself could take place, for
the due repression of these tumults. *King Charles.*
REPRESSIVE. *adj.* [from *repress*.] Having
power to repress; acting to repress.
To REPRIVE. *v. a.* [*reprivere*, Latin;
repriver, French.] To respite after sentence of
death; to give a respite.
He cannot thrive,
Unless her prayers, whom heav'n delights to hear,
And loves to grant, reprive from the wrath
Of greatest justice. *Shakespeare.*
Company, though it may reprive a man from
his melancholy, yet cannot secure him from his
conscience. *South.*
Having been condemned for his part in the late
rebellion, his majesty had been pleased to reprive
him, with several of his friends, in order to give
them their lives. *Amory.*
He reprives the sinner from time to time, and
continues and heaps on him the favours of his pro-
vidence, in hopes that, by an act of clemency so
undeserved, he may prevail on his gratitude and
repentance. *Rogers.*
REPRIVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Res-
pite after sentence of death.
In his reprive he may be so fitted,
That his soul sicken not. *Shakespeare.*
I hope it is some pardon or reprive
For Claudio. *Shakespeare.*

upon many feet. In the following lines, *reptile* is confounded with *serpent*.

Cleane baits from filth, to give a tempting glofe,
Cherish the fully'd *reptile* race with mofs. *Gay*.
REPTILE. *n. f.* An animal that creeps upon many feet.

Terrestrial animals may be divided into quadrupeds or reptiles which have many feet, and serpents which have no feet. *Locke*.

Holy retreat! silence no female hater,
Conscious of social love and nature's rites,
Must dare approach, from the interior *reptile*,
To woman, form divine. *Prior*.

REPUBLICAN. *adj.* [from *republic*.] Placing the government in the people.

REPUBLICAN. *n. f.* [from *republic*.] One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government.

These people are more happy in imagination than the rest of their neighbours, because they think themselves to; though such a chimerical happiness is not peculiar to republicans. *Addison*.

REPUBLIC. *n. f.* [*republica*, Latin; *republique*, Fr.]

1. Commonwealth; state in which the power is lodged in more than one.

They are indebted many millions more than their whole *republic* is worth. *Addison*.

2. Common interest; the publick.
Those that by their deeds will make it known,
Whole dignity they do sustain;
And life, state, glory, all they gain,
Count the *republick's*, not their own. *Ben Jonson*.

REPU'DIABLE. *adj.* [from *repudiate*.] Fit to be rejected.

TO REPU'DIATE. *v. a.* [*repudio*, Latin; *repudier*, Fr.] To divorce; to reject; to put away.

Let not those, that have *repudiated* the more inviting sins, flow themselves plundered and bewitched by this. *Government of the Tongue*.

Here is a notorious instance of the folly of the athletes, that while they *repudiate* all title to the kingdom of heaven, merely for the present pleasure of body, and their boasted tranquillity of mind, besides the extreme madness in running such a desperate hazard after death, they unwittingly deprive themselves here of that very pleasure and tranquillity they seek for. *Bentley*.

REPUDIATION. *n. f.* [*repudiation*, Fr. from *repudiate*.] Divorce; rejection.

It was allowed by the Athenians, only in case of repudiation of a wife. *Arbuthnot*.

REPUGNANCE. *n. f.* [*repugnance*, Fr. from *repugnare*.]

1. Inconsistency; contrariety.

But where difference is without *repugnance*, that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is. *Hobbes*.

It is no assault to omnipotence, it, by reason of the formal incapacity and *repugnance* of the thing, we aver that the world could not have been made from all eternity. *Bentley*.

2. Reluctance; resistance.

Why do foud men expose themselves to battle,
And let the loss quietly cut their throats,
Without *repugnance*? *Shakespeare*.

3. Struggle of opposite passions.

Thus did the passions act without any of their present jars, combats, or *repugnances*, all moving with the beauty of uniformity and the fulness of compulsion. *South*.

4. Aversion; unwillingness.

That which causes us to loathe most of our time, is the *repugnance* which we naturally have to labour. *Dryden*.

REPUGNANT. *adj.* [*repugnant*, Fr. *repugnans*, Lat.]

1. Disobedient; not obsequious.

His antique sword,
Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls,
Repugnant to command. *Shakespeare*.

2. Contrary; opposite; inconsistent: with to, sometimes with.

There is no breach of a divine law, but is more or less *repugnant* unto the will of the law-giver, God himself. *Perkins*.

Why I reject the other conjectures, is, because they have not due warrant from observation, but are clearly *repugnant* thereto. *Woodward*.

Your way is to wrest and strain some principles maintained both by them and me, to a sense *repugnant* with their other known doctrines. *Waterland*.

REPUGNANTLY. *adv.* [from *repugnant*.] Contradictorily.

They speak not *repugnantly* thereto. *Brown*
TO REPU'LLATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *pullulo*, Lat. *repullulare*, Fr.] To bud again.

Though *repullulate*, there is wheat still left in the field. *Howell*.

REPULSE. *n. f.* [*repulse*, Fr. *repulsa*, Lat.] The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt.

My *repulse* at Hull seemed an act of so rude disloyalty, that my enemies had scarce confidence enough to abet it. *King Charles*.

Not much expect
A foe so proud will fight the weaker seek;
So bent, the more shall shame him his *repulse*. *Milton*.

By fate repell'd and with *repulses* tir'd. *Dunham*.

TO REPU'LTE. *v. a.* [*repulso*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive off.

The christian defendants will *repulse* them with greater courage than they were able to assail them. *Knutley*.

This fleet, attempting St. Minoes, were *repulsed*, and without glory or gain returned into England. *Hayward*.

Man complete to have discover'd and *repulsed*,
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend. *Milton*.

REPULSION. *n. f.* [*repulsio*, Lat.] The act or power of driving off from itself.

Air has some degree of tenacity, whereby the parts attract one another; at the same time, by their elasticity, the particles of air have a power of *repulsion* or flying off from one another. *Arbuthnot*.

REPULSIVE. *adj.* [from *repulse*.] Driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off.

The parts of the salt or vitriol recede from one another, and endeavour to expand themselves, and get as far asunder as the quantity of water, in which they float, will allow; and does not this endeavour imply, that they have a *repulsive* force by which they fly from one another, or that they attract the water more strongly than one another? *Newton*.

TO REPU'CHASE. *v. a.* [*re* and *purchase*.] To buy again.

Once more we sit on England's royal throne,
Repurchas'd with the blood of enemies;
What valiant for-men, like to autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Shakespeare*.

If the son alien those lands, and *repurchase* them again in fee, the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser. *Hale*.

REPUTABLE. *adj.* [from *repute*.] Honourable; not infamous.

If ever any vice shall become *reputable*, and be gloried in as a mark of greatness, what can we then expect from the man of honour, but to signalize himself? *Rogers*.

In the article of danger it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as defeat one. *Broom*.

REPUTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *reputable*.] The quality of a thing of good repute.

REPUTABLY. *adv.* [from *reputable*.] Without discredit.

To many such worthy magistrates, who have thus *reputably* filled the chief seats of power in this great city, I am now addressing my discourse. *Atterbury*.

REPUTATION. *n. f.* [*reputation*, Fr. from *repute*.]

1. Character of good or bad.

Perley, upon the lake of Geneva, has the reputation of being extremely poor and beggarly. *Addison*.

2. Credit; honour.

Reputation is an idle and most false imposition oft got without merit, and lost without deserving; you have lost no *reputation* at all, unless you *repute* yourself such a loser. *Shakespeare*.

A third interprets motions, looks, and eyes;
At ev'ry word a *reputation* dies. *Pop*.

TO REPUTE. *v. a.* [*reputo*, Lat. *reputo*, Fr.] To hold; to account; to think.

The king was *reputed* a prince most prudent. *Shakespeare*.

I do *repute* her grace
The rightful heir to England's royal seat. *Shakespeare*.

I do know of those,
That therefore only are *reputed* wise,
For saying nothing. *Shakespeare*.

Men, such as chafe
Law practice for mere gain, boldly *repute*
Worse than embrothel'd flumpets prostitute. *Dove*.

If the grand vizier be so great, as he is *reputed* in politics, he will never content to an invader of Hungary. *Temple*.

REPU'TE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Character; reputation.

2. Established opinion.

He who reigns
Monarch in heav'n, till then as one secure,
Sat on his throne, upheld by old *repute*. *Miles*.
REPU'TELSS. *adj.* [from *repute*.] Disreputable; disgraceful. Not in elegant but out of use.

Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had left me in *reputels* banishment,
A fellow of no mark nor livelihood. *Shakespeare*.

REQUEST. *n. f.* [*requeste*, Fr.]

1. Petition; entreaty.

But ask what you would have reform'd,
I will both hear and grant you your *request*. *Shakespeare*.

Human stood up to make *request* for his life's
Ethere. *Locke*.

All thy *request* for man, accepted Son!
Obtain; all thy *request* was my decree. *Miles*.

Ask him to lend
To this, the last *request* that I shall send,
A gentle ear. *Dryden*.

2. Demand; repute; credit; state of being desired.

Audius will appear well in these wars, his good opposer Coriolanus being now in no *request* of the country. *Shakespeare*.

Whilst this vanity of thinking, that men are obliged to write either systems or nothing, *request*, many excellent notions are suppressed. *Pope*.

Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now. *Temple*.

TO REQUE'ST. *v. a.* [*requester*, Fr.] To ask; to solicit; to entreat.

To-night we hold a solemn supper, sir,
And I'll *request* your presence. *Shakespeare*.

It was to be *requeste'd* of Almighty God to pray, that those kings would seriously follow that hope of peace. *Arbuthnot*.

The virgin quire for her *request*,
The god that sits at marriage feast;
He at their invoking came,
But with a scarce well-lighted flame. *Miles*.

In things not unlawful, great persons cannot properly said to *request*, because all things considered, they must not be denied. *South*.

REQUE'STER. *n. f.* [from *request*.] Petitioner; solicitor.

TO REQUICKEN. *v. a.* [*re* and *quick*.] To reanimate.

By and by the din of war 'gan pierce
His ready sense, when straight his double *quicken'd* what in both was fatigued,
And to the battle came he. *Shakespeare*.

REQUIRE. *n. f.* [Latin.]

A hymn in which they implore for the dead *requiem* or rest.

We should profane the service of the dead, by giving a *requiem* and such peace to her, to peace-parted souls. *Shakespeare.*

Rest; quiet; peace. Not in use.
The midwife kneel'd at my mother's throes,
With pain produc'd, and nurs'd for future woes;
She had I an eternal *requiem* kept.
And in the arms of peace for ever slept. *Sandys.*

REQUIRABLE. *adj.* [from *require*.] Fit to be required.

It contains the certain periods of times, and all circumstances *requirable* in a history to inform. *Hale.*

TO REQUIRE. *v. a.* [*requiro*, Lat. *requere*, French.]

1. To demand; to ask a thing as of right.

Ye me *require*
A thing without the compass of my wit;
For both the lineage and the certain fire,
From which I sprung, are from me hidden yet. *Spenser.*

We do *require* them of you, so to use them, as we shall find their merits. *Shakespeare.*

This, the very law of nature teacheth us to do, and thus the law of God *requireth* also at our hands. *Spelman.*

This imply'd
Subjection, but *requir'd* with gentle sway. *Milton.*
Oft our alliance other lands desir'd,
And what we seek of you, of us *requir'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To make necessary; to need.

The king's business *required* haste. *1 Samuel.*
High from the ground, the branches would *require*
Thy utmost reach. *Milton.*

But why, alms! do mortal men complain?
God gives us what he knows our wants *require*,
And better things than those which we desire. *Dryden.*

God, when he gave the world in common to all mankind, commanded man also to labour; and the penalty of his condition *required* it. *Locke.*

REQUISITE. *adj.* [*requisitus*, Lat.] Necessary; needful; required by the nature of things.

When God new-modelled the world by the introduction of a new religion, and that in the room of one fit up by himself, it was *requisite*, that he should recommend it to the reasons of men with the same authority and evidence that enforced the former. *South.*

Cold collect the spirits to succour, and therefore they cannot so well close and go together in the heat, which is ever *requisite* to sleep. *Bacon.*

Prepare your soul with all those necessary graces, that are more immediately *requisite* to this performance. *Wake.*

REQUISITE. *n. f.* Any thing necessary.

Reson paria labore, sed velox was thought by a poet to be one of the *requisites* to a happy life. *Dryden.*

For want of these *requisites*, most of our ingenious young men take up some cried up English poet, adore him, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*

God on his part has declared the *requisites* on ours; what we must do to obtain blessings, as the great business of us all to know. *Wake.*

REQUISITELY. *adv.* [from *requisite*.] Necessarily; in a requisite manner.

We discern how *requisitely* the several parts of nature are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences. *Boyle.*

REQUISITENESS. *n. f.* [from *requisite*.] Necessity; the state of being requisite.

Discerning how exquisitely the several parts of nature are fitted to the several times, persons, and occurrences intended, we shall discover not only the sense of the obscure passages, but the *requisiteness* of their having been written to obscurely. *Boyle.*

REQUITAL. *n. f.* [from *requite*.] 1. Return for any good or bad office; retaliation.

Should we take the quarrel of sermons in hand, and revenge their cause by *requital*, thrusting prayer

in a manner out of doors under colour of long preaching? *Harker.*

Since you
Wear out your gentle limbs in my affairs,
Be bold, you do so grow in my *requital*,
As nothing can unroot you. *Shakespeare.*

We hear
Such goodness of your justice, that our soul
Cannot but yield you forth to publick thanks,
Forerunning your *requital*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Return; reciprocal action.
No merit their aversion can remove,
Nor ill *requital* can efface their love. *Wallar.*

3. Reward; recompense.
He ask'd me for a song,
And in *requital* of his leathern scrip,
And shew'd me similes of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milt.*

I have ta'en a cordial,
Sent by the king of Italy, in *requital*
Of all my miseries, to make me happy. *Denham.*

In all the light that the heavens bestow upon this lower world, though the lower world cannot equal their benefaction, yet with a kind of grateful return it reflects those rays, that it cannot recompense; so that there is some return however, though there can be no *requital*. *South.*

TO REQUITE. *v. a.* [*requiter*, French.]

1. To repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recompense.

If he love me to madness, I shall never *requite* him. *Shakespeare.*
When Joseph's brethren saw that their father was dead, they said, Joseph will *requite* us all the evil we did. *Genesis.*

An avenger against his enemies, and one that shall *requite* kindness to his friends. *Fecklesius.*
Him within protect from harms;
He can *requite* thee, for he knows the charms
That call fame on such gentle acts as these. *Milton.*

Great idol of mankind, we neither claim
The praise of merit, nor aspire to fame!
'Tis all we beg thee to conceal from sight
Those acts of goodness which themselves *requite*:
O let us still the secret joy partake,
To follow virtue ev'n for virtue's sake. *Pope.*

Unhappy Wallace,
Great patriot hero! all *requited* chief! *Thomson.*

2. To do or give in reciprocation.
He hath *requited* me evil for good. *1 Samuel.*
Open not thine heart to every man, lest he *requite* thee with a shrewd turn. *Fecklesius.*

RE-REMOUSE. *n. f.* [*hpenemur*, Saxon.] A hat. See **RE-ARMOUR**.

TO RESAIL. *v. a.* [*re and fail*.] To fail back.

From Pyle *resailing*, and the Spartan court,
Horrid to speak! in ambush is decreed. *Pope.*

RESALE. *n. f.* [*re and sale*.] Sale at second hand.

Monopolies and coemption of wares for *resale*, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon.*

TO RESALUTE. *v. a.* [*resaluto*, Lat. *resaluer*, Fr.] To salute or greet anew.

We drew her up to land,
And trod ourselves the *resaluted* land. *Chapman.*

To *resalute* the world with sacred light,
Lenciothen wak'd. *Milton.*

TO RESCIND. *v. a.* [*rescindendo*, Lat. *rescinder*, Fr.] To cut off; to abrogate a law.

It is the imposing a sacramental obligation upon him, which being the condition, upon the performance whereof all the promises of endless bliss are made over, it is not possible to *rescind* or disclaim the standing obliged by it. *Hammond.*

I spoke against the test, but was not heard;
These to *rescind*, and peetage to restore. *Dryden.*

RESCISSION. *n. f.* [*rescission*, Fr. *rescissus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off; abrogation.

If any infer *rescission* of their estate to have been for idolatry, that the governments of all idolatrous nations should be also dissolved, it followeth not. *Bacon.*

RESCISSION. *n. f.* [*rescissio*, Fr. *rescissus*, Lat.] Having the power to cut off.

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TO RESCRIPE. *v. a.* [*rescribo*, Lat. *rescribere*, French.]

1. To write back.
Whenever a prince on his being consulted *rescribes* or writes back *toleramus*, he dispenses with that act otherwise unlawful. *Ayliffe.*

2. To write over again.
Calling for more paper to *rescribe* them, he shew'd him the difference betwixt the ink-box and the sand-box. *Howel.*

RESCRIPT. *n. f.* [*rescrit*, Fr. *rescriptum*, Lat.] Edict of an emperor.

One finding a great mass of money digged under ground, and being somewhat doubtful, signified it to the emperor, who made a *rescript* thus: Use it. *Bacon.*

The popes, in such cases, where canons were silent, did, after the manner of the Roman emperors, write back their determinations, which were filed *rescripts* or decretal epistles, having the force of laws. *Ayliffe.*

TO RESCUE. *v. a.* [*rescorre*, old Fr.] To set free from any violence, confinement, or danger.

Sir Scudamore, after long sorrow, in the end met with Butomartus, who succoured him and *rescued* his love. *Spenser.*

My uncles both are slain in *rescuing* me. *Shallop.*
We're best with thieves;
Rescue thy misdeeds, if thou be a man. *Shakespeare.*

Dr. Bancroft understood the church excellently, and had almost *rescued* it out of the hands of the Calvinian party. *Clarendon.*

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, if he commit those acts, against which scripture is plain, that they that do them shall not inherit eternal life, must necessarily resolve, that nothing but the removing his fundamental error can *rescue* him from the superfluity. *Hammond.*

Who was that just man, whom had not heav'n
Rescued, had in his righteousness been lost? *Milton.*
Riches cannot *rescue* from the grave,
Which claims alike the monarch and the slave. *Dryden.*

We have never yet heard of a tumult raised to *rescue* a minister whom his master desired to bring to a fair account. *Darviant.*

RESCUE. *n. f.* [*rescussio*, *rescussio*, old Fr. *rescussus*, low Lat.] Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

How comest thou
Have help to make this *rescue*? *Shakespeare.*

RESCUER. *n. f.* [from *rescue*.] One that rescues.

RESEARCH. *n. f.* [*recherche*, Fr.] Inquiry; search.

By a skilful application of those notices, may be gained in such *researches* the accelerating and bettering of truth, emptying mines, and draining fens. *Glanville.*

I submit those mistakes, into which I may have fallen, to the better consideration of others, who shall have made *research* into this business with more liberty. *Holder.*

A talent adapted to every rank, such as the *researches* of human wisdom sought for, but could not discover. *Boyle.*

TO RESEARCH. *v. a.* [*re and search*.] To examine; to inquire.

It is not only to *research* with due distinction, in the actions of eminent personages, both how much may have been blameworthy by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own feehity. *Wotton.*

TO RESEAT. *v. a.* [*re and seat*.] To seat again.

When he's produc'd, will you *reseat* him
Upon his father's throne? *Dryden.*

RESEAT. *n. f.* One that seizes again.

RESEIZURE. *n. f.* [*re and seizure*.] Repeated seizure; seizure a second time.

Here we have the charter of foundation; it is now the more easy to judge of the fortune of

effluvia: deface the image, and you direct the right.

RESEMBLANCE. *n. f.* [*resemblance*, Fr.]

1. Likeness; similitude; representation.
One map end of poetry and painting is to please; they bear a great resemblance to each other. *Dryd.*

The quality produced hath commonly no resemblance with the thing producing it, wherefore we look on it as a bare effect of power. *Locke*

So chymists boast they have a pow'r,
From the dead ashes of a flower,
Some faint resemblance to produce,
But not the virtue. *Swift.*

I cannot help remarking the resemblance between him and our author in qualities, fame, and to time. *Pope.*

2. Something resembling.

The sensible things, which religion hath allowed, are resemblances formed according to things spiritual, whereunto they serve as a hand to lead, and a way to direct. *Hooker.*

Fair is resemblance of thy maker fair,
Thine all things living gaze on. *Milton.*

They are but weak resemblances of our intentions, faint and imperfect copies that may acquaint us with the general design, but can never express the life of the original. *Addison.*

TO RESEMBLE. *v. a.* [*resembler*, French.]

1. To compare; to represent as like something else.

Molt lately may we resemble ourselves to God, in respect of that pure faculty, which is never separate from the love of God. *Raleigh.*

The torrid parts of Africa are resembled to a lion's skin, the distance of whole spots represent the disperseness of habitations. *Brewster.*

2. To be like; to have likeness to.

If we see a man of virtues, mixed with infirmities, fall into misfortune, we are afraid that the like misfortunes may happen to ourselves, who resemble the character. *Addison.*

TO RESEND. *v. a.* [*re and send*.] To send back; to send again. Not in use.

I sent to her, by this same postcomb,
Tokens and letters, which he did resend. *Shakspeare.*

TO RESENT. *v. a.* [*resentir*, French.]

1. To take well or ill.

A serious consideration of the mineral treasures of his territories, and the practical discoveries of them by way of my philosophical theory, he then so well resented, that afterwards, upon a mature digestion of my whole design, he commanded me to let your lordships understand, how great an inclination he hath to further to his useful work. *Bacon.*

To be deeply from any part of public worship he thus resented. *Fell.*

2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront. This is now the most usual sense.

Thou with scorn
And anger would'st resent the other's wrong. *Milton.*

Such proceedings have been always resented, and often punished in this kingdom. *Davenant.*

RESENTER. *n. f.* [*from resent*.] One who feels injuries deeply.

The earl was the worst philosopher, being a great resenter, and a weak dissembler of the least disgrace. *Watson.*

RESENTFUL. *adj.* [*resent* and *full*.] Magnificent; easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESENTINGLY. *adv.* [*from resenting*.]

1. With deep sense; with strong perception.

Hylobares judiciously and resentingly recapitulates your main reasonings. *More.*

2. With continued anger.

RESENTMENT. *n. f.* [*resentiment*, Fr.]

1. Strong perception of good or ill.

He retains vivid resentments of the more solid morality. *More.*

Some faces we admire and dont on; others, in our impartial apprehensions, no less deserving, we can behold without resentment, yea, with an invincible disregard. *Glanville.*

What he hath of sensible evidence, the very grand work of his communication is but the knowledge of his own resentment; but how the same things appear to others, they only know that are conscious to them; and how they are in themselves, only he that made them. *Glanville.*

2. Deep sense of injury; anger long continued; sometimes simply anger.

Can heavenly minds such high resentment show,
Or exercise their spite in human woe? *Dryden.*

I cannot, without some envy, and a just resentment, against the opposite conduct of others, reflect upon that generosity, wherewith the heads of a struggling faction treat those who will undertake to hold a pen in their defence. *Swift.*

Though it is hard to judge of the hearts of people, yet where they declare their resentment, and unfeignedly at any thing, there they put the judgment upon themselves. *Law.*

RESERVATION. *n. f.* [*reservation*, Fr.]

1. Reserve; concealment of something in the mind.

Nor had I any reservations in my own soul, when I passed that bill, nor repentings after. *K. Charles.*

We treat with Jesuitical equivocations and mental reservations. *Snodgrass.*

2. Something kept back; something not given up.

Ourself by monthly course,
With reservation of an hundred knights,
By you to be sustain'd, shall our abode
Make with you by due turns. *Shakspeare.*

This is academical reservation in matters of easy truth, or rather sceptical infidelity against the evidence of reason. *Brown.*

These opinions Steele and his faction are endeavouring to propagate among the people concerning the present ministry; with what reservation to the honour of the queen, I cannot determine. *Swift.*

3. Custody; state of being treasured up.

He will'd me,
In heedful reservation, to bestow them
As notes, whole faculties inclusive were,
More than they of wote. *Shakspeare.*

RESERVATORY. *n. f.* [*reservoir*, French.]

Place in which any thing is reserved or kept.

How I got such notice of that subterranean reservoir as to make a computation of the water now concealed therein, peruse the propositions concerning earthquakes. *Woodward.*

TO RESERVE. *v. a.* [*reserver*, Fr. *reservo*, Latin.]

1. To keep in store; to save to some other purpose.

I could add many probabilities of the names of places; but they should be too long for this, and I reserve them for another. *Spenser.*

Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail, which I have reserved against the day of trouble? *Job.*

David houghed all the chariot horses, but reserved of them for an hundred chariots. *2 Samuel.*

Flowers

Reserved from night, and kept for thee in store. *Milton.*

2. To retain; to keep; to hold.

Reserve thy state, with better judgment check
This hideous rashness. *Shakspeare.*

Will the reserve his anger for ever? will he keep it to the end? *Jeremiah.*

3. To lay up to a future time.

The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptations, and to reserve the unjust unto the day of judgment to be punished. *2 Peter.*

The breach seems like the fissures of an earthquake, and threatens to swallow all that attempt to close it, and reserves its cure only for omnipotence. *Decay of Piety.*

Conceal your esteem and love in your own breast, and reserve your kind looks and language for private hours. *Swift.*

RESERVE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Store kept untouched, or undiscovered.

The assent may be withheld upon this suggestion, that I know not yet all that may be said; and therefore, though I be bestow, it is not necessary I should

yield, not knowing what forces there are in a reserve, being.

2. Something kept very exquisite.

The virgin, besides the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a reserve to some other use for continual supply. *2 Kings.*

Things are managed by advocates, who sometimes seek conquest, and not justice, and raise all reserves of law to support an unrighteous cause. *Kelland.*

3. Something concealed in the mind.

However any one may conceal in the general scheme, it is full with certain reserves and deviations, and with a salvo to his own private sentiment. *Adams.*

4. Exception; prohibition.

Is knowledge to be deprived?

Or envy, or what reserve forbids to taste? *Mack.*

5. Exception in favour.

Each has time during lust, which pleases the reserve, and which they would vainly reconcile the expectations of religion. *Re.*

6. Modesty; caution in personal behaviour.

Ever guardian thought could bring its feather'd
My soul surpris'd, and from herself disjoin'd,
Left all reserve, and all the sex behind. *Pope.*

RESERVED. *adj.* [*from reserve*.]

1. Modest; not loosely free.

To all obliging, yet reserved to all,
None could himself the favour'd lover call. *Wall.*

Fame is a bubble the reserved enjoy,
Who strive to grasp it, as they touch, decay. *Yates.*

2. Sullen; not open; not frank.

Nothing reserved or sullen was to see,
But sweet regards. *Dryden.*

RESERVEDLY. *adv.* [*from reserved*.]

1. Not with frankness; not with openness; with reserve.

I must give only short hints, and write but a scarcely and reservedly, until I have opportunity express my sentiments with greater openness and perspicuity. *Woodward.*

2. Scrupulously; coldly.

He speaks reservedly, but he speaks with force. Nor can a word be changed but for a worse. *Pope.*

RESERVEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from reserved*.]

Closeness; want of frankness; want of openness.

Observe their gravity

And their reservedness, their many cautions

Fitting their persons. *Ben Jonson.*

By formality, I mean something more than ceremony and compliment, even a solemn reserve, which may well consist with honesty. *Hume.*

There was great warmth and reservedness, as to great jealousy of each other, that they had a mind to give or receive visits. *Clermont.*

Insimulation can but just guard a man with the compass of his own personal concerns, who yet may be more effectually done by that sim- and reservedness, that every man may manage his private. *Scott.*

RESERVER. *n. f.* [*from reserve*.] One who reserves.

RESERVOIR. *n. f.* [*reservoir*, Fr.] Place

where any thing is kept in store.

There is not a spring or fountain, but are provided with huge cisterns and reservoirs of ice and snow-water. *Addison.*

Who sees pale Mammon pine amidst his store,
Sees but a backward steward for the poor;
This year a reservoir, to keep and spare;
The next, a fountain spouting through his heir. *Pope.*

TO RESETTLE. *v. a.* [*re and settle*.] To settle again.

Will the house of Austria yield the least iota even of usurped prerogative, to settle the mediocrity of those princes in the alliance, who are alarmed at the consequences of the emperor's death? *De Witt.*

RESETTLEMENT. *n. f.* [*from resettling*.]

1. The act of settling again.

To the quieting of my passions, and the re-

and of my disappointed soul, I consider that grief is the worst affliction of all the passions. *Norris.*

1. The state of settling again.

Some roll their cask to mix it with the lees, and after a *respite*, they rack it. *Maremont.*

RESISTANCE. *n. f.* [from *resistant*.] Resistance; abode; dwelling. *Resistance* and *resistant* are now only used in law.

The king forthwith banished all Flemings out of his kingdom, commanding his merchant adventurers, which had a *residence* in Antwerp, to return.

RESIDENT. *adj.* [*resciant*, Fr.] Resident; present in a place.

Solyman was come as far as Sophia, where the Pasha, great lieutenant in Europe is always *resident*, before that the Hungarians were aware. *Knales.*
The Ambroges here *resident* in Rome. *Ben Jon.*

TO RESIDE. *v. n.* [*resideo*, Lat. *resider*, French.]

1. To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be present.

How can God with such *reside*? *Milton.*

In no fixed place the happy souls *reside*;

In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds. *Dryden.*

2. [*resido*, Lat.] To sink; to subside; to fall to the bottom.

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, form into a mouldy substance, there *residing* in the bottom a fair cloud and a thick oil on the top. *Boyle.*

RESIDENCE. *n. f.* [*residence*, French.]

1. Act of dwelling in a place.

Something holy lodges in that breast, And with these raptures moves the vocal air, To testify his hidden *residence*. *Milton.*

There was a great familiarity between the confessor and duke William; for the confessor had often made considerable *residences* in Normandy. *Hall.*

2. Place of abode; dwelling.

Within the infant rind of this small flower, Poison hath *residence*, and medicine power. *Shaksp.*

Understand the same

Of fish within their wat'ry *residence*. *Milton.*
Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus for some time, and the *residence* of Tiberius for several years. *Addison.*

3. [from *resido*, Lat.] That which settles at the bottom of liquors.

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the ordinary *residence* or settlement of liquors. *Bacon.*

Our clearest waters, and such as seem simple unto sense, are much compounded unto reason, as may be observed in the evaporation of water, wherein, besides a terreous *residence*, some salt is also found. *Brown.*

RESIDENT. *adj.* [*residens*, Latin; *resident*, French.] Dwelling or having abode in any place.

I am not concerned in this objection; not thinking it necessary, that Christ should be personally present or *resident* on earth in the millennium. *Burnet.*

He is not said to be *resident* in a place, who comes thither with a purpose of retiring immediately; so also he is said to be absent, who is absent with his family. *Ayliffe.*

RESIDENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An agent, minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador.

The pope fears the English will suffer nothing like a *resident* or consul in his kingdoms. *Addison.*

RESIDENTIARY. *adj.* [from *resident*.] Holding residence.

Christ was the conductor of the Israelites into the land of Canaan, and their *residentiary* guardian. *Mare.*

RESIDUAL. } *adj.* [from *residuum*, Lat.]

RESIDUARY. } Relating to the residue; relating to the part remaining.

It is enough to lose the legacy, or the *residuary* advantage of the estate left him by the deceased. *Ayliffe.*

RESIDUUM. *n. f.* [*residu*, Fr. *residuum*, Lat.] The remaining part; that which is left.

The studies are all such as expel the most valuable parts of the blood, and fix the *residue*. *Arbucle.*

TO RESIGNE. *v. a.* [*re and seige*, French.]

To seat again. *Obsolete.*

In wretched prison long he did remain, Till they outrageous had their utmost date,

And then therein *resigned* was again, And ruled long with honourable state. *Spenser.*

TO RESIGN. *v. a.* [*resigner*, Fr. *resigno*, Lat.]

1. To give up a claim or possession.

Your crown and kingdom, indirectly held. *Shaksp.*

Ull to the king, and signify to him,

That thus I have *resigned* to you my charge. *Shaksp.*

To her thou didst *resign* thy place. *Milton.*

Phœbus *resigns* his darts, and Jove

His thunder, to the god of love. *Denham.*

Every Hymen would *resign* her breast;

And every dear Hippolytus be blest. *Prior.*

2. To yield up.

Whoever shall *resign* their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial impositions from others, although their condition may place them above the multitude, yet are they still within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*

Deafness to *resign* and tender back

All I receive'd. *Milton.*

Those, who always *resign* their judgment to the last man they heard or read, truth never sinks into those men's minds; but, camelion-like, they take the colour of what is laid before them, and as soon lose and *resign* it to the next that comes in their way. *Locke.*

3. To give up in confidence: with *up* emphatical.

What more reasonable, than that we should in all things *resign* up ourselves to the will of God?

Tillotson.

4. To submit; particularly to submit to providence.

Happy the man, who studies nature's laws, His mind possessing in a quiet state,

Fearless of fortune, and *resigned* to fate. *Dryden.*

A firm, yet cautious mind,

Sincere, though prudent; constant, yet *resigned*. *Pope.*

5. To submit without resistance or murmur.

What thou art, *resign* to death. *Shakspare.*

RESIGNATION. *n. f.* [*resignation*, Fr.]

1. The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession.

Do that office of thine own good will;

The *resignation* of thy state and crown. *Shakspare.*

He intended to procure a *resignation* of the rights of the king's majesty's sisters and others, entitled to the possession of the crown. *Hayward.*

2. Submission; unresisting acquiescence.

We cannot expect, that any one should readily quit his own opinion, and embrace ours, with a blind *resignation* to an authority, which the understanding acknowledges not. *Locke.*

There is a kind of sluggish *resignation*, as well as piousness and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of slavery, that very few will recover themselves out of it. *Addison.*

3. Submission without murmur to the will of God.

RESIGNER. *n. f.* [from *resign*.] One that resigns.

RESIGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *resign*.] Act of resigning.

RESILIENCE. } *n. f.* [from *resilio*, Latin.]

RESILIENCY. } The act of starting or leaping back.

You strike a ball so long, the rebound will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any such *resilience* in echoes, that is, whether a man shall hear better if he stand where he speaketh, may be tried. *Bacon.*

RESILIENT. *adj.* [*resiliens*, Lat.] Starting or springing back.

RESILIATION. *n. f.* [*resilio*, Latin.] The act of springing back; resilience.

RESIN. *n. f.* [*resine*, Fr. *resina*, Latin.]

The fat sulphurous parts of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous menstruum. Those vegetable substances that will dissolve in water are gums, those that will not dissolve and mix but with spirits or oil are resins. *Quincy.*

RESINOUS. *adj.* [from *resin*; *resineus*, Fr.] Containing resin; consisting of resin.

Resinous gums, dissolved in spirit of wine, are let fall again, if the spirit be copiously diluted. *Boyle.*

RESINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *resinous*.] The quality of being resinous.

RESIPISCENCE. *n. f.* [*resipiscence*, French; *resipiscencia*, low Latin.] Wisdom after the fact; repentance.

TO RESIST. *v. a.* [*resisto*, Latin; *resister*, French.]

1. To oppose; to act against.

Submit to God: *resist* the devil, and he will flee. *James.*

To do all our sole delight As being the contrary to his high will Whom we *resist*. *Milton.*

Not more almighty to *resist* our might,

Than wife to frustrate all our plots and wiles. *Milt.*

Some forms, tho' bright, no mortal man can bear, Some, none *resist*, tho' not exceeding fair. *Young.*

2. To not admit impression or force,

Nor ken nor hold could *resist* that edge. *Milton.*

TO RESIST. *v. n.* To make opposition. All the regions

Do seemingly revolt; and, who *resist*,

Are mock'd for valiant ignorance, And perish constant fools. *Shakspare.*

RESISTANCE. } *n. f.* [*resistance*, French.]

RESISTENCE. } This word, like many others, is differently written, as it is supposed to have come from the Latin or the French.]

1. The act of resisting; opposition.

Demetrius, seeing that the land was quiet, and that no *resistance* was made against him, sent away all his forces. *1 Maccabees.*

2. The quality of not yielding to force or external impression.

The *resistance* of bone to cold is greater than of flesh, for that the flesh shranketh, but the bone *resists*, when by the cold becometh more eager. *Bacon.*

Musick so softens and disarms the mind, That not an arrow does *resistance* find. *Waller.*

The idea of solidity we receive by our touch and it arises from the *resistance* which we find in body to the entrance of any other body into the place it possesses. *Locke.*

But that part of the *resistance*, which arises from the vis inertia, is proportional to the density of the matter, and cannot be diminished by dividing the matter into smaller parts, nor by any other means, than by decreasing the density of the medium. *Newton.*

RESISTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *resistible*.]

1. Quality of resisting.

Whether the *resistibility* of Adam's reason did not equivalet the facility of Eve's seduction, we refer unto schoolmen. *Bacon.*

The name body, being the complex idea of extension and *resistibility*, together, in the same subject, these two ideas are not exactly one and the same. *Locke.*

2. Quality of being resistible.

It is from corruption, and liberty to do evil, meeting with the *resistibility* of this sufficient grace, that one resists it. *Hammond.*

RESISTIBLE. *adj.* [from *resist*.] That may be resisted.

That is irresistible; this, though potent, yet is in its own nature *resistible* by the will of man; though it many times prevails by its efficacy. *Ilac.*

RESISTLESS. *adj.* [from *resist*.] Irresistible; that cannot be opposed.

Our own eyes do every where behold the sudden and *resistless* assaults of death. *Raleigh.*
All at once to force *resistless* way. *Milton.*

Since you can love, and yet your error see,
The same *resistless* power may plead for me. *Dryden.*
She hang'd her state;

Resistless in her love, as in her hate. *Dryden.*
Though thine eyes *resistless* glances dart,
A stronger charm is thine, a generous heart. *Logic.*

RESOLVABLE. *adj.* [from *resolve*.]

1. That may be referred or reduced.

Pride is of such intimate connection with ingratitude, that the actions of ingratitude seem directly *resolvable* into pride, as the principal reason of them. *South.*

2. Dissoluble; admitting separation of parts.

As the serum of the blood is *resolvable* by a small heat, a greater heat coagulates, so as to turn it horny like parchment. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Capable of solution, or of being made less obscure.

The effect is wonderful in all, and the causes best *resolvable* from observations made in the countries themselves, the parts through which they pass. *Brown.*

RESOLUBLE. *adj.* [*resoluble*, Fr. *re* and *solubilis*, Lat.] That may be melted or dissolved.

Three is not precisely the number of the distinct elements, wherein most bodies are *resolvable* by fire. *Boyle.*

TO RESOLVE. *v. a.* [*resolvo*, Latin; *resoudre*, French.]

1. To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty.

In all things then are our conferences best *resolved*, and in most agreeable fort unto God and nature *resolved*, when they are so far persuaded, as those grounds of persuasion will bear. *Hooker.*

Give me some breath,
Before I *resolve* your grace immediately. *Shakespeare.*
I cannot brook delay, *resolve* me now;
And what your pleasure is, shall satisfy me. *Shakspeare.*
Resolve me, strangers, whence and what you are? *Dryden.*

2. To solve; to clear.

Examine, sift, and *resolve* their alleged proofs, till you come to the very root whence they spring, and it shall clearly appear, that the most which can be inferred upon such plenty of divine testimonies, is only this, that those things, which they maintain, do seem to have been out of scripture not absurdly gathered. *Hooker.*

I *resolve* the middle of their loyalty, and give them opportunity to let the world see, they mean not what they do, but what they say. *A. Charles.*
He always but limit'd rather judiciously to *resolve*, than by doubts to perplex a business. *Hayward.*

The gravers, when they have attained to the knowledge of these *resolves*, will easily *resolve* those difficulties which perplex them. *Dryden.*
The man who would *resolve* the work of fate,
May limit number. *Prior.*

Happiness, it was *resolved* by all, must be some one uniform end, proportioned to the capacities of human nature, attainable by every man, independent on fortune. *Rogers.*

3. To settle in an opinion.

Good or evil actions, commanded or prohibited by laws and precepts divinely moral, may be *resolved* into some dictates and principles of the law of nature, imprinted on man's heart at the creation. *White.*
Long since we were *resolved* of your truth,
Your faithful service, and your toil in war. *Shakspeare.*

4. To fix in a determination. This sense is rather neutral, though in these examples the form be passive.

Good proof
This day affords, declaring thee *resolved*
To undergo with me one guilt. *Milton.*

I run to meet th' alarms,
Resolved on death, *resolved* to die in arms. *Dryden.*

Resolved for sea, the waves thy baggage pack;
Nothing retards thy voyage, unless
Thy other lord forbids voluptuousness. *Dryden.*

5. To fix in constancy; to confirm.

Quit presently the chapel, or *resolve* you
For more amazement:
I'll make the statue move. *Shakespeare.*

6. To melt; to dissolve.

Resolving is bringing a fluid, which is now concreted, into the state of fluidity again. *Arbuthnot.*
Vegetable salts *resolve* the coagulated humours of a human body, and attenuate, by stimulating the solids, and dissolving the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To analyze; to reduce.

Into what can we *resolve* this strong inclination of mankind to this error? it is altogether unimaginable, but that the reason of so universal a consent should be constant. *Tillotson.*

Ye immortal souls, who once were men,
And now *resolved* to elements again. *Dryden.*

The decretals turn upon this point, and *resolve* all into a monarchical power at Rome. *Baker.*

TO RESOLVE. *v. n.*

1. To determine; to decree within one's self.

Confirm'd, then I *resolve*
Adam shall share with me. *Milton.*

Covenantness is like the sea, that receives the tribute of all rivers, though far unlike it in lending any back; therefore those, who have *resolved* upon the thriving sort of piety, have seldom embarked all their hopes in one bottom. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To melt; to be dissolved.

Have I not hideous death within my view?
Retaining but a quantity of life,
Which bleeds away, ev'n as a form of wax
Resolveth from its figure? gauds the fire? *Shakespeare.*
No man condemn me, who has never felt
A woman's power, or try'd the force of love,
All tempers yield and soften in those fires,
Our honours, interests, *resolving* down,
Run in the gentle current of our joys. *Southern.*
When the blood flagellates in any part, it first coagulates, then *resolves* and turns alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To be settled in opinion.

Let men *resolve* of that as they please: this every intelligent being must grant, that there is something that is himself, that he would have happy. *Locke.*

RESOLVED. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Resolution; fixed determination.

I'm glad, you thus continue your *resolve*,
To suck the sweets of facet philology. *Shakspeare.*
When he sees

Himself by dogs, and dogs by men pursu'd,
He straight revokes his bold *resolve*, and more
Repents his courage, than his fear before. *Denham.*
Cæsar's approach has summon'd us together,
And Rome attends her late from our *resolves*. *Addis.*

RESOLVELY. *adv.* [from *resolved*.] With firmness and constancy.

A man may be *resolvedly* patient unto death; so that it is not the docility of resolution, which makes the virtue, nor the extremity, which makes the vice. *Gren.*

RESOLVEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *resolved*.] Resolution; constancy; firmness.

This *resolvedness*, this high fortitude in sin, can with no reason be imagined a preparative to its remission. *Decay of Piety.*

RESOLVENT. *n. f.* [*resolvens*, Lat.] That which has the power of causing solution.

In the beginning of inflammation, they require repellants; and in the increase, somewhat of *resolvents* ought to be mixed. *Wifeman.*

Lactescent plants, as lettuce and endive, contain wholesome juice, *resolvent* of the bile, anodyne and cooling. *Arbuthnot.*

RESOLVER. *n. f.* [from *resolve*.]

1. One that forms a firm resolution.
Thy resolutions were not before sincere; consequently God that saw that, cannot be thought to have justified that unsincere *resolver*; that dead faith. *Hammond.*

2. One that dissolves; one that separates parts.

It may be doubted, whether or no the first is genuine and universal *resolver* of mixed bodies. *Boyle.*

RESOLUTE. *adj.* [*resolu*, Fr.] Determined; fixed; constant; steady; firm.

Be bloody, bold, and *resolute*; laugh to scorn
The pow'r of man; for none of woman born
Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakespeare.*

Edward is at hand
Ready to fight; therefore be *resolute*. *Shakespeare.*

RESOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *resolute*.] Determinately; firmly; constantly; steadily.

We *resolutely* must,
To the few virtues that we have, be just. *Rayson.*

A man, who lives a virtuous life, despises the pleasures of sin, and notwithstanding all the allurements of sense persists *resolutely* in his course. *Tillotson.*
Some of those facts he examines, some he *resolutely* denies; others he endeavours to extenuate, and the rest he distorts with unatural turns. *Boyle.*

RESOLUTENESS. *n. f.* [from *resolute*.] Determinateness; state of being fixed in resolution.

All that my *resoluteness* to make use of my ears, not tongue, could do, was to make them acquiesce. *Boyle.*

RESOLUTION. *n. f.* [*resolutio*, Lat. *resolutio*, French.]

1. Act of clearing difficulties.

In matters of antiquity, if their originals of age due relation, they fall into great obscurities, and such as future ages seldom reduce into a *resolution*. *Boyle.*

Virtus, whether of civility, or for *resolution* of conscience, or information in points of difficulty, were numerous. *Fol.*

The unravelling and *resolution* of the difficulties that are met with in the execution of the design, are the end of an action. *Dryden.*

2. Analysis; act of separating any thing into constituent parts.

To the present impulses of sense, memory, and instinct, all the faculties of brutes may be reduced; though witty men, by analytical *resolution*, have chymically extracted an artificial logic out of all their actions. *Hale.*

3. Dissolution.

In the hot springs of extreme cold countries, the first heats are insufferable, which proceed out of the *resolution* of humidity congealed. *Hale.*

4 [from *resolute*.] Fixed determination; settled thought.

I th' progress of this business,
For a determinate *resolution*,
The bishop did require a respite. *Shakespeare.*

O Lord, *resolutions* of future reforming do us always satisfy thy justice, nor prevent thy vengeance for former miscarriages. *King Charles.*

We spend our days in deliberating, and we end them without coming to any *resolution*. *Flora.*

How much this is in every man's power, by making *resolutions* to himself, is easy to try. *Locke.*
The mode of the will, which answers to deliberation, may be called suspension; that which answers to invention, *resolution*; and that which, in the phantastick will, is obstinacy, is constancy in the intellectual. *Gren.*

5. Constancy; firmness; steadiness in good or bad.

The rest of the Helots, which were otherwise scattered, bent thitherward, with a new life of *resolution*; as if their captain had been a root, out of which their courage had sprung. *Sidney.*

I would instate myself to be in a due *resolution*. *Shakespeare.*

They, who governed the parliament, had the *resolution* to act those monstrous things. *Clarendon.*
What reinforcement we may gain from hope, if not what *resolution* from despair. *Milton.*

6. Determination of a cause in courts of justice.

Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial *resolutions*, which might occasion such alterations. *Hale.*

RESOLUTIVE. *adj.* [*resolutus*, Lat. *resolutif*, Fr.] Having the power to dissolve or relax.

RES

RESONANCE. *n. f.* [from *resono*, Latin.]
Sound; resound.

An ancient musician informed me, that there were some famous lutes that attained not their full seasoning and best *resonance*, till they were about fourscore years old. *Boyle.*

RESONANT. *adj.* [*resonnant*, Fr. *resonans*, Lat.] Resounding.

His volant touch
Fled and purf'd transverse the *resonant* fugue. *Milton.*

TO RESORT. *v. n.* [*ressortir*, French.]

1. To have recourse.
The king thought it time to *resort* to other counsels, and to provide force to chastise them, who had so much despised all his gentler remedies. *Clarendon.*

2. To go publickly.
Thither shall all the valiant youth *resort*,
And from his memory inflame their breaths
To matchless valour. *Milton.*
Hither the heroes and the nymphs *resort*. *Pope.*

3. To repair to.
In the very time of Moses' law, when God's special commandments were most of all required, some festival days were ordained, and duly observed among the Jews, by authority of the church and state, and the same was not superfluous; for our Saviour himself *resorted* unto them. *White.*

The fons of light
Hasted, *resorting* to the thumons high. *Milton.*
To Argos' realms the victor god *resorts*,
And enters cold Crotopur's humble courts. *Pope.*

4. To fall back. In law.

The inheritance of the son never *resorted* to the mother or to any of her ancestors, but both were totally excluded from the succession. *Hale.*

RESORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Frequency; assembly; meeting.
Unknown, unquestion'd in that thick *resort*. *Dryden.*

2. Concourse; confluence.
The like places of *resort* are frequented by men out of place. *Swift.*

3. Act of visiting.

Join with me to forbid him her *resort*. *Shaksp.*

4. [*report*, Fr.] Movement; active power; spring. A Gallicism.

Some know the *resorts* and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it. *Bacon.*

In fortune's empire blindly thus we go,
We wander after pathless destiny,
While dark *resorts* since prudence cannot know,
In vain it would provide for what shall be. *Dryden.*

RESORTER. *n. f.* [from *resort*.] One that frequents, or visits.

TO RESOUND. *v. a.* [*resono*, Lat. *resonner*, French.]

1. To echo; to sound back; to return as sound.

With other echo late I taught your shades,
To answer and *resound* far other song. *Milton.*
And Albion's cliffs *resound* the rural lay. *Pope.*

2. To celebrate by sound.

The sweet finger of Israel with his plastery loud-ly *resounded* the innumerable benefits of the Almighty Creator. *Peachment.*

The sound of hymns, wherewith thy throat
To *resound* shall *resound* thee ever blest. *Milton.*

3. To sound; to tell so as to be heard far.

The man, for wisdom's various arts renown'd,
Long exercis'd in woes, oh muse! *resound*. *Pope.*

TO RESOUND. *v. n.*

1. To be echoed back.

What is common fame, which sounds from all quarters of the world, and *resounds* back to them again, but generally a loud, rattling, impudent brag. *South.*

2. To be much and loudly mentioned.

What *resounds* in table or romance of Uther's sons. *Milton.*

RESOUNDER. *n. f.* [*ressource*, French. *Skinner* derives it from *resoudre*, French, to

RES

[spring up.] Some new or unexpected means that offer; resort; expedient.

Pallas view'd
His foes pursuing, and his friends pursu'd;
Us'd threatnings, mix'd with prayers, his last re-
source;

With the to move their minds, with those to fire their force. *Dryden.*

TO RESO'W. *v. a.* [*re and sove*.] To sow anew.

Over wet at sowing time breeds th much dearth, inso much as they are forced to *resow* summer corn. *Bacon.*

TO RESPE'K. *v. n.* [*re and speak*.] To answer.

The great cannon to the clouds shall tell,
And the king's rowle the heav'n shall brag again,
Respeaking earthly thunder. *Shakspere.*

TO RESPECT. *v. a.* [*respectus*, Latin.]

1. To regard; to have regard to.

Claudio, I quake,
Left thou should'st seven winters more *respect*
Than a perpetual honour. *Shakspere.*

The best gods do not love
Ungodly actions; but *respect* the right,
And in the works of pious men delight. *Chapman.*

In orchards and gardens we do not to much *re- spect* beauty, as variety of ground for fruits, trees, and herbs. *Bacon.*

In judgment-seats, not men's qualities, but causes only ought to be *respected*. *Kettleworth.*

2. [*respector*, Fr.] To consider with a lower degree of reverence.

There is nothing more terrible to a guilty heart, than the eye of a *respected* friend. *Sidney.*

Whoever tastes, let him with grateful heart
Respect that ancient loyal house. *Philips.*

I always loved and *respected* sir William. *Swift.*

3. To have relation to: as, the allusion *respects* an ancient custom.

4. To look toward.

The needle doth vary, as it approacheth the pole; whereas, were there such direction from the rocks, upon a nearer approachment, it would more directly *respect* them. *Brown.*

Palladius advetheth, the front of his house should so *respect* the south, that in the first angle it receive the rising rays of the winter sun, and decline a little from the winter setting thereof. *Brown.*

RESPE'CT. *n. f.* [*respect*, French; *respectus*, Latin.]

1. Regard; attention.
You have too much *respect* upon the world;
They lose it, that do buy it with much care. *Shakspere.*

I love
My country's good with a *respect* more tender
Than mine own life. *Shakspere.*

2. Reverence; honour.

You know me dutiful, therefore
Let me not shame *respect*; but give me leave
To take that course by your content and voice. *Shakspere.*

Aneas must be drawn a suppliant to Dido, with *respect* in his gestures, and humility in his eyes. *Dryden.*

I found the king abandon'd to neglect;
Seen without awe, and serv'd without *respect*. *Prior.*

The same men treat the Lord's-day with as little *respect*, and make the advantage of rest and leisure from their worldly affairs only an instrument to promote their pleasure and diversions. *Nelson.*

3. Awful kindness.

He, that will have his son have a *respect* for him, must have a great reverence for his son. *Locke.*

4. Good-will.

Pembroke has got
A thousand pounds a year, for pure *respect*;
No other obligation? *Shakspere.*

That promises more thousands.
The Lord had *respect* unto Abel and his offering. *Genesis.*

5. Partial regard.

It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgment. *Proverbs.*

RES

6. Reverend character.

Many of the best *respect* in Rome,
Groaning under this age's yoke,
Have with'd, that noble Brutus had his eye. *Shaksp.*

7. Manner of treating others.

You must use them with fit *respects*, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of kin to their persons, not errors. *Bacon.*

The duke's carriage was to the gentlemen of fair *respect*, and bountiful to the soldier, according to any special value which he spied in any. *Watson.*

8. Consideration; motive.

Whatever secret *respects* were likely to move them, for contenting of their minds, Calvin returned. *Hooker.*

The love of him, and this *respect* beside;
For that my grandfide was an Englishman,
Awakes my conscience to confute all this. *Shaksp.*

Since that *respects* of fortune are his love,
I shall not be his wife. *Shakspere.*

9. Relation; regard.

In *respect* of the factors which attend you, do them what right in justice, and with as much speed as you may. *Bacon.*

There have been always monsters amongst them, in *respect* of their bodies. *Wilkins.*

I have represented to you the excellency of the christian religion, in *respect* of its clear discoveries of the nature of God, and in *respect* of the perfection of its laws. *Tillotson.*

Every thing which is imperfect, as the world must be acknowledged in many *respects*, had some cause which produced it. *Tillotson.*

They believed but one supreme deity, which, with *respect* to the various benefits men received from him, had several titles. *Tillotson.*

RESPECTABLE. *adj.* [*respectable*, Fr.] Venerable; meriting respect.

RESPECTER. *n. f.* [from *respect*.] One that has partial regard.

Neither is any condition more honourable in the sight of God than another; otherwife he would be a *respector* of persons; for he hath propoed the same salvation to all. *Swift.*

RESPECTFUL. *adj.* [*respect* and *full*.] Ceremonious; full of outward civility.

Will you be only, and forever mine?
From this dear bosom shall I never be torn?
Or you grow cold, *respeful*, or forsworn? *Prior.*

With humble joy, and with *respectful* tears,
The listening people shall his story hear. *Prior.*

RESPECTFULLY. *adv.* [from *respectful*.] With some degree of reverence.

To your glad tears sacrifice this day,
Let common meats *respectfully* give way. *Dryden.*

RESPECTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *respectful*.] The quality of being respectful.

RESPECTIVE. *adj.* [from *respect*.]

1. Particular; relating to particular persons or things.

Moses mentions the immediate causes, and St. Peter the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens, and that constitution of the earth, in reference to their *respective* waters, which made that world obnoxious to a deluge. *Burke.*

When so many present themselves before their *respective* magistrats to take the oath, it may not be improper to awaken a due sense of their engagements. *Addison.*

2. [*respectif*, Fr.] Relative; not absolute.

The medium intended is not an absolute, but a *respective* medium, the proportion recommended to all is the same; but the things to be desired in this proportion will vary. *Rogers.*

3. Worthy of reverence. Not in use.

What should it be, that he respects in her,?
But I can make *respectif* in myself. *Shakspere.*

4. Careful; cautious; attentive to consequences. Obsolete.

Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and wish that the world may go well, to

it be not long of them, than with pain, and labour make themselves advisers for the common good.

Hooker.

He was exceeding *respectful* and *praiseful*. *Radleigh.*
RESPECTIVELY, *adv.* [from *respective*.]

2. Particularly; as each belongs to each.

The interruption of trade between the English and French began to pinch the merchants of both nations, which moved them by all means to dispose their *avantages respectively* to open the intercourse again. *Bacon.*

The impressions from the objects of the senses do mingle *respectively* every one with his kind. *Bacon.*
Good and evil are in morality, as the east and west are in the frame of the world, founded in and divided by that fixed and unalterable situation, which they have *respectively* in the whole body of the universe. *South.*

The principles of those governments are *respectively* disclaimed and abhorred by all the men of sense and virtue in both parties. *Addison.*

2. Relatively; not absolutely.

If there had been no other choice, but that Adam had been left to the universal, Moses would not then have said, eastward in Eden, seeing the world hath not east nor west, but *respectively*. *Radleigh.*

3. Partially; with respect to private views. Obsolete.

Among the ministers themselves, one being so far in estimation above the rest, the voices of the rest were likely to be given for the most part *respectively* with a kind of secret dependency. *Hooker.*

4. With great reverence. Not in use.

Honell Flaminius, you are very *respectively* welcome. *Shakspeare.*

RESPERATION, *n. f.* [*resperio*, Lat.] The act of sprinkling.

RESPIRATION, *n. f.* [*respiration*, French; *respiratio*, from *respiro*, Latin.]

1. The act of breathing.

Apollonius of Tyana affirmed, that the ebbing and flowing of the sea was the *respiration* of the world, drawing in water as breath, and putting it forth again. *Bacon.*

Syrup for other expectoratives do not advantage in coughs, by slipping down between the epiglottis; for, as I intimated before, that must necessarily occasion a greater cough and difficulty of *respiration*. *Hartley.*

The author of nature foreknew the necessity of rains and dews to the present structure of plants, and the use of *respiration* to animals; and therefore created their correspondent properties in the atmosphere. *Bethley.*

2. Relief from toil.

Till the day
Appear of *respiration* to the just,
And vengeance to the wicked. *Milton.*

TO RESPIRE, *v. n.* [*respiro*, Lat. *respirer*, French.]

1. To breathe.

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could *respire*;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire,
The fainty knights were scorcht. *Dryden.*

2. To catch breath.

Till breathless both themselves aside retire,
Where fuming wrath, their cruel talks they whet,
And trample th' earth the whiles they may *respire*. *Spenser.*

I, a prisoner chain'd, scarce freely draw
The air impur'd also, close and damp,
Unwholesome draught; but here I feel amend,
The breath of heav'n fresh blowing, pure and sweet,
With day spring born; here leave me to *respire*. *Milton.*

3. To rest; to take rest from toil.

Hark! he strikes the golden lyre;
And for! the tortur'd ghosts *respire*,
See shady springs advance! *Pope.*

RESPIRE, *n. f.* [*respiro*, Fr.]

1. Reprieve; suspension of a capital sentence.

I had hope to spend
Quies, though sad, the *respite* of that day,
That must be mortal to us both. *Milton.*

William and eloquence in vain would plead
One moment's *respite* for the learned head;
Furies of writings and of men have dy'd. *Prior.*

2. Pause; interval.

The tax then counsel'd th' apes, for to require
Respite till morrow t' answer his desire. *Spenser.*

This customary war, which troubleth all the world, giveth little *respite* or breathing time of peace, doth usually borrow pretence from the necessity, to make itself appear more honest. *Raleigh.*

Some pause and *respite* only I require,
Till with my tears I shall have quench'd my fire. *Denham.*

TO RESPITE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To relieve by a pause.

In what bow'r or shade
Thou find'st him, from the heat of noon retir'd,
To *respite* his day-labour with repose,
Or with repose. *Milton.*

2. [respite, old Fr.] To suspend; to delay.

Annet puffed for the satisfaction of the officers of the king's army, by which they were promised payment, in November following; till which time they were to *respite* it, and be contented that the common soldiers and inferior officers should be satisfied upon their disbanning. *Clarendon.*

RESPLENDENCE, *n. f.* [from *resplendere*, Lat.]

RESPLENDENCY, *dent.* Lustre;

brightness; splendour.

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *resplendence*, hear of all my night. *Milton.*
To neglect that supreme *resplendence*, that shines in God, for those dim representations of it in the creature, is as absurd as it were for a Persian to offer his sacrifice to a parhelion instead of adoring the sun. *Boyle.*

RESPLENDENT, *adj.* [*resplendens*, Lat.]

Bright; shining; having a beautiful lustre.

Rich in commodities, beautiful in situation,
resplendent in all glory. *Candem.*
There all within full rich array'd he found,
With royal arms and *resplendent* gold. *Spenser.*
The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver to the gold, and made a compound metal, as fit for most uses as gold, and more *resplendent*. *Bacon.*
Empire of this fair world, *resplendent* Eve! *Milton.*

Every body looks most splendid and luminous in the light of its own colour: emerald in the homogeneous light is most *resplendent*, in the green light it is manifestly less *resplendent*, in the blue light still less. *Newton.*

Resplendent brass, and more *resplendent* dances. *Pope.*

RESPLENDENTLY, *adv.* [from *resplendens*, Lat.] With lustre; brightly; splendidly.

TO RESPOND, *v. n.* [*respondeo*, Latin; *respondere*, Fr.]

1. To answer. Little used.

2. To correspond; to suit.

To every theme *responds* thy various lay;
Here roars a torrent, there meanders play. *Broome.*

RESPONDENT, *n. f.* [*respondens*, Lat.]

1. An answerer in a suit.

In giving an answer, the *respondent* should be in court, and personally admonished by the judge to answer the judge's interrogation. *Ayliffe.*

2. One whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections.

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and tentuously commit the opponent with the *respondent*, like a long practiced moderator? More. The *respondent* may easily shew, that though wine may do all this, yet it may be finally hurtful to the soul and body of him. *Watts.*

RESPONSE, *n. f.* [*responsum*, Lat.]

1. An answer; commonly an oracular answer.

More natural piety has taught men to receive the *responses* of the gods with all possible veneration. *Government of the Tongue.*

The *oracles*, which had before flourish'd, began to droop, and from giving *responses* in verse, descended to prose, and within a while were utterly silenced. *Harwood.*

2. [*respons*, Fr.] Answer made by the congregation, speaking alternately with the priest in public worship.

To make his parishioners kneel and join in the *responses* he gave every one of them a haddock and common prayer book. *Addison.*

3. Reply to an objection in a formal disputation.

Let the respondent not turn opponent; except a retorting the argument upon his adversary after a direct *response*; and even this is allowed only as a confirmation of his own *response*. *Watts.*

RESPONDIBLE, *adj.* [from *respondus*, Lat.]

1. Answerable; accountable.

Heathens, who have certainly the talent of natural knowledge, are *respondible* for it. *Horace.*

He as much satisfies the itch of telling news, as much persuades his hearers; and all this while he has his retreat secure, and stands not *respondible* for the truth of his relations. *Goe. of the Tongue.*

2. Capable of discharging an obligation.

The necessity of a proportion of money to trade depends on money as a pledge, which writings cannot supply the place of; since the bill, I receive from one man, will not be accepted as a security by another, he not knowing that the bill is legal, &c. that the man bound is honest or *respondible*. *Lade.*

RESPONDIBLENESS, *n. f.* [from *respondible*.]

State of being obliged or qualified to answer.

RESPONSION, *n. f.* [*responsio*, Lat.] The act of answering.

RESPONSIVE, *adj.* [*responsif*, Fr. from *respondus*, Lat.]

1. Answering; making answer.

A certificate is a *responsive* letter, or letter by way of answer. *Ayliffe.*

2. Correspondent; suited to something; else.

Sing of love and gay desire,
Responsive to the warbling lyre. *Fennel.*

Be there Demodocus the bard of fame,
Taught by the gods to please, when high he sings
The vocal lay *responsive* to the strings. *Pope.*

RESPONSORY, *adj.* [*responsorius*, Latin]

Containing answer.

REST, *n. f.* [*rest*, Sax. *ruste*, Dutch.]

1. Sleep; repose.

All things retir'd to *rest*,
Mind us of like repose. *Milton.*

My tost limbs are wearied into *rest*. *Pope.*

2. The final sleep; the quietness of death.

Off with holy hymns he charm'd their ears,
For David left him, when he went to *rest*,
His lyre. *Dryden.*

3. Stillness; cessation or absence of motion.

Putrefaction alketh *rest*; for the subtle matter which putrefaction requirith, is disturbed by a agitation. *Bacon.*

What cause mov'd the Creator, in his holy rest,
So late to build? *Milton.*

All things are past equally and perfectly at *rest*, and to this way of consideration of them are all one; whether they were before the world, or but yesterday. *Locke.*

4. Quiet; peace; cessation from disturbance.

Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart,
and ye shall find *rest* unto your souls. *Matthew.*

He giveth you *rest* from all your enemies. *Daniel.*

'Scap'd from such storms of pow'r, holding out
To be below herself to be at *rest*. *Dante.*

The root cut off, from whence these tunicles rose,
He should have *rest*, the commonwealth repairs. *Johnson.*

Thus fenc'd, but not at *rest* or ease of mind. *Milton.*

RES

- Where can a frail man hide him? in what arms
shall a short life enjoy a little rest? *Fenham.*
With what a load of vengeance am I press'd,
Yet never, never, can I hope for rest;
For when my heavy burden I remove,
The weight falls down, and crushes her I love.
Dryden.
Like the sun, it had light and agility; it knew
no rest but in motion, no quiet but in activity.
South.
Thither, where sinners may have rest, I go.
Pope.
The grave, where ev'n the great find rest.
Pope.
5. Cessation from bodily labour.
There the weary be at rest. *Job.*
The Christian chuseth for his day of rest the first
day of the week; that he might thereby profess
himself a servant of God, who on the morning of
that day vanquished Satan. *Kelton.*
6. Support; that on which any thing
leans or rests.
Forth pick'd Clorinda from the throng,
And gaunt Tancredie set her spear in rest.
Fairfax.
A man may think, that a musket may be shot off
as well upon the arm, as upon a rest; but when all
is done, good counsel letteth business straight.
Bacon.
Their vizors clow'd, their lances in the rest,
Or at the helmet pointed, or the crest;
They speed the race. *Dryden.*
Take the handle in your right hand, and clasp-
ing the blade of it in your left, lean it steadily upon
the rest, holding the edge a little adiant over the
work, so as a corner of the thin side of the chisel
may bear upon the rest, and the flat side of the
chisel may make a small angle with the rest.
Moxon.
7. Place of repose.
Suffr'd by him with comforts, till we end
In dust, our final rest and native home. *Milton.*
8. Final hope.
Sea fights have been final to the war, but this is,
when princes set up their rest upon the battle. *Bacon.*
This answer would render their counsels of less
reverence to the people, it upon those reasons, they
should recede from what they had, with that confi-
dence and disdain of the house of peers, demanded
of the king; they therefore resolv'd to let up
their rest upon that stake, and to go through with
it, or perish in the attempt. *Clarendon.*
9. [*rele*, Fr. *quod restat*, Lat.] Remain-
der; what remains.
Religion gives part of its reward in hand, the
present comfort of having done our duty; and for
the rest, it offers us the best security that heaven
can give. *Tillotson.*
The pow'r in glory shone,
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known,
The rest a hunter's. *Dryden.*
- REST, *adj.* [*relex*, Fr. *quod restat*, Lat.]
Others; those not included in any pro-
position.
By description of their qualities, many things
may be learned concerning the rest of the multi-
tude. *Abbot.*
They had no other consideration of the publick,
than that no disturbance might interrupt their quiet
in their own days; and that the rest, who had larger
hearts and more publick spirits, would extend
their labour, activity, and advice only to secure the
empire at home by all peaceable arts. *Clarendon.*
Plato, and the rest of the philosophers, acknow-
ledged the unity, power, wisdom, goodness, and
prowidence of the supreme God. *Wilmington.*
Arm'd like the rest, the Trojan prince appears,
And by his pious labour urges them. *Dryden.*
Upon equal terms that they all stand, that no
one had a tauter pretence of right than the rest.
Woodward.
- To REST, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To sleep; to be asleep; to slumber.
Fancy then retires
Into her private cell, when nature rests. *Milton.*
2. To sleep the final sleep; to die.
Vol. II.

RES

- Καίματα: ἵδου ἐνός*
Καίματα: ἵδου ἐνός
Glad I'd lay me down,
As in my mother's lap; there I should rest,
And sleep secure. *Milton.*
3. To be at quiet; to be at peace; to be
without disturbance.
Father let us tend
From off the tossing of these fiery waves,
There rest, if any rest can harbour there. *Milton.*
4. To be without motion; to be still.
Over the tent a cloud shall rest by day. *Milton.*
5. To be fixed in any state of opinion.
He will not rest content, though thou givest
many gifts. *Proverbs.*
Every creature has a share in the common bless-
ings of providence; and every creature should rest
well satisfied with its proportion in them. *L'Estrange.*
After such a lord I rest secure,
Thou wilt no foreign ruin or Trojan load endure.
Dryden.
There yet survives the lawful heir
Of Sancho's blood, whom, when I shall produce,
I rest assur'd to see you pale with fear. *Dryden.*
6. To cease from labour.
Six days thou shalt do thy work, and on the
seventh day thou shalt rest. *Exodus.*
The ark went before, to search out a resting
place for them. *Numbers.*
From work
Resting, he blest'd the seventh day. *Milton.*
When you enter into the regions of death, you
rest from all your labours and your fears. *Taylor.*
7. To be satisfied; to acquiesce.
To urge the foe to battle,
Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair,
Were to refuse th' awards of providence,
And not to rest in heaven's determination. *Addison.*
8. To lean; to recline for support or quiet.
On him I rested,
And, not without confiding, fix'd my fate. *Dryden.*
Sometimes it rests upon testimony, when testi-
mony of right has nothing to do; because it is easier
to believe, than to be scientifically instructed. *Locke.*
The philosophical use of words conveys the pre-
cise notions of things, which the mind may rest
upon, and be satisfied with, in its search after
knowledge. *Locke.*
9. [*resto*, Lat. *rester*, Fr.] To be left; to
remain.
Fall'n he is; and now
What rests, but that the mortal sentence pass
On his transgression? *Milton.*
There resteth the comparative, that is, its being
granted, that it is either lawful or binding, yet
whether other things be not preferred before it, as
extirpation of heretics. *Bacon.*
- To REST, *v. a.*
1. To lay to rest.
Your piety has paid
All needfulness, to rest my wand'ring shade. *Dryden.*
2. To place as on a support.
As the vex'd world, to find repose, at last,
Itself into Augustus' arms did cast;
So England now doth, with like toil oppress'd,
Her weary head upon your bosom rest. *Waller.*
The protestants having well studied the fathers,
were now willing to rest their cause, not upon
scripture only, but fathers too; so far at least as
the three first centuries. *Waterland.*
Here rests his head upon the lap of earth,
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown. *Gray.*
- RESTAGNANT, *adj.* [*restagnans*, Latin.]
Remaining without flow or motion.
Upon the tops of high mountains, the air, which
bears against the restagnant quicksilver, is less
press'd by the less ponderous incumbent air. *Boyle.*
- To RESTAGNATE, *v. n.* [*re* and *stag-
nate*.] To stand without flow.
The blood returns thick, and is apt to restagnate.
Wylman.
- RESTAGNATION, *n. f.* [from *restagnate*.]
The state of standing without flow,
course, or motion.
- RESTAURATION, *n. f.* [*restauratio*, Latin.]

RES

- The act of recovering to the former
state.
Adam is in us an original cause of our nature,
and of that corruption of nature which causeth
death; Christ is the cause original of restoration
to life. *Hooker.*
O my dear father! restoration hang
Thy neck on me on my lips; and let this kiss
Repair those violent harms, that my two sisters
Have in thy reverence made. *Shakespeare.*
Spermatical parts will not admit a regeneration,
much less will they receive an integral restoration.
Brown.
- To RESTORE, *v. a.* [*re* and *stem*.] To
force back against the current.
How they restore
Then backward courts, bearing with frank appearance
Toward Cyprus. *Shakespeare.*
- RESTFUL, *adj.* [*rest* and *full*.] Quiet;
being at rest.
Is not my arm of length,
That reacheth from the restful English court,
As far as China to my uncle's head? *Shakespeare.*
- RESTHARROW, *n. f.* A plant.
- RESTIVE, *adj.* [*restis*, Fr. *restivo*, Ital.]
Unwilling to stir; restive against going
forward; obstinate; stubborn. It is
originally used of a horse, that, though
not wearied, will not be driven forward.
All, who before him did ascend the throne,
Labour'd to draw three restive nations on. *Rafson.*
This restive stubbornness is never to be excused
under any pretence wh. they are. *L'Estrange.*
Some, with tedious care,
Their restful flocks in sandy plains prepare. *Dryden.*
The archangel, when discord was restive, and
would not be drawn from her beloved monastery
with fair words, drags her out with many stripes.
Dryden.
So James the drawy genius wakes
Of Britain, long entranc'd in charms,
Restless, and slumbering on its arms. *Dryden.*
The pamper'd colt will discipline disdain,
Impatient of the lash, and restful to the rein. *Dryden.*
2. Being at rest; being less in motion.
Not used.
Pallies oftenest appear upon the left side; the
most vigorous part protecting itself, and protruding
the matter upon the weaker and restful side. *Brown.*
- RESTLESSNESS, *n. f.* [from *restless*.] Obsti-
nate reluctance.
Overt virtues bring forth praise; but secret vir-
tues bring forth forbearance: certain deliveries of a
man's self, which the Spanish name delectableness,
partly expelleth, where there be not stands nor
restlessness in a man's nature; but the wheels of his
mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune.
Bacon.
That it gave occasion to some men's further
restlessness, is imputable to their own depraved
tempers. *King Charles.*
- RESTINCTION, *n. f.* [*restinctus*, Latin.]
The act of extinguishing.
- RESTITUTION, *n. f.* [*restitutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of restoring what is lost or taken
away.
To subdue an usurper, should be no unjust en-
terprise or wrongful war, but a restitution of an-
cient rights to the crown of England, from
whence they were most unjustly expelled and long
kept out. *Spencer.*
He would pawn his fortunes
To hope's false restitution, so he might
He call'd your conqueror. *Shakespeare.*
He restoration to the value makes,
Nor pay in his extorted treasure takes. *Sancho.*
Whoever is an effective real cause of doing a
neighbour wrong, by what instrument soever he
does it, is bound to make restitution. *Taylor.*
In case our officers against God hath begun com-
plac'd with injury to men, it is but reasonable
we should make restitution. *Tillotson.*
A great man, who has never been known will-
ingly to pay a just debt, ought not all of a sudden
to be introduced, making restitution of thousands

he has cheated: let it suffice to pay twenty pounds to a friend, who has lost his note. *Arbuthnot*

2. The act of recovering its former state or posture.

In the woody parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded, as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastic, that so their roots may yield to stones, and their trunks to the wind, with a power of restitution. *Green*

RESTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *restless*.] Without rest; unquietly.

When the mind casts and turns itself *restlessly* from one thing to another, strains this power of the soul to apprehend, that to judge, another to divide, a fourth to remember: thus tracing out the nice and scarce observable difference of some things, and the real agreement of others; at length it brings all the ends of a long hypothesis together. *South*

RESTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *restless*.]

1. Want of sleep.

Restlessly and intermission from sleep, grieved persons are molested with, whereby the blood is dried. *Harvey*

2. Want of rest; unquietness.

Let him keep the rest, But keep them with repining *restlessly*; Let him be rich and weary, that at least, If goodness lead him not, yet weariness May toss him to my breast. *Herbert*

I sought my bed, in hopes of relief to find, But *restlessly* was mistress of my mind. *Hart*

3. Motion; agitation.

The trembling *restlessness* of the needle, in any but the north point of the compass, manifests its inclination to the pole; which its wavering and its rest bear equal witness to. *Bayly*

RESTLESS. *adj.* [from *rest*.]

1. Being without sleep.

Restless he pass'd the remnants of the night, Till the fresh air proclaim'd the morning right: And burning ships, the martyrs of the fight, With quivering fires beheld the eastern sky. *Dryden*

2. Unquiet; without peace.

Ease to the body some, none to the mind From *restless* thoughts, that like a deadly swarm Of hornets arm'd, no sooner found alone, But rush upon me thronging, and prevent Times past, what once I was, and what I'm now. *Milton*

Could we not wake from that lethargick dream, But to be *restless* in a worse extreme? *Denham*

We find our souls disordered and *restless*, tossed and disquieted by passions, ever seeking happiness in the enjoyments of this world, and ever missing what they seek. *Atterbury*

What tongue can speak the *restless* monarch's woes, When God and Nathan were declar'd his foes? *Prior*

3. Unconstant; unsettled.

He was stout of courage, strong of hand, Bold was his heart, and *restless* was his tongue. *Fairfax*

He's proud, fantastick, apt to change, *Restless* at home, and ever prone to rage. *Dryden*

4. Not still; in continual motion.

How could nature on their orbs impose Such *restless* revolution, day by day Repeated? *Milton*

RESTORABLE. *adj.* [from *restore*.] What may be restored.

By cutting turf without any regularity, great quantities of *restorable* land are made utterly desolate. *Swift*

RESTORATION. *n. f.* [from *restore*; *restoration*, Fr.]

1. The act of replacing in a former state.

This is properly *restoration*. Hail, royal Abmon, hail to thee, Thy longing people's expectation! *Beast from the gods to let us free*

From bondage and from usurpation: Behold the distant climes agree, Reposing in thy *restoration*. *Druden*

The Athenians, now deprived of the only person that was able to recover their losses, repent of

their rashness, and endeavour in vain for his *restoration*. *Swift*

2. Recovery.

The change is great in this *restoration* of the man, from a state of spiritual darkness, to a capacity of perceiving divine truth. *Rogers*

RESTORATIVE. *adj.* [from *restore*.] That has the power to recruit life.

Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil; But life preserves, destroys life's enemy, Hunger, with sweet *restorative* delight. *Milton*

RESTORATIVE. *n. f.* [from *restore*.] A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.

I will kiss thy lips; Happy gone poison yet doth hang on them, To make me die with a *restorative*. *Shakespeare*

God too it necessary by such mortifications to quench the boundless rage of an insatiable intemperance, to make the weakness of the flesh, the physick and *restorative* of the spirit. *South*

After milk is an excellent *restorative* in consumptions. *Mortimer*

He prescribes an English gallon of ass's milk, especially as a *restorative*. *Arbuthnot*

To RESTORE. *v. a.* [*restaurer*, Fr. *restaurer*, Latin.]

1. To give back what has been lost or taken away.

Restore the man his wife. *Genesis*

He shall *restore* in the principal, and add the fifth part more. *Leviticus*

She lands him on his native shores, And to his father's longing arms *restores*. *Dryden*

2. To bring back.

The father himself virtue shall *restore*, And crimes shall threat the guilty world no more. *Dryden*

Thus pencils can, by one slight touch, *restore* Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryden*

3. To retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin, to its former state.

Loss of Eden, tell one greater man *Restore* it, and regain the blissful seat. *Milton*

The archangel paus'd Between the world destroy'd and world *restor'd*. *Milton*

These artificial experiments are but so many essays, whereby men attempt to *restore* themselves from the first general curse inflicted upon their labours. *Wilkins*

In his *Odyssey*, Homer explains, that the hardest difficulties may be overcome by labour, and our fortune *restored* after the severest afflictions. *Prior*

4. To cure; to recover from disease.

Gurth, sifter than a plague destroys, *restores*. *Graville*

5. To recover passages in books from corruption.

RESTORER. *n. f.* [from *restore*.] One that restores; one that recovers the lost, or repairs the decayed.

Next to the Son, Destin'd *restorer* of mankind, by whom New heav'n and earth shall to the ages rise. *Milton*

I foretell you, as the *restorer* of poetry. *Dryden*

Here are ten thousand persons reduced to the necessity of a low diet and moderate exercise, who are the only great *restorers* of our breed, without which, the nation would in an age become one great hospital. *Swift*

To RESTRAIN. *v. a.* [*restringere*, Fr. *restringo*, Latin.]

1. To withhold; to keep in.

If the *restrain'd* the roots of your followers, 'Tis to such whole time and as clears her. *Shakespeare*

The gods will plague thee, That thou *restrain'st* from me the duty, which To a mother's part belongs. *Shakespeare*

2. To repress; to keep in awe.

The law of nature would be in vain, if there were no body that, in the state of nature, had a power

to execute that law, and thereby preserve the innocent and *restrain* offenders. *Locke*

That all men may be *restrained* from doing hurt to one another, the execution of the law of nature is in that state put into every man's hand, whereby every one has a right to punish the transgressors to such a degree as may hinder its violation. *Locke*

3. To suppress; to hinder; to repress.

Merciful powers! *Refrain* in me the cursed thoughts, that nature Gives way to in repose. *Shakespeare*

Compassion gave him up to tears A space, till firmer thoughts *restrain'd* excess. *Milton*

4. To abridge.

Me of my lawful pleasure she *restrain'd*, And pray'd me oft forbear it. *Shakespeare*

Though they two were committed, at least *restrained* of their liberty, yet this discover'd too much of the humour of the court. *Clarendon*

5. To hold in.

His horse, with a half checked bit, and a head-stall of sheep's leather, which being *restrain'd* to keep him from stumbling, hath been often hurt, and now repaired with knots. *Shakespeare*

6. To limit; to confine.

We *restrain* it to those only duties, which all men, by force of natural wit, understand to be such duties as concern all men. *Hobbes*

Upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a surety; whose life depends upon his breath, and is so *restrained* to the present, that it cannot leave to itself the reversion of the very next minute? *South*

Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral universality also is to be *restrained* by a part of the predicate; as all the Italians are politicians, that is, those among the Italians, who are politicians, are subtle politicians; i. e. they are generally so. *Watts*

RESTRAINABLE. *adj.* [from *restrain*.] Capable to be restrained.

Therein we must not deny a liberty; nor in the hand of the painter more *restrainable*, than the pen of the poet. *Brown*

RESTRAIN'EDLY. *adv.* [from *restrained*.] With restraint; without latitude.

That Christ's dying for all is the express doctrine of the scripture, is manifest by the world, which is a word of the widest extent, and although it be sometimes used more *restrainedly*, yet never doth signify a far smaller disproportionate part of the world. *Hammond*

RESTRAIN'ER. *n. f.* [from *restrain*.] One that restrains; one that withholds.

If nothing can relieve us, we must with patience submit unto that restraint, and expect the will of the *restrainer*. *Brown*

RESTRAIN'T. *n. f.* [from *restrain*; *restraint*, French.]

1. Abridgment of liberty.

She will well excuse, Why at this time the doors are barr'd against you: Depart in patience, And about evening come yourself alone, To know the reason of this strange *restraint*. *Shakespeare*

I request Th' enfranchisement of Arthur, whose *restraint* Doth move the murr'ring lips of discontent. *Shakespeare*

It is to no purpose to lay *restraints* or give privileges to men, in such general terms, as the particular persons concerned cannot be known by. *Locke*

I think it a manifest disadvantage, and a great *restraint* upon us.

2. Prohibition.

What mov'd our parents to transgress his will For one *restraint*, lord of the world besides? *Milton*

3. Limitation; restriction.

If all were granted, yet it must be maintained within any bold *restraints*, far otherwise than it is recovered. *Brown*

4. Repression; hinderance of will; act of withholding; state of being withheld.

RES

There is no restraint to the Lord to save, by many or by few.

Thus it shall befall

him who, to worth in woman overtrusting,
Lest her will rule; *restraint* the will not brook. *Milt.*
Is there any thing which reflects a greater lustre
upon a man's person, than a severe temperance, and
a restraint of himself from vicious pleasures? *South.*

TO RESTRICT. v. a. [*restrictus*, Latin.]
To limit; to confine. A word scarce
English.

In the enumeration of constitutions in this chapter, there is not one that can be limited and restricted by such a distinction, nor can perhaps the same person, in different circumstances, be properly confined to one or the other. *Arbutnot.*

RESTRICTION. n. f. [*restriction*, French.]
Confinement; limitation.

This is to have the same restriction with all other recreations, that it be made a diversion, and a trade.

Government of the Tongue.
Iron manufacture, of all others, ought the least to be encouraged in Ireland; or, if it be, it requires the most restriction to certain places. *Temple.*

All duties are matter of conscience; with this restriction, that a superior obligation suspends the force of an inferior. *L'Estrange.*

Each other gift, which God on man bestows,
Its proper bounds and due restriction knows;
To one fix'd purpose dedicates its power. *Prior.*
Celsus's rule, with the proper restrictions, is good for people in health. *Arbutnot.*

RESTRICTIVE. adj. [from *restrict*.]

1. Expressing limitation.

They, who would make the restrictive particle belong to the latter clause, and not to the first, do not attend to the reason. *Stillington.*

2. [restrictif, French.] Styptick; astringent.
I lapped a plaster over it, made up with my common restrictive powder. *Hysman.*

RESTRICTIVELY. adv. [from *restrictive*.]
With limitation.

All speech, tending to the glory of God, or the good of man, is a right directed; which is not to be understood to *restrictively*, as if nothing but divinity or necessary concerns of life, may lawfully be brought into discourse. *Government of the Tongue.*

TO RESTRICT. v. a. [*restringo*, Latin.]

To confine; to contract; to altringe.

RESTRICT. n. f. [*restringens*, Latin; *restringent*, French.] That which hath the power of contracting; a styptick.

The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulsion, *restringens* to flemch, and incrustations to the skin the blood. *Harvey.*

RESTY. adj. [*resistif*, French.] Obsolete in standing still. See **RESISTIVE**.

Come, our stomachs

Will make what's homely favoury, weariness

Can force upon the first, when *resist* both

finds the down pillow hard. *Shakespeare.*

Have not other hands been tried and found *resist*

but we stick at nothing. *Davenant.*

Men of discretion, whom people in power may

with little ceremony load as heavy as they please,

and them neither *resist* nor vicious. *Swift.*

TO RESUBLIME. v. a. [*re and sublime*.] To sublime another time.

When mercury sublimed is *resublimed* with fresh mercury, it becomes mercurius dulcis, which is a white tasteless earth scarce dissolvable in water, and mercurius dulcis *resublimed* with part of salt returns into mercury sublimatum. *Newton.*

TO RESUME. v. n. [*resumere*, French; *resumo*, Latin.]

1. To fly back.

With many a weary step, and many a groan,
Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone;
The huge round stone, *resuming* with a bound,
Thunders impetuous down, and smouls along the ground. *Pope.*

2. [resalter, French.] To rise as a consequence; to be produced as the effect of

causes jointly concurring.

RES

Rise prospers much, if set by a fig-tree; which is caused, not by reason of friendship, but by extraction of a contrary juice; the one drawing juice fit to *resalt* sweet, the other bitter. *Bacon.*

Such huge extremes, when nature doth unite,
Wonder from thence *resalts*, from thence delight. *Denham.*

Upon the dissolution of the first earth, this very face of things would immediately *resalt*. *Burnet.*

Pleasure and peace do naturally *resalt* from a holy and good life. *Talbot.*

The horror of an object may *overbear* the pleasure *resalt* from its greatness. *Addison.*

Their effects are often very disproportionate to the principles and parts that *resalt* from the analysis. *Baker.*

3. To arise as a conclusion from premises.

RESUM. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Resilience; act of flying back.

Sound is produced between the string and the air by the return of the *resalt* of the string, which was strained by the touch to his to meet place. *Bacon.*

2. Consequence; effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes.

Did my judgment tell me, that the propositions sent to me were the *resalts* of the major part of the votes, I should then not suspect my own judgment for not speedily concurring with them. *K. Charles.*

As in perfumes, compos'd with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost,
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich *resalt* of all.

So the was all a sweeter, whole ev'ry part,
In due proportion mix'd, proclaim'd the maker's art. *Deffen.*

Buying of land is the *resalt* of a full and satiated gain: men in trade seldom lay out money upon land, till their profit has brought in more than trade can employ. *Locke.*

3. Inference from premises.

These things are a *resalt* or judgment upon facts. *South.*

4. Resolve; decision. Improper.

Rude, passionate, and mistaken *resalts* have, at certain times, fallen from great assemblies. *South.*

RESULTANCE. n. f. [*resultance*, French.]

The act of resultant.

RESUMABLE. adj. [from *resume*.] What may be taken back.

This was but an indulgence, and therefore *resumable* by the victors, unless there intervened any capitulation to the contrary. *Hale.*

TO RESUME. v. a. [*resumo*, Latin.]

1. To take back what has been given.

The sun, like this, from which our sight we have,
Gaz'd on too long, *resumes* the light he gave. *Denham.*

Sees not my love, how time *resumes*

The glory which he lent thee flow'rs;

Though none should take of their perfumes,
Yet must they live but some few hours.

Time, what we loathe, devours. *Waller.*

2. To take back what has been taken away.

That opportunity,

Which then they had to take from 's, to *resume*

We have again. *Shakespeare.*

They *resume* what has been obtained fraudulently,

by surprise and upon wrong suggestions. *Davenant.*

3. To take again.

He'll enter into glory, and *resume* his seat. *Milt.*

At this, with look he rene, he rais'd his head,

Reason *resum'd* her place, and passion fled. *Dryden.*

4. Dryden uses it with again, but improperly, unless the resumption be repeated.

To him our common grandire of the main

Had giv'n to change his form, and chang'd, *resume*

again. *Dryden.*

5. To begin again what was broken off:

as, to resume a discourse.

RESUMPTION. n. f. [*resumption*, French; *resumptus*, Latin.] The act of resuming.

If there be any fault, it is the *resumption* or

the dwelling too long upon his arguments. *Davenant.*

The universal voice of the people (seeming to call for some kind of *resumption*, the writer of these

RET

papers thought it might not be unreasonable to publish a discourse upon grants. *Davenant.*

RESUMPTIVE. adj. [*resumptus*, Latin.]

Taking back.

RESUSCINATION. n. f. [*resusino*, Latin.]

The act of lying on the back.

TO RESURVE. v. a. [*re and survery*.] To review; to survey again.

I have, with curious eye, o'erpland the articles;

Appoint some of your council presently

To fit with us, once more with better heed

To *resurvey* them. *Shakespeare.*

RESURRECTION. n. f. [*resurrection*, Fr. *resurrectum*, Latin.] Revival from the dead; return from the grave.

The Sadducees were grieved, that they taught, and preached through Jesus the *resurrection* from the dead. *Acts.*

Nor after *resurrection* shall he stay

Longer on earth, than certain times t' appear

To his disciples. *Milton.*

He triumphs in his agonies, whilst the soul thrives forward to the great object which it has always had in view, and leaves the body with an expectation of being reunited to her in a glorious and joyful *resurrection*. *Spedator.*

Perhaps there was nothing ever done in all past ages, and which was not a public act, so well attested as the *resurrection* of Christ. *Watts.*

TO RESUSCITATE. v. a. [*resuscito*, Lat.]

To stir up anew; to revive.

We have hearts and birds for diffusion, then by divers parts, which you account vital, be to the I and taken forth, *resuscitating* of some, can be in appearance. *Lucan.*

RESUSCITATION. n. f. [from *resuscito*.]

The act of stirring up anew, the act of reviving, or state of being revived.

Your very obligation of enquiring after me, at your *resuscitation*, should have been sooner answered; I sincerely rejoice at your recovery. *Pope.*

TO RETAIL. v. a. [*retailer*, French.]

1. To sell in small quantities, in consequence of selling at second hand.

All encouragement it should be given to artificers; and those, who make, should also vend and retail their commodities. *Locke.*

2. To sell at second hand.

The sage dame,

By names of toasts, *retails* each batter'd jade. *Pope.*

3. To sell in broken parts, or at second hand.

He is furnish'd with no certainties,

More than he happily may retail from me. *Shaksp.*

Bound with triumphant gauds will I come,

And lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;

To whom I will retain my conquest won,

And the shall be sole victors, Caesar's Caesar. *Shaksp.*

RETAIL. n. f. [from the verb.] Sale by small quantities, or at second hand.

The author, to prevent such a monopoly of sense,

is resolv'd to deal in it himself by *retail*. *Addison.*

We force a wretched trade by beating down the sale,

And selling barely by *retail*. *Swift.*

RETAILER. n. f. [from *retail*.] One who sells by small quantities.

From the few particulars we may guess at the rest,

as *retailers* do of the whole piece, by taking a view of its ends. *Hakewell.*

TO RETAIN. v. a. [*retinco*, Lat. *retinere*, French.]

1. To keep; not to lose.

Where is the patience now,

That you to oft have boasted to *retain*? *Shakespeare.*

Though the offending part felt in great pain,

Th' immortal part its knowledge did *retain*. *Denham.*

The vigour of this arm was never vain;

And that my wonted prowess I *retain*. *Dryden.*

Witness these heaps of slaughter.

A tomb and funeral honours I decreed

The place your armour and your name *retain*. *Dryden.*

RET

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it is reasonable to conclude, it can retain without the help of the body too. *Locke*

2. To keep; not to lay aside.

Let me retain

The name and all the addition to a king;

The way, beloved sons, be yours. *Shakespeare*

As they did not like to retain God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind. *Romans*

Be obedient, and retain

Unalterably firm his love entire. *Milton*

Although they retain the word mandrake in the text, yet they retract it in the margin. *Brown*

They who have retained painting in Germany, not having seen any of those fan reliques of antiquity, have retained much of that barbarous method. *Dry*

3. To keep; not to forsake.

Receive him that is mine own bowels; whom I would have retained with me. *Philemon*

Hollow rocks retain

The sound of blustering winds. *Milton*

4. To keep in pay; to hire.

A Benedictine convent has now retained the most learned father of their order to write in its defence. *Addison*

TO RETAIN. v. n.

1. To belong to; to depend on.

These betray upon the tongue no heat nor coldness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languidish retaining to bitterness. *Boyle*

In animals many actions depend upon their living form, as well as that of nutrition, and though they wholly seem to retain to the body, depend upon dissipation. *Brown*

2. To keep; to continue. Not in use.

Perhaps it should be remain.

No more can impure man retain and move In the pure region of that worthy love, Than earthly substance can endure'd alpine, And leave his nature to converse with ice. *Donne*

RETAINER. n. f. [from retain.]

1. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger-on.

You now are mounted.

Where powers are your retainers. *Shakespeare*

One darling inclination of mankind affects to be a retainer to religion, the spirit of opposition, that lived long before christianity, and can easily submit without it. *Swift*

A combination of honest men would endeavour to extirpate all the profligate immoral retainers to each side, that have nothing to recommend them but an implicit submission to their leaders. *Addison*

2. In common law, retainer signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his house; but only using or bearing his name or livery. *Cowell*

3. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance.

By another law, the king's officers and farmers were to forfeit their places and holds in case of unlawful retainers, or partaking in unlawful assemblies. *Bacon*

TO RETAKE. v. a. [re and take.] To take again.

A day shall be appointed, when the remonstrance should be taken to consideration. *Clarendon*

TO RETALIATE. v. a. [re and talio, Latin.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite: it may be used of good or evil.

It is very unlucky, to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of authors, whose works are to soon forgotten, that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors. *Swift*

If a first minister of state had used me as you have done, retaliating would be thought a mark of courage. *Swift*

RETALIATION. n. f. [from retaliate.] Retalial; return of like for like.

They thought it so arduous to prosecute the severest vengeance or revenge, to that at the same time their outward man might be a saint, and their inward man a devil. *South*

RET

God, graciously becoming our debtor, takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full retaliation. *Colomy*

TO RETARD. v. a. [retardo, Latin; retarder, French.]

1. To hinder; to obstruct in swiftness of course.

How Iphitus with me, and Pelias

Slowly retire; the one retarded was

By feeble age, the other by a wound. *Denham*

2. To delay; to put off.

Nor kings nor nations

One moment can retard the appointed hour. *Dryden*

It is as natural to delay a letter at such a season, as to retard a melancholy visit to a person one cannot relieve. *Pope*

TO RETARD. v. n. To stay back.

Some years it hath also retarded, and come far later, than usually it was expected. *Brown*

RETARDATION. n. f. [retardation, French, from retard.] Hindrance; the act of delaying.

Out of this a man may devise the means of altering the colour of birds, and the retardation of hoary hairs. *Bacon*

RETARDER. n. f. [from retard.] Hindrer; obstructor.

This disputing way of enquiry is so far from advancing science, that it is no inconsiderable retarder. *Glanville*

TO RETCH. v. n. [hæcan, Saxon.] To force up something from the stomach.

It is commonly written reach.

RETCHLESS. adj. [sometimes written wretchless, properly reckless. See RECKLESS.] Careless.

He struggles into breath, and cries for aid; Then helps in his mother's lap is laid.

He creeps, he walks, and slings into man; Guides that life from whence his own began;

Reckless of laws, affects to rule alone. *Dryden*

RETENTION. n. f. [retentus, Latin.] The act of discovering to the view.

This is rather a retention of a body to its own colour, or a retention of its native colour, than a change. *Boyle*

RETENTION. n. f. [retention, French; retentio, from retentus, Latin.]

1. The act of retaining; the power of retaining.

No woman's heart

So big to hold to much; they lack retention. *Shakespeare*

A forward retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as an innovation; and they that reverence to much old things, are but a learn to the new. *Bacon*

2. Retention and retentive faculty is that state of contraction in the solid parts, which makes them hold fast their proper contents. *Quincy*

3. Memory.

The backward learner makes amends another way, expiating his want of docility with a deeper and a more rooted retention. *South*

Retention is the keeping of those simple ideas, which from sensation or reflection the mind hath received. *Locke*

4. The act of withholding any thing.

His life I gave him, and did thence add My love without retention or restraint;

All his. *Shakespeare*

5. Custody; confinement; restraint.

I sent the old and miserable king, To some retention and appointed guard. *Shakespeare*

RETENTIVE. adj. [retentus, Lat. retentif, French.]

1. Having the power of retention.

It keepseth fastness in memory, and doth in that respect, although not feed the soul of man, yet help the retentive force of that stomach of the mind. *Hobbes*

Have I been ever free, and must my house Be my retentive enemy my goal? *Shakespeare*

RET

From retentive cage

When fullon Philomel escapes, her notes She varies, and of past imprisonment Sweetly complains. *Philips*

In Torram fields the brethren with amaze Prick all their ears up, and forget to gaze. Long Chancery-lane retentive rolls the sound, And courts to courts return it round and round. *Page*

2. Having memory.

To remember a song or tune, our souls must be as harmony continually running over in a like whisper those musical accents, which our retentive faculty is preserver of. *Glanville*

RETENTIVENESS. n. f. [from retentive.] The quality of retention.

RETICENCE. n. f. [reticence, French; reticentia, from reticco, Latin.] Concealment by silence. *Dut*

RETICLE. n. f. [reticulum, Latin.] A small net. *Dut*

RETICULAR. adj. [from reticulum, Lat.] Having the form of a small net.

RETICULATED. adj. [reticulatus, Latin] Made of network; formed with interstitial vacuities.

The intervals of the cavities, rising a little, make a pretty kind of reticulated work. *Woods*

RETIFORM. adj. [retiformis, Latin.] Having the form of a net.

The viscous coat and inside of the choroides are blackened, that the rays may not be reflected backwards to confound the sight; and if any be by the retiform coat reflected, they are soon choked in the black inside of the uvea. *Rog*

RETINUE. n. f. [retinue, French.] A number attending upon a principal person; a train; a meniny.

Not only this you all-heens'd fool, But other of your insolent retinue, Do hourly carp and quarrel. *Shakespeare*

What followers, what retinue canst thou gain, Or at thy heels the dizzy multitude, Longer than thou canst feed them on thy rosin. *Miles*

There appears

The long retinue of a prosperous reign, A series of successful years. *Dryden*

No other pomp nor retinue shall be able to divert the great, nor shall the rich be relieved by the multitude of his treasures. *Regius*

TO RETIRE. v. n. [retirer, Fr.]

1. To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy.

The mind contracts herself, and thinketh on, And to herself the gladly doth retire. *Dante*

The less I may be blest with her company, the more I will retire to God and my own heart. *King Charles*

Thou openst wisdom's way, And giv'st access, though secret the retire. *Miles*

The parliament dissolved, and gentlemen that used to retire to their country habitations. *Hayward*

Perform'd what fraternal justice, truth, requires. What could he more, but decently retire? *Swift*

2. To retreat from danger.

Set up the standard towards Zion, retire, fly not. *Jeremiah*

From each hand with speed retir'd, Where erst was thick'd plac'd th' angelick throng. *Miles*

3. To go from a publick station.

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire, And from Britannia's publick posts retire, Me into foreign realms my late conveys. *Addison*

4. To go off from company.

The old fellow flouted out of the room, and retired. *Ascham*

5. To withdraw for safety.

He, that had driven many out of their country, perished in a strange land, retiring to the Lacertimians. *Maccabees*

TO RETIRE. v. a. To withdraw; to take away.

RET

He broke up his court, and retired himself, his wife, and children, into a forest thereby. *Sydney.*
He, our hope, might have retir'd his power.
And driven into despair an enemy's hate. *Shaksp.*
I will thence retire me to my Milan. *Shaksp.*
There may be as great a variety in retiring and withdrawing men's conceits in the world, as in observing them. *Bacon.*

As when the sun is present all the year,
And never doth retire his golden ray,
Needs must the spring be everlasting there,
And every season like the month of May. *Davies.*
These actions in her closet all alone,
Retir'd within herself, the doth fulfil. *Davies.*
After some slight skirmishes, he retired himself to the castle of Farnham. *Clarendon.*

Hydra-like, the fire
Lifts up his hundred heads to aim his way;
And force the wealthy can one half retire,
Before he rushes in to share the prey. *Dryden.*
RETIRE, n. f. [from the verb.]
1. Retreat; recession. Not in use.
I heard his praises in pursuit,
But ne'er, till now, his scandal of retire. *Shaksp.*

Thou hast talk'd
Of fallies and retires, of trenches, tents. *Shaksp.*
The battle and the retire of the English succours
were the causes of the loss of that duchy. *Bacon.*

2. Retirement; place of privacy. Not in use.

Eve, who unseen
Yet all had heard, with audible lament
Discovered from the place of her retire. *Milton.*

RETIRE, part. adj. [from retire.]
1. Secret; private.

Language most flows a man; speak that I may
see thee: it springs out of the most retired and in-
most parts of us. *Pen Jonson.*

Some, accustomed to retired speculations, run
natural philosophy into metaphysical notions and
the abstract generalities of logic. *Locke.*

He was admitted into the most secret and retired
thoughts and counsels of his royal master king
William. *Addison.*

2. Withdrawn.

You find the mind in sleep retired from the
senses, and out of these notions made on the organs
of sense. *Locke.*

RETIRE, n. f. [from retired.] Soli-
tude; privacy; secrecy.

Like one, who in her third widowhood doth
pretend
Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness,
Solicits my mule now a chaste fallowness. *Domin.*

How could he have the leisure and retires
of the cloister, to perform all those acts of devotion
on, when the burden of the reformation lay upon
his shoulders? *Atterbury.*

RETIRE, n. f. [from retire.]
1. Private abode; secret habitation.

Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus for
some time, and the residence of Fabius for many
years. *Ar. Jon.*

He has sold a small estate that he had, and has
erected a charitable retirement, for ancient poor
people to live in prayer and piety. *Law.*

2. Private way of life.

My retirement there tempted me to divert those
melancholy thoughts. *Denham.*

An elegant sufficiency, content,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,
Progressive virtue, and approving heaven. *Thomson.*

3. Act of withdrawing.

Short retirement urges sweet return. *Milton.*

4. State of being withdrawn.

In this retirement of the mind from the senses, it
returns a yet more incoherent manner of thinking,
which we call dreaming. *Locke.*

RETOLD, part. pass. of retell. Related or
told again.

Whatever Harry Percy then had said
At such a time, with all the rest retold,
May reasonably die. *Shaksp.*

Upon his dead corpse there was such misuse

RET

By those Welshwomen done, as may not be
Without much shame retold or spoken of. *Shaksp.*

TO RETORT, v. a. [retortus, Lat.]
1. To throw back; to rebound.

His virtues, shining upon others,
Heat them, and they retort that heat again. *Shaksp.*

2. To return any argument, censure, or
incivility.

His proof will easily be retorted, and the contrary
proved, by interrogating: shall the adulterer who rit
the kingdom of God? if he shall, what need I, that
am now exhorted to reform my life, reform it? if
he shall not, then certainly I, that am such, am
none of the elect; for such, that are elect, shall cer-
tainly inherit the kingdom of God. *Hammond.*

He pass'd through hostile ground;
And with retort'd horn his back he turn'd. *Milton.*

The respondent may show, how the opponent's
argument may be retorted against himself. *Watts.*

3. To curve back.

It would be tried how the voice will be carried in
an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet,
which is a line retorted, or in some pipe that were
sinuous. *Bacon.*

RETORT, n. f. [retorte, Fr. retortum,
Latin.]

1. A censure or incivility returned.

I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the
mind it was; this is called the retort courteous. *Shaksp.*

2. A chymical glass vessel with a bent neck
to which the receiver is fitted.

In a laboratory, where the quick-silver is sepa-
rated by fire, I saw an heap of sixteen thousand re-
torts of iron, every one of which costs a crown at
the best hand from the iron furnaces in Cornhill. *Brown.*

Recent mine distilled yields a limpid water; and
what remains at the bottom of the retort, is not
acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

RETORTER, n. f. [from retort.] One that
retorts.

RETORTION, n. f. [from retort.] The
act of retorting.

TO RETOISS, v. a. [re and toiss.] To toss
back.

Toss and retoss the ball incessant flies. *Pope.*

TO RETOUCH, v. a. [retoucher, Fr.] To
improve by new touches.

He furnished me with all the passages in Aristotle
and Horace, used to explain the art of poetry by
painting, which, if ever I retouch this essay, shall
be inserted. *Dryden.*

Lancelot, dull rogue! will think your price too
much:
"Not, Sir, if you revise it and retouch." *Pope.*

TO RETRACT, v. a. [retractor, Fr.] To
trace back; to trace again.

Then if the line of Turnus you retract,
He springs from machins of Argive race. *Dryden.*

TO RETRACT, v. a. [retractus, Latin;
retractor, Fr.]

1. To recall; to recant.

Were I alone to pass the difficulties,
Paris should ne'er retract what he hath done,
Nor taint in the pursuit. *Shaksp.*

It has subtilties could have satisfied me, I would
not freely have retracted this charge of idolatry, as
I ever made it. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To take back; to resume.

A great part of that time, which the inhabitants
of the former earth had to spare, and which they
made for ill use, was employed in making provi-
sions for bread, and the excess of fertility, which
contributed so much to their miseries, was re-
tracted and cut off. *Woodward.*

TO RETRACT, v. n. To unsay; to with-
draw confession.

She will, and she will not, she grants, denies,
Confesses, retracts, advances, and then flies. *Granville.*

RETRACTATION, n. f. [rétractation, Fr.]

RET

**retractio, Lat.] Recantation; change
of opinion declared.**

These words are David's retractation, or laying
down of a bloody and revengeful resolution. *South.*

RETRACT, n. f. [from retract.]

1. Act of withdrawing something advanced,
or changing something done.

They make bold with the deity, when they
make him do and undo, go forward and backwards
by such counter-marches and retractions, as we do
not repute to the Almighty. *Woodward.*

2. Recantation; declaration of change of
opinion.

The re came into her head certain verses, which
if she had had pretent commodity, it would have
adorned as a retractation to the other. *Sidney.*

3. Act of withdrawing a claim.

Other men's insatiable desire of revenge hath
wholly beguiled both church and state, of the bene-
fit of all my other retractions or concessions. *King Charles.*

RETRACT, n. f. [retratte, Fr.] Retreat.

Obsolete.

The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's
conceit into him, and seeing the business past
retract, resolved to make on where the king was,
and gave him battle. *Bacon.*

RETRACT, n. f. [retrait, Fr. retratto,
Italian.] A cast of the countenance.

Obsolete.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,
Under the shadow of her even brows,
Working beguiles and amorous retractions,
And every one her with a grace endows. *Spenser.*

RETRACT, n. f. [retratte, Fr.]

1. Act of retiring.

But beauty's triumph is well-tim'd retreat,
As had a fence to the fair as great. *Pope.*

2. State of privacy; retirement.

Here in the calm still mirror of retreat
I studied Shrewsbury the wife and great. *Pope.*

3. Place of privacy; retirement.

He built his son a house of pleasure, and spared
no cost to make a delicious retreat. *Watts.*

Holy retreat, thence no female thither
Maid dare approach, from the interior reptile
To woman, form divine. *Prior.*

4. Place of security.

This place our dungeon, not our life retreat
Beyond his potent arm. *Milton.*

That pleading shade they sought, a soft retreat
From Indian April showers, a shelter from the heat. *Dryden.*

There is no such way to give defence to absurd
doctrines, as to round them round with legends of
obscure and undefined words, which yet make
these retreats more like the dens of robbers, than
the fortified castles of warriors. *Locke.*

5. Act of retiring before a superior force.

Retreat is less than flight.

Honorable retreats are no ways inferior to
brave charges, as having less of fortune, more of
discipline, and as much of valour. *Bacon.*

Unmov'd
With dread of death to flight or foul retreat. *Milton.*

No thought of flight,
None of retreat. *Milton.*

TO RETREAT, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To go to a private abode.

Others more mild
Retreated in a silent valley, sing
Their own herock deeds. *Milton.*

2. To take shelter; to go to a place of
security.

3. To retire from a superior enemy.

4. To go back out of the former place.

The rapid currents drive
Towards the retreating sea their furious tide. *Milton.*

My subject does not oblige me to look after the
water, or point for the place whereunto it is now
retreated. *Woodward.*

RET

Having taken her by the hand, he *retreated* with his eye fixed upon her. *Arbutnot.*

RETREATED. *part. adj.* [from *retreat*.] Retired; gone to privacy. Others were mild.

Retreated in a private valley, sing. *Milton.*

TO RETRENCH. *v. a.* [*retrancher*, Fr.] 1. To cut off; to pare away.

The pruner's hand must quench Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts *retrench*. *Douham.*

Nothing can be added to the wit of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*; but many things ought to have been *retrenched*. *Dryden.*

We ought to *retrench* those superfluous expenses to qualify ourselves for the exercise of charity. *Atterbury.*

2. To confine. Improper.

In some reigns, they are for a power and obedience that is unlimited; and in others, are for *retrenching* within the narrowest bounds, the authority of the princes, and the allegiance of the Subject. *Addison.*

TO RETRENCH. *v. n.* To live with less magnificence or expense.

Can I *retrench*? yes, mighty well, Shrink back to my paternal cell, A little house, with trees a-row, And, like its master, very low. *Pope.*

RETRENCHMENT. *n. f.* [*retranchement*, Fr. from *retrench*.] The act of lopping away.

I had studied Virgil's design, his judicious management of the figures, the sober *retrenchments* of his sense, which always leaves somewhat to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleasure. *Dryden.*

The want of vowels in our language has been the general complaint of our politest authors, who nevertheless have made their *retrenchments*, and consequently increased our former scarcity. *Addison.*

I would rather be an advocate for the *retrenchments*, than the enemies of this charity. *Atterbury.*

TO RETRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*retribuo*, Latin; *retribuor*, Fr.] To pay back; to make repayment of.

Both the will and power to serve him are his upon so many scores, that we are unable to *retribute*, unless we do restore; and all the duties we can pay our Maker are less properly requitals than restitutions. *Boyle.*

In the state of nature, a man comes by no arbitrary power to ate a criminal, but only to *retribute* to him, so far as a calm reason and conscience dictate, what is proportionate to his transgression. *Locke.*

RETRIBUTER. *n. f.* [from *retribute*.] One that makes retribution.

RETRIBUTION. *n. f.* [*retribution*, Fr. from *retribute*.] Repayment; return accommodated to the action.

The king thought he had not remunerated his people sufficiently with good laws, which evermore was his *retribution* for treachery. *Bacon.*

In good offices and due *retributions*, we may not be pinching and ingenually; it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged to huggle and dodge in the amends. *Hall.*

All who have their reward on earth, the fruits Of painful superstition, and blind zeal, Nought seeking but the praise of men, here find *Equit. action*, empty as their deeds. *Milton.*

There is no nation, though plunged into never such gross idolatry, but has some awful sense of deity, and a persuasion of a state of *retribution* to *appear* after this life. *South.*

It is a strong argument for a state of *retribution* hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous. *Spectator.*

RETRIBUTIVE. } *adj.* [from *retribute*.] **RETRIBUTORY.** } Repaying; making repayment.

Something strangely *retributive* is working. *Clarissa.*

RET

RETRIEVABLE. *adj.* [from *retrieve*.] That may be retrieved.

TO RETRIEVE. *v. a.* [*retrouver*, Fr.] 1. To recover; to restore.

By this conduct we may *retrieve* the publick credit of religion, reform the example of the age, and lessen the danger we complain of. *Rogers.*

2. To repair.

O reason! once again to thee I call; Accept my sorrow, and *retrieve* my fall. *Prior.*

3. To regain.

With late repentance now they would *retrieve* The bodies they forsook, and wish to live. *Dryden.*

Philonela's liberty *retriev'd*, *Philips.*

4. To recall; to bring back.

If one, like the old Latin poets, came among them, it would be a means to *retrieve* them from their cold trivial conceits, to an imitation of their predecessors. *Berkeley.*

RETROACTION. *n. f.* Action backward.

RETROACTION. *n. f.* [*retroaction*, Lat.] The act of going back.

RETROCOPIULATION. *n. f.* [*retro* and *copulation*.] Pollicottion.

From the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessity of *retrocooperation*. *Brown.*

RETROGRADATION. *n. f.* [*retrogradation*, Fr. from *retrograde*.] The act of going backward.

As for the revolutions, stations, and *retrogradations* of the planets, observed constantly in most certain periods of time, sufficiently demonstrates, that their motions are governed by counsel. *Ray.*

RETROGRADE. *adj.* [*retrograde*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.]

1. Going backward.

Princes, if they are ambitious men, should handle it so, as they be still progressive, and not *retrograde*. *Bacon.*

2. Contrary; opposite.

Your intent In going back to school to Wittenberg, Is most *retrograde* to our desire. *Shakespeare.*

3. In astronomy, planets are *retrograde*, when, by their proper motion in the zodiac, they move backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs; as from the second degree of Aries to the first: but this *retrogradation* is only apparent and occasioned by the observer's eye being placed on the earth; for to an eye at the sun, the planet will appear always direct, and never either stationary or *retrograde*. *Harris.*

Their wand'ring course, now high, now low, then hid,

Progressive, *retrograde*, or standing still, In fix thou seest. *Milton.*

Two geometrick figures were display'd, One when direct, and one when *retrograde*. *Dryden.*

TO RETROGRADE. *v. n.* [*retrogrador*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.] To go backward.

The race and period of all things here is to turn things more pneumatical and rare, and not to *retrograde* from pneumatical to that which is dense. *Bacon.*

RETROGRESSION. *n. f.* [*retro* and *gressus*, Lat.] The act of going backward.

The account, established upon the rise and descent of the stars, can be no reasonable rule unto distant nations, and by reason of their *retrogression*, but temporary unto any one. *Brown.*

RETROMINGENCY. *n. f.* [*retro* and *mingo*, Lat.] The quality of staling backward.

The last foundation was *retromingency*, or pissing backwards; for men observing both sexes to urinate

backwards, or averily between their legs, they might conceive there were feminine parts in both.

RETROMINGENT. *adj.* [*retro* and *mingo*, Lat.] Staling backward.

By reason of the backward position of the female parts of quadrupeds, they can hardly admit the substitution of masculine generations, except a be in *retromingents*. *Brown.*

RETROSPECT. *n. f.* [*retro* and *specio*, Lat.] Look thrown upon things behind or things past.

As you arraign his majesty by *retrospect*, so you condemn his government by second sight. *Addison.*

RETROSPECTION. *n. f.* [from *retrospect*.] Act or faculty of looking backward.

Canst thou take delight in viewing This poor life's approaching ruin, When thy *retrospection* veils Sees the glorious ages past?

Happy nation were we blind, Or had only eyes behind. *Swift.*

RETROSPECTIVE. *adj.* [from *retrospect*.] Looking backward.

In vain the grave, with *retrospective* eye, Would from th' apparent what conclude the why. *Pope.*

TO RETUND. *v. a.* [*retundo*, Lat.] To blunt; to turn.

Covered with skin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally a very cold part, and also to quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and *retund* the edge of any weapon. *Pope.*

TO RETURN. *v. n.* [*retrourner*, Fr.]

1. To come again to the same place.

Whoso rolleth a stone, it will *return* upon him. *Proverbs.*

On their embattl'd ranks the waves *return*. *Milton.*

2. To come back to the same state.

If they *returned* out of bondage, it must be into a state of freedom. *Lucie.*

3. To go back.

I am in blood Stopt in so far, that should I wade no more, Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakespeare.*

To *return* to the business in hand, the use of a little insight in those parts of knowledge, is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*

4. To make answer.

The thing of courage, As rous'd with rage, with rage doth sympathize; And with an accent tun'd in self-same key, *Return*s to chiding fortune. *Shakespeare.*

He said; and thus the queen of heaven *return'd*, Must I, oh Jove, in bloody wars contend? *Pope.*

5. To come back; to come again; to revisit.

Thou to mankind Be good, and friendly still, and oft *return*. *Milton.*

6. After a periodical revolution, to begin the same again.

With the year Season *return*s, but not to me *return*s Day, or the sweet approach of ev'n or morn. *Milton.*

7. To retort; to recriminate.

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden.*

TO RETURN. *v. a.*

1. To repay; to give in requital.

Return him a trespass offering. *1 Samuel.*

Thy Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head. *1 Kings.*

What peace can we *return*, But to our power, hostility, and hate? *Milton.*

When answer some *return'd*, I set me down. *Milton.*

2. To give back.

What counsel give ye to *return* answer to this people? *2 Chronicles.*

3. To send back.

RET

Reject not then what offer'd means; who knows
But God hath set before us, to return thee
Home to thy country and his sacred house? *Milt.*

4. To give account of.

Probably one fourth part more died of the
plague than are returned. *Granat.*

5. To transmit.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money, and
return the same to the treasurer for his majesty's
use. *Clarendon.*

RETU'RN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of coming back to the same place.
The king of France so suddenly gone back!
Something since has coming forth is thought of,
That his return was now most necessary. *Shaksp.*

When forc'd from hence to view our parts he
mourns.
Takes little journeys, and makes quick returns. *Dryden*

2. Retrogression.

Act of coming back to the same state.
At the return of the year, the king of Syria
will come up. *1 Kings.*

3. Revolution; vicissitude.

Weapons hardly fall under role; yet even they
have returns and vicissitudes; for ordnance was
shown in the city of the Oxidracres in India, and
what the Macedonians called thunder and
lightning. *Bacon.*

Repayment of money laid out in com-
modities for sale.

As for any merchandise you have bought, ye shall
have your return in merchandize or gold. *Bacon.*

As to roots as clustered in their opening, there is
a high price that those things bear, and the twi-
tles of their returns; for, in some grounds, a radish
comes in a month, that in others will not come in
so, and so make double returns. *Bacon.*

Profit; advantage.

The fruit, from many days of recreation, is
ery little; but from these few hours we spend in
rayer, the return is great. *Taylor.*

Remittance; payment from a distant
place.

Within these two months, I do expect return
thence three times the value of this bond. *Shaksp.*

Brokers cannot have less money by them, than
one twentieth part of their yearly returns. *Locke.*

8 Repayment; retribution; requital.

You made my liberty your late request:
I no return due from a grateful breast?
I grow impatient, till I find some way,
Great offices, with greater to repay. *Dryden.*

Since these are some of the returns which we
owe to God after obtaining our successes, can we
reasonably presume, that we are in the favour of
God? *Atterbury.*

Nothing better becomes a person in a publick
character, than such a publick spirit; nor is there
any thing likely to procure him larger returns of
honour. *Atterbury.*

Returns, like these, our mistress bids us make.
When from a foreign prince a gift her Britons take. *Prior.*

Ungrateful lord!

Wouldst thou invade my life, as a return
For proffer'd love? *Rome.*

9. Act of restoring or giving back; restitu-
tion.

The other ground of God's sole property in any
thing, is the gift, or rather the return of it made
by man to God. *South.*

10. Relapse.

This is breaking into a constitution to serve a
present expedient; the remedy of an empyrick, to
flee the present pain, but with certain prospect of
hidden returns. *Swift.*

11. [retour, French.]

Either of the adjoining sides of the front of an
house, or ground-plot, is called a return side. *Mozon.*

Both these sides are not only returns, but parts
of the front, and a stately tower in the middle of the
front. *Bacon.*

12. Report; account: the sheriff's re-
turn.

REV

RETU'RNABLE. *adj.* Allowed to be re-
ported back. A law term.

It may be decided in that court where the ver-
dict is returnable. *Hale.*

He shall have an attachment against the sheriff,
directed to the coroner, and returnable into the
king's bench. *Ayliffe.*

RETU'RNER. *n. f.* [from return.] One
who pays or remits money.

The chapmen, that give highest for this, can
make most profit by it, and those are the returners
of our money. *Locke.*

RETU'RNLESS. *adj.* Admitting no return;
irremisable.

But well knew the troth
Of this thine owne returne, though all my friends,
I knew as well should make returnless euda. *Chapman.*

REVE. *n. f.* The bailiff of a franchise or
manor.

The reve, the miller, and the muncing lady
prooves speak in character. *Dryden.*

To REVEAL. *v. a.* [revelo, Lat. reveler,
French.]

1. To show; to discover; to lay open; to
disclose a secret.

Be affirmed: speaking again that which thou
hast heard, and revealing of secrets. *Ecclesiasticus.*

I fight was the wound, the prince's cure unknown,
She might not, would not yet reveal her own. *Waller.*

The answer to one who asked what time was,
si non regas intelligo; that is, the more I think of
time, the less I understand it; might persuade one,
that time, which reveals all other things, is itself
not to be discovered. *Locke.*

Thy throne is darkness in the abyss of light,
A blaze of glory that forbids the light;
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd.
And search no further than thyself reveal'd. *Dryden.*

2. To impart from heaven.

The sufferings of this life are not to be compared
with the glory which shall be revealed in us. *Romans.*

REVEAL'ER. *n. f.* [from reveal.]

1. Discoverer; one that shows or makes
known.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of
things unseen, as a stable assent unto things inevi-
dent, upon authority of the divine revealer. *Brown.*

The lives of the revealers may be jfully set over
against the revelation, to find whether they agree. *Atterbury.*

2. One that discovers to view.

He brought a taper; the revealers light
Expos'd both crime and criminal to light. *Dryden.*

To REVEL. *v. n.* [Skinner derives it from
reveler, French, to awake; Lye from
revelen, Dutch, to rove loosely about,
which is much countenanced by the old
phrase, revel-rout.] To feast with loose
and clamorous merriment.

My honey love,
Will we return unto thy father's house,
And revel it as bravely as the best. *Shakspere.*

We'll keep no great ado—a friend or two.
Tybalt being slain to late,
It may be thought we held him carelessly,
Being our kinsman, if we revel much. *Shakspere.*

Antony, that revels long o' nights,
Is up. *Shakspere.*

We shall have retelling to-night;
I will assume thy part in some disguise. *Shakspere.*

He can report you more odd tales
Of our outlaw Robin Hood,
That revel'd here in Sherewood,
Though he we'er shot in his bow. *Ben Jonson.*

Were the doctrine new,
That the earth mov'd, this day would make it true;
For every part to dance and revel goes,
They tread the air, and fall not where they rose. *Donne.*

REV

Where've I revel'd in the women's houses;
For first I sought her but at leister hours;
The apples she had gather'd sweet most sweet. *Prior.*

RE'VEL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A feast with
loose and noisy jollity.

Let them pinch th' unclean knight,
And ask him, wh' the hour of hury revel,
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread? *Shaksp.*

They could do no less but, under your fair
conduct,
Crave leave to view these ladies, and intreat
An hour of revels with them. *Shakspere.*

To RE'VEL. *v. a.* [revello, Latin.] To
retract; to draw back.

Those, who murther, escape by their blood,
reveling the humours from their lungs. *Harvey.*

Venefaction in the left arm does more immedi-
ate revel, yet the difference is minute. *Friend.*

RE'VEL-ROU'T. *n. f.*

1. A mob; an unlawful assembly of a
rabble. *Anjsworth.*

2. Tumultuous festivity.

For this his merriment, the revel-rout is done. *Rowe.*

REVELA'TION. *n. f.* [from revelation, Fr.]

1. Discovery; communication; communi-
cation of sacred and mysterious truths
by a teacher from heaven.

When the divine revelations were committed to
writing, the Jews were such scrupulous reverers of
them, that they numbered even the letters of the
Old Testament. *Decay of Piety.*

As the gospel appears in respect of the law to be
a clearer revelation of the mystical part, so it is a
far more benign dispensation of the practical part. *Spatt.*

2. The apocalypse; the prophecy of St.
John, revealing future things.

RE'VELLER. *n. f.* [from revel.] One who
feasts with noisy jollity.

Fancies black, grey, green, and white,
You moonshame revellers attend your office. *Shaksp.*

Unwelcome revellers, whose lawless joy
Pains the sage ear, and hurts the sober eye. *Pope.*

RE'VELRY. *n. f.* [from revel.] Loose jol-
lity; festive mirth.

Forget this new-fall'n dignity,
And fall into our rubick revelry. *Shakspere.*

There let Hymen oft appear
In saffron robe with taper clear,
And pomp, and feast, and revelry,
With mask and antic pagantry. *Milton.*

To REVENGE. *v. a.* [revenger, revan-
cher, French.]

1. To return an injury.

Not unappeas'd he paid the Stygian gate,
Who leaves a brother to revenge his fate. *Pope.*

2. To vindicate by punishment of an
enemy.

It our hard fortune no compassion draws,
The gods are just, and will revenge our cause. *Dryden.*

3. To wreak one's wrongs on him that in-
flicted them. With the reciprocal pro-
noun, or in a passive sense.

Came, Antony and young Octavius,
Revenge yourselves alone on Cassius. *Shakspere.*

It is a quarrel most unpartial,
To be reveng'd on him that loveth thee. *Shaksp.*

Northumberland flew thy father;
And thine, lord Clifford; and you vow'd revenge:
Hl be not, heav'n's be reveng'd on me. *Shaksp.*

Edom hath revenged himjef upon Judah. *Ezekiel.*

O Lord, visit me, and revenge me of my persecu-
tors. *Jeremiah.*

Who shall come to stand against thee, to be re-
venged for the unrighteous men? *Wisdom.*

Your fury of a woe,
Not yet content to be reveng'd on you,
Th' agents of your passion will pursue. *Dryden.*

REVENGE. *n. f.* [revanche, revanche, Fr.]

1. Return of an injury.

May we, with the witness of a good conscience,
pursue him with further revenge. *Shakespeare.*

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood; from
the beginning of revenges upon the enemy. *Druter.*

Deformed persons are commonly even with nature;
for as nature has done ill by them, so they
do by nature; being void of natural affection;
they have their revenge of nature. *Bacon.*

What will not ambition and revenge defend to?

Milton.

The satyr in a rage
Forgets his business to laugh and bite,
And will of death and dire revenges write. *Dryden.*
Draco, the Athenian law-giver, granted an im-
munity to any person that took revenge upon an
adulterer. *Horace.*

1. The passion of vengeance; desire of
hurting one from whom hurt has been
received.

Revenge burn in them for their dear causes
Would, to the blessing and the grim alarm,
Excite the mortified man. *Shakespeare.*

2. Revenge is an act of passion; vengeance
of justice. Injuries are revenged, crimes
are avenged. This distinction is perhaps
not always preserved.

REVENGEFUL. *adj.* [from *revenge*.] Vin-
dictive; full of revenge; full of ven-
geance.

May my hands
Never brandish more revengeful steel
Over the glittering helmet of my foe. *Shakespeare.*

If thy revengeful heart cannot tolerate,
Lo! here I lend thee this sharp-pointed sword,
Which lute in this true breast. *Shakespeare.*

Into my borders now Jerbas falls,
And my revengeful brother scales the walls. *Dryden.*
Repeating England, thus revengeful day,
To Philip's name did an off'ring bring. *Dryden.*

REVENGEFULLY. *adv.* [from *revengeful*.]
Vindictively.

He smil'd revengefully, and leapt'd
Upon the floor; thence gazing at the skies,
His eye-balls fiery red, and glowing vengeance;
Gods I accute you not. *Dryden.*

REVENGER. *n. f.* [from *revenge*.]

1. One who revenges; one who wreaks
his own or another's injuries.

May be, that better reason will assuage
The rash revenger's heat; words, well dispos'd,
Have secret pow'r to appease enflamed rage. *Spenser.*

I do not know,
Wherefore my father should revengers want,
Having a son and friends. *Shakespeare.*

So shall the great revenger ruinate
Him and his office, by a dreadful fate. *Sandys.*

Morocco's monarch
Had come to person, to have seen an unknown
The injur'd world's revenger and his own. *Waller.*

2. One who punishes crimes.
What government can be imagined, without
judicial proceedings? and what methods of punish-
ment, without a religious oath, which supposes an
omnipotent being, as confessor to its falsehood or
truth, and a revenger of perjury? *Bacon.*

REVENGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *revenge*.]
Vengeance; return of an injury.

It may dwell
In her son's flesh to mind revengement,
And be for all chaste dances an endless monument. *Spenser.*

By the perforce of the same verse, vagabond is
understood for such a one as travelleth in fear of
revengement. *Raleigh.*

REVENGINGLY. *adv.* [from *revengeing*.]
With vengeance; vindictively.

I've belov'd a lady,
The princeess of this country; and the air on't
Revengeingly enticeth me. *Shakespeare.*

REVENUE. *n. f.* [*revenue*, French.] Income; annual
profits received from lands or other funds.

They privily lend over unto them the revenues
where with they are there maintained. *Spenser.*
She bears a duke's revenues on her back.

And in her heart learns our poverty. *Shakespeare.*

Only I retain

The name and all the addition to a king;
The sway, revenue, beloved souls, be yours. *Shalf.*

Many officers are of so small revenue, as not to
furnish a man with what is sufficient for the sup-
port of his life. *Temple.*

If the woman could have contented with
golden eggs, she might have kept that revenue on
fall. *L'Arrange.*

His vassals easy, and the owner blest,
They pay a tribute, and enjoy the rest;
Not to a nation's revenues are paid;

The servant's faults are on the master laid. *Swift.*
When men grow great from their revenue spent,
And fly from battles into parliament. *Young.*

To REVERBERATE. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Latin.] 'To
resound; to reverberate. Not in use.

Reverse thy state, with better judgment check
This hideous radiant light:
The youngest daughter does not love thee least;
Not she those empty hearted, whose loud found
Reverbs no hollows. *Shakespeare.*

REVERBERANT. *adj.* [*reverberans*, Lat.]
Resounding; beating back. The read-
ing in the following passage should be, I
think, *reverberant*.

Hollow your name to the reverberate hills,
And make the babbling gossip of the air?

Cry out, Olyvia! *Shakespeare.*
To REVERBERATE. *v. a.* [*reverbero*,
Lat. *reverberer*, Fr.]

1. To beat back.
Nor doth he know them for aught,
Till he behold them formed in the applause
Where they're extended; which, like an arch,
reverberates

The sound again. *Shakespeare.*
As the light of the eye is like a glass, so is the ear
a sonorous cave, with a hard bone, to stop and re-
verberate the sound. *Bacon.*

As we, to improve the nobler kinds of fruits,
are at the expense of walls to receive and reverber-
ate the faint rays of the sun, so we, by the help
of a good soil, equal the production of warmer
countries. *Swift.*

2. To beat in an intense furnace, where
the flame is reverberated upon the mat-
ter to be melted or cleaned.

Crocus mantis, that is steel corroded with vine-
gar or sulphur, and after reverberated with fire,
the loadstone will not attract. *Brown.*

To REVERBERATE. *v. n.*
1. To be driven back; to bound back.

The rays of royal majesty reverberated so strongly
upon Villeroi, that they dispelled all clouds. *Howel.*

2. To resound.

And echo with the clamour of thy drum,
And ev'n at hand a drum is ready braced,
That shall reverberate all as well as thine. *Shalf.*

REVERBERATION. *n. f.* [*reverberation*,
Fr. from *reverberate*.] The act of beat-
ing or driving back.

To the reflection of visibles, small glasses suffice;
but to the reverberation of audibles, are required
greater spaces. *Bacon.*

The first repetitions follow very thick; for two
parallel walls beat the sound back on each other,
like the several reverberations of the same image
from two opposite looking glasses. *Atkinson.*

REVERBERATORY. *adj.* [*reverberatoire*,
Fr.] Returning; beating back.

Good humors may be made of all kinds of flints,
but they are hard to burn, except in a reverbera-
tory kiln. *Mason.*

To REVERBERATE. *v. a.* [*reverberer*, Fr. *reverberer*,
Latin.] To reverberate; to honour; to
venerate; to regard with awe.

An emperor often stamped on his coins the face
or ornaments of his colleague, and we may suppose
Lucius Verus would omit no opportunity of doing
honour to Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather re-
vered as his father, than treated as his partner in
the empire. *Addison.*

Jove shall again reverse your pow'r,
And rise a swan, or fall a show'r. *Row.*

Taught 'em how clemency made pow'r reverse,
And that the prince below'd was truly fear'd. *Pope.*

REVERENCE. *n. f.* [*reverence*, Fr. *reveren-
tia*, Lat.]

1. Veneration; respect; awful regard.
When quarrels and factions are carried openly,
A sign the reverence of government is lost. *Bacon.*

Higher of the genial bed,
And with mysterious reverence I deem. *Milton.*

In your prayers, use reverent postures and the
lowest gestures of humility, remembering that we
speak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot
exceed. *Tully.*

A poet cannot have too great a reverence for
his readers. *Dryden.*
The fear, acceptable to God, is a filial fear, an
awful reverence of the divine nature, proceed-
ing from a just esteem of his perfections, which pro-
ceeds in us an inclination to his service, and an
willingness to offend him. *Row.*

2. Act of obsequence; bow; courtesy.
Now is she there,

And none so poor to do him reverence. *Shakespeare.*
He led her easily forth,
Where Godfrey sat among his lords and peers,
She reverence did, then blusht as one dismay'd.

Had not men the heavy heads rever'd,
Or boys paid reverence when a man appeareth,
Both must have dy'd. *Dryden.*

Up starts the bedlam,
And reverence made, accosted thus the queen. *Dryden.*

The monarch
Commands into the court the beauteous Emily
So call'd, the came; the feaute rose and paid
Becoming reverence to the royal maid. *Dryden.*

3. Title of the clergy.
Many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence shall invite us to. *Shalf.*

4. Poetical title of a father.
O my dear father! let this kiss
Repair those violent harms, that my two sisters
Have in thy reverence made. *Shakespeare.*

To REVERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To regard with reverence; to regard
with awful respect.

Those that I reverence, those I fear, the wise,
At tools I laugh, not fear them. *Shakespeare.*

While they possess pure nature's healthfulness
To loathsome sickness, worthily since they
God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Mt.*

He flew Action, but despis'd him not;
Nor in his hate the funeral rites forgot;
Arm'd as he was, he feat him whole before,
And reverence'd thus the man's of his foe. *Dryden.*

As his goodness will forbid us to dread him as
slaves, so his majesty will command us to reverence
him as sons. *Bacon.*

He pretends every one to often before God must
prayers, that he never thinks he can offend in re-
verence, or serve those enough, for whom he imports
so many merits from God. *Lock.*

REVERENCER. *n. f.* [from *reverence*.]
One who regards with reverence.

The Athenians, quite sunk in their affairs, had
little commerce with the rest of Greece, and were
become great reverencers of crowned heads. *Swift.*

REVEREND. *adj.* [*reverend*, Fr. *reverendus*,
Latin.]

1. Venerable; deserving reverence; exal-
ting respect by his appearance.

Let his lack of years be no impediment to let
him lack a reverend estimation. *Shakespeare.*

Reverend and gracious senators,
Onus, who had been high priest, reverend in
conversation, and gentle in condition, pray'd to
the Jews. *Maccabees.*

A parish priest was of the pilgrim train,
An awful, reverend and religious man,
His eyes diffus'd a venerable grace,
And charity itself was in his face. *Dryden.*

A reverend fire among them came,
Who preach'd conversion and repentance. *Mt.*

Reverend old man! As here contented stands.

Pope.

2. The honorary epithet of the clergy. *Wells* a clergyman, *reverend*; a bishop, right *reverend*; and archbishop, must *reverend*.

REVERENT. *adj.* [*reverens*, Latin.] Humble; expressing submission; testifying veneration.

They forthwith to the place
Repairing where he judg'd them, prostrate fell
Before him *reverent*. *Milton*.
Meet then the favour, far renown'd for sense,
With *reverent* awe, but decent confidence. *Pope*.

RIVERENTIAL. *adj.* [*riverentielle*, Fr.] Expressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.

That on the made in *reverential* fear
Of love and his wrath may any sorrow wear. *Donne*.
The least degree of contempt weakens religion;
A properly consisting in a *reverential* esteem of things sacred. *South*.
The reason of the institution being forgot, the
after-ages perverted it, supposing only a *reverential*
gratitude paid to the earth as the common parent. *Woodward*.

All look up, with *reverential* awe,
At crimes that 'scape, or triumph o'er the law. *Pope*.

REVERENTIALLY. *adv.* [from *reverent*.] With show of reverence.

The Jews, *reverentially* declining the situation
of their temple, place their beds from north to south. *Brown*.

REVERENTLY. *adv.* [from *reverent*.] Respectfully; with awe; with reverence.
Glide him for faults, and do it *reverently*. *Shakespeare*.

His disciples here,
By their great master lent to preach him every
where, *Dryden*.
Most *reverently* receiv'd.
To nether ports their shatter'd ships repair,
Whereby our dreadful cannon they lay aw'd;
So *reverently* men quit th' open air,
When thunder speaks the angry gods abroad. *Dryden*.

Then down with all thy boasted volumes, down;
Only reserve the sacred one:
Low, *reverently* low,
Make thy stubborn knowledge bow:
To look to heav'n be blind to all below. *Prior*.

REVERER. *n. f.* [from *revere*.] One who venerates; one who reveres.

When the divine revelations were committed
to writing, the Jews were such scrupulous *reverers*
of them, that it was the business of the Maloties,
to number not only the sections and lines, but even
the words and letters of the Old Testament.
Government of the Tongue.

REVERSAL. *n. f.* [from *reverser*.] Change of sentence.

The king, in the *reversal* of the attainders of
his partakers, had his will. *Bacon*.

TO REVERSE. *v. a.* [*reversus*, Latin.]

1. To turn upside down.
A pyramid *reversed* may stand upon his point, if
balanced by admirable skill. *Temple*.

2. To overturn; to subvert.
These now controul a wretched people's fate,
These can divide, and these *reverse* the state. *Pope*.

3. To turn back.
Michael's sword stay'd not;
But with swift wheel *reverse*, deep entering shun'd
Satan's right side. *Milton*.

4. To contradict; to repeal.
Ponder it was in the eye of his understanding,
that sometimes an erroneous sentence definitive
should prevail, till the same authority, perceiving
such oversight, might afterwards correct or *reverse*
it, than that strikes should have respite to grow, and
not come speedily upon some end. *Hooker*.
A decree was made, that they had forfeited their

liberties; and albeit they made great moans, yet
could they not procure this sentence to be *reversed*.
Hayward.

Death, his doom which I
To mitigate thus plead, not to *reverse*,
To better life shall yield him. *Milton*.

Though grace may have *reversed* the condemning
sentence, and sealed the sinner's pardon before
God, yet it may have left no transcript of that par-
don in the sinner's breast. *South*.

Those seem to do best, who, taking useful hints
from facts carry them in their minds to be judged
of, by what they shall find in history to confirm or
reverse their imperfect observations. *Locke*.

5. To turn to the contrary.

These plain characters we rarely find,
Though strong the bent, yet quick the turns of
mind. *Pope*.

Of puzzling contraries confound the whole,
On a *reversal* quite *reverse* the soul. *Pope*.

6. To put each in the place of the other.
With what tyranny custom governs men! it
makes that reputable in one age, which was a vice
in another, and *reverses* even the distinctions of
good and evil. *Rogers*.

7. To recall; to renew. Obsolete.
Well knowing true all he did rehearse,
And to his fresh remembrance did *reverse*
The ugly view of his deformed crimes. *Spenser*.

TO REVERSE. *v. n.* [*revertere*, *reversus*, Latin.] To return.

REVERSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Change; vicissitude.
The strange *reverse* of fate you see;
I pity'd you, now you may pity me. *Dryden*.

By a strange *reverse* of things, Justinian's law,
which for many ages was neglected, does now ob-
tain, and the Theodosian code is in a manner anti-
quoted. *Baker*.

2. A contrary; an opposite. This is a
sense rather colloquial than analogous.
Count Taurin appeared the *reverse* of Goodman

Faet. *Addison*.
The performances, to which God has annexed
the promises of eternity, are just the *reverse* of all
the pursuits of sense. *Rogers*.

3. [*revers*, Fr.] The side of the coin on
which the head is not impressed.

As the Romans set down the image and inscrip-
tion of the consul, afterward of the emperor on the
one side, so they changed the *reverse* always upon
new events. *Camden*.

Our guard upon the royal side;
On the *reverse* of our beauty's pride *Waller*.
Several *reverses* are owned to be the representa-
tions of antique figures. *Addison*.

REVERSIBLE. *adj.* [*reversibile*, Fr. from
reverse.] Capable of being reversed.

REVERSION. *n. f.* [*reversion*, Fr. from
reverse.]

1. The state of being to be possessed after
the death of the present possessor.

As were our England in *reversion* his,
And he our subjects next degree in hope. *Shakespeare*.
A life in *reversion* is not half so valuable, as that
which may at present be entered on. *Hammond*.

2. Succession; right of succession.
He was very old, and had out-lived most of his
friends; many persons of quality being dead, who
had, for recompense of services, procured the *re-
version* of his office. *Clarendon*.

Upon what ground can a man promise himself a
future repentance, who cannot promise himself a
satiety; whose life depends upon his breath, and is
so restrained to the present, that it cannot secure to
itself the *reversion* of the very next minute. *South*.

So many candidates there stand for wit,
A place at court is scarce so hard to get;
In vain they crowd each other at the door;
For o'er *reversions* are all begg'd before. *Dryden*.
Fame's a *reversion* in which men take place,
O late *reversion*! at their own decease. *Young*.

REVERSIONARY. *adj.* [from *reversion*.]
To be enjoyed in succession.

There are multitudes of *reversionary* persons, and
reversionary promises of preferment. *Addison*.

TO REVERT. *v. a.* [*revertio*, Latin.]

1. To change; to turn to the contrary.
Wretched her subject, gloomy sits the queen,
Till happy chance *revert* the cruel scene;
And spitefully, with her wild resort
Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court. *Prior*.

2. To reverberate.
The stream boils
Around the stone, or from the hollow'd bank
Reverted plays in undulating flow. *Thompson*.
TO REVERT. *v. n.* [*revertir*, old French.]
To return; to fall back.

My arrows,
Too slightly timber'd for so loud a wind,
Would have *reverted* to my bow again. *Shakespeare*.
It just tenant and possessor shall dispose of his
gift without his kingly assent, the lands shall *revert*
to the king. *Boon*.

REVERT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Return;
recurrence. A musical term.

Hadst not mislead her figures the same with
rhetorick? what is a *revert* but her misanthropy?
Peckham.

REVERTIBLE. *adj.* [from *revert*.] Re-
turnable.

REVERY. *n. f.* [*reverie*, French.] Loos-
ening; irregular thought.

Revery is when ideas float in our mind, without
any reflection or regard of the understanding. *Locke*.

If the minds of men were laid open, we should
see but little difference between that of the wise
man and that of the fool; there are infinite *reveries*
and numberless extravagancies pass through both.
Addison.

I am really so far gone, as to take pleasure in
reveries of this kind. *Pope*.

TO REVERT. *v. a.* [*revertir*, *revertir*, Fr.
revertio, Lat.]

1. To clothe again.
Her, methinks,
Th' enchanter finding fit for his intents,
Did thus *revert*, and deckt with due habiliments.
Spenser.

When thou of life renewest the seeds,
The wither'd fields *revert* their cheerful woods. *Wotton*.

2. To reinvest; to vest again in a possession
or office.

REVERTIARY. *n. f.* [*revertiaire*, French;
from *revertio*, Latin.] Place where dresses
are reposit.

The effectual power of words the Pythagoreans
extolled; the impious Jews ascribed all miracles to
a name, which was engraven in the *revertiary* of
the temple. *Camden*.

REVERTION. *n. f.* [*revertium*, Latin.]
Return to life.

If the Rabbin's prophecy succeed, we shall con-
clude the days of the pharisee, not in its own, but
in the last and general flames, without all hope of
reversion. *Brown*.

TO REVERTUAL. *v. a.* [*re and virtual*.]
To stock with virtuels again.

It hath been objected, that I put into Ireland,
and spent much time there, taking care to *revertual*
myself, and none of the rest. *Raleigh*.

TO REVIEW. *v. a.* [*re and view*.]

1. To look back.
So swift he flies, that his *reviewing* eye
Has lost the chafers, and has eat the cry. *Denham*.

2. To see again.
I shall *review* Sicily; for whole fight
I have a woman's longing. *Shakespeare*.

3. To consider over again; to re-examine.
Segnis says, that the *Aeneid* is an imperfect
work, and that death prevented the divine part
from *reviewing* it; and, for that reason he had
condemned it to the fire. *Dryden*.

4. To retrace.

shall thus long without some review.
And only in the words of Queen Anne? Pope.
To survey; to overlook; to examine.
REVUE, *n. f.* [revoir, French; from the verb.] Survey; re-examination.

He with great indifference considered his reviews and subsequent editions. Fell.

We make a general review of the whole work, and a general review of nature; that, by comparing them, their full correspondence may appear. Burnet.

The works of nature will bear a thousand views and reviews; the more narrowly we look into them, the more occasion we shall have to admire. Atterbury.

To REVILE, *v. a.* [re and vile.] To reproach; to vilify; to treat with contumely.

Asked for their pass by every squib,
That list at will them to revile or sub. Spenser.

I read in's looks
Matter against me; and his eye revild
Me as his subject object. Shakespeare.

Fear not the reproach of men, neither be afraid
Of their revilings. Juvenal.

She still beareth him an invincible hatred, revild
him to his face, and railteth at him in all companies. Swift.

REVILIZ, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Reproach; contumely; exprobration. Not used, but elegant.

I heard those in the garden, and of thy voice
Afraid, being naked, hid myself,—to whom
The gracious Judge, without revile, reply'd. Milton.

REVILER, *n. f.* [from revile.] One who reviles; one who treats another with contemptuous terms.

The bitterest revilers are often half-witted people.
Government of the Tongue.

REVILINGLY, *adv.* [from revile.] In an opprobrious manner; with contumely.

The love I bear to the civility of expression will not suffer me to be revilingly abroad. Maistre.

REVISE, *n. f.* [from revise.] Review; re-examination.

The revisal of these letters has been a kind of examination of conscience to me, to fairly and faithfully have I set down in them the undigested state of the mind. Pope.

To REVISE, *v. a.* [revise, Latin.] To review; to overlook.

Lintot will think your price too much;
Not fit, if you revise it, and retouch. Pope.

REVISE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Review; re-examination.

The author is to be excused, who never, in regard
to his eyes and other impediments, gives himself
the trouble of corrections and revisions. Boyle.

2. Among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected.

His sending sheet by sheet when printed,
and surveying the revisions. Fell.

REVISEUR, *n. f.* [reviseur, Fr. from revise.] Examiner; superintendent.

REVISION, *n. f.* [revision, Fr. from revise.] Review.

To REVISIT, *v. a.* [revisiter, Fr. from revise, revisito, Latin.] To visit again.

Three I revisit late,
And feel thy foreign vital lamp; but thou
Revisist not these eyes, that rowl in vain,
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn. Milton.

Let the pale fire revise Thebes, and bear
These pleading orders to the tyrant's ear. Pope.

REVIVAL, *n. f.* [from revive.] Recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity; recall to life.

To REVIVE, *v. n.* [revivre, Fr. from revive, Latin.]

1. To return to life.

The Lord heard Elijah, and the host of the child
came unto him again, and he revived. 1 Kings.

So he dies;
But soon revives: death over him no power
Shall long usurp. Milton.

2. To return to vigour or fame; to rise from languor, oblivion, or obscurity.

I revive
At this last fight, assur'd that man shall live. Milton.

To REVIVE, *v. n.*

1. To bring to life again.

Spot more delicious, than those gardens seen'd
Of reviv'd Adonis. Milton.

2. To raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion.

Noise of arms, or view of martial guise,
Might not revive desire of knightly exercise. Spenser.

3. To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory.

The memory is the power to revive again in our
minds those ideas, which after imprinting have been
laid aside out of sight. Locke.

The mind has a power in many cases to revive
perceptions, which it has once had. Locke.

4. To quicken; to rouse.

I should revive the soldiers hearts;
Because I ever found them as myself. Shakespeare.

What first Eneas in this place beheld,
Reviv'd his courage, and his fear expell'd. Dryden.

Old Egeus only could revive his son,
Who various changes of the world had known. Dryden.

5. To reconfort; to restore to hope.

God lighten our eyes, and give us a little reviv-
ing in our bondage. Ezra.

6. To bring again into notice.

He'll use me as he does my betters,
Publish my life, my will, my letters,
Revive the libels born to die,
Which Pope must bear as well as I. Swift.

7. [In chymistry.] To recover from a mixed state.

REVIVER, *n. f.* [from revive.] That which invigorates or revives.

To REVIVIFICATE, *v. a.* [revivifier, Fr. re and vivifico, Latin.] To recall to life.

REVIVIFICATION, *n. f.* [from revivifi-
cate.] The act of recalling to life.

As long as an infant is in the womb of its parent,
so long are these medicines of revivification in
preparing. Spectator.

REVIVISCENCY, *n. f.* [reviviscen, reviv-
iscen, Latin.] Renewal of life.

Scripture makes mention of a resurrection and
reviviscency of all things at the end of the world. Burnet.

REVISION, *n. f.* [reunion, French; re and
union.] Return to a state of juncture,
cohesion, or concord.

She, that should all parts to reunion bow,
She that had all magnetic force alone,
To draw and fasten sundry parts in one. Donne.

To REUNITE, *v. a.* [re and unite.]

1. To join again; to make one whole a second time; to join what is divided.

By this match the line of Charles the Great
Was reunited to the crown of France. Shakespeare.

2. To reconcile; to make those at variance one.

To REUNITE, *v. n.* To cohere again.

REVOCABLE, *adj.* [revocable, Fr. revoco, revocabilis, Lat.]

1. That may be recalled.

Howsoever you show bitterness, do not act any
thing that is not revocable. Bacon.

2. That may be repealed.

REVOCABLENESS, *n. f.* [from revocable.] The quality of being revocable.

To REVOCATE, *v. a.* [revoco, Latin.] To recall; to call back.

His successor, by order, withdrew
Many his patents, and did revoke
And re-assume his liberties. David.

REVOCATION, *n. f.* [revocation, French; revocatio, Latin.]

1. Act of recalling.

One, that saw the people bent for the revocation
of Calvin, gave him notice of their affection. Hooker.

2. State of being recalled.

Elsiana's king commanded Chenardra to tell
him that he had received advice of his revocation. Howell.

3. Repeal; reversal.

A law may cease to be in force, without an ex-
press revocation of the lawgiver. Watts.

If a grievance be inflicted on a person, he may
appeal; it is not necessary to pray a revocation of
such a grievance. Aylmer.

To REVOQUE, *v. a.* [revouer, Fr. revoco, Lat.]

1. To repeal; to reverse.

When we abrogate a law as being ill made, the
whole cause for which it was made still remaining,
do we not herein revoke our very own deed, and
upbraid ourselves with folly, yea all that were
makers of it with oversight and error? Hooker.

What reason is there, but that those grants and
privileges should be revoked, or reduced to the first
intention? Spenser.

Without my Aurenzebe I cannot live;
Revoke his doom, or else my sentence give. Dryden.

2. To check; to repress.

She strove their sudden rages to revoke,
That at the last repressing fury mad,
They 'gan abstain. Spenser.

3. To draw back.

Shame were to revoke
The forward tossing for an hidden shade. Spenser.

Seas are troubled when they do revoke
Their flowing waves into themselves again. Dana.

REVOKEMENT, *n. f.* [from revoke.] Re-
vocation; repeal; recall. Little in use.

Let it be nois'd,
That through our intercession, this revokement
And pardon come. Shakespeare.

To REVOLT, *v. n.* [revolter, Fr. revolta, Italian.]

1. To fall off from one to another. It denotes something of pravity or rebellion.

All will revolt from me, and turn to him.
Shakespeare.

Our discontented counties do revolt,
Our people quarrel with obedience. Shakespeare.

This people hath a revolting and a rebellious
heart; they are revolted and gone. Jeremiah.

2. To change. Not in use.

You are already love's firm votary,
And cannot soon revolt and change your mind. Shakespeare.

REVOLT, *n. f.* [revolte, French; from the verb.]

1. Desertion; change of sides.

He was greatly strengthened, and the enemy at
much enfeebled by daily revolts. Raleigh.

If all our levies are made in Scotland or Ireland,
may not those two parts of the monarchy be too
powerful for the rest, in case of a revolt? Addison.

2. A revolter; one who changes sides.

Not in use.

You ingrate revolts,
You bloody Neros, ripping up the womb
Of your dear mother England. Shakespeare.

3. Gross departure from duty.

Your daughter hath made a gross revolt:
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling stranger. Shakespeare.

REVOLTED, *part.* [from revolt.] Having
swerved from duty.

Thou angelic had maintain'd
Against revolted multitudes the cause of truth. Milton.

REVOLTER, *n. f.* [from revolt.] One

who changes sides; a *desertor*; a *renegade*.

Pay honour that thou dost thy God, in trusting
He will accept thee to defend his cause,
A murderer, a revoler, and a robber. *Milton.*
He was not a revoler from the truth, which he
had once embraced. *Atterbury.*
Those, who are negligent or revolvers, shall pe-
n-*h.* *Swift.*

To REVOLVE. *v. n.* [*revolver*, Latin.]

1. To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution.

They do not revolve about any common centre. *Cheyne.*

If the earth revolve thus, each house near the
equator must move a thousand miles an hour. *Watts.*
Each revolving year.

The teeming ewes a tuple offspring bear. *Pope.*
2. To fall back.

On the detraction of an appeal, the jurisdiction
does ipso jure revolve to the judge a quo. *Ayliffe.*

To REVOLVE. *v. a.*

1. To roll any thing round.

Then in the East her turn the thines,
Rev'd on heav'n's great axis. *Milton.*

2. To consider; to meditate on.

You may revolve what tales I told you
Of courts, of princes, of the tricks of war. *Shaksp.*

REVOLUTION. *n. f.* [*revolution*, French; *revolutus*, Latin.]

1. Course of any thing which returns to
the point at which it began to move.

On their orbs impole

Such restless revolution, day by day
Repeated. *Milton.*
They will be taught the diurnal revolution of
the heavens. *Watts.*

2. Space measured by some revolution.

At certain revolutions are they brought,
And leel by turns the bitter change. *Milton.*
Meteors have no more time allowed them
for their mounting, than the short revolution of a day. *Dryden.*

The Persian wept over his army, that within the
revolution of a single age, not a man would be left
alive. *Watts.*

3. Change in the state of a government or
country. It is used among us *καὶ ἔξωθεν*,
for the change produced by the admission
of king William and queen Mary.

The late revolution, justified by its necessity,
and the good it had produced, will be a lasting
answer. *Davenant.*

4. Rotation; circular motion.

5. Motion backward.

Comes thund'ring back with dreadful revolution
On my defenceless head. *Milton.*

To REVOMIT. *v. a.* [*revomir*, French; *re* and *vomit*.] To vomit; to vomit
again.

They might cast it up, and take more, vomiting
and revomiting what they drink. *Hucknell.*

REVULSION. *n. f.* [*revulsion*, Fr. *revulsus*,
Lat.] The act of revelling or drawing
humours from a remote part of the body.

Derivation differs from revulsion only in the me-
asure of the distance, and the force of the medicines
used: if we draw it to some very remote or contrary
part, we call it *revulsion*; if only to some neigh-
bouring place, and by gentle means, we call it
derivation. *Wijeman.*

There is a way of revulsion to let blood in an
adverse part. *Bacon.*

I had heard of some strange cures of frenzies, by
casual applications of fire to the lower parts, which
seems reasonable enough, by the violent revulsion
it may make of humours from the head. *Temple.*

REVULSIVE. *adj.* Having the power of
revulsion.

His flux of blood breaking forth again with
greater violence than it had done before, was not
to be stopped by outward applications, nor the
revulsives of any kind. *Fell.*

To REWARD. *v. a.* [*re* and *award*, to
give in return. *Skinner.*]

1. To give in return.

Thou hast rewarded me good, whereas I have
rewarded thee evil. *1 Samuel.*

They rewarded me evil for good. *Psalms.*

2. To repay; to recompense for something
good.

God rewards those that have made use of the
single talent, that lowest proportion of grace, which
he is pleased to give; and the method of his re-
warding is by giving them more grace. *Hammond.*

To judge the unfaithful dead, but to reward
His faithful, and receive them into bliss. *Milton.*

There is no more reason to reward a man for be-
lieving that four is more than three, than for being
hungry or sleepy; because these things do not pro-
ceed from choice, but from natural necessity. A
man must do so, nor can he do otherwise. *Wilkes.*

The Supreme Being rewards the just, and pun-
ishes the unjust. *Brown.*

REWARD. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Recompense given for good performed.

Rewards and punishments do always presuppose
something willingly done well or ill, without which
respect, though we may sometimes receive good,
yet then it is only a benefit, and not a reward. *Hooker.*

To myself I owe this due regard,
Not to make love my gift, but my reward. *Dryden.*

Men have consented to the immortality of the
soul and the recompenses of another world, prom-
ising to themselves some rewards of virtue after
this life. *Tillotson.*

2. It is sometimes used with a mixture of
irony, for punishment or recompense of
evil.

REWARDABLE. *adj.* [from *reward*.] Wor-
thy of reward.

Men's actions are judged, whether in their own
nature rewardable or punishable. *Hooker.*

The action that is but indifferent, and without
reward, if done only upon our own choice, is an
act of religion, and rewardable by God, if done in
obedience to our superiors. *Taylor.*

REWARDER. *n. f.* [from *reward*.] One
that rewards; one that recompenses.

A liberal rewarder of his friends. *Shakspere.*

As the Supreme Being is the only proper judge
of our perfections, so is he the only fit rewarder of
them. *Addison.*

All judges, as well as rewarders, have popular
assemblies been, of those who best deserved from
them. *Swift.*

To REWORD. *v. a.* [*re* and *word*.] To
repeat in the same words.

Bring me to the test,
And I the matter will reward; which madness
Would gambol from. *Shakspere.*

RIABARBARATE. *adj.* [from *rhabarbara*,
Latin.] Impregnated or tintured with
rhubarb.

The salt humours must be evacuated by the co-
mate, *rhabarbarate*, and sweet mann purgers, with
acids added, or the purging waters. *Floyer.*

RHABDOMANCY. *n. f.* [*ῥαβδος* and *μαν-
τρία*.] Divination by a wand.

Of peculiar *rhabdomancy* is that which is used in
mineral discoveries, with a forked hazel, commonly
called Moles's rod, which, freely held forth, will
stir and play if any mine be under it. *Brown.*

RHAPSODIST. *n. f.* [from *rhapsody*.] One
who writes without regular dependance
of one part upon another.

Ask our *rhapsodist*, if you have nothing but the
excellence and loveliness of virtue to preach, and
no future rewards or punishments, how many vi-
cious wretches will you ever reclaim? *Watts.*

RHAPSODY. *n. f.* [*ῥαψωδία*; *ῥαψω*,
to sew, and *ὁδός*, a song.] Any number
of parts joined together, without neces-
sary dependance or natural connection.

Such a deed, as sweet religion makes
A *rhapsody* of words. *Shakspere.*

This confusion and *rhapsody* of discourses was
not to be supposed in each single *harmonist*.

He, that makes no reflection on what he reads,
only loads his mind with a *rhapsody* of tales fit for
the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

The words slide over the ears, and vanish like a
rhapsody of evening tales. *Watts.*

RHEIN-BERRY. *n. f.* [*spina cervina*, Lat.]
Buckthorn, a plant.

RHETORICK. *n. f.* [*ῥητορικὴ*; *rhetorique*,
French.]

1. The art of speaking not merely with
propriety, but with art and elegance.

We could not allow him an orator, who had the
best thoughts, and who knew all the rules of *rhe-
torique*, if he had not acquired the art of using them.
Dryden.

Of the passions, and how they are moved, *Asis-
tote*, in his second book of *rhetorick*, hath admir-
ably discriminated in a little compass. *Locke.*

Grammar teaches us to speak properly, *rhe-
torick* instructs to speak elegantly. *Baker.*

2. The power of persuasion; oratory.

The heart's full *rhetorick*, disclosed with sighs.
Shakspere.

His lab'ring lips then did le faintly part,
Whence of pure *rhetorick* whole Athens outflow.
Fulgent.

Enjoy your dear wit and pay *rhetorick*,
That hath to well been taught her dialing face. *Milton.*

RHETORICAL. *adj.* [*rhetoricus*, Latin;
from *rhetorick*.] Pertaining to *rhetorick*;
oratorical; figurative.

The apprehension is so deeply riveted into my
mind, that *rhetorical* flourishes cannot at all loosen
it. *Mare.*

Because Brutus and Cassius met a blackmore, and
Pompey had on a dark garment at Tharsalia, these
were pretexts of their overthrow, which notwith-
standing are scarce *rhetorical* sequels; concluding
metaphors from realities, and from conceptions
metaphorical inferring realities again. *Brown.*

The subject may be moral, logical, or *rhetorical*,
which does not come under our senses. *Watts.*

RHETORICALLY. *adv.* [from *rhetorical*.]
Like an orator; figuratively; with intent
to move the passions.

To RHETORICATE. *v. n.* [*rhetoricor*, low
Latin; from *rhetorick*.] To play the
orator; to attack the passions.

'I will be much more sensible to reform, than
apologize or *rhetorate*; not to suffer themselves
to perish in the midst of such solicitations to be
saved. *Decay of Piety.*

RHETORICIAN. *n. f.* [*rhetoricien*, French;
rhetor, Latin.]

1. One who teaches the science of *rhe-
torick*.

The ancient sophists and *rhetoricians*, which
ever had young auditors, lived till they were an
hundred years old. *Bacon.*

'Tis the business of *rhetoricians* to treat the char-
acters of the passions. *Dryden.*

A man may be a very good *rhetorician*, and yet
at the same time a mean orator. *Baker.*

2. An orator. Let's proper.

He play'd at Lions a declaiming prize,
At which the vanquish'd *rhetorician* dies. *Dryden.*

RHETORICIAN. *adj.* Suited a master of
rhetorick.

Boldly presum'd with *rhetorician* pride,
To hold of any question either side. *Blackmore.*

RHEUM. *n. f.* [*ῥευμα*; *rheume*, French.]

A thin watery matter oozing through the
glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*

Trust not these cunning waters of his eyes;
For stibium is not without such a *rheum*;
And he, long traded just, makes it seem
Like rivers of vermilion. *Shakspere.*

You did void your *rheum* upon my beard. *Shaksp.*

Each changing stream does its poison bring,
Rheum chill the water, agues bind the spring.

RHEUMATICK, *adj.* [*ῥευματικός*; from *rheuma*.] Proceeding from rheum or a peccant watery humour.

The moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That rheumatick diseases do abound. *Shakespeare*
The blood taken away looked very fizy or rheumatick. *Flower*

RHEUMATISM, *n. s.* [*ῥευματισμός*; *rheumatisme*, French; *rheumatismus*, Latin.] A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours.

Rheumatism is a distemper affecting chiefly the membranous communis musculorum, which it makes rigid and unfit for motion; and it seems to be occasioned almost by the same causes, as the mucilaginous glands in the joints are rendered stiff and gritty in the gout. *Quincy*

The throbbing quinsy, 'tis my star appoints,
And rheumatism I tend to rack the joints. *Dryden*
RHEUMY, *adj.* [from *rheum*.] Full of sharp moisture.

Is Brutus sick?
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To dare the vile contagion of the night?
And tempt the rheumy and unpurged air,
To add unto his sickness? *Shakespeare*
The south he loo'd, who night and horror brings,
And fogs are shaken from his flaggy wings:
From his divided beard two streams he pours;
His head and rheumy eyes dilt in thow'rs. *Dryden*

RHINOCEROS, *n. s.* [*ῥίς* and *κίρας*; *rhinoceros*, French.] A vast beast in the East Indies armed with a horn on his nose.

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd rhinoceros, or Hyrcanian tiger;
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakespeare*
If you draw your beast in an emblem, show a landscape of the country natural to the beast, as to the rhinoceros an East India landscape, the crocodile, an Egyptian. *Peacham*

RHOMB, *n. s.* [*rhombe*, French; *rhombus*, Latin; *ῥόμβος*.] In geometry, a parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse; it is formed by two equal and right cones joined together at their base. *Trevoux and Harris*

Save the sun his labour, and that swift
Nocturnal and diurnal rhomb suppos'd
Invisible else above all stars, the wheel
Of day and night. *Milton*

See how in warlike muster they appear,
In rhombs and wedges, and ball moons and wings *Milton*

RHOMBICK, *adj.* [from *rhomb*.] Shaped like a rhomb.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the asteria in form of a star, and the y are of a rhombick figure. *Grew*

RHOMBOID, *n. s.* [*ῥομβοειδής*; *rhomboides*, French.] A figure approaching to a rhomb.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; and they are of a rhomboid figure; talk, of such as are rhomboid. *Grew*

RHOMBOIDAL, *adj.* [from *rhomboid*.] Approaching in shape to a rhomb.

Another rhomboidal telescope of a compressed form, had many others mixed round the middle of it. *Woodward*

RHUBARB, *n. s.* [*ῥαβάρβα*, Latin.] A medicinal root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock.

What *rhubarb*, tenna, or what purgative drug
Would scour these English hence? *Shakespeare*
Having fixed the tontanel, I purged him with
an infusion of *rhubarb* in small ale. *Wife*

RHYME, *n. s.* [*ῥυμῆς*; *rhythme*, Fr.]

1. A harmonical succession of sounds.

The youth with songs and rhymes:
Some dance, some hale the rope. *Dante*

2. The consonance of verses; the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another.
For rhyme the rudder is of verses,
With which like ships they steer their courses. *Hudibras*

Such was the news, indeed, but songs and rhymes
Prevail as much in these hard iron times;
As would a plump of trembling fowl, that rise
Against an eagle fensing from the skies. *Dryden*

It Cupid throws a single dart,
We make him wound the lover's heart;
But if he takes his bow and quiver,
'Tis fate he must transfix the liver;
For rhyme with reason may dispense,
And sound has right to govern sense. *Prior*

3. Poetry; a poem.
All his manly power it did disperse,
As he were warned, with enchanted rhymes,
That oftentimes he quak'd. *Fairy Queen*
Who would not sing for Lycidas? he knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme. *Milton*
Now sportive youth,
Carol incoadite rhythms with tuning notes,
And quaver inharmonious. *Philips*

4. A word of sound to answer to another word.
What wife means to gain it half thou chose?
Know, time and fortune both are made of prose.
Is thy ambition sweating for a rhyme,
Thou unambitious fool, at this late time? *Young*

RHYME or reason. Number or sense.
I was promis'd on a time,
To have reason for my rhyme;
But from that time unto this season,
I had neither rhyme nor reason. *Spenser*
The guiltiness of my mind drove the grooves of the
teeth of all rhyme and reason, that they were
fancied. *Shakespeare*

TO RHYME, *v. n.*
1. To agree in sound.
He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But fagotted his potions as they tell,
And, if they rhim'd and rattled, all was well. *Dry*
2. To make verses.
These fellows of infinite tongue, that can rhyme
themselves into ladies favours, they do always reason
themselves out again. *Shakespeare*
There march'd the bard and blockhead, side by side,
Who rhym'd for love, and patroniz'd for pride. *Pope*

RHYMER, *n. s.* [from *rhyme*.] One who makes rhymes; a versifier; a poet in contempt.
Scall'd rhymers will ballad us out o' time. *Shak*

It was made pend to the English, to permit the
Tull to graze upon their lands, to entertain any of
their minstrels, rhymers, or news-tellers. *Davies*
Rhymers come on, and do the worst you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden*
Milton's rhyme is constrained at an age, when
the passion of love makes every man a rhymers,
though not a poet. *Dryden*
I speak of those who are only rhymers. *Dennis*

RHYTHMICAL, *adj.* [*ῥυθμικός*; *rhythmique*, French; from *rhyme* or *rhythm*.] Harmonical; having one sound proportioned to another.

RIB, *n. s.* [iubbe, Saxon.]
1. A bone in the body.
Of these there are twenty-four in number, viz.
twelve on each side the twelve vertebrae of the back,
they are segments of a circle; they grow flat and
broad, as they approach the sternum; but the nearer
they are to the vertebrae, the rounder and thicker
they are; at which end they have a round head,
which, being covered with a cartilage, is received
into the sinus in the bodies of the vertebrae: the ribs,
thus articulated, make an acute angle with the lower
vertebrae: the ribs have each a small canal or sinus,
which runs along their under sides, in which lies a

nerve, vein, and artery: the extremities which are
fastened to the sternum, are cartilaginous, and the
cartilages make an obtuse angle with the bony part
of the ribs; this angle respects the head: the carti-
lages are harder in women than in men, that they
may better bear the weight of their breasts: the ribs
are of two sorts; the seven upper are called true ribs,
because their cartilaginous ends are received into the
sinus of the sternum: the five lower are called false
ribs, because they are softer and shorter, of which
only the first is joined to the extremity of the sternum
the cartilaginous extremities of the rest being tied
to one another, and thereby leaving a greater space
for the dilatation of the stomach and intestines: the
last of these short ribs is shorter than all the rest, it
is not tied to them, but sometimes to the musclic
obliquus descendens. *Quincy*

Why do I yield to that suggestion,
Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair,
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,
Against the ulc of nature? *Shakespeare*

He open'd my left side, and took
From thence a rib, with cordial spirits warm
And life blood streaming fresh. *Milton*
Sure he, who first the passage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide,
And ribs of iron arm'd his side. *Dryden*

2. Any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side.

I should not see the sandy hour glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats;
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in land,
Vailing his high top lower than her ribs,
To kiss her burial. *Shakespeare*
The ships with shatter'd ribs scarce creep from
the lens. *Dryden*

3. Any prominence running in lines: as the stalks of a leaf.

RIBALD, *n. s.* [*ribault*, French; *ribaldo*, Italian.] A loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch.

That lewd ribald, with vile lust advanced,
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To spoil her dainty corse to fair and heaven. *Spenser*
Your ribald rag of Egypt,
The breeze upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoists sails, and flies. *Shakespeare*

The busy day,
Wak'd by the lark, has rous'd the ribald crows,
And dreaming night will hide our joys no longer. *Shakespeare*

Ne'er one sprig of laurel grac'd these ribalds,
From flathing Bentley down to piding Tibbalds. *Lyce*

RIBALDRY, *n. s.* [from *ribald*; *ribaud*, old French.] Mean, lewd, brutal language.

Mr. Cowley asserts, that obscenity has no place
in wit; Buckingham says, 'tis an ill sort of wit,
which has nothing more to support it than base
faced ribaldry. *Dryden*

The ribaldry of the low characters is diverse;
the reeve, miller, and cook are distinguished from
each other. *Dryden*

In the same antique loom these scenes were
wrought,

Embellish'd with good morals and just thought,
True nature in her noblest light you see,
Ere yet debauch'd by modern gallantry
To trifling jests and tinsome ribaldry. *Granville*

If the outward profession of religion were once in
practice among men in office, the clergy would see
their duty and interest in qualifying themselves for
lay-conversation, when once they were out of fear of
being choaked by ribaldry or prophaneities. *Deft*

RIBAND, *n. s.* [*rubande*, *ruban*, French.] This word is sometimes written *ribon*.

A fillet of silk; a narrow web of silk,
which is worn for ornament.

Quant in green, she shall be loose enrob'd,
With ribbands pendent, tarmg 'bout her head. *Shakespeare*

A ribband did the braided tresses bind,
The rest was loose. *Dryden*

See! in the lists they wait the trumpet's sound;
Some love device is wrought on ev'ry sword,
And ev'ry riband bears some mythick word. *Giles*

RIBBED, *adj.* [from *rib*.]

1. Furnished with ribs.

Was I by rocks engender'd; rib'd with steel?
Such tortures to resist, or not to feel?
Hung on each bough a single leaf appears,
Which thrivell'd in its infancy remains,
Like a cloud's fan, not stretch'd wide its veins,
But as the seasons in their circle run,
Opens its rib'd surface to the nearer sun. *Gay.*

2. Enclosed as the body by ribs.

Remember
The nat'ral beauty of your ile, which stands
As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in
With rocks uncalceable, and roaring waters. *Shak.*

3. Marked with protuberant lines.

RIBBON, *n. f.* See **RIBBAND**.

TO RIBBROAST, *v. n.* [*rib* and *roast*.] To
beat foundly. A burlesque word.

That done, he rises, humbly bows,
And gives thanks for the princely blows;
Depths not meanly proud, and boasting
Of his magnificent ribbroasting
I have been pinched in flesh, and well ribbroasted
under my former masters; but I'm in now for skin
and all. *L'Estrange.*

RIBWORT, *n. f.* [*plantago*.] A plant.

RIC, denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant
man: as in these verses of Fortunatus:

*Hilperice potens, si interpres barbarus
adjit,
Adjutor furtis hoc quoque nomen habet.
Hilperic barbarians a stout helper term.
So Africa is altogether strong; Æthelric,
nobly strong or powerful: to the same
sense as Polycrates, Crato, Plutarchus,
Opimus. Gibbon's Camden.*

RICE, *n. f.* [*oryza*, Lat.] One of the efu-
lent grains: it hath its grains disposed
into a pumelo, which are almost of an
oval figure, and are covered with a thick
husk, somewhat like barley: this grain
is cultivated in most of the eastern coun-
tries. *Miller.*

Rice is the food of two thirds of mankind: it is
kindly to human constitution, proper for the con-
fumptive, and those subject to hæmorrhages.

If the snuff get out of the snuffers, it may fall
into a dish of rice milk. *Swift.*

RICH, *adj.* [*riche*, Fr. *ricco*, Ital. *rica*,
Saxon.]

1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abound-
ing in money or possessions; opulent;
opposed to *poor*.

Law as rich in having such a jewel,
As twenty fees, it all their feud were pearl. *Shak.*
The rich shall not give more, and the poor no
less. *Isidore.*

A thief bent to unboard the cash
Of some rich burgher. *Milton.*

Rich was his soul, though his attire was poor,
As heav'n had cloth'd his own ambassador. *Dryd.*
Several nations of the Americans are rich in
land, and poor in all the comforts of life. *Locke.*

He may look upon the rich as benefactors, who
have beautified the prospect all around him. *Scd.*

2. Valuable; estimable; precious; splen-
did; sumptuous.

Earth, in her rich attire,
Consume lovely guilt. *Milton.*

Mistress never was meanly dress'd in her life;
and nothing pleases her in dress, but that which is
very rich and beautiful to the eye. *Law.*

3. Having any ingredients or qualities in
a great quantity or degree.

So we th' Arabian could do know
At distance, when the spices blow,
By the rich odour taught to fear,
Though neither day nor star appear.
If life be short, it shall be glorious,
Each minute shall be rich in some great action. *Rowe.*

Sauces and rich spices are fetched from India.
Haber.

4. Fertile; fruitful.

There are, who fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*

5. Abundant; plentiful.

The gorgeous East with richest hand
Pours on her sons barbaric pearl and gold. *Milt.*

6. Abounding; plentifully stocked: as,
pastures rich in flocks.

7. Having something precious.
Groves whose rich trees wept odorous gums
and balm. *Milton.*

RICHED, *adj.* [from *rich*.] Enriched.
Obsolete.

Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forests, and with champions rich'd,
With plenteous rivers and wide skated meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakespeare.*

RICHES, *n. f.* [*richesse*, French.]

1. Wealth; money or possessions.
The infirmity of riches to charity has
rendered it necessary by laws to secure property.
Hammond.

Chemists seek riches by transmutation and the
great elixir. *Spratt.*
Riches do not consist in having more gold and
silver, but in having more in proportion than our
neighbours, whereby we are enabled to procure to
ourselves a greater plenty of the conveniences of
life, than comes within their reach, who, wanting
the gold and silver of the world in a less propor-
tion, want the means of plenty and power, and so
are poorer. *Locke.*

What riches give us, let us first enquire,
Meat, fire, and cloaths, what more? meat, cloaths,
and fire. *Pope.*

2. Splendid sumptuous appearance.

The riches of heav'n's pavement, trodden gold.
Milton.

RICHLY, *adv.* [from *rich*.]

1. With riches; wealthily; splendidly;
magnificently.

In Belmont is a lady richly left,
And she is fair, of wondrous virtues. *Shakespeare.*
Women richly gay in gear? *Milton.*

2. Plenteously; abundantly.
In animals, some faculties are found more richly
than in plants. *Brown.*

After a man has studied the laws of England,
the reading the reports of adjudged cases will
richly improve him. *Harris.*

3. Truly; abundantly. An ironical use.
There is such licentiousness among the bulk
of the people, that one would not be sorry to see
them bestowing upon one another a chastisement,
which they to riches deliver. *Addison.*

RICHNESS, *n. f.* [from *rich*.]

1. Opulence; wealth.

Of virtue you have left proof to the world,
And virtue is grateful with beauty and richness
adorn'd. *Sudney.*

2. Finery; splendour.

3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness.

This town is famous for the richness of the soil.
Addison.

4. Abundance or perfection of any quality.
I amused myself with the richness and variety of
colours in the western part of heaven. *Spectator.*

5. Pampering qualities.

The lively tincture of whose gushing blood
Should clearly prove the richness of his food. *Dryden.*

RICK, *n. f.* See **RICKS**.

1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped
up in the open field, and sheltered from
wet.

An inundation
O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and stable;
Whole ricks of hay and stacks of corn
Were down the sudden current born. *Swift.*
Mice and rats do great injuries in the field,
houses, barns, and corn ricks. *Martinet.*

2. A heap of corn or hay piled by the
gatherer.

In the north they bind them up in small bundles
and make small ricks of them in the field. *Martinet.*

RICKETS, *n. f.* [*rachitis*, Latin. A name
given to the distemper at its first appear-
ance by *Gibson*.] A distemper in chil-
dren, from an unequal distribution of
nourishment, whereby the joints grow
knotty, and the limbs uneven: its cure
is performed by evacuation and friction.

Quincy.
In some years, liver-grown, spleen, and rickets
are put altogether, by reason of their likeness.

Quincy.
O were my pupil fairly knock'd o' th' head,
I should possess th' estate, if he were dead;
He's to be gone with the rickets and th' evil,
That one small dole will tend him to the devil. *Dryden.*

So when at school we first de-claim,
Old Lufky wags us in a theme,
Whose props support our infant vein,
And help the rickets in the brain,
But when our tools their force elude,
Our thoughts grow up to wit's estate. *Prior.*

RICKETY, *adj.* [from *rickets*.] Diseased
with the rickets.

In a young animal, when the solids are too lax,
the cure of rickety children, the diet should be
gently stringent. *Arbutnot.*

RICTURE, *n. f.* [*rictura*, Lat.] A gaping.
Diet.

RID, The preterit of *ride*.

TO RID, *v. a.* [from *hpebban*, Saxon. In
the pret. perhaps *ridden* or *rid*; in the
passive participle *rid*.]

1. To let free; to redeem.
It is he that delivereth me from my cruel ene-
mies; thou that rid me from the wicked man. *Psalms.*

Rid me, and deliver me out of great waters.
Psalms.

I will bring you out from under their burthens,
and rid you out of their bondage. *Isaiah.*

2. To clear; to disencumber.

They were not before so willing to be rid of
their learned tutor, as now importunate to obtain
him again from them, who had given him enter-
tainment. *Hobbes.*

I must rid all the fess of piracies. *Shakespeare.*
We'll use his countenance, which being done,
Let her, who would be rid of him, devise
His speedy taking out. *Shakespeare.*

Upon the wind, fleet forth
Three of thy crew, to rid thee of that care. *Ben Jonson.*

I can put on
Thy terrors, as I put thy mildness on,
Image of thee in all things; and shall soon,
Arm'd with thy might, rid heav'n of these rebell'd.
Milton.

Did faints for this bring in their plate;
For when they thought the cause had need on't,
Happy was he that could be rid on't. *Hudibras.*
The god usually till he slept again,
Betwixt at once to rid himself of pain. *Dryden.*

The greater visible good does not always ratio
men's desire, in proportion to the greatness it ap-
pears to have, though every little trouble moves
us, and it is on work to get rid of it. *Locke.*

The ladies asked whether we believed that the
men of any town would, at the same conjuncture,
have laden themselves with their wives, or rather,
whether they would not have been glad of such an
opportunity to get rid of them? *Addison.*

3. To dispatch.

Having the best at Barnet field,
We'll rather fling, for willingness rid's away. *Shakespeare.*

4. To drive away; to remove by violence;
to destroy.

An deathmen! you have rid this sweet young
prince. *Shakespeare.*

RIDDANCE, *n. f.* [from *rid*.]

1. Deliverance.

Deliverance from sudden death, *riddance* from evil adversity, and the extent of saving mercy towards all men. *Hooker.*

2. Disencumbrance; less of something one is glad to lose.

I have too griev'd a heart

To take a tedious leave: thus losers part.

—A gentle *riddance*.

By this, the cock had a good *riddance* of his rival. *Shakespeare.*

L'Estrange.

3. Act of clearing away any encumbrances.

Those blossoms, and those dropping gums,

That he bestrown, unlighty and unsmooth,

Ask *riddance*, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milton.*

RIDDANCE. The participle of *ride*.

He could never have *ridden* out an eternal period, but it must be by a more powerful being than himself. *Hale.*

RIDDLE. *n. f.* [*ræbels*, Saxon; from *ræbe*, counsel, perhaps a trial of wit.]

1. An enigma; a puzzling question; a dark problem.

How did you dare

To trade and traffick with Macbeth,

In *riddles* and in charms of death? *Shakespeare.*

The Theban monster, that propos'd

Her *riddle*, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd;

That once found out and solv'd, for grief and light

Cast herself headlong from the Theban steep. *Milton.*

2. Any thing puzzling.

'Twas a strange *riddle* of a lady;

Not love, if any lov'd her: hey day!

So towards never use their might,

But against such as will not fight. *Hudibras.*

3. [*hriddle*, Saxon.] A coarse or open sieve.

Horle-beans and tares, sown together, are easily parted with a *riddle*. *Mortimer.*

To RIDDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]1. To solve; to unriddle. There is something of whimsical analogy between the two senses of the word *riddle*; as, we say, to *lift a question*: but their derivations differ.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can,

Who bears a nation in a single man? *Dryden.*

2. To separate by a coarse sieve.

The finest sifted mould must be *riddled* in. *Mortimer.*

To RIDDLE. *v. n.* To speak ambiguously or obscurely.

Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift;

Riddling confession hides but *riddling* truth. *Shakspeare.*

RIDDLINGLY. *adv.* [from *riddle*.] In the manner of a riddle; secretly.

Though like the pestilence and old-fashion'd love,

Riddlingly it catch men, and doth remove

Never, till it be starv'd out, yet their state

Is poor. *Donne.*

To RIDE. *v. n.* pret. *rid* or *rode*; part. *rid* or *ridden*. [*ridan*, Saxon; *rijden*, Dutch.]

1. To travel on horseback.

Brutus and Cælius

Are *rid*, like madmen, through the gates of Rome. *Shakspeare.*

Were you but *riding* forth to air yourself,

Such putting were too petty. *Shakspeare.*

Am not I thine *as*, upon which thou hast *ridden*? *Nambers.*

Through storms of smoke and adverse fire he *rides*,

While every shot is levell'd at his sides. *Smith.*

Let your master *ride* on before, and do you

gallop after him. *Swift.*

2. To travel in a vehicle; to be born, not to walk.

Infected be the air whereon they *ride*. *Shakspeare.*

Upon this chaos *rid* the distressed ark, that

bore the small remains of mankind. *Burnet.*

3. To be supported in motion.

As venerable *Woden*, battl'd in *river*,

Should with a bond of air, strong as the oak-tree

On which heav'n *rides*, knit all the Grecian dare

To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakspeare.*

4. To manage a horse.

Skill to *ride* seems a science,

Proper to gentle blood; some other feign,

To manage steeds, as did this vaunter; but in vain. *Spenser.*

The horses I saw well chosen, *ridden*, and fur-

nished. *Shakspeare.*

Inspir'd by love, whose business is to please,

He *rode*, he fenc'd, he mov'd with graceful ease. *Dryden.*

5. To be on the water.

On the western coast

Rideth a puissant army. *Shakspeare.*

The sea was grown so rough, that the admiral

was not able longer to *ride* it out with his gallees;

but was enforced to slip his anchors, and run his

gallees on ground. *Kneller.*

They were then in a place to be aided by their

flups, which *rode* near in Edinburgh Fath. *Hayward.*

Waiting him his royal fleet did *ride*,

and willing winds to their low'r'd sails deny'd. *Dryden.*

Men once walk'd where ships at anchor *ride*. *Dryden.*

Now on their coasts our conquering navy *rides*,

Way-lays their merchants, and their land besets. *Dryden.*

6. To be supported by something subser-

vient.

A credulous father, and a brother noble,

Whose nature is so far from doing harms,

That he suspects none; on whose foolish honesty

My practices *rid* easy. *Shakspeare.*

To RIDE. *v. a.*

1. To sit on so as to be carried.

They *ride* the air in whirlwind. *Milton.*

2. To manage insolently at will.

Humility does not make us servile or insensible,

nor oblige us to be *ridden* at the pleasure of every

coxcomb. *Cotter.*

The nobility could no longer endure to be *ridden*

by bakers, cobblers, and brewers. *Swift.*

RIDER. *n. f.* [from *ride*.]

1. One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle.

The strong camel and the generous horse,

Retrain'd and aw'd by man's inferior force,

Do to the *riders*' will their rage submit.

And answer to the spur, and own the bit. *Prior.*

2. One who manages or breaks horses.

His hutes are bred better; and to that end

riders dearly hired. *Shakspeare.*

I would with jockies from Newmarket dine,

And to rough *riders* give my choicest wine. *Bransford.*

3. An inserted leaf.

RIDGE. *n. f.* [*hrugg*, Saxon; *rig*, Danish;

rugge, Dutch, the back.]

1. The top of the back.

He thought it was no time to flay;

But in a trace advanc'd the knight

Upon the bare *ridge* bolt upright. *Hudibras.*

2. The rough top of any thing, resembling the vertebrae of the back.

As when a vulture on Imans bred,

Whose snowy *ridge* the roving Tartar bounds,

Dilodges from a region scarce of prey. *Milton.*

His sons

Shall dwell to Seir, on that long *ridge* of hills! *Milton.*

The highest *ridges* of those mountains serve for

the maintenance of cattle for the inhabitants of

the valleys. *Ray.*

3. A steep protuberance.

Part *ride* in crystal wall, or *ridge* direct,

For haste. *Milton.*

About her coasts unruly waters roar,

And, rising on a *ridge*, insult the shore. *Dryden.*

4. The ground thrown up by the plow.

Thou misdest the earth; thou wastest the *ridges*

thereof abundantly; thou sowedst the furrow

thereof. *Pope.*

The body is smooth on that end, and on the 'tis

set with *ridges* round the point. *Woodward.*

Wheat must be sowed above furrow fourteen

days before Michaelmas, and laid up in round

high warm *ridges*. *Mortimer.*

5. The top of the roof rising to an acute angle.

Ridge tiles or roof tiles, being in length thirteen

inches, and made circular breadthways, shew at half

cylinder, whose diameter is about ten inches or

more, and about half an inch and half a quarter

in thickness, are laid upon the upper part or *ridge*

of the roof, and also on the hips. *Morse.*

6. *Ridges* of a horse's mouth are wrinkles

or ridings of the flesh in the roof of the

mouth, running across from one side of

the jaw to the other like fleshy *ridges*,

with interjacent furrows or sinking cav-

ities. *Farrar's Dict.*

To *RIDGE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

form a *ridge*.

Thou from heav'n

Feign'dst at thy birth was given thee in thy hair,

Where strength can least abide, though all thy hair

Were bristles rang'd like those that *ridge* the back

Of chaf'd wild boars, or rust'd porcupines. *Milton.*

RIDGE. *n. f.* [*ovis rejcula*, Latin,

RIDGE. *n. f.* [*Ainworth*.] A ram half

castrated.

Tend my herd, and fet them fed;

To morning pastures, evening waters led:

And 'ware the Libyan *ridges* butting head. *Dryden.*

And 'ware the *ridging* with his butting head.

RIDGE. *adj.* [from *ridge*.] Rising in a

ridge.

Far in the sea against the foaming shore,

There stands a rock, the raging billows roar

Above his head in fountains: but when 'tis clear,

Uncurl their *ridgy* backs, and at his feet appear. *Drake.*

RIDICULE. *n. f.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculum*,

Lat.] Wit of that species that provokes

laughter.

Suared to *ridicule* his whole life long,

And the sad burthen of some merry long. *Pope.*

Those, who aim at *ridicule*,

Should fix upon some certain rule,

Which fairly hunts they are in jest. *Swift.*

To *RIDICULE*. *v. c.* [from the noun.] To

expose to laughter; to treat with con-

temptuous merriment.

I with the vein of *ridiculing* all that is serious

and good may have no worse effect upon thee,

than knight errantry had on thee. *Temple.*

He often took a pleasure to appear ignorant,

that he might the better turn to *ridicule* those that

valued themselves on their books. *Addison.*

RIDICULOUS. *n. f.* One that ridicules.

The *ridiculous* shall make only himself *ridicu-*

lous. *Earl of Chesterfield.*

RIDICULOUSLY. *adj.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridicules*,

Latin.] Worthy of laughter; exciting

contemptuous merriment.

Thus was the building left

Ridiculous; and the work confusion nam'd. *Milton.*

It was not in Titus's power not to be derided,

but it was in his power not to be *ridiculous*. *South.*

RIDICULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ridiculous*.]

In a manner worthy of laughter or con-

tempt.

Epicurus's discourse concerning the original of

the world is so *ridiculously* merry, that the object

of his philosophy was pleasure and not instruction. *South.*

RIDICULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ridiculous*.]

The quality of being *ridiculous*.

What sport do Tertullian, Minucius and Am-

ebius make with the images consecrated to divine

worship? from the meanness of the matter they are

RIF

made, the casualties of fire, and rottenness they are subject to, on purpose to represent the ridiculousness of worshipping such things. *Stillingsfleet.*
RIFING. *particp. adj.* Employed to travel on any occasion.

As provided by another provincial constitution, that no suffragan bishop shall have more than one riding apparitor, and that archdeacons shall not have so much as one riding apparitor, but only a messenger. *Ayliffe.*

RIDING. *n. f.* [from *ride*.] A district visited by an officer.

RIDINGCOAT. *n. f.* [riding and coat.] A coat made to keep out weather.

When you carry your master's ridingcoat in a parage, wrap your own in it. *Swift.*

RIDINGHOOD. *n. f.* [riding and hood.] A hood used by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain.

The pulliolum was like our ridinghoods, and served both for a tunic and a coat. *Arbuthnot.*

Good housewives all the winter's rage despite, defended by the ridinghood's disguise. *Gay.*

RIE. *n. f.* An esculent grain. This differs from wheat in having a flatter spike, the corn larger and more naked. *Miller.*

August shall bear the form of a young man of fierce aspect, upon his head a garland of wheat and rye. *Peacham.*

RIFE. *adj.* [rype, Sax. *rijf*, Dutch.] Prevalent; prevailing; abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers.

While those rifelets desire, in great men rife To visit low folks did much diddaim, This while, though poor, they in themselves did reign. *Sidney.*

Guyon closely did await Advantage, whilst his foe did rage most rife, Sometimes thwart, sometimes he strook him straight, And fisted off his blows. *Spenser.*

The plague was then rife in Hungary. *Knolles.*

So flames then are plentiful and rife, More plentiful than hope. *Heibert.*

Space may produce new worlds; whereof rife There went a fume in heav'n, that he ere long had need to create. *Milton.*

This is the place, Whence e'en now the tumult of loud mirth Was rife, and perfect in my hifling ear. *Milton.*

That grounded maxim Of wit men, that to the publick good Private respects must yield. *Milton.*

Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs were rife and mortal. *Arbuthnot.*

RIFELY. *adv.* [from *rife*.] Prevalently; abundantly.

It was rife reported, that the Turks were come in a great fleet. *Knolles.*

RIFENESS. *n. f.* [from *rife*.] Prevalence; abundance.

He attributes the great rifeness of carbuncles in the summer, to the great heats. *Arbuthnot.*

RIFRAFF. *n. f.* [reverecumtum, Latin.] The refuse of any thing.

RIFLE. *v. a.* [rifer, rifler, Fr. *rifflen*, Dutch.]

To rob; to pillage; to plunder.

Stand, fir, and throw us what you have about you; for, we'll make you, fir, and rife you. *Shaksp.*

Men, by his suggestion taught, Snatched the bowels of their wretched earth

And treasures better hid. *Milton.*

You have rified my master; who shall maintain me? *L'Estrange.*

A commander in the parliament's rebel army rified and defaced the cathedral at Lichfield. *South.*

To take away; to seize as pillage.

Mine is thy daughter, priest, and shall remain, And pray'st, and tears, and bibles shall plead in vain.

Full time shall rife every youthful grace. *Pope.*

RIG

RIFLER. *n. f.* [from *rife*.] Robber; plunderer; pillager.

RIFT. *n. f.* [from *rite*.] A cleft; a breach; an opening.

He pluck'd a bough, out of whose rift there come Small drops of goy blood. *Spenser.*

She did confine thee Into a cloven pine, within which rift Imprison'd thou dar'st painfully remain. *Shakspere.*

In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineth a low vault; at the end of that is a round house, with a small slit or rift; and in the conduit a window. if you cry out in the rift, it makes a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon.*

They have an idle tradition, that a miffel bird, feeding upon a feed she cannot digest, expelleth it whole; which, falling upon a bough of a tree that hath some rift, putteth forth the miffeltoe. *Bacon.*

Further tropick 'Gan thunder, and both ends of heav'n; the clouds From many a horrid rift abortive pour'd

Fierce rain, with lightning mixt. *Milton.*

Some pick out bullets from the vessels sides, Some drive old osakons through each seam and rift. *Dryden.*

To RIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to split. To rive is perhaps more proper.

To the dread rattling thunder Have I giv'n fire, and rifted Jove's stout oak With his own bolt. *Shakspere.*

At fight of him the people with a shout Rifted the air. *Milton.*

On rifted rocks, the dragons late abodes, The green reed trembles. *Pope.*

To RIFT. *v. n.*

1. To burst; to open.

I'd break, that even your ears Should rift to hear me. *Shakspere.*

Some trees are best for ship-timber, as oaks that grow in moist grounds; for that maketh the timber tough, and not apt to rift with ordinance. *Bacon.*

When ice is congel'd in a cup, it will swell instead of contracting, and sometimes rift. *Bacon.*

2. [racer, Danish.] To belch; to break wind.

RIG. *n. f.* *Rig*, ridge, seem to signify the top of a hill falling on each side; from the Saxon, *hriagg*; and the Islandick, *huggur*, both signifying a back. *Gibson.*

To RIG. *v. a.* [from *rig* or *ridge*, the back.]

1. To dress; to accoutre. Clothes are proverbially said to be for the back, and victuals for the belly.

Jack was rigged out in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap, and a pretty figure he made in the world. *L'Estrange.*

2. To fit with tackling.

My manded for Egypt floods; When nine fair ships, I rig'd forth for the flood. *Chapman.*

He, like a foolish pilot, hath shipwreck'd My vessel gloriously rig'd. *Milton.*

The sinner shall set forth like a ship launched into the wide sea, not only well built and rigged; but also carried on with full wind. *South.*

He bids them rig the fleet. *Denham.*

He rigged out another small fleet, and the Achæans engaged him with theirs. *Arbuthnot.*

RIGADON. *n. f.* [rigadon, Fr.] A dance.

RIGATION. *n. f.* [rigatio, Lat.] The act of watering. *Diet.*

RIGGER. *n. f.* [from *rig*.] One that rigs or dresses.

RIGGING. *n. f.* [from *rig*.] The sails or tackling of a ship.

To plow the deep, To make fit rigging, or to build a ship. *Creech.*

His better'd rigging than whole war receives, All bare, like some old oak with tempests beat, He stands, and sees below his scatter'd leaves. *Dryden.*

RIG

RIGORAN. *adj.* [from *rig*, an old word for a whore.] Wanton; whorish.

Vilest things Become themselves in her, that the holy priests Bless her, when she is riggish. *Shakspere.*

To RIGGLE. *v. a.* [properly to wriggle.] To move backward and forward, as shrinking from pain.

RIGHT. *adj.* [iug. Sax. *recht*, Dutch; *ritto*, Italian; *rectus*, Lat.]

1. Fit; proper; becoming; suitable.

The words of my mouth are plain to him that understandeth, and right to them that find knowledge. *Proverbs.*

A time there will be, when all these unequal distributions of good and evil shall be set right, and the wisdom of all his transactions made as clear as the noon-day. *Atterbury.*

The Lord God led me in the right way. *Genesis.*

2. Rightful; justly claiming.

There being no law of nature, nor positive law of God, that determines which is the right heir in all cases, the right of succession could not have been certainly determined. *Locke.*

3. True; not erroneous; not wrong.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly right, let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die. *Locke.*

Our calendar wants to be reformed, and the equinox rightly computed, and being once reformed and set right, it may be kept so, by omitting the additional day at the end of every hundred and thirty-four years. *Haller.*

If my present and past experience do exactly coincide, I shall then be disposed to think them both right. *Beattie.*

4. Not mistaken; passing a true judgment; passing judgment according to the truth of things.

You are right, justice, and you weigh this well; Therefore still bear the balance and the sword. *Shakspere.*

5. Just; honest; equitable; not criminal.

Their heart was not right with him, neither were they stedfast in his covenant. *Psalms.*

6. Happy; convenient.

The lady has been disappointed on the right side, and found nothing more disagreeable in the husband, than she discovered in the lover. *Spectator.*

7. Not left.

It is not with cert only to be received, concerning the right and left hand, that men naturally make use of the right, and that the use of the other is a digression. *Brown.*

The left foot naked, when they march to fight, But in a bull's raw hide they deathe the right. *Dryden.*

8. Straight; not crooked.

The idea of a right lined triangle necessarily carries with it an equality of its angles to two right ones. *Locke.*

9. Perpendicular; direct.

RIGHT. *interj.* An expression of approbation.

Right, cries his lordship, for a rogue in need To have a table is misfortune indeed; In me 'tis noble, suits my birth and state. *Pope.*

RIGHT. *adv.*

1. Properly; justly; exactly; according to truth, or justice.

Then shall the right-aiming thunder-bolts go abroad, and from the clouds, as from a well drawn bow, shall they fly to the mark. *Wisdom.*

To understand political power right, and derive it from its original, we must consider what state all men are naturally in, and that is a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and dispose of their possessions and persons. *Locke.*

2. According to art or rule.

You with strict discipline intrusted right, Have learn'd to use your arms before you fight. *Bojconnon.*

Take heed you steer your vessel right, thy son, The culm of heav'n, this mermaid's melody,

Into an unseen whirlpool draws you fast,
And in a moment sinks you. *Dryden.*

3. In a direct line; in a straight line.

Let thine eyes look *right on*, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee. *Proverbs.*

Ye shall be driven out *right forth*, and none shall gather up him that wandereth. *Jeremiah.*

The people passed over *right* against Jericho. *Joshua.*

Insects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination; for ants go *right forward* to their hills, and bees know the way from a flowery heath to their hives. *Bacon.*

This way, *right down* to Paradise descend. *Milton.*

4. In a great degree; very. Obsolete.

I gat me to my Lord *right* humbly. *Psalm.*

Right noble princes, I'll acquaint our dutious citizens. *Shakespeare.*

Pardon us the interruption Of thy devotion and *right* christian zeal. *Shakespeare.*

I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd Where our *right* valiant is become. *Shakespeare.*

When I had climb'd a height Rough and *right* hardly accessible: I might behold from Ceres's house, that in a grove Set thick with trees stood, a bright vapour move. *Chapman.*

The senate will smart deep For your upbraidings. I should be *right* sorry To have the means to take vengeance on you. *Ben Jonson.*

As I shall shortly on them Right many a widow has keen blade, And many fatherless, had made. *Hudibras.*

It is still used in titles: as, *right honourable*; *right reverend*.

I mention the *right* honorable Thomas Howard lord high marshal. *Peachment.*

RIGHT. n. f.

1. Not wrong.

One rising, eminent In wise deport, spake much of *right* and wrong, Of justice, of religion, truth, and peace, And judgment from above. *Milton.*

2. Justice; not injury.

Persons of noble blood are less envied in their rising; for it seemeth but *right* done to their birth. *Bacon.*

In the midst of your invectives, do the tasks this *right*, as to remember that they are no doers. *Bacon.*

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight, And well deserv'd, had fortune done him *right*. *Dryden.*

He, that would do *right* to religion, cannot take a more effectual course, than by reconciling it with the happiness of mankind. *Tillotson.*

3. Freedom from guilt; goodness.

His faith perhaps in some nice tenets might be wrong, his life I am sure was in the *right*. *Cowley.*

4. Freedom from error.

Seldom your opinions err; Your eyes are always in the *right*. *Prior.*

5. Just claim.

The Roman citizens were, by the sword, taught to acknowledge the pope their lord, though they knew not by what *right*. *Roch.*

The proud tyrant would many times say, that whatsoever belonged unto the empire of Rome, was of *right* his, for as much as he was possessed of the imperial scepter, which his great grandfather Mahomet had by law of arms won from Constantine. *Koch.*

Subdue by force, all who refuse Right reason by their law; and for their king Messiah, who by *right* of merit reigns. *Milton.*

My *right* to it appears, By long possession of eight hundred years. *Dryden.*

Might and *right* are inseparable in the opinion of the world. *Leffrange.*

Descriptions, figures, and fables must be in all heroic poems; every poet hath as much *right* to them as every man hath to air. *Dryden.*

Judah pronounced sentence of death against Thamar: our author thinks it is very good proof, that because he did it, therefore he had a *right* to do it. *Locke.*

Agrippa is generally ranged in sets of medals among the emperors; as some among the emperresses have no other *right*. *Addison.*

6. That which justly belongs to one.

To thee doth the *right* of her appertuin, seeing thou only art of her kindred. *Tobit.*

The custom of employing these great persons in all great offices, passes for a *right*. *Temple.*

The prisoner freed himself by nature's laws, Born free, he fought his *right*. *Dryden.*

7. Property; interest.

A subject in his prince may claim a *right*, Nor suffer him with strength impair'd to fight. *Dryden.*

8. Power; prerogative.

God hath a sovereign *right* over us, as we are his creatures, and by virtue of this *right*, he might, without injustice, have imposed difficult tasks: but in making laws, he hath not made use of this *right*. *Tillotson.*

9. Immunity; privilege.

The citizens, Let them but have their *rights*, are ever forward In celebration of this day with shows. *Shakespeare.*

Their only thoughts and hope was to defend their own *rights* and liberties, due to them by the law. *Clarendon.*

10. The side not left.

On his *right* The radiant image of his glory sat, His only Son. *Milton.*

11. To RIGHTS. In a direct line; straight.

These strata sailing, the whole tract sinks down to rights into the abyss, and is swallowed up by it. *Hoodward.*

12. To RIGHTS. With deliverance from error.

Several have gone about to inform them, and set them to rights; but for want of that knowledge of the present system of nature, have not given the satisfaction expected. *Hoodward.*

To RIGHT, v. a. To do justice to; to establish in possessions justly claimed; to relieve from wrong.

How will this grieve you, When you shall come to clearer knowledge, that you thus have published me? gentle my lord, You scarce can *right* me thoroughly. *Shakespeare.*

If the injured person be not *righted*, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and bound to restitution. *Taylor.*

I could not expedient see, On this side death, to *right* our family. *Halter.*

Some seeking unto courts, and judicial endowments to *right* ourselves, are still innocent. *Kettwell.*

Make my father known, To *right* my honour, and redress your own. *Dryden.*

RIGHT-HAND, n. f. Not the left.

The rack of oars, by the winning stream, Let it on your *right-hand* bring you to the place. *Shakespeare.*

RIGHTFUL, adj. [right, Saxon; whence *rightful* in old authors, and *rightfully* in bishop Fisher: so much are words corrupted by pronunciation.]

1. Just; honest; virtuous; uncorrupt.

That far be from it, to say the *righteous* with the wicked, and that the *righteous* should be the wicked. *Genesis.*

2. Equitable; agreeing with right.

Kill my rival too; for he no less Deserves, and I thy *righteous* doom will bless. *Dryden.*

RIGHTFULLY, adv. [from *righteous*.]

Honestly; virtuously.

Athenians did *rightfully* decide, When Phocion and when Socrates were try'd; As *rightfully* they did those dooms repent, Still they were wise, whatever way they went. *Dryden.*

RIGHTNESS, n. f. [from *righteous*.]

Justice; honesty; virtue; goodness; integrity.

The scripture, ascribing to the persons of men *righteousness*, in regard of their manifold virtues, may not be construed, as though it did thereby clear them from all faults. *Hobbes.*

Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries, Could warning make the world more just or wise; Learn *righteousness*, and dread th' avenging day. *Dryden.*

Good men often suffer, and that even for the sake of *righteousness*. *Nejma.*

RIGHTFUL, adj. [right and full.]

1. Having the right; having the just claim.

As in this haughty great attempt, They labour'd to supplant the *rightful* heir, I lost my liberty, and they their lives. *Shakespeare.*

Some will mourn in cities, some coast brave, For the depoting of a *rightful* king. *Shakespeare.*

2. Honest; just; agreeable to justice.

Not would, for gold or too, Be won, their *rightful* causes down to tread. *Shakespeare.*

Gather all the smiling hours; Such as with friendly care have guarded Patriots and kings in *rightful* wars. *Prior.*

RIGHTFULLY, adv. [from *rightful*.]

According to right; according to justice.

Henry, who claimed by succession, was *rightful*; that his title was not found, but was *rightful*; Mortimer, who had married the heir of York. *Dryden.*

RIGHTFULNESS, n. f. [from *rightful*.]

Moral rectitude.

But still although we fail of perfect *rightful* & seek we to tame these imperfections, Nor wholly wink though void of perfect *rightfulness*. *Shakespeare.*

RIGHTLY, adv. [from *right*.]

1. According to truth or justice; properly; suitably; not erroneously.

Each of his reign allotted, *rightly* call'd Powers of fire, air, water, and earth beneath. *Milton.*

Defend from heav'n, Urania I, by that name If *rightly* thou art call'd. *Milton.*

For glory done Of triumph, to be styl'd great conquerors, Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods, Destroyers *rightly* call'd, and plagues of men. *Milton.*

A man can never have so certain a knowledge that a proposition which contains the principles of his own knowledge, is undeniably revealed, or that he understands the words *rightly* wherein it is delivered; as he has, that the contrary is true. *Locke.*

Is this a bridal or a friendly feast? On from their deeds, *rightly* may divide, Unfeign'd flown with insolence or wine. *Prior.*

2. Honestly; uprightly.

Let not my jealousies be your dishonour; You may be *rightly* just, whatever I shall think. *Shakespeare.*

3. Exactly.

Should I grant, thou didst not *rightly* see; Then thou wert still deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

4. Straightly; directly.

We with one end, but differ in order and way, That reacheth *rightly* to that end. *Shakespeare.*

RIGHTNESS, n. f. [from *right*.]

1. Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude; not error.

It is not necessary for a man to be assured of the *rightness* of his conscience, by such an intellectual certainty of persuasion as amounts to the clearest demonstration; but it is sufficient if he know upon grounds of such a probability, as shall exclude all rational grounds of doubting. *Locke.*

Like brute beasts we travel with the herd, and are never so solicitous for the *rightness* of the way, as for the number or figure of our company. *Bacon.*

2. Straightness.

Sounds move strongest in a *right* line, which nevertheless is not caused by the *rightness* of the line, but by the shortness of the distance. *Shakespeare.*

R I G

RIGID. *adj.* [*rigide*, Fr. *rigidus*, Lat.]

1. Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant.

A body, that is hollow, may be demonstrated to be more rigid and inflexible, than a solid one of the same substance and weight. *Ray.*

2. Severe; inflexible.

His severe judgment giving law,
His modest fancy kept in awe;
As rigid husbands jealous are,
When they believe their wives too fair. *Denham.*

3. Unremitted; unmitigated.

Queen of this universe! do not believe
Those rigid threats of death; ye shall not die. *Milt.*

4. Sharp; cruel. It is used somewhat harshly by *Philips*.

And Agamemnon, deep ting'd with blood, confess
What the Silesian vigour unwithstood
Could do in rigid fight. *Philips*

RIGIDITY. *n. f.* [*rigidité*, Fr. from *rigid*.]

1. Stiffness.

Rigidity is said of the solids of the body, when, being soft or impliable, they cannot readily perform their respective offices; but a fibre is said to be rigid, when its parts so strongly cohere together, as not to yield to that action of the fluids, which ought to overcome their resistance, in order to the preservation of health; it is to be remedied by tonics.

Rigidity of the organs is such a state as makes them resist that expansion, which is necessary to carry on the vital functions; *rigidity* of the vessels and organs must necessarily follow from the rigidity of the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance.

This severe observation of nature, by the one in her commonness, and by the other in her absolute forms, must needs produce in both a kind of rigidity, and consequently more naturalness than gracefulness. *Watson.*

RIGIDITY. *adv.* [from *rigid*.]

1. Stiffly; unpliantly.

2. Severely; inflexibly; without remission; without mitigation.

RIGIDITY. *n. f.* [from *rigid*.] Stiffness; severity; inflexibility.

RIGULET. *n. f.* [*regule*, French.] A flat thin square piece of wood.

The pieces that are intended to make the frames for pictures, before they are molded, are called *rigulets*. *Motier.*

RIGOR. *n. f.* A circle. Used in *Shakespeare* for a diadem.

This sleep is found; this is a sleep
That, from this golden *rigor*, hath divorc'd
So many English kings. *Henry IV.*

RIGOUR. *n. f.* [*rigor*, Latin.]

1. Cold; stiffness.

The rest his look

Bound with Gorgonian *rigour*, not to move. *Milt.*

2. A convulsive shuddering with sense of cold.

Rigors, chills, and a fever attend every such new supposition. *Blackmore.*

A right regimen, during the *rigor* or cold fit in the beginning of a fever, is of great importance; a long continued *rigor* is a sign of a strong disease; during the *rigor*, the circulation is less quick, and the blood actually stagnates in the extremities, and, pressing upon the heart, may produce concretions; therefore a *rigor* increaseth an inflammation. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Severity; sternness; want of condescension to others.

Nature has got the victory over passion, all his *rigour* is turned to grief and pity. *Denham.*

Rigour makes it difficult for fading virtue to recover. *Clarissa.*

4. Severity of life; voluntary pain; austerity.

He resumed his *rigors*, esteeming this calamity such a one as should not be outlived, but that it became men to be martyrs to. *Fell.*

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R I M

Does not looseness of life, and a want of necessary sobriety in some, drive others into *rigor*, that are unnecessary? *Sprad.*

This prince lived in this convent, with all the *rigor* and austerity of a capuchin. *Addison.*

5. Strictness; unabated exactness.

It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be relaxed, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general *rigor* thereof. *Hooker.*

Heat and cold are *rigor*, according to philosophical *rigor*, the efficient, but are names expressing our passions. *Glaucone.*

The base degenerate age requires
Severity and justice in its *rigor*.

This was an impious bold offending world. *Addison.*

6. Rage; cruelty; fury.

He at his toe with furious *rigor* smites,

That strongest oak might seem to overthrow;

The stroke upon his shield to heavy lights,

That to the ground it doubleth him full low. *Spenser.*

Driven by the necessities of the times, and the temper of the people, more than led by his own disposition to any height and *rigor* of actions. *King Charles.*

7. Hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness.

The stones the *rigor* of their kind expel,
And supple into softness as they fell. *Dryden.*

RIGOROUS. *adj.* [from *rigor*.]

1. Severe; allowing no abatement.

He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock
With *rigorous* hands; he hath resisted law,
And therefore law shall from him further trial,
Than the severity of public power. *Shakespeare.*

Are these terms hard and *rigorous*, beyond our capacities to perform? *Rogers.*

2. Exact; scrupulously nice; as, a *rigorous* demonstration; a *rigorous* definition.

RIGOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *rigorous*.]

1. Severely; without tenderness or mitigation.

Left they faint

At the sad sentence *rigorously* urg'd,

For I behold them bit'n'd, and with tears

Bewailing their excess, all terror hide. *Milton.*

The people would examine his works more *rigorously* than himself, and would not forgive the least mistake. *Dryden.*

2. Exactly; scrupulously; nicely.

RILL. *n. f.* [*rivulus*, Lat.] A small brook; a little streamlet.

May thy hummed waves from this

Their full tribute never miss,

From a thousand petty *rills*, *Milton.*

That tumble down the snowy hills.

On every thorn delightful wisdom grows,

In every *rill* a sweet instruction flows,

But some untought, o'erhear the whistling *rill*,

In spite of sacred lecture blockheads fill. *Young.*

TO RILL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run in small streams.

To *rill* Apollo, mighty king, let envy,

Ill-judging and verbiage, from Lathe's lake

Draw tuns unmeasurable, while thy favour

Admusters to my ambitious thirst

The wholesome draught from Avamppe's spring

Genuine, and with soft murmurs gently *rilling*. *Prior.*

Adown the mountains where thy daughters haunt.

RILLET. *n. f.* [corrupted from *rivulet*.]

A small stream.

A creeke of Otie, between two hills, delivering a

little fresh *rillet* into the sea. *Carew.*

The industrious muse thus labours to relate

Those *rilllets* that attend proud Tamer and her state. *Drayton.*

RIM. *n. f.* [Jama, Saxon.]

1. A border; a margin.

It keeps off the same thickness near its centre; while its figure is capable of variation towards the rim. *Grew.*

2. That which encircles something else.

We may not affirm that ruptures are confinable unto one *rim*, as the peritoneum or rim of the belly

may be broke; or its perforations relaxed in either. *Morgan.*

The drum-maker uses it for rims. *Morgan.*

RIME. *n. f.* [Jrim, Saxon.]

1. Hoar frost.

Breathing upon a glass giveth a dew; and in rime frosts you shall find drops of dew upon the inside of glass windows. *Pecon.*

In a hoar frost, a rime is a multitude of quadrangular prisms piled without any order one over another. *Grew.*

2. [*rima*, Latin.] A hole; a chink. Not used.

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet can they contract the *rime* or chink of their larynx, so as to prevent the admission of wet or dry indigested. *Brown.*

TO RIME. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To freeze with hoar frost.

TO RIMPLE. *v. a.* To pucker; to contract into corrugations. See **CRUMPLE** and **RUMPLE**.

The skin was tense, all *rimpled* and blistered. *Wiffron.*

RIMY. *adj.* [from *rime*.] Steamy; foggy; full of frozen mist.

The air is now cold, hot, dry, or moist; and then thin, thick, foggy, rainy, or poisonous. *Harvey.*

RIND. *n. f.* [rind, Saxon; *rinde*, Dutch.]

Bark; husk.

Herewith a piteous yelling voice was heard,

Crying, O spare with aughty hands to tear

My tender sides in this rough *rind* embarr'd. *Spenser.*

Within the infant *rind* of this small flower

Poison hath residence, and medicine power. *Shakspeare.*

These plants are neither red nor polished, when drawn out of the water, till their *rind* have been taken off. *Boyle.*

Others, whose fruit, burnished with golden *rind*,

Hang amiable. *Milton.*

Thou canst not touch the freedom of this mind

With all thy charms, although this corporal rind

Thou hast immanc'd. *Milton.*

This monument, thy maiden beauty's due,
High on a plane-tree shall be hung to view;
On the smooth *rind* the passenger shall see
Thy name engrav'd, and worship Helen's tree. *Dryden.*

TO RIND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To decorticate; to bark; to husk.

RING. *n. f.* [Jring, Saxon.]

1. A circle; an orbicular line.

In this habit

Met I my father with his bleeding *rings*,

Their precious gems new lost. *Shakspeare.*

Bubbles of water, before they began to exhibit their colours to the naked eye, have appeared through a prism guided about with many parallel and horizontal *rings*. *Newton.*

2. A circle of gold, or some other matter worn as an ornament.

A quarell

—About a hoop of gold, a paltry *ring*. *Shakspeare.*

I have seen old Roman *rings* so very thick about, and with such large flowers in them, that 'tis no wonder a top should reckon them a little cumbersome in the summer. *Addison.*

3. A circle of metal to be held by.

The *rings* of iron, that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung. *Dryden.*

Some eagle got the *ring* of my box in his beak, with an intent to let it fall, and devour it. *Swift.*

4. A circular course.

Chaste Diana,

Goddess presiding o'er the rapid race,

Place me, O place me in the dusty *ring*,

Where youthful charioteers contend for glory. *Smith.*

5. A circle made by persons standing round.

Make a *ring* about the corpse of Caesar,
And let me show you him that made the will. *Shakspeare.*

The Italians, perceiving themselves almost encircled, cast themselves into a *ring*, and retired back into the city. *Baynard.*

R I N

- Round my anther a new ring they made,
And footed it about the sacred shade.** *Dryden.*
- 6. A number of bells harmonically tuned.**
A squirrel spends his little rage,
In jumping round a rowling cage;
The cage as either side turn'd up,
Striking a ring of bells a-top. *Prior.*
- 7. The sound of bells, or any other sonorous body.**
Stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no
ring, but a flat noise or rattle. *Bacon.*
Hawks bells, that have holes, give a greater ring,
than if the pellet did strike upon brass in the open
air. *Bacon.*
Sullen Moloch fled,
Hath left in shadows dread
His burning idol all of blackest hue;
In vain with cymbaliving,
They call the gruly king. *Milton.*
- 8. A sound of any kind.**
The king, full of confidence, as he had been
victorious in battle, and had prevailed with his
parliament, and had the ring of acclamations troth
in his ears, thought the rest of his reign should be
but play. *Bacon.*
- To RING. v. a. pret. and part pass. rung.**
[hrynagan, Saxon.]
- 1. To strike bells, or any other sonorous body, so as to make it found.**
Ring the alarm bell. *Shakespeare.*
- 2. [from ring.] To encircle.**
Talbot,
Who, ring'd about with bold adversity,
Cries out for noble York and Somerset. *Shallp.*
- 3. To fit with rings.**
Death, death, oh amiable lovely death!
Thou odoriferous fench, found rottenm't,
Arise forth from thy couch of latting night,
Thou hate and terror to proplecity,
And I will kiss thy detestable bones,
And put my eye-balls in thy vaulty brows,
And ring these fingers with thy household worms. *Shakespeare*
- 4. To restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.**
To RING. v. n.
- 1. To found as a bell or sonorous metal.**
Ring out, ye crystal spheres,
And let your silver chime
Move in melodious time;
And let the base of heav'n's deep organ blow.
No funeral rites nor man in mournful weeds,
Nor mournful bell shall ring her burial. *Shallp.*
Easy it might be to ring other changes upon the
same bells. *Norris.*
At I stand a weighty stone he flung;
His face was blotted, and his helmet rung. *Dryden.*
- 2. To practise the art of making music with bells.**
Signs for communication may be contrived at
pleasures: four bells admit twenty-four changes in
ringing; each change may, by agreement, have a
certain signification. *Hobbs.*
- 3. To found; to resound.**
Hercules, missing his page, call'd him by his
name aloud, that all the thore rang of it. *Bacon.*
The particular ringing found in gold, distinct
from the found of other bodies, has no particular
name. *Locke.*
With sweeter notes each rising temple rung,
A Raphael painted! and a Vida sung! *Pope.*
Immortal Vida!
- 4. To utter as a bell.**
Kre to, black Heecat's summons
The flard-born beetle, with his drow'y hums,
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakespeare.*
- 5. To tinkle.**
My ears full ring with noise; I've vent to death;
Tongue-sil'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryden.*
- 6. To be filled with a bruit or report.**
That profane, atheistical, epicurean rabble,
whom the whole nation to rings of, are not indeed,
what they vote themselves, the wisest men in the
world. *South.*
- RING-BONE. n. f.**

R I O

- Ring-bone is a hard callous substance growing in
the hollow circle of the little pattern of a horse,
just above the coronet: it sometimes goes quite
round like a ring, and thence it is called the ring-
bone.** *Purrier's Dictionary.*
- RINGDOVE. n. f. [chingelduyt, German.]**
Pigeons are of several sorts, wild and tame; as
wood pigeons, dovecot pigeons, and ringdoves. *Mortimer.*
- RINGER. n. f. [from ring.] He who
rings.**
- RINGLEADER. n. f. [ring and leader.]**
The head of a riotous body.
He cauted to be executed some of the ring-
leaders of the Cornish men, in sacrifice to the ci-
vics. *Bacon.*
The nobility escaped; the poor people, who had
been deluded by these ringleaders, were executed. *Addison.*
- RINGLET. n. f. [ring, with a diminutive
termination.]**
- 1. A small ring.**
Silver the lunals, deep projecting o'er;
And gold the ringlets that command the door. *Pope.*
- 2. A circle.**
You demy puppets, that
By the moon-shine do the green ringlets make,
Whoreol the eye not bites. *Shakespeare.*
Never met we,
Upon the beached margin of the sea,
To dance our ringlets to the whirling wind,
But with thy brows thou hast disturb'd our sport. *Shakespeare.*
- 3. A curl.**
With ringlets quaint, and wanton windings wove. *Milton.*
Her golden tresses in wanton ringlets wav'd,
As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton.*
These in two fable ringlets taught to break,
Once gave new beauties to the snowy neck. *Pope.*
- RINGSTREAKED. adj. [ring and streaked.]**
Circularly streaked.
He removed the he goats that were ringstreaked
and spotted, and all the the goats that were
speckled. *Genesis.*
- RINGTAIL. n. f. [ring and tail.] A kind
of kite with a whitish tail.** *Bailey.*
- RINGWORM. n. f. [ring and worm.] A
circular letter.**
It began with a ferrago, making many round
spots, such as is generally called ringworm. *Wilson.*
- To RINSE. v. a. [from rein, German,
pure, clear.]**
- 1. To wash; to cleanse by washing.**
This last day treaty
Seal'd w'd to much treaure, and like a glass
Did look k' th' cupre. *Shakespeare*
Whomsoever he toucheth, and hath not ring'd
his hands in water, he shall be unclean. *Leviticus.*
His mult move as humbly to tie unto God, and
earnestly to entre it him, to wash us thoroughly from
our wickedness, and cleanse us from our sins: yea,
to purge and rinse the fountain thereof, our in-
tercan and polluted hearts. *Perkins.*
- 2. To wash the soap out of clothes.**
They cannot boil, nor wash, nor rinse, they say,
With water sometimes ink, and sometimes whey,
According as you meet with mud or clay. *King.*
- RISSE. n. f. [from rinse.] One that washes
or rinses; a washer.**
- RIOT. n. f. [riotte, old French; riotto,
Italian.]**
- 1. Wild and loose festivity.**
When his bad doing riot hath no curb,
When rage and hot blood are his count'fess,
When menus and lavish manners meet together,
Oht with what winds shall his affection fly,
Tow'rd fighting peril and off' w'd decay. *Shallp.*
So senseless of expence,
That he will neither know how to maintain it,
Nor cease his flow of r. *Shakespeare.*
All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milton.*
- 2. A sedition; an uproar.**

R I P

- Transform'd to serpents all, as accoutred
To his bold rim.** *Milton.*
- 3. To run Riot. To move or act without
control or restraint.**
One man's head runs riot upon hawks and dice. *L'Estrange.*
You never can defend his breeding,
Who, in his satire's running riot,
Could never leave the world in quiet. *Swift.*
- To RIOT. v. n. [riotter, old French.]**
- 1. To revel; to be dissipated in luxurious
enjoyments.**
Let us walk honestly as in the day; not a
rioting and drunkenness. *Romans.*
Now he exacts of all, wastes in delight,
Riots in pleasure, and neglects the law. *Daniel.*
- 2. To luxuriate; to be tumultuous.**
Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repose;
No pulse that riots, and no blood that glows. *Pope.*
- 3. To banquet luxuriously.**
- 4. To raise a sedition or uproar.**
- RIOTER. n. f. [from riot.]**
- 1. One who is dissipated in luxury.**
- 2. One who raises an uproar or sedition.**
- RIOTISE. n. f. [from riot.] Dissoluteness,
luxury. Obsolete.**
From every work he challenged effoin
For contemplation sake; yet otherwhile
His life he led in lawful riotise. *Spenser.*
- RIOTOUS. adj. [riotteur, Fr. from riot.]**
- 1. Luxurious; wanton; licentiously festive**
What needs me tell their leads and goodly game,
In which was nothing riotous nor vain. *Spenser.*
When all our offices have been oppress'd
With riotous feeders,
I have retir'd me to a wasteful cock,
And let mine eyes at flow. *Shakespeare.*
John came neither eating nor drinking, that a
far from the diet of Jerusalem, and other riotous
places, but fasted carefully. *Brown.*
With them no riotous pomp nor Asian train,
I fasted a my with their goodly tears,
But war severely like itself appears. *Dryden.*
- 2. Seditious; turbulent.**
- RIOTOUSLY. adv. [from riotous.]**
- 1. Luxuriously; with licentious luxury.**
He that gathereth by detrauding his own soul,
gathereth for others that shall spend his soul
riotously. *Ecclijasticus.*
- 2. Seditiously; turbulently.**
- RIOTOUSNESS. n. f. [from riotous.] The
state of being riotous.**
- To RIP. v. a. [ripyan, Saxon.]**
- 1. To tear; to lacerate; to cut asunder by
a continued act of the knife, or of other
force.**
You bloody Neeros, r'pping up the wouh
Of your dear mother England, blash for shame. *Shakespeare.*
Thou wilt dash their children, and rip up't of
women with child. *King.*
The beast prevents the blow,
And upward rips the groom of his audacious foe. *Dryden.*
- 2. To take away by laceration or cutting.**
Macduff was from his mother's womb
Entirely ripp'd. *Shakespeare.*
Etecluspus, because ripped from his mother's
womb, was feigned to be the son of Apollo
Hayward
Rip this heart of mine
Out of my breast, and shew it for a coward's. *Oliver.*
The conscious husband, whom like symphonious leas,
Charges on her the guilt of their diseste;
Attecing fury acts a madman's part,
He'll rip the fatal secret from her breast. *Granville.*
- 3. To dilate; to search out; to tear up;
to bring to view.**
Let it be lawful for me to rip up to the very
bottom, how and by whom your discipline was
planted, at such time as this age we live in, as
to make first trial thereof. *Hayward.*
You rip up the original of Scotland. *Spenser.*

RIP

This *ripping up* of accusers is very pleasing unto me, and indeed favourerth of some rending. *Openfer.*
They *ripped up* all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

The relations considering that a trial would *rip up* old fires, and discover things not so much to the reputation of the deceased, they dropt their design. *Arbuthnot.*

RIPE, *adj.* [ripe, Saxon; *rijp*, Dutch.]
1. Brought to perfection in growth; mature.

Macbeth
Is *ripe* for shaking, and the pow'rs above
Put on their instruments. *Shakespeare.*
Their fruit is unprofitable, not *ripe* to eat.

Wisdom.
So may'st thou live, till, like *ripe* fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap, or be with ease
Gather'd, not hardly pluck'd, for death mature. *Milton.*

2. Resembling the ripeness of fruit.
Those happy smiles,
That play'd on her *ripe* lips, seem'd not to know
What guile was in her eyes, which parted thence,
As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakespeare.*

3. Complete; proper for use.
Thy letters shall direct your course,
When time is *ripe*. *Shakespeare.*

4. Advanced to the perfection of any quality.
There was a pretty redness in his lips,
A little *riper* and more lustrous red
Than that mix'd in his cheeks. *Shakespeare.*
O early *ripe*! to thy abundant store,
What could advancing age have added more? *Dryden.*

5. Finished; consummate.
Beasts are in sensible capacity as *ripe* even as
men themselves, perhaps more *ripe*. *Hooker.*
He was a scholar, and a *ripe* and good one. *Shakespeare.*

6. Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured.
He thence shall come,
When this world's dissolution shall be *ripe*. *Milton.*
While things were just *ripe* for a war, the can-
ons, their protectors, interposed as umpires in the
quarrel. *Addison.*

7. Fully qualified by gradual improvement.
At thirteen years old he was *ripe* for the univer-
sity. *Felt.*
Ripe for heav'n, when fate's fœces calls,
Then shalt thou bear him up, sublime, to me. *Dryden.*

To **RIFE**, *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To
ripen; to grow *ripe*; to be matured.
Ripe is now used.

From hour to hour we *ripe* and *ripe*,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot. *Shak.*
Slubber not business for my sake, Bassano;
But stay the very *ripening* of the time. *Shakespeare.*
Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou,
In my grave's side, see what thou art now;
Yet thou'rt not yet to good, till us death lay
To *ripe* and mellow there, we're stubborn clay. *Donne.*

To **RIFE**, *v. a.* To mature; to make *ripe*.
He is retir'd, to *ripe* his growing fortunes,
To Scotland. *Shakespeare.*

RIPPLY, *adv.* [from *ripe*.] Maturely; at
the fit time.
It is us therefore *ripely*;
Our chariots and our horsemen be in readiness. *Shakespeare.*

To **RIPEN**, *v. n.* [from *ripe*.] To grow
ripe; to be matured.
This is the state of man; to-day he pets forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
And then he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a *ripening*, nips his root;
And then he falls as I do. *Shakespeare.*
Afore the four grape is *ripening* in the bower. *Ursin.*

The prickling of a fruit, before it *ripeneth*, *ripenes*
the fruit more suddenly. *Bacon.*
Trees, that *ripen* late, blossom soonest; as
peaches and cornelians; and it is a work of provid-
ence that they blossom so soon; for otherwise they
could not have the sun long enough to *ripen* *Bacon*.
Alcious on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And strangers to the sun yet *ripen* here. *Granville.*

To **RIPEN**, *v. a.* To mature; to make *ripe*.
My father was no traitor;
And that I'll prove on better men than *Somerſet*,
Were growing time once *ripen'd* to my will. *Shak.*
When to *ripen'd* manhood he shall grow,
The greedy sulor shall the seas forego. *Dryden.*
That I settled
Your father in his throne, was for your sake,
I left th' acknowledgment for time to *ripen*. *Dryden.*

The genial sun
Has daily, since his court began,
Rejoic'd the metal to refine,
And *ripen'd* the Peruvian mine. *Addison.*
Be this the cause of more than mortal hate,
The rest succeeding time shall *ripen* into fate. *Pope.*
Her elements have lost their uses;
Air *ripens* not, nor earth produces. *Sayt.*

RIPENESS, *n. f.* [from *ripe*.]
1. The state of being *ripe*; maturity.
They have compar'd it to the *ripeness* of fruits. *Wijeman.*
Little matter is deposited in the abscess, before
it arrives towards its *ripeness*. *Sharp.*

2. Full growth.
Time, which made them their same out-live,
To Cowley fence did *ripeness* gave. *Donham.*

3. Perfection; completion.
To this purpose were those harmonious tunes of
palms devised for us, that they, which are either
in years but young, or touching perfection of vir-
tue as yet not grown to *ripeness*, might, when they
think they sing, learn. *Hooker.*

This royal infant promises
Upon this land a thousand thousand blessings,
Which time shall bring to *ripeness*. *Shakespeare.*
I to manhood am arriv'd so near,
And inward *ripeness* doth much less appear,
That some more timely happy spirits m'nd'th. *Milton.*

4. Fitness; qualification.
Men must endure
Their going hence, ev'n as their coming hither.
Ripeness is all. *Shakespeare.*

RIPPLE, *n. f.* [from *rip*.] One who rips;
one who tears; one who lacerates.
To **RIPPLE**, *v. n.* To fret on the surface,
as water swiftly running.
RIPROWEL, *n. f.* A gratuity, or reward
given to tenants, after they had reaped
their lord's corn. *Bailey.*

To **RISE**, *v. n.* pret. *roſe*; part. *riſen*.
Cowley has *riſe*, for *roſe*; so has Jonſon.
[*riſan*, Saxon; *riſen*, Dutch.]

1. To change a jacent or recumbent, to an
erect posture.
I have seen her *riſe* from her bed, and throw her
night-gown upon her. *Shakespeare.*
The archbishop received him sitting, for, said he,
I am too old to *riſe*. *Earl of Orrery.*

2. To get up from rest.
Never a wife leads a better life than she does,
do what the will; go to bed when the list, *riſe*
when the list. *Shakespeare.*
As wild asses in the desert, go they forth to
their work, *riſing* becomes for a prey. *Job.*
That is to live,
To rest secure, and not *riſe* up to grieve. *Daniel.*
Thy mansion wants thee, Adam, *riſe*. *Milton.*

3. To get up from a fall.
True in our fall,
False in our promis'd *riſing*. *Milton.*

4. To spring; to grow up.
They imagine
For one forbidden tree a multitude.
Now *riſe* to work them farther woe. *Milton.*

5. To gain elevation of rank or fortune.

RIS

Some *riſe* by sin, and some by virtue fall. *Shak.*
If they *riſe* not with their service, they will upke
their service tall with them. *Bacon.*

To *riſe* 't' the world,
No wife man that's honest should expect. *Orway.*
Those, that have been raised by some great mi-
nister, trample upon the steps by which they *riſe*,
to rival him. *South.*

6. To swell.
If the bright spot stay in his place, it is a *riſing*
of the burning. *Leviticus.*

7. To ascend; to move upward.
The sap in old trees is not so frank as to *riſe* all
to the boughs, but tretch by the way, and putteth
out moils. *Bacon.*
If two plane polis'd plates of a polis'd looking-
glass be laid together, so that their sides be parallel,
and at a very small distance from one another, and
then their lower edges be dipped into water, the
water will *riſe* up between them. *Newton.*

8. To break out from below the horizon,
as the sun.
He maketh the sun to *riſe* on the evil and the
good. *Mutheſe.*
He affirmeth, that tunny is fat upon the *riſing* of
the Pleiades, and departs upon *Acturus*. *Brown.*
Whether the sun
Riſe on the earth, or earth *riſe* on the sun. *Milton.*

9. To take beginning; to come into exist-
ence or notice.
Only he spoke, and every thing that is,
Out of the fruitful womb of nothing *riſe*. *Cowley.*

10. To begin to act.
High winds began to *riſe*. *Milton.*
With Vulcan's rage the *riſing* winds conspire,
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire. *Dryden.*

11. To appear in view.
The poet must lay out all his strength, that his
words may be glowing, and that every thing he
describes may immediately present itself, and *riſe*
up to the reader's view. *Addison.*

12. To change a station; to quit a siege.
He, *riſing* with small honour from Gunza, and
feeling the power of the christians, was gone. *Knolles.*

13. To be excited; to be produced.
Indeed you thank'd me; but a nobler gratitude
Riſe in her soul; for from that hour the lov'd me. *Olway.*
A thought *roſe* in me, which often perplexes me
of contemplative natures. *Spectator.*

14. To break into military commotions;
to make insurrections.
At our heels all hell should *riſe*,
With blackest insurrection. *Milton.*
Numidia's spacious kingdom lies
Ready, to *riſe* at its young prince's call. *Addison.*
No more shall nation against nation *riſe*,
Nor silent warriors meet with hateful eyes. *Pope.*

15. To be roused; to be excited to action.
Who will *riſe* up for me against evil-doers? or
who will stand up for me against the workers of in-
iquity? *Psalms.*
Gather together, come against, and *riſe* up to
the battle. *Seremiah.*

16. To make hostile attack.
If any man hate his neighbour, lie in wait, and
riſe up against him, and smite him mortally, and
fleeth into one of the cities, the elders of his city
shall fetch him thence. *Deuteronomy.*

17. To grow more or greater in any
respect.
A hideous gabble *riſes* loud
Among the builders. *Milton.*
The great duke *riſes* on them in his demands,
and will not be satisfied with less than a hundred
thousand crowns, and a solemn embassy to beg
pardon. *Addison.*

18. To increase in price.
Bullion is *riſen* to six shillings and five pence the
ounce; i. e. that an ounce of uncoined silver will
exchange for an ounce and a quarter of coined
silver. *Locke.*

19. To be improved.
From such an untainted couple, we can hope to
3 Q 2

R I S

Let's our family rise to its ancient splendour of face, air, countenance, and shape. *Talfer.*

20. To elevate the style.

Your author always will the best advise,
Fall when he falls, and when he rises, rise. *Roscommon.*

21. To be revived from death.

After I am risen again, I will go before you. *Matthew.*

The stars of morn shall see him rise

Out of his grave. *Milton.*

22. To come by chance.

As they 'gun his library to view,
And antique register, for to avise,
There chanced to the prince's hand to rise
An ancient book. *Spenser.*

23. To be elevated in situation.

He bar'd an ancient oak of all her boughs;
Then on a rising ground the trunk he plac'd,
Which with the spoils of his dead foe he grac'd. *Dryden.*

A house he saw upon a rising.

Ah, on banks of rising grounds near rivers, will
thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer.*

Rise. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of rising, locally or figuratively.

2. The act of mounting from the ground.
In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast
backwards and then forwards, with so much the
greater force; for the hands go backward before
they take their rise. *Bacon.*

3. Eruption; ascent.

Upon the candle's going out, there is a sudden
rise of water; for the flame filling no more place,
the air and water succeed. *Bacon.*

The hill submits itself

To small descents, which do its height beguile;
And sometimes mounts, but to as billows play,
Whose rise not hinders, but makes short our way. *Dryden.*

4. Place that favours the act of mounting
aloft.

Rais'd so high, from that convenient rise
She took her flight, and quickly reached the skies. *Creech.*

Since the arguments against them rise from com-
mon received opinions, it happens in controversial
discourses, as it does in the assailing of towns,
where, if the ground be but firm, whoever the bat-
teries are erected, there is no farther inquiry of
whom it is borrowed, so it affords but a fit rise for
the present purpose. *Locke.*

5. Elevated place.

Such a rise, as doth at once invite
A pleasure, and a reverence from the sight. *Denham.*

6. Appearance of the sun in the east.

Phœbus! stay;

The world to which you fly to last,
From us to them can pay your haste
With no such object, and salute your rise
With no such wonder, as De Mornay's eyes. *Waller.*

7. Increase in any respect.

8. Increase of price.

Upon a breach with Spain, must be considered
the present state of the king's treasure, the rise or
fall that may happen in his constant revenue by a
Spanish war. *Temple.*

The bishops have had there in the gradual rise
of hands. *Swift.*

9. Beginning; original.

It has its rise from the lazy admonitions of those
who give rules, and propole examples, without
joining practice with their instructions. *Locke.*

All wickedness taketh its rise from the heart, and
the design and intention with which a thing is done,
frequently discriminates the goodness or evil of
the action. *Nelson.*

His reputation quickly peopled it, and gave rise
to the republic, which calls itself after his name. *Addison.*

10. Elevation; increase of sound.

In the ordinary rises and falls of the voice,
there fall out to be two become between the uni-
son and the disson. *Bacon.*

R'aint. The part of To rise.

R'iser. *n. f.* [from rise.] One that rises.

R I V

The life *Eve*, where the palace stands

Of the early riser, with the rosy hands,

Active Aurora; where the loves to dance. *Chapman.*

RISIBILITY. *n. f.* [from risible.] The
quality of laughing.

How comes lowliness of stile to be so much the
propriety of satyr, that without it a poet can be no
more a satyr, than without risibility he can be a
man. *Dryden.*

Whatever the philosophers may talk of their ri-
sibility, nothing is a more noble expression than
laughing. *Arbuthnot.*

RISIBLE. *adj.* [risible, Fr. risibilis, Lat.]

1. Having the faculty or power of laughing.

We are in a merry world, laughing is our busi-
ness; as it, because it has been made the defini-
tion of man that he is risible, his manhood consisted
in nothing else. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter.

RISK. *n. f.* [risque, Fr. riesgo, Spanish.]

Hazard; danger; chance of harm.

Some run the risk of an absolute ruin for the
gaining of a present supply. *Estrange.*

When an insolent despot of discipline, nurtured
into contempt of all order by a long risk of licence,
shall appear before a church governor, it verily and
resolution are that governor's virtue. *South.*

By allowing himself in what is innocent, he
would run the risk of being betrayed into what is
not so. *Atterbury.*

An innocent man ought not to run an equal risk
with a guilty one. *Clayton.*

To RISK. *v. a.* [risquer, Fr.] To hazard;

to put to chance; to endanger.

Who would hope new fame to taste,

Or risk his well-established praise,
That his high genius to approve,
Had drawn a George or car'd a love? *Addison.*

RISKER. *n. f.* [from risk.] He who risks.

He thither came, to observe and imoak

What courtes other rykers took. *Butler.*

RISS. The obsolete preterit of rise.

Ris not the consular men and left their places,
So soon as thou sat fit down; and fled thy side? *Ben Jonson.*

RITE. *n. f.* [rit, Fr. ritus, Lat.] Solemn
act of religion; external observance.

The ceremonies we have taken from such as
were before us, are not things that belong to this
or that sect, but they are the ancient rites and
customs of the church. *Hooker.*

It is by God consecrated into a sacrament, a
holy rite, a means of conveying to the worthy re-
ceiver the benefits of the body and blood of Christ. *Hammond.*

When the prince her funeral rites had paid,

He plow'd the Tyrrhene seas. *Dryden.*

RITUAL. *adj.* [rituel, Fr.] Solemnly cere-
monious; done according to some reli-
gious institution.

Instant I bade the priests prepare

The ritual sacrifice, and solemn pray'r. *Prior.*

It to tradition were added, certain constant ritual
and emblematical observances, as the emblems
were expressive, the memory of the thing recorded
would remain. *Forbes.*

RITUAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A

book in which the rites and observances
of religion are set down.

An heathen ritual could not instruct a man bet-
ter than these several pieces of antiquity in the
particular ceremonies, that attended different sac-
rifices. *Addison.*

RITUALIST. *n. f.* [from ritual.] One
skilled in the ritual.

RIVAGE. *n. f.* [Fr.] A bank; a coast.

Not in use.

Think
You stand upon the rivage, and behold
A city on th' incessant billows dancing;
For to appear this fleet. *Shakespeare.*

RIVAL. *n. f.* [rivalis, Latin.]

1. One who is in pursuit of the same thing
which another man pursues; a competi-
tor.

R I V

Oh love! thou sternly dost thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all fellowship disdain. *Dryden.*

2. A competitor in love.

She saw her father was grown her adverse party,
and yet her fortune such as she must favour her
rival. *Sidney.*

France and Burgundy,

Great rivals in our younger daughter's love. *Shak.*

Your rival's image in your worth I view;

And what I lov'd in him, esteem in you. *Marvell.*

RIVAL. *adj.* Standing in competition;

making the same claim; emulous.

Had I but the means

To hold a rival place with one of them,
I should be fortunate. *Shakespeare.*

Equal in years, and rival in renown

With Epaphus, the youthful Phaeton

Lake honour claims. *Dryden.*

You bark to be employ'd,

While Venus is by rival dogs enjoy'd. *Dryden.*

To RIVAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stand in competition with another;

to oppose.

Those, that have been raised by the interest of
some great minister, trample upon the steps by
which they rise, to rival him in his greatness, and
at length step into his place. *South.*

2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or

excel.

Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass

O'er hollow arches of resounding bruis;

To rival thunder in its rapid course,

And imitate immutable force. *Dryden.*

O thou, too great to rival or to praise,

Forgive, lamented shade, these duteous lays.

Lee had thy fire, and Congress had thy wit,

And copyists, here and there, some likeness hit;

But none possess'd thy graces, and thy ease;

In thee alone 'twas natural to please! *Hart.*

To RIVAL. *v. a.* To be competitors. Out

of use.

Burgundy,

We first address'd toward you, who with the king

Have rival'd for our daughter. *Shakespeare.*

RIVALITY. *n. f.* [rivalitas, Lat. from

RIVALRY. *n. f.* [rival, Lat.] Competition,

emulation.

It is the privilege of posterity to set matters right
between those antagonists, who, by their rival-
ties, divided a whole age. *Addison.*

RIVALSHIP. *n. f.* [from rival.] The state

or character of a rival.

To RIVE. *v. a.* pret. rived; part. riven.

[ryt, broken, Saxon; riven, Dutch;

raver, French, to drive.] To split;

to cleave; to divide by a blunt instrument,

to force in disruption.

At his haughty helmet

So hugely struck, that it the heel did rive.

And cleit his head. *Spenser.*

The varlet at his plant was grieved sore,

That his deep wounded heart in two did rive. *Spenser.*

Through riven clouds and molten firmament,

The fierce three-looked engine making way,

Both lofty towers and highest trees hath rent. *Spenser.*

O Cicero!

I have seen tempests, when the foulding winds

Have riv'd the knotty oaks; but ne'er till now

Did I go through a tempest dropping fire. *Shak.*

As one he fit od escap'd from cruel fight.

Sore toil'd, his riven arms to havock heavn. *Milnes.*

The neighbouring forests, formerly shaken and

riven with the thunder-bolts of war, did envy the

sweet peace of Drama. *South.*

Had I not been blind, I might have seen

You riven oak, the turret of the green. *Dryden.*

Let it come;

Let the fierce light'ning blast, the thunder rive me.

To RIVE. *v. a.* To be split; to be divided

by violence.

R I V

Proflava rivis, fluit, and breaks in any direction.

To RIVE, for derive or direct. Not used.

Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament,
To rise their dangerous artillery

Upon no christian foul but English Talbot. *Shaksp.*
To RIVEL. v. a. [scumpled, Sax. corrugated, rumpel'd.] To contract into wrinkles and corrugations.

Then droop'd the fading flow'rs, their beauty fled,

And clos'd their sickly eyes and hung the head,
And rivet'd up with heat, lay dying in their bed.

Dryden.

And since that plenteous autumn now is past,
Whole grapes and peaches have indulg'd your taste,

Take in good part, from our poor poet's board,
Such rivet'd fruits as winter can afford. *Dryden.*

Alum sticks, with contracting pow'r,
Shrink his thin efface like a rivet'd flow'r.

Pope.

RIVEN. The part of river.

RIVER n. f. [*riviere*, Fr. *rivus*, Lat.]

A land current of water bigger than a brook.

It is a most beautiful country, being stored throughout with many goodly rivers, replenished with all sorts of fish. *Spenser.*

The first of these rivers has been celebrated by the Latin poets for the gentleness of its course, as the other for its rapidity. *Addison.*

RIVER-DRAGON. n. f. A crocodile. A name given by *Milton* to the king of Egypt.

Thus with ten wounds

The river-dragon tau'd at length, submits
To let his sojourners depart. *Paradise Lost.*

RIVERET. n. f. [diminutive of river.] A small stream; a rill.

Bringing all their riverets in,
There ends; a new song to begin. *Drayton.*

Calls down riveret from her springs,
Their queen upon her way to bring. *Drayton.*

RIVER-GOD. n. f. Tutelary deity of a river.

His wig hung as frail as the hair of a river-god
Shag from the water. *Asbuthnot.*

RIVER-HORSE. n. f. Hippopotamus.

Rois,

As plants ambiguous between sea and land,
The river-horse and scaly crocodile. *Milton.*

RIVER. n. f. [*river*, Fr. to break the point of a thing; to drive.] A fastening pin clenched at both ends.

The amours accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers clothing rivets up
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakspere.*

Thy armour

I'll fasten, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be master of it. *Shakspere.*

Though Valeria's fair, and though she loves me too,

'Gainst her my soul is arm'd on every part;
Yet there are secret rivets to my heart,

Where Berenice's charms have found the way,
Subtle as lightnings. *Dryden.*

The verse in fashion is, when numbers flow
So smooth and equal, that no light can find
The rivet, where the polish'd piece was join'd.

Dryden.

The rivets of those wings incline'd
Fit not each other. *Dryden.*

This instrument should move easy upon the rivet.

Shaksp.

To RIVET. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with rivets.

I has man,

Mail our fire were out, would fetch down new
Out of the hand of Jove; and rivet him

To Caucasus should be but frown. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To fasten strongly; to make immovable.

You were to blame to part with
A thing stuck on with oaths upon your finger,
And rivet'd with oath unto your flesh. *Shaksp.*

R O A

Why should I write this down, that's rivetted,
Scow'd to my memory? *Shakspere.*

What one party thought to rivet so a settledness
by the influence of the Scots, that the other rejected.

King Charles.

Till fortune's fustle & spite had made it known,
Her blows not shook but rivetted his throne. *Dryden.*

Thus hath God not only rivetted the notion of
himself into our natures, but likewise made the
belief of his being, necessary to the peace of our
minds and happiness of society. *Tillotson.*

In the eye lies those things rivetted which are
loose, where will you begin to rectify the mistake?

Locke.

Where we use words of a loose and wandering
signification, hence follows mistake and error,
which those maxims, brought as proofs to establish
propositions, wherein the terms stand for undetermined
ideas, do by their authority confirm and rivet.

Locke.

Rivet and nail me where I stand, ye pow'rs!
Congress.

They provoke him to the rage
Of fangs and claws, and, stooping from your horse,
Rivet the panting savage to the ground. *Addison.*

A similitude of nature and manners, in such a
degree as we are capable of, must tie the holy knot,
and rivet the friendship between us. *Atterbury.*

3. To drive or clench a rivet.

In rivetting, the pin you rivet in should stand
upright to the plate you rivet it upon; for if it do
not stand upright, you will be forced to set it up-
right, after it is rivetted. *Moxon.*

RIVULET. n. f. [*ravulus*, Lat.] A small
river; a brook; a streamlet.

By fountain or by shady rivulet,
He fought them. *Milton.*

The veins, where innumerable little rivulets have
their confluence into the common channel of the
blood. *Boyle.*

I saw the rivulet of Salsurata, formerly called
Albula, and smelt the stench that rises from its wa-
ter, which Martial mentions. *Addison.*

RINDOLLAR. n. f. A German coin, worth
about four shillings and sixpence sterling.

Dict.

ROACH. n. f. [from *rutulus*, Lat. red-
haired.]

A roach is a fish of no great reputation for his
dainty taste: his spawn is accounted much better
than any other part of him: he is accounted the
water sheep, for his simplicity and foolishness, and
it is noted, that roaches recover strength, and grow
in a fortnight after spawning. *Hutton.*

If a gudgeon meet a roach,
He dare not venture to approach;
Yet still he leaps at flies. *Swift.*

ROAD. n. f. [*rade*, Fr. *route*, Fr. *route* is
via trita.]

1. Large way; path.

Would you not think him a madman, who,
whilst he might easily ride on the beaten road way,
should trouble himself with breaking up of gaps?

Suckling.

To God's eternal house direct the way,
A broad and ample road. *Milton.*

The liberal man dwells always in the road. *Fell.*

To be indifferent whether we embrace falsehood
or truth, is the great road to error. *Locke.*

Could stupid atoms, with impetuous speed,
By dirt rent roads and adverse ways proceed,
That here they might encounter, here unite.

Philmore.

There is but one road by which to climb up.

Addison.

2. [*rade*, Fr.] Ground where ships may
anchor.

I should be full

Peering in maps for ports and roads;
And every object that might make me fear
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakspere.*

About the island are many roads, but only one
harbour. *Sandys.*

3. Inroad; incursion.

The Volcians stand
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make road
Upon, again. *Shakspere.*

R O A

Caton was desirous of the spoil, for he was, by
the former road into that country, famous and rich.

Knelley.

The king of Scotland, seeing none came in to
Perkin, turned his enterprise into a road, and washed
Northumberland with fire and sword. *Bacon.*

4. Journey. The word seems, in this
sense at least, to be derived from *rode*,

the preterit of *ride*: as we say, a short
ride; an easy ride.

With easy roads he came to Leicester,
And lodg'd in the abbey. *Shakspere.*

He from the east his flaming road begins.

Milton.

5. The act, or state of travelling.

Some taken from their shops and farms, others
from their sports and pleasures, these at suits of law,
those at gaming tables, some on the road, others at
their own fire sides. *Law.*

To ROAM. v. n. [*romigare*, Italian. See
Room.] To wander without any cer-
tain purpose; to ramble; to rove; to
play the vagrant. It is imagined to
come from the pretences of vagrants,
who always said they were going to
Rome.

Five summers have I spent in farthest Greece,
Roaming clean through the bounds of Asia.

Shakspere.

Daphne roaming through a thorny wood.

Shakspere.

The lonely fox roams far abroad,
On secret rumpie bent, and midnight fraud. *Prior.*

What were unenlighten'd man,
A savage roaming through the woods and wilds
In quest of prey. *Thomson.*

To ROAM. v. a. To range; to wander
over.

Now fowls in their clay nests were couch'd,
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to roam.

Milton.

ROAMER. n. f. [from *roam*.] A rover;
a rambler; a wanderer; a vagrant.

ROAN. adj. [*rouen*, Fr.]

Roan horse is a horse of a bay, sorrel, or black
colour, with grey or white spots interspersed very
thick. *Farrar's Dictionary.*

To ROAR. v. n. [*roapan*, Sax.]

1. To cry as a lion or other wild beast.

Roaring bulls he would him make to tame.

Spenser.

Warwick and Montague,
That in their chains fetter'd the kingly lion,
And made the torch tremble when they roar'd.

Shakspere.

The young lions roared upon him, and yelled.

Jeremiah.

The death of Daphnia woods and hills deplore,
They cut the sound to Laby's desert shore,
The Labyan lions hear and hearing roar. *Dryden.*

2. To cry in distress.

At his nurse's tears
He whin'd and roar'd away your victory.

Shakspere.

That pangs blith'd at him.

Shakspere.

Sole on the barren sands the sultry chief
Roar'd out for anguish, and indulg'd his grief.

Dryden.

3. To sound as the wind or sea.

South, east, and west, with mix'd confusion roar,
And howl the foaming billows to the shore.

Dryden.

Loud as the wolves on Orca's stormy steep,
Howl to the roaring of the northern deep. *Pope.*

4. To make a loud noise.

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar.

Milton.

Consider what fatigues I've known,
How oft I croas'd where carts and coaches roar'd.

Gay.

ROAR. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The cry of the lion or other beast.

The wrosted war is up,
And his continual through the tedious night.

Thomson.

ROB

2. An outcry of distress.
3. A clamour of merriment.
Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs? your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar? *Shakespeare.*
4. The sound of the wind or sea.
The roar
Of loud Euxine day. *Philips.*
5. Any loud noise.
Deep throated engines belch'd, whose roar
Impell'd with outrageous noise the air. *Milton.*
On a plat of rising ground,
I hear the far-off rattle found,
Over some wide-water'd shore,
Swinging slow with lullen roar. *Milton.*
When cannons did diffuse,
Preventing puffs, the terror, and the news;
Our neighbour princes trembled at their roar. *Waller.*
The waters, listening to the trumpet's roar,
Obey the summons, and forsake the shore. *Dryden.*
- ROARER. *n. f.* [from *roar*.] A noisy brutal man.
The English roarsers put down all. *Houcl.*
- ROARY. *adj.* [better *roxy*; *rores*, Latin.] Dewy.
On Lebanon his foot he set,
And shook his wings with roary May dews wet. *Fairfax.*
- TO ROAST. *v. a.* [*roster*, *rotur*, Fr. *rosten*, Germ. *gerosten*, Sax. roasted; from *rastrum*, Lat. a grate; to *roast*, being, in its original sense, to broil on a gridiron.]
1. To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire.
He *roasteth* not that which he took in hunting *Ducy of Picty.*
Roasting and boiling are below the dignity of your office. *Swift.*
2. To impart dry heat to flesh.
Here elements have lost their uses,
Air ripens not, nor earth produces;
Fire will not *roast*, nor water boil. *Swift.*
3. To dress at the fire without water.
In eggs boiled and *roasted*, there is scarce difference to be discerned. *Bacon.*
4. To heat any thing violently.
Roasted in wrath and fire,
He thus o'erheat'd with congregate gore,
Old Priam seeks. *Shakespeare.*
- ROAST, for *roasted*.
He lost his *roast* beef stomach, not being able to touch a sirlon. *Addison.*
And if Dan Congreve judges right,
Roast beef and ale make Priam's fight.
It warms the cook-maid, not to burn
The *roast* meat, which it cannot turn. *Swift.*
- TO RULE THE ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preside. It was perhaps originally *roist*, which signified a tumult, to direct the populace.
Where champions *ruleth the roist*,
There dastard disorder is moil. *Tupper.*
The new made duke, that *rules the roist*. *Shakespeare.*
- Alma flap dath, is all again
In ev'ry sinew, nerve, and vein;
Runs here and there, like Hamlet's ghost,
While every where it *rules the roist*. *Prior.*
- ROB. *n. f.* [I believe Arabic.] Insipidated juice.
The infusion, being evaporated to a thicker consistence, passeth into a jelly, *rob. extract*, which contain all the virtues of the infusion. *Arbuthnot.*
- TO ROB. *v. a.* [*rubber*, old Fr. *robbare*, Italian.]
1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, or by secret theft; to plunder.
To be *robbed*, according to the present use of the word, is to be injured by theft, secret or violent; to *rob*, is to take away

ROB

- by unlawful violence; and to *steal*, is to take away privately.
- Is't not enough to break into my garden,
And, like a thief, to come to rob my grounds,
But thou wilt brave me with these sawcy terms? *Shakespeare.*
- Our fins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's justice from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we *robbed* him of in our prosperity. *King Charles.*
- I have not here designed to *rob* him of any part of that commendation, which he has so justly acquired from the whole author, whose fragments only fall to my portion. *Dryden.*
- The water nymphs lament their empty urns,
Perotia, *rob'd* of silver Dives, mourns. *Addison.*
2. To set free; to deprive of something bad. Ironical.
Our house is still, and thou a merry devil,
Didst *rob* it of some taste of tediousness. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To take away unlawfully.
Better be disdain'd of all, than fashion a carriage to *rob* love from any. *Shakespeare.*
Procure, that the nourishment may not be *robbed* and drawn away. *Bacon.*
Nor will I take from any man his due;
But thus assuming all, he *robs* from you. *Dryden.*
Oh double sacrilege on things divine,
To *rob* the relic, and deface the shrine! *Dryden.*
- ROBBER. *n. f.* [from *rob*.] One that plunders by force, or steals by secret means; a plunderer; a thief.
The hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accute thee, I'm your host,
With *robbers* hands, my hospitable favour
You should not rustle thus. *Shakespeare.*
Had'st thou not committed
Notorious murder on those thirty men
At Acreton;
Then, like a *robber*, strip'd'st them of their robes. *Milton.*
- The *robber* must run, ride, and use all the desperate ways of escape; and probably, after all, his sin betrays him to the gaol, and from thence advances him to the gibbet. *South.*
- Old Proactheus did aspire,
And stole from heav'n the seeds of fire;
A train of ills, a ghastly crew,
The *robber's* blazing tract pursue. *Dryden.*
Public *robbers* are more criminal than petty and common thieves. *Darwin.*
- ROBBERY. *n. f.* [*robberie*, old Fr. from *rob*.] Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.
Thieves for their *robbery* have authority,
When judges steal themselves. *Shakespeare.*
A room or robbery
Shook down my mellow hangings. *Shakespeare.*
Some more effectual way might be found, for suppressing common thefts and *robberies*. *Temple.*
- ROBE. *n. f.* [*robbe*, Fr. *robbia*, Italian; *rauba*, low Lat.] A gown of state; a dress of dignity.
Through tatter'd cloaths small ices do appear;
Robes and fur'd gowns hide all. *Shakespeare.*
My Nan shall be the queen of all fairies,
Finely attird in a robe of white. *Shakespeare.*
The last good king, whom willing Rome obey'd,
Was the poor offspring of a captive maid;
Yet he stole robes of empire justly bore,
Which Romulus, our sacred founder, wore. *Dryden.*
- TO ROBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress pompously; to invest.
What christian soldier will not be touched with a religious emulation, to see an order of Jesus do such service for enlarging the christian borders: and an order of St. George only to robe, and feast, and perform rites and observances? *Bacon.*
There in long robes the royal magi stand;
The sage Chaldeans *rob'd* in white appear'd,
And Brachmans. *Pope.*
Robed in loose array she came to bathe. *Thomson.*
- ROBERT. *n. f.* [*geranium rupestre*, Latin.] An herb; storkbill. *Linnaeus.*

ROBO

- ROBERTSMAN. *n. f.* In the old statutes, ROBERTSMAN. } a sort of bold and stout robbers or night thieves, said to be so called from Robinhood, a famous robber.
- ROBIN. } *n. f.* [*rubecula*, Lat.] A bird so named from his red breast; a red-dock.
- Up a grove did spring, green as in May,
When April had been moist; upon whose bushes
The pretty robins, nightingales, and thrushes
Warbled their notes. *Suckling.*
The robin-red-breast, till of late had rest,
And children sacred held a martin's nest. *Pope.*
- ROBOREOUS. *adj.* [*robustus*, Lat.] Made of oak. *Dur.*
- ROBUST. } *adj.* [*robustus*, Latin; *robustus*, Fr.]
ROBUSTIOUS. }
1. Strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful.
These redundant locks,
Robustious to no purpose, clustering down,
Vain monument of strength. *Milton.*- 2. Belieious; violent; unwieldy.
The men sympathize with the mastiffs, in *robustious* and rough coming on. *Shakespeare.*
It tends me to hear a *robustious* periwinkle-sped fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the great unities. *Shakespeare.*
While I was musing this young *robustious* fellow, that I'd spunk, who was nothing but skin and bone, slapt through my fingers. *Dryden.*
Romp loving miss
Is haul'd about in gallantry *robust*. *Thomson.*
- 3. Requiring strength.
The tenderness of a sprain remains a good while after, and leaves a lasting caution in the man, not to put the part quickly again to any *robust* employment. *Locke.*
- 4. *Robustious* is now only used in low language, and in a sense of contempt.

ROBUSTNESS. *n. f.* [from *robust*] Strength; vigour.
But may counter a *robustness* on my son's hand, but will be betate his inside's walls. *Arbuthnot.*

ROCAMBOLE. *n. f.* See GARLICK.
Rocambole is a sort of wild garlick, otherwise called Spanish garlick; the seed is about the legs of ordinary people. *Mortimer.*
On heck, *rocambole*, and onions abound with a pungent volatile salt. *Arbuthnot.*

ROCHE-ALUM. *n. f.* [*roche*, Fr. a rock.] A purer kind of alum.
Roches-alum is also good. *Mortimer.*

ROCHET. *n. f.* [*rochet*, Fr. *rochetum*, from *roccus*, low Latin, a coat.]
1. A surplice; the white upper garment of the priest officiating.
What zealous phrenzy and the frantic fury,
That turn the *rochet* to such rags as these? *Chateaubaud.*- 2. [*rubellio*, Lat.] A fish. *Juny.*

ROCK. *n. f.* [*roc*, *roche*, Fr. *rocca*, Italian]
1. A vast mass of stone, fixed in the earth.
The splitting rocks cow'd in the sinking sands,
And would not dash me with their ragged sides. *Shakespeare.*
There be rock herbs; but those are where there is some mould.
Distilling some of the tincted liquor, all that came over was as limpid and colourless as ro water, and the liquor remaining in the vessel deeply ceruleous. *Boyle.*
These lesser rocks, or great bulky stones, are they not manifest fragments? *Purcell.*
Of amber a nodule, invested with a coat, called rock amber. *Woodward.*
Pigeons or doves are of several sorts; as wood pigeons and rock pigeons. *Mortimer.*
Ye darksome pines, that o'er yon rocks recline,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*- 2. Protecting; defence. A Scriptural locution.

R O C

Though the *rocks* of Egypt break under the head of him that leans on them, yet the rock of Israel will be an everlasting stay. *King Charles.*
[*rock*, Danish; *rocca*, Italian; *rucca*, Spanish; *spinrock*, Dutch.] A distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below.

A leamed and a mainly foul
I purpos'd to : that should with even powers,
The rock, the spindle, and the sheers controul
Of destiny, and spin her own free hours. *B. Jonson.*
On the rock's scanty measure place
Of vital flax, and turn the wheel's space. *Dryden.*
Flow from the rock my flax, and swiftly flow,
Purise thy thread, the spindle runs below. *Parrel.*
To *Rock*, *v. a.* [*rocquer*, French.]

1. To thake; to move backward and forward.

It, by a quicker rocking of the engine, the
locks were more swiftly shaken, it would, like
water, vibrate to and fro. *Boyle.*

The wind was loud; the whisp'ring found
Was dumb; a rising earthquake rock'd the ground. *Dryden.*

A living tortoise; being turned upon its back,
could help itself only by its neck and head, by
pushing against the ground to rock itself as in a
cradle, to find out the side towards which the in-
equality of the ground might more easily permit
to roll its shell. *Ray.*

2. To move the cradle, in order to procure
sleep.

Come, take hand with me,
And rock the ground whereon these sleepers be. *Shakespeare.*

Leaning her head upon my breast,
My panting heart rock'd her asleep. *Suckling.*

My bloody resolutions,
Like sick and froward children,
Were rock'd asleep by reason. *Devinham.*

While his secret soul on Flanders preys,
He rocks the cradle of the babe of Spain. *Dryden.*

High in his hall, rock'd in a chain of state,
The king with his tempestuous council late. *Dryden.*

3. To lull; to quiet.

Sleep rock thy brain,
And never come mischance between us twain! *Shakespeare.*

To *Rock*, *v. n.* To be violently agitated;
to reel to and fro.

The rocking town
Suppl'd its their footsteps, to and fro they reel
Altogether. *Philips.*

Like this rocking of the battlements. *Young.*

Rock-doe, *n. f.* A species of deer.

The *rock-doe* breeds chiefly upon the Alps; a
creature of admirable swiftness, and many probable
hunts, mentioned in the book of Job: her horns
grow some times so far backward, as to reach over
her backs. *Gru.*

Rock-crystal, *n. f.* A name given impro-
perly by lapidaries and jewellers to the
garnet, when it is of a very strong, but
not deep red, and has a fair cast of the
blue. *Hill.*

Rock-ruby is of a deep red, and the hands of
all the hands. *Woodward.*

Rock-salt, *n. f.* Mineral salt.

Two pieces of transparent rock salt; one white,
the other red. *Woodward.*

Rock-er, *n. f.* [from *rock*.] One who rocks
the cradle.

His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,
Was weary, and without a rocker slept. *Dryden.*

Rock-er, *n. f.* [*rochetto*, Italian.] An
artificial firework, being a cylindrical case
of paper filled with nitre, charcoal, and
sulphur, which mounts in the air to a
considerable height, and there bursts.

Every rocket ended in a constellation, showing
the air with a shower of silver spangles. *Adams.*

When bonfires blaze, your vagrant works shall rise
In rockets, till they reach the wondrous skies. *Garth.*

R O D

Ro'ck-er, *n. f.* [*eruca*.] A plant. The
whole plant hath a peculiar fetid smell.

Miller.
Rocket is one of the tallest furniture. *Mortimer.*

Ro'ckless, *adj.* [from *rock*.] Being with-
out rocks.

A crystal brook
Is weedless all above, and rockless all below. *Dryden.*

Ro'ck-rose, *n. f.* [*rock* and *rose*.] A plant.

Ro'ck-work, *n. f.* [*rock* and *work*.]
Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of
the asperities of rocks. A natural wall
of rock.

The garden is fenced on the lower end, by a
natural mound of rock-work. *Adams.*

Ro'ck-y, *adj.* [from *rock*.]

1. Full of rocks.

Val de Compe presenteth her rocky mountains. *Sandys.*

Make the bold prince
Through the cold north, and rocky regions run. *Walter.*

The valleys he restrains
With rocky mountains. *Dryden.*

Nature lodges her treasures in rocky ground. *Locke.*

2. Resembling a rock.

Such destruction to withstand, he oppos'd the
rocky orb. *Milton.*

Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield.
3. Hard; stony; obdurate.

I, like a poor bark, of lily and tackling rest,
Ru'd all to pieces on thy rock's bottom. *Shakespeare.*

Ro'ck, *n. f.* [*roede*, Dutch.]

1. A long twig.

Some chose a hazle rod of the same year's shoot,
and this they bind on to another straight stick of
any wood, and walking lightly over those places,
where they suspect the bowels of the earth to be
enrich'd with metals, the wand will, by bowing
towards it, discover it. *Boyle.*

2. A kind of sceptre.

Sh' had all the royal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward Confessor's crown,
The rod and bird of peace. *Shakespeare.*

The pastoral rod of Hermes, or his opiate staff. *Milton.*

O gentle sleep, I cry'd,
Why is thy gift to me alone deny'd?

Mildest of beings, friend to ev'ry clime,
Where lies my error, what has been my crime?

Beasts, birds, and cattle feel thy balm; my rod;
The drowsy mountains wave, and seem to nod:

The torrents cease to chide, the seas to roar,
And the built waves recline upon the shore. *Haste.*

3. Any thing long and slender.

Let the shepherd
Increase his tackle, and his rod rot. *Gay.*

Hail, ye Cyclops, with your forked rods,
This rebel love has won all the gods,
And every hour by love is made,
Some heaven defying Enchanted. *Granville.*

4. An instrument for measuring.

Deceitful da was a measuring rod for taking the
dimensions of buildings, and figured the same thing
as pertain, taken as a measure of length. *Arbutnot.*

5. An instrument of correction, made of
twigs tied together.

If he be but one to tickle idly roguing, he may
punish him with stocks; but if he be found again
for loitering, he may scourge him with whips or
rods. *Spenser.*

I am whipt and scourg'd with rods,
Nettled, and stung with pincers, when I hear
Of olombrook. *Shakespeare.*

In this condition the rod of God hath a voice to
be heard, and he, whose office it is, ought now to
expound to the sick man the particular meaning of
the voice. *Hammond.*

Grant me and my people the benefit of thy
chastisements; that thy rod, as well as thy staff,
may comfort us. *King Charles.*

They trembling learn to throw the fatal dart,
And under rods of rough centurions smart. *Dryden.*

As soon as that sentence is executed, these rods,

R O G

these instruments of divine discipline, are thrown
into the fire. *Atterbury.*

A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod;
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*

Rode, *The pret. of ride.*

He in paternal glory rode. *Milton.*

Rodomontade, *n. f.* [from a boastful
boisterous hero of Ariosto, called *Rodo-*
monte; *rodomontade*, French.] An empty
noisy bluster or boast; a rant.

He only serves to be sport for his company;
for in these gamester days men will give him
blats, which may put him upon his *rodomontades*.

Government of the Tongue.
The libertines of painting have no other model;
but a *rodomontade* genius, and very irregular,
which violently hurries them away. *Dryden.*

He talks extravagantly in his passion, but if I
would quote a hundred passages in Ben Jonson's
Cethagus, I could show that the *rodomontades* of
Almauzar are neither so irrational nor impossible,
for Cethagus there means to destroy nature. *Dryden.*

To *rodomontade*, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To brag thronomically; to boast like
Rodomonte.

Ro'e, *n. f.* [na, na-beon, Saxon.]

1. A species of deer, yet found in the
Highlands of Scotland.

He would him make
The roe bucks in their flight to overtake. *Spenser.*

Thy greyhounds are swifter than the roe. *Shakespeare.*

They were as swift as the roes upon the moun-
tains. *Chronic es.*

Procure me a Treglodyte footman, who can
catch a roe at his full speed. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

2. The female of the hart.

Run like a roe or hart upon
The lony hills of Bitherton. *Sandys.*

Ro'e, *n. f.* [properly *roan* or *ron*; *raun*,
Danish; *rogen*, German.] The eggs of
fish.

Here comes Romeo
Without his roe, like a dried herring. *Shakespeare.*

Roga'tion, *n. f.* [*rogation*, French; from
roga, Latin.] Litany; supplication.

He perfectly the *rogations* of litonies before in-
vite, and addeth unto them that which the present
necessity required. *Hooker.*

Supplications, with this solemnity for appeasing
of God's wrath, were of the Greek church termed
litonies, and *rogations* of the Latin. *Taylor.*

Rogation-week, *n. f.* The second week
before Whitsunday; thus called from three
fasts observed therein, the Monday, Tues-
day, and Wednesday, called *rogation*
days, because of the extraordinary prayers
and processions then made for the fruits
of the earth, or as a preparation for the
devotion of Holy Thursday. *Diet.*

Rogue, *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagu-
bond.

For fear lest we, like rogues, should be reputed,
And for ear marked heads abroad be bruted. *Spenser.*

The sheriff and the marshal may do the more
good, and more wisely the idle rogue. *Spenser.*

The train of people and wicked condemned
men spoiled the plantation, for they will ever live
like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy and do
nothing. *Bacon.*

The troops are all scattered, and the comman-
ders very poor rogues. *Shakespeare.*

2. A knave; a dishonest fellow; a villain;
a thief.

Then kill't me like a rogue and a villain. *Shakespeare.*

A rogue upon the highway may have an arm,
and take on a man's head as cheap as the
executioner; but then there is a vast disparity, when
one action, a murder and the other justice. *South.*

It be call rogue and rascal from the garret,
He means you no more mischief than a parrot. *Dryden.*

The *rogue* and *fool* by fits is fair and wild,
And ev'n the best, by fits, what they despise. Pope.

3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment.

I never knew a woman love man so.
—Alas, poor *rogue*, I think indeed she loves. Shakspeare.

4. A wag.
Oh, what a *rogue* and pleasant slave am I! Shakspeare.

To *ROGUE*. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To wander; to play the vagabond.
If he be but once taken idly *roguing*, he may punish him with the flocks. Spenser.

2. To play knavish tricks.
He *rogued* away at last, and was lost. Carver.

ROGUE, n. f. [from *rogue*.]

1. The life of a vagabond.
To live in one land in captivity,
To run all countries a wild *rogue*. Donne.

2. Knavish tricks.
They will afterwards hardly be drawn to their wretched lewd life in thievery and *rogue*. Spenser.

You *rogue*, here's lime in this sack too; there's nothing but *rogue* to be found in villainous man. Shakspeare.

Like the devil did tempt and sway 'em
To *rogue* and then betray 'em. Hudibras.

The kid tussled out the *rogue*. L'Estrange.

'Tis no scandal grown,
Or debt and *rogue* to quit the town. Dryden.

The *rogue* of alchemy,
And we the bubbled fools,
Spent all our present stock in hopes of golden sales. Swift.

5. Wagery; arch tricks.
ROGUESHIP, n. f. [from *rogue*.] The qualities or personage of a *rogue*.

Say, in what natty cellar under ground,
Or what church porch, your *rogue*ship may be found? Dryden.

ROGUISM, adj. [from *rogue*.]

1. Vagrant; vagabond.
Though the persons, by whom it is used, be of better note than the former *rogue* sort; yet the fault is no less worthy of a marshall. Spenser.

2. Knavish; fraudulent.
He gets a thousand thumps and kicks,
Yet cannot leave his *rogue*ish tricks. Swift.

3. Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous.
The most bewitching leer with her eyes, the most *rogue*ish cast; her cheeks are dimpled when she smiles, and her smiles would tempt an hermit. Dryden.

I am pleased to see my tenants pass away a whole evening in playing their innocent tricks; our friend Wimple is as merry as any of them, and throws a thousand *rogue*ish tricks on these rascals. Addison.

Thou'st used to be playing *rogue*ish tricks; when his mistress's back was turned, he would roll out his tongue. Arbuthnot.

ROGUISHLI, adv. [from *rogue*.] Like a *rogue*; knavishly; wantonly.

ROGUISINESS, n. f. [from *rogue*.] The qualities of a *rogue*.

ROGUY, adj. [from *rogue*.] Knavish; wanton. A bad word.

A shepherd's boy had gotten a *rogue*ish trick of crying. A wolf, and losing the country with false alarms. L'Estrange.

To *ROLL*. v. n. [Of this word the

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verb.] A turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.

To *ROLL*. v. a. [rouler, Fr. rollen, Dutch; from *rotula*, of *roto*, Latin.]

1. To move any thing by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface, to the ground.

Who shall *roll* us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre? Mark.

2. To move any thing round upon its axis.

3. To move in a circle.
To *roll*, and troll the tongue, and *roll* the eye. Milton.

4. To produce a periodical revolution.
Heav'n thou and *roll'd* her motions. Milton.

5. To wrap round upon itself.

6. To enwrap; to involve in bandage.
By this *rolling*, parts are kept from joining together. Weyman.

7. To form by rolling into round masses.
Grind red-lead, or any other colour with strong work, and to *roll* them up into long rolls like pencils. Peacham.

8. To pour in a stream or waves.
A small Euphrates through the piece is *roll'd*,
And little eagles wave their wings in gold. Pope.

To *ROLL*. v. n.

1. To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to a plane: as a cylinder.

Fire must *roll* the sky,
And wheel on the earth, devouring where it *rolls*. Milton.

Reports, like snow-balls, gather still the farther they *roll*. Government of the Tongue.

I'm pleas'd with my own work, Jove was not more.

With infant nature, when his spacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas,
To give it the first push, and see it *roll*. Dryden.

2. To run on wheels.
He next essays to walk, but downward press'd,
On four feet imitates his brother beast;
By slow degrees he gathers from the ground
His legs, and to the *rolling* chair is bound. Dryden.

3. To perform a periodical revolution.
Thus the year *rolls* with itself again. Dryden.

When thirty *rolling* years have run their race. Dryden.

4. To move with the surface variously directed.
Thou, light,
Revisit not these eyes, which *roll* in vain,
To find the piercing ray, and find no dawn. Milton.

A loar is chaf'd, his nostrils flames expire,
And his red eye-balls *roll* with living fire. Dryden.

5. To float in rough water.
Twice ten tempestuous nights I *roll'd*, resign'd
To roaring billows and the warring wind. Pope.

6. To move as waves or volumes of water.
Wave *rolling* after wave in torrent rapture. Milton.

Our nation is too great to be ruined by any but itself; and if the number and weight of it *roll* one way upon the greatest changes that can happen, yet England will be safe. Temple.

Till the huge fuge *roll'd* off, then backward sweep
The reflux tides, and plunge into the deep. Pope.

Storms beat, and *rolls* the main;
Oh beat those storms, and *roll* the seas in vain! Pope.

7. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously.
Here tell me, if thou dar'st, my conscious soul,
What different sorrows did within thee *roll*. Prior.

The thoughts, which *roll* within my ravish'd breast,
To me, no fiercer, th' inspiring gods suggest. Pope.

In her sad breast the prince's fortunes *roll*,
And hope and doubt alternate seize her soul. Pope.

8. To revolve on an axis.
He fashion'd those harmonious spheres that *roll*
In silent gyres about the Arctic pole. Sandys.

9. To be moved with violence.
Down they *roll*.
By thousands, angel on archangel *roll'd*. Milton.

ROLL, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of rolling; the state of being rolled.

2. The thing rolling.
Lisping *rustles* hang upon thy tongue,
Devolving through the mass of eloquence.
A *roll* of periods sweeter than her tongue. Thomson.

3. [rouleau, Fr.] Mals made round.
Large *rolls* of fat about his shoulders clung,
And from his neck the double dewlap hung. Addison.

To keep ants from trees, encompass the tree
four-fingers breadth with a circle or *roll* of wool
neatly plucked. Mortimer.

4. Writing rolled upon itself; a volume.
Duty angels spread
The lasting *roll*, recording what we said. Prior.

5. A round body rolled along; a cylinder.
Where land is clotty, and a shower of rain comes
that foaks through, use a *roll* to break the clots. Mortimer.

6. [rotulus, Lat.] Publick writing.
Cromwell is made master
O'th' *rolls*, and the king's secretary. Shakspeare.

Darius made a decree, and search was made
in the house of the *rolls*, where the treasures were
laid up. Iva.

The *rolls* of parliament, the entry of the
petitions, answers, and transactions in parliament
are extant. Hale.

7. A register; a catalogue.
Heads only cannot discern beauty; and let them
be in the *roll* of beauties that do not honour it. Sade.

These signs have mark'd me extraordinary,
And all the courses of my life do show,
I am not in the *roll* of common men. Shakspeare.

The *roll* and list of that army doth remain. Davis.

Of that short *roll* of friends writ in my heart,
There's none, that sometimes greet us not. Dyer.

'Tis a mathematical demonstration, that the
twenty-four letters admit of to many changes in
their order, and make such a long *roll* of differently
ranged alphabets, not two of which are alike, that
they could not all be exhausted, though a million
of writers should each write above a thousand
alphabets a-day, for the space of a million
millions of years. Ray.

8. Chronicle.
Pleats thy pride, and search the herald's *roll*,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree. Dryden.

His chamber all was hang'd about with *rolls*,
And old records, from ancient times deriv'd. Spenser.

The eye of time beholds no name
So blest as thine, in all the *rolls* of fame. Pope.

9. [role, French.] Part; office. Not in
use.

In human society, every man has his *roll* and
station assign'd him. L'Estrange.

ROLL, n. f. [rouleau, Fr. from *roll*.]

1. Anything turning on its own axis, as a
heavy stone to level walks.

When a man tumbles a *roller* down a hill, the
man is the violent enforcer of the first motion, but
when it is once tumbling, the property of the thing
itself continues it. Hume.

The long slender worms, that breed between il-
lusion and truth in the stile of Ormus and in India, are
generally twisted out upon sticks or *rollers*. Ray.

They make the fling of the pole horizontal to-
wards the lathe, conveying and guiding the tool
from the pole to the work, by throwing it over a
roller. Mace.

Lady Charlotte, like a stroller,
Sits mounted on the garden *roller*. Swift.

2. Bandage; fillet.
Fasten not your *roller* by tying a knot, lest you
hurt your patient. Weyman.

Bandage being chiefly to maintain the dis-
tension of a dressing, surgeons always use a
roller with that view. Sharp.

ROLLING-PIN, n. f. [rolling and pin.] A
round piece of wood tapering at each
end, with which paste is moulded.

R O M

The pin should be as thick as a rolling-pin.

Wylman.

ROLLING-PRESS. *n. f.* A cylinder rolling upon another cylinder, by which engravers print their plates upon paper.

ROLLYPOOLY. *n. f.* A sort of game, in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins. A corruption of *roll ball into the pool*.

Let us begin some diversion; what d'ye think of *rollypolly* or a country dance? *Arbutnot.*

ROMAGE. *n. f.* [*ramage*, Fr.] A tumult; a buile; an active and tumultuous search for any thing. It is commonly written *ROMAGE*, which fee.

This is the main motive
Of this postulate, and *romage* in the land.

Shakespeare.

ROMANCE. *n. f.* [*roman*, Fr. *romanza*, Italian.]

1. A military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adventures in war and love.

What reforms

In fable or romance of Uther's son. *Milton.*
A brave *romance* who would exactly frame,
Fen brings his knight from some immortal dame.

Water.

Some romances entertain the genius; and strengthen it by the noble ideas which they give of courage; but they corrupt the truth of history.

Pindar.

2. A lie; a fiction. In common speech.

A tale of romance and lies,
Faint tears and real perjuries,
Where fighs and looks are bought and sold,
And love is made but to be told. *Prior.*

To **ROMANCE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To he; to forge.

This is strange *romancing*.

Pamela.

ROMANCER. *n. f.* [from *romance*.] A liar; a forger of tales.

The allusion of the daw extends to all impostors, romancers, and *romancers*. *L'Esperance.*

Shall we, cries one, permit
A backward *romancer*, and his bantering wit?

Tate.

To **ROMANIZE.** *v. a.* [from *roman*, Fr.] To latinize; to fill with modes of the Roman speech.

He did too much *romanize* our tongue, leaving no words, he translated, almost as much Latin as he found them. *Dryden.*

ROMANTICK. *adj.* [from *romance*.]

1. Resembling the tales of romances; wild.

Philosophers have maintained opinions, more absurd than any of the most fabulous poets or *romantic* writers. *Kearl.*

Zeal for the good of one's country a party of men have represented as chimerical and *romantick*.

Addison.

2. Improbable; false.

3. Lancelid; full of wild scenery.
The dim umbrage, o'er the falling stream,
Romantic hangs. *Thompson.*

ROMAN. *adj.* [from *Rome*.] Populh.

Bids or letters of election only serve in the *Roman* countries. *Aylfe.*

ROMP. *n. f.*

1. A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl.

She was in the due mean between one of your *romping* courtly pieces of formality; and your *romps* that have no regard to the common rules of civility. *Arbutnot.*

2. Rough rude play.

Romping mis

I should about in gallantry robust. *Thompson.*

To **ROMP.** *v. n.* To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously.

VOL. II.

R O O

In the kitchen, as in your proper element, you can laugh, squall, and *romp* in full security. *Swift.*
Men presume on the liberties taken in *romping*. *Clarissa.*

RONDEAU. *n. f.* A kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses; of which eight have one rhyme and five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible. *Trevour.*

RONDELE. *n. f.* [from *round*.] A round mass.

Certain *rondeles* given in arms, have their names according to their several colours. *Yruchan.*

RO'NDLE. *n. f.* [*rognon*, Fr. the loms, I know not certainly the meaning of this word.] A fat bulky woman.

Give me, quoth I:

About thee with the rump fed common cries. *Shil.*
ROST. *n. f.* An annual tinted in the growth; commonly pronounced *rust*.

My rugged *rosts* all silver and flake;
As dole high towers in an earthquake;
They wout in the wind, wag their wriggle tails,
Peck as a peacock, but no night it avails. *Spenser.*

ROOD. *n. f.* [from *rod*.]

1. The fourth part of an acre in square measure, or one thousand two hundred and ten square yards.

I've often wish'd that I had clear,
For life, six hundred pounds a year;
A terrace-walk, and half a rood
Of land, set out to plant a wood. *Swift.*

No lately larch tree there expands a shade
O'er half rood of Lardian glade. *Harte.*

2. A pole; a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure.

Suton,

With head uplift 'bove the wave, his other parts
Prone on the flood, extended long and large,
Lay floating many a rood. *Milton.*

For stone fences in the north, they dig the bones
For eighteen-pence a rood, and make the walls for
the same price, reckoning twenty-one foot to the
rood or pole. *Martimer.*

3. [pobe, Sax.] The cross; sometimes an image of a saint.

By the holy rood,

I do not like the several councils. *Shakespeare.*

ROODLOFT. *n. f.* [*rood* and *loft*.] A gallery in the church on which reliques or images were let to view.

ROOF. *n. f.* [pnoe, Saxon. In the plural *Sidney* has *rooves*; now obsolete.]

1. The cover of a house.

Her shoulders be like two white doves,
Perching within like to royal rooves. *Shilun.*
Return to her, and my men dimm'd;
No, rather I abjure all rooves, and chuse
To vage aginst the enemy of th' air. *Shakespeare.*

2. The house in general.

I'll tell it freely true,
If time, and toode, and wine enough accrue
Within your *roofs* to us; that freely we
May sit and banquet. *Chapman.*

3. The vault; the inside of the arch that covers a building.

From the magnanimity of the Jews, in causes of most extreme hazard, those strange and unwonted revolutions have grown, which, for all circumstances, no people under the *roof* of heaven did ever match. *Hosker.*

The dust
Should have ascended to the *roof* of heav'n,
Rus'd by your populous troops. *Shakespeare.*

In thy lane, the dusty spoils among,
High on the burn'd *roof*, my banner shall be hung. *Dryden.*

4. The palate; the upper part of the mouth.

R O O

Swearing till my very *roof* was dry
With oaths of love. *Shakespeare.*

My very lips might freeze to my teeth, as
tongue to the *roof* of my mouth, ere I should
by a fire. *Shakespeare.*

Some fishes have rows of teeth in the *roofs*
their mouths; as pikes, salmon, and trout. *Bacon.*

To **ROOF.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a roof.

He enter'd from the shade
High *roof*, and walks beneath, and alleys brown. *Milton.*

Large foundations may be safely laid;
Or houses *roof'd*, it hardly planets aid. *Cress.*
I have not seen the remains of any Roman
buildings, that have not been *roof'd* with vaults
or arches. *Addison.*

2. To enclose in a house.

Here had we now our country's honour *roof'd*,
Were the grac'd person of our banquet set in. *Shakespeare.*

ROO'Y. *adj.* [from *roof*.] Having roofs.

Snakes,

Whether to *roofy* houses they repair,
Or find themselves abroad in open air,
In all abodes of pettifoul kind
To creep. *Dryden.*

ROOK. *n. f.* [pnoe, Sax.]

1. A bird resembling a crow: it feeds not on carrion, but grain.

Agues, that understood relations, have,
By magpies, and by choughs, and *rooks*, brought
forth

The secret man of blood. *Shakespeare.*
Huge flocks of rising *rooks* forsake their food,
And crying seek the shelter of the wood. *Dryden.*

The jay, the *rook*, the daw
All the toll concert. *Thomson.*

2. [*rocco*, Italian.] A common man at cheis.

So have I seen a king on cheis,
His eeks and knights withdrawn,
His queen and bishops in distress,
Shouting about grow left and left,
With here and there a pawn. *Dryden.*

3. A cheat; a trickish rapacious fellow.

I am, like an old *rook*, who is ruined by gaming,
forced to live on the good fortune of the pushing
young men. *Hecheley.*

To **ROOK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob; to cheat.

They *rook'd* upon us with design,
To out reform and undermine. *Hudibras.*

How many one's being put into a mixed herd of
rurly boys, and there learning to *rook* at spang-
to-thing, fits him for conversation, I do not see. *Locke.*

ROOKERY. *n. f.* [from *rook*.] A nursery of rooks.

No lone house in Wales, with a mountain and a
rookery, is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.*

ROO'RY. *adj.* [from *rook*.] Inhabited by rooks.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the *rooky* wood. *Shakespeare.*

ROOM. *n. f.* [pnoe, Sax. *rooms*, Gothick.]

1. Space; extent of place great or small.

With new wonder, now he views,
To all delight of human sense expos'd
In narrow *rooms*, nature's whole wealth. *Milton.*
If you will have a young man to put his travels
into a little *room*, and in that time gather much,
this he must do. *Bacon.*

2. Space or place unoccupied.

The dry land is much too big for its inhabitants;
and that before they shall want *room* by encroaching
and multiplying, there may be new heavens and
a new earth. *Bentley.*

3. Way unobstructed.

Make *room*, and let him stand before our face. *Shakespeare.*
What train of servants, what extent of field,
Shall add the birth, or give him *room* to build? *Cress.*

This paternal regal power, being by divine right, leaves no room for human prudence to place it any where. *Locke.*

4. Place of another; read.

In evils, that cannot be removed without the manifest danger of greater to succeed in their removal, wisdom of necessity must give place to necessity. *Hooker.*

For better ends our kind Redeemer dy'd,
Or the fallen angels rooming will be but ill supply'd. *Reformation*

By contributing to the contentment of other men, and rendering them as happy as he is in our power, we do God's work, are in his place and room. *Calaneo.*

5. Unobstructed opportunity.

When this prince was in her father's court, she was so celebrated, that there was no prince in the empire, who had room for such an alliance, that was not ambitious of gaining her into his family. *Addison.*

It puts us upon to eager a pursuit of the advantages of life, so leaves no room to reflect on the great author of them. *Atterbury.*

6. Possible admission; possible mode.

Will you not look with pity on me?
Is there no hope? is there no room for pardon? *A. Philips.*

7. An apartment in a house; so much of a house as is enclosed within partitions.

I found the prince in the next room,
Waiting with kindly tears his gentle cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

If when she appears in th' room,
Thou dost not quake, and art struck dumb;
Know this,
Thou lov'st himself;
And to love true,
Thou must begin again, and love anew. *Suckling.*

In a prince's court, the only question a man is to ask is, whether he be the confidant of the court, or will of the prince, to be uncovered in some room and not in others. *Stillingfleet.*

It will afford me a few pleasant rooms, for such a friend as yourself. *Pope.*

ROOMAGE. *n. f.* [from *room*.] Space; place.

Man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest brain to his proportion, for the lodging of the intellectual faculties: it must be a fluent character of hope, when there is good place of roomance and receipt, where those powers are housed. *Watson.*

ROOMINESS. *n. f.* [from *rooming*.] Space; quantity of extent.

ROOMY. *adj.* [from *room*.] Spacious; wide; large.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Deep in her draught, and wake in her length. *Dryden.*

This sort of number is more roomy, the thought can turn itself with greater ease in a larger compass. *Dryden.*

ROOST. *n. f.* [from *roost*, Sax.]

1. That on which a bird sits to sleep.
Sooner than the martin heil was rung,
He clapt his wings upon his roost, and sung. *Dryden.*

2. The act of sleeping.
A fox spied out a cock at roost upon a tree. *Farquhar.*

Large and strong muscles move the wings, and support the body at roost. *Darwin.*

TO ROOST. *v. n.* [from *roost*, Dutch, of the same etymology with *rest*.]

1. To sleep as a bird.
The cock roosted at night upon the boughs. *L'Esrange.*

2. To lodge. In burlesque.

ROOY. *n. f.* [from *rooy*, Swedish; *rooy*, Dan.]

1. That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment.

The layers will in a month strike root, being planted in a light loamy earth. *Fuchs.*
When you would have many new roots of fruit

trees, take a low tree, and bow it, and lay all his branches flat upon the ground, and cast earth upon them, and every twig will take root. *Bacon.*

A bow't in meadow ground, smellus call'd;
And from one root thy riting stem bellows
A wood of leaves. *Dryden.*

In October, the hops will fettle and strike root against spring. *Montimer.*

2. The bottom; the lower part.
Deep to the roots of hell the gather'd branch
They fatten'd. *Milton.*

Their subterraneous vaults would be found especially about the roots of the mountains. *Burnet.*

3. A plant, of which the root is esculent.
Those plants, whose roots are eaten, are carrots, turnips, and radishes. *Watts.*

Nor were the colic-worms wanting, nor the root,
Which after-ages call Hybernian trout. *Harte.*

4. The original; the first cause.
The love of money is the root of all evil, is a truth universally agreed in. *Temple.*

5. The first ancestor.
It was said,
That myself should be the roots, and father
Of many kings. *Shakespeare.*

Why did my parents fend me to the schools,
That I with knowledge might enrich my mind?
Sure the desire to know hath made men fools,
And did corrupt the root of all mankind. *Daniel.*

Whence,
But from the author of all ill, could spring
So deep a malice, to contemn the race
Of mankind in one root. *Milton.*

They were the roots, out of which sprang two distinct people, under two distinct governments. *Locke.*

6. Fixed residence.

7. Impression; durable effect.
Having this way cased the church, as they thought, of superficiality, they went on till they had plucked up even those things also, which had taken a great deal stronger and deeper root. *Hawker.*

That love took deepest root, which first did grow. *Dryden.*

TO ROOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fix the root; to strike far into the earth.

Her fallow lens
The dandel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon. *Shakespeare.*

Underneath the grove of fycamore,
That westward rooteth, did I see your son. *Shakespeare.*

The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not take deep rooting from barked ships, nor lay any fast foundation. *Hopson.*

After a year's rooting, then shaking doth the tree good, by loosening of the earth. *Bacon.*

The cooler must be proportioned to the soil, because, in deep grounds, the weeds root the deeper. *Montimer.*

2. To turn up earth: as, the hog roots the garden.

3. To sink deep.
If any irregularity chanced to intervene, and cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to root and taden by concealment. *Fell.*

TO ROOT. *v. a.*

1. To fix deep in the earth.
When ocean, sun, and earth at once engage,
And note the torments fly before their rage,
At once the clashing clouds to battle move. *Dryden.*

Where the impetuous torrent rushing down,
Huge craggy fens, and rooted trees had thrown,
They lost their confers. *Dryden.*

2. To impress deeply.
The great important end that God designs it for, the government of mankind, faithfully shew the necessity of his being rooted deeply in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence. *South.*

They have so rooted themselves in the opinions of their party, that they cannot hear an objection with patience. *Watts.*

3. To turn up out of the ground; to eradicate; to extirpate: with a particle, as out or up.

He's a rank weed,
And we must root him out. *Shakespeare.*

Soon shall we drive back Alcibiades,
Who, like a boar too savage, doth root up
His country's peace. *Shakespeare.*

The Egyptians think it fit to root up or to bite
Their locks or onions, which they serve with holy rite. *Reland.*

Root up wild olives from thy labour'd lands. *Dryden.*

The royal husbandman appear'd,
And plough'd, and sow'd, and till'd;
The thorns he rooted out, the rubbish clear'd,
And blest the obedient field. *Dryden.*

4. To destroy; to banish: with particles, Not to destroy, but root them out of heaven. *Milton.*

In vain we plant, we build, our stores increase,
If confidence roots up all our inward peace. *Granville.*

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ROOTED. *adj.* [from *root*.] Fixed, deep, radical.

Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain. *Shakespeare.*

The danger is great to them, who, on a weak foundation, do yet stand firmly rooted, and grounded in the love of Christ. *Hammer.*

You always joined a violent desire of perpetually changing places with a rooted laziness. *Swift.*

ROOTEDLY. *adv.* [from *rooted*.] Deeply, strongly.

They all do hate him as rootedly as I. *Shakespeare.*

ROOTY. *adj.* [from *root*.] Full of roots, Dit.

ROPE. *n. f.* [nap, Saxon; *roep*, *roep*, Dutch.]

1. A cord; a string; a halter; a cable; a halter.

Thou drunken slave, I sent thee for a rope,
And told thee to what purpose. *Shakespeare.*

An anchor let down by a rope, maketh a boat, and yet the rope is no solid body, whereby we found can ascend. *Bacon.*

Who would not guess there might be hopes,
The fear of gallies and ropes
Before their eyes, might reconcile
Their animosities a while. *Shakespeare.*

Hang yourself up in a true rope, that thou may appear no trick in it. *Arbutnot.*

2. Any row of things depending, as, a rope of unions.

I cannot but confess myself mightily surprised that, in a book, which was to provide chains for mankind, I should find nothing but a rope of unions. *Swift.*

TO ROPE. *v. n.* [from the noun] To draw out into viscidities; to constrict into glutinous filaments.

Such boxes partly follow the touch of another body, and partly stick to themselves; and then rope, and draw themselves in threads; as pitch, glue, and tallow. *Bacon.*

In this close vessel place the earth accur'd,
But fill'd brimful with wholesome water still,
Then run it through, the drops will rope around. *Dryden.*

ROPE-DANCER. *n. f.* [rope and dancer.]

An artist who dances on a rope.

Salvati, amongst publick shows, mention'd the Petammaria; probably derived from the Greek *petammaria*, to fly, and may refer to such kind of rope-dancers. *Reynolds.*

So I was, posted on the highest of the two firs, the people regarded with terror, as they sat upon a daring rope-dancer, whom they expected to fall every moment. *Arbutnot.*

Nic bounced up with a spring equal to that of one of your nimblest tumblers or rope-dancers, and fell foul upon John Bull, to snatch the cudgel he had in his hand. *Arbutnot.*

ROPE-MAKER, or ROPER. *n. f.* [rope and maker.] One who makes ropes to sell.

R O S

The ropemaker bear me witness,
That I was sent for nothing but a rope. *Shakespeare.*
ROPEY. *n. f.* [from *rope*.] - Rogue's
tricks. See **ROPEATRICK**.

What faucy merchant was this, that was so full
of his ropery? *Shakespeare.*

ROPEATRICK. *n. f.* [*rope* and *trick*.] - Prob-
ably rogue's tricks; tricks that deserve
the halter.

She may perhaps call him half a score knives,
or to an' he begin once, he'll rail in his rope-
tricks. *Shakespeare.*

ROPEINESS. *n. f.* [from *ropy*.] Viscosity;
glutinousness.

ROPEY. *adj.* [from *rope*.] Viscous; tena-
cious; glutinous.

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold;
Tough, wither'd truffles, *ropy* wine, a dish
Of rotten herrings, or stale stinking fish. *Dryden.*

Take care
Thy muddy beverage to serene, and drive
Precipitant the halter *ropy* lies. *Philips.*

The contents separated from it are sometimes
ropy, and sometimes only a grey and mealy, light
substance. *Blackmore.*

ROQUELAURE. *n. f.* [French.] A cloak
for men.

Within the *roque-laure's* clasp thy hands are pent.
Gay.

RORATION. *n. f.* [*roris*, Latin.] A falling
of dew.

RORID. [*roridus*, Latin.] Dewy.

A vehicle conveys it through less accessible ca-
vities into the liver, from thence into the veins,
and from a *rorid* substance through the capillary
arteries. *Hougen.*

RORID PROVS. *adj.* [*ros* and *fero*, Latin.]
Producing dew. *Ditt.*

RORULENT. *adj.* [*ros* and *fluo*, Latin.]
Flowing with dew. *Ditt.*

ROSAERY. *n. f.* [*rosarium*, Lat.] A bunch
of beads, on which the Romanists num-
ber their prayers.

No *rosary* this votive's needs,
Her very syllables are beads. *Cleveland.*

Every day propound to yourself a *rosary* or a
chaplet of good works, to present to God at night.
Taylor.

ROSCID. *adj.* [*rosidus*, Latin.] Dewy;
abounding with dew; consisting of dew.

Wine is to be forborn in confusions, for the
spirits of wine prey upon the *rosid* juice of the
body. *Bacon.*

The ends of rainbows fall more upon one kind of
earth than upon another; for that earth is most
rosid. *Bacon.*

ROSE. *n. f.* [*rose*, Fr. *rosa*, Latin.] A
flower.

The flower of the *rose* is composed of several
leaves, which are placed circularly and expand in
a beautiful order, whose leafy flower cup afterward
becomes a roundish or oblong fleshy fruit inclosing
several angular bony seeds; to which may be
added, it is a weak pithy shrub, for the most part
beset with prickles, and hath pinnated leaves: the
specimens are, 1. The wild briar, dog *rose*, or hepatic.

2. Wild briar or dog *rose*, with large prickly leaves.

3. The greater English *rose* le-hearing *rose*.

4. The dwarf wild Burnet-leaved *rose*.

5. The dwarf wild Burnet-leaved *rose*, with variegated leaves.

6. The striped Scotch *rose*.

7. The sweet briar or eglantine.

8. Sweet briar, with a double flower. All
the other sorts of *roses* are originally of foreign
growth, but are hardy enough to endure the cold
of our climate in the open air, and produce beau-
tiful and fragrant flowers. *Miller.*

Make use of thy fast hours, season the slaves
For tubs and baths, bring down the *rose* cheek'd
youth. *Shakespeare.*

To th' tub talk and the dirt. *Shakespeare.*

Patience, thou young and *rose* lipp'd cherubin.
Shakespeare.

Here without thorn the *rose*. *Milton.*

This way of procuring autumnal *roses* will, in

R O S

most *rose* bushes, fail; in some good bearers, it will
succeed. *Boyle.*

For herth' unfading *rose* of Eden blooms. *Pope.*

To speak under the *Rose*. To speak any
thing with safety, so as not afterward to
be discovered.

By defining a terrace to words spoke under the
rose, we mean, in society and conversation, from the
ancient custom in symposiac meetings, to wear
chaplets of roses about their heads. *Brown.*

ROSE. The pret. of *rise*.

Eye *rose* and went forth 'mong her flowers.
Milton.

ROSEATE. *adj.* [*rosat*, Fr. from *rose*.]

1. *Rose*; full of roses.

I come, ye ghosts! prepare your *roseate* bow'rs,
Celestial palaces and ever blooming flow'rs. *Pope.*

2. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a *rose*.

Her pale cheeks blush her lofty tail
That would the world amaze,
Her *roseate* beauty cold and pale
Has left the power to wound. *Pope.*

ROSEB. *n. adj.* [from the noun.] Crumpled;
flushed.

Can you blame her, being a maid yet *roseb* over
with the virgin crimson of modesty, if she deny
the appearance of a modest blush? *Shakespeare.*

ROSE-MALLOW. *n. f.* A plant larger than
the common mallow. *Miller.*

ROSEMARY. *n. f.* [*rosmarinus*, Latin.] A
verrucillate plant. *Miller.*

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
Strike in their *rosin'd* and mortify'd bare arms
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of *rosmary*;
And with this horrible object, from low farms,
Intorce their charity. *Shakespeare.*

Around their cell
Set rows of *rosmary* with flowering stem. *Dryden.*

Rosmary is small, but a very odoriferous shrub;
the principal use of it is to perfume chambers, and
in decoctions for washing. *Mortimer.*

The neighbours
Follow'd with wistful look the damsel bier,
Sprigg'd *rosmary* the lads and ladies bore. *Gay.*

ROSE-NOBLE. *n. f.* An English gold coin,
in value anciently sixteen shillings.

The succeeding kings coined *rosinobles* and
double *rosinobles*, the great sovereigns with the
same inscription, *Deus autem transtiens per cardina-
les.* *Canova.*

ROSEWATER. *n. f.* [*rose* and *water*.]

Water distilled from roses.

Attend him with a silver basin
Full of *rosewater*. *Shakespeare.*

His drink should be cooling; as fountain water
with *rosewater* and sugar of roses. *W. Mason.*

ROSE-RED. *n. f.* [from *rose*.] A red colour
for painters.

Good combs with a weak water of gum-lac,
rose, and vermilion, which maketh it a fair
ornament. *Prædium.*

ROSE-RED. *n. f.* [*roser*, Fr.] A rosebush.

Her yellow golden hair
Was trimly wavy, and in tresses wrought,
No other the fle on her head did wear,
But crown'd with a garland of sweet *roses*. *Spenser.*

ROSEIN. *n. f.* [properly *rosin*; *rosine*, Fr.
resina, Lat.]

1. Impurified turpentine; a juice of the
pine.

The blows from the kindling prow retire,
Pitch, *rosin*, seaweed on red wings aspire. *Garth.*

2. Any impurified matter of vegetables
that dissolves in spirit.

Tea contains little of a volatile spirit; its *rosin*
or fixed oil, which is bitter and astringent, cannot
be extracted but by rectified spirit. *Arbuthnot.*

TO ROSEIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub
with *rosin*.

Bonzebeus who could sweetly sing,
Or with the *rosin'd* bow torment the string. *Gay.*

ROSEIN. *adj.* [from *rosin*.] Resembling

R O T

rosin. The example should perhaps be
rosinelly. See **ROSSEL**.

The best soil is that upon a sandy gravel or
rosin sand. *Temple.*

ROSSEL. *n. f.*

A true *rosel* or light land, whether white or black,
is what they are usually planted in. *Mortimer.*

ROSSELLY. *adj.* [from *rosel*.]

In Essex, moory land is thought to be the most
proper; that which I have observed to be the best
soil is a *roselly* top, and a brick earthy bottom. *Mortimer.*

ROSTRATED. *adj.* [*rostratus*, Latin.] A-
dorned with beaks of ships.

He brought to Italy an hundred and ten *rostrated*
galleyes of the fleet of Mithridates. *Arbuthnot.*

ROSTRUM. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The beak of a bird.

2. The beak of a ship.

3. The leafless whence orators harangued.

Vespasian erected a column in Rome, upon
whose top was the prow of a ship, in Latin *rostrum*,
which gave name to the common pleading place in
Rome, where orations were made, being built of
the prows of those ships of Antium, which the Ro-
mans overthrew. *Peacock.*

Myself shall mount the *rostrum* in his favour,
And drive to gain his pardon from the people. *Addison.*

4. The pipe which conveys the distilling
liquor into its receiver in the common
alembicks; also a crooked scissars, which
the surgeons use in some cases for the
distillation of wounds. *Quincy.*

ROSY. *adj.* [*rosius*, Latin.] Resembling a
rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fra-
grance.

When the *rosy* finger'd morning fair,
Weary of aged Luthen's lullion bed,
Had spied her purple robe through dewy air. *Spenser.*

A smile that glow'd
Celestial *rosy* red, love's proper hue. *Milton.*

Fancied blossom! do not flight
That age, which you may know to soon;
The *rosy* morn is figher her light,
And milder glory to the noon. *Waller.*

As Thebanus needs the race adorn,
So *rosy* colour d Helen's pale
Of Lucetemon, and of Greece beside. *Dryden.*

Wide blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on the *rosy* cheeks content,
Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right
To triumph o'er this old maid's breath. *Prior.*

TO ROT. *v. n.* [*rotum*, Sax. *rotten*, Dut.]

To putrid; to lose the cohesion of its
parts.

A man may rot even here. *Shakespeare.*

From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot. *Shakespeare.*

Being more nearly exposed to the air and weather,
the bodies of the animals would indubitably corrupt
and rot: the bones would likewise all rot in time,
except those which were secured by the extror-
dinary strength of their parts. *Woodward.*

TO ROT. *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring
to corruption.

No word there that was cut down alive, but such
as was *rotted* in stock and root while it grew. *Bacon.*

Proving a *rot* or to let the southern sphere,
And *rots*, with earth's rain, th' unshak'd one year. *Dryden.*

ROT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A distemper among sheep, in which
their lungs are wasted.

In an unweedy grove, the sheep died of the *rot*,
the twine of the range, and not a goat or duckling
throve. *Ben Jonson.*

The cattle must *rot* and murrain die. *Milton.*

The wool of Ireland suffers under no defect, the
country being generally full-stocked with sheep,
and the soil little subject to other *rots* than of
hunger. *Temple.*

ROT

1. Putrefaction; putrid decay.
Brandy scarce prevents the sudden rot of freezing wine, and quick decaying feet. *Platip.*
ROTARY. *adj.* [*rota*, Latin.] Whirling as a wheel. *Dict.*
ROTATED. *adj.* [*rotatus*, Lat.] Whirled round.
ROTATION. *n. f.* [*rotation*, French; *rotatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of whirling round like a wheel; the state of being to whirled round; whirl.
 Of this kind is some disposition of bodies to rotation from east to west, as the main float and reflect of the sea, by consent of the universe as part of the diurnal motion. *Pu. n.*
 By a kind of circulation or rotation, arts have their successive invention, perfection, and tradition from one people to another. *Hale.*
 The axle-trees of chariots take fire by the rapid rotation of the wheels. *Newton.*
 In the passions wild rotation tost,
 Our spring of action to ourselves is lost. *Pope.*
 In fond rotation spread the spotted wing.
 And shiver every feather with desire. *Thomson.*
 2. Vicissitude of succession.
ROTATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] That which gives a circular motion.
 This articulation is strengthened by strong muscles; on the inside by the triceps and the four little rotators. *W. Johnson.*
ROTE. *n. f.* [*rote*, old French.]
 1. A harp; a lyre. Obsolete.
 Wele couthe he sing, and playen on a rote. *Chaucer.*
 Worthy of great Phœbus' rote,
 The triumphs of Phlegrean Jove he wrote,
 That all the gods admir'd his lottly note. *Spenser.*
 2. [*routine*, Fr.] Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehension of the sense.
 First rehearse this song by rote,
 To each word a warbling note. *Shakespeare.*
 Thy loved did read by rote, and could not spell. *Shakespeare.*
 He rather saith it by rote to himself, than that he can thoroughly believe it. *Locke.*
 All this he undertook by rote,
 And as occasion serv'd would quote. *Hudibras.*
 Learn Aristotle's rules by rote,
 And at all hazards boldly quote. *Swift.*
TO ROTTE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix in the memory, without informing the understanding.
 Speak to the people
 Words rot'd in your tongue, harsh and syllables
 Of no allowance to your bottom's truth. *Shakespeare.*
ROTTER. *n. f.* [*rot* and *gut*.] Bad beer.
 They overwhelm their punch daily with a kind of that rotter; we with a bitter dreggish small liquor. *Harvey.*
ROTTER-SAILS. *n. f.* [a corruption of *rudder*.] Among shipwrights, sails with very full heads used for fastening the rudder-irons of ships. *Bailey.*
ROTTER. *adj.* [from *rot*.]
 1. Putrid; carious; putrescent.
 Trust not to rotten locks. *Shakespeare.*
 Prosperity begets to mellow,
 And drops into the rotten mouth of death. *Shakespeare.*
 O his sheering sin, draw from the earth
 Rotten humbly; follow thy filer's oth
 Life is the air. *Shakespeare.*
 For as by lust on or excitation; as when a rotten apple lies close to another apple that is sound, or when dung, which is already putrescent, is added to other bodies.
 It grows by a dead stub of a tree, and about the roots of rotten trees, and takes his juice from wood putrescent.
 Who barks as rotten wood; and feel no more.
 Regrets than needs. *Saunders.*
 They fear'd from the rotten hedges took,
 And seeds of latent fire from darts provoke. *Dryden.*

ROV

1. Not firm; not truly.
 Hence, rotten thing, or I shall shake thy bones
 Out of thy garments. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Not found; not hard.
 They were left mired with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the rotten way. *Kneller.*
 4. Fetid; stinking.
 You common city of curs whose breath I hate,
 As reek of the rotten fen. *Shakespeare.*
ROTTENNESS. *n. f.* [from *rotten*.] State of being rotten; cariousness; putrefaction.
 Discead ventures,
 That play with all minuties for gold,
 Which rottenness lends nature.
 If the matter stink and be only, it is a certain sign of a rotten work. *W. Johnson.*
ROTTUND. *adj.* [*rotunde*, Fr. *rotundus*, Lat.] Round, circular; spherical.
 The cross figure of the christian temple is more proper for spacious buildings than the rotund of the heathen; the eye is much better fill'd at first entering the rotund, but such as are built in the form of a cross gives us a greater variety. *Adams.*
ROTTUNDITY. *adj.* [*rotundus* and *jolum*, Latin.] Having round leaves.
ROTTUNDITY. *n. f.* [*rotunditas*, Latin; *rotundité*, French; from *rotund*.]
 1. Roundness; sphericity; circularity.
 Thou, all-shaking thunder,
 Strike flat the thick rotundity of the world. *Shakespeare.*
 With the rotundity common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, else all fluids would be alike firweight. *Grew.*
 Who would part with these solid blessings, for the little fantastical plantain of a smooth convexity and rotundity of a globe. *Bentley.*
 2. Circularity.
 Rotundity is an emblem of eternity, that has neither beginning nor end. *Alston.*
ROTTUNDO. *n. f.* [*rotundo*, Ital.] A building formed round both in the inside and outside; such as the pantheon at Rome. *Trevor.*
TO ROVE. *v. n.* [*rafter*, Danish, to range for plunder.] To ramble; to range; to wander.
 Thou'lt years upon thee, and thou art too full of the wars' talents, to go rove with one.
 That's yet unbrus'd. *Shakespeare.*
 Faithless thou dropt from his unerring skill,
 With the bare power to sin, since free of will;
 Yet charge not with thy guilt his boundless love,
 For who has power to walk, has power to rove. *Abraham.*
 If we indulge the frequent ride and roving of passions, we thereby procure an unattentive habit. *Watts.*
 I view'd the effects of that disastrous flame,
 Which, kindled by the impetuous queen of love,
 Consum'd me from my native realm to rote. *Pope.*
TO ROVE. *v. a.* To wander over.
 Roving the field, I chanc'd
 A goodly tree far distant to behold,
 Laden with fruit of sweet colours. *Milton.*
 Cloumas, as the town the rove'd,
 A mortal scavenger the saw, the lov'd. *Gay.*
ROVIER. *n. f.* [from *rove*.]
 1. A wanderer; a ranger.
 2. A fickle inconstant man.
 3. A robber; a pirate.
 This is the case of rovers by land, as some call us in Arabia. *Bacon.*
 4. **THE ROVERS.** Without any particular aim.
 Nature shoots not at rovers: even inanimates, though they know not their perfection, yet are they not carried on by a blind unguided impetus; but tint, which directs them, knows it. *Glanville.*
 Providence never shoots at rovers: there is an arrow that flies by night as well as by day, and God is the person that shoots it. *South.*
 Men of great reading show their talents on the meanest subjects; this is a kind of shooting at rovers. *Addison.*

ROU

- ROUGE.** *n. f.* [*rouge*, Fr.] Red paint.
ROUGH. *adj.* [*hruh*, *hruhge*, Saxon *rouw*, Dutch.]
 1. Not smooth; rugged; having inequalities on the surface.
 The head
 O'er hog or sheep, through snail, rough, dense,
 rare,
 Pursues his way. *Milton.*
 Were the mountains taken all away, the remaining parts would be more unequal than the rough sea; whereas the face of the earth should resemble that of the calmest sea, if still in the form of its mountains. *Burns.*
 2. Austere to the taste: as, rough wine.
 3. Harsh to the ear.
 Much by the numbers judge a poet's song,
 And smooth or rough with them is right or wrong. *Pope.*
 4. Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not soft; coarse; not civil; severe not mild; rude.
 A find, a fury, pitiless and rough,
 A wolf; my words, a fellow all in buff. *Shakespeare.*
 Strait with a band of soldiers tall and rough
 On him he seizes. *Colley.*
 The booby Phaon only was unkind,
 A fury boatman rough as seas and wind. *Prior.*
 5. Not gentle; not proceeding by fair operation.
 He gave not the king time to prosecute the gracious method, but forced him to a quicker and rougher remedy. *Clarendon.*
 Hippocrates seldom mentions the doses of medicines, which is some what surprising, because his purgatives are generally very rough and strong. *Arbutnot.*
 6. Harsh to the mind; severe.
 Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverse nets, which rough and impetuous usage often produces in generous minds. *Locke.*
 7. Hard featured; not delicate.
 A rosy chain of rheums, a vinge rough,
 Deton'd, unteaser'd, and a skin of buff. *Dryden.*
 8. Not polished; not finished by art, as a rough diamond.
 9. Terrible; dreadful.
 Before the cloudy van,
 In the rough edge of battle ere it join'd,
 Satan advanced. *Milton.*
 10. Rugged; disordered in appearance, coarse.
 Rough from the tossing surge Ulysses moves,
 Urg'd on by want, and rec'd from the storm,
 The brackish ooze his manly grace detains. *Pope.*
 11. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous.
 Come what come may,
 Time and the hour run through the rough best day. *Shakespeare.*
TO ROUGHCAST. *v. a.* [*rough* and *cast*.]
 1. To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities.
 Nor bodily, nor ghostly negro could
 Rough cast thy figure madder mould. *Clarendon.*
 2. To form any thing in its first rudiments.
 In ornament they were first practised, and the roughcast which poetry was in effect of stage plays for one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden.*
ROUGHCAST. *n. f.* [*rough* and *cast*.]
 1. A rude model; a form in its rudiments.
 The whole piece seems rather a loose model and roughcast of what I design to do, than a completed work. *Dryden.*
 2. A kind of plaster mixed with pebbles, or by some other cause very uneven on the surface.
 Some men must present a wall; and let him have some plaster, lower, or roughcast about how to signify wall. *Shakespeare.*
ROUGHCAST. *n. f.* [*rough* and *draught*.] A draught in its rudiments; a sketch.

ROU

My elder brothers came
Roughdoughts of nature, ill design'd and lame,
 Bloom off, like blossoms, never made to bear;
 Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care. *Dryden.*
To ROUGH-DRAW. v. a. [rough and draw.]
 To trace coarsely.
 His victories we scarce could keep in view,
 Or polish 'em to fair, as he rough-draw. *Dryden.*
To ROUGHEN. v. a. [from rough.] To make rough.
 Such difference there is in tongues, that the same
 figure, which roughens one, gives majesty to another,
 and that was it which Virgil studied in his
 rocks. *Dryden.*
 Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid,
 When dust and ruin at once his count invade?
 In any court, when dust and ruin's with rain,
 Pong out the nap, and leaves a mingled stain. *Swift.*

To ROUGHEN. r. n. To grow rough.
 The broken landscape,
 Ascending, roughens into rigid hills. *Thomson.*
To ROUGHEN. v. a. [rough and hew.]
 To give to any thing the first appearance
 or form.
 There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
 Rough-hew them how we will. *Shakespeare.*
 The whole world, without art and dress,
 Would be but one great wilderness,
 And mankind but a savage herd;
 I tell that nature has conferr'd;
 The gods but roughen and design,
 Leaves art to polish and refine. *Hudibras.*

ROUGHEN. particip. a. f.
 1. Rugged; unpolished; uncivil; unrefined.

A rough-hewn peasant, being brought before a
 justice for some misdemeanor, was by him ordered
 away to prison, and would not stir, saying, it was
 better to stand where he was, than go to a worse
 place. *Bacon.*

2. Not yet nicely finished.
 Hope to obtain a second construction of this
 glorious altar, and a second. *Hood.*

ROUGHEN. a. f. [from rough.]
 1. With uneven surface; with asperities
 on the surface.

2. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely.
 We blame as would there let him long remain;
 For even of the fountain of his aid,
 To which the darest souls he did behold,
 He roughly had help'd. *Spenser.*
 Robust, and rough-hewn to prison,
 To moderate her of England was this only! *Shakespeare.*

3. Severely; without tenderness.
 Some friends of vice pursued,
 But the tracks of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden.*

4. Anterely to the taste.
 5. Bottomlessly; tempestuously.

6. Harshly to the ear.
ROUGHNESS. a. f. [from rough.]

1. Superficial asperity; unevenness of surface.
 The little roughnesses or other inequalities of the
 leather, and the cavity of the cylinder, now and
 then put a stop to the delicate or absent of the
 factor. *Boyle.*

While the deep horrid roughness of the wood
 Stood with the gentle climates of the flood. *Denham.*

When the diamond is not only found, but the
 roughness smooth'd, cut into a form, and set in
 gold, when we cannot but acknowledge, that it is
 the perfect work of art and nature. *Dryden.*

Such a perfection as this well fixed, will smooth
 all the roughnesses of the way that leads to happiness,
 and render all the conflicts with our lusts
 pleasing. *Atterbury.*

2. Antereness to the taste.
 Disrupts to ruin a grateful sharpness, as
 lemons, or an austere and unconvicted roughness,
 as flies. *Brown.*

3. Taste of asperity.

ROU

A tobacco-pipe broke in my mouth, and the
 spitting out the pieces left such a delicious rough-
 ness on my tongue, that I champed up the re-
 maining part. *Spectator.*

4. Harshness to the ear.

In the roughness of the numbers and cadences of
 this play, which was so designed, you will see
 somewhat more mastery than in any of my former
 tragedies. *Dryden.*

The Swedes, Danes, Germans, and Dutch attain
 to the pronunciation of our words with ease, be-
 cause our syllables resemble theirs in roughness and
 firmness of consonants. *Swift.*

5. Ruggedness of temper; coarseness of
 manners; tendency to rudeness; coar-
 seness of behaviour and address.

Roughness is a needless cause of discontent;
 severity breeds both, but roughness breeds both
 hate even reports from authority ought to be
 grave and not taunting. *Bacon.*

When our minds eyes are diseased,
 They quailen both, perplexed and sorry,
 Make roughness smooth, and hardness mollify. *Denham.*

Roughness of temper is apt to discountenance the
 timorous or modest. *Addison.*

6. Absence of delicacy.

Should feasting and balls once get amongst the
 customs, their military roughness would be quickly
 lost, then tempers would grow too soft for their
 climate. *Addison.*

7. Severity; violence of discipline.

8. Violence of operation in medicines.

9. Unpolished or unfinished figure.

10. Inelegance of dress or appearance.

11. Tempelousness; storminess.

12. Coarseness of features.

ROUGH-FOOTED. adj. [from rough and foot.] Feather-footed.

ROUGH. old part. of reach. [commonly written by Spenser rough.] Reached.

The moon was a month old, when Adam was no
 more,
 And rough not to five weeks, when he came to
 fix his ore. *Shakespeare.*

To ROUGHEN. v. a. [rough and work.]
 To work coarsely over without the least
 nicety.

Thus you must continue, till you have rough-
 ened all your work from end to end. *Milton.*

ROUGHEN. v. n. f. [from Roughen, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees.] See
 PEN, of which it is a species.

And set as a dunce thy uncivil peace. *Tupper.*
ROUND. adj. [round, Fr. rondo, Ital. rund, But. rotundus, Lat.]

1. Cylindrical.
 Hollow engines long and round thick ran'd. *Milton.*

2. Circular.
 The queen of night
 In her increasing hours, both rounder grow,
 Till full and perfect she appears in show. *Kepler.*
 His pond'rous shield large and round behind him. *Milton.*

3. Spherical; orbicular.

The centre base of this round world. *Milton.*
 4. [rotundus, Lat.] Smooth; without defect in found.

In his days his face is quick, round, and pleu-
 sant, and has nothing to batter, so not to good as
 Juvenal. *Peacham.*

His style, though round and comprehensive, was
 numbered sometimes by parentheses, and became
 difficult to vulgar understandings. *Fell.*

5. Whole; not broken.
 Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather
 than a fraction. *Isidore.*

6. Large; not inconsiderable: this is
 hardly used but with *sum* or *price*.
 Three thousand ducats 'tis a good round sum. *Shakespeare.*
 They set a round price upon your head. *Addison.*

ROU

It is not easy to foresee what a round sum of money
 may do among a people, who have tamely suffered
 the French Compté to be seized on. *Addison.*
 She called for a round sum out of the privy purse. *Hooker.*

7. Plain; clear; fair; candid; open.

Round dealing is the honour of man's nature;
 and a mixture of falsehood is like alloy in gold and
 silver, which may make the metal work the better,
 but it embaleth it. *Bacon.*

8. Quick; brisk.

Painting is a long pilgrimage: if we do not ac-
 tually begin the journey, and travel at a round
 rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it. *Dryden.*
 Sir Roger heard them upon a round trot; and
 after pausing, told them, that much might be
 said on both sides. *Addison.*

9. Plain; free without delicacy or reserve;
 almost rough.

Let his que mother all alone intreat him,
 To shew his griefs, let her be round with him. *Shakespeare.*

The knees interposed in a round and princely man-
 ner, not only by way of request and persuasion, but
 also by way of protestation and menace. *Bacon.*
ROUND. n. f.

1. A circle; a sphere; an orb.

His three fingers,
 That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,
 And chastise with the valour of my tongue
 All that impedes thee from the golden round,
 Which fate and metaphysical aid doth seem
 To have crown'd thee withal. *Shakespeare.*

I'll charm the air to give a sound,
 While you perform your antic round. *Shakespeare.*

Three or four well dress'd like archers,
 With rounds of waxen tapers on their heads,
 And rattles in their hands. *Shakespeare.*

Minute roots are a middle fort, between the
 bulbous and fibrous; that, besides the putting forth
 sap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in
 round. *Bacon.*

What if the sun
 Be centre to the world, and other stars
 Fly his attractive virtue and their own
 Inertia, dance about him various rounds. *Milton.*

Knit your hands, and beat the ground
 In a light fantastic round. *Milton.*

He and foretell and prophesy of him,
 Who to his realms that were round hath join'd. *Denham.*

They meet, they wheel, they throw their darts
 afar;
 Then in a round the mingled bodies run;
 Flying they follow, and pursuing them. *Dryden.*

How shall I then begin, or where conclude,
 To draw a time to truly call it?
 For, in a round, what order can be shew'd,
 Where all the parts to quoque potest? *Leiden.*

The mouth of Vesuvius as four hundred yards in
 diameter; for it seems a perfect round. *Addison.*

This image on the media plac'd,
 With its bright round of titles crown'd,
 And stamp'd in Latin comes to live. *Addison.*

2. Rundle; step of a ladder.

When he once it was the upmost round,
 He then into the ladder turns his back,
 Looks in the cloud, counting the late degrees
 By which he had ascended. *Shakespeare.*

Many are lashed down ere they have climbed
 the two or three last rounds of the ladder. *Government of the Empire.*

All the rounds like Jacob's ladder lie;
 The lowest laid in earth, the topmost in the skies. *Denham.*

This is the last stage of human perfection, the
 utmost round of the ladder whereby we ascend to
 heaven. *Nichols.*

3. The time in which any thing, has passed
 through all phases, and come back to
 the same place applied to a carrousel.
 A gentle round. *Edwards.*

To this and other men I did I seeking.
 Women to study may be long and, we say
 A hundred two, when used, we throw away. *Craven.*

The feast was serv'd, the bowl was crown'd;
 To the king's pleasure went the martial round. *Prior.*

R O U

- They list'ning heard him, while he search'd the grove,
And loudly sung his roundelay of love,
That on the fudd'n stup'd.
2. [*roundelle*, Fr.] A round form or figure.
The Spaniards, casting themselves into roundels, and their strongest ships walling in the reit, made a flying march to Calais.
ROUNDELLER. *n. f.* [from *round*.] Circumference; enclosure.
If you fondly join our proffer'd offer,
'Tis not the rounder of your old lac'd walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war. *Mabin.*
ROUNDEHEAD. *n. f.* [round and *head*.] A puritan, so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round.
Your petitioner always kept hospitality, and drank confusion to the roundheads. *Epist. sat.*
ROUNDEHOUSE. *n. f.* [round and *house*.] The contable's prison, in which disorderly persons, found in the street, are confined.
They march'd to some fam'd roundhouse. *Pers.*
ROUNDESH. *adj.* [from *round*.] Somewhat round; approaching to roundness.
It is not every small crack that can make such a receiver, as is of a roundish figure, which is to be avoided.
ROUNDELY. *adv.* [from *round*.]
1. In a round form; in a round manner.
2. Openly; plainly; without reserve.
Incommodious, giving them *roundly* to understand, that where our duty is labouring, we are appointed betwixt pride.
You'll prove a jolly Turly groom,
That take it on you at the high to round up.
Mr. de Montier *roundly* said, that to contend contentions of words, he would propose two rules for peace.
From a world of phenomena, there is a people that acts out of wisdom and counsel, and as *roundly* acknowledge it.
He affirms every thing *roundly*, without any rhetoric, or circumlocution.
3. Baskily; with speed.
When the mind has brought itself to attention, it will be able to cope with difficulties, and cut them, and then it may go on *roundly*.
4. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest.
I was called any thing, and I would have done any thing, indeed too, and *roundly* too.
This loud justice caused the earl of Kildare to be arrested, and accused such hater as a rebel, returned, and proceeded every way to resist and severely, as the nobility did much to him.
ROUNDESS. *n. f.* [from *round*.]
1. Circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form.
The same reason is of the *roundness* of the bubble, to the within avoideth discontinuance, and therefore calls itself into a round figure.
Branches of pearl gave *roundness* to her ear.
And every gem augment'd every charm.
Roundness is the primary essential mode of difference of a bowl.
2. Smoothness.
The whole period and compass of this speech was delightful for the *roundness*, and grace of the strangeness.
3. Honesty; openness; vigorous manner.
To ROUSE. *v. a.* [Of the same class of words with *raise* and *rise*.]
1. To wake from rest.
At once the crowd arose, confus'd and loud.
For Mars was early up, and *rouse'd* the sky.
'Tis rent I touch thee! but with honest zeal.
To rouse the watchmen of the publick weal,
To virtue's work provoke the tardy hall,
And good the prelate slumbering mislead.
2. To excite to thought or action.

R O U

Then *rouse* that heart of thine,
And whatsoever heretofore thou hast assum'd to be,
This day be greater.
The Dane and Swede, *rouse'd* up by fierce alarms,
Bleat the wile conduct of her pious arms;
Soon as her fleets appear their terrors cease,
And all the northern world lies hush'd in peace.
Addison.

[T]hunder in their ears their country's cause,
And try to *rouse* up all that's Roman in them.
Addison.

The heat, with which Luther treated his adver-
saries, though firmer too far, was extremely well
served by the providence of God to *rouse* up a peo-
ple, the most phlegmatick of any in christendom.
Atterbury.

3 To put into action.
As an eagle, seeing prey appear,
His airy plumes doth *rouse* full rudely dight;
So shall he, that horror was to hear. *Fairy Queen.*
Building winds had *rouse'd* the sea. *Milton.*

4 To drive a beast from his lair.
The blood more fits,
To *rouse* a lion, than to start a hare. *Shakespeare.*
He flooped down, he couched as a lion, and as
an old lion; who shall *rouse* him up? *Genesius.*
Th' unexpected sound
Of dogs and men his wicket car does wound;
Rous'd with the noise, he scarce believes his ear,
Wringing to think th' illusions of his fear
Had giv'n this false alarm. *Denham.*

Noa Cancer glows with Phœbus' fiery car,
The youth rush eager to the sylvan war;
Saw an o'er the lawns, the forest walks furround,
Rouse the fleet hunt, and cheer the opening bound.
Pope.

To ROUSE. v. n.

1. To awake from slumber.
Men, sleeping round by whom they dread,
Rous'd and better than their lives are well awake. *Milton.*
Richard, who now was half asleep,
Rous'd; nor would longer silence keep.
Melancholy lulls his head;
Morpheus *rouse's* from his bed. *Pope.*

2. To be excited to thought or action.
Good things of day begun to droop and drowse,
While night's black agents to their prey do *rouse*.
Shakespeare.

ROUSE, n. f. [*rufsch*, German, half drunk.]
A dose of liquor rather too large. Not
in use.
They have given me a *rouse* already.
—Not just a put, as I am a soldier. *Shakespeare.*
No pious health that Denmark drinks to day,
But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell;
And the king's rouse shall bruit it back again,
Rousing earthly thunder. *Shakespeare.*

ROUSEN, n. f. [from *rouse*.] One who
rouses.

ROUT, n. f. [*rot*, Dutch.]

1. A clamorous multitude; a rabble, a tu-
multuous crowd.
Besides the endless *route* of wretched thralls,
Which thither were assembled day by day
From all the world. *Spenser.*

A *route* of people there assembled were,
Of every sort and nation under sky. *Spenser.*
It that rebellion
Cruel itself in hate and abject *route*,
Fed on by bloody youth, guided with rage,
And countenanced by boys and beggary,
You, reverend father, then had not been there.
Shakespeare.

Farmers were to forfeit their holds in case of un-
happy retainer, or partaking in *route* and unlawful
assemblies. *Bacon.*

Such a tacit league is against such *route* and
bouts, as have utterly degenerated from the laws
of nature. *Bacon.*

Now do I name of men the common rout,
That wand'ring lose about,
Grow up and perish, as the summer fly. *Milton.*
Fancy, wild dame, with much lascivious pride,
Pyrrhon chameleon drawn, does guilely ride,
Her coach there follows, and throngs round about
Of shapes and airy forms and endless rout. *Cowley.*

R O W

The mad ungovernable rout,
Full of confusion and the fumes of wine,
Lov'd such variety and antick tricks. *Rafcomen.*
Huyley spica

The doctor fallen'd by the eyes
At Charing-cross among the *route*,
Where painted mistresses are hung out. *Swift*
2. [*route*, French.] Confusion of an army
defeated or dispersed.

Thy army,
As if they could not stand when thou wert down,
Dispers'd in rout, betook them all to fly. *Daniel.*
Their nightiest quell'd, the battle fiers'd,
With many an unroof'd gor'd, deformed rout
Enter'd and foul disorder. *Milton.*

To ROUT, v. a. To dissipate and put into
confusion by defeat.

The next way to end the wars with him, and to
route him quite, should be to keep him from invading
of these countries adjoining. *Spenser.*
That party of the king's horse that charged the
Scots, to totally routed and defeated their whole
army, that they fled. *Cleveland.*

To ROUT, v. n. To assemble in clamorous
and tumultuous crowds.

The manner fort routed together, and suddenly
afflicting the earl in his house. *Bacon.*

ROUTE, n. f. [*route*, Fr.] Road; way.
Wade through the tury field their *route* they take.
Their bleeding bottoms force the thorny brake. *Gay*

Row, n. f. [*reih*, German] A rank or
file; a number of things ranged in a line.

Lips never part, but that they show
Of precious pearl the double row. *Sydney*
After them all dancing on a row,
The comely virgins came with garlands dight,
As fresh as flowers. *Spenser.*

Where any row
Of fruit-trees, overwoody, reach'd too far
Their pamp'd boughs, and need'd hands to check
Fruitless embraces. *Milton.*

A triple mounted row of pillars, laid
On wheels. *Milton.*
Where the bright seraphim in burning row,
Their loud uplited angel trumpets blow. *Milton.*

A new born wood of various hues there grows,
And all the flourishing letters find in row. *Cowley*
The victor honour'd with a nobler seat,
Where gold and purple live in equal row. *Daniel*

Why round our coaches crowd the white glow'd
beams.
Who bows the felt box from its inmost row? *Pope.*

To ROW, v. n. [ropan, Saxon.] To
impel a vessel in the water by oars.

He saw them toiling in rowing, for the wind was
contrary. *Mary.*

Some of these troughs or canoes were to great,
that above twenty men have been found to *row* in
one. *Abbot.*

The holy Brato's then securely *row'd*;
Charles and his virtue was the sacred load. *W. Her.*
The war vessel, armed then barge, and *row'd*
lively, that they might take the cool of the evening. *Daniel.*

To ROW, v. a. To drive or help forward
by oars.

The team *row* her state with airy feet. *Milton.*

RowEL, n. f. [*rouelle*, French.]

1. The points of a spur turning on an axis.
He gave his able horse the head,
And, bending forward, truck his agile heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the *rowel* head. *Shakespeare.*

A rider like myself, who ne'er wore *rowel*
Nor iron on his heel. *Shakespeare.*

A mullet is the *rowel* of a spur, and hath never
but five points; a bar hath six. *Peacham.*

He spur'd his fiery feed
With gonning *rowels*, to provoke his speed. *Duden.*

2. A fetton; a roll of hair or silk put into
a wound to hinder it from healing, and
provoke a discharge.

To RowEL, v. a. To pierce through the
skin, and keep the wound open by a
rowel.

Rowel the horse in the chest. *Mortimer.*

R U B

RowEN, n. f.
Rowen is a field kept up till after Michaelmas
that the corn left on the ground may sprout into
green. *N. on Taffer.*

Then spare it for *rowen*, till Michel be past.
To lengthen thy dairy, no better thou hast. *Taffer.*
Turn your cows, that give milk, into your *rowens*.
till snow comes. *Mortimer.*

Row'ER, n. f. [from row.] One that ma-
nages an oar.

Four galleys first, which equal rowers bear,
Advancing in the watry hills, appear. *Dryden.*
The ship of South ay ran down with the stream
thirty miles in an hour, by the help of but one
rower. *Addison.*

ROYAL, adj. [*roial*, French]

1. Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming
a king; regal.

The royal track of David. *Milton.*
The royal box's
Of great Selucia built by Grecian kings. *Milton.*

Thrice happy they, who thum woods and groves,
From courts retir'd, possess their peaceful loves!
Of a royal hands how wretched is the fate! *Crane.*

2. Noble; illustrious.
What news from Venice?
How doth that royal merchant, good Antonio?

How doth that royal merchant, good Antonio?
Shakespeare.

ROYALIST, n. f. [from royal.] Adherent
to a king.

Where Candish fought, the royalists prevail'd,
Neither less courage nor his judgment had. *Waller.*

The old church of England *royalists*, another
name for a man who pretends his confidence before
his interests, are the most meritorious subjects in the
world, as having passed all those terrible tests, which
domineering malice could put them to, and earned
then credit and their confidence clear. *South.*

To ROYALIZE, v. a. [from royal.] To
make royal.

Ere you were queen, ay, or your husband king,
To *royalize* his blood, I put mine own. *Shakespeare.*

ROYALLY, adv. [from royal.] In a
kingly manner; regally; as becomes a
king

It shall be my care,
To have you *royally* appointed. *Shakespeare.*

His body shall be *royally* men'd,
And the last funeral pomp adorn his hearth. *Dry.*

ROYALTY, n. f. [*roialté*, French.]

1. Kingship; character or office of a king.
Dow, you rival, you come with letters against
the king, and take vanity the puppet's part against
the *royalty* of her father. *Shakespeare.*

Let will be his lord, ere give content,
His mother's son, as was happily he terms it,
I shall take the *royalty* of his father's throne. *Shaksp.*

Royalty by birth was the sweetest way of majesty;
a king, and a father compounded into one, being of a
temper like unto God, justice and mercy. *Hooking.*

If they had held their *royalties* by this title,
either there must have been but one sovereign, or
else every father of a family had as good a claim
to *royalty* as the. *Locke.*

2. State of a king.
I will, alas! be wretched to be great,
And rich in *royalty*, and grieve in fate. *Prior.*

3. Emblems of royalty.
Wherefore do I assume
These *royalties*, and not retire to reign? *Milton.*

To ROYAL, v. a. [*rogner*, French] To
gnaw; to bite.

ROYALISH, adj. [*rogneur*, French, mangy,
paltry.] Paltry; mean; mean; rude.

The *royal* crown, at church cost
Your grace was wont to laugh, is into miffing.
Shakespeare.

ROYALTY, n. f. [French.] A little or
petty king.

Caution of American *royalties* to turn all ho-
nours to that king and the crown of England. *Haylin.*

To RUB, v. a. [*rhubio*, Welsh; *reiben*,
German, to wipe.]

RUB

1. To clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it; to scour; to wipe; to perfrigate.

2. To touch as to leave something of that which touches behind.

Their brow-built citadel new rubb'd with balm.

In narrow clefts, in the monument that stands over him, cutbols rub their beads, and tuncel his bones, which they say have in them a natural perfume, though very like spopetick balsam; and what would make one suspect that they rub the marble with it, it is observed, that the scent is stronger in the morning than at night.

3. To move one body upon another.

Look, how the rubs her hands. — It is an accustomed action with her, to seem thus washing her hands.

The government at that time was by kings, before whom the people in the most formal expressions of duty and reverence used to rub their noses, or shake their foreheads.

The bare rubbing of two bodies violently produces heat, and often fire.

Two bones, rubbed hard against one another, produce a solid fossil.

4. To obstruct by collision.

'Tis the duke's pleasure, Who do dispossess all the world well know, Will not be rubb'd nor stop'd.

5. To polish; to retouch.

The whole benefit of our redemption is, to rub over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul.

6. To remove by friction, with off or out.

A forcible object will rub out the truest colours at a stroke, and paint others.

If their minds are well principled with inward civility, a great part of the roughness, which ticks to the outside for want of better teaching, time and observation will rub off; but if all, all the rubs in the world will not polish them.

7. To touch hard.

He, who before he was espied, was afraid, after being perceived, was ashamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger.

8. To Rub down. To clean or cury a horse.

When his fellow beasts are weary grown, He'll play the groom, give oats, and rub 'em down.

9. To Rub up. To excite; to awaken.

You will find me not to have rubbed up the memory of what some have tofore in the city did.

10. To Rub up. To polish; to refresh.

To RUB. n. n. 1. To fret; to make a friction. This last allusion gaul'd the panther more, Because indeed it rubb'd upon the face; Yet fear'd the not to winch, tho' thrice he pain'd.

2. To get through difficulties.

No hunters, that the tops of mountanes scale, And rub through woods with roile seek'd them a while.

Many lawyers, when once hamper'd, rub off as well as they can. 'Tis as much as one can do, to rub through the world, though perpetually a doag.

RUB. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Friction; act of rubbing.

2. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl.

We'll play at bowls.

'Twill make us think the world is full of rubs, And that my fortune runs against the bias.

3. Collision; hinderance; obstruction.

The breath of what I mean to speak Shall blow each dust, each flaw, each little rub Out of the path, which shall directly lead Thy foot to England's throne.

Now every rub is smoothed in our way.

RUB

Those you make friends, And give your hearts to, when they once perceive The least rub in your fortunes, fall away.

Upon this rub, the English ambassadors thought fit to demur, and sent to receive directions.

He expounds the giddy wonder Of my weary steps, and under Spreads a path clear as the day, Where no churchy rub lays nay.

He that once fins, like him that slides on ice, Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice;

Though conscience checks him, yet those rubs gone o'er,

He slides on smoothly, and looks back no more.

All sort of rubs will be laid in the way.

An hereditary right is to be preferred before election; her rule the government is to be disposed, that it almost executes itself, and upon the death of a prince, the administration goes on without any rub or interruption.

4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness.

To sleep; perchance to dream, as there's the rub.

RUB-STONE. n. f. [rub and stone.] A stone to scour or sharpen.

A cradle for barbs, with rub; stone and sand.

RUBBER. n. f. [from rub.]

1. One that rubs.

2. The instrument with which one rubs.

Servants show the fire with pushing checks and bay The rubbers, and the bathing sheets display.

It is the dirty table with the napkins, for it will have your wearing out the common rubbers.

3. A coarse file.

The rough of coarse file, if large, is called a rubber, and it takes off the unevenness which the hammer made in the forging.

4. A game; a contest; two games out of three.

The nits was to stand by, to see two boobies try their title to him by a rubber of cuts.

If butchers had but the manners to go to shops, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber in cuts.

5. A whetstone.

RUBBAGE. n. f. [from rub; as perhaps RUBBISH.] meaning, at first, dust made by rubbing.

RUBBISH. } meaning, at first, dust made by rubbing. Rubbage is not used.

1. Ruins of a building; fragments of matter used in building.

What truth is Rome? What rubbish, and what odd? when it serves For the base matter to illuminate

So vile a thing as Caesar.

Such conceits seem too fine among this rubbish.

A fabrick, though high and beautiful, if founded on rubbish, is easily made the triumph of the winds.

When the foundation of a state is once laid, the least commotion lays the whole in rubbish.

The Almighty cast a pitying eye, He saw the town's one half in rubbish lie.

Knowledge lying under a mass of rubbish, his scope has been, to remove this rubbish, and to dress up crumbled matters as agreeably as he can.

The enemy hath avoided a battle, and taken a surer way to confound us, by letting our courage evaporate against flames and rubbish.

2. Confusion; mingled minds.

That noble set of political lying ought not to be any longer in rubbish and confusion.

3. Any thing vile and worthless.

RUBBLE-STONE. n. f.

Rubble-stones owe their name to their being rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge, depositing in hurry and with great precipitation.

RUBRICAN. adj. [rubrican, French.]

Rubrican colour of a horse is one that is bay, fawn, or black, with a light grey, or white upon the flanks, but to that the grey or white is not predominant there.

RUB

RU'BICUND. adj. [rubicunde, French; rubicundus, Latin.] Tincturing to redness.

RU'BUND. adj. [from rubus.] Red as a ruby.

Thrice upon thy fingers up, Thrice upon thy rubies lip.

Angels food, and rubied nectar flows In pearl, in diamond, and in wally gold.

RUB'ICK. adj. [rubor and facio, Latin.] Making red.

While the several species of rays, as the rub fect, are by refraction separated one from another, they retain those motions proper to each.

RU'BIFORM. adj. [rubor, Lat. and form.] Having the form of red.

Of those rays, which pass close by the snow, the rubiform will be the least refracted; and to come to the eye in the directest lines.

TO RU'BIFY. t. a. To make red.

This typically applied, becomes a plianism, or rubifying medicine, and of such fiery parts as to conceive fire of themselves, and burn a house.

RU'BIOUS. adj. [rubescens, Latin.] Ruddy; red. Not used.

RU'BICATED. adj. [from rubrica, Lat.] Smeared with red.

RU'BICK. n. f. [rubrique, French; rubrica, Latin.] Directions printed in books of law and in prayer-books; so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.

RU'BICK. n. f. [from rubrica, Lat.] Diana's lip.

Is not more smooth and rubious.

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R U D

RUCTION. n. f. [*ructio*, Latin.] A belching arising from wind and indigestion.

To RUD. v. a. [*rubu*, Saxon, redness.] To make red. Obsolete.
Her cheeks, like apples, which the sun had *rubb'd*.
Spenser.

Rudder. n. f. [*roeder*, Dutch.]

1. The instrument at the stern of a vessel, by which its course is governed.

My heart was to thy *rudder* ty'd by th' string,
And thou should'st tow me after. *Shakespeare*
They looted the *rudder* hands, and hoisted up
the main sail, and made toward shore. *Acta*
Those, that attribute unto the faculty any first or
sole power, have therein no other understanding,
than such a one hath, who, looking into the stern
of a ship, and finding it guided by the helm and
rudder, doth ascribe some absolute virtue to the
piece of wood, without all consideration of the
hand that guides it. *Raleigh*
Fishes left to flapping did impart;
Their tail the *rudder*, and their head the prow.

Thou held'st the *rudder* with a steady hand,
Still safely on the shore the bark did land. *Dryden*.

2. Any thing that guides or governs the course.

For rhyme the *rudder* is of verses. *Hudibras*.

Ruddiness. n. f. [from *ruddy*.] The quality of approaching to redness.

The *ruddiness* upon her lip is wet;
You'll mar it, if you kiss it. *Shakespeare*
He doth lose its *ruddiness*, and look pale and
soured, you may suspect it corrupting. *W. Gemin*.

Ruddiness. n. f. [*rudul*, Islandick.] Red earth.

Ruddiness owes its colour to an admixture of iron;
and what is in greater or less proportion, it is of a
greater or less specific gravity, consistence, or
hardness. *Hoodward*.

Ruddock. n. f. [*rubecula*, Latin.] A bird; the redbreast.

Of singing birds, they have linnets and *ruddocks*.
Carew.

Ruddy. adj. [*rubu*, Saxon.]

1. Approaching to redness; pale red.

We may for the old man in a morning,
Toss as health, come *ruddy* to the field,
And there pursue the chase, as if he meant
to mistake time, and bring back youth again. *Orway*.

New leaves on every bough were green;
Some *ruddy* colour'd, some of lighter green. *Dryd*.
Ten winters have I gather'd for my dear;
How *ruddy* like your lips their streaks appear! *Dryd*.
Ceres, in her prime,
Some fertile, and with *ruddiest* freight bedeck'd
Philis.

If physick, or issues, will keep the complexion
from being too coarse, or *ruddy*, she thinks them
well employed. *Luc*.

2. Yellow. Used, if to be used at all,
only in poetry.

A crown of *ruddy* gold enclos'd her brow,
Plain without pomp. *Dryden*.

Rude. adj. [*ruede*, Saxon; *rudis*, Latin.]

1. Untaught; barbarous; savage.

Not is there any nation in the world, now ac-
counted civil, but within the memory of books,
were utterly *rude* and barbarous. *Wilkens*.

2. Rough; coarse of manners; uncivil;
brutal.

Roman, let go that *rude* uncivil touch;
A friend of an ill fashion. *Shakespeare*
Vane's bold answers, termed *rude* and rath-
er, furthered his condemnation. *Hayward*.
You can with single look inflame
The coldest breast, the *rudest* tame. *Waller*.
It has been so usual to write prefaces, that a
man is thought *rude* to his readers, who does not
preliminary account beforehand. *Wells*.

3. Ignorance; unskillfulness.

What he did amiss, was rather through *rudeness*
and want of judgment, than any malicious mean-
ing. *Hayward*.

4. Artlessness; inelegance; coarseness.

Let he thy letter learn,
And leave the *rudeness* that antique age
To them, that he'd therein in state adorn. *Spenser*.

5. Violence; boisterousness.

The rain, that batters down the wall,
For the great living and *rudeness* of his poise,
They place before his hand that made the engine. *Shakespeare*.

6. Storminess; rigour.

You can hardly be too *ruddy* of water to your
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R U D

3. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; tur-
bulent.

Clouds, push'd with winds *rude* in their shock.
Milton
The water appears white near the shore, and a
ship; because the *rude* agitation breaks it into
foam. *Boyle*

4. Harsh; inclement.

Spring does to flow'ry meadows bring,
What the *rude* winter from them tore. *Waller*.

5. Ignorant; raw; untaught.

Though I be *rude* in speech, yet not in knowledge.
2 Corinthians
He was yet but *rude* in the profession of arms,
though greedy of honour. *Waller*
Such tools as art yet *rude* had form'd. *Milton*.

6. [*rude*, French.] Rugged; uneven;
shapeless; unformed.

In their so *rude* abode,
Not the poor swineherd would forget the gods.
Chapman
It was the custom to worship *rude* and unpo-
lified stones. *Stillingfleet*.

7. Artless; inelegant.

I would know what ancient ground of authority
he hath for such a senseless table; and if he have
any of the *rude* Irish books. *Spenser*

One example may serve, till you review the *rude* transla-
tion. *Dryden*

8. Such as may be done with strength
without art.

To his country farm the fool confus'd;
Rude work well suited with a rustic mind. *Dryden*.

Rudely. adv. [from *rude*.]

1. In a rude manner; fiercely; tumultu-
ously.

Whether to knock against the gates of Rome,
Or *rudely* visit them in parts remote,
To fight them ere destroy. *Shakespeare*.

2. Without exactness; without nicety;
coarsely.

I that am not shap'd for sportive tricks,
I that am *rudely* shap'd, and want love's majesty
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shakespeare*.

3. Unskillfully.

My mate, though *rudely*, has resign'd
Some faint resemblance of his godlike mind. *Dryd*.

4. Violently; boisterously.

With his truncheon he so *rudely* stroke
Cynocles twice, that twice him forced his foot re-
voke. *Spenser*.

Rudeness. n. f. [*rudesse*, French; from
rude.]

1. Coarseness of manners; incivility.

This *rudeness* is a law to his good wit,
Which gives men stomach to digest his words
With better appetite. *Shakespeare*
The publick will in triumphs *rudely* share,
And kings the *rudeness* of their joy must bear. *Dryd*.

The *rudeness*, tyranny, the oppression, and ingrati-
tude of the late favourites towards their masters,
were no longer to be born. *Swift*

The *rudeness*, ill-nature, or perverse behaviour
of any of his flock, used at first to betray him into
impatience; but it now rais'd no other passion in
him, than a desire of being upon his knees in prayer
to God for them. *Lane*.

2. Ignorance; unskillfulness.

What he did amiss, was rather through *rudeness*
and want of judgment, than any malicious mean-
ing. *Hayward*.

3. Artlessness; inelegance; coarseness.

Let he thy letter learn,
And leave the *rudeness* that antique age
To them, that he'd therein in state adorn. *Spenser*.

4. Violence; boisterousness.

The rain, that batters down the wall,
For the great living and *rudeness* of his poise,
They place before his hand that made the engine. *Shakespeare*.

5. Storminess; rigour.

You can hardly be too *ruddy* of water to your

R U E

house'd plants; the not offering of this, destroys
more plants than all the *rudenesses* of the season.
Reelys.

RUDENTURE. n. f. [French.] In ar-
chitecture, the figure of a rope or flail,
sometimes plain and sometimes carved,
wherewith the statings of columns are
frequently filled up. *Bailey*.

Rudimentary. adj. [*rudera*, Latin.] Be-
longing to rubbish. *Dodd*.

Ruderation. n. f. In architecture, the
laying of a pavement with pebbles or
little stones. *Bailey*.

Rudeness. n. f. [from *rude*.] An uncivil
turbulent fellow. A low word, now
obsolete.

I must be forced
By my hand, opposed against my heart,
To mad-brain *rudeness*, full of spleen. *Shakespeare*
Out of my field, *rudeness* be gone. *Shakespeare*.

Rudiment. n. f. [*rudiment*, French;
rudimentum, Latin.]

1. The first principles; the first elements
of a science.

Such as were trained up in the *rudiments*, and
were so made fit to be by baptism received into the
church, the fathers usually taught them. *Hosier*.
To learn the *rudiments* of a language, which
he is never to use, and neglect the writing a good
hand, and casting accounts? *Locke*.

2. The first part of education.

He was nurtured where he was born in his first
rudiments, till the years of ten, and then taught the
principles of music. *Waller*
The skill and *rudiments* of war. *Philips*.

3. The first, inaccurate, unshapen begin-
ning or original of any thing.

Moss is but the *rudiment* of a plant, and the
mould of earth or bark. *Placcin*
The *rudiments* of nature are very unlike the
grosser appearances. *Glunville*.

So looks our monarch on this early light,
Th' essay and *rudiments* of great success,
Which all maturing time must bring to light. *Dryd*.

Shall that man pretend to religious attainments,
who is defective and thout in moral? which are but
the *rudiments*, the beginnings, and first draught of
religion; as religion is the perfection, refinement,
and sublimation of morality. *South*.

God beholds the first imperfect *rudiments* of vir-
tue in the soul, and keeps a watchful eye over it,
till it has received every grace it is capable of.
Spectator.

The tappy boughs
Attire themselves with bloom, sweet *rudiments*
Of future harvest. *Philips*.

Rudimentary. adj. [from *rudiment*.] Ini-
tial; relating to first principles.

Your first *rudimentary* days in spectatorship were
made in my shop, where you often practised for
hours. *Spectator*.

To RUE. v. a. [neoprian, Saxon.] To
grieve for; to regret; to lament.

Thou temptest me in vain;
To tempt the thing which daily yet I rue,
And the old costs of my continued pain.
With like attempts to like end to renew. *Spenser*.

You'll rue the time,
That clogs me with this answer. *Shakespeare*.

For once, thou shalt rue this treason with thy tears,
If I fall but survive. *Shakespeare*.

Oh! treacherous was that breast, to whom you
Did trust our counsels, and we both may rue,
Having his fall heard found too late, 'twas he
That made me cast you guilty, and you me. *Daniel*.

8. S.

RUF

Thy will
Chose freely what it now so justly *ruces*. *Milton.*
RUE. *n. f.* [*rae*, French; *ruta*, Latin.]
An herb called herb of grace, because
holy water was sprinkled with it. *Miller.*
What favor is better,
For places infected, than wormwood and rue? *Tupper.*
Here did the drop a tear; here, in this place,
I'll set a bank of rue, four herb of grace;
Rue, even for Ruth, here shortly shall be seen,
In the remembrance of a weeping queen. *Shaksp.*
The wench, to encounter the repent, arms her-
self with eating of rue. *More.*
RUEFUL. *adj.* [*rue* and *full*.] Mournful;
woful; sorrowful.
When we have our armour buckled on,
The venom'd vengeance ride upon our swords,
Spur them to rueful work, rein them from ruth. *Shaksp.*
Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud,
Heard on the rueful stream. *Milton.*
He sigh'd, and cast a rueful eye;
Our pity kinder, and our passions die. *Dryden.*
RUEFULLY. *adv.* [from *rueful*.] Mourn-
fully; sorrowfully.
Why should an ape run away from a snail, and
very ruefully and frightfully look back, as being
afraid? *More.*
RUEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *rueful*.] Sor-
rowfulness; mournfulness.
RUELLE. *n. f.* [French.] A circle; an
assembly at a private house. Not used.
The poet, who flourish'd in the scene, is con-
demned in the ruelle. *Dryden.*
RUFF. *n. f.*
1. A puckered linen ornament, formerly
worn about the neck. See **RUFFLE**.
You a captain; for what? for tearing a whore's
ruff in a bawdy house. *Shaksp.*
We'll reveal it,
With ruffs, and cuffs, and fardingals. *Shaksp.*
What an uproar in the town,
Before them every thing went down,
Some tore a ruff, and some a gown. *Dryden.*
Sooner may a gulling weather spy,
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme, tell certainly,
What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or touts next year,
Our gilly-headed antick youth will wear. *Donne.*
The ladies feed the neck from those yokes, those
linen ruffs in which the simplicity of their grand-
mothers had enlocked it. *Addison's Guardian.*
2. Any thing collected into puckers or
corrugations.
I rear'd this flower,
Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread. *Pope.*
3. [from *rough* scales.] A small river fish.
A ruff or pope is much like the perch for shape,
and taken to be better, but will not grow bigger
than a gudgeon, he is an excellent fish, and of a
pleasant taste. *Walton.*
4. A state of roughness. Obsolete.
As fields set all their bristles up; in such a ruff
wert thou. *Chapman.*
5. New state. This seems to be the mean-
ing of this cant word, unless it be con-
tracted from *ruffle*.
How many princes that, in the ruff of all their
glory, have been taken down from the head of a
conquering army to the wheel of the victor's char-
riot. *Fielding.*
RUFFIAN. *n. f.* [*ruffiano*, Italian; *ruffien*,
French, a bawd; *ruffier*, Danish, to
pillage; perhaps it may be best derived
from the old Teutonic word which we
now write, *rough*.] A brutal, boisterous,
mischievous fellow; a cut-throat; a
robber; a murderer.
Have you a ruffian that will swear? drink? dance?
Revel the night? rob? murder? *Shaksp.*
Sir Ralph Vane's bold answers, termed rude and
ruffian like, falling into years apt to take offence,
further'd his condemnation. *Hayward.*

RUF

The boasted ancestors of these great men,
Whose virtues you admire, were all such ruffians;
This dread of nations, this almighty Rome,
That comprehends in her wide empire's bounds
All under heaven, was founded on a rape. *Addison.*
RUFFIAN. *adj.* Brutal; savagely boisterous.
Experience'd age
May timely intercept the ruffian rage;
Convene the tribes. *Pope.*
To **RUFFIAN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
rage; to raise tumults; to play the
ruffian. Not in use.
A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements;
If it hath ruffian'd us upon the sea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the mortise? *Shaksp.*
To **RUFFLE.** *v. a.* [*ruffelen*, Dutch, to
wrinkle.]
1. To disorder; to put out of form; to
make less smooth.
Naughty lady,
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee; I'm your host;
With robbers hands, my hospitable favour
You should not ruffle thus. *Shaksp.*
In changeable tallies, differing colours emerge
and vanish upon the ruffling of the same piece of
silk. *Boyle.*
As the first began to rise,
She smooth'd the ruffled seas, and clear'd the skies. *Dryden.*
Bear me, some god! oh quickly bear me hence
To wholesome solitude, the nurse of sense;
Where contemplation prunes her ruffled wings,
And the free soul looks down to pity kings. *Pope.*
2. To discompose; to disturb; to put out
of temper.
Were I Brutus,
And Brutus Antony, there were an Antony
Would ruffle up your spirits, and put a tongue
In every wound of Caesar, that should move
The stones of Rome to rise and mutiny. *Shaksp.*
We are transported by passions, and our minds
ruffled by the disorders of the body; nor yet can
we tell, how the soul should be affected by such
kind of agitations. *Glennville.*
3. To put out of order; to surprise.
The knight found out, where best
Th' advantage of the ground, where best
He might the ruffled foe meet. *Mad-brass.*
4. To throw disorderly together.
Within a thicket I repos'd, when round
I ruff'd up tall leaves in heap, and found,
Let fall from heaven, a sleep-inducing charm. *Chapman.*
5. To contract into plaits.
A small knot of fine ruffled linen, running along
the upper part of the stays before, is called the
modesty-piece. *Addison.*
To **RUFFLE.** *v. n.*
1. To grow rough or turbulent.
The night comes on, and the high winds
Do sorely ruffle; for many miles about
There's scarce a bush. *Shaksp.*
The rising winds a rustling gale afford. *Dryden.*
2. To be in loose motion; to flutter.
The fiery courier, when he hears from far
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,
On his right shoulder his thick mane reclin'd,
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind. *Dryden.*
3. To be rough; to jar; to be in conten-
tion. Out of use.
A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy;
One fit to bandy with thy lawless foes,
To ruffle in the commonwealth of Rome. *Shaksp.*
They would ruffle with jurors, and enforce them
to find as they would direct. *Bacon.*
RUFFLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Plaited linen used as an ornament.
The tucker is a slip of fine linen, run in a small
ruffle round the uppermost verge of the women's
stays. *Addison.*
2. Disturbance; contention; tumult.
Conceive the mind's perception of some object,
and the consequent ruffle or commotion of the
blood. *Watts.*

RUI

RUFFIANHOOD. *n. f.* In falconry, a band
to be worn by a hawk when the is first
drawn. *Bailey.*
RUG. *n. f.* [*rugget*, rough, Swedish.]
1. A coarse, nappy, woollen cloth.
January must be expressed with a horrid and fear-
ful aspect, clad in Irish rug, or coarse freeze. *Peack.*
The vugsns resemble a goat, but greater and
more profitable; of the fleece whereof they make
rugs, coverings, and stuffs. *Heylin.*
2. A coarse nappy coverlet, used for mean
beds.
A rug was o'er his shoulders thrown;
A rug; for night-gown he had none. *Smyth.*
3. A rough woolly dog. Not used.
Mungrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughes, water rugs, and demy wolves, are clefted
All by the name of dogs. *Shaksp.*
RUGGED. *adj.* [*rugget*, Swedish.]
1. Rough; full of unevenness and asperity.
Nature, like a weak and weary traveller,
Tir'd with a tedious and rugged way. *Denham.*
Since the earth revolves not upon a material and
rugged, but a geometrical plane, their proportions
may be varied in innumerable degrees. *Beutley.*
2. Not neat; not regular; uneven.
His hair is sticking;
His well-proportioned beard made rough and rugged,
Like to the summer's corn by tempest lodg'd. *Shaksp.*
3. Savage of temper; brutal; rough.
The greatest favours to such an one neither
soften nor win upon him; neither melt nor enchain
him, but leave him as hard, rugged, and uncon-
cerned as ever. *South.*
4. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent,
tempestuous.
Now bind my brows with iron, and approach
The rugged'd hour that time and spite dare bring,
To frown upon th' enrag'd Northumberland. *Shaksp.*
5. Rough or harsh to the ear.
Wit will shine
Through the harsh cadence of a rugged line. *Dryd.*
A monosyllable line turns verse to prose, and
even that prose is rugged and unharmonious. *Dryd.*
6. Sour; furly; discomposed.
Sleek o'er your rugged looks,
Be bright and jovial among your guests to-night. *Shaksp.*
7. Violent; rude; boisterous.
Fierce Talbot, gath'ring might,
With rugged truncheon charg'd the knight. *Hudibras.*
8. Rough; shaggy.
The rugged Russian bear. *Shaksp.*
Through forests wild,
To chase the lion, boar, or rugged bear. *Fairfax.*
RUGGEDLY. *adv.* [from *rugged*.] In a
rugged manner.
RUGGEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *rugged*.]
1. The state or quality of being rugged.
2. Roughness; asperity;
Hardness and ruggedness is unpleasant to the
touch.
Syrups immediately abate and demulce the hoar-
ness and violence of a cough, by mollifying the rug-
gedness of the internal tunick of the gullet. *Harris.*
This softness of the foot, which yields and fits
itself to the ruggedness and unevenness of the roads,
does render it less capable of being worn. *Key.*
RUGIN. *n. f.* A nappy cloth.
The lips grew so painful, that the could not en-
dure the wiping the ichor from it with a soft rugin
with her own hand. *Wylliam.*
RUGINE. *n. f.* [*rugine*, French.] A chi-
rurgion's rasp.
If new flesh should not generate, bore little orifices
into the bone, or rasp it with the rugine. *Shaksp.*
RUGOSE. *adj.* [*rugosus*, Latin.] Full of
wrinkles.
It is a relaxation of the sphincter to such a degree,
that the internal rugose coat of the intestine turn
eth out, and beareth down. *Wylliam.*
RUIN. *n. f.* [*ruine*, Fr. *ruina*, Latin.]

RUI

1. The fall or destruction of cities or edifices.

Load rang the ruin, and with boisterous fear,
Strut revel'd in the queen's amazed ear. *Beaumont.*

2. The remains of building demolished.

The Voian and the Gabian tower's shall fall,
And one promiscuous ruin cover all;
Nor, after length of years, a stone betray
The place where once the very ruins lay. *Addison.*
Judah shall fall, oppress'd by grief and shame,
And men shall from her ruins know her name. *Prior.*
Such a fool was never found,
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,
Only to have the ruins made
Materials for a house decay'd. *Swift.*

3. Destruction; loss of happiness or fortune; overthrow.

He parted frowning from me, as if ruin
Leapt from his eyes. *Shakespeare.*
Those whom God to ruin has design'd,
He fits for fate, and first destroys their mind. *Dryden.*

4. Mischief; bane.

The errors of young men are the ruin of business. *Bacon.*

Havock, and Spoil, and ruin are my gain. *Milton.*
To Ruin. v. a. [ruiner, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To subvert; to demolish.

Anation loving gold must rule this place,
Our temples ruin, and our rites deface. *Dryden.*

2. To destroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune.

By three ruin'd, I ruin all my foes. *Milton.*
Dispose all honours of the sword and gown,
Grace with a nod, and ruin with a frown. *Dryden.*
A confident dependence ill grounded creates
Such a negligence, as will certainly ruin us in the end. *Wake.*

3. To impoverish.

She would ruin me in silks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pin cushion sufficient to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addison.*

To Ruin. v. n.

1. To fall in ruins.

Hell heard th' unsufferable noise, hell saw
Heav'n raining from heav'n, and would have fled
Afrighted, but first fate had fix'd too deep
Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound. *Milton.*

2. To run to ruin; to dilapidate.

Though he his house of polished marble build,
Yet shall it run like the moth's frail cell,
Or shed of reeds, which summer's heat repel. *Sandys.*

3. To be brought to poverty or misery.

If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall ruin the sinner. *Lacke.*

To Ruinate. v. a. [from ruin.] This word is now obsolete.

1. To subvert; to demolish.

I will not ruinate my father's house,
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together,
And let up Lancaffer. *Shakespeare.*

What offence of such impiety
Hath Priam or his issues done thee? that with so high a hate

Thou shouldst thus ceaselessly desire to raze and ruinate

So well a builded town as Troy? *Chapman.*

We'll order well the state,
That like events may ne'er it ruinate. *Shakespeare.*

2. To bring to meanness or misery irrecoverable.

The Romans came to pull down kingdoms;
Philip and Nabis were already ruined, and now was his turn to be afflicted. *Bacon.*

So shall the great revenger ruinate
Him and his issue by a dreadful fate. *Sandys.*

RUINATION. n. f. [from ruinate.] Subversion; demolition; overthrow. Obsolete.

Roman coins were overcovered in the ground, in the sudden ruination of towns by the Saxons. *Camden.*

RUL

RUINER. n. f. [from ruin.] One that ruins.

This Ulysses, old Laertes' sonne,
That dwells in Ithaca; and name hath wonne
Of civic ruiner. *Chapman.*

RUINOUS. adj. [ruinosus, Lat. ruinens, French.]

1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished.

It is less dangerous, when divers parts of a tower are decayed, and the foundation firm, than when the foundation is ruinous. *Hauvard.*

2. Mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive.

The birds,
After a night of storm to ruinous,
Clear'd up their choicest notes in bush and spray,
To gratulate the sweet return of morn. *Milton.*

Those successes are more glorious, which bring benefit to the world, than such ruinous ones, as are dyed in human blood. *Glanville.*
A stop might be put to that ruinous practice of gaming. *Swift.*

RUINOUSLY. adv. [from ruinous.]

1. In a ruinous manner.

2. Mischievously; destructively.

If real unneccessities may be admitted to be as deterring as imaginary ones, his own decree will re- tort the most ruinously on himself. *Decay of Piety.*

RULE. n. f. [regula, Lat.]

1. Government; empire; sway; supreme command.

I am assur'd, that women
Should seek for rule, supremacy, or sway,
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey. *Shakespeare.*

May he live
Ever belov'd, and loving may his rule be! *Shakespeare.*

A wife servant shall have rule over a son that causeth shame. *Bacon.*

Adam's sin did not deprive him of his rule, but left the creatures to a relictation. *Bacon.*

There being no law of nature nor positive law of God, that determines which is the positive hen, the right of succession, and consequently of bearing rule, could not have been determined. *Lacke.*

This makes them apprehensive of every tendency, to challenge that form of rule established by the law of their country. *Addison.*

Instruct me whence this uproar;
And wherefore Vane, the sworn friend to Rome,
Should spurn against our rule, and stir
The tributary provinces to war? *A. Philips.*

Sev'n years the traitor rich Mycenes sway'd;
And his stern rule the groaning land obey'd. *Pope.*

2. An instrument by which lines are drawn.

If your influence be quite dam'd up
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,
Though a rush candle from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With thy long level'd rule of streaming light. *Milton.*

A judicious artist will use his eye, but he will trust only to his rule. *South.*

3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed.

He lay'd this rule before him, which proved of great use; never to trouble himself with the sight of future events. *Fell.*

This little treatise will furnish you with infallible rules of judging truly. *Dryden.*

Know it with an equal hand to hold the scale;
See't where the reasons pinch, and where they fail,
And where exceptions o'er the general rule prevail. *Dryden.*

We profess to have embraced a religion, which contains the most exact rules for the government of our lives. *Tillotson.*

We owe to christianity the discovery of the most certain and perfect rule of life. *Tillotson.*

A rule that relates even to the smallest part of our life, is of great benefit to us, in as much as it is a rule. *Law.*

RUM

4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour. Not in use.

Some say he's mad; others, that lesser hate him,
Do call it valiant fury; but for certain,
He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the belt of rule. *Shakespeare.*

To RULE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To govern; to control; to manage with power and authority.

It is a purpos'd thing
To curb the will of the nobility;
Sulzer's, and live with such as cannot rule. *Shakespeare.*

Nor ever will be rul'd.
Marg'ret shall now be queen, and rule the king;
But I will rule both her, the king, and realm. *Shakespeare.*

A greater power now rul'd him. *Milton.*

Rome! 'tis thou alone with awful sway,
To rule mankind, and make the world obey,
Disposing peace and war thy own way. *Dryden.*

2. To manage; to conduct.

He sought to take unto him the ruling of the affairs. *Maccabees.*

3. To settle as by a rule.

Had he done it with the pope's license, his adventures must have been silent; for that's a ruled cate with the schoolmen. *Atterbury.*

To RULE. v. n. To have power or command; with over.

Judah yet ruleth with God, and is faithful with the saints. *Hofea.*

Thrice, happy men! whom God hath thus advanced!
Created in his image, there to dwell,
And worship him; and in reward to rule
Over his works. *Milton.*

We subdue and rule over all other creatures; and as for our own behalf those qualities where- in they excel. *Key.*

He can have no divine right to my obedience, who cannot shew his divine right to the power of ruling over me. *Locke.*

RULER. n. f. [from rule.]

1. Governour; one that has the supreme command.

Soon rulers grow proud, and in their pride foolish. *Sidney.*

God, by his eternal providence, has ordained kings; and the law of nature, leaders and rulers over others. *Ridley.*

The pompous mansion was design'd
To please the mighty rulers of mankind;
Inferior temples use on either hand. *Addison.*

2. An instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

They know how to draw a straight line between two points by the side of a ruler. *Mason.*

RUM. n. f.

1. A country parson. A cant word.

I'm grown a mere mopus; no company comes,
But a rabble of tenants and rusty dull rums. *Swift.*

2. A kind of spirit distilled from molasses.

I know not how derived. *Rocemer* in Dutch is a drinking glass.

To RUMBLE. v. n. [romulen, Dutch.]

To make a hoarse, low, continued noise.

The trembling streams, which wont in channels clear
To rumble gently down with murmur soft,
And were by them right tuneful taught to roar
A bale's part amongst their comforts off,
Now forc'd to overflow with brackish tears,
With troublous noise did dull their dainty ears. *Spenser.*

Rumble thy belly full; spit fire, spout rain;
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire are my daughters;
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness. *Shakespeare.*

At the rushing of his chariots, and at the rumbling of his wheels, the fathers shall not look back to their children for foebleness. *Jeremiah.*

RUM

Our courtier thinks that he's prais'd, when every man envies;
When love to rumbles in his pate, no sleep comes in his eyes.
Apollo starts, and all Parnassus shakes
At the rude rumbling Boreas makes.
The fire the sun'd, with greater fury burn'd,
Rumling within.
The included vapours, that in caverns dwell,
Lab'ring with colic pangs, and close confin'd,
In vain sought issue from the rumbling wind.

On a sudden there was heard a most dreadful
rumbling noise within the entrails of the machine,
after which the mountain burst.
Several monarchs have acquainted me, how often
they have been shook from their respective thrones,
by the rumbling of a wheelbarrow.

RUMBLER, *n. f.* [from *rubble*.] The person or thing that rumbles.

RUMINANT, *adj.* [from *ruminant*, Fr. *ruminans*, Lat.] Having the property of chewing the cud.

Ruminant creatures have a power of directing this peristaltic motion upwards and downwards.

The description, given of the muscular part of the gullet, is very exact in ruminants, but not in men.

TO RUMINATE, *v. n.* [ruminer; Fr. *rumino*, Lat.]

1. To chew the cud.
Others fill'd with pasture grazing fat,
Or bedward ruminating.

The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment, appears from the contrivance of nature in making the salivary ducts of animals, which ruminate or chew the cud, extremely open.
On grassy banks herds ruminating lie.

2. To muse; to think again and again.
Along sometimes the walk'd in secret, where
To ruminate upon her discontent.

Of ancient prudence here he ruminates,
Of rising kingdoms, and of falling states.
I am at a solitude, an house between Hampstead and London, wherein Sir Charles Sedley died: this circumstance sets me a thinking and ruminating upon the employments in which men of wit exercise themselves.

He practises a slow meditation, and ruminates on the subject; and perhaps in two nights and days resolves those several ideas which are necessary.

TO RUMINATE, *v. a.* [rumino, Lat.]

1. To chew over again.

2. To muse on; to meditate over, and over again.

'Tis a studied, not a present thought,
By duty ruminate.

The condemned English sit patiently, and only ruminate the morning's danger.

Mad with desire she ruminates her sin,
And wishes all her wishes o'er again;
Now she despairs, and now resolves to try;
Would not, and would again, she knows not why.

RUMINATION, *n. f.* [ruminatio, Lat. from *ruminate*.]

1. The property or act of chewing the cud.

Rumination is given to animals, to enable them at once to lay up a great store of food, and afterwards to chew it.

2. Meditation; reflection.

It is a melancholy of mine own, extracted from many objects, in which my often rumination wraps me in a most humorous sadness.

Retiring, full of rumination sat,
He mourns the weakness of these latter times.

TO RUMMAGE, *v. a.* [rummen, German, to empty. *Skinner*. *Rimari*, Lat.] To search; to plunder; to evacuate.

Our greedy feasters rummage every hold,
Smile on the booty of each wealthier chest.

RUN

TO RUMMAGE, *v. n.* To search places.

A fox was rummaging among a great many carved figures; there was one very extraordinary piece.

Some on antiquated authors pore;
Rummage for toils.

I have often rummaged for old books in Little Britain and Duck-lane.

RUMMER, *n. f.* [rummer, Dutch.] A glass; a drinking cup.

Imperial Rhine bestow'd the generous rummer.

RUMOUR, *n. f.* [rumour, Fr. *maror*, Lat.] Flying or popular report; bruit; fame.

There ran a rumour
Of many worthy fellows that were out.
Great is the rumour of this dreadful knight,
And his achievements of no less account.

RUMOUR next and chance
And tumult and confusion all embroil'd.

She heard an ancient rumour fly,
That times to come should see the Trojan race
Her Carthage ruin.

TO RUMOUR, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report abroad; to bruit.

Catchy, rumour it abroad,
That Anne's wife is sick, and like to die.

All abroad was rumour'd, that this day
Samson should be brought forth.

He was rumour'd for the author, and as such published to the world by the London and Cambridge stationers.

My father 'scap'd from out the citadel.

RUMOURER, *n. f.* [from *rumour*.] Reporter; spreader of news.

A slave
Reports, the Volscians, with two several powers,
Are entered into the Roman territories.
--Go see this rumourer's whip: it cannot be.

RUMP, *n. f.* [rumpf, German.]

1. The end of the back-bone: used vulgarly of beasts, and contemptuously of human beings.

At her rump the growing lad behind
A fox's tail.

It is his holiness would thump
His reverend ham 'gainst horse's rump.

He might be equipt from his own stable.
Rumps of beet with virgin honey stew'd.

I left trotted forth the gentle swine,
To ease her itch against the stump,
And finally was heard to whine,
All as she scrubb'd her nearly rump.

2. The buttocks.

A tailor's wife had chests in her lap,
And mounch'd, -- give me, quoth I;
About thee, watch! the rump fed rony on cries.

He clasp'd him first to bind
Crowdero's hands on rump behind.

TO RUMPLE, *v. a.* [rompleen, Dutch.] To crush or contract into inequalities and corrugations; to crush together out of shape.

Each vital speck, in which remains
Th' entire, but rumpled animal, contains
Organs perplex'd.

I rumpled petticoats, or tumbled beds,
Or discompos'd the hand-dre's of a prude.

Never put on a clean apron, till you have made
your lady's bed, for fear of rumpling your apron.

RUMPLE, *n. f.* [brümpelle, Sax.] Pecker;

rude plait.
Fair Virginia would her fate bestow
On Rutile, and change her tawdler's make
For the foul rumple of her camel back.

TO RUN, *v. n.* pret. *run*. [rinan, Gothick;

rynna, Saxon; rennen, Dutch.]

RUN

1. To move swiftly; to ply the legs in such a manner as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time; to make haste; to pass with very quick pace.

Their feet run to evil, and make haste to shed blood.

Laban ran out unto the man unto the well.

Since death's near, and runs with so much terror,
We must meet first, and intercept his course.

He ran up the ridges of the rocks again.

Let a boy clean your shoes and run of errands.

2. To use the legs in motion.

Seldom there is need of this, till young children can run about.

3. To move in a hurry.
The priest and people run about,
And at the ports all thronging out,
As if their safety were to quit
Their mother.

4. To pass on the surface, not through the air.

The Lord sent thunder, and the fire ran along upon the ground.

5. To rush violently.

Let not thy voice be heard, lest angry fellows run upon thee, and thou lose thy life.

Now by the winds and raging waves I swear,
Your safety more than mine was thus my care;
Left off the guide bereft, the rudder lost,
Your ship should run against the rocky coast.

They have avoided that rock, but run upon another no less dangerous.

I discover those shoals of life, which are concealed in order to keep the unwary from running upon them.

6. To take a course at sea.

Running under the island Clauda, we had much work to come by the boat.

7. To contend in a race.

A horse-boy, being lighter than you, may be trusted to run races with less damage to the horses.

8. To flee; not to stand. It is often followed by *away* in this sense.

The difference between the valour of the Irish rebels and the Spaniards was, that the one ran away before they were charged, and the other straight after.

I do not see a face
Worthy a man; that dares look up and stand
One thunder out; but downward all like beasts
Running away at every flash.

The rest dispers'd run, some disfigur'd,
To unknown coasts: some to the shores do fly.

They, when they're out of hopes of flying,
Will run away from death by dying.

Your child thricks, and runs away at a frolic.

9. To go away by stealth.

My conscience will serve me to run from this Jew, my master.

10. To emit or let flow any liquid.

My fountains,
Like a fountain, with a hundred spouts,
Did run pure blood.

I command, that the conduit run nothing but claret.

In some houses, wainscots will sweat, so that they will almost run with water.

Rivers run potable gold.

Caucus roll'd a crimson flood,
And Thebes ran red with her own natives blood.

The greatest vessel, when full, if you pour in full, it must run out some way, and the more it runs out at one side, the less it runs out at the other.

11. To stream; to flow; to have a current; not to stagnate.

RUN

Innumerable islands were covered with flowers, and interwoven with shining fens that ran among them.
Addison.
 Her fields he clouth'd, and cheer'd her blasted face
 With running fountains and with springing grass.
Addison.

See dainties upon, rivers run.
 To be liquid; to be fluid.
 In lead melted, when it beginneth to congeal,
 Take a little hole, in which put quicksilver wrapped
 In a piece of linnen, and it will fix and run no more,
 And endure the hammer.
Bacon.

Still with eternal ice, and hid in snow,
 He mountain stands; nor can the rising sun,
 Melt her frosts, and teach 'em how to run. *Addison.*
 As wax dissolves, as ice begins to run,
 And trickle into drops before the sun,
 So melts the youth.
Addison.

To be subtle; to melt.
 Her form glides through me, and my heart gives way,
 Her iron heart, which no impression took
 On wars, melts down, and runs, if the but look.
Dryden.

Suffer iron ores run freely in the fire. *Woodward.*
 To fuse; to melt.

Your iron must not burn in the fire; that is, run
 or melt; for then it will be brittle. *Mozon.*

To pass; to proceed.
 You, having run through so much publick business,
 Have found out the secret for little known, that
 is a time to give it over. *Temple.*

If there remains an eternity to us after the short
 portion of time, we so faintly run over here, 'tis
 clear, that all the happiness, that can be imagined
 in this fleeting state, is not valuable in respect of
 the future. *Locke.*

To flow as periods or metre; to have
 a cadence: as, the lines run smoothly.

To go away; to vanish; to pass.
 As fast as our time runs, we should be very glad
 in most parts of our lives that it ran much faster.
Addison.

To have a legal course; to be practised.

Customs run only upon our goods imported or
 exported, and that but once for all; whereas in-
 direct runs as well upon our ships as goods, and
 must be yearly paid. *Child.*

To have a course in any direction.
 A bound runs counter, and yet draws dry foot
 well. *Shakespeare.*

Little is the wisdom, where the flight
 So runs against all reason. *Shakespeare.*

That punishment follows not in this life the
 breach of this rule, and consequently has not the
 force of a law, in countries where the generally al-
 lowed practice runs counter to it, is evident. *Locke.*

Had the present war run against us, and all our
 attacks upon the enemy been vain, it might look
 like a degree of frenzy to be determined on so im-
 prudent an undertaking. *Addison.*

To pass in thought or speech.
 Could you hear the signals of our fate;
 Through which a train of woes if I should run,
 The day would sooner than the tale be done.
Dryden.

By reading, a man antedates his life; and thus
 way of running up beyond one's nativity, is better
 than Plato's pre-existence. *Collier.*

Vagil, in his last Georgick, has run into a set of
 precepts foreign to his subject. *Addison.*
 Raw and unpolish'd writers propose one thing
 for their subject, and run off to another. *Fellon.*

To be mentioned cursorily, or in few
 words.

The whole runs on short, like articles in an ac-
 count, whereas, if the subject were fully explained,
 each of them might take up half a page. *Arbutnot.*

To have a continual tenour of any
 kind.

Discourses run thus among the clearest observers:
 it was said, that the prince, without any imagina-
 ble stain of his religion, had, by the sight of foreign
 courts, much corroborated his judgment. *Watson.*
 The king's ordinary style runs, our sovereign
 lord the king. *Sanderfon.*

RUN

To be buffed upon.
 His grisly beard his face before sought,
 And all on Lausus ran his thought. *Dryden.*
 When we desire any thing, our minds run wholly
 on the good circumstances of it: when 'tis obtained,
 our minds run wholly on the bad ones. *Swift.*

To be popularly known.

Men gave them their own names, by which they
 run a great while in Rome. *Temple.*

To have reception, success, or con-
 tinuance: as, the pamphlet ran much among
 the lower people.

To go on by succession of parts.

She saw with joy the line immortal run,
 Each line impress'd, and glaring in his son. *Pope.*

To proceed in a train of conduct.

You suspend your indignation against my brother,
 till you can derive from him better testimony
 of his intent, you should run a certain course.
Shakespeare.

To pass into some change.

It is really desirable, that there should be such a
 being in the world as takes care of the frame of
 it, that it do not run into confusion, and run man-
 kind.

Wonder at my patience;
 Have I not cause to rave, and beat my breast,
 To read my heart with grief, and run distracted?
Addison.

To pass.

We have many evils to prevent, and much dan-
 ger to run through. *Taylor.*

To proceed in a certain order.

Day yet wants much of his race to run. *Milton.*
 Thus in a circle runs the peasant's pain,
 And the year rolls within itself again. *Dryden.*

This church is very rich in relics, which run
 up as high as Daniel and Abraham. *Addison.*

Milk by boiling will change to yellow, and run
 through all the intermediate degrees, till it stops
 in an intense red. *Arbutnot.*

To be in force.

The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight
 years profits of his lands, before he cometh to the
 knowledge of the process that runs against him.
Bacon.

The time of instance shall not commence or run
 till after contestation of fact. *Ayliffe.*

To be generally received.

Neither was he ignorant what report ran of him-
 self, and how he had lost the hearts of his subjects.
Knolles.

To be carried on in any manner.

Concessions, that run as high as any, the most
 charitable protestants make. *Atterbury.*

In popish countries the power of the clergy runs
 higher, and excommunication is more formidable.
Ayliffe.

To have a track or course.

Searching the ulcer with my probe, the firm run
 up above the orifice. *Wise man.*

One led me over those parts of the mines, where
 metalline veins run. *Boyle.*

To pass irregularly.

The planets do not of themselves move in curve
 lines, but are kept in them by some attractive
 force, which if once suspended, they would for ever
 run out in right lines. *Chagne.*

To make a gradual progress.

The wing'd colonies
 There settling, seize the facets the blossoms yield,
 And a low murmur runs along the field. *Pope.*

To be predominant.

This run in the head of a late writer of natural
 history, who is not wont to give the most lucky
 hits in the conduct of his thoughts. *Woodward.*

To tend in growth.

A man's nature runs either to herbs or weeds;
 therefore let him seasonably water the one, and
 destroy the other. *Bacon.*

To grow exuberantly.

Joseph is a fruitful bough, whose branches run
 over the wall. *Genesis.*
 Study your race, or the soil of your family will
 dwindle into dirt, or run into wits. *Trotter.*
 If the richness of the ground cause turnips to

RUN

run to leaves, treading down the leaves will help
 their rooting. *Mortimer.*

In some, who have run up to men without a
 liberal education, many great qualities are dar-
 ened. *Fellon.*

Magnanimity may run up to profusion or extra-
 vance. *Pope.*

To exorn pus or matter.

Whether his flesh run with his issue, or be stop-
 ped, it is his uncleanness. *Levit. us.*

To become irregular; to change to
 something wild.

Many have run out of their wits for women.
Edrian.

Our King returns'd,
 The muse ran mad to see her exile'd lord;
 On the crack'd stage the bedlam heroes roar'd.
Granville.

To go by artifice or fraud.

Hath publick faith, like a young heir,
 For this taken up all sorts of ware,
 And run his every tradesman's book,
 Till both turn'd bankrupts?
 Run in truth, and pay for it out of your wages.
Suiff.

To fall by haste, passion, or folly, into
 fault or misfortune.

If thou remember'st not the slightest folly,
 That ever love did make thee run into;
 Thou hast not lov'd. *Shakespeare.*

Solyman himself, in punishing the perjury of
 another, ran into wilful perjury himself, perverting
 the commendation of justice, which he had so much
 desired, by his most bloody and unjust sentence.
Knolles.

From not using it right, come all those mistakes
 we run into in our endeavours after happiness.
Locke.

To fall; to pass; to make transition.

In the middle of a rainbow, the colours are suf-
 ficiently distinguished; but near the borders they
 run into one another, so that you hardly know how
 to limit the colours. *Watts.*

To have a general tendency.

Temperate climates run into moderate govern-
 ments, and the extremes into despotick power.
Swift.

To proceed as on a ground or principle.

It is a confederating with him, to whom the
 sacrifice is offered; for upon that the apostle's argu-
 ment runs. *Atterbury.*

To go on with violence.

Tyranny, running into all the methods of tyranny,
 after a cruel reign was expelled. *Swift.*

To run after. To search for; to en-
 deavour at, though out of the way.

The mind runs upon the ingestion of any new notion,
 runs after fancies, to make it the clearer to itself;
 which, though it may be useful in explaining our
 thoughts to others, is no right method to settle true
 notions in ourselves. *Locke.*

To run away with. To hurry with-
 out deliberation.

Thoughts will not be directed what objects to
 pursue, but run away with a man in pursuit of
 those ideas they have in view. *Locke.*

To run in with. To close; to
 comply.

Though Plinius run in with the best reformers of
 learning, in his opposition to Aristotle; yet he has
 given us a plausible system. *Baker.*

To run on. To be continued.

It, through our too much security, the same
 should run on, soon might we feel our state brought
 to those lamentable terms, whereof this hard and
 heavy sentence was by one of the ancients uttered.
Hooker.

To run on. To continue the same
 course.

Running on with vain proximity. *Dryden.*

To run over. To be so full as to
 overflow.

He fill his famish'd maw, his mouth runs o'er
 With unchew'd morsels, while he churms the gora.
Dryden.

54. *To RUN over.* To be so much as to overflow.

Milk while it boils, or wine while it works, *run over* the vessels they are in, and possess more place than when they were cool. *Dryden.*

55. *To RUN over.* To recount cursorily. I shall *run them over* slightly, remarking chiefly what is obvious to the eye. *Ray.*

I shall not *run over* all the particulars, that would show what pains are used to corrupt children. *Locke.*

56. *To RUN over.* To consider cursorily. These four every man should *run over*, before he secure the works he shall view. *Wotton.*

If we *run over* the other nations of Europe, we shall only pass through so many different scenes of poverty. *Addison.*

57. *To RUN over.* To run through. Should a man *run over* the whole circle of earthly pleasures, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not satisfaction. *South.*

58. *To RUN out.* To be at an end. When a lease had *run out*, he stipulated with the tenant to resign up twenty acres, without lessening his rent, and no great abatement of the fine. *Swift.*

59. *To RUN out.* To spread exuberantly. Infectious animals, for want of blood, *run all out* into legs. *Hammond.*

The seal of love *runs out* into suckers, like a fruitful tree. *Taylor.*

Some papers are written with regularity; others *run out* into the wildness of essays. *Spectator.*

60. *To RUN out.* To expatiate. Nor is it sufficient to *run out* into beautiful digressions, unless they are something of a piece with the main design of the Georgick. *Addison.*

On all occasions, she *run out* extravagantly in praise of Hecuba. *Arbutnot.*

They keep to their text, and *run out* upon the power of the pope, to the diminution of councils. *Baker.*

He shews his judgment, in not letting his fancy *run out* into long descriptions. *Broom.*

61. *To RUN out.* To be wasted or exhausted. He hath *run out* himself, and led forth his desperate party with him; blown together Aids of all kinds. *Ben Jonson.*

Th' estate *runs out*, and mortgages are made; Their fortune ruin'd, and their name betray'd. *Dryden.*

62. *To RUN out.* To grow poor by expence disproportionate to income. From growing riches with good cheer, To running out by starving here. *Swift.*

So little gets for what she gives, We really wonder how she lives! And had her stock been less, no doubt, She must have long ago run out. *Dryden.*

To RUN. *v. a.*

1. To pierce; to stab. Poor Romeo is already dead, *run* through the ear with a love song. *Shakespeare.*

Hipparchus, going to marry, consulted Philander upon the occasion; Philander represented his mistress in such strong colours, that the next morning he received a challenge, and before twelve he was *run* through the body. *Spectator.*

I have known several instances, where the lungs *run* through with a sword have been consolidated and healed. *Blackmore.*

2. To force; to drive. In nature, it is not convenient to consider every difference that is in things, and divide them into distinct classes: this will *run* us into particulars, and we shall be able to establish no general truth. *Locke.*

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unusual stretch may discourage it, yet this must not *run* it, by an overgreat thyness of difficulties, into a lazy inactivity about ordinary things. *Locke.*

A talkative person *runs* himself upon great inconveniences, by blabbing out his own or others secrets. *Ray.*

3. To force into any way or form. Some, used to mathematical figures, give a preference to the methods of that science in divinity or political enquiries; others, accustomed to retired

speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke.*

What is raised in the day, settles in the night; and its cold *runs* the thin juices into thick fix substances. *Chryse.*

The daily complaisance of gentlemen *runs* them into variety of expressions; whereas your scholars are more close, and frugal of their words. *Felton.*

4. To drive with violence. They *run* the ship aground. *Arts.*

This proud Turk offered scornfully to pass by without saluting, which the Venetian captains not enduring, set upon him with such fury, that the Turks were enforced to *run* both their galleys on shore. *Knolles.*

5. To melt; to fuse. The purest gold must be *run* and washed. *Felton.*

6. To incur; to fall into. He *runneth* two dangers, that he shall not be faithfully counselled, and that he shall have hurtful counsel given. *Bacon.*

The tale I tell is only of a rock, Who had not *run* the hazard of his life, Had he believ'd his dream, and not his wife. *Dryden.*

Consider the hazard I have *run* to see you here. *Dryden.*

O that I could now prevail with any one to count up what he hath got by his most beloved sins, what a dreadful danger he *runs*. *Culamy.*

I shall *run* the danger of being suspected to have forgot what I am about. *Locke.*

7. To venture; to hazard. He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon.*

Take here her reliques and her gods, to *run* With them thy fate, with them new walls expect. *Denham.*

A wretched exil'd crew Resolv'd, and willing under my command, To *run* all hazards both of sea and land. *Dryden.*

8. To import or export without duty. Heavy impositions lessen the import, and are a strong temptation of *running* goods. *Swift.*

9. To prosecute in thought. To *run* the world back to its first original, and view nature in its cradle, to trace the outgoings of the ancient of days in the first instance of his creative power, is a research too great for mortal enquiry. *South.*

The world hath not stood so long, but we can still *run* it up to artless ages, when mortals lived by plain nature. *Barnet.*

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run* it up to its punctum saliens. *Colver.*

I present you with some peculiar thoughts rather than *run* a needless treatise upon the subject at length. *Felton.*

10. To push. Some English speakers *run* their hands into their pockets, others look with great attention on a piece of blank paper. *Addison.*

11. *To RUN down.* To chase to weariness. They *run down* a stag, and the ais divided the prey very honestly. *L'Estrange.*

12. *To RUN down.* To crush; to overthrow. Though out-number'd, overthrown, And by the fate of war *run down*, Their duty never was defeated. *Hudibras.*

Some corrupt affections in the soul urge him on with such impetuous fury, that when we see a man overthrow and *run down* by them, we cannot but pity the person, while we abhor the crime. *South.*

It is no such hard matter to convince or *run down* a drunkard, and to answer any pretences he can allege for his sin. *South.*

The common cry Then *run* you down for your rank loyalty. *Dryden.*

Religion is *run down* by the licence of these times. *Berkeley.*

13. This is one of the words which serves for use when other words are wanted, and has therefore obtained a great multiplicity of relations and intentions; but it may be observed always to retain much of its primitive idea, and to imply pro-

gression, and, for the most part, pro-gressive violence.

Run. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of running. The ass sets up a hideous bray, and fetches a *run* at them open-mouthed. *L'Estrange.*

2. Course; motion. Want of motion, whereby the *run* of humours is stayed, furthers putrefaction. *Bacon.*

3. Flow; cadence. He no where uses any softness, or any *run* of verses to please the ear. *Brown.*

4. Course; process. Way; will; uncontrolled course. Talk of some other subject; the thoughts of it make me mad; our family must have their *run*. *Artus.*

6. Long reception; continued success. It is impossible for detached papers to have a general *run* or long continuance, if not diversified with humour. *Addison.*

7. Modish clamour. You cannot but have observed, what a violent *run* there is among too many weak people against university education. *Swift.*

8. *At the long RUN.* In fine; in conclusion; at the end. They produce ill-conditioned ulcers, for the most part *run* in the long *run* of the disease. *Wylmar.*

Wickedness may prosper for a while, but *at the long run*, he that sets all knaves at work, will pay them. *L'Estrange.*

Shuffling may serve for a time, but truth will not certainly carry it at the long *run*. *L'Estrange.*

Had I know'd *at the long run* more for the advance of my estate than truth? *Shelton.*

Runagate. *n. f.* [corrupted from *renegat*, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apostate. The wretch compell'd, a *runagate* became, And learn'd what all a miser state doth breed. *Shelton.*

God bringeth the prisoners out of captivity, but letteth the *runagates* continue in fearfulness. *Psalm.*

I dedicate myself to your sweet pleasure, More noble than that *runagate* to your bed. *Shakespeare.*

As Cain, after he had slain Abel, had no certain abiding; to the Jews, after they had crucified the Son of God, became *runagates*. *Rail.*

Runaway. *n. f.* [from *run* and *away*.] One that flies from danger; one who departs by stealth; a fugitive. Come at once, For the close night doth play the *runaway*, And we are stand for. *Shakespeare.*

Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled? Speak in some bush; where dost thou hide thy head? *Shakespeare.*

Rundell. *n. f.* [corrupted from *rundell*, of *round*.]

1. A round; a step of a ladder. The angels did not fly, but mounted the ladder by degrees; we are to consider the several steps and *rundells* we are to ascend by. *Duppa.*

2. A peritrochium; something put round an axis. The third mechanical faculty, filed *axis* is peritrochio, consists of an axis or cylinder, having a *rundell* about it, wherein are fastened divers spokes, by which the whole may be turned round. *Wiken.*

Rundlet. *n. f.* [perhaps *runlet* or *roundlet*.] A small barrel. Set a *rundlet* of verjuice over against the sun in summer, to see whether it will sweeten. *Bacon.*

Rung. The pret. and part. pass. of *ring*. The heav'ns and all the constellations *ring*. *Norton.*

Runnel. *n. f.* [from *run*.] A rivulet; a small brook. With murmur loud, down from the mountain's side, A little *runnel* tumbled neere the place. *Faifair.*

Runner. *n. f.* [from *run*.]

1. One that runs.

2. A racer.

R U B

Fore-spent with toil, as runners with a race,
(lay me down a little while to breathe. *Shaksp.*
Here those that in the rapid course delight,
The rival runners without order stand. *Dryden.*

1. A messenger.
To Tonson or Lintot his lodgings are better
known than to the runners of the post-office.
Swift to Pope.

4. A shooting sprig.
In every root there will be one runner, which
hath little buds on it, which may be cut into.
Mortimer.

5. One of the stones of a mill.
The mill goes much heavier, by the stone they
call the runner being to large. *Mortimer.*

6. [*crithropus*.] A bird.
RUNNETH. n. f. [*gerunnen*, Saxon, coagu-
lated.] A liquor made by steeping the
stomach of a calf in hot water, and used
to coagulate milk for curds and cheese.
It is sometimes written *rennet*.
The milk of the fig hath the quality of *runnet* to
gather cheese. *Bacon.*
It coagulates the blood, as *runnet* turns milk.

The milk in the stomach of calves, coagulated
by the *runnet*, is rendered fluid by the gall in the
duodenum. *Arbuthnot.*

RUNNING. adj. Kept for the race.
He will no more complain of the frowns of the
world, or a small cure, or the want of a patron,
than he will complain of the want of a laced coat,
or a running-horse. *Law.*

RUNNION. n. f. [*rogant*, Fr. scrubbing.]
A paltry scurvy wretch.
You witch! you poucat! you *runnion*! *Shaksp.*
RUNT. n. f. [*runt*, in the Teutonic
dialects, signifies a bull or cow, and is
used in contempt by us for small cattle;
as *kefjil*, the Welsh term for a horse, is
used for a worthless horse.] Any animal
small below the natural growth of the
kind.

Reforming Tweed
Hath sent us *runts* even of her church's breed.
Cleveland.

Of tame pigeons, are croppers, carriers, and
runt. *Walton.*
This overgrown *runt* has struck off his heels,
lowered his forehead, and contracted his figure.

RUPION. n. f. [*raptus*, Latin.] Breach;
solution of continuity.
The plenitude of vessels or plethora causes an
extravasion of blood, by *ruption* or apertion.
Wifeman.

RUPTURE. n. f. [*rapture*, French; from
raptus, Latin.]
1. The act of breaking; state of being
broken; solution of continuity.

The eggs.
Parting with kindly *rupture*, both diſcled
Their callow young. *Milton.*
A late spring will bear a hundred weight without
rupture, but at the same time cannot exert its
elasticity. *Arbuthnot.*

The diets of infants ought to be extremely thin,
such as lengthen the fibres without *rupture*. *Arbuth.*

2. A breach of peace; open hostility.
When the parties, that divide the common-
wealth, come to a *rupture*, it seems every man's
duty to choke a side. *Swift.*

3. Burilfulness; hernia; preternatural erup-
tion of the gut.
The *rupture* of the groin or scrotum is the most
common species of hernia. *Sharp.*

To *RUPTURE. v. a.* [from the noun.] To
break; to burst; to suffer disruption.
The vessels of the brain and membranes, if *rup-*
tured, absorb the extravasated blood. *Sharp.*

RUPTUREWORT. n. f. [*herniaria*, Latin.]
A plant.

RURAL. adj. [*rural*, French; *ruralis*,

R U S

from *rura*, Latin.] Country; existing in
the country, not in cities; suiting the
country; resembling the country.
Lady, referred to do pastor company honour,
Joining your sweet *ruse* to the rural muck of
defect. *Sidney.*

Here is a rural fellow,
That will not be deny'd your highness' preference;
He brings you figs. *Shakspere.*

We turn
To where the silver Thames first rural grows. *Thomson.*

RURALITY. n. f. [from *rural*.] The
RURALNESS. n. f. quality of being rural.

RURICOLIST. n. f. [*ruricola*, Latin.] An
inhabitant of the country.
RURIGENOUS. adj. [*rura* and *gigno*, Lat.]
Born in the country. *Dict.*

RUSE. n. f. [*ruseh*.] Cunning; artifice;
little stratagem; trick; wile; fraud;
deceit. A French word neither elegant
nor necessary.

I might here add much concerning the wiles and
ruses, which these timid creatures use to save them-
selves. *Ray.*

RUSIL. n. f. [*juncus*, Latin; *nyrc*, Saxon.]
A plant.

A *rush* hath a flower composed of many leaves,
which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form
of a rose; from the centre of which rises the pointal,
which afterward becomes a fruit or husk, which is
generally three-angled, opening into three parts,
and full of roundish seeds: they are planted with
great care on the banks of the sea in Holland, in
order to prevent the water from washing away the
earth; for the roots of these *rushes* fasten them-
selves very deep in the ground, and mat them-
selves near the surface, so as to hold the earth
closely together. *Milner.*

He taught me how to know a man in love; in
which cage of *rushes* I am sure you are not pri-
soner. *Shakspere.*

Man but a *rush* against Othello's breath,
And he retires. *Shakspere.*
Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, *rushes*
strew'd, cushions swept? *Shakspere.*

Your fair requites your pains;
Though *rushes* overpread the neighbouring plains.
Dryden.

2. Any thing proverbially worthless.
Not a *rush* matter, whether apes go on four legs
or two. *L'Estrange.*
John Bull's friendship is not worth a *rush*.
Arbuthnot.

RUSH-CANDLE. n. f. [*rush* and *candle*.] A
small blinking taper, made by stripping
a *rush*, except one small stripe of the bark
which holds the pith together, and dip-
ping it in tallow.

Be it moon or sun, or what you please;
And if you please to call it a *rush-candle*,
Henceforth it shall be so for me. *Shakspere.*

If your influence be quite dam'd up
With black usurping mists; some gentle taper,
Though a *rush-candle* from the wicker-hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us. *Milton.*

To *RUSH. v. n.* [*hneapan*, Saxon.] To
move with violence; to go on with tu-
multuous rapidity.

Gorgias removed out of the camp by night, to
the end he might *rush* upon the camp of the Jews.
1 Maccabees.

Every one that was a warrior *rushed* out upon
them. *Jadith.*
Arises *rush* to battle in the clouds. *Milton.*

Why wilt thou *rush* to certain death, and rage
In rash attempts beyond thy tender age,
Betray'd by pious love? *Dryden.*
Deliberate should he *rush*, and lose his life,
With odds oppress'd. *Dryden.*

They will always strive to be good christians,
but never think it to be a part of religion, to *rush*
into the office of princes or ministers. *Spratt.*

R U S

You say, the sea
Does with its waves fall backward to the west,
And, thence repell'd, advances to the east;
While this revolving motion does endure,
The deep must reel, and *rush* from shore to shore.
Blackmore.

With a *rushing* found th' assembly bend
Diverse their steps.
Now sunk the sun from his aerial height,
And o'er the flatted billows *rush'd* the night. *Pope.*

RUSH. n. f. [from the verb.] Violent
course.

A gentleman of his train spurred up his horse,
and with a violent *rush* fevered him from the duke.
Wotton.

Him while fresh and fragrant time
Clerit in his golden prime,
The *rush* of death's unruly wave
Swept him off into his grave. *Crashaw.*

Cruel Auster, rather by'd him,
And with the *rush* of one rude blast,
Shan'd not spitefully to cast
All his leaves to fresh, to sweet. *Crashaw.*

RUSHY. adj. [from *rush*.]
1. Abounding with rushes.

In *rushy* grounds, springs are found at the first
spit. *Mortimer.*
The timid hare to some lone seat
Retir'd, the *rushy* fen or rugged tuzze. *Thomson.*

2. Made of rushes.
What knight like him could tois the *rushy* lance?
Tickel.

RUSK. n. f. Hard bread for stores.
The lady sent me divers presents of fruits, sugar,
and *rusk*. *Raleigh.*

RUSMA. n. f. A brown and light iron
substance, with half as much quicklime
steeped in water, the Turkish women
make their pilothion, to take off their
hair. *Grew.*

RUSSET. adj. [*rouffet*, Fr. *ruffus*, Lat.]
1. Reddish brown. Such is the colour
of apples called *rufflings*.

The morn, in *ruffet* mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon eastern hill. *Shaksp.*
Our summer such a *ruffet* lively wears,
As in a garment often dy'd appears. *Dryden.*

2. *Newton* seems to use it for gray; but, if
the etymology be regarded, improperly:
This white spot was immediately encompassed
with a dark grey or *ruffet*, and that dark grey with
the colour of the full air. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Coarse; homely; rustic. It is much
used in descriptions of the manners and
dresses of the country, I suppose, because
it was formerly the colour of rustick
dies: in some places, the rusticks still
die cloths spun at home with bark,
which must make them *ruffet*.
Tadana pharise, taken terms precise,
Figures pedantical: these summer flies
Have blown me full of maggot attention:
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express
In *ruffet* years, and honest kerly noes. *Shakspere.*

RUSSET. n. f. Country dress. See *RUS-*
SET, adj.

The Dorick dialect has a sweetness in its clown-
liness, like a fair shepherdess in her country
ruffet. *Dryden.*

RUSSET. n. f. A name given to
RUSSETING. n. f. several sorts of pears or
apples from their colour.

The *ruffet* pearmain is a very pleasant fruit,
continuing long on the tree, and in the conservatory
partakes both of the *ruffeting* and pearmain in co-
lour and taste; the one side being generally *ruffet*,
and the other shaded like a pearmain. *Mortimer.*

RUST. n. f. [*rups*, Saxon.]

1. The red disfigurement of old iron.
This iron began at length to gather *rust*. *Hooker.*
Rust eaten pikes and swords in time to come,
When crooked pikes dig up earth's fertile womb,
The husbandman shall oft discover, *May.*

R U S

But Pallas came in shape of *ruf*,
And 'twixt the spring and hummer thrust
Hec Gorgon shield, which made the cock
Stand still, as 'twere transform'd to flock. *Hudib.*
My scymitar got some *ruf* by the sea water. *Cutler.*

2. The tarnished or corroded surface of any metal.

By dent of sword his crown he shall increase,
And scour his armour from the *ruf* of peace. *Dryden.*

3. Loss of power by inactivity.

4. Matter bled by corruption or degeneration.

Let her see thy sacred truths cleared from all *ruf*
and dross of human mixtures. *King Charles.*

To RUST, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To gather *ruf*; to have the surface tarnished or corroded.

Her fallow leas,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon, while that the culter *ruf*s,
That should decimate such savagery. *Shakespeare.*
Our armours now may *ruf*, our idle scymitars
Hang by our sides for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*

2. To degenerate in idleness.

Mult I *ruf* in Egypt, never more
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece? *Dryden.*

To RUST, *v. a.*

1. To make *ruffy*.

Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will
ruf them. *Shakespeare.*

2. To impair by time or inactivity.

RUSTICAL, *adj.* [*ruficus*, Lat.] Rough;
savage; boisterous; brutal; rude.

On he brought me to so bare a house, that it was
the picture of miserable happiness and rich beggary,
served only by a company of *rustical* villains,
full of sweat and dust, not one of them other than
a labourer. *Sidney.*

This is by a *rustical* severity to banish all urbanity,
whole households and combined condition is
confident with religion. *Brown.*

He confounds the singing and dancing of the
satyrs with the *rustical* entertainment of the fish
Romans. *Dryden.*

RUSTICALLY, *adv.* [from *rustical*.] Savagely;
rudely; inelegantly.

My brother Jacques keeps at school,
And reports goldenly of his profit;
For my part he keeps me *rustically* at home. *Shakespeare.*

Quintus here was born,
Whose shining ploughshare was in furrows worn,
Met by his trembling wife, returning home,
And *rustically* joy'd, as chief of Rome. *Dryden.*

RUSTICALNESS, *n. f.* [from *rustical*.] The
quality of being *rustical*; rudeness;
savageness.

To RUSTICATE, *v. n.* [*ruficor*, Latin.] To
reside in the country.

My lady Scudamore, from having *rusticated* in
your company too long, pretends to open her eyes
for the sake of seeing the sun, and to sleep her out
it is night. *Pope.*

To RUSTICATE, *v. a.* To banish into the
country.

I was deeply in love with a milliner, upon which
I was sent away, or, in the university phrase, *rusticated*
for ever. *Speator.*

RUSTICITY, *n. f.* [*ruficité*, Fr. *ruficitas*,
from *ruficus*, Lat.]

1. Qualities of one that lives in the country;
simplicity; artlessness; rudeness;
savageness.

There preceded himself a tall, clownish, young
man, who falling before the queen of the houses,
desired that he might have the achievement of any
adventure, which, during the feast, might happen;
that being granted, he relied him on the morrow,
and for a better place by his *rusticity*. *Spenser.*

R U T

The sweetness and *ruficity* of a pastoral cannot
be so well express'd in any other tongue as in the
Greek, when rightly mixt with the Dorick dialect. *Addison.*

This is general expence of their time would
curtail the ordinary means of knowledge, as 'twould
shorten the opportunities of vice; and so accordingly
an universal *ruficity* presently took place,
and stopped not till it had over-run the whole
stock of mankind. *Woodward.*

2. Rural appearance.

RUSTICK, *adj.* [*ruficus*, Latin; *rufique*,
French.]

1. Rural; country.

By Lelius willing, missing was the odds of the
Iberian side, and continued to in the next by the
excellent running of a knight, though fostered to
by the mules, as many times the very *rufick*
people left both their delights and profits to
hearken to his songs. *Sidney.*

2. Rude; untaught; inelegant.

An ignorant clown cannot learn the language of
a courtly behaviour, when his *rufick* and have
grown up with him till the ages of forty. *Watts.*

3. Brutal; savage.

My soul I rebode I should find the bow'r
Of some tall monster fierce with barb'rous pow'r;
Some *rufick* wretch, who liv'd in heav'n's de-
light, Containing laws, and trampling on the right. *Pope.*

4. Artless; honest; simple.

5. Plain; unadorned.

An altar stood, *rufick* of grassy ford. *Milton.*
With unquench'd smooth the pole'd in able stone,
Where ancient Nereus sat, a *rufick* throne. *Pope.*

RUSTICK, *n. f.* A clown; a swain; an in-
habitant of the country.

As nothing is so rude and insolent as a wealthy
rufick, all this his kindness is overlooked, and his
person most unworthily ruled at. *South.*

RUSTINESS, *n. f.* [from *rufy*.] The state
of being *ruffy*.

To RUSTLE, *v. n.* [hijzelan, Saxon.] To
make a low continued rattle; to make
a quick succession of small noises.

He is coming; I hear the straw *ruffle*. *Shaksp.*

This life
Is nobler than attending for a check;
Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder, than *ruffling* in unpaid-for silk. *Shaksp.*

Thick swarms, both on the ground, and in the
air
Brush'd with the hiss of *ruffling* wings. *Milton.*

As when we to the winged winds engage,
Ruffling from every quarter of the sky,
North, east, and west, in any twelvemonth's day. *Granville.*

All began the attack;
Fans clap, silks *ruffle*, and tough whalebones crack. *Pope.*

Not less their number than the milk-white swans,
That o'er the wading of Cythera's straits,
Stretch their long necks, and claps their *ruffling*
wings. *Pope.*

RUSTY, *adj.* [from *ruf*.]

1. Covered with *ruf*; infected with
ruf.

After a long calm of peace, he was left engaged in
a war with a *ruffy* two-d and empty party. *Hocet.*

Part flour the *ruffy* blades with teary, and part
New ground the blunted ax. *Dryden.*

2. Impaired by inactivity.

Hector in his dull and long continued trace,
Is *ruffy* grown. *Shakespeare.*

To RUT, *v. n.* [*rufit*, French.] To desire to
come together. Used of deer.

RUT, *n. f.* [*ruf*, French.]

1. Copulation of deer.

The time of going to *ruf* of deer is in September;
for that they need the whole summer's feed to
make them fit for generation; and it rain come
about the middle of September, they go to *ruf*
somewhat the sooner. *Bacon.*

R Y E

The ground hereof, was the observation of the
part in deer after immoderate venery, and then
the end of their rut. *Bacon.*

2. [*route*, Fr.] The track of a cart wheel.

From hills seine waters headlong fall,
That always eat huge *ruts*, which, met in one bed
fill a vall *Ainsworth.*

With such a confluence of firearms, that on the
mountaine grounds

Farre off, as lighted shepherds ears the bustling
note rebounds. *Chapman.*

RUTH, *n. f.* [from *rue*.]

1. Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for
the misery of another. Out of use.

O wretch of guests, said he, thy tale hath fir'd
My mind to much *ruth*. *Chapman.*

All *ruth*, compassion mercy he forgot. *Faust.*
She fair, he full of baseness and truth
Lov'd much, lov'd little, and desired nought;
He durst not speak, by suit to purchase *ruth*. *Farfax.*

The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Chosen it out bait; and they that overcame,
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and *ruth*. *Milton.*

2. Misery; sorrow.

The Britons, by Maximilian had way
With wretched miseries and woful *ruth*,
Were to those pagans made an open prey. *Spenser.*

RUTHFUL, *adj.* [*ruth* and *full*.] *Rueful*;
woful; sorrowful.

The misadventures seldom take a *ruthful* and
reaving experience of those harms, which in-
cessant diseases carry with them. *Curea.*

RUTHFULLY, *adv.* [from *ruthful*.]

1. Wofully; sadly.

The flower of hope and foot, lost by the regions
of the enemy, *ruthfully* perished. *Shakespeare.*

2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking sound
Is sign of dreary death, my deadly cries
Moft *ruthfully* to tune. *Spenser.*

3. Wofully. In irony.

By this Meneva's friend bereft
Oleades of that rich bowl, and left his lips, wife,
eyes
Ruthfully succor'd. *Chapman.*

RUTHLESS, *adj.* [from *ruth*.] Cruel; pit-
iless; uncompassionate; barbarous.

What is Edward but a *ruthless* tea?
What Clarence but a quickland of decent? *Shakespeare.*

The *ruthless* flint doth cut my tender feet;
And when I start, the cruel people laugh. *Shakespeare.*

His archers circle me; my reins they wound,
And *ruthless* shed my gall upon the ground. *Spenser.*

Their rage the hostile bands restrain,
All but the *ruthless* monarch of the main. *Pope.*

RUTHLESSLY, *adv.* [from *ruthless*.] With-
out pity; cruelly; barbarously.

RUTHLESSNESS, *n. f.* [from *ruthless*.]
Want of pity.

RUTIER, *n. f.* [*routeiere*, Fr.] A direction
of the road or course of sea.

RUTISH, *adj.* [from *ruf*.] Wanton; lib-
idinous; salacious; lustful; lecherous.

That is an advancement to one Diana, to take
heed of the admittance of count Rousillon, a foolish
idle boy; but for all that very *rutish*. *Shakespeare.*

RYE, *n. f.* [*ryge*, Saxon.]

1. A coarse kind of bread corn.

Between the acres of the *rye*,
These pretty country folks would lie. *Shakespeare.*

Rye is more acrid, laxative, and less nourishing
than wheat. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A disease in a hawk.

RYEGRASS, *n. f.* A kind of strong
grass.

Some sow *ryegrass* with the corn at Michaelmas.
Mortimer.

S.

S A B

S Has in English the same hissing sound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued sibilation. In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine sound: in the middle it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like *z*, as *rose*, *reflate*, *rosy*, *offer*, *nosel*, *resident*, *busy*, *business*. It sometimes keeps its natural sound; as *loose*, *designation*; for which I know not whether any rules can be given. In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes *s*, as in *this*; and sometimes *z*, as in *as*, *hus*; and generally where *es* stands, in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*. It seems to be established as a rule, that no noun singular should end with */ingle*: therefore in words written with diphthongs, and naturally long, an *e* is nevertheless added at the end, as *goose*, *house*; and where the syllable is short the *f* is doubled, and was once *se*, as *asse*, anciently *asse*; *wilderness*, anciently *wilderness*; *distress*, anciently *distresse*.

SABOTH. n. f. [Hebrew.] Signifying an army.

Holy Lord God of *sabbath*; that is, Lord of hosts.

SABBATH. n. f. [An Hebrew word signifying rest; *sabbat*, Fr. *sabbatum*, Lat.]

1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for publick worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety.

I purpose,
And by our holy *sabbath* have I sworn,
To have the due and forfeit of my bond. *Shaksp.*
Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light,
Free *sabbath* ev'ning. *Milton.*

Here ev'ry day was *sabbath*: only free
From hours of pray'r, for hours of charity,
Such as the Jews from servile toil releas'd,
Where works of mercy were a part of rest:
Such as blest angels exercise above,
Vary'd with sacred hymns and acts of love;
Such *sabbaths* as that one she now enjoys;
E'en that perpetual one, which she employs:
For such vicissitudes in heav'n there are,
In praise alternate, and alternate pray'r. *Dryden.*

2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest.

Never any *sabbath* of release
Could free his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel.*
Nor can his blest soul look down from heav'n,
Or break the eternal *sabbath* of his rest,
To see her miseries on earth. *Dryden.*

Peaceful sleep out the *sabbath* of the tomb,
And wake to raptures in a life to come. *Pope.*

SABBATHIAN. n. f. [from *sabbath*.]

One who observes the sabbath with unreasonable rigour; one who observes the seventh day of the week in opposition to the first.

SABBATHBREAKER. n. f. [*sabbath* and *break*.] Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness.

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S A C

The usurer is the greatest *sabbathbreaker*, because his plough goeth every Sunday. *Bacon.*

SABBATICAL. adj. [*sabbaticus*, Lat. *sabbatique*, Fr. from *sabbath*.] Resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

The appointment and observance of the *sabbatical* year, and after the seventh *sabbatical* year, a year of jubilee, is a circumstance of great moment. *Forbes.*

SABBATISM. n. f. [from *sabbatum*, Lat.] Observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid.

SABINE. n. f. [*sabine*, Fr. *sabina*, Lat.] A plant.

Sabine or *suvin* will make fine hedges, and may be brought into any form by clipping, much beyond trees. *Mortimer.*

SABLE. n. f. [*zibella*, Lat.] Fur.

Sable is worn of great personages, and brought out of Russia, being the fur of a little head of that name, esteemed for the perfectness of the colour of the hairs, which are very black. Hence *sable*, in heraldry, signifies the black colour in gentlemen's arms. *Peachment.*

Furiously running in upon him, with tumultuous speech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of *sables*. *Knolles.*

The peacock's plumes thy tackle must not fail,
Nor the dear purchase of the *sable*'s tail. *Gay.*

SABLE. adj. [Fr.] Black. A word used by heralds and poets.

By this the drooping daylight began to fade,
And yield his room to fast succeeding night,
Who with her *sable* mantle gan to shade,
The face of earth, and ways of living light. *Fairy Queen.*

With him inthron'd
Sat *sable* vested night, eldest of things,
The comfort of his reign. *Milton.*

They soon begin that tragick play,
And with their smoky canons banish day:
Night, horror, slaughter, with confusion meet,
And in their *sable* arms embrace the fleet. *Waller.*

Adoring first the genius of the place,
And night, and all the stars that gild her *sable* throne. *Dryden.*

SABLIERE. n. f. [Fr.]

1. A sand-pit. *Bailey.*

2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam. *Bailey.*

SABRE. n. f. [*sabre*, Fr. I suppose, of Turkish original.] A cimeter; a short sword with a convex edge; a falchion.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;
Keen be my *sabre*, and of proof my arms;
Lack no other blessing of my stars,
No prize but fame, no mistress but the wars. *Dryden.*

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own *sabre* gave.

In the vile habit of a village slave,
The foe deceiv'd. *Pope.*

SABULOSITY. n. f. [from *fabulosus*.] Grittiness; sandiness.

SABULOUS. adj. [*fabulum*, Latin.] Gritty; sandy.

SACCAGE. n. f. [Fr.] A violent check the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly: a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. *Bailey.*

S A C

SACCHARINE. adj. [*saccharum*, Latin.] Having the taste, or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

Manna is an essential *saccharine* salt, sweating from the leaves of most plants. *Arbutnot.*

SACERDOTAL. adj. [*sacerdotalis*, Latin.] Priestly; belonging to the priesthood.

They have several offices and prayers, especially for the dead, in which functions they use *sacerdotal* garments. *Stillingfleet.*

He fell violently upon me, without respect to my *sacerdotal* orders. *Dryden.*

If ample powers, granted by the rulers of this world, add dignity to the persons intrusted with these powers, behold the importance and extent of the *sacerdotal* commission. *Attchury.*

SACHET. n. f. [*sacculus*, Lat.] A small sack or bag.

SACK. n. f. [Hebrew; *σάκος*; *sacus*, Lat. *saccus*, Ital.] It is observable of this word, that it is found in all languages, and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.

1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag.

Our *sacks* shall be a mean to sack the city.
And we be lords and rulers over them *Shakspere.*

Vastus cauted the authors of that mutiny to be thrust into *sacks*, and in the sight of the fleet cast into the sea. *Knolles.*

2. The measure of three bushels.

3. A woman's loose robe.

To *SACK. v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in bags.

Now the great work is done, the corn is ground,
The grist is *sack'd*, and every sack well bound. *Hatterton.*

2. [from *sacar*, Spanish.] To take by storm; to pillage; to plunder.

Edward Bruce spoiled all the old English pale inhabitants, and *sack'd* and rased all cities and corporate towns. *Spencer.*

I'll make thee stoop and bend thy knee,
Or *sack* this country with a mutiny. *Shakspere.*

What armies conquer'd, perish'd with thy sword,
What cities *sack'd*? *Farfous.*

Who sees these dismal heaps, but would demand
What barbarous invader *sack'd* the land? *Danham.*

The pope himself was ever after unfortunate,
Rome being twice taken and *sack'd* in his reign. *South.*

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is the bed of the Tiber: when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city *sack'd* by a barbarous enemy, they would take care to bestow such of their riches this way as could best bear the water. *Addison.*

SACK. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Storm of a town; pillage; plunder.

If Saturn's ion bellows

The *sack* of Troy, which he by promise owes,

Then shall the conqu'ring Greeks thy loss restore. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. [See. Fr. of uncertain etymology; but derived by Skinner, after *Mandisio*, from *Sagor*, a city of Morocco. The *sack* of *Shakspere* is believed to be what is now called *sherry*.]

Please you drink a cup of *sack*. *Shakspere.*

S A C

The butler hath great advantage to allure the moid, with a glass of *sack*. *Swift.*
SACKBUT. *n. f.* [*Sacabuche*, Spanish; *Sambuca*, Lat. *Sambucus*, Fr.] A kind of pipe.

The trumpets, *sackbuts*, plateries and fife, Make the fun dance. *Shakespeare.*

SACKCLOTH. *n. f.* [*Sack and cloth*.] Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification.

Coarse stuff made of goat's hair, of a dark colour, worn by soldiers and mariners; and used as a habit among the Hebrews in times of mourning. Called *sackcloth*, either because sacks were made of this sort of stuff, or because hair-cloths were strait and close like a sack. *Calmet.*

To augment her painful penance more, Thrice every week in ashes she did sit, And next her wrinkled skin rough *sackcloth* wore. *Spenser.*

Thus with *sackcloth* I invest my woe, And dust upon my clouded forehead throw. *Sandys.*
 Being clad in *sackcloth*, he was to lie on the ground, and constantly day and night to implore God's mercy for the sin he had committed. *Ayliffe.*

SACKER. *n. f.* [from *sack*.] One that takes a town.

SACKFUL. *n. f.* [*Sack and full*.] A full bag.

Wood goes about with *sackfuls* of drofs, odiously misrepresenting his prince's countenance. *Swift.*

SACKPOSET. *n. f.* [*Sack and posset*.] A posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients.

Snuff the candles at supper on the table, because the burning snuff may fall into a dish of soup or *sackposset*. *Swift.*

SACRAMENT. *n. f.* [*sacrement*, Fr. *sacramentum*, Lat.]

1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.

2. An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.

As often as we mention a *sacrament*, it is improperly understood; for in the writings of the ancient fathers all articles which are peculiar to christian faith, all duties of religion containing that which sense or natural reason cannot of itself discern, are most commonly named *sacraments*; our restraint of this word to some few principal divine ceremonies, importeth in every such ceremony two things, the substance of the ceremony itself, which is visible; and besides that, somewhat else more secret, in reference whereunto we conceive that ceremony to be a *sacrament*. *Hooker.*

3. The eucharist; the holy communion.
 Ten thousand French have taken the *sacrament* To rive their dangerous artillery Upon no christian soul but English Talbot. *Shakespeare.*

As we have taken the *sacrament*, We will unite the white rose with the red. *Shakespeare.*

Before the famous battle of Cressy, he spent the greatest part of the night in prayer; and in the morning received the *sacrament*, with his son, and the chief of his officers. *Addison.*

SACRAMENTAL. *adj.* [*sacramental*, Fr. from *sacrament*.] Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament.

To make complete the outward substance of a sacrament, there is required an outward form, which form sacramental elements receive from sacramental words. *Hooker.*

The words of St. Paul are plain; and whatever interpretation can be put upon them, it can only vary the way of the sacramental efficacy, but it cannot evacuate the blessing. *Taylor.*

SACRAMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *sacramental*.] After the manner of a sacrament.
 My body is sacramentally contained in this sacrament of bread. *Hall.*

S A C

The law of circumcision was meant by God sacramentally to impress the duty of strict purity. *Hammond.*

SACRED. *adj.* [*sacra*, Fr. *sacer*, Lat.]

1. Immediately relating to God.

Wolves shall succeed for teachers, grievous wolves, Who all the sacred mysteries of heav'n To their own vile advantages shall turn. *Milton.*
 Before me lay the sacred test, The help, the guide, the balm of souls perplex'd. *Arbutnot.*

2. Devoted to religious uses; holy.

Those who came to celebrate the sabbath, made a conscience of helping themselves for the honour of that most sacred day. *Maccabers.*
 They with wine-off'rings pour'd, and sacred feast Shall spend their days with joy unblam'd. *Milton.*
 This temple, and his holy ark, With all his sacred things. *Milton.*

3. Dedicated; consecrate; consecrated: with to.

O'er its eastern gate was rais'd above A temple, sacred to the queen of love. *Dryden.*

4. Relating to religion; theological.

Suit with the love of sacred song. *Milton.*

5. Entitled to reverence; awfully venerable.

Bright officious lamps, In thee concentrating all their precious beams Of sacred influence. *Milton.*
 Poet and saint, to thee alone were giv'n, The two most sacred names of earth and heav'n. *Cowley.*

6. Inviolable, as if appropriated to some superior being.

The honour's sacred, which he talks on now, Supposing that I lack it. *Shakespeare.*
 How hast thou yielded to transgress The strict turbandance? how to violate The sacred fruit? *Milton.*

Secrets of marriage still are sacred held; There sweet and bitter by the wine conceal'd. *Dryden.*

SACREDLY. *adv.* [from *sacred*.] Inviolably; religiously.

When God had manifested himself in the flesh; how sacredly did he preserve this privilege? *South.*

SACREDNESS. *n. f.* [from *sacred*.] The state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity.

In the sanctuary the cloud, and the oracular answers, were prerogatives peculiar to the presence of the place. *South.*

This immutes the exercise of power, let the administration of it be what it will. *Lightfoot.*

SACRIFIC. *adj.* [*sacrificus*, Lat.] Employed in sacrifice.

SACRIFICABLE. *adj.* [from *sacrificor*, Lat.] Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

Although Jephtha's vow run generally for the words, whatsoever shall come forth; yet might it be restrained in the sense, to whatsoever was sacrificable, and justly subject to lay full immolation, and so would not have sacrificed either horse or dog. *Brown.*

SACRIFICATOR. *n. f.* [*sacrificator*, Fr. from *sacrificor*, Lat.] Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice.

Not only the subject of sacrifice is questionable, but also the sacrificer, which the picture makes to be Jephtha. *Brown.*

SACRIFICATORY. *adj.* [from *sacrificor*, Lat.] Offering sacrifice.

SACRIFICE. *v. a.* [*sacrificer*, Fr. *sacrifico*, Lat.]

1. To offer to heaven; to immolate as an atonement or propitiation; with to.

Alarbus' limbs are lapt, And intrails lead the sacrificing fire. *Shakespeare.*
 This blood, like sacrificing Abel's, cries To me for justice. *Shakespeare.*

S A C

I sacrifice to the Lord all that openeth the true, being males. *Isaiah.*

Men from the herd or flock Of sacrificing bullock, lamb, or kid. *Milton.*

2. To destroy or give up for the sake of something else; with to.

'Tis a sad contemplation, that we should sacrifice the peace of the church to a little vain curiosity. *Decay of Parts.*

The breach of this rule, To do as one would be done to, would be contrary to that interest which sacrifice to when they break it. *Lack.*

Syphax loves you, and would sacrifice His life, nay more, his honour, to your service. *Addison.*

A great genius sometimes sacrifices sound to sense. *Brown.*

3. To destroy; to kill.

4. To devote with loss.

Condemn'd to sacrifice his childish years To babbling ignorance, and to empty fears. *Prior.*

SACRIFICE. *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer sacrifice.

He that sacrificeth of things wrongfully gotten, his offering is ridiculous. *Ecclijasticus.*

Let us go to sacrifice to the Lord. *Exodus.*

Some mischief is befallen To that mock man who well had sacrific'd. *Milton.*

SACRIFICER. *n. f.* [*sacrificer*, Fr. *sacrificium*, Lat.]

1. The act of offering to heaven.

God will ordain religious rites Of sacrifice. *Milton.*

2. The thing offered to heaven, or immolated by an act of religion.

Upon such sacrifice The gods themselves throw incense. *Shakespeare.*
 Go with me like good angels to my end, And as the long divorces of steel falls on me, Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice, And lift my soul to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

Moloch be near'd with blood Of human sacrifice. *Milton.*

My life it thou prefer'st, my life Thy sacrifice shall be; And I death, if death must be my doom, Shall join my soul to thee. *Spea'der.*

3. Any thing destroyed, or quitted for the sake of something else; as, he made a sacrifice of his friendship to his interest.

4. Any thing destroyed.

SACRIFICER. *n. f.* [from *sacrifice*.] One who offers sacrifice; one that immolates.

Let us be sacrificers, but not butchers. *Shakespeare.*
 When some brawny sacrificer knocks, Before an altar led, an offer'd ox, Dryden

A prick pours wine between the horns of a bull; the practice veiled after the manner of the old Roman sacrificers. *Addison.*

SACRIFICIAL. *adj.* [from *sacrifice*.] Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice.

Ran sacrificial whistlings in his ear, Make sacred even his turp. *Shakespeare.*

Tertullian's observation upon these sacrificial rites, is pertinent to this rule. *Taylor.*

SACRILEGE. *n. f.* [*sacrilege*, French; *sacrilegium*, Latin.] The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven; the crime of violating or profaning things sacred.

By what eclipse shall that sun be defec'd, What mine hath erst thrown down to save a tower! What sacrilege hath such a saint disgrac'd? *Salvy.*
 Then 'gan a curst hand the quiet womb Of his great grandmother with steel to wound, And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb With sacrilege to dig. *Fairy Queen.*
 We need not go many ages back to see the vengeance of God upon some families, raised upon the ruins of churches, and enriched with the spoils of sacrifice. *South.*

SACRILEGIOUS. *adj.* [*sacrilegus*, Latin; from *sacrilege*.] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

To sacrilegious perjury should I be betrayed, I could account it greater misery. *King Charles.*

By the hands to common use debas'd.

With sacrilegious taunt, and impious jest. *Prior.*

Still green with lays each ancient altar stands.

Above the reach of sacrilegious hands. *Pope.*

Blasphemy is a malediction, and a sacrilegious

detraction from the Godhead. *Ayliffe.*

SACRILEGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sacrilegious*.] With sacrilege.

When these evils befell him, his conscience tells

him it was for sacrilegiously pillaging and invading

God's house. *South.*

SACRING. *part.* [This is a participle of the French *sacrer*. The verb is not used in English.] Consecrating.

I'll startle you, *Shakespeare.*

Worse than the *sacring* bell.

The *sacring* of the kings of France is the sign of

their sovereign priesthood as well as kingdom, and

in the right thereof they are capable of holding all

vacant benefices. *Temple.*

SACRIST. } *n. f.* [*sacristain*, French.]

SACRISTAN. } He that has the care of the

utensils or moveables of the church.

A *sacrist* or treasurer are not dignitaries in the

church of common right, but only by custom. *Ayliffe.*

SACRISTY. *n. f.* [*sacristie*, French.] An

apartment where the consecrated vessels

or moveables of a church are deposited.

Bold Amycus from the robb'd vestry brings

A scone that hung on high, *Dryden.*

Whitapens fill'd to light the *sacristy*.

A third apartment should be a kind of *sacristy* for

altars, idols, and sacrificing instruments. *Addison.*

SAD. *adj.* [Of this word, so frequent in the

language, the etymology is not

known. It is probably a contraction of

sadged, heavy, burdened, overwhelmed,

from *To say*, to load.]

1. Sorrowful; full of grief.

Do you think I shall not love a *sad* Pamela so

well as a joyful? *Sidney.*

One from *sad* dismay

Recomforted, and after thoughts disturb'd,

Submitting to what seem'd remedious. *Milton.*

The hapless pair

Sat in their *sad* discourse and various plaint. *Milton.*

Up into heav'n, from Paradise in haste

The angelic guards ascended, mute and *sad*. *Milton.*

I now must change

Those notes to tragick; *sad* task! *Milton.*

Six brave companions from each ship we lost:

With sails outspread we fly th' unequal strife,

Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life. *Pope.*

2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy;

not gay; not cheerful.

It manifestly unto men, and other creatures, all

reliefless influences: it dissipates those *sad* thoughts

and sorrows, which the darkness both begetteth and

maintaineth. *Raleigh.*

See in her cell *sad* Eloisa spread,

Propp'd on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.*

3. Gloomy; showing sorrow or anxiety by

outward appearance.

Be not as the hypocrites of a *sad* countenance.

Matthew.

Earth trembled from her entrails, as again

To pangs, and Nature gave a second groan;

Sky low'd, and muttering thunder, some *sad* drops

Wept at completing of the mortal sin

Original. *Milton.*

4. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave.

He with utterance grave, and countenance *sad*,

From point to point discours'd his voyage. *Spenser.*

The lady Katherine, a *sad* and religious woman,

when Henry VIII's resolution of a divorce from her

was first made known, said that she had not offend-

ed; but it was a judgment of God, for that her

former marriage was made in blood. *Bacon.*

If it were an embassy of weight, choice was made

of some *sad* person of known judgment and experi-

ence, and not of a young man, not weighed in state

matters. *Bacon.*

A *sad* wife valour is the brave complexion

That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:

The gigler is a milk-maid, whose infection,

Or a fir'd beacon, frighteth from his duties. *Herbert.*

5. Afflictive; calamitous.

Thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,

Tending to some relief of our extremes,

Or end, tho' sharp and *sad*, yet tolerable. *Milton.*

6. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. A word

of burlesque complaint.

These qualifications make him a *sad* husband.

Addison.

7. Dark-coloured.

Cryful, in its reduction into powder, hath a vale

and shadow of blue; and in its coarse pieces is of a

sadder hue than the powder of Venice glass. *Brown.*

I met him accidentally in London in *sad* coloured

clothes, far from being costly. *Walton.*

Scarce any tinging ingredient is of so general use

as wood, or glauca; for though of itself it dye but

a blue, yet it is used to prepare cloth for green,

and many of the *sadder* colours when the dyers

make them last without fading. *Boyle.*

Wood or woad is used by the dyers to lay the

foundation of all *sad* colours. *Mortimer.*

8. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his hand, more *sad* than lump of lead,

Uplifting high, he weened with Morddure,

His own good sword, Morddure, to cleave his head.

Fairy Queen.

9. Cohesive; not light; firm; close.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad*, and

therefore require warm applications and light com-

post. *Mortimer.*

TO SAD'DEN. *v. a.* [from *sad*.]

1. To make *sad*; to make sorrowful.

2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy.

Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene;

Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;

Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,

And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

3. To make dark coloured.

4. To make heavy; to make cohesive.

Mail is binding, and *saddening* of land is the

great prejudice it doth to clay lands. *Mortimer.*

SAD'DLE. *n. f.* [*sabl*, Saxon; *sadel*,

Dutch.] The seat which is put upon

the horse for the accommodation of the

rider.

His horse hipped, with an old moth-eaten *saddle*,

and the stirrups of no kindred. *Shakespeare.*

The law made for apparel, and riding in *saddles*,

after the English fashion, is penal only to English-

men. *Davies.*

One hung a pole-ax at his *saddle* bow,

And one a heavy mace. *Dryden.*

The vent'rous knight is from the *saddle* thrown;

But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden.*

TO SAD'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a saddle.

I will *saddle* me an ass, that I may ride thereon.

Samuel.

Rebels, by yielding, do like him, or worse,

Who *saddled* his own back to thame his horse.

Claireland.

No man, sure, e'er left his house,

And *saddled* Ball, with thoughts to wild,

To bring a midwife to his house,

Before he knew the was with child. *Prior.*

2. To load; to burden.

Resolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack,

Each *saddled* with his burden on his back;

Nothing retards thy voyage. *Dryden.*

SAD'DLEBACKED. *adj.* [*saddle* and *back*.]

Horses, *saddlebacked*, have their backs low, and a

raised head and neck. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

SAD'DLEMAKER. } *n. f.* [from *saddle*.]

SAD'DLER. } One whose trade

is to make saddles.

Spence that I had

To pay the *saddler* for my gillnet's supper.

The *saddler* had it. *Shakespeare.*

The utmost exactness in these belongs to *saddlers*,

saddlers, and smiths. *Digby.*

The fifth and the *saddler's* journeyman ought to

partake of your master's generosity. *Swift.*

SAD'LY. *adv.* [from *sad*.]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

My father is gone wild into his grave;

For in his tomb lie my affections;

And with his spirit *sadly* I survive,

To mock the expectations of the world. *Shakespeare.*

He griev'd, he wept, the light an image brought

Of his own filial love, a *sadly* pleading thought. *Dryden.*

He *sadly* suffers in their grief,

Out-weeping an hermit, and out prays a saint. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitously; miserably.

We may at present easily live, and one day *sadly*

feel. *South.*

SAD'NESS. *n. f.* [from *sad*.]

1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection

of mind.

The soul receives intelligence

By her near genius of the body's end,

And so impacts a *sadness* to the sense. *Daniel.*

And let us not be wanting to ourselves,

Left to severe and obstinate *sadness*

Tempt a new vengeance. *Denham.*

A passionate regret of sin, a grief and *sadness* of

its memory, enter into God's roll of mourners.

Decay of Piety.

2. Melancholy look.

Dim *sadness* did not spare

Celestial vintages. *Milton.*

3. Seriousness; sedate gravity.

If the subject be mournful, let every thing in it

have a stroke of *sadness*. *Dryden.*

SAFE. *adj.* [*sauz*, French; *salvus*, Lat.]

1. Free from danger.

Our separated fortune

Shall keep us both the *safe*; where we are,

There's daggers in men's smiles. *Shakespeare.*

But Trivia kept in secret shades alone,

Her cure, Hippolytus, to fate unknown;

And call'd him Virbus in the Egerian grove,

Where then he liv'd obscure, but *safe* from Jove's

Wrath. *Dryden.*

2. Free from hurt.

Put your head into the mouth of a wolf, and

when you've brought it out *safe* and sound, talk of

a reward. *L'Estrange.*

3. Conferring security.

To write the same things to you, to me is not

grievous, but to you *safe*. *Philippians.*

Alcend; I follow thee, *safe* guide, the path

Thou lead'st me. *Milton.*

Beyond the beating surge his course he bore,

With longing eyes observing, to survey

Some smooth ascent, on *safe* sequer'd bay. *Pope.*

4. No longer dangerous; repositd out of

the power of doing harm. This is rather

a ludicrous meaning.

Banquo's *safe*.

—Ay, my good lord; *safe* in a ditch: he lies

With twenty trenched gashes on his head,

The least a death to nature. *Shakespeare.*

Our great forbidding *safe*, with all his spirit

About him. *Milton.*

SAFE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A lut-

tery; a pantry. *Ainsworth.*

SAFECONDUCT. *n. f.* [*sauconduct*, Fr.]

1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's

country.

2. Pass; warrant to pass.

A trumpet was sent to Sir William Waller, to

desire a *safe* conduct for a gentleman. *Clarendon.*

SAFEGUARD. *n. f.* [*safe* and *guard*.]

1. Defence; protection; security.

We serve the living God as near as our wit can

reach to the knowledge thereof even according to

his own will; and do therefore trust, that his mercy

shall be our *safeguard*. *Hooker.*

If you do fight in *safeguard* of your wives,
Your wives shall welcome home the conquerors.

Shakespeare.

Caesar, where dangers threatened on the one side,
and the opinion that there should be in him little
safeguard for his friends on the other, chose rather
to venture upon extremities than to be thought a
weak protector.

Palgrave.

Great numbers, defended from them, have, by
the blessing of God upon their industry, raised them-
selves to high in the world as to become, in times of
difficulty, a protection and a *safeguard* to that altar,
at which their ancestors ministered.

Atterbury.

Thy sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne,
Is now become the bulwark of thy own.

Granville.

2. Convey; guard through any interdicted
road, granted by the possessor.

3. Pass; warrant, to pass.

Shakespeare.

On *safeguard* he came to me.
A trumpet was sent to the earl of Essex for a *safeguard*
or pass to two lords, to deliver a message from
the king to the two houses.

Clarendon.

To *SAFEGUARD*, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To guard; to protect.

We have locks to *safeguard* necessities,
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves.

Shakespeare.

SAFELY, *adv.* [from *safe*.]
1. In a safe manner; without danger.

Who, a there that hath the leisure and means to
collect all the profits, concerning most of the opor-
tunities he has, to us *safely* to conclude that he hath
a clear and full view?

Locke.

All keep aloof, and *safely* shout around;
But none pretends to give a nearer wound.

Dryden.

2. Without hurt.

God *safely* quit her of her burden, and with gentle
travel, to the gladdening of your highness with an
heir.

Shakespeare.

SAFENESS, *n. f.* [from *safe*.] Exemption
from danger.

It is a man should forbear his food or his business,
till he had certainty of the *safeness* of what he was
going about, he must survive and the disputing.

South.

SAFETY, *n. f.* [from *safe*.]
1. Freedom from danger.

To that dauntless temper of his mind,
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour
To act in *safety*.

Shakespeare.

2. Exemption from hurt.

If her acts have been directed well,
While with her friendly clay the deign'd to dwell,
Shall she with *safety* reach her posthumous seat,
And her rest endless, and her bliss complete?

Prior.

3. Preservation from hurt.

Let not my praises be your dishonours,
But mine own *safeties*: you may be rightly just,
Whatever I shall think.

Shakespeare.

4. Custody; security from escape.

Deliver him to *safety*, and return.

Shakespeare.

SAFFLOW, *n. f.* A plant.

An herb they call *safflow*, or buliard saffron, dyes
vio for scarlet.

Mortimer.

SAFFRON, *n. f.* [*saffran*, French; from
saphar, Arabic. It was yellow, according
to *Davies* in his Welsh dictionary.

Crocus, Latin.] A plant.
Grind your bole and chalk, and five or six shives
of *saffron*.

Pensham.

SAFFRON, *adj.* Yellow; having the colour
of saffron.

Are these your customers?
Did this companion, with the *saffron* face,
Revel and feast at my house to-day,
Whilst upon me the guilty doors were shut?

Shakespeare.

Soon as the white and red mist finger'd dame
Had gilt the mountains with her *saffron* haire,
I sent my men to *Circé's* house.

Chapman.

Now when the rosy morn began to rise,
And wad her *saffron* streamer through the skies.

Dryden.

To *SAG*, *v. n.* To hang heavy.

The mind I lay by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never jog with doubt, nor shake with fear.

Shakespeare.

To *SAG*, *v. n.* To load; to burden.

SAGACIOUS, *adj.* [*sagax*, Latin.]
1. Quick of scent; with of.

So scented the grim feature, and up-torn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air!

Milton.

Sagacious of his quarry from so far.
With might and main they chas'd the murderous
fox,

Nor wanted horns to inspire *sagacious* hounds.

Dryden.

2. Quick of thought; acute in making dis-
coveries.

Only *sagacious* heads light on these observations,
and reduce them into general propositions.

Locke.

SAGACIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *sagacious*.]
1. With quick scent.

2. With acuteness of penetration.

SAGACIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *sagacious*.]
The quality of being *sagacious*.

SAGACITY, *n. f.* [*sagacité*, French;
sagacitas, Latin.]

1. Quickness of scent.

2. Acuteness of discovery.

It requires too great a *sagacity* for vulgar minds to
draw the line nicely between virtue and vice.

South.

Sagacity finds out the intermediate ideas, to dis-
cover what connection there is in each link of the
chain, whereby the extremes are held together.

Locke.

Many were eminent in former ages for their dis-
covery of it; but though the knowledge they have
left be worth our study, yet they left a great
deal for the industry and *sagacity* of after-ages.

Locke.

SAGAMORE, *n. f.*
1. [Among the American Indians.] A
king or supreme ruler.

Bailey.

2. The juice of some unknown plant used
in medicine.

SAGE, *n. f.* [*sauge*, French; *salvia*, Lat.]
A plant of which the school of *Salernum*
thought too highly, that they left this
verse:

*Cur moritur homo cui salvia crescit in
hortu?*

By the cool air, figure, taste, and smell, we have
a clear idea of *sage* and hemlock, as we have of
a circle.

Locke.

Muddled with *sage* the hard'ning cheese she press'd
Gon

SAGE, *adj.* [*sage*, French; *saggio*, Ital.]
Wise; grave; prudent.

In *sage* limbs to rest,
Omatron *sage*, go with me, I rather came.

F. Quern.

Vane, young in years, but in *sage* councils old,
Than whom a better senator ne'er held
The helm of Rome.

Milton.

Can you expect that she should be so *sage*
To rule her blood, and you not rule your rage?

Waller.

SAGE, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A phi-
losopher; a man of gravity and wisdom.

Though you profess
Yourself such *sages*; yet know I no less,
Nor am to you inferior.

Sandys.

At his birth a star proclaims him come,
And guides the eastern *sages*, who enquire
His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold.

Milton.

For in the holy *sages* once did sing,
That he our deadly forfeit should release,
And with his father work as a perpetual peace.

Milt.

Groves, where immortal *sages* taught,
Where heav'nly visions Plato fix'd.

Pope.

SAFELY, *adv.* [from *sage*.] *Wifely*;
prudently.

SA'GWESS, *n. f.* [from *sage*.] Gravity;
prudence.

SAOYTAL, *adj.* [from *sagitta*, Latin, an
arrow.]

1. Belonging to an arrow.

2. [In anatomy.] A future so called from
its resemblance to an arrow.

His wound was between the *sagittal* and coronal
futures to the bone.

SAGITTARY, *n. f.* [*sagittarius*, Latin;
sagittaire, French.] A centaur; an
animal half man half horse, armed with
a bow and quiver.

The dreadful *sagittary*
Appals our numbers.

Shakespeare.

SA'GO, *n. f.* A kind of eatable grain.

SA'ICK, *n. f.* [*saica*, Italian; *saïque*, Fr.]
A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage
of merchandise.

Bailey.

SAID, *The pret. and part. pass. of say.*
1. Afore said.

King John succeeded his *said* brother in the king-
dom of England and duchy of Normandy.

Hele.

2. Declared; showed.

SAIL, *n. f.* [rexl, Saxon; *seyhel*, fyl,
Dutch.]

1. The expanded sheet which catches the
wind, and carries on the vessel on the
water.

He came too late; the ship was under *sail*.

Shakespeare.

They loosed the rudder bands, and hoisted up
the main-*sail* to the wind.

Ar.

The gally born from view by rising gales,
She follow'd with her light and flying *sails*.

Dryden.

2. [In poetry.] Wings.

He cutting way
With his broad *sails*, about him soared round;
At last, low swooping with unwieldy sway,
Snatch'd up both horse and man.

Fairy Queen.

3. A ship; a vessel.

A *sail* arriv'd
From Pompey's son, who through the realms of
Spain

Calls out for vengeance on his father's death.

Ar.

4. *Sail* is a collective word, noting the
number of ships.

So by a roaring tempest on the flood,
A whole armada of collected *sail*
Is scatter'd.

Shakespeare.

It is written of Edgar, that he increased the *sail*
he found two thousand six hundred *sail*.

Edgar.

A feigned tear destroys us, against whom
Tyddes nor Achill's could prevail,
Nor ten years conflict, nor a thousand *sail* *D-don*.

He had promised to his army, who were discon-
raged at the sight of Seleucus's fleet, consisting of an
hundred *sail*, that at the end of the summer they
should see a fleet of his of five hundred *sail*.

Ar.

5. To *strike sail*. To lower the *sail*.

Fearing lest they should fall into the quick-*sail*,
they *strike sail*, and to were driven.

Ar.

6. A proverbial phrase for abating of pride
or superiority.

Margaret
Must *strike sail*, and learn a while to serve
Where kings command.

Shakespeare.

To *SAIL*, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be moved by the wind with sails.

I shall not mention any thing of the *sail*
waggons.

Mortimer.

2. To pass by sea.

When *sailing* was now dangerous, Paul admo-
nished them.

Ar.

3. To swim.

To which the shores of *Cæsus*, in the fens,
Would look like little dolphins, when they *sail*
In the vast shadow of the British whale.

Dryden.

4. To pass smoothly along.

When he befriends the lazy-pacing clouds,
And joins upon the bosom of the air. *Shakespeare.*
To SAIL, *v. a.*

1. To pass by means of sails.
A thousand ships were wann'd to sail the sea. *Dryden.*

View Aleman's groves, from whence
Sailing the spaces of the boundless deep,
To Arcadian precious fruits arriv'd. *Philips*

2. To fly through.
Sublime the sails
Of aerial spirit, and mounts the winged gales. *Pope.*
SAILER, *n. f.* [*sailor* is more usual, *sailer*
SAILOR, *n. f.* more analogical; from *sail*.]
A seaman; one who practices or under-
stands navigation.

They had many times men of other countries
That were no sailors. *Bacon.*

Rather'd by his lee they lay;
And passing winds through their torn canvass play.
And flagging sails on heartless sailors sail. *Dryden.*
Young Pompey built a fleet of large ships, and
Had good sailors, commanded by experienced cap-
tains. *Arbutnot.*

Fall in the openings of the spacious main
Hatches, and, lo! defends the sailor train. *Pope.*
SAIL-YARD, *n. f.* [*sail and yard*.] The
pole on which the sail is extended.

With glance to swift the subtle lightning pass,
As split the jalyards. *Dryden.*
SAIL, *n. f.* [*saim*, Italian.] Lard. It still
denotes this in the northern counties,
and in Scotland: as, *swine's sail*.
SAY, *v. a.* [a participle, obsolete, from *say*.]
Said.

Some obscure precedence, that hath tofore
been. *Shakespeare.*

SAINFOIN, *n. f.* [*sainfoin*, Fr. *medica*.] A
kind of herb.

SAINTE, *n. f.* [*saint*, Fr. *sanctus*, Lat.] A
person eminent for piety and virtue.

To thee he worship and thy saints for aye. *Shak.*
She will not stay the fire of loving tears,
Nor ope her lap to faint seducing gold. *Shakespeare.*

Then thus I cloath my naked villany
With old odd ends, stol'n forth of holy writ,
And seem a saint when most I play the devil. *Shak.*

Monks are required of all who aspire to this
degree, because they say an hypocrite may imi-
tate a saint in all other particulars. *Addison.*

For the example kings are taught to say,
He is to be, and saints may learn to pray. *Gray.*

So unable to be compos'd a mind;
I am yet lost, to strong, yet to resist;
He is, as its power is gold, by tortures try'd;
He is the faint human'd it, but the woman dy'd. *Pope.*

To SAINT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To num-
ber among saints; to reckon among
saints by a publick decree; to canonize.

Are not the principles of those wretches still
used, and their persons sainted, by a race of men
of the same stamp? *South.*

Over against the church stands a large hospital,
founded by a throner, who has been beatified,
though never sainted. *Addison.*

The place is here, fall sinner; come away:
Here, like thyself, I trembled, wept, and pray'd;
Love's victim then, though now a fainted maid. *Pope.*

To SAINT, *v. n.* To act with a show of
piety.

SAINTE, *adj.* [from *saint*.]
1. Holy; pious; virtuous.

Thy royal father
Was a most faint king: the queen that bore thee,
Cresset upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day he liv'd. *Shakespeare.*

2. Holy; sacred.
I bow to you as a thing enskied and sainted,
By your remembrance an immortal spirit,
And to be talk'd with in sincerity
As with a saint. *Shakespeare.*

The crown virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true servants,
Among the cut-throat gods on faint hills. *Milt.*

SAINT John's Wort, *n. f.* [*hypericum*.] A
plant.

SAINTLIKE, *adj.* [*saint and like*.]
1. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint.

It still thou do't retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Glois'd over only with a saintlike show.
Still thou art bound to vice. *Dryden.*

2. Resembling a saint.
The king, in whose time it pass'd, whom catho-
licks count a saintlike and immaculate prince, was
taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*

SAINTLY, *adj.* [from *saint*.] Like a saint;
becoming a saint.

I mention still
Him whom thy wrongs, with faintly patience borne,
Made famous in a land and times obscure. *Milton.*

SAINTSHIP, *n. f.* [from *saint*.] The cha-
racter or qualities of a saint.

He that thinks his saintship licenses him to cen-
sures, is to be looked on not only as a rebel, but an
usurper. *Decay of Virtue.*

This favours something ranker than the tenets
of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded
upon saintship. *South.*

The devil was piqu'd such saintship to behold,
And long'd to tempt him. *Pope.*

SAKE, *n. f.* [sax, Sax. *saeke*, Dutch.]
1. Final cause; end; purpose.

Thou neither do't perforce me to seek wealth
For empire's sake, nor empire to affect
For glory's sake. *Milton.*

The prophane person serves the devil for naught,
and has only for his sake.
Wyndham like a tyrant throws the dart,
And takes a cruel pleasure in the smart;
Proud of the ravage that her heauties make,
Delights in wounds, and kills for killing's sake. *Granville.*

2. Account; regard to any person or thing.
Would I were young for your sake, mistress
Anne! *Shakespeare.*

The general to likes your music, that he desires
you, for love's sake, to make no more noise without.
Shakespeare.

SAKER, *n. f.* [*Saker* originally signifies a
hawk, the pieces of artillery being often
denominated from birds of prey.]

The cannon, blunderbuss, and saker,
He was th' inventor of, and maker. *Hudibras.*

According to observations made with one of her
majesty's sakers, and a very accurate pendulum
chronometer, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies
five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds,
which is a mile in a little above seventeen half
seconds. *De la Harpe.*

SAKERIT, *n. f.* [from *saker*.] The male
of a saker-hawk.

This kind of hawk is esteemed next after the fal-
con and py-falcon. *Baldy.*

SALT, *n. f.* [Latin.] Salt. A word often
used in pharmacy.

Saltacids will help its passing off; as *salt* prunel.
Floyer.

Salt gem is so called from its breaking frequently
into gem-like squares. It differs not in property
from the common salt of the salt springs, or that of
the sea, when all are equally pure. *Woodward.*

Salt Ammoniac is found still in Ammonia, as
mentioned by the ancients, and from whence it
had its name. *Woodward.*

SALACIOUS, *adj.* [*salacis*, Lat. *salace*,
Fr.] Lustful; lecherous.

One more salacious, rich, and old,
Out-bids, and buys her. *Dryden.*

Feed him with herbs
Of generous warmth, and of salacious kind. *Dryd.*

Animals spleen'd, grow extremely salacious.
Arbutnot.

SALACIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *salacious*.]
Lecherously; lustfully.

SALACITY, *n. f.* [*salacitas*, Latin; from
salacious.] Lust; lechery.
Immoderate salacity and excess of venery is sup-
posed to shorten the lives of cocks. *Brown.*

A aggressive acrimony in the seminal lymphs
produces salacity. *Floyer.*

SALAD, *n. f.* [*salade*, Fr. *salact*, German.]
Food of raw herbs. It has been always
pronounced familiarly *sallet*.

I climbed into this garden to pick a salad, which
is not unfit to cool a man's stomach. *Shakespeare.*

My sallet days,
When I was green in judgment, cold in blood. *Shakespeare.*

You have, to rectify your palate,
An olive, capers, or some better salad,
Ush'ring the mutton. *Ben Jonson.*

Some coarse cold salad is before thee set;
Fall on. *Dryden.*

The happy old Coriycan's fruits and salads, art
which he lived contented, were all of his own
growth. *Dryden.*

Leaves, eaten raw, are termed salad; if boiled,
they become pot-herbs, and some of those plants
which are pot-herbs in one family, are salad in
another. *Watts.*

SALAMANDER, *n. f.* [*salamandre*, Fr.
salamandra, Latin] An animal supposed
to live in the fire, and imagined to be
very poisonous. *Ambrose Parry* has a
picture of the salamander, with a receipt
for her bite; but there is no such crea-
ture, the name being now given to a
poor harmless insect.

The salamander lives in the fire, and hath force
also to extinguish it. *Bacon.*

According to this hypothesis, the whole lunar
world is a torrid zone, and may be supposed unin-
habitable, except they are salamanders which
dwell therein. *Granville.*

Whereas it is commonly said that a salamander
extinguisheth fire, we have found by experience,
that on hot coals it dies immediately. *Brown.*

The salamander was encompassed with fire and
smoke, that one would have thought nothing but a
salamander could have been late in such a situation.
Addison.

SALAMANDER'S Hair, *n. f.* A kind of
SALAMANDER'S Wool, *n. f.* abetios, or mi-
neral flax.

There may be such candles as are made of sala-
mender's wool, being a kind of mineral, which
whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not.

Bacon.

Of English tale; the coarse sort is called plaiter
or parget; the finer, spread, earth flax, or *salamander's hair*. *Woodward.*

SALAMANDRINE, *adj.* [from *salamander*.]
Resembling a salamander.

Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we be-
serve a certain *salamandrine* quality, that makes
it capable of living in the midst of fire, without
being consumed or singed. *See Cuck.*

SALAR, *n. f.* [*salare*, French; *salarius*,
Latin.]

1. Salary, or salary, is derived from *sal*.
Arbutnot.

2. Stated hire; annual or periodical pay-
ment.

This is hire and salary, not revenge. *Shakespeare.*

Several persons, out of a salary of five hundred
pounds, have always lived at the rate of two thou-
sand. *Sage.*

SALE, *n. f.* [*saal*, Dutch.]

1. The act of selling.

2. Vent; power of selling; market.

Nothing doth more enrich any country than
many towns, for the countrymen will be more in-
dustrious in tillage, and rearing of all husbandry
commodities, knowing that they shall have ready
sale for them at those towns. *Speyer.*

3. A publick and proclaimed exposition of
goods to the market; auction.

Those that won the plate, and those thus sold,
ought to be marked so as they may never return
to the race, or to the sale. *Tongue.*

4. State of being veal; price.

The other is not a thing for sale, and only the gift of the gods. *Shakespeare.*

Others more moderate seeming, but their aim Private reward; for which both God and state They'd set to sale. *Milton.*

The more money a man spends, the more must he endeavour to increase his stock; which at last sets the liberty of a commonwealth to sale. *Addij.*

5. It seems in *Spenfer* to signify a wicker basket; perhaps from *fallow*, in which fishes are caught.

To make baskets of hairbrushes was my wont;

Who to entrap the fish in winding sale

Was better seen?

SAL'LEABLE, adj. [from *sale*.] Vendible; fit for sale; marketable. *Spenfer.*

I can impute this general enlargement of saleable things to no cause sooner than the Cornishman's want of vent and money. *Carew.*

This vent is made quicker or slower, as greater or less quantities of any saleable commodity are removed out of the country of trade. *Locke.*

SAL'LEABLENESS, n. f. [from *saleable*.] The state of being saleable.

SAL'LEABLY, adv. [from *saleable*.] In a saleable manner.

SAL'LEBOUS, adj. [*salebrosus*, Lat.] Rough; uneven; rugged.

SAL'LESSMAN, n. f. [*sale* and *man*.] One who sells clothes ready made.

Poets make characters, as *salesmen* cloths;

We take no measure of your tops and heads. *Swift.*

SAL'LEWORK, n. f. [*sale* and *work*.] Work for sale; work carefully done.

I see no more in you than in the ordinary

Of nature's *salework*. *Shakespeare.*

SAL'LIANT, adj. [French.] In heraldry, denotes a lion in a leaping posture, and standing so that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant.

Saliant, in heraldry, is when the lion is sporting himself. *Peacock.*

SAL'IENT, adj. [*salient*, Latin.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps. The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs, and *salient* animals, is properly called leaping. *Brown.*

2. Beating; panting.

A *salient* point to fire is call'd the heart, By rurs dilated, and by rurs compress'd, Expels and entertains the purple guest. *Blackmore.*

3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion.

Who best can send on high The *salient* spout, far streaming to the sky. *Pope.*
SAL'IGOR, n. f. [*tribulus aquaticus*.] Water-thistle.

SAL'INE, adj. [*salinus*, Lat.] Constituting of salt; constituting salt. We do not easily sterilitate their induration to cold; but rather unto *salinous* spirits and concrete juices. *Brown.*

This *saline* sap of the vessels, by being refused reception of the parts, declares itself in a more hostile manner, by drying the radical moisture. *Harvey.*

It is a very small quantity of any salt or vitriol dissolved in a great quantity of water, the particles of the salt or vitriol will not sink to the bottom, though they be heavier in specie than the water, but will evenly diffuse themselves into all the water, so as to make it as *saline* at the top as at the bottom. *Newton's Opticks.*

As the substance of congelations is not merely *saline*, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. *Arbuthnot.*

SAL'IVARY, n. f. [Latin.] Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called *salivary*. *Quincy.*

Not meeting with disturbance from the *saliva*, the sooner evaporated them. *Wife.*

SAL'IVARY, n. f. [from *saliva*.] Relating to spittle.

The woodpecker, and other birds that prey upon flies, which they catch with their tongue, in the room of the said glands have a couple of bags filled with a viscid humour, which, by small canals, like the *salivary*, being brought into their mouths, they dip their tongues herein, and so with the help of this natural birdlime attack the prey. *Grew.*

The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment appears from the contrivance of nature in making the *salivary* ducts of animals which ruminate, extremely open: such animals as swallow their aliment without chewing, want *salivary* glands. *Arbuthnot.*

To *SAL'IVATE, v. a.* [from *saliva*, Latin.] To purge by the *salivary* glands.

She was prepossessed with the scandal of *salivating*, and went out of town. *Wife.*

SAL'IVATION, n. f. [from *salivate*.] A method of cure much practised of late in venereal, ferrophulous, and other obstinate cases, by promoting a secretion of spittle. *Quincy.*

Holding of ill-tasted things in the mouth will make a small *salivation*. *Grew.*

SAL'IVOUS, adj. [from *saliva*.] Consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle.

There happeneth an elongation of the *salivary*, through the abundance of *salivous* humour flowing upon it. *Wife.*

SAL'LET, n. f. [corrupted by pronunciation from *salad*.]

I tried upon *sallet* oil. *Boyle.*

Saw some early *salletting*. *Mortimer.*

SAL'LIANCE, n. f. [from *salley*.] The act of issuing forth; *salley*. Not inelegant, but out of use.

Now more I weep, Sir Guyon, why with so fierce *salience* And fell intent, ye did at earth me meet. *F. Queen.*

SAL'LOW, n. f. [*salix*, Lat.] A tree of the genus of willow.

Salloes and reeds on banks of rivers born, Remain to cut to stay thy vines. *Dryden.*

SAL'LOW, adj. [*salto*, German, black; *sale*, French, foul.] Sickly; yellow.

What a deal of brine Hath wash't thy *sallo* cheeks for Rosaline? *Shakespeare.*

The scene of beauty and delight is chang'd: No roses bloom upon my fading cheek, Nor laughing graces wait on my eyes; But haggard Grief, lean looking *sallo* Care, And pining Discontent, a rueful train, Dwell on my brow, all hideous and forlorn. *Rowe.*

SAL'LOWNESS, n. f. [from *sallo*.] Yellowness; sickly paleness.

A fish diet would give such a *sallo*ness to the celebrated beauties of this island, as would scarce make them distinguishable from those of France. *Addij.*

SAL'LY, n. f. [*salie*, French.] 1. Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress.

The deputy sat down before the town for the space of three winter months; during which time *salles* were made by the Spaniards, but they were beaten in with loss. *Bacon.*

2. Range; excursion. Every one shall know a country better, that makes often *salles* into it, and traverses it up and down, than he that, like a mill-horse, goes full round in the same track. *Locke.*

3. Flight; volatile or sprightly exertion. Their passages were intended for *salles* of wit; but whence comes all this rage of wit? *Stillingfl.*

4. Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolic; wild gaiety; exorbitance. At his return all was clear, and this excursion was esteemed but a *salley* of youth. *Wotton.*

'Tis but a *salley* of youth. *Denham.*

We have written some things, which we may

with never to have thought on: some *salles* of levity ought to be imputed to youth. *Swift.*

The epistolical part, made up of the extravagant *salles* of the prince of Wales and Falkland's house, is of his own invention. *Shakespeare Illustrat.*

To *SAL'LY, v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to issue out.

The Turks *sallying* forth, received thereby great hurt. The noise of some tumultuous fight; They break the truce, and *salley* out by night. *Drayton.*

The summons take of the same trumpets call, To *salley* from our port, or raise one public wall. *Drayton.*

SAL'LYPORT, n. f. [*salley* and *port*.] A place at which *salles* are made.

My slippery footings quit the fort, But that the stopp'd the *salleyport*. *Cleaveland.*

Love to our citadel retorts Through those deceitful *salleyports*, Our sentinels betray our forts. *Dechen.*

SALMAG'UNDI, n. f. [It is said to be corrupted from *selon mon goût*, or *sel à tout goût*.] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SALMON, n. f. [*salmo*, Lat. *salmon*, Fr.] A fish.

The *salmon* is accounted the king of fresh-water fish, and is bred in rivers relating to the sea, yet far from it as admits no mixture of brackish water. He is said to cast his spawn in August. Long before that they dig a hole in a safe place in gravel, and there place their eggs or spawn, and the mother has done his natural office, and then cover it over with gravel and stones, and so leave to their Creator's protection; who, by a great heat which he infuses into that cold element makes it brood and beget life in the spawn, and become *smollets* early in the spring: they hatch the sea before winter, both the mother and spawn. — Sir Francis Bacon observes the age of a *salmon* exceeds not ten years. After he is got into the sea he becomes from a *smollet*, not to big as a gudgeon to be a *salmon*, in as short a time as a gudgeon becomes a goose. *Water.*

They spoke them with an instrument somewhat like the *salmon* spear. *Carew.*

They take *salmon* and trouts by pronging and tickling them under the bellies in the pools, when they hover, and so throw them on land. *Carew.*

Of fishes, you find in arms the whale, dolphin, *salmon*, and trout. *Peacock.*

SAL'MONTROUT, n. f. A trout that has some resemblance to a *salmon*.

There is in many rivers that relate to the sea *salmontrouts* as much different from others, in shape and spots, as sheep differ in their shape and bigness. *Watson.*

SAL'PICON, n. f. [In cookery.] A kind of farce put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal, or mutton. *Baldy.*

SALSA MENTARIOUS, adj. [*salismentarius*, Lat.] Belonging to salt things. *Dar.*

SAL'SIFY, n. f. [Latin.] A plant. *Salify*, or the common sort of goatbeard, is of a very long oval figure, as if it were cots all over streak'd, and engraven in the spaces between the streaks, which are sharp-pointed towards the end. *Mortimer.*

SALSOACID, adj. [*salus* and *acidus*, Lat.] Having a taste compounded of saltiness and sourness.

The *salsoacids* help its passing off; as *sal prunel*. *Fleur.*

SALSUGINOUS, adj. [*salugo*, Lat.] Salubrious, somewhat salt.

The distinction of salts, whereby they are distinguished into acid, volatile, or *saluginous*, it may be said the fugitive salts of animal substances, and fixed or calcareous, may appear of much use in natural philosophy. *Boyle.*

SALT, n. f. [*salt*, Gothic; *peas*, Saxon; *sal*, Lat. *sel*, Fr.]

SALT is a body whose two essential properties seem to be, dissolubility in water, and a pungent sapor: it is an active incombustible substance: it gives all bodies consistence, and preserves them from corruption, and occasions all the variety of tastes. There are three kinds of salts, fixed, volatile, and essential; fixed salt is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the ashes in a good deal of water: after this the solution is filtrated, and all the moisture evaporated, when the salt remains in a dry form at the bottom: this is called a *lixivious salt*. Volatile salt is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and some putrified parts of vegetables: it rises easily, and is the most volatile of any. The essential salt is drawn from the juice of plants by crystallization.

Harris.
Not discourse, manhood, learning, gentleness, virtue and liberality, the spice and salt that season a man?

Shakespeare.
He perfidiously has given up.
For certain drops of salt, your city Rome,
To his wife and mother.

Shakespeare.
Since salts differ much, some being salt, some volatile, some acid, and some urinous, the two qualities wherein they agree are, that it is easily dissoluble in water, and affects the palate with a sapour, good or evil.

Boyle.
A particle of salt may be compared to a chaos, being dense, hard, dry, and earthy in the centre, and rare, soft, and moist in the circumference.

Newton.
Salts are bodies friable and brittle, in some degree pellucid, sharp or pungent to the taste, and dissoluble in water; but after that is evaporated, incorporating, crystallizing, and forming themselves into angular figures.

Woodward.
2. Tastes; smack.
Though we are justices and doctors, and churchmen, Mr Page, we have some salt of our youth left, we are the sons of women.

Shakespeare.
3. Wit; merriment.
SALT, *adj.*

1. Having the taste of salt; as, salt fish.
We were better parch in Africk sun,
Than in the pride and salticorn of his eyes.

Shakespeare.
Thou old and true Menenius,
Thy tears are saltier than a younger man's,
And venomous to thine eyes.

Shakespeare.
2. Impregnated with salt.
Hang him, mechanical salt butter rogue: I will ave him with my cudgel.

Shakespeare.
It hath been observed by the ancients, that salt water will dissolve salt put into it in less time than fresh water.

Bacon.
A leap into salt waters very often gives a new motion to the spirits, and a new turn to the blood.

Audison.
In Cheshire they improve their lands by letting out the water of the salt springs on them, always after rain.

Mortimer.
3. Abounding with salt.
No shall inhabit the parched places in the wilderness in a salt land, and not inhabited.

J. remiah.
4. [salax, Lat.] Lecherous; salacious.
Be a whore still:

Make use of thy salt hours, season the slaves
For tubs and baths; bring down the rose-cheek'd youth

To the tub-fast, and the diet.

Shakespeare.
All the charms of love,
Salt Cleopatra, soften thy wail tip!

Shakespeare.
This new-married man, approaching here,
Whole salt imagination yet hath wrong'd
Your well-defended honour, you must pardon.

Shakespeare.
To **SALT**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with salt.
If the offering was of flesh, it was salted thrice.

Brown.

SALT-PAN, *n. f.* [salt and pan, or pit.]
SALT-PIT, *n. f.* Pit where salt is got.

Mosab and Ammon shall be as the breeding of nettles, salt-pits, and a perpetual desolation. *Zeph.*
Cicero prettily calls them salinas salt-pans, that you may extract salt out of, and sprinkle where you please.

Bacon.
The stratum lay at about twenty-five fathom, by the duke of Somerset's salt-pans near Whitehaven.

Woodward.
SALTANT, *adj.* [saltans, Lat.] Jumping; dancing.

SALTATION, *n. f.* [saltatio, Latin.]

1. The act of dancing or jumping.
The locusts being ordained for saltation, their hinder legs do far exceed the others.

Brown.
2. Beat; palpitation.
If the great artery be hurt, you will discover it by its fluctuation and florid colour.

Wifman.
SALTICAT, *n. f.*
Many give a hump of salt, which they usually call a saltcat, made at the saltworks, which makes the pigeons much affect the place.

Mortimer.
SALTCELLAR, *n. f.* [salt and cellar.]
Vessel of salt set on the table.

When any salt is spilt on the table-cloth, shake it out into the saltcellar.

Swift.
SALTER, *n. f.* [from salt.]

1. One who salts.
2. One who sells salt.

After these local names, the most have been derived from occupations; as smith, *salter*, armourer.

Camden.
SALTERN, *n. f.* A salt-work.

A saltcat made at the saltworks. *Mortimer.*
SALTINBANCO, *n. f.* [saltare in banco, to climb on a bench, as a mountebank mounts a bank or bench.] A quack or mountebank.

Saltinbancoes, quack-salvers, and charlatans, deceive them: were Alop alive, the Piazza and Pont-neuf could not speak their fallacies.

Brown.
He play'd the saltinbanco's part,
Transform'd t' a Frenchman by my art. *Hudibras.*

SALTIER, *n. f.* [sautiere, Fr.] Term of heraldry.

A saltier is in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, and by some is taken to be an engine to take wild beasts: in French it is called un sautoir: it is an honourable bearing.

Peacham.
SALTISH, *adj.* [from salt.] Somewhat salt.

Soils of a saltish nature improve sandy grounds.

Mortimer.
SALTLESS, *adj.* [from salt.] Inlpid; not tasting of salt.

SALTLY, *adv.* [from salt.] With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

SALTNESS, *n. f.* [from salt.] Taste of salt.

Salt water passing through earth, through ten vessels, one within another, hath not lost its saltness, so as to become potable; but drained through twenty, become fresh.

Bacon.
Some think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is piquant and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between saltness and bitterness.

Bacon.
SALTPETRE, *n. f.* [sal petra, Lat. sal petre, Fr.] Nitre.

Nitre, or saltpetre, having a crude and windy spirit, by the heat of the fire suddenly dilateth.

Bacon.
Nitre or saltpetre, in heaps of earth, has been extracted, if they be exposed to the air, so as to be kept from rain.

Locke.
SALVABILITY, *n. f.* [from salvable.] Possibility of being received to everlasting life.

Why do we christians so fiercely argue against the salvability of each other, as if it were war with that all should be damned, but those of our particular sect?

Ducay of Pieti.

SALVABLE, *adj.* [from salvo, Latin.] Possible to be saved.

Our wild fancies about God's decrees have an event reprobated more than those decrees, and have bid fair to the damning of many whom they left salvable.

Decay of Pieti.
SALVAGE, *adj.* [sauvage, Fr. salvaggio, Italian, from salva, Lat.] Wild; rude; cruel. It is now spoken and written

savage.
May the Essexian plains
Prove as a desert, and none there make stay

But savage beasts, or men as wild as they. *Waller.*
A savage race mor'd to blood.

Dryden.
SALVATION, *n. f.* [from salvo, Lat.] Preservation from eternal death; reception to the happiness of heaven.

As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of understanding or knowledge, all men's salvation, and all men's endless perdition, are things so opposite, that whoever doth affirm the one must necessarily deny the other.

Hooker.
Him the most High,
Wrap'd in a balmy cloud with winged seeds,
Did, as thou saw'st, receive; to walk with God

High in salvation, and the chimes of bliss,
Exempt from death.

Milton.
SALVATORY, *n. f.* [salvatoir, Fr.] A place where any thing is preserved.

I consider the admirable powers of sensations plentifully, and memory, in what salvatories or repositories the species of things past are conserved.

Hale.
SALUBRIOUS, *adj.* [salubris, Latin.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health.

The warm limbeck draws
Salubrious waters from the noxious brood. *Philips.*

SALUBRITY, *n. f.* [from salubrious.] Wholesomeness; healthfulness.

SALVE, *n. f.* [This word is originally and properly *salv*, which having *salves* in the plural, the singular in time was borrowed from it: *salz*, Saxon, undoubtedly from *salvus*, Latin.]

1. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaister.

I et as hence, my sovereign, to provide
A salve for any sore that may be made. *Shakespeare.*

Sleep is pain's earliest salve, and doth salve
All offices of death, except to kill.

Donne.
Go study salve and treacle: ply
Your tenant's leg, or his fore eye.

Cleaveland.
The royal sword thus drawn, has cur'd a wound,
For which no other salve could have been found.

Waller.
Though most were sorely wounded, none were
Dead;

The surgeons soon despoil'd them of their arms,
And some with salves they cure.

Dryden.
2. Help; remedy.
If they shall excommunicate me, hath the doctors of meekness any salve for me then?

Hammond.
To **SALVE**, *v. a.* [salvo, Latin; or from the noun.]

1. To cure with medicaments applied.
Many skillful leeches lumbricide,

To salve his hurts.

Spenser.
It should be to little purpose for them to salve the wound, by making protestations in disgrace of their own actions.

Hooker.
The which, if I perform, and do survive,
I do beseech your majesty may salve
The long-grown wounds of my intemperance.

Shakespeare.
2. To help; to remedy.
Some seek to salve their blotted name
With others' blot, till all do take of blame.

Sidney.
Our mother-tongue, which truly of itself is both
salt enough for pride, and sweetly enough for yerc,
hath long time been counted most here and barren
of both; which default, when some out-

voured to *salve* and cure, they patched up the holes with rage from other languages. *Swift.*

3. To help or save by a *salvo*, an excuse, or reservation.

Ignorant I am not how this is *salved*; they do it but after the truth is made manifest. *Hooker.*

My more particular.

And that which *salvo* with you should *salve* my going.

I. Fulvia's death. *Shakespeare.*

The schoolmen were like the astronomers, who, to *salve* phenomena, framed to their conceit eccentric and epicycles; to they, to *salve* the practice of the church, had devised a great number of strange positions. *Bacon.*

There must be another state to make up the inequalities of this, and *salve* all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*

This conduct might give Horace the hint to say, that when Homer was at a loss to bring any difficult matter to an issue, he laid his hero asleep, and thus *salved* all difficulties. *Broomer.*

4. [from *salvo*, Lat.] To *salute*. Obsolete.

That stranger I might in presence came, And goodly *saluted* them, who nought again thus answered as courtesy became. *Spenser.*

SALUTER. *n. f.* [A vessel, I suppose, used at first to carry away or save what was left.] A plate on which any thing is presented.

He has printed them in such a portable volume, that many of them may be ranged together on a single plate; and is of opinion, that a *saluter* of spectators would be as acceptable an entertainment for the ladies, as a *salute* of five elements. *Addison.*

Between each act the trembling *saluters* ring, From soup to sweet wine. *Pope.*

SALVO. *n. f.* [from *salvo jure*, Latin, a form used in granting any thing; as *salvo jure ptei*.] An exception; a reservation; an excuse.

They admit many *salvos*, cautions, and reservations, so as they could not the chief design. *King Charles.*

It will be hard if he cannot bring himself off at last with some *salvo* or distinction, and be his own confessor. *L'Estrange.*

If others of a more serious turn join with us deliberately in their religious professions of loyalty, with any private *salvos* or evasions, they would do well to consider those maxims in which all Catholics are agreed. *Addison.*

SALUTARINESS. *n. f.* [from *salutary*.] Wholeness; quality of contributing to health or safety.

SALUTARY. *adj.* [salutaire, Fr. *salutaire*, Lat.] Wholesome; healthful; safe; advantageous; contributing to health or safety.

The gardens, yards, and avenues are dry and clean; and so more *salutary* as more elegant *Ron.*

It was want of faith in our Saviour's countrymen, which hindered him from shedding among them the *salutary* emanations of his divine virtue; and he did not many mighty works there, because of their unbelief. *Bentley.*

SALUTATION. *n. f.* [salutation, Fr. *salutation*, Lat.] The act or style of saluting; greeting.

The early village cock Hath twice done *salutation* to the morn. *Shaksp.*

Speak my *salutation* to thy friends; While voices I desire aloud with mine, Hail, king of Spots and! *Shakespeare.*

On his angel-hail Bestowed, the holy *salutation* used To bless Mary. *Milton.*

In all publick meetings, or private addresses, use those forms of *salutation*, reverence and decency, usual among the most sober persons. *Taylor.*

Court and State he wisely flings; Nor bud'd, to serve *salutations* runs. *Dryden.*

To SALUTE. *v. a.* [saluto, Lat. *saluer*, French.]

1. To greet; to hail.

The golden sun *salutes* the morn, And, having gilt the ocean with his beams, Gallops the sodiack in his glitt'ring coach. *Shaksp.*

One hour hence Shall *salute* your grace of York as mother. *Shaksp.*

2. To please; to gratify. Would I had no being, If this *salute* my blood a jot: it *saluts* me, To think what follows. *Shakespeare.*

3. To kiss. SALUTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Salutation; greeting. The custom of praying for those that sneeze is more ancient than these opinions heretofore; so that not any one disease has been the occasion of this *salute* and deprecation. *Brown.*

O, what awaits me now that honour high To have concourse'd of God, or that *salute*, Had highly favour'd, among women blest! *Milton.*

Continual *salutes* and adresses entertaining him all the way, kept him from taxing to great a fire, but with one glance of his eye upon the paper, till he came to the fatal place where he was flabbed. *South.*

I shall not trouble my reader with the first *salutes* of our three friends. *Addison.*

2. A kiss. There could *salutes*, but here a lover's kiss. *Roscommon.*

SALUTER. *n. f.* [from *salute*.] He who *salutes*.

SALUTIFEROUS. *adj.* [salutifer, Latin.] Healthy; bringing health.

The king commanded him to go to the south of France, believing that nothing would contribute more to the restoring of his former vigour than the gentle *salutiferous* air of Montpellier. *Dennis.*

SAME. *adj.* [samo, Gothick; sammo, Swedish.]

1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, sort, or degree.

Milo, as spitefully as her rotten voice could utter it, set forth the *same* sins of Amphialus. *Sidney.*

The tenor of man's woe Holds on the *same*. *Milton.*

The ethereal vigour is in all the *same*, And every soul is fill'd with equal flame. *Dryden.*

It itself had been colour'd, it would have transmitted all visible objects tinctured with the *same* colour; as we see whatever is beheld through a coloured glass, appears of the *same* colour with the glass. *Ray.*

The merchant does not keep money by him; but if you consider what money must be lodged in the banker's hands, the case will be much the *same*. *Locke.*

The *same* plant produceth as great a variety of juices as there is in the *same* animal. *Arbutnot.*

2. That was mentioned before. Do but think how well the *same* he spends, Who spends his blood his country to relieve. *Daniel.*

SAMENESS. *n. f.* [from *same*.]

1. Identity; the state of being not another; not different.

Diffidence of persuasion in matters of religion may easily fall out, where there is the *same*ness of duty, allegiance, and subjection. *A. Charles.*

2. Undistinguishable resemblance.

If all courts have a *same*ness in them, things may be as they were in my time, when all employments went to parliament men's friends. *Swift.*

SAMLET. *n. f.* [salmonet, or salmonet.] A little salmon.

A salmon, after he is got into the sea, becomes from a *salmet*, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a golling becomes a goose. *Watson.*

SAMPHERE. *n. f.* [Saint Pierre, Fr. *ritum*, Lat.] A plant preserved in pickle.

This plant grows in great plenty upon the rocks near the sea-shore, where it is washed by the salt water. It is greatly esteemed for pickling, and is sometimes used in medicine. *Mellor.*

Half way down

Hangs one that gathers *sampshire*: dreadful task! Methinks he seems no bigger than his head.

SAMPLE. *n. f.* [from *exsample*.] A specimen; a part of the whole shown, the judgment may be made of the whole. He entreated them to tarry but two days, as he himself would bring them a *sample* of the rest.

I have not engaged myself to any: I am loaded with a full cargo: 'tis sufficient a *sample* of some goods in this voyage.

I design this but for a *sample* of what I have more fully to discuss.

Determinations of justice were very unwise and decisive, and generally put an end to the motions of a law-suit; the true both of plaintiff and defendant: travellers have resorted to *samples* of this kind.

From most bodies Some little bits are left to flow; And, as through their canals they roll, Bring up a *sample* of the whole.

To SAMPLE. *v. a.* To show *sample* similar.

SAMPLEN. *n. f.* [exemplar, Latin; where it is sometimes written *sample*.] pattern of work; a piece worked young girls for improvement.

O love, why dost thou in thy beauteous face, set such a work for my desire to set out, when impossible.

Fair Hulmelia, she but lost her tongue, And in a tedious *sample* few'd her mind.

We created with our needles both one and the other, Both on one *sample*, fitting on one end, Both warbling of one song, both in one key, As if our hands, our sides, voices and minds Had been incorporate.

Some complexions, And cheeks of forty years, will serve to play The *sample*, and to teach the household's woe.

I saw her sober over a *sample*, or gay cooited baby.

SANSABLE. *adj.* [sanabilis, Lat.] Capable of cure; remediable; amenable.

SANATION. *n. f.* [sanatio, Latin.] act of curing.

Consider well the member, and, if you have probable hope of *sanation*, cut it off quickly.

SANSATIVE. *adj.* [from *sano*, Lat.] Powerful to cure; healing.

The vapour of coltsfoot hath a *sanative* towards the lungs.

SANSATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *sanatio*.] Power to cure.

SANCTIFICATION. *n. f.* [sanctificatio, from *sanctifico*, low Latin.]

1. The state of being freed, or act of being from the dominion of sin for time to come.

The grace of this *sanctification* and his, who was first received in him, might pass from him his whole race, as malediction came from him unto all mankind.

2. The act of making holy; consecration.

The bishop kneels before the cross, and devoutly adores and blesses it: after this follows a *sanctification* of that new sign of the cross.

SANCTIFIER. *n. f.* [from *sanctifico*.] that sanctifies or makes holy.

To be the *sanctifier* of a people, and to be God, is all one.

To SANCTIFY. *v. a.* [sanctifico, Latin.]

1. To free from the power of sin for time to come.

For if the blood of bulls, sprinkling the *sanctified* to the purifying of the skin, can remove shall the blood of Christ?

1. To make holy.
What adorns can express the entire purity of thought, which refines and sanctifies a virtuous soul. *Addison.*

2. To make a means of holiness.
Theyapel, by not making many things unclean, as the law did, hath sanctified those things generally to all, which particularly each man to himself hath sanctify by a reverend and holy use. *Hobbes.*
Those judgments God hath been pleased to send upon me, are so much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath sanctified to me as to make me repent of that unjust act. *King Charles.*

3. Saint; holy being.
About him all the sanctities of heav'n stood thick as stars, and from his sight receiv'd beatitude pass'd utterance. *Milton.*
To SANCTUARISE. *v. n.* [from *sanctuary*.]
To shelter by means of sacred privileges. Not in use.

4. To make free from guilt.
The holy man, amazed at what he saw, made haste to sanctify the bliss by law. *Dryden.*

5. To secure from violation.
Truth guards the poet, sanctifies the line. *Pope.*
SANCTIMONIOUS. *adj.* [from *sanctimonia*, Latin.] Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity.

A sanctimonious pretence, under a pomp of form, without the grace of an inward integrity, will not serve the turn. *L'Estrange.*

SANCTIMONY. *n. f.* [*sanctimonia*, Latin.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness.

If sanctimony, and a frail vow between an errant Barbarian and a superstitious Venetian, be not too hard for my wit, and all the tribe of hell, thou shalt enjoy her. *Shakespeare.*

Her pretence is a pilgrimage, which holy undertaking, with most austere sanctimony, she accomplishes. *Shakespeare.*

There was great reason why all discreet princes should beware of yielding hasty belief to the robes of sanctimony. *Raleigh.*

SANCTION. *n. f.* [*sanctio*, Fr. *sanctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification.

Have kill'd a slave,
And of his blood call'd to be mix'd with wine:
Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be
A fierer drink to make this sanction in. *B. Jonson.*

Asquell the public functions of the peace,
With lutes averse, the rout in arms resort,
To force their monarch. *Dryden.*

There needs no positive law or function of God to stamp an obliquity upon such a disobedience. *South.*

By the laws of men, enacted by civil power, gratitude is not enforced; that is, not enforced by the junction of penalties, to be inflicted upon the person that shall not be found grateful. *South.*

The sanctifications of the christian life, in its present practice and future hopes, are not the mere restorations of enthusiasm, as the trusted professors of reason have added the junction of their testimony. *Watts.*

This word is often made the sanction of an oath: it is reckoned a great commendation to be a man of honour. *Swift.*

Wanting function and authority, it is only yet a private work. *Haller.*

2. A law; a decree ratified. Improper.
'Tis the first junction nature gave to man,
Each other to assist in what they can. *Denham.*

SANCTITUDE. *n. f.* [from *sanctus*, Latin.] Holiness; goodness; faintness.
In their looks divine

The image of their glorious Maker shone,
Truth, wisdom, sanctitude, serene and pure. *Milton.*

SANCTITY. *n. f.* [*sanctitas*, Latin.] 1. Holiness; the state of being holy.

At his touch,
Such sanctity hath Heaven given his hand,
They presently amend. *Shakespeare.*

God attributes to please

No sanctity, if none be thither brought
By men who there frequent. *Milton.*
2. Goodness; the quality of being good; purity; godliness.

This youth
I reliev'd with such sanctity of love,
And to his image, which methought did promise
Most venerable worth, did I devotion. *Shakespeare.*

It was an observation of the ancient Romans, that their empire had not more encreased by the strength of their arms than the sanctity of their manners. *Addison.*

3. Saint; holy being.
About him all the sanctities of heav'n stood thick as stars, and from his sight receiv'd beatitude pass'd utterance. *Milton.*

To SANCTUARISE. *v. n.* [from *sanctuary*.]
To shelter by means of sacred privileges. Not in use.

No place indeed should murder sanctuarise. *Shakespeare.*

SANCTUARY. *n. f.* [*sanctuaire*, Fr. *sanctuarium*, Lat.]

1. A holy place; holy ground. Properly the penetralia, or most retired and awful part of a temple.

Having waste ground enough,
Shall we desire to raise the sanctuary,
And push our evils there? *Shakespeare.*

They often plac'd
Within his sanctuary itself their shrines. *Milton.*
Let it not be imagined, that they contribute nothing to the happiness of the country who only serve God in the duties of a holy life, who attend his sanctuary, and daily address his goodness. *Rogers.*

2. A place of protection; a sacred asylum; whence a sanctuary man, one who takes shelter in a holy place.

Come, my boy, we will to sanctuary. *Shak.*
I'll hence forthwith unto the sanctuary,
To save at least the heir of Edward's right. *Shakespeare.*

Often have I heard of sanctuary men;
But sanctuary children ne'er till now. *Shakespeare.*
He fled to Beverley, where he and divers of his company registered themselves sanctuary men. *Bacon.*

Howsoever the sanctuary man was protected from his creditors, yet his goods out of sanctuary should not. *Bacon.*

3. Shelter; protection.
What are the bulls to the frogs, or the lakes to the meadows? Very much, says the frog; for he that's worried will be sure to take sanctuary in the fens. *L'Estrange.*

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some reliques of it took sanctuary under ground, and escaped the common destiny. *Dryden.*

SAND. *n. f.* [*sand*, Danish and Dutch.]

1. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder.
That finer matter call'd sand, is no other than very small pebbles. *Woodward.*

Here 't' th' sands
There I'll rake up, the post unsanctified. *Shaksp.*
Hark, the fatal followers do pursue!
The sands are number'd that make up my life:
Here must I stay, and here my life must end. *Shakespeare.*

Sand hath always its root in clay, and there be no veins of sand any great depth within the earth. *Bacon.*

Calling for more paper to referibe, king Philip shewed him the difference betwixt the ink box and sand box. *Howel.*

If quicksilver be put into a convenient glass vessel, and that vessel exactly stopp'd, and kept for ten weeks in a sand furnace, whose heat may be constant, the corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will, after innumerable revolutions, be so connected to one another, that they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

Engag'd with money bags, as bold
As men with sand bags did of old. *Hudibras.*

The force of water casts gold out from the bowels

of mountains, and exposes it among the sands of rivers. *Dryden.*
Shells are found in the great sand pit at Wood-wich. *Woodward.*

Celia and I, the other day,
Walk'd o'er the sand hills to the sea. *Prior.*

2. Barren country covered with sands.
Most of his army being slain, he, with a few of his friends, fought to save themselves by flight over the desert sands. *Kneller.*

Her sons spread
Beneath Gibraltar to the Libyan sands. *Milton.*

So, where our wild Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden the impetuous hurricanes descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away.
The helpless traveller, with wild surprise,
Sees the dry desert all around him rise,
And smother'd in the dusty whirlwind dies. *Addison.*

SAN'DAL. *n. f.* [*sandale*, Fr. *sandalum*, Lat.] A loaf shoe.

Thus sang the meadow swain to th' oaks and rills
While the full moon went out with sandals grey. *Milnes.*

From his robo
Flows light ineffable: his harp, his quiver,
And Lycian bow are gold with golden sandals
His feet are shod. *Prior.*

The sandals of celestial mold,
Fledg'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold;
Surround her feet. *Pope.*

SAN'DARAK. *n. f.* [*sandarake*, Fr. *sanduracu*, Latin.]

1. A mineral of a bright colour, not much unlike to red arsenick. *Bailey.*

2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree. *Bailey.*

SAN'DBLIND. *adj.* [*sand* and *blind*.] Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them.

My true begotten father, being more than sand-blind, high grace blind, knows me not. *Shaksp.*

SAN'DRON Tree. *n. f.* [*hura*, Lat.] A plant.

The fruit of this plant, if suffered to remain on till they are fully ripe, burst in the heat of the day with a violent explosion, making a noise like the firing a pistol, and hereby the seeds are thrown about to a considerable distance. These seeds, when green, count and purge, and are supposed to be somewhat a kin to maximon. *Müller.*

SAN'DRY. *adj.* [from *sand*.] 1. Covered with sand; barren.

In well sand'd lands little or no snow lies. *Morimer.*

The river pours along
Resistless, roaring dreadful down it comes;
Then o'er the sand'd valley floating spreads. *Thompson.*

2. Marked with small spots; variegated with dusky speck.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flow'd, so sand'd, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew. *Shaksp.*

SAN'DRING. *n. f.* A bird.
We reckon coots, sandrings, pewees, and mewes. *Carew.*

SAN'DERS. *n. f.* [*santalum*, Latin.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, red, yellow, and green. *Bailey.*

Aromatize it with sanders. *Wegman.*

SAN'DEVER. *n. f.*

That which our English glass-men call sandever, and the French, of whom probably the name was borrowed, sandever, is that mineral that is made when the materials of glass, namely, sand and a fix fixative alkali, having been suitably baked together, and kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen afterwards take off with ladles, and lay by as little worth. *Boyle.*

SAN'DIBL. *adj.* [from *sand*.] Approaching to the nature of sand; loose; not compact; not compact.

Plant the tamarisks and ramunculus in good sandy earth, taken from under the turf. Evelyn.
SANDSTONE. n. f. [*sand and stone.*] Stone of a loose and friable kind, that easily crumbles into sand.

Grains of gold in sandstone, from the mine of Coda Rica, which is not reckoned rich; but every hundred weight yields about an ounce of gold. Woodward.

SANDY. adj. [from *sand.*]

1. Abounding with sand; full of sand.

I should not see the sandy hourglass run,
 But I should think of dailiness and of flits. Shakespeare.

Sister shall he be on the sandy plains,
 Then where castles mounted stand. Shakespeare

A region to desert, dry, and sandy, that travellers are fain to carry water on their camels. Brown.

Rough unworldly earth, nor to the plough
 Nor to the cattle kind, with sandy stones Phillips.

Our sandy wilds were yellow harvests spread. Pope.

2. Consisting of sand; unsoft.

Favour, so bottomed upon the sandy foundation
 Of personal respects only, cannot be long lived. Bacon

SANP. adj. [*sans*, Lat.] Sound; healthy.

Baynard wrote a poem on preserving
 the body in a sane and sound state.

SANO. n. The preterit of *sing*.

Then sang Moses and Israel this song unto the Lord. Exodus

These next they sang, of all creation first. Milton.

SANGUIFEROUS. adj. [*sanguifer*, Latin.] Conveying blood.

The fifth conjunctum of the nerves is branched
 to the muscles of the face, particularly the cheeks,
 whose sanguiferous vessels it winds about. Derham.

SANGUIFICATION. n. f. [*sanguification*,
Fr. sanguis and facio, Latin.] The produc-
 tion of blood; the conversion of the
 chyle into blood.

Since the lungs are the chief instrument of *sanguification*, the animal that has that organ faulty
 can never have the vital juices derived from the
 blood, in a good state. Arbuthnot.

Athematic persons have voracious appetites,
 and consequently, for want of a right *sanguifica-
 tion*, are leucophlegmatick. Arbuthnot.

SANGUIFER. n. f. [*sanguis and facio*,
 Latin.] Producer of blood.

Bitters, like cholera, are the best *sanguifers*, and
 also the best febrifuges. Poyet.

SANGUIFY. v. n. [*sanguis and facio*,
 Latin.] To produce blood.

At the same time I think, I command: in in-
 ferior faculties, I walk, see, hear, digest, *sanguify*,
 and earn, by the power of an individual soul. Hale.

SANGUINARY. adj. [*sanguinarius*, Latin.]
sanguinaire, Fr. from *sanguis*, Latin.]
 Cruel; bloody; murderous.

We may not propagate religion by wars, or by
sanguinary persecutions to force consciences. Bacon.

The scene is now more *sanguinary*, and fuller of
 actors: never was such a confused mysterious civil
 war as this. Howell.

Passion transforms us into a kind of savages, and
 makes us brutal and *sanguinary*. Browne.

SANGUINARI. n. f. [*sanguis*, Latin.] An
 herb.

SANGUINE. adj. [*sanguis*, Fr. *sanguineus*,
 from *sanguis*, Latin.]

1. Red; having the colour of blood.

This fellow
 Upbraid me about the rose I wear;
 Saying, the *sanguine* colour of the leaves
 Did represent my master's blushing cheeks. Shakspeare.

A stream of neckrous humour issuing flow'd
Sanguine. Milton.

Dira Telephone there keeps the ward,
 Girt in her *sanguine* gown. Dryden.

Her flag aloft, spread rustling to the wind,
 And *sanguine* streamers seem the flood to fire.

The weaver, charm'd with what his loom
 design'd,

Goes on to sea, and knows not to retire. Dryden.

2. Abounding with blood more than any
 other humour; cheerful.

The choleric fell short of the longevity of the
sanguine. Brown.

Though these faults differ in their complexions,
 as *sanguine* from melancholy, yet they are fre-
 quently united. Government of the Tongue.

3. Warm; ardent; confident.

A set of *sanguine* tempers ridicule, in the num-
 ber of topiques, all his apprehensions. Swift.

SANGUINE. n. f. [from *sanguis*.] Blood
 colour.

A grievous wound,
 From which forth gull'd a stream of gore, blood
 thick.

That all her goodly garments stain'd around,
 And in deep *sanguine* dy'd the grassy ground. Fairly Queen.

SANGUINENESS. n. f. [from *sanguine*.]
SANGUINITY. } Ardour; heat of ex-
 pectation; confidence. *Sanguinity* is
 perhaps only used by Swift.

Rage, or phrenzy it may be, in some perhaps na-
 tural courage, or *sanguineness* of temper in others;
 but true valour it is not, if it knows not as well to
 suffer as to do. That mind is truly great, and only
 that, which stands above the power of all extrinsec
 violence; which keeps itself a distinct principality,
 independent upon the outward man. Decay of Piety.

I very much distrust your *sanguinity*. Swift.

SANGUINEOUS. adj. [*sanguineus*, Latin;
sanguis, French.]

1. Constituting blood.

This animal of Plato containeth not only *sangu-
 ineous* and reparative particles, but is made up of
 veins, nerves, and arteries. Brown.

2. Abounding with blood.

A plethoric constitution, in which true blood
 abounds, is called *sanguineous*. Arbuthnot.

SANHEDRIM. n. f. [*synhedrium*, Lat.] The
 chief council among the Jews, consisting
 of seventy elders, over whom the high
 priest presided.

SANICLE. n. f. [*sanicle*, Fr. *sanicula*, Lat.]
 A plant.

SANIES. n. f. [Lat.] Thin matter; ferous
 excretion.

It began with a round crack in the skin, without
 other matter than a little *sanies*. Wiseman.

SANIOUS. adj. [from *sanies*.] Running a
 thin ferous matter, not a well-digested
 pus.

Observing the ulcer *sanious*, I proposed digestion
 as the only way to remove the pain. Wiseman.

SANITY. n. f. [*santas*, Latin.] Soundness
 of mind.

How pregnant, sometimes, his replies are!
 A happiness that often madness hits on,
 Which *sanity* and reason could not be
 So properly delivered of. Shakspeare.

SANK. v. The preterit of *sink*.

As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmene had
 opened some great floodgate of sorrow, whereof
 her heart could not abide the violent issue, she
 sunk to the ground. Sidney.

Our men followed them close, took two ships, and
 gave divers others of their ships their death's wounds,
 whereof soon after they *sank* and perished. Bacon.

SANS. prep. [French.] Without. Out of
 use.

Last scene of all,
 That ends this strange eventful history,
 Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
 Sane teet, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* every thing. Shakspeare.

For nature so preposterously to err,
 Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense,
 Sans witchcraft could not. Shakspeare.

SAP. n. f. [sæpe, Saxon; *sap*, Dutch.]

The vital juice of plants; the juice that
 circulates in trees and herbs.

Now sucking of the sap of herbs most sweet,
 Or of the dew, which yet on them does lie,
 Now in the same bathing his tender feet. Spenser.

Though now this grained face of mine be hid
 In *sap* consuming winter's drizzled snow,
 And all the conduits of my blood freeze up,
 Yet hath my night of life some memory. Shakspeare.

Wound the bark of our fruit trees,
 I felt, being over-proud with *sap* and blood,
 With too much riches it confound itself. Shakspeare.

His presence had infused
 Into the plant scintillant *saps*. Milton.

The *sap* which at the root is bred
 In trees, through all the boughs is spread. Water.

Vegetables consist of the same parts with animal
 substances, spirit, water, salt, oil, earth; all which
 are contained in the *sap* they derive from the
 earth. Arbuthnot.

To *SAP. v. a.* [*sapper*, Fr. *sappare*, Ital.]
 To undermine; to subvert by digging
 to mine.

Their dwellings were *sapp'd* by floods,
 Their houses fell upon their household gods. Dry.

To *SAP. v. n.* To proceed by mine; to
 proceed invisibly.

For the better security of the troops, all
 assaults are carried on by *sapping*. Tuke.

In vain my heroes fight, and patriots rave,
 If secret gold *saps* on from knave to knave. Pope.

SAPPHIRE. n. f. [*sapphirus*, Latin; *saphir*,
 that it is improperly written *saphire*.]
 precious stone of a blue colour.

Saphire is of a bright blue colour. Woodward.

In enroll'd tufts, flow'rs purified, blue and white
 Lake *saphire* pearl, in rich embroidery. Shakspeare.

He tinctures rubies with their rosy hue,
 And on the *saphire* spreads a heavenly blue. Blackmore.

That the *saphire* should grow foul, and lose a
 beauty, when worn by one that is so heroic, as
 many other fabulous stories of gems, are great
 arguments that their virtue is equivalent to the
 value. Derham.

SAPPHIRINE. adj. [*sapphirinus*, Latin.]
 Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire.

She was too *saphirine* and clear for thee;
 Clay, flint, and jet now thy fit dwellings be. Denon.

A few grains of shell silver, with a convenient
 proportion of powdered crystal glass, having be-
 kept three hours in fusion, I found the coluquate
 mass, upon breaking the crucible, of a level
saphirine blue. Berthollet.

SAPID. adj. [*sapidus*, Latin.] Tasseful
 palatable; making a powerful stimu-
 lation upon the palate.

Thus camels, to make the water *sapid*, do rub
 the mud with their feet.

The most oily parts are not separated by a slight
 decoction, till they are disentangled from the
 salts; for if what remains of the subject, after the
 infusion and decoction be continued to be boiled
 down with the addition of fresh water, a fat, *saps*
 odorous, viscous, inflammable, frothy water is
 constantly be found floating a-top of the boiling
 liquor. Arbuthnot.

SAPIDITY. n. f. [from *sapid*.] Taste
 of foodness; power of stimu-
 lating the palate.

As for their taste, if their nutriment be as
 neither can it be an instrument thereof; for the
 body of that element is ingustible, and void of a
*sapid*ity. Brown.

If *sapidness* belong not to the mercurial principle
 of vegetables and animals, it will scarce be dis-
 tinguished from their phlegm. Boerhaave.

SAPIENCE. n. f. [*sapiencia*, Fr. *sapientia*,
 Lat.] Wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

By *sapience*, I mean what the ancients did by
 philosophy; the habit or disposition of mind which
 supporteth the love of wisdom. Grotius.

Not only they that dwell in lowly dust,
 The sons of darkness and of ignorance;
 But they whom thou, great Jove, by doom ordain'd
 Didst to the top of honour erst advance:

They now, put up with a delightful indulgence.
Despite the brood of blessed sapience. *Spenser.*
King James, of immortal memory, among all
the lovers and admirers of divine and human
sapience, accomplished at Theobalds his own days
on earth.
Because enterprises guided by ill counsels have
equal success to those by the best judgment con-
ducted, therefore had violence the same external
figure with sapience. *Raleigh.*

Sapience and love
Immeasurably, and all his father in him shone. *Milton.*

O sovereign, virtuous, precious of all trees
In paradise! of operation blest
To sapience. *Milton.*

Many a wretch in Bedlam,
Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly flings his filth about,
Still has gratitude and sapience,
To spare the folks that give him hap-pence. *Swift.*

SAPIENT. *adj.* [*sapiens*, Lat.] Wise;
sage.

There the sapient king held dalliance. *Milton.*

SAPLESS. *adj.* [*saploos*, Dutch.]

1. Wanting sap; wanting vital juice.
Phebe's arms, like to a wither'd vine,
That droops his sapless branches to the ground. *Shakespeare.*

The tree of knowledge, blasted by disputes,
Produces sapless leaves instead of fruits. *Denham.*
This single stick was full of sap; but now in vain
does art tie that withered bundle of twigs to its
sapless trunk. *Swift.*

2. Dry; old; husky.

It by this bribe, will plac'd, he would ensnare
Some *sapless* utterer that wants an heir. *Dryden.*

SAPLING. *n. f.* [from *sap*.] A young
tree; a young plant.

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
Is, like a blasted sapling, wither'd up. *Shakespeare.*

Nurse the saplings tall, and curl the grove
With ringlets quaint. *Milton.*

A sapling juke he wrench'd from out the ground.
The readiest weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*

What planter will attempt to yoke
A sapling with a falling oak? *Swift.*

Slouch turn'd his head, saw his wife's vigorous
hand
Wielding her oaken sapling of command. *King.*

SAPONACEOUS. } *adj.* [from *sapo*, Latin,
SAPONARY. } soap.] Sopy; re-
sembling soap; having the qualities of
soap.

By digesting a solution of salt of tartar with oil
of almonds, I could reduce them to a soft saponary
substance. *Boyle.*

Any mixture of an oily substance with salt, may
be called a soap: bodies of this nature are called
saponaceous. *Arbutnot.*

SAPOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] Taste; power of
affecting or stimulating the palate.

There is some sapor in all elements, as being to
be distinguished and judged by the gust, which can-
not be admitted in air. *Brown.*

The shape of those little particles of matter,
which distinguish the various saps, odours, and
colours of bodies. *Watts.*

SAPORIFIC. *adj.* [*saporifique*, Fr. *sapor*
and *ficio*, Lat.] Having the power to
produce tastes.

SAPPINESS. *n. f.* [from *sappy*.] The
state or the quality of abounding in sap;
succulence; juiciness.

SAPPY. *adj.* [from *sap*.]

1. Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent.

The sappy parts, and next resembling juice,
Were turn'd to nourishment for the body's use,
Supplying humours, blood, and nourishment. *Dryden.*

The sappy boughs
Aure themselves with blooms, sweet rudiments
Of future harvest. *Philips.*

The green heat the ripe, and the ripe give fire to
the green; to which the bigness of their leaves, and

hardness of their stalks, which continue moist and
sappy long, doth much contribute. *Mortimer.*

2. Young; not firm; weak.

This young prince was brought up among nurses,
till he arrived to the age of six years: when he had
pass'd this weak and sappy age, he was committed
to Dr. Cox. *Hayward.*

SARABAND. *n. f.* [*sarabande*, Spanish;
sarabande, Fr.] A Spanish dance.

The several modifications of this tune-playing
quality in a fiddle, to play preludes, *sarabands*,
jigs, and gavots, are as much real qualities in the
instrument as the thought is in the mind of the
composer. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

SARCASM. *n. f.* [*sarcasme*, Fr. *sarcas-*
mus, Lat.] A keen reproach; a taunt;
a gibe.

Sarcasms of wit are transmitted in story.
Government of the Tongue.

Rejoice, O young man, says Solomon, in a severe
sarcasm, in the days of thy youth, and walk in the
ways of thy heart; but know that for these things
God will bring thee into judgment. *Rogers.*

When an angry matter says to his servant, It is
bravely done, it is one way of giving a severe re-
proach; for the words are spoken by way of *sar-*
casm, or irony. *Watts.*

SARCASTICAL. } *adj.* [from *sarcas-*
SARCASTIC. } *Keen; taunting;*
severe.

What a fierce and sarcastic reprehension would
this have drawn from the friendship of the world,
and yet what a gentle one did it receive from
Christ? *South.*

SARCASTICALLY. *adv.* [from *sarcastical*.]
Tauntingly; severely.

He asked a lady playing with a lap-dog, whether
the women of that country used to have any chil-
dren or no? thereby *sarcastically* reproaching them
for misplacing that affection upon brutes, which
could only become a mother to her child. *South.*

SARCENET. *n. f.* [Supposed by Skinner to
be *sericum saracenicum*, Lat.] Fine thin
woven silk.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle imma-
terial stem of sleigh'd silk, thou green *sarcenet* flap
for a fore eye, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse?
Shakespeare.

If they be covered, though but with linen or *sar-*
cenet, it intercepts the effluvia. *Brown.*

These are they that cannot bear the heat
Of figur'd silks, and under *sarcenet* sweat. *Dryden.*

She darts from *sarcenet* unbrush'd wily leers,
Twitches thy sleeve, or with familiar airs
Her fan will pat the cheek, these smiles disdain. *Gay.*

To SARCLE. *v. a.* [*sarcler*, Fr. *sarculo*,
Lat.] To weed corn. *Ainsworth.*

SARCOLE. *n. f.* [*σάρξ* and *κόλα*; *sar-*
cole, Fr.] A fleshy excrescence of the
testicles, which sometimes grows so large
as to stretch the scrotum much beyond its
natural size. *Quincy.*

SARCOMA. *n. f.* [*σάρκωμα*.] A fleshy
excrescence, or lump, growing in any
part of the body, especially the nostrils.

SARCOPHAGOUS. *adj.* [*σάρξ* and *φάγω*.]
Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.

SARCOPHAGY. *n. f.* [*σάρξ* and *φάγω*.]
The practice of eating flesh.

There was no *sarcophagy* before the flood; and,
without the eating of flesh, our fathers preserved
themselves unto longer lives than their posterity.
Brown.

SARCO-TICK. *n. f.* [from *σάρξ*; *sarcotique*,
Fr.] A medicine which fills up ulcers
with new flesh; an incarnative.

The humour was immoderately repressed, and
breathed forth; after which the ulcer incarnated with
common *sarcoticks*, and the ulcerations about it
were cured by ointment of tuty. *Wifeman.*

SARCIATION. *n. f.* [*sarcine*, Latin].
The act of weeding; plucking up weeds.
Dig.

SARDEL. } *n. f.* A sort of precious
SARDINE Stone. } stone.

SARDIUS. } He that sat was to look upon, like a jasper and a
sardine stone. *Revelation.*

Thou shalt set in it four rows of stone; the first
row shall be a *sardius*. *Ezodus.*

SARDONYX. *n. f.* A precious stone.

The onyx is an accidental variety of the agate
kind: 'tis of a dark horry colour, in which is a
plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of red; when
on one or both sides the white there happens to be
also a plate of a reddish colour, the jewellers call
the stone a *sardonyx*. *Woodward.*

SARK. *n. f.* [*seynk*, Sax.]

1. A shark or shink.

2. In Scotland it denotes a shirt.

Flaunting beaus gang with their breasts open, and
their *sarks* over their waistcoats. *Arbutnot.*

SARN. *n. f.* A British word for pavement,
or stepping stones, still used in the same
sense in Berkshire and Hampshire.

SARRELIER. *n. f.* [*sarpilliere*, Fr.] A
piece of canvas for wrapping up wares;
a packing-cloth. *Bailey.*

SARRASINE. *n. f.* [In botany.] A kind
of birthwort. *Bailey.*

SARSA. } *n. f.* Both a tree and
SARSAPARILLA. } an herb. *Ainsworth.*

SARSE. *n. f.* [perhaps because made of *sar-*
cenet.] A sort of fine lawn sieve. *Bailey.*

To SARSE. *v. a.* [*sasser*, Fr.] To sift
through a sieve or searfe. *Bailey.*

SART. *n. f.* [In agriculture.] A piece of
woodland turned into arable. *Bailey.*

SASH. *n. f.* [Of this word the etymologists
give no account: I suppose it comes
from *ssache*, of *ssavoir*, to know, a
sash worn being a mark of distinction;
and a *sash* window being made particu-
larly for the sake of seeing and being
seen.]

1. A belt worn by way of distinction; a
silken band worn by officers in the army.

2. A window to formed as to be let up and
down by pulleys.

She ventures now to lift the *sash*;
The window is her prospect. *Swift.*

She broke a pane in the *sash* window that looked
into the yard. *Swift.*

SASSNOON. *n. f.* A kind of leather lining
put into a boot for the wearer's ease.
Ainsworth.

SASSAPARAS. *n. f.* A tree. The wood is
medicinal.

SAT. The preterit. of *sit*.

The picture of *San Venus*, that
For which, men say, the goddess sat,
Was lost, till Iely from your look
Again that glorious image took. *Waller.*

I answered not the rehearsal, because I knew the
author sat to himself when he drew the picture, and
was the very Bayes of his own satire. *Dryden.*

SATANICAL. } *adj.* [from *Satan*, the
SATANICK. } prince of hell.] De-
vilish; infernal.

The faint *satanick* host,
Defensive scarce *Milton.*

SATCHEL. *n. f.* [*seckel*, German; *saccul-*
lus, Lat. Perhaps better *sachel*.] A
little bag: commonly a bag used by
schoolboys.

The whining schoolboy with his *satchel*
3 U 9

And blushing morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school.
Schoolboy's leg with fatchels in their hands.

To SATIATE. *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.] To satiate;
to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural
desires.

Dated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me.

How well their bodies creep
Enrich the victors, while the vulture fate
Their maws with full repast.

Thy sieles fire with, mistaken king, employ,
So with rage, and not with joy.

SAT'ELITE. *n. f.* [*satelles*, Lat. *satellite*,
Fr.] This word is commonly pronounced
in prose with the *e* mute in the plural, as
in the singular, and is therefore only of
three syllables, but *Pope* has in the plu-
ral continued the Latin form, and assigned
it four; I think, improperly.] A small
planet revolving round a larger.

Four moons move about Jupiter, and five about
Saturn, called their satellites.

The smallest planets are situated nearest the sun
and *Venus*; whereas *Jupiter* and *Saturn*, that
are vastly greater, and have many satellites about
them, are widely removed to the extreme regions
of the system.

Ask of yonder argent fields above,
Why *Jove's* satellites are less than *Jove*?

SAT'ELITIOUS. *adj.* [from *satelles*, Lat.]
Committing of satellites.

Their solidity and openness, and their *satellitic*
attendance, their revolutions about the sun, and
their relations about their axis, are exactly the
same.

To SATIATE. *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.]
1. To satisfy; to fill.

Those insects are the most grateful where the
degree of heat is small, or the strength of the smell
allayed; for their rather cool the tempe than *sati-
ate* it.

Buying of land is the result of a full and *satiated*
gain; and men in trade seldom think of laying out
their money upon land, till their profit has brought
them in more than their trade can well employ.

The loosen'd winds
Hurl'd high above the clouds; till all their force
Consum'd, her rav'nous jaws the earth *satiates* close'd.

2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural
desire.

Whatever novelty presents, children are pre-
sently eager to have a taste, and are as soon *sati-
ated* with it.

He may be *satiated*, but not satisfy'd.

3. To gratify desire.

I may yet survive the malice of my enemies,
Although they should be *satiated* with my blood.

4. To saturate; to impregnate with as much
as can be contained or imbibed.

Why does not salt of tartar draw more water out
of the air, than in a certain proportion to its quan-
tity, but for want of an attractive force after it is
satiated with water?

SAT'iate. *adj.* [from the verb.] Glutted;
full to satiety. When it has *with*, it
seems a participle; when *of*, an adjective.

Our generals retir'd to their estates,
In life's cool evening, *satiated* of applause,
Nor think of bleeding ev'n in Brunswick's cause.

Now may'st and slaves all hush'd and *satiated*
lay.

Yet, in dreams, the coward of the day.

SAT'iate. *n. f.* [*satietas*, Lat. *satieté*, Fr.]
Fulness beyond desire or pleasure; more
than enough; wearisomeness of plenty;
state of being pallied or glutted.

He leaves a shallow glass to plunge him in the
deep.

And with *satiety* seeks to quench his thirst.

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, especially
towards the winning-time and suspect of *satiety*.

In all pleasures there is *satiety*; and after they
be used, their verdure departeth.

They *satiate* and soon fill,
Though pleasant; but thy words, with grace divine
Imbu'd, bring to their sweetness no *satiety*.

No action, the usefulness of which has made it
the matter of duty, but a man may bear the con-
tinual pursuit of, without loathing or *satiety*.

The joy unequal'd, it ends its gain,
With not *satiety*, though e'er to bleed,
And but more relish'd as the more distress'd.

SAT'IRY. *n. f.* [*satira*, Fr. *drapo di satira*,
Italian; *satire*, Dutch.] A poetical
and shining filk.

Upon her body she wore a doublet of sky-colour
satira, covered with plates of gold, and as it were
nailed with precious stones, that in it she might
seem armed.

The ladies dress'd in rich fymars were seen,
Of Florence *satira*, flower'd with white and green,
And for shade beneath the bloomy guile.

Her petticoat, transform'd apace,
Became black *satira* flower'd with lace.

Lay the child carefully in a case, covered with
a mantle of blue *satira*.

SAT'IRE. *n. f.* [*satira*, anciently *satira*,
Lat. not from *satyrus*, a satyr; *satire*,
Fr.] A poem in which wickedness or
folly is censured. Proper *satire* is dis-
tinguished, by the generality of the re-
flections, from a lampoon which is aimed
against a particular person; but they are
too frequently confounded: it has on
before the subject.

He dares to sing thy praises in a climate
Where vice triumphs, and virtue is a crime;
Where ev'n to draw the picture of thy mind,
Is *satyr* on the most of human kind.

My verse is *satire*, Dorset lend your ear,
And patronise a muse you cannot fear.

SAT'IRICAL. *adj.* [*satiricus*, Lat. *satiri-
cal*, Fr. from *satire*.]

1. Belonging to satire; employed in writ-
ing of invective.

You must not think, that a *satyrical* style
Allows of scandalous and brutal words.

What human kind desires, and what they shun,
Rage, passions, pleasures, impotence of will,
Shall this *satirical* collection fill.

2. Cenforious; severe in language.

Slanders, sir; for the *satirical* slave says here,
that old men have grey beards; that their fages
are wrinkled.

He that hath a *satirical* vein, as he maketh
others afraid of his wit, so he had need be afraid
of others memory.

On me when dunces are *satirical*,
I take it for a panegyrick.

SAT'IRICALLY. *adv.* [from *satirical*.]
With invective; with intention to cen-
sure or vilify.

He applies them *satirically* to some customs, and
kinds of philosophy, which he arraigns.

SAT'IRIST. *n. f.* [from *satire*.] One who
writes satires.

I first adventure, follow me who list,
And he the second English *satirist*.

Wycherly, in his writings, is the sharpest *satirist*
of his time; but, in his nature, he has all the soft-
ness of the tenderest dispositions: in his writings he
is severe, bold, undertaking; in his nature gentle,
modest, offensive.

All vain pretenders have been constantly the
topics of the most candid *satirists*, from the *Codrus*
of Juvenal to the *Damon* of Boileau.

Yet left his nature, though severe his lay,
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay:

Wish *satirist* who touch'd the mean to true,
As show'd vice had his hate and pity too.

To SAT'IRIZE. *v. a.* [*satirizer*, Fr. from
satire.] To censure as in a satire.

Cunctation is described as a veil cast over the
true meaning of the poet, which was to *satirize* his
prodigality and voluptuousness.

Should a writer single out and point his railing
at particular persons, or *satirize* the miserable, he
might be sure of pleasing a great part of his readers,
but must be a very ill man if he could please him-
self.

I insist that my lion's mouth be not delect with
fear'd it, for I would not make use of him to rend
the human species, and *satirize* his better.

It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished
virtues, as to praise well a man of distinguished vices.

SATISFACTION. *n. f.* [*satisfactio*, Latin
satisfactio, Fr.]

1. The act of pleading to the full, or state
being pleaded.

Run over the circle of earthly pleasure, and
had not God secured a man a solid pleasure to
his own actions, he would be forced to compile
that pleasure was not *satisfaction*.

2. The act of pleading.

The mind, having a power to suspend the exec-
tion and *satisfaction* of any of its desires, is at liberty
to consider the objects of them.

3. The state of being pleaded.

This a wretched *satisfaction*, a revengeful man
takes, even in losing his life, provided his ene-
my for company.

There are very few discourses so short, clear, and
consistent, to which most men may not, with *satis-
faction* enough to themselves, raise a doubt.

4. Release from suspense, uncertainty, or
uneasiness; conviction.

Wilt thou leave me so unsatisfied?

—What *satisfaction* can you have?

5. Gratification; that which pleases.

Of every nation each illustrious name,
Such toys as these have chanted into fame;
Exchanging solid quiet to obtain
The windy *satisfaction* of the brain.

6. Amends; atonement for a crime; or
compense for an injury.

Die he or justice must; unless for him
Some other able, and as willing, pay
The rigid *satisfaction*, death for death.

SATISFACTIVE. *adj.* [*satisfactus*, Latin
satisfactus, Fr.]

Giving satisfaction.

By a final and *satisfactive* discernment of fact
we lay the last effects upon the first cause of things.

SATISFACTORILY. *adv.* [from *satisfac-
tory*.] So as to content.

Belonius hath been more *satisfactorily* expe-
mental, not only as to the chances of ex-
periments, but upon execution he found their success
in their bellies.

They strain their memory to answer him *satis-
factorily* unto all his demands.

SATISFACTORINESS. *n. f.* [from *satisfac-
tory*.] Power of satisfying; power of
giving content.

The incompleteness of the seraphic lover's hap-
piness in his frictions, proceeds not from their
of *satisfactoriness*, but his want of an entire pos-
session of them.

SATISFACTORV. *adj.* [*satisfactorv*, Fr.
satisfactus, Lat.]

1. Giving satisfaction; giving content.

An intelligent American would scarce take a
satisfactory account, it, desiring to learn of
architecture, he should be told that a pillar was
thing supported by a basis.

2. Atoning; making amends.

A most wise and sufficient means of redemption
and salvation, by the *satisfaction* and mortification

S A T

death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ. *Swinfen.*

To SATISFY. v. a. [*satisfaire*, Fr. *satis-facio*, Latin.]

1. To content; to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired.

A good man shall be satisfied from himself. *Proverbs.*

I'm satisfy'd. My boy has done his duty. *Addison.*

2. To feed to the fill.

Who hath caused it to rain on the earth, to satisfy the desolate and waste ground, and to cause the bud of the tender tree to spring forth? *Job.*

I will pursue and divide the spoil; my lust shall be satisfied upon them. *Ezra.*

The righteous eateth to the satisfying of his soul. *Proverbs.*

3. To recompense; to pay to content.

He is well paid that is well satisfied; And I, delivering you, am satisfied, And therein do account myself well paid. *Shaksp.*

4. To appease by punishment.

Will he draw out, For anger's sake, finite to infinite In punishment, to satisfy his rigour, Justice'd never? That were to extend His sentence beyond dust and Nature's law. *Milton.*

5. To free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense.

Of many things useful and curious you may satisfy yourselves in Leonardi de Vinci. *Dryden.*

This I would willingly be satisfied in, whether the least, when it thinks thus, separate from the body, acts less rationally than when conjointly with it? *Locke.*

6. To convince.

He declares himself satisfied to the contrary, in which he has given up the cause. *Dryden.*

When come to the utmost extremity of body, it can there put a stop and satisfy the mind that is at the end of space, when it is satisfied that only itself can move into it! *Locke.*

The final evidences of the truth of the Gospel are in the affections most firm, solid, and satisfactory. *Atterbury.*

o SATISFY. v. a.

To give content.

To feed to the full.

To make payment.

By the quantity of silver they give or take, they estimate the value of other things, and satisfy for how thus silver becomes the measure of commerce. *Locke.*

SATURABLE. adj. [from *saturate*.] Im-

pregnable with any thing till it will receive no more.

Be the figures of the fates never so various, yet if the atoms of water were fluid, they would always conform to those figures as to fill up all vacancies, and consequently the water would be saturable with the same quantity of any salt, which it would not. *Crow.*

SATURANT. adj. [from *saturans*, Latin.]

Impregnating to the fill.

To SATURATE. v. a. [*satur*, Latin.]

To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.

Rain-water is plentifully saturated with terrestrial matter, and more or less stored with it. *Woodward.*

His body has been fully saturated with the fluid of light, to be able to last so many years without any sensible diminution, though there are constant emanations thereof. *Cheyne.*

Still night succeeds

A storm'd shade, and saturated earth

Awaits the morning beams. *Thomson.*

SATURDAY. n. s. [*saterneburg*, or

saterneburg, Sax. according to *Ver-*

legen, from *sater*, a Saxon idol; more

probably from *Satur*, *dis Saturni*.]

The last day of the week.

This matter I handled fully in last Saturday's Spectator. *Addison.*

S A V

SATURNITY. n. s. [*saturitas*, from *satur*, Lat.] Fulness; the state of being saturated; repletion.

SATURN. n. s. [*saturne*, Fr. *saturnus*, Latin.]

1. A remote planet of the solar system: supposed by astrologers to impress melancholy, dulness, or severity of temper.

The smallest planets are placed nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that are vastly greater, are widely removed to the extreme regions. *Bentley.*

From the far bounds

Of utmost Saturn, wheeling wide his round. *Thomson.*

2. [In chymistry.] Lead.

SA'TURNINE. adj. [*saturninus*, Lat. *saturnien*, Fr. from *Saturn*.] Not light; not

volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper: supposed to be born under the dominion of Saturn.

I may cast my readers under two divisions, the mercurial and saturnine: the first are the gay part, the others are of a more sober and solemn turn. *Addison.*

SATURNIAN. adj. [*saturnius*, Latin.]

Happy; golden: used by poets for times of felicity, such as are assigned to have been in the reign of Saturn.

'Th' Augustus, born to bring saturnian times. *Pope.*

SA'TYR. n. s. [*satyrus*, Lat.] A sylvan

god: supposed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous.

Satyr, as *Pliny* testifies, were found in times past in the eastern mountains of India. *Peacocks.*

SA'TYRIASIS. n. s. [from *satyr*.]

Is the chyle very plentiful, it breeds a *satyr-*

itis, or an abundance of venereal lymphas. *Floer.*

SA'VAGE. adj. [*savage*, Fr. *selvaggio*, Italian.]

1. Wild; uncultivated.

These godlike virtues wherefore dost thou hide, Affecting private life, or more obscure In *savage* wilderness? *Milton.*

Cornels, and *savage* berries of the wood, And roots and herbs, have been my meagre food. *Dryden.*

2. Untamed; cruel.

Chain me to some steepy mountain's top, Where roving bears and *savage* lions roam. *Shakspere.*

Hence wish your little ones:

To fright you thus, methinks, I am too *savage*;

To do worse to you, were less cruelty. *Shakspere.*

Tyrants no more their savage nature kept, And toes to virtue wonder'd how they wept. *Pope.*

3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught; wild; brutal.

Thus people lived altogether a *savage* life, till Saturn, arriving on those coasts, devised laws to govern them by. *Raleigh.*

The *savage* clamour drown'd

Both harp and voice. *Milton.*

A herd of wild beasts on the mountains, or a *savage* drove of men in caves, might be so disordered; but never a particular people. *Spratt.*

SA'VAGE. n. s. [from the adjective.] A

man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian.

Long after these times were they but *savages*. *Holgh.*

The seditions lived by rapine and ruin of all the country, omitting nothing of that which *savages*, enraged in the height of their unmanly behaviour, do commit. *Hayward.*

To deprive us of metals is to make us mere *savages*; to change our corn for the old Arcadian diet, our houses and cities for dens and caves, and our clothing for skins of beasts: 'tis to bereave us of all arts and sciences, nay, of reverend religion. *Bentley.*

S A U

To SA'VAGE. v. a. [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. A word not well authorized.

Friends, relations, Love himself, Savag'd by war, forget the tender tie. *Thomson.*

SA'VAGELY. adv. [from *savage*.] Barbarously; cruelly.

Your cattle is surpris'd, your wife and babes Savagely slaughter'd. *Shakspere.*

SA'VAGENESS. n. s. [from *savage*.] Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness.

A *savageness* in unreclaimed blood

Of general assault. *Shakspere.*

Wolves and bears, they say, Casting then *savageness* aside, have done

Lake objects of pity. *Shakspere.*

The Cyclops were a people of Sicily, remarkable for *savageness* and cruelty. *Boswell.*

SA'VAGERY. n. s. [from *savage*.]

1. Cruelty; barbarity.

This is the bloodiest shame,

The wildest *savage* run, the vilest stroke, That ever wall-eyed Wrath, or flaming Rancor, Presented to the tears of lost Remorse. *Shakspere.*

2. Wild growth.

Her fallow less

The darnel, hemlock, and rank sumbry, Doth root upon; while that the culter ruffs, That should deracinate such *savageness*. *Shakspere.*

SA'VANNA. n. s. [Spanish, according to

Bailey.] An open meadow without

wood; pasture-ground in America.

He that rides post through a country may tell how, in general, the parts lie; here a morass, and there a river, woodland in one part, and *savannas* in another. *Locke.*

Plains immense,

And vast *savannas*, where the wand'ring eye, Unhappily, is in a verdant ocean lost. *Thomson.*

SAUCE. n. s. [*sauce*, *sautis*, Fr. *salsa*, Italian.]

1. Something eaten with food to improve its taste.

The bitter *sauce* of the sport was, that we had our honours for ever lost, partly by our own faults, but principally by his faulty using of our faults. *Sidney.*

To feed were best at home;

From thence the *sauce* to meat is ceremony; Meeting were bare without it. *Shakspere.*

Epicurean cooks

Sharpen with dainties *sauce* his appetite. *Shakspere.*

Such was the *sauce* of Mod's noble feast, 'Till night far spent invites them to their rest. *Cowley.*

He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose meat is nothing but *sauces*; they are healthless, chargeable, and useless. *Taylor.*

High *sauces* and rich pieces are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

2. To serve one the same SAUCE. A vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.

To SAUCE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To accompany meat with something of higher relish.

2. To gratify with rich tastes. Obsolete.

Earth, yield me roots,

Who seeks for better of thee, *sauce* his palate With thy most opulent poison. *Shakspere.*

3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.

Then fell she to *sauce* her desires with threatenings, so that we were in a great perplexity, restrained to so unworthy a bondage, and yet restrained by love, which I cannot tell how, in noble minds, by a certain duty, claims an answering. *Sidney.*

All the delights of love, wherein wanton youth wallows, he but mix'd with bitterness, and sorrow *sauces* with repentance. *Spenser.*

Thou hast his meat was *sauces* with thy upbraidings;

Unquiet meals make ill digestions. *Shakspere.*

SAUCEBOX. n. f. [from *sauce*, or rather from *saucy*.] An impertinent or petulant fellow.

The foolish old poet says, that the souls of some women are made of sea-water: this has encouraged my *saucebox* to be witty upon me. *Spectator*.

SAUCEPAN. n. f. [*sauce* and *pan*.] A small skillet with a long handle, in which *sauce* or small things are boiled.

Your master will not allow you a silver *saucepan*. *Swift*.

SAUCER. n. f. [*saucrier*, Fr. from *sauce*.] 1. A small pan or platter in which *sauce* is set on the table.

Infuse a pugil of new violets seven times, and it shall make the vinegar to ireth of the tower, as, if brought in a *saucer*, you shall smell it before it come at you. *Bacon*.

Some have mistaken blocks and pots For spectres, apparitions, ghosts, With *saucer* eyes and horns. *Hudibras*.

2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.

SAUCILY. adv. [from *saucy*.] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a *saucy* manner.

Though this knave came somewhat *saucily* into the world before he was sent for, yet was his mother fair. *Shakespeare*.

A freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very *saucily* had almost all the words; and, among other things, he asked in scorn one of the examiners, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus, I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair, and held my peace. *Bacon*.

A trumpet behaved himself very *saucily*. *Addison*.

SAUCINESS. n. f. [from *saucy*.] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of superiors.

With how sweet faws the blam'd their *sauciness*, To feel the paining heart, which through her side Did beat their hands. *Shakespeare*.

By his authority he remains here, which he thinks is a patent for his *sauciness*. *Shakespeare*. Being intercepted in your sport, Great reason that my noble lord be rated For *sauciness*. *Shakespeare*.

It is *sauciness* in a creature, in this case, to reply. *Bramhall*.

Imputing it to the natural *sauciness* of a peasant, they made him eat his words. *L'Estrange*.

You *sauciness*, mind your pruning-knife, or I may use it for you. *Dryden*.

This might make all other servants challenge the same liberty, and grow pert upon their masters; and when this *sauciness* became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scottish rebellion? *Cutler*.

S. PUCISSE. n. f. [Fr.] In gunnery, a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of punched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bombshell. *Bailey*.

SAUCISSON. n. f. [Fr.] In military architecture, faggots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together. They are commonly used to cover men, to make epaulments, traverses, or breast-works in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages. *Bailey*.

SAUCY. adj. [I know not how this word can be easily deduced from *sauce*: it may come more properly from *salsus*, Lat.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiors; insolent; impudent; impertinent.

You are no *saucy* with the lords than the heraldry of your birth and virtue gives you commission. *Shakespeare*.

Study is like the heaven's glorious sun, That will not be deep search'd with *saucy* looks;

Small have continual plodders ever won, Save bafe authority from others' books. *Shakespeare*.

And if thou halt the wattle of a king, Being wrong'd as we are by this peevish town,

Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery. *Shakespeare*.

As we will ours against these *saucy* walls. *Shakespeare*.

Power's first pedigree from force derives, And calls to mind the old prerogatives

Of tree-born man; and with a *saucy* eye Searches the heart and soul of majesty. *Denham*.

I lose my patience, when with *saucy* pride By untun'd ears I hear his numbers try'd. *Roscom*.

No *saucy* citizen shall dare To strike a soldier, nor, when struck, retort

The wrong. *Dryden*.

However, to express a man both timorous and *saucy*, makes use of a kind of point, namely, that he had the eyes of a dog, but the heart of a deer. *Spectator*.

To *SAVE. v. a.* [*saver*, *sauter*, Fr. *salvo*, Latin.]

1. To preserve from danger or destruction. Let me die ere men can lay God *save* the queen. *Shakespeare*.

One shall cry, yet cannot be answer, nor *save* him out of his trouble. *Jonah*.

A wondrous ark, To *save* himself and household from amidst

A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton*.

The circling streams, once thought but pools of blood, From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall *save*. *Dryden*.

Will no superior genius snatch the quill, And *save* me on the brink from writing ill? *Young*.

2. To preserve finally from eternal death. Whatsoever we read in scripture concerning the endless love and *saving* mercy which God sheweth towards his church, the only proper subject thereof is this church. *Hooker*.

There are some that will be *saved*, and some that will be damned. *Shakespeare*.

We are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but of them that believe, to the *saving* of the soul. *Hebrews*.

His merits *save* them. *Milton*.

He who feareth God, and worketh righteousness, and perseveres in the faith and duties of our religion, shall certainly be *saved*. *Regius*.

3. Not to spend or lose; to hinder from being spent or lost.

We may be confident whatever God does is intended for our good, and whatever we interpret otherwise we can get nothing by repining, nor *save* any thing by resisting. *Temple*.

With your cost you terminate the cause, And *save* the expense of long litigious laws,

Where suits are travers'd, and to little won, That he who conquers is but last undone. *Dryden*.

4. To reserve or lay by.

He shall not feel quietness, he shall not *save* of that which he desired. *Job*.

They meanly piffer, as they bravely fought, Now *save* a nation, and now *save* a great. *Pope*.

When Hopkins dies, an hundred lights attend The wretch, who living *save*d a candle's end. *Pope*.

5. To spare; to excuse.

Will you not *save* a lady's blush? *Dryden*.

Our author *saves* me the comparison with tragedy. *Dryden*.

These *saves* are not so much unstrung, To *save* me when my master should be serv'd;

And when they are, then will I *save* to death, Silent and unobserv'd, to *save* his tears. *Dryden*.

6. To false; to reconcile.

How build, unbuild, contrive To *save* appearances: how gird the sphere

With centrick and eccentric. *Milton*.

7. To take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose.

The same persons, who were chief confidants to Cromwell, foreseeing a reformation, seized the castles in Ireland, just *saving* the tide, and putting in a stock of merit sufficient. *Swift*.

To *SAVE. v. n.* To be cheap.

Draft ordinance *saveth* in the quantity of the

material, and in the charge of mounting and carriage.

SAVE. adv. [This word, adverbially used, is, like *except*, originally the imperative of the verb.] *Except*; not including. It is now little used.

But being all defeated, *save* a few, Rather than fly, or be captiv'd, hertelf the flew. *Spectator*.

All the conspirators, *save* only he, Did that they did an envy of great Caesar. *Shakespeare*.

He never put down a near servant, *save* only Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon*.

How have I then with whom to hold converse, *Save* with the creatures which I made? *Milton*.

SAVEALL. n. f. [*save* and *all*.] A small pan inserted into a candlestick to *save* the ends of candles.

SAVER. n. f. [from *save*.]

1. Preferer; rescuer.

They were unanimously acknowledged the *saver* of that country. *Swift*.

2. One who escapes loss, though without gain.

Laws of arms permit each injur'd man To make himself a *saver* where he can. *Dryden*.

Who dares affirm this is no piousage, When charity begins to tread the stage?

When actors, who at best are hardly *savers*, Will give a night of benefit to weavers? *Swift*.

3. A good husband.

4. One who lays up and grows rich.

By nature far from prodigality, and yet a greater sinner than a *saver*; for though he had such mean to accumulate, yet his garrulous and his feasting soaked his exchequer. *West*.

SAVIN. n. f. [*fabina*, Lat. *fabin*, *fabia* Fr.] A plant.

SAVING. adj. [from *save*.]

1. Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish.

She loved money; for she was *saving*, and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts. *Arbutnot*.

Be *saving* of your candle. *Swift*.

2. Not turning to loss, though not gainful.

Silvio, finding his application unsuccessful, was resolved to make a *saving* bargain; and since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover what he had laid out of his own. *Addison*.

SAVING. adv. [This is nothing more than a participle of the verb *save* adverbially used.] With exception in favour of.

All this world's glory seemeth vain, And all their flows but shadows, *saving* the. *Spenser*.

Such laws cannot be abrogated, *saving* only in whom they were made; because the intent of them being known unto none but the author, he alone can judge how long it is requisite they should endure. *Hobbes*.

Saving the reverence due to so great a man, I doubt not but they did all creep out of their holes. *Mac*.

SAVING. n. f. [from *save*.]

1. Escape of expence; somewhat preserved from being spent.

It is a great *saving* in all such lights, if they can be made as fair and right as others, and yet if longer. *Johnson*.

By reducing interest to four per cent. there was a considerable *saving* to the nation, but this year they give six. *Addison*.

2. Exception in favour.

Content not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty; for integrity must be supported against all violence. *J. Harrington*.

SAVINGLY. adv. [from *saving*.] With parsimony.

SAVINGNESS. n. f. [from *saving*.]

1. Parsimony; frugality.

2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation.

SAVIOUR. n. f. [*sauveur*, Fr.] Redeemer; he that has graciously *saved* mankind from eternal death.

So judge'd he must, both judge and sufferer font.

However constant to reason his precepts appeared, nothing could have tempted men to acknowledge him as their God and Saviour, but their being firmly persuaded of the miracles he wrought.

To SA'VINTER. *v. n.* [*aller à la sainte terre*, from idle people who roved about the country, and asked charity under pretence of going *à la sainte terre*, to the holy land; or *jàns terre*, as having no settled home.]

7. To wander about idly.

The cormorant is full *jauntering* by the sea-side, piece of the sea find any of his brats cast up. *L'Estr.*
[Tell me, why *jauntering* thus from place to place I meet thee, Newbush, with clouded face? *Dryd.*
So the young 'quire, when 'till he comes from a country school to Will's or Tom's, without one notion of his own, He *jaunters* widely up and down. *Prior.*

Here *jauntering* 'prentices o'er Otway weep. *Guy.*
[Here by my land, he *jaunter'd* Europe round, And wher'd ev'ry vice in ev'ry ground. *Dancid.*

2. To loiter; to linger.

Though putting the mind upon an unusual stress that may discourage, ought to be avoided; yet this must not run it into a lazy *jauntering* about ordinary things. *Locke.*

If men were weaned from their *jauntering* humour, wherein they let a good part of their lives run idly away, they would acquire skill in hundreds of things. *Locke.*

The brainless stripling
Spells uncouth Latin, and pretends to Greek;
A *jauntering* tribe! such born to wide estates,
With yea and no in senates bold debates. *Ticket.*

SA'VOUR. *n. f.* [*sa'v'orée*, French; *salvutius*, Latin.] A plant. *Müller.*

SA'VOUR. *n. f.* [*sa'vur*, French.]

1. Scent; odour.

What *sa'vur* is better, if physick be true,
For places infected, than wormwood and rue? *Tusser.*
Benzé calls its smell a tartareous and hellish *sa'vur*. *Abbot.*

Turn then my freshest reputation to
A *sa'vur* that may stink the dustiest nostril. *Shaksp.*
I smell sweet *sa'vurs*, and I feel soft things. *Shaksp.*

That Jews sink naturally, that is, that there is in their race an evil *sa'vur*, is a received opinion we know not how to admit. *Brown.*

Musts, which have an excellent oil, and a volatile salt of a grateful *sa'vur*, are heating. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Taste; power of affecting the palate.

I taste
The *sa'vur* of death from all things. *Milton.*
A directer influence from the sun gives fruit a better *sa'vur* and a greater worth. *South.*

To SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*sa'vourer*, French; from the noun.]

1. To have any particular smell or taste.

2. To betoken; to have an appearance or intellectual taste of something.

This ripping of ancestors is very pleasing, and *sa'v'ureth* of good concert and some reading. *Spens.*
The duke's answers to his apprehensions are very dexterately and civilly couched; and though his heart was big, yet they all *sa'vour* of an humble spirit. *Watson.*

That *sa'vours* only of rancour and pride. *Milton.*
It were a secret that concern'd my life,
This boldness might become thee;
But such unnecessary rudeness *sa'vours* of some design. *Denham.*

I have rejected every thing that *sa'vours* of party. *Addison.*

To SA'VOUR. *v. a.*

1. To like; to taste or smell with delight.

Watson and goodness to the villa seem vile;
[This *sa'vour* but themselves. *Shaksp.*

2. To exhibit taste of.

Then *sa'vour* not the things that be of God. *Matthew.*

SA'VOURLY. *adv.* [from *sa'voury*.]

1. With gust; with appetite.

The collation he fell to very *sa'vourly*. *L'Estr.*
This musti is some English renegade, he talks so *sa'vourly* of toasting. *Dryden.*

2. With a pleasing relish.

There's a dearth of wit in this dull town,
When silly plays to *sa'vourly* go down. *Dryden.*

SA'VOURINESS. *n. f.* [from *sa'voury*.]

1. Taste pleasing and piquant.

2. Pleasing fineli.

SA'VOURY. *adj.* [*sa'voureux*, French; from *sa'vour*.]

1. Pleasing to the smell.

The pleasant *sa'voury* smell
So quicken'd appetite, that I
Could not but taste! *Milton.*

From the boughs a *sa'voury* odour blown,
Grateful to appetite! more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*

2. Piquant to the taste.

Sa'voury meat, such as my father loveth. *Genes.*
The *sa'voury* pulp they chew. *Milton.*

SA'VOY. *n. f.* [*brassica subaudica*, Latin.] A sort of colewort.

SA'USAGE. *n. f.* [*saucisse*, French; *salsum*, Latin.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef, minced very small, with salt and spice; sometimes it is stuffed into the guts of fowls, and sometimes only rolled in flower.

Saw. The preterit of *saie*.

I never *saw* 'till now
Sight more delectable. *Milton.*

SAW. *n. f.* [*saua*, Danish; *raga*, or *riga*, Saxon; *saie*, French.]

1. A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut.

The teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of the *saw*, and not towards the handle of the *saw*, or straight between the handle and end, because the *saw* is designed to act only in its progress forwards, a man having in that more strength than he can have in drawing back his *saw*, and therefore when he draws it back, he bears it lightly on the untawn flut, which enables him the longer to continue his several progressions of the *saw*. *Milton.*
[A tooth is a leather mouth'd fish, and has a like teeth in his throat. *Watson.*
Then *saws* were tooth'd, and founding axes made. *Dryden.*

If they cannot cut,
His *saws* are toothless, and his hatchets lead. *P. pe.*

2. [*raga*, Sax. *jarghe*, Dutch.] A saying; a maxim; a sentence; an axiom; a proverb.

Good king, that must approve the common *saw*
Thou out of how'n's benediction com'st
To the swim sun! *Shaksp.*

From the table of my memory
I'll wipe away all *saws* of books. *Shaksp.*

His weapons, holy *saws* of sacred writ. *Shaksp.*
Strict age and four severity,
With their grave *saws* in slumber lie. *Milton.*

To SAW. *v. a.* part, *sawed* and *sawn*. [*sawer*, French; from the noun.] To cut timber or other matter with a *saw*.

They were felled, they were *sawn* at under.

A carpenter after he hath *sawn* down a tree, and wrought it handiwork, sets it in a wall. *Watson.*

Master workmen, when they direct any of their underlings to *saw* a piece of stuff, have several phrases for the *sawing* of it: they seldom say, *saw* the piece of stuff; but, draw the *saw* through it; give the piece of stuff a *saw*. *Milton.*

It is an ineffectency, from a swift motion, such as that of running, threshing, or *sawing*. *Ray.*

If I cut my finger, I shall as certainly feel pain as if my soul was so extended with the limb, and had a piece of it *sawn* through. *Claudian.*

SA'WDUST. *n. f.* [*saw and dust*.] Dust made by the attrition of the *saw*.

If the membrane be fouled by the *sawdust* of the bone, wipe it off with a sponge. *Wyllman.*
Rotten *sawdust*, mixed with earth, enriched by very much. *Mortimer.*

SA'WFIN. *n. f.* [*saw and fish*.] A sort of fish with a kind of dentated horn.

SA'WPIT. *n. f.* [*saw and pit*.] Pit over which timber is laid to be *sawn* by two men.

Let them from forth a *sawpit* rush at once
With some diffused song. *Shaksp.*
They colour it by laying it in a *sawpit* that hath oak *sawdust* therein. *Mortimer.*

SAW-WORT. *n. f.* [*serratula*, Latin.] A plant like the greater centaury, from which this differs in having smaller heads, and from the knopweed, in having the borders of the leaves cut into small sharp segments, resembling the teeth of a *saw*. *Müller.*

SAW-WREST. *n. f.* [*saw and wrest*.] A sort of tool.

With the *saw-wrest* they set the teeth of the *saw*; that is, they put one of the notches of the *wrest* between the first two teeth on the blade of the *saw*, and then turn the handle horizontally a little about upon the notch towards the end of the *saw*; and that at once turns the first tooth somewhat towards you, and the second tooth from you. *Morton.*

SAWYER. *n. f.* [*sawer*, Fr. from *saw*.] One whose trade is to *saw* timber into boards or beams.

The *sawyer* is used by joiners, when what they have to do may be as soon done at home as send it to the *sawyer*. *Morton.*

SA'XIFRAGE. *n. f.* [*saxifraga*, French; *saxifraga*, Latin.] A plant.

Saxifraga, quæ *saxum* *frangere*, to break the stone, is applicable to any thing having this property, but is a term most commonly given to a plant, from an opinion of its medicinal virtues to this effect. *Quincy.*

SA'XIFRAGE, Meadow. *n. f.* [*silannum*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'XIFRAGOUS. *adj.* [*saxum* and *frango*, Latin.] Dissolvent of the stone.

Because goat's blood was found an excellent medicine for the stone, it might be conceived to be able to break a diamond; and so it became to be ordered that the goats should be fed on *saxifraga* herbs, and such as are conceived of power to break the stone. *Brown.*

To SAY. *v. a.* pret. *said*. [*sagan*, Saxon; *jiagen*, Dutch.]

1. To speak; to utter in words; to tell.

Say it out, Diggan, whatever it light. *Spenser.*
In this slumb'ry agitation what have you heard her *say*? *Shaksp.*

Speak unto Solomon; for he will not *say* thee nay. *King.*
Say nothing to any man, but go thy way. *Mark.*

2. To allege by way of argument.

After all can be *said* against a thing, this will still be true, that many things possibly are, which we know not of. *Tillotson.*

In vain shall we attempt to justify ourselves, as the rich young man in the gospel did, by appealing to the great duties of the law; unless we can *say* somewhat more, even that we have been liberal in our donations to the poor. *Atterbury.*

3. To tell in any manner.

With flying letters, and seeming great pretence, Came messenger with letters which his message *said*. *Fairy Queen.*

4. To repeat; to rehearse: as, to *say* a part; to *say* a lesson.

5. To pronounce without singing.

Then shall be *said* or sung as follows. *Com. Prayer.*

To SAY. *v. a.*

SCA

1. To speak; to pronounce; to utter; to relate.

He said, moreover, I have somewhat to say unto thee; and he said, say on. *1 Kings.*
The council-table and star-chamber hold, as Theoclydes said of the Athenians, for honourable that which please, and for just that which profit. *Charendon.*

The lion here has taken his right measures, that to say, he has made a true judgment. *U. F. Stra.*
Of some propositions it may be difficult to say whether they affirm or deny; as when we say, Plato was no fool. *Watts.*

2. In poetry, say is often used before a question; tell.

Say first what cause
Mow'd our grand parents to fall off? *Milton.*
Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reluctant on a life well spent? *Swift.*
And who more blest, who chann'd his country;
Joy.

Or he whose virtue fight'd to lose a day? *Pope.*
SAY, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A speech; what one has to say.

He no sooner said out his say, but up rises a cunning snar. *L'Estrange.*

2. [for as say.] Sample.

So good a say invites the eye,
A little downward to espy
The lively clusters of her breasts. *Sidney.*
Since thy outface looks to fair and warlike,
And that thy tongue some far of breeding breathes,
By rule of knighthood I did dare. *Shakespeare.*

3. Trial by a sample.

This gentleman having brought that earth to the publick say matters, and upon their being unable to bring it to fusion, or make it fly away, he had procured a little of it, and with a peculiar flux separated a third part of pure gold. *Boyle.*

4. [for, French.] Silk. Obsolete.

5. A kind of woollen stuff.

SAY'ING, *n. f.* [from say.] Expression; words; opinion tentatively delivered.

I thank thee, Brutus,
That thou hast prov'd Lucius' saying true. *Shallp.*
Motes fled at this saying, and was a stranger in Midian. *Acts.*

Many are the sayings of the wife,
Extolling patience as the trust fortitude. *Milton.*
Others try to divert the troubles of other men by pretty and plausible sayings, such as this, that if evils are long, they are but light. *Tillotson.*

We poetick folks, who must restrain
Our measur'd sayings in an equal chain,
Have troubles utterly unknown to those,
Who let their tancy loose in rambling prose. *Prior.*

The sacred function can never be hurt by their sayings, if not first reproached by our doings. *Atterb.*

SCAB, *n. f.* [scab, Saxon; scabbat, Ital. scabbat, Dutch; scabies, Latin.]

1. An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter.

What's the matter, you dilligent rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves scabs? *Shakespeare.*
That free from constraints may'tt preferre thy care,
And clear from fads produc'd by freezing air. *Dryden.*

2. The itch or mange of horses.

A palty fellow, so named from the itch often incident to negligent poverty.
I would thou didst itch from head to foot, and I had the scratching of thee, I would make thee the loathsome'st scab in Greece. *Shakespeare.*

Well said, Wart, thou art a good scab: there is a tester for thee. *Shakespeare.*

One of the usurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgion to be ranked, cheek by jowl, with a scab of a currier. *L'Estrange.*

This vap'ring scab must needs devise
To ape the thunder of the skies. *Swift.*

SCABBARD, *n. f.* [schab, German, Junius.] The sheath of a sword.

Enter fortune's gate,
Nor in this fair bard sheath that famous blade,
'Till settled be thy kingdom and estate. *Fairfax.*

SCA

What eyes! how keen their glances! you do well to keep 'em veild; they are too sharp to be trusted out o' th' scabbard. *Dryden.*

SCABBED, *adj.* [from scab.]

1. Covered or diseased with scabs.

The briar fruit makes those that eat them scabb'd. *Bacon.*

2. Paltry; sorry; vile; worthless.

To you such scabb'd hath fruit is giv'n, as raw Young soldiers at their exercisings grow. *Dryden.*

SCABBENESS, *n. f.* [from scabb'd.] The state of being scabb'd.

SCABBY, *n. f.* [from scabby.] The quality of being scabby.

SCABBY, *adj.* [from scab.] Diseased with scabs.

Her writhled skin, as rough as mapple rind,
So scabby was that would have load'd all woman-kind. *Fairy Queen.*

A scabby letter on their pelts will stick,
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick. *Dryden.*

If the grazier should bring me one whether fat and well feeded, and expect the same price for a whole hundred, without giving me security to restore my money for those that were lean, thorn, or scabby, I would be none of his customer. *Swif.*

SCABIOUS, *adj.* [scabiosus, Latin.] Itchy; leprous.

In the spring scabious eruptions upon the skin were epidemical, from the acidity of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SCABIOUS, *n. f.* [scabieuse, French; scabiosa, Latin.] A plant.

SCABROUS, *adj.* [scabreus, Fr. scaber, Latin.]

1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the surface.

Urine, black and bloody, is occasioned by some sharp or scabrous wounding the small blood-vessels: if the stone is smooth and well bedd'd, this may not happen. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Harsh; unmusical.

Lucius this is scabrous and rough in these: he seeks them, as some do Chaucerisms, which were better expunged. *Ben Jonson.*

SCABROUSNESS, *n. f.* [from scabrous.] Roughness; ruggedness.

SCABWORT, *n. f.* [helenum.] A plant.

SCAD, *n. f.* A kind of fish. Probably the same with shad.

Of round fish there are quat, barn, gnelts, and scad. *Carew.*

SCAFFOLD, *n. f.* [eschafaut, Fr. schavot, Dutch, from schaven, to shew.]

1. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators.

Pardon
The flat unrais'd spirit, that hath dur'd
On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth
So great an object. *Shakespeare.*

The throng
On banks and scaffolds under sky might stand. *Milton.*

2. The gallery raised for execution of great malefactors.

Fortune finding at her fortune therein, that a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of coronation. *Sidney.*

3. Frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen.

These outward beauties are but the props and scaffolds

On which we built our love, which, now made perfect,

Stands without those supports, *Denham.*

Sylla added three hundred commons to the senate; then abolished the office of tribune, as being only a scaffold to tyranny, whereof he had no further use. *Swift.*

To SCAFFOLD, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with frames of timber.

SCA

SCAFFOLDAGE, *n. f.* [from scaffold.] Gallery; hollow floor.

A strutting player doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue and sound,
'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage. *Shakespeare.*

SCAFFOLDING, *n. f.* [from scaffold.]

1. Temporary frames or stages.

What are riches, empire, power,
But steps by which we climb to rise, and reach
Our wish? and, that obtain'd, down with the stage. *folding.*

Of sceptres and of thrones. *Congre.*
Sicknels, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this scaffolding of the body, no discover the inward structure. *Pop.*

2. Building slightly erected.

Send forth your lab'ring thought;
Let it return with empty notions fraught,
Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling whirlpools, and of spheres of smoke
Yet this solution but once more affords
New change of terms and scaffolding of words. *Pe.*

SCALA'DE, *n. f.* [French; scaldada, Sp.]

SCALA'DO, *n. f.* [nith, from scala, Latin, ladder.] A storm given to a place raising ladders against the walls.

What can be more strange than that we flew within two months have won one town of importance by scaldado, battered and assaulted another and overthrown great forces in the field? *Pe.*

Thou raisedst thy voice to record the tragical arduous exploits, and the eternal scaldade needy heroes, the terror of your peaceful times. *Arbuthnot.*

SCALARY, *adj.* [from scala, Latin.] Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

He made at nearer distances certain clear places, and scalary ascents, that they might be ascend or mount their horses. *Br.*

To SCALD, *v. a.* [scaldare, Italian; ca dus, Latin.]

1. To burn with hot liquor.

I am scalded with my violent motion,
And spleen of speed to see you. *Shakespeare.*

O majesty!

When thou do'st punch thy bearer, thou do'st it like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That scolds with safety. *Shakespeare.*

Thou art a fool in this; but I am bound upon a wheel of fire, that mine own tears do scald like molten lead. *Shakespeare.*

Here the blue flames of scalding brunson-tal involving swiftly in one run all. *Cow.*

That I grieve, 'tis true;
But 'tis a grief of fury, not despair!

And if a manly drop or two fall down,
It scalds along my cheeks, like the greenwood,
That, spitting in the flame, works outward in tears. *Dry.*

It depends not on his will to persuade him that what actually scalds him, feels cold. *Lee.*

Warm cataplasmis defends; but scalding hot confirm the tumour: heat, in general, doth not solve and attenuate the juices of a human body for too great heat will produce concretions. *Lee.*

The best thing we can do with Wood is to scald him;

For which operation there's nothing more proper than the liquor he deals in, his own melted copy. *Swift.*

2. A provincial phrase in husbandry.

In Oxfordshire the four land they fallow the sun is pretty high, which they call a scald fallow. *Mortimer.*

SCALD, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Scurf of the head.

Her head, altogether bald,
Was overgrown with scurf and filthy scald. *Sp.*

SCALD, *adj.* Paltry; sorry; curvy.

Saucy fifters
Will catch at us like trumpets, and scald rhyme Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakespeare.*

To SCALDHEAD, *n. f.* [skalladur, bald, Island dick. Hicks.] A loathsome disease;

kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a continuous scab.

The serum is corrupted by the infection of the touch of a salt humour, to which the scabs, pox, and all such are referable.

SCALE. *n. f.* [*scale*, Saxon; *schal*, Dutch; *kal*, Islandick.]

A balance; a vessel suspended by a beam against another vessel; the dish of a balance.

If thou tak'st more
Or less than just a pound, if the scale turn
From the estimation of a hair,

And thou to her and me, put in two scales,
Between weight, and both as light as tales, *Shakespeare.*
Here's an equivocator, that could swear, in both
Scales against either scale, *Shakespeare.*
(Long time in even scale
The little hung. *Milton.*

The world's scales are even; what the main
Law place gets, another quits again. *Cleaveland.*
The scales are turn'd, her kindness weighs no
more

With my vows. *Waller.*
In all assemblies let the crowd prevail,
For she merit by the common scale, *Dryden.*
To consider the dignity of an intelligent being,
That in the scales against brute immitate
We may affirm, without overvaluing human
Nature, that the soul of one virtuous and religious
man of greater worth and excellency than the sun
and his planets. *Bentley.*

The sign Labra in the zodiac.
Juno pours out the urn, and Vulcan claims
The scales, as the just product of his flames. *Creech.*
[*scalth*, French; *squama*, Lat.] Small
shell or crust, of which many living one
over another make the coats of fishes.
He puts him on a coat of mail, *Drayton.*
Which was made of a fish's scale,
Smiling aloof, with lead they bruise the scales,
To wear the shells of the incensed whales. *Waller.*

Any thing exfoliated or desquamated;
a thin lamina.
[*scale*, and the scales of iron, and with a wet
cloth, when the tooth hath taken an heat, take
some scales that fly from the iron, and those scales
shall grow upon your painter's stone. *Peachment.*
When a scale of bone is taken out of a wound,
it stops the suppuration. *Sharp.*

[*scala*, a ladder, Latin.] Ladder;
means of ascent.
Love refines
The thoughts, and heart enlarges; both his seat
Extension, and is judicious; is the scale
By which to heav'nly love thou may'st ascend. *Milt.*

On the bendings of these mountains the marks
Several ancient scales of flairs may be seen, by
which they used to ascend them. *Addison.*
The act of storming by ladders.
Others to a city strong
By force encamp'd; by batt'ry, scale, and mine
Assailing. *Milton.*

Regular gradation; a regular series
rising like a ladder.
Well hast thou the scale of nature set,
To create to circumference; when on
Contemplation of created things,
Thy steps are may ascend to God. *Milton.*
The scale of the creatures is a matter of high
consideration. *Cruc.*

The higher nature still advances, and prefers
In superiority in the scale of being.
All the integral parts of nature have a beautiful
descent one another, and to their mighty original.
The images are more or less expressive, according
to their several gradations in the scale of beings.
Chene.

We believe an invisible world, and a scale of
created beings, all nobler than ourselves. *Bentley.*
As a creature's simple range extends,
The scale of sensual mental powers ascends. *Pope.*

Vol. II.

8. A figure subdivided by lines like the
steps of a ladder, which is used to mea-
sure proportions between pictures and
the thing represented.

The map of London was set out in the year
1658, by Mr. Newcourt, drawn by a scale of yards.

9. The series of harmonick or musical pro-
portions.
The bent of his thoughts and reasonings run up
and down this scale, that no people can be happy
but under good governments. *Temple.*

10. Any thing marked at equal distances.
They take the flow of the Nile
By the height, the lowness, or the mean, if death
Or season follow. *Shakespeare.*

To SCALE. *v. a.* [*scalare*, Italian.]

1. [from *scala*, a ladder.] To climb as by
ladders.
Often have I scal'd the craggy oak,
All to dislodge the raven of her nest;
How have I wearied, with many a tooke,
The lately walnut-tree, the while the rest
Under the tree tell all for nats at toke. *Spenser.*
They assailed the breach, and others with their
scaling ladders, scaled the walls. *Knollys.*
The way seems difficult and steep, to scale
With upright wing against a timbered tower. *Milton.*
Heaven with the engines had begun to scale,
When mountains heap'd on mountains tail'd. *Waller.*

When the bold Typhons scal'd the sky,
And forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
The lesser gods all follow'd. *Dryden.*

2. [from *scale*, a balance.] To measure or
compare; to weigh.
You have found,
Scaling his pre-ent bearing with his past,
That he's your fixed enemy. *Shakespeare.*

3. [from *scale* of a fish.] To strip of
scales; to take off in a thin lamina.
Paphael was sent to scale away the whiteness
of Tobit's eyes. *Tobit.*

4. To pare off a surface.
If all the mountains were scaled, and the earth
made even, the waters would not overflow its
smooth surface. *Barnet.*

To SCALE. *v. n.* To peel off in thin par-
ticles.
Those that cast their shell are the lobster and
crab; the old things are found, but the old shells
never; so as it is like they scale off, and crumble
away by degrees. *Bacon.*

SCALED. *adj.* [from *scale*.] Squamous;
having scales like fishes.
Half my Egypt was submerg'd, and made
A cistern for scale'd fishes. *Shakespeare.*

SCALLEN. *n. f.* [French; *scalenum*, Lat.]
In geometry, a triangle that has its three
sides unequal to each other. *Bailey.*

SCALINESS. *n. f.* [from *scaly*.] The state
of being scaly.
SCALL. *n. f.* [*scalladur*, bald, Islandick.
See SCALDHEAD.] Leprosy; morbid
baldness.
Upon thy bald head madd thou have the scall. *Chaucer.*

It is a dry scall, a leprosy upon the head. *Lat.*
SCALLION. *n. f.* [*scallion*, Italian; *scallio-*
nia, Latin.] A kind of onion.

SCALLOP. *n. f.* [*scallop*, French.] A fish
with a hollow pectinated shell.
So the emperor Caligula,
That triumph'd o'er the British sea,
Engag'd his legions in fierce battles
With periwinkles, prawns, and mussels;
And led his troops with tumbling shells
To charge whole regiments of porpoises. *Hudibras.*

The land is in Scilly glistering, which may be
occasioned from tree-tow mingled with white scallop
shells. *Martiner.*

To SCA'LLOR. *v. a.* To mark on the edge
with segments of circles.

SCALP. *n. f.* [*schelp*, Dutch, a shell;
scalpa, Italian.]

1. The skull; the cranium; the bone that
encloses the brain.
High brandishing his bright dew-burning blade,
Upon his crested scalp to fore did smite,
That to the skull a yawning wound it made. *Fanny Queen.*

If the fracture be not complicated with a wound
of the scalp, or the wound is too small to admit
of the operation, the fracture must be laid bare by
taking away a large piece of the scalp. *Sharp.*

2. The integuments of the head.
Where heads have arm'd then thou and hailest
scalps. *Shakespeare.*

Against thy majesty. *Shakespeare.*
The four fates
Are whorl'd about, whose numerous trunks be flow
Th' entrail gun'd and bid. *Philips.*

To SCALE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
deprive the skull of its integuments.
We seldom require for a fracture of the skull by
scalping, but that the scalp itself is contained. *Sharp.*

SCALP. *n. f.* [French; *scalpium*,
Latin] An instrument used to scrape
a bone by chirurgians.

SCALY. *adj.* [from *scale*.] Covered with
scales.

The river horse and fishy crocodile. *Milton.*
His awful summons they to town obey;
So head the scaly head when Proteus blows,
And to pasture follow through the sea. *Dryden.*
A scaly fish with a forked tail. *Woodward.*

To SCAMBLE. *v. n.* [This word, which
is scarcely in use, has much exercised
the etymological sagacity of *Meric Ca-*
jaubon; but, as is usual, to no purpose.]

1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to
scramble; to get by struggling with
others.

Have fresh chaff in the bin,
And somewhat to scramble for hog and for hen. *Tupper.*
Scrambling, out facing, fashion-mong'ring boys,
That he and cog, and float, de grave and dander. *Shakespeare.*

That scabbard is mg'd, and had against us pull,
But that the scrambling and unquiet time
Did push it out of further question. *Shakespeare.*

He was no sooner entered into the town but a
scrambling soldier clapt hold of his bundle, which
he thought was in a bagging or a drunken fashion. *Wotton.*

2. To shift awkwardly.
Some scrambling flatts may be made without
them. *More.*

To SCAMBLE. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul.
My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of
it scambled, and cut before it was at its growth. *Martiner.*

SCAMBLER. *n. f.* [Scottish.] A bold in-
truder upon one's generosity or table.

SCAMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *scambling*.]
With turbulence and noise; with intru-
sive audaciousness.

SCAMMONIAC. *adj.* [from *scammony*.]
Made with scammony.

It may be excited by a local, scammoniate, or
other acrimonious medicines. *Wifman.*

SCAMMONY. *n. f.* [Latin; *scammonie*,
French.] A concreted resinous juice,
light, tender, friable, of a grayish-brown
colour, and disagreeable odour. It
flows upon incision of the root of a
kind of convolvulus, that grows in
many parts of Asia. *Trevoux.*

To SCAMP. *v. n.* [*Schampen*, Dutch; *scampare*, Italian.] To fly with speed and trepidation.

A fox leaped upon the fawn, and fairly *scampered* away with him. *I. E. Strange.*

You will suddenly take a resolution, in your cabinet of Highlanders, to *scamper off* with your new crown. *Addison.*

Be quick, may very quick, or he'll approach, And, as you're *scamp'ring*, keep you in your coach. *King.*

To SCAN. *v. a.* [*scandre*, Fr. *scando*, Lat.]

1. To examine a verse by counting the feet.

Harry, whose tuneful and well-measur'd song First taught our English music how to span Words with just note and accent, not to *scan* With Mithras' ears, committing short and long. *Milt.*

They *scan* their verses upon their fingers. *Walsh.*

2. To examine nicely.

So he goes to heav'n, And for a *scanning*: that would be *scann'd*. *Shakespeare.*

The rest the great architect Did wisely to conceal; and not divulge His secrets to be *scann'd* by them, who ought Rather admire. *Milton.*

Every man has faults, which he desires should not be rigorously *scann'd*; and therefore, by the rule of charity and justice, ought not to do that which he would not suffer. *Government of the Tongue.*

At the final reckoning, when all men's actions shall be *scann'd* and judged, the great King shall pass his sentence, according to the good men have done, or neglected to do. *Columby.*

Sir Roger exposing his palm, they crumpled it into all shapes, and diligently *scann'd* every wrinkle that could be made in it. *Addison.*

One moment and one thought might let him *scan* The various turns of life, and fickle state of man. *Prior.*

The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be *scann'd* and sifted. *Atterb.*

SCANDAL. *n. f.* [*σκανδαλον*; *scandle*, Fr.]

1. Offence given by the faults of others.

His justful orgies he enlarg'd Even to the hull of *scandal*, by the grove Of Moloch homicide. *Milton.*

2. Reproachful asperion; opprobrious censure; infamy.

It black *scandal*, or foul-fac'd reproach, Attend the sequel of your impulsion, Your mere enforcement shall acquaintance me From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shaksp.*

My known virtue is from *scandal* free, And leaves no shadow for your calumny. *Dryden.*

In the case of *scandal*, we are to reflect how men ought to judge. *Rogers.*

To SCANDAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults.

You repin'd, Scandl'd the supphants; for the people call'd them Time-pleasers, flatterers. *Shakespeare.*

I do tawn on men, and hug them hard, And after *scandal* them. *Shakespeare.*

To SCANDALIZE. *v. a.* [*σκανδαλιζω*; *scandalize*, French; from *scandal*.]

1. To offend by some action supposed criminal.

I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things? Among ourselves, that as we in this life, no man will say that one of us is often *scandalized* unto another. *Hooker.*

It had the excuse of some bulkfulness, and care not to *scandalize* others. *Hammond.*

Whoever considers the injustice of some ministers, in those intervals of parliament, will not be *scandalized* at the warmth and vivacity of those meetings. *Clarendon.*

2. To reproach; to disgrace; to defame.

Thou do'st appear to *scandalize* The publick right, and common cause of kings. *Daniel.*

Many were *scandalized* at the personal slander and reflection flung out by scandalizing libellers. *Addison.*

SCANDALOUS. *adj.* [*scandaleux*, French; from *scandal*.]

1. Giving publick offence.

Nothing *scandalous* or offensive unto any, especially unto the church of God: all things in order, and with temperance. *Hooker.*

Of tyranny, which will ignoble make you, Yes, *scandalous* to the world. *Shakespeare.*

2. Opprobrious; disgraceful.

3. Shameful; openly vile.

You know the *scandalous* means of that proceeding, which was used. *Pope.*

SCANDALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scandalous*.]

1. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

His discourse at table was *scandalously* unbecoming the dignity of his station; noisy, brutality, and obscenity. *Suiff.*

2. Censoriously; opprobriously.

Shun their fault, who, *scandalously* nice, Will needs mistake an author into vice. *Pope.*

SCANDALOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *scandalous*.]

The quality of giving publick offence.

SCANSION. *n. f.* [*scansio*, Latin.] The

act or practice of scanning a verse.

To SCANT. *v. a.* [German, Saxon, to

break; *skammr*, Danish, to spare.] To limit; to straiten.

You think

I will your serious and great business *scant*, For he is with me. *Shakespeare.*

They need rather to be *scanted* in their nourishment than replenished, to have them sweet. *Bacon.*

We might do well to think with ourselves, what time of day we would demand, and he bade us not to *scant* ourselves. *Bacon.*

Looking on things through the wrong end of the perspective, which *scants* their dimensions, we neglect and condemn them. *Glanville.*

Starve them,

For fear the rankness of the swelling womb Should *scant* the passage, and confine the room. *Dryden.*

I am *scanted* in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions. *Dryden.*

SCANT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent.

White is a penurious colour, and where moisture is *scant*, so blue violets, and other flowers, if they be starved, turn pale and white. *Bacon.*

A single violet transplant:

The strength, the colour, and the size, All which before was poor and *scant*, Redoubles full and multiples. *Donne.*

To find out that,

In such a *scant* allowance of star-light, Would over-talk the belt land-plot's art. *Milton.*

2. Wary; not liberal; parsimonious.

From this time,

Be somewhat *scantier* of your maiden presence. *Shakespeare.*

SCANT. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely;

hardly. Obsolete.

The people, beside their travail, charge, and long attendance, received of the bankers *scant* twenty shillings for thirty. *Camden.*

We *scant* read in any writer, that there have been seen any people upon the south coast. *Albot.*

A wild pamphlet, besides other malignities, would *scant* allow him to be a gentleman. *Watson.*

O'er yonder hill does *scant* the dawn appear. *Guy.*

SCANTILY. *adv.* [from *scanty*.]

1. Narrowly; not plentifully.

2. Sparingly; niggardly.

He spoke

Scantily of me, when perforce he could not But pay me terms of honour. *Shakespeare.*

SCANTINESS. *n. f.* [from *scanty*.]

1. Narrowness; want of space; want of compass.

Virgil has sometimes two of them in a line; but the *scantiness* of our heruck verse is not capable of receiving more than one. *Dryden.*

2. Want of amplitude or greatness; want of liberality.

Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of nature itself, that there were no more worlds to him to disturb. *South.*

SCANTLET. *n. f.* [corrupted, as it seems from *scantling*.] A small pattern; a small

quantity; a little piece.

While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, their lives were successively reduced to a *scantlet*, 'till they came to that time of life which they now have. *Ho.*

SCANTLING. *n. f.* [*eschantillon*, French *scantellino*, Italian.]

1. A quantity cut for a particular purpose.

'Tis hard to find out a woman that's of a *scantling* for her age, humour, and fortune, to make a wife of. *I. E. Strange.*

2. A certain proportion.

The success,

Although particular, shall give a *scantling* Of good or bad unto the general. *Shakespeare.*

3. A small quantity.

Reduce desires to narrow *scantlings* and few proportions.

A *scantling* of wit lay gasping for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbish. *Dryden.*

In this narrow *scantling* of capacity, we enjoy but one pleasure at once. *Locke.*

SCANTLY. *adv.* [from *scant*.]

1. Scarcely; hardly. Obsolete.

England, in the opinion of the popes, was preferred, because it contained in the ecclesiastical division two large provinces, which had their *scant* legati nati; whereas France had *scant* one. *Ces.*

2. Narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude.

My eager love, I'll give myself the lie;

The very hope is a full happiness,

Yet *scant* measures what I shall possess. *Dryden.*

SCANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *scant*.] Narrow

ness; meanness; smallness.

He was a man hence, and of no evil disposition, saying that he thought *scantness* of state too great an evil. *Haygar.*

Did we but compare the miserable *scantness* of our capacities with the vast profundity of the truth and modesty would teach us wary language. *Glanville.*

SCANTY. *adj.* [The same with *scant*.]

1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude short of quantity sufficient.

As long as one can increase the number, he will think the idea he hath a little too *scanty* for positive infinity. *Locke.*

His dominions were very narrow and *scanty*; he had not the possession of a foot of land, till he bought a field of the sons of Heth. *Job.*

Now *scantier* limits the proud arch confines And scarce are seen the prostrate Nile and Euphrates through the piece is roll'd. And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*

2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample

Their language being *scanty*, and accommodated only to the few necessities of a needy simple life had no words in it to stand for a thousand. *Locke.*

There remained few marks of the old tradition so they had narrow and *scanty* conceptions of evidence. *Newton.*

3. Sparingly; niggardly; parsimonious.

In illustrating a point of difficulty, he acts *scanty* of words, but rather become copious in his language. *Swift.*

They with such *scanty* wages pay

The bondage and the slavery of years. *South.*

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To **SCAPE**. *v. a.* [contracted from *escape*.] To *escape*; to *miss*; to *avoid*; to *thun*; not to *incur*; to *fly*.

What, have I *scaped* love-letters in the holiday, of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakespeare.*

I doubt not but to die a fair death, if I *scape* hanging. *Shakespeare.*

What can *scape* the eye Of God all seeing. *Milton.*

To **SCAPE**. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.

Could they not fall unspite'd on the plain, But then revive, and, taken, *scape* again? *Dryden.*

SCARF. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. *Escape*; flight from hurt or danger; the act of declining or running from danger; accident of safety.

I spoke of most disastrous chances, Of half-breath *scapes* in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shakespeare.*

2. Means of *escape*; evasion.

Having purpos'd falsehood, you Can have no way but falsehood to be true! An lunatick, against these *scapes* I could Dispute, and conquer, if I would. *Donne.*

3. Negligent freak; deviation from regularity.

Nonatural exhalation in the sky, No *scape* of nature, no discompos'd day, But they will pluck away it's natural cause, And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shak.*

4. Loose act of vice or lewdness.

A beaute! a very pretty beaute! sure some *scapes* though I am not bookish, yet I can read w'ing-gentlewoman in the *scapes*. *Shakespeare.*

Thou lurk'dst In valley or green meadow, to way-lay Some beauty rare, Calisto, Clymene: Too long thou laid'st thy *scapes* on names ador'd. *Milton.*

SCAPULA. *n. f.* [Lat.] The shoulder-blade.

The heat went off from the parts, and spread up higher to the breast and *scapula*. *Wifeman.*

SCAPULAR. *adj.* [*scapulaire*, Fr. from *scapulary*.] *Scapula*, Lat.] Relating or belonging to the shoulders.

The humours dispersed through the branches of the axillary artery to the *scapular* branches. *Wifeman.*

The *scapula* were counterpoised with the weight of the *scapular* part. *Derham.*

SCAR. *n. f.* [from *eschar*, *escare*, French; *scarra*.] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix.

Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains Some *scar* of it. *Shakespeare.*

The soft delicious air, To heal the *scars* of these corrosive fires, Shall breathe her balm. *Milton.*

They be struck out of the omniscience of God, and have no *scar* nor blemish behind. *More.*

This earth had the beauty of youth and blooming nature, and not a wrinkle, *scar*, or fracture on it's body. *Burnet.*

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, sphyctics are often inefficient; and if they could operate upon the affected part, so far as to make a *scar*, when fast set on, the disease would return. *Arbutnot.*

To **SCAR**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a fore or wound.

Yet I'll not shed her blood, Nor *scar* that whiter skin of her's than snow, And smooth as monumental alabaster. *Shakespeare.*

SCARAB. *n. f.* [*scarabée*, Fr. *scarabæus*, Lat.] A beetle; an insect with theated wings.

A fossil *scarab* is bred in the very tips of elm-trees; these leaves may be observed to be dry and dead, as also turgid, in which lieth a dirty, white, rough maggot, from which proceeds a beetle. *Derham.*

S C A

SCARMOUCH. *n. f.* [*escharmouche*, Fr.] A buffoon in motley drefs.

It makes the solemnities of justice pageantry, and the bench reverend poppets, or *scarmouches* in scarlet. *Collier.*

SCARCE. *adj.* [*scarso*, Italian; *schærs*, Dutch.]

1. Not plentiful; not copious.

A Swede will no more tell you his hemp for less silver, because you tell him silver is *scarce*, now in England, and therefore risen one-fifth in value, than a tradesman of London will tell his commodity cheaper to the life of Man, because money is *scarce* there. *Locke.*

2. Rare; not common.

The *scarce* of all is a Peseennius Niger on a medalion well preserved. *Addison.*

SCARCE. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Hardly; scantily.

A thing which we so little hoped to see, that even they which beheld it done *scarce*ly believed their own senses. *Hooker.*

When we our better fee hearing our woes, We *scarce*ly think our miseries our foes. *Shuljip.*

Age, which unavoidably is but one remove from death, and consequently should have nothing about it but what looks like a decent preparation for it, *scarce* ever appears, of late days, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmost gaudery of youth. *South.*

You neither have enemies, nor can *scarce* have any. *Dryden.*

2. With difficulty.

He *scarce*ly knew him, striving to disown His blotched form, and blushing to be known. *Dryd.*

Slowly he fails, and *scarce*ly stems the tides; The pressing water pours within her sides. *Dryden.*

SCARCENESS. *n. f.* [from *scarce*.]

SCARCITY. *n. f.* [from *scarce*.]

1. Smallness of quantity; not plenty; penury.

Scarcity and want shall shun you; Ceres' blessing lo is on you. *Shakespeare.*

Raphael writes thus concerning his Galatea: to paint a fair one, 'tis necessary for me to see many fair ones; but, because there is to great a *scarcity* of lovely women, I am constrained to make use of one certain idea, which I have formed in my fancy. *Dryden.*

Corn does not rise or fall by the difference of more or less plenty of money, but by the plenty and *scarcity* that God sends. *Locke.*

In this grave age, when comedies are few, We crave your patronage for one that's new, And let the *scarce*ness recommend the tale. *Addison.*

They drink very few liquors that have not lain in *scarcity*, inasmuch that a *scarcity* of snow would raise a mutiny at Naples. *Addison.*

2. Rareness; infrequency; not commonness.

They that find fault with our store, should be least willing to reprove our *scarcity* of thanksgivings. *Hooker.*

Since the value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarce*ness, it is hard not to give a man leave to love that which is most serviceable. *Collier.*

To **SCARE**. *v. a.* [*scorare*, Ital. *Skinner*.] To fright; to frighten; to adfright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear.

They have *scared* away two of my best sleep, which, I fear, the wolf will sooner find than the master. *Shakespeare.*

My grained ash an hundred times hath broke, And *scar'd* the moon with splinters. *Shakespeare.*

The noise of thy crows-how Will *scar*e the herd, and to my shoot is lost. *Shakespeare.*

Scarecrows are set up to keep birds from corn and fruit; and some report that the head of a wolf, whole, dried, and hanged up in a dove-house, will *scar*e away vermin. *Bacon.*

The wing of the Irish was so grievously either galled or *scar'd* therewith, that, being strangers,

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and in a manner neutral, they had neither good heart to go forward, nor good liking to stand still, nor good assurance to run away. *Hayward.*

One great reason why men's good purposes so often fail, is, that when they are devout, or *scar'd*, they then in the general resolve to live religiously. *Calamy.*

Let wanton wives by death be *scar'd*; But, to my comfort, I'm prepar'd. *Prior.*

SCARECROW. *n. f.* [*scare* and *crow*.] An image or clapper set up to fright birds; thence, any vain terror.

There it the *scarecrow* waxed wondrous proud, Through fortune of his first adventuring fair, And with big thundering voice rev'd his loud. *Spenser.*

No eye hath seen such *scarecrows*: I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shakespeare.*

We must not make a *scarecrow* of the law, Setting it up to fear the birds of prey, And let it keep one thresher till *scare* him make it Their perch, and not their terror. *Shakespeare.*

Many of these great guns, waiting powder and shot, stood but as cyphers and *scarecrows*. *Raleigh.*

A *scarecrow* set to frighten tools away. *Dryden.*

SCAREFIRE. *n. f.* [*scare* and *fire*.] A fight by fire; a fire breaking out to as to taste terror.

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kind of advertisements; and bells serve to proclaim a *scarefire*, and in some places water breaches. *Holder.*

SCARF. *n. f.* [*escharfe*, Fr.] Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or drefs.

The matrons flung their gloves, Ladies and maids their *scarfs* and handkerchiefs. Upon him as he pass'd. *Shakespeare.*

Will you wear the gaud about your neck, or under your arm, like a lieutenant's *scarf*? *Shakespeare.*

Iris there, with humid bow, Waters th' odorous banks, that blow Flowers of more mangled hue Than her purled *scarf* can show. *Milton.*

Titan, in his triumph of Bacchus, having placed Ariadne on one of the borders of the pretence, gave her a *scarf* of a vermilion colour upon a blue dappery. *Dryden.*

The ready nymphs receive the crying child: They teach'd him with their *scarfs*. *Dryden.*

My learned correspondent writes a word in defence of large *scarves*. *Spectator.*

Put on your hood and *scarf*, and take your pleasure. *Swift.*

To **SCARP**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw loosely on.

My tea gown *scarps* about me, in the dark Grop'd I to find them out. *Shakespeare.*

2. To drefs in any loose vesture.

How like a young man a prodigal, The *scarped* back puts from her native bay, Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind! *Shakespeare.*

Come, feeling me hit, *Scarf* up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shakespeare.*

SCARF. *n. f.* [*scarf* and *skin*.] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer scaly integuments of the body.

The *scarf*skin, being uppermost, is composed of several layers of small scales, which lie thicker according as it is thicker in one part of the body than another: between these the excretory ducts of the milary glands of the true skin open. *Cheyne.*

SCARIFICATION. *n. f.* [*scarification*, Lat. *scarification*, Fr. from *scarify*.] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. It is most practised in cupping. *Quincy.*

Hippocrates tells you, that, in applying of cups, the *scarification* ought to be made with crooked instruments. *Arbutnot.*

SCA

SCARIFICA'TOR. n. f. [from *scarify*.] One who scarifies.

SCARIFIER. n. f. [from *scarify*.]

1. He who scarifies.
2. The instrument with which scarifications are made.

To SCARIFY. v. a. [*scarifico*, Lat. *scarifier*, Fr.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses.

Washing the tails out of the euchar, and *scarifying* it, I did it. *W. Jewan.*

You quarter soul let gence upon me, without knowing whether I deserve to be capped and *scarified* at this rate. *Spectator.*

SCARLET. n. f. [*escalette*, Fr. *scarlate*, Italian.] A colour compounded of red and yellow; cloth dyed with a scarlet colour.

It was thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of *scarlet*,
Fairwell nobility. *Shakspere.*

As a bull
Amid' the circus rears; provok'd from far
By sight of *scarlet* and a furious war. *Dryden.*

Would it not be kinder for a learned professor,
And that which his *scarlet* would blanch at,
To have his authority of twenty years standing in an infant overboard? *Locke.*

SCARLET. adj. [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet; red tinged with yellow.

I compare thee,
By her high forehead and her *scarlet* lip

The Chieftain, who are of an ill complexion,
being afterwards, paint their cheeks *scarlet*. *Bacon.*
The *scarlet* honour of your peaceful gown. *Dryden.*

SCARLET-BEAN. n. f. [*scarlet* and *bean*.]
A plant.

The *scarlet-bean* has a red husk, and is not the best to eat in the shell, as kid beans; but is reputed the best to be eaten in winter, when dry and boiled. *Mortimer.*

SCARLET-OAK. n. f. The ilex. A species of oak.

SCARMAGE. n. f. For *skirmish*. *Spenser.*

SCARMOGE. } It is now pronounced by the Londoners *skirmish*.

Such cruel game my *scarimages* demands;
Another war, and other weapons, I
Do lose, when *love* does give his sweet alarms. *Spenser.*

SCARP. n. f. [*escarpe*, Fr.] The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks toward the fields. *Dut.*

SCATCH. n. f. [*esche*, Fr.] A kind of horsebit for bridles. *Bailey.*

SCATCHES. n. f. [*chaffis*, Fr.] Stilts to put the feet in to walk in dirty places. *Bailey.*

SCATE. n. f. [*skid*, Swedish; *skid*, lit. a dick.] A kind of wooden floor, with a steel plate underneath, on which they slide over the ice.

To SCATE. v. n. [from the noun.] To slide on scates.

SCATE. n. f. [*signatus*, Lat.] A fish of the species of thornback.

SCATEFOUS. adj. [from *scatebra*, Lat.] Abounding with springs. *Dut.*

To SCATH. v. a. [*scædan*, *scædan*, Sax. *schæden*, Dutch.] To waste; to damage; to destroy. Both the verb and noun are now obsolete.

as when heaven's fire
Hath *scath'd* the forest oaks; or mountain pines,
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With *scathed* top their stately growth, though bare
Stands on the blasted heath. *Milton.*

SCATH. n. f. [*scæd*, Sax.] Waste; damage; mischief; depopulation. *Scath* in Scotland denotes spoil or damage; as, he bears the *scath* and the leorn. A proverb.

The ear that budded fair is burnt and blasted,
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to *scath*. *Spenser.*
He bore a spiteful mind against king Edward,
doing him all the *scath* that he could, and annoy-
ing his territories. *Spenser.*

They placed them in Rhodes, where daily doing
great *scath* to the Turk, the great warrior Soliman,
with a mighty army, to overland them, that he won
the island from them. *Knolles.*

Still prefer'd from danger, harm, and *scath*,
By many a life and many an unknown fiore. *Fairfax.*

SCATHFUL. adj. [from *scath*.] Mischievous; destructive.

A bushing vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught, and bulk unprizable,
With which such *scathful* guile did he make,
That very envy, and the tongue of lols,
Cried mine and honour on him. *Shakspere.*

To SCATTER. v. a. [*scætan*, Saxon; *schatteren*, Dutch.]

1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle.
2. To dissipate; to disperse.

Each the glad hours to *scatter*, as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. *Prior.*
Corruption, toil

Voracious, swallow'd what the liberal hand
Of bounty *scatter'd* o'er the savage year. *Thomson.*

3. To dissipate; to disperse.

A king, that sitteth in the throne of judgment,
scattereth away all evil with his eyes. *Proverbs.*
Samuel came not to Gilead, and the people were
scatter'd from Saul. *1 Samuel.*

Adam by this from the cold hidden damp
Recovering, and his *scatter'd* spirits return'd. *Milton.*

4. To besprinkle with something loosely spread.

Where cattle pastor'd late, now *scatter'd* lies
With carcasses and arms th' entangum'd field. *Milton.*

To SCATTER. v. n. To be dissipated; to be dispersed.

Sound diueth itself in rounds; but if that
which would *scatter* in open air be made to go into
a canal, it gives greater force to the found. *Bacon.*

The fin
Shakes from his noon day throne the *scattering*
clouds. *Thomson.*

SCATTERINGLY. adv. [from *scattering*.]

Loosely; dispersedly.

The *Scythians* have here and there *scatteringly*
upon the low-lands, set up some towns. *Abbot.*

These drops of pretence, *scatteringly* sprinkled
amongst the creatures, were designed to delectate
and exalt our conceptions, not to invigile or de-
tenuate our passions. *Bout.*

SCATTERING. n. f. [from *scatter*.] A

vagabond; one that has no home or set-
tled habitation. An elegant word, but
diluted.

Such lovels and *scattering* cannot easily, by any
ordinary officer, be gotten, when churlish'd for
any such fact. *Spenser.*

Gathering unto him all the *scatterings* and out-
casts out of all the woods and mountains, in
which they long had lurk'd, he march'd forth into the
English plain. *Spenser.*

SCATURIENT. adj. [*scaturiens*, Latin.]

Springing as a fountain.

SCATURIGINOUS. adj. [from *scaturigo*, Lat.]

Full of springs or mountains. *Dut.*

SCAVENGER. n. f. [from *scæpan*, to

have, perhaps to sweep, Sax.] A petty

SCE

magistrate, whose province is to keep the
streets clean: more commonly the la-
burer employed in removing filth.

Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to re-
form men's judgments, and move their affections,
to resolve difficult places of scripture, to decide a
clear off controversies, I cannot see how to be a
butcher, *scavenger*, or any other such trade doer,
at all quality men for this work. *Bacon.*

Failing's nature's *scavenger*. *Bacon.*
Dick the *scavenger*, with equal grace,
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face.

SCCELERAT. n. f. [Fr. *sceleratus*, Lat.]

A villain; a wicked wretch. A word
introduced unnecessarily from the French
by a Scottish author.

Sceleratus can by no arts stile the cries of
wounded conscience. *Cl.*

SCENARY. n. f. [from *scene*.]

1. The appearance of place or things.

He must gain a relish of the works of nature
and be conversant in the various *scenery* of
country life. *Adm.*

2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed.

The progress of the found, and the *scenery*
the bordering regions, are imitated from *scenery*
on the bounding the horn of Alecto. *Locke.*

3. The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.

To make a more perfect model of a picture,
in the language of poets, to draw up the *scenery*
a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE. n. f. [*scena*, Lat. *σκηνη*; *scen*, French.]

1. The stage; the theatre of dramatic poetry.

2. The general appearance of any object the whole texture of objects; a display; a series; a regular disposition

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A *scen*; and as the ranks around
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of flatness view. *Mit.*

Now prepare thee for another *scene*. *Mit.*

A mute *scene* of sorrow, mixt with fear,
Still on the table lay the unsmil'd cheer. *Dryden.*

A larger *scene* of action is display'd,
And, rising hence, a greater work is weigh'd. *Dut.*

Ev'ry festival place must be

A *scene* of triumph and revenge to me. *Dryden.*

When rising spring adorns the mead,
A charming *scene* of nature is display'd. *Dryden.*

Eternity! thou pleading, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untry'd beings,
Through what new *scenes* and changes must
pass! *Adm.*

About eight miles distance from Naples he
very noble *scene* of antiquities: what they
Virgil's tomb is the first. *Adm.*

Say, shepherd, say, are these reflections true?
Or was it but the woman's fear that drew
This cruel *scene*, unjust to love and you? *Locke.*

3. Part of a play.

It shall be in my care
To have you royally appointed, as if
The *scene* you play were mine. *St. John.*

Our author would excuse these youthful
Begotten at his entrance. *Locke.*

4. So much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place.

It has characters were good,
The *scenes* entire, and freed from noise and bustle
The action great, yet circumscribed by time
The words not forc'd, but sliding into time.
He thought, in hitting there, his bullets due. *Dryden.*

5. The place represented by the stage.

The king is set from London, and the *scene*
is now transported to Southampton. *Shakspere.*

6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

SCE

The alteration of *scenes* feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*
SCENICK, adj. [*scenicus*, Fr. from *scene*.]
 Dramatick; theatrical.
 With *scenick* virtue charm the rising-age.

SCENOGRAPHICAL, adj. [*σκηνη* and *γραφω*.]
 Drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY, adv. [from *scenographia*.]
 In perspective.

The workman be skilled in perspective, more than one tree may be represented in our diagram *scenographically*. *Montimer.*

SCENOGRAPHY, n. f. [*σκηνη* and *γραφω*.]
scenographie, Fr.] The art of perspective.

SCENT, n. f. [*scētur*, to smell, Fr.]
 1. The power of smelling; the smell.

A hunted hare streaks back her mazes, crosses her compounds her former track, and uses all possible shifts to divert the *scēnt*. *Harris.*

2. The object of smell; odour good or bad.

Be hush'd upon it at the merest loss,
 And twice to-day pick'd out the dullest *scēnt*. *Shakespeare.*

The plague, they report, hath a *scēnt* of the faint of a mallow apple. *Bacon.*

Good *scēnts* do purify the brain,
 As the lacy, and the wily refine. *Davies.*

Partake
 The season, prime for sweetest *scēnts* and airs. *Milton.*

Pauling, 'till he finds their nobler sense
 The disposition'd speed does recompense;
 Their art's his conqu'ring feet, whole *scēnt*
 Ecstasies that safety which their swiftness lent. *Denham.*

Chearful health,
 His dainties handmaid, through the air improv'd,
 With lacteal and diffus'd *scēnts* ambrosial. *Prior.*

3. Chace followed by the smell.

He caught the observations of innumerable ages,
 And travelled upon the same *scēnt* into *Atlantropa*. *Temple.*

TO SCENT, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1. To smell; to perceive by the nose.

So *scēnt* the firm features, and upturn'd
 His nostrils wide into the murky air,
 So, *scēnt* of his quarry from so far. *Milton.*

2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad.

I smelt, &c. in a silver box distill'd around,
 Shal all bedew the roots, and *scēnt* the sacred ground. *Dryden.*

SCENTLESS, adj. [from *scēnt*.]
 Inodorous; having no smell.

SCENTICK, n. f. See **SKEPTICK**.

SCPTRE, n. f. [*sceptrum*, Lat. *sceptra*, Fr.]
 The ensign of royalty born in the hand.

You shall proud Tenebris usurp my right,
 Nor hold the *sceptra* in his children's life. *Shakespeare.*

How, loft of poets, dost thou *sceptra* bear?
 For two things rare the fates had in their store,
 And gave thee both, to show they could no more. *Ben Jonson.*

I find the man who Judah's *sceptra* bore,
 In that right hand which held the crook before. *Caute.*

The parliament presented those acts which were prepared by them to the royal *sceptra*, in which were some laws restraining the extravagant power of nobility. *Clarendon.*

The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attended its good managery, that it is not creditable crowns and *sceptra* as a conferred gratis. *Droz of Pictu.*

SCPTRED, adj. [from *sceptra*.]
 Bearing a *sceptra*.

The *scptred* heralds call
 To council, in the city-gates. *Milton.*

SCH

To Britain's queen the *scepter*'d suppliant bends,
 To her his crowns and infant race commends. *Tickel.*

SCHÉDULE, n. f. [*schedula*, Lat. *schedule*, French.]

1. A small scroll.

The first published *schedules* being brought to a grave knight, he read over an untidy sentence or two, and delivered back the label. *Hooker.*

2. A writing additional or appendant.

All ill, which all
 B'au'n'd in *schedules* unto this by me,
 Fall on that man! *Donne.*

3. A little inventory.

I will give out *schedules* of my beauty: it shall be inventoried, and every particle and utensil label'd to my will. *Shakespeare.*

SCHÉMATISM, n. f. [*σχηματισμός*.]

1. Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.

2. Particular form or disposition of a thing.

Every particle of matter, whatever form or *schematism* it puts on, must in all conditions be equally extended, and therefore take up the same room. *Crotch.*

SCHÉMATIST, n. f. [from *scheme*.]
 A projector; one given to forming schemes.

SCHEME, n. f. [*σχημα*.]

1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose; a system.

We're our senses made much quicker, the appearance and outward *scheme* of things would have quite another face to us, and be inconsistent with our well being. *Locke.*

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory account of the divine conduct, without forming such a *scheme* of things as shall at once take in time and eternity. *Atterbury.*

2. A project; a contrivance; a design.

He forms the well-conceiv'd *scheme* of mischief,
 'Tis fix'd, 'tis done, and both are doom'd to death. *Rowe.*

The haughty monarch was haim *schemes* for suppressing the ancient liberties, and removing the ancient boundaries of his kingdom. *Atterbury.*

The fiscal *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes. *Swift.*

3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any linear or mathematical diagram.

It hath embroiled astrology in the creation of *schemes*, and the judgment of death and deities. *Brown.*

It is a *scheme* and face of heaven,
 As the aspects are disposed thereon. *Hudibras.*

SCHÉMER, n. f. [from *scheme*.]
 A projector; a contriver.

SCHÉMIS, n. f. [*σχίσμα*.]
 A habitude; state of any thing with respect to other things.

It is that mind which was existing in itself from all eternity all the simple elements of things, and consequently all their possible *schemes* or habitudes, should ever change, there would arise a new *scheme* in the mind, which is contrary to the supposition. *Norris.*

SCHISM, n. f. [*σχίσμα*; *schisme*, Fr.]
 A separation or division in the church of God.

Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errors by truth, and to our *schisms* by charity. *King Charles.*

Oppose *schisms* by unity, hypocrisy by tobacco, piety, and debauchery by temperance. *Speght.*

When a *schism* is once spread, there grows at length a dispute which are the schismatics: in the sense of the law the *schism* lies on that side which opposes itself to the religion of the state. *Swift.*

SCHISMATICAL, adj. [*schismaticus*, Fr.]

from *schismatic*.] Implying schism; practising schism.

By these tumults all factions, seditions, and *schismatical* propolis against government, ecclesiastical and civil, must be back'd. *King Charles.*

Here bare months was tall but like to many *bruta fulmina* upon the obstinate and *schismatical*, who are like to think themselves thus wily but by being cut off from that body which they chide not to be of, and for being punished into a quiet enjoyment of their belov'd separation. *South.*

SCHISMATICALITY, adv. [from *schismatical*.]
 In a schismatical manner.

SCHISMATICK, n. f. [from *schisma*.]
 One who separates from the true church.

No known heretic nor *schismatic* should be suffered to go into that country. *Bacon.*

Thus you behold the *schismatical* characters:
 Wild speaks in fables, and Calamy in ginnado's. *Butler.*

The *schismatical* united in a *schismatical* league and covenant to enter the whole *schismatical* spiritual government. *Swift.*

TO SCHISMATIZE, v. a. [from *schisma*.]
 To commit the crime of schism; to make a breach in the communion of the church.

SCH

SCHOLAR, n. f. [*scholaris*, Lat. *scholar*, French.]

1. One who learns of a master; a disciple.

Many times that which deserves approbation would hardly find favour, if they which propose it were not to protect themselves *scholars*, and followers of the imitators. *Hooker.*

The *scholars* of the Stagiate,
 Who for the old opinion fight,
 Would make their modern friends confess
 The difference but from none to less. *Prior.*

2. A man of letters.

This *scholar*'s late, *rex angusta domi*, hinders the proceeding of learning. *Waller.*

To which *scholars* to correct others in their discomfite, and at the same opportunity of flexing their talents, *scholars* are most blam'd for. *Locke.*

3. A pedant; a man of books.

To spend too much time in studies, is both; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a *scholar*; they predict nature, and are protected by experience. *Locke.*

4. One who has a lettered education.

My cousin Verulam is become a good *scholar*: he is at Oxford hall, is he not? *Shakespeare.*

SCHOLARSHIP, n. f. [from *scholar*.]

1. Learning; literature; knowledge.

I paid my very heart to think that a man of my master's understanding, and great *scholarship*, who had a book of his own in print, should talk to outrageously. *Pope.*

2. Literary education.

This place should be school and university, not needing a remove to any other house of *scholarship*. *Milton.*

3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar.

Amfworth.

SCHOLASTICAL, adj. [*scholasticus*, Lat.]
 Belonging to a scholar or school.

SCHOLASTICALLY, adv. [from *scholastic*.]
 According to the method or method of the schools.

No moralists or casuists, that treat *scholastically* of justice, but treat of gratitude, under that general head, as a part of it. *South.*

SCHOLASTICK, adj. [from *schola*, Lat. *scholasticus*, French.]

1. Pertaining to the school; practised in schools.

I would register this intelligible to every rational man, however hulk verfed in *scholastic* learning. *Digby.*

Scholastic education, like a trade, does to fix a man in a particular way, that he is not fit to judge of any thing that lies out of that way. *Barnet.*

2. Besitting the school; suitable to the school; pedantick; needlessly subtle.

The favour of proposing there, in convenient sort, whatsoever ye can object, which thing I have known this to grieve, of *scholastic* courtesy unto strangers, never hath nor ever will be denied you. *Hooker.*

Sir Francis Bacon was wont to say, that those who left useful studies for useless *school* and speculations, were like the Olympick gamblers, who obtained from necessary labours, that they might be fit for such as were not so. *Bacon.*

Both sides charge the other with idolatry, and that is a matter of conscience, and not a *scholastic* nicety. *Stillingfleet.*

SCHOLIAST. *n. f.* [*scholaste*, Fr. *scholaster*, Lat.] A writer of explanatory notes.

The title of this satyr, in some ancient manuscripts, was the reproach of adveners; though in others of the *scholasts*, 'tis inscribed against the luxury of the *schol.* *Dryden.*

What *Gessius* or *Stobae* is cook'd before, Or chew'd by blind old *scholasts* o'er and o'er. *Pope.*

SCHOLIUM. } *n. f.* [Lat.] A note; an explanatory observation.

He recent have added a certain gloss or *scholium*, for the explication of odd words, and harder phrases, which manner of glossing and commenting will seem strange in our language. *Spenser.*

Some call all their metaphysical and moral learning into the method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to those abstracted or practical sciences under theorems, problems, postulates, *scholiums*, and corollaries. *Harris.*

SCHOLY. *n. f.* [*scholus*, Fr. *scholium*, Lat.] An explanatory note. This word, with the verb following, is, I fancy, peculiar to the learned *Hooker.*

He therefore, which made us to live, hath also taught us to pray, to the end, that speaking unto the Father in the Son's own precept form, without *scholy* or gloss of ours, we may be sure that we utter nothing which God will deny. *Hooker.*

That *scholy* had need of a very favourable reader and a tractable, that should think it plain construction, when to be commanded in the word, and grounded upon the word, are made all one. *Hooker.*

To *SCHOLY*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write explications.

The preacher should want a text, whereupon to *scholy*. *Hooker.*

SCHOOL. *n. f.* [*schola*, Lat. *école*, Fr.]

1. A house of discipline and instruction.

Their age the same, their inclinations too, And bred together in one *school* they grew. *Dryden.*

2. A place of literary education; an university.

My end being private, I have not expressed my conceptions in the language of the *schools*. *Digby.*

Writers on that subject have turned it into a composition of hard words, trilles, and subtilties, for the mere use of the *schools*, and that only to amuse men with empty sounds. *Watts.*

3. A state of instruction.

The call breed to the rural trade, Set him betimes to *school*, and let him be instructed there in rules of husbandry. *Dryden.*

4. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

No craz'd brain could ever yet propound, Touching the soul, to vain and fond a thought; But some among these masters have been found, Whom in their *schools* the self-same thing had taught. *Davies.*

Let no man be less confident in his faith, concerning the great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries, by reason of any difference in the several *schools* of christians, concerning the consequent blessings thereof. *Taylor.*

5. The age of the church, and form of theology succeeding that of the fathers; so called, because this mode of treating religion arose from the use of academical disputations.

The first principles of christian religion should not be forced with *school* points and private tenets. *Sunderfon.*

A man may find an infinite number of propositions in books of metaphysics, *school* divinity, and natural philosophy, and know as little of God, spirits, or bodies, as he did before. *Locke.*

To *SCHOOL*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct; to train.

Unto her besought to be so good As in her virtuous rules to *school* her knight. *Fairy Queen.*

He's gentle, never *school'd*, and yet learned. *Shakespeare.*

2. To teach with superiority; to tutor.

You shall go with me; I have some private *schooling* for you both. *Shaksp.*

Confin, *school* yourself; but for your husband, He's noble, wise, judicious. *Shakespeare.*

School your child, And ask why God's anointed he revild. *Dryden.*

If this be *schooling*, 'tis well for the considerer: I'll engage that no adversary of his shall in this sense ever *school* him. *Atterbury.*

SCHO'OLBOY. *n. f.* [*School* and *boy*.] A boy that is in his rudiments at school.

Schoolboys tears take up The glasses of my sight. *Shakespeare.*

He grins, twacks, thrings, and such an itch endures, As 'prentices or *schoolboys*, which do know Of me say forth abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*

Once he had heard a *schoolboy* tell, How some of mortal race Py thunder did. *Swift.*

SCHO'OLDAY. *n. f.* [*School* and *day*.] Age in which youth is sent to school.

Is all forgot? All *schooldays* friendship, childhood, innocence? *Shakespeare.*

SCHO'OLFELLOW. *n. f.* [*School* and *fellow*.] One bred at the same school.

This flattery method on the youth pursue; Jam'd with his *schoolfellows* by two and two: Persuade them first to lead an empty wheel, In length of time produce the lab'ring yoke. *Dryden.*

The emulation of *schoolfellows* often puts life and industry into young lais. *Locke.*

SCHO'OLHOUSE. *n. f.* [*School* and *house*.] House of discipline and instruction.

For Una gain *Fidelta* far repeat, To have her knight unto her *schoolhouse* plac'd. *Spenser.*

SCHO'OLMAN. *n. f.* [*School* and *man*.]

1. One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical disputation.

The king, though no good *schoolman*, converted one of them by dispute. *Bacon.*

Unlearn'd, he knew no *schoolman's* subtle art; No language, but the language of the heart. *Pope.*

2. A writer of *scholastic* divinity or philosophy.

If a man's wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences, let him study the *schoolmen*. *Bacon.*

To *schoolmen* I hequeath my doubtfulness, My tickles to physicians. *Donne.*

Men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle, as he was dress'd up by the *schoolmen*. *Baker.*

Let subtle *schoolmen* teach their friends to fight, More cautious to divide than to unite. *Pope.*

SCHO'OLMASTER. *n. f.* [*School* and *master*.]

One who preaches and teaches in a school.

I, thy *schoolmaster*, have made thee more profit Than other preachers can, that have more time For vainer notions, and tutors not so careful. *Shaksp.*

Adrian vt. was some time *schoolmaster* to Charles v. *Knoll.*

The ancient sophists and rhetoricians lived 'till they were an hundred years old; and so likewise did many of the grammarians and *schoolmasters*, as Orbilius. *Bacon.*

A father may see his children taught, though he himself does not turn *schoolmaster*. *South.*

SCHO'OLMISTRESS. *n. f.* [*School* and *mistress*.] A woman who governs a school.

Such precepts I have selected from the most con-

siderable which we have from nature, that are *schoolmistress*. *Locke.*

My *schoolmistress*, like a vixen Turk, Maintains her lazy husband by our work. *Go.*

SCHREIGHT. *n. f.* [*schreigh*, Fr. *schreigh*, Lat.]

1. [In architecture.] The profile or section of a building, to show the inside there. *Bu.*

2. [In astronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. *Bu.*

SCI'ATHERICAL. } *adj.* [*Sciatherique*, Fr. *Sciatherick*, Lat.]

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SCI'ATHERICK. } *adj.* [*Sciatherique*, Fr. *Sciatherick*, Lat.]

to the plant *scintilla* (sup. deriv'd
from *scintilla*, drink of gods.

SCIENTIFIC. } *adj.* [*Scientifique*, Fr.
ENTRICK. } *scientia* and *facio*,
Latin.] Producing demonstrative know-
edge; producing certainty.

Natural philosophy proceeding from settled
principles, therein is expected a satisfaction from
certain progressions, and such as beget a sure
notion: I object.

Nowhere are there more quick, inventive, and
acutest capacities, fraught with all kind of
edginess of knowledge.

No man, who first trafficks into a foreign coun-
try, has any *scientific* evidence that there is such a
country, but by report, which can produce no
more than a moral certainty; that is, a very high
probability, and such as there can be no reason to
doubt against.

The systems of natural philosophy that have ob-
tained, are to be read more to know the hypotheses,
and with hopes to gain there a comprehensive,
agreeable, and satisfactory knowledge of the
works of nature.

SCIENTIFICALLY. *adv.* [from *scientific*,
Latin.] In such a manner as to produce
knowledge.

Sometimes it rests upon testimony, because it is
difficult to believe than to be *scientifically* instructed.

SCIMITAR. *n. f.* [See *Cimeter*.] A
short sword with a convex edge.

I'll heat his blood with Greekish wine to-night,
such with my *scimitar*: I'll cool to-morrow.

SK. *n. f.* A cast calf. *Ainsworth*. In
Scotland and in London they call it
skink.

SCINTILLATE. *v. n.* [*scintillo*,
Latin.] To sparkle; to emit sparks.

SCINTILLATION. *n. f.* [*scintillatio*, Latin,
from *scintilla*.] The act of sparkling;
sparks emitted.

These *scintillations* are not the accession of the
vapour the collision of two hard bodies, but rather
the inflammable effluences discharged from the
solid bodies.

He hath the planets *scintillation* is not seen, be-
cause of their proximity.

SCISSOR. *n. f.* [*scissor*, Latin.] One who
knows many things superficially.

Thus this vanishing of authors which gave
birth to that vanity of impertinent citations;
their ridiculous foibles signify nothing to the
wise and discerners, but the pedantry of the
affected *scissors*.

Their passages were enough to humble the pre-
sumption of our modern *scissors*, if their pride were
not as great as their ignorance.

SCISSOROUS. *adj.* [*scissorius*, Latin.] Superfi-
cially or imperfectly knowing. Not
used.

I could with these *scissorous* zelotists had more
content joined with their zeal.

SCISSURE. *n. f.* [*scissura*, French;
from *scindere*.] Battle with a shadow.
This should be written *scissure*.

To avoid this *scissure*, or imaginary combat
of words, let us know, first, what you mean by the
word of yourself.

SCISSURE. *n. f.* [*scissure*, Fr.] A small twig
taken from one tree to be ingrafted into
another.

Sweet sound, we marry
A gentle scissure to the wild it flock;
And make concave a bark of brier kind
And a nother race.

Merlin, drawn, in his left hand blossoms, and
upon his arm.

The scissure is left of an old tree.

SCISSURE. *n. f.* [Latin.] A writ
judicial, in law, most commonly to call a
man to shew cause unto the court whence

it is sent, why execution of a judgment
passed should not be made. This writ is
not granted before a year and a day is
passed after the judgment given.

SCISSURE. *n. f.* [from *scissure*.] An
induration of the glands.

The difficulty of breathing, occasioned by *scissure*
of the glands, is not to be cured.

SCISSURE. *adj.* [from *scissure*.] Having
a gland indurated; consisting of a gland
indurated.

How they are to be treated when they are firm-
ous, *scissure*, or cancerous, you may see.

SCISSURE. *n. f.* [*scissure*, French. This
should be written *scissure*, not *scissure*,
because it comes from *scissure*, but be-
cause *c* in English has before *e* and *i* the
sound of *s*. See *SKEPTICK*.] An indur-
ated gland.

Any of these three may degenerate into a *scissure*,
and that *scissure* into a cancer.

SCISSURE. *adj.* [from *scissure*, Latin.] Capa-
ble of being divided smoothly by a sharp
edge.

The differences of impenetrable and not impenetrable,
scissure and not *scissure*, and many other passions of
matter, are piebegan notions.

SCISSURE. *adj.* [*scissure*, Fr. *scissure*, Latin.] Capa-
ble of being cut or divided smoothly
by a sharp edge.

Animal fat is a sort of amphibious substance,
scissure like a solid, and resolvable by heat.

SCISSURE. *n. f.* [*scissure*, Fr. *scissure*, Latin.]
The act of cutting.

Nerves may be wounded by *scissure* or puncture:
the former way they are usually cut through, and
wholly cease from action.

SCISSURE. *n. f.* [This word is variously
written, as it is supposed to be derived
by different writers; of whom some
write *scissure*, from *scindere*, or *scindere*; others
scissure, from *scindere*; and some *scissure*,
scissure, or *scissure*, from *scissure*, French.]
A small pair of sheers, or blades move-
able on a pivot, and intercepting the
thing to be cut.

He heard they have sing'd off with brands of fire;
And ever, as it blaz'd, they threw on him
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair.

My master preaches patience to him, and the while
His man with *scissure* nicks him for a fool.

Wanting the *scissure*, with these hands I'll tear.
If that obstruct my sight, this load of hair.

When the lawyers and tradesmen brought extra-
vagant bills, Sir Roger wore a pair of *scissure* in his
pocket, with which he would nip a quarter of a
yard off nicely.

SCISSURE. *n. f.* [*scissure*, Latin.] A crack;
a rent; a fissure.

The breach seems like the *scissure* and ruptures
of an earthquake, and thus opens to swallow all that
attempt to close it, and reserves its cure only for
omnipotence.

SCISSURE. *adj.* [*scissure*, French;
from *scissure*.] Hard: an epithet of one of
the coats of the eye.

The ligaments observed in the inside of the *scissure*
muscles of the eye, serve instead of a muscle,
by their contraction, to alter the figure of the eye.

SCISSURE. *n. f.* [from the adjective]
Medicines which harden and consolidate
the parts they are applied to.

TO SCOT. } *v. a.* To stop a wheel by
To SCOTCH. } putting a stone or piece
of wood under it before.

TO SCOFF. *v. n.* [*scoppen*, Dutch.] To
treat with insolent ridicule: to treat with
contumelious language: with *at*.

Of two noblemen of the west of England, the one
was given to *scoff*, but kept ever royal cheer in his
house; the other would alk of those that had been
at his table. Tell truly, was there never a stout or
dry blow given?

There is no greater argument of a light and in-
considerate person, than prophane to *scoff* at reli-
gion.

Such is love,
And such the laws of his fantastick empire,
The wanton boy delights to bend the mighty,
And *scoffs* at the vain wisdom of the wife.

SCOFF. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contemp-
tuous ridicule; expression of scorn; con-
tumelious language.

Our answer therefore to their reasons is, no; to
their *scoff*, nothing.

With *scoffs* and jeers, and contumelious taunts,
In open market-place produced they nor *Shaksp.*
How could men surrender up their reason to
flattery, more abusive and impudent than the
rudest *scoff* and the most insolent *scoff*?

Some little folks, that have got a smattering of
astronomy or chemistry, for want of a due acquaint-
ance with other sciences, make a *scoff* at them all
in comparison of their favourite science.

SCOFFER. *n. f.* [from *scoff*.] Insolent
ridiculer; saucy scorner; contumelious
reproacher.

Sell when you can; you are not for all markets:
Cry the man mercy, love him, take his offer;
Foul is the most foul, being found to be a *scoffer*.

Divers have herded themselves amongst these
profane *scoffers*, not that they are convinced by
their reasons, but terrified by their contumacious
conduct.

Consider what the apostle tells these *scoffers* they
were ignorant of; not that there was a deluge, but
he tells them that they were ignorant that the
heavens and the earth of old were to and to be con-
stituted.

SCOFFINGLY. *adv.* [from *scoffing*.] In
contempt; in ridicule.

Antioch applied this hermitick *scoffing* to the
scorpions at Athens.

TO SCOLD. *v. n.* [*scholden*, Dutch.] To
quarrel clamorously and rudely.

I order me, 'tis the full time that ever
I'm forc'd to *scold*.

The one is famous for a *scolding* tongue,
And the other is for beauteous modesty.

They attacked me, some with pious mouns,
others grinning and only showing their teeth, others
laughing, and others *scolding* and reviling.

For gods, we are, as Homer told,
Can in celestial language *scold*.

Scolding and *cursing* are but common conver-
sation.

SCOLD. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A clamo-
rous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed
woman.

A throw in domestic life is now become a *scold*
in point of.

Now singing shrill, and a broken, old between;
Nod's answer loud now *scold*.

SCOLOPENDRA. *n. f.* [*scolopendra*, Fr.
from *scolo* and *pendra*.]

1. A sort of venomous serpent.

2. [*scolopendra*, Latin.] An herb.

SCOLOPENDRA. *n. f.* [put up from *comma*, Latin.]
A baloon. A word out of use, and
unworthy of revival.

The *scollers*, or *balloons*, of quality are woful
in conversation.

SCOLLO. *n. f.* [*schol*, German.]

1. A fort; a bulwark.

Each fellows are perfect in the great commanders
names, and they will learn you by rote where ter-
races were done; at such and such a *scoll*, at
such a breach.

2. The head: perhaps as being the *acro-*
polis, or citadel, of the body. A low word.

Why does he suffer this rude knave now to know

him about the sconce with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action of battery? *Shakespeare.*
3. A pensile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light.

Golden sconces hang upon the walls,
To light the costly tapers and the halls. *Dryden.*
Triumphant Umbriel, on a sconce's height,
Clapp'd his glad wings, and lat to view the fight. *Pope.*

Put candles into sconces.

4. A mulct, or fine.

To SCONCE, *v. a.* [A word used in the universities, and derived plausibly by *Skinner*, whose etymologies are generally rational, from *sconce*, as it signifies the head; to *sconce* being to fix a fine on any one's head.] To mulct; to fine. A low word, which ought not to be retained.

Scoop, *n. f.* [*Schorpe*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of large ladle; a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor.

They turn upside down hops on malt-kahs, when almost dry, with a scoop. *Montaigne.*

2. A surgeon's instrument.

Endeavour with thy scoop, or hangers, to force the stone outwards. *Shap.*

3. A sweep; a stroke. Perhaps it should be *sweep*.

O hell life!

What, all my pretty chickens and their dam
At one fell swoop? *Shakespeare.*

To SCOOP, *v. a.* [*schoopen*, Dutch.]

1. To lade out.

As by the brook he flood,
He scoop'd the water from the crystal flood. *Dryden.*

2. This word seems to have not been understood by *Theophrastus*.

Melt'd Alpine snows

The mountain edifices fill, those ample stores
Of water scoop'd among the hollow rocks. *Thomson.*

3. To empty by lading.

It some penurious source by chance appear'd
Scanty of waters, when you scoop'd it dry,
And offer'd the tall helmet up to Cato,
Did he not dash the untasted moisture from him? *Addison.*

4. To carry off, so as to leave the place hollow.

A spectator would think this circular mount had
been actually scoop'd out of that hollow space. *Spectator.*

Her forefeet are broad, that the may scoop away
much earth at a time. *Addison.*

To his little eye, that in his forehead glid'd
Take a full moon, or a broad burnish'd shield,
A tork that we dexterously applied.

Whi b, in the spacious socket turning round,
Scoop out the big round jelly from its orb. *Addison.*

5. To cut into hollownels or depth.

Whate'er part of the arbon they scoop in, has
an influence on all the rest, for the sea immediately
works the whole bottom to a level. *Addison.*

Those carabuncles the Indians will scoop, for us to
hold above a punt. *Arbutnot.*

It much conduces how to flare
The little race of birds, that hop
From spray to spray, scooping the coldest fruit.

Infatuates undisturb'd. *Philips.*

The grains of the place
Or helps th' ambitions bill the heav'n to scale,
Or scoops in encircling the vales. *Pope.*

SCOOPER, *n. f.* [from *scoop*.] One who
scoops.

SCOPE, *n. f.* [*scopus*, Latin.]

1. A mark; intention; drift.

Your scope is as mine own.

So to enforce or quicken the laws,
As to your bad seems good. *Shakespeare.*

His coming hither hath no farther scope
Than for his funeral royalties, and to beg
Intelligence immediate on his knees. *Shakespeare.*

Had the whole scope of the author been a slave,
able to his title, he would have only undertaken to

prove what every man is convinced of; but the drift
of the pamphlet is to stir up our compulsion towards
the rebels. *Addison.*

2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end.

The scope of all their pleading against man's
authority is to overthrow such laws and constitutions
in the church, as, depending thereupon, if they
should therefore be taken away, would leave nei-
ther face nor memory of church to continue long
in the world. *Hooker.*

Now was time

To aim their counsels to the fairest scope. *Hub. Ta.*
We should impute the war to the scope at which
it smeth. *Raleigh.*

He, in what he counsels, and in what excels,
Misfratit, grounds his courage on despair
And utter dissolution, as the scope

Of all his aim. *Milton.*

3. Room; space; amplitude of intellectual
view.

An herack poet is not tied to a bare representa-
tion of what is true, but that he might let himself
look to visionary objects, which may give him a
free scope for imagination. *Dryden.*

These theories being admitted into optics,
there would be scope enough of handling that ter-
minology voluminously, after a new manner, not only
by teaching those things which tend to the perfec-
tion of vision, but also by determining mathemati-
cally all kinds of phenomena of colours which
could be produced by refraction. *Newton.*

4. Liberty; freedom from restraint.

It this constrain them to grant that their axiom
is not to take any place, even in those things only
where the church hath larger scope, it resteth that
they search out some stronger reason. *Hooker.*

Al, cut my face rounder,
That my pent heart may have some scope to beat,
On che' I swoon with this dead killing news. *Shakespeare.*

5. Liberty beyond just limits; licence.

Sith 'twas my fault to give the people scope
'I would be my tyranny to strike and gall them
For what I bid them do. *Shakespeare.*

Being moody, give him line and scope,
Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themselves with working. *Shakespeare.*

6. Act of riot; folly.

As farlet is the father of much fist,
So every scope, by the immoderate use,
Turns to riotous. *Shakespeare.*

7. Extended quantity.

The scope of land granted to the first adventurers
were too large, and the liberties and royalties were
too great for subjects. *Davies.*

8. It is out of use, except in the first three
senses.

SCOPEFUL, *adj.* [*scopulosus*, Lat.] Full
of rocks. *Dict.*

SCORBUICAL, *adj.* [*scorbutique*, Fr.]

SCORBUICK, *adj.* [from *scorbutus*, Lat.]

Diseased with the feury.

A pest in about forty, of a full and scorbutical
body, having broke her skin, endeavour'd the cure
of it, but observing the ulcer tanous, I pro-
posed digestion. *Wijman.*

Violent purging hurts scorbutick constitutions;
lenitive tubazines relieve. *Arbutnot.*

SCORBUICKALLY, *adv.* [from *scorbutical*.]

With tendency to the feury; in the
feury.

A woman of forty, scorbutically and hydroppically
affected, having a loud ulcer, putterit into my
hand. *Wijman.*

SCOUR, *n. f.* This word is used by *Spenser*
for discourse, or power of reason; in
imitation perhaps of the Italians.

Lively vigour rested in his hand,
And recompe'd him with a better scour;
Weak hourly well is chang'd for mind's redoubled
force. *Fanny Queen.*

To SCORCH, *v. a.* [*scorchen*, Saxon,

1. To burn superficially.

Fire scorched in frosty weather. *Bacon.*

The ladies gasped, and scarcely could reply;
The breath they drew no longer air, but fire.

The fairy knights were scorched. *Dryden.*

2. To burn.

Power was given to scorch men with fire.

The same that left thee by the cooling fire,
Sate from sun's heat, but scorched with beauty's
beam. *Keats.*

You look with such contempt on pain,
That languishing you conquer more;

So lightning which in storms appear
Scorch more than when the skies are clear. *Keats.*

The same beams that shine, scorched to
I rave,
And, like a giddy bird in dead of night,
Fly round the fire that scorches me to death. *Dryden.*

He, from whom the nations should receive
Justice and freedom, lives himself a slave;
Tortur'd by cruel change of wild desires,
Lash'd by mad rage, and scorched by brutal fire. *Pope.*

To SCORCH, *v. n.* To burn superficially,
to be dried up.

The thirsty Aricans complain
To see the chariot of the sun
So high their scorching country run. *Pope.*

The love was made in autumn, and the heat
followed properly when the heat of the scorched
country were declining. *Keats.*

Scatter a little money draw or fern amongst
fields, to prevent the roots from scorched
to receive the moisture that falls. *Keats.*

SCORCHING TEND, *n. f.* A plant.

SCORDIUM, *n. f.* [Latin.] An herb.

SCORE, *n. f.* [*scora*, Icelandic; a mark,
cut, or notch.]

1. A notch, or long incision.

Our forefathers had no other books but the first
and the tally; thou hast caused plaining to be
done. *Keats.*

2. A line drawn.

3. An account which, when writing va-
lets common, was kept by marks on
tallies, or by lines of chalk.

He's worth no more:

They say he parted well and paid his score. *Shakespeare.*

Does not the air feed the flame? And does
the flame warm and enlighten the air? Does
the earth quit fires with all the elements, and
furnish that issue from it? *Keats.*

4. Account kept of something past; an
epoch; an era.

Universal deluges have swept all away, except
two or three persons who begun the world
upon a new score. *Keats.*

5. Debt imputed.

That thou dost love her, strikes some score
from the great compt. *Shakespeare.*

6. Reason; motive.

He had been promise to a brewer,
But left the trade; as many more
Have lately done on the time score. *Keats.*

A lion, that had got a political fit of sickness,
wrote the fox word how glad he should be at a
company, upon the score of ancient friendship. *Keats.*

If your terms are moderate, we'll never be
off upon that score. *Keats.*

7. Stake; account; relative motive.

You act your kindness on Cydania's score. *Keats.*

Kings in Greece were depused by the people
on the score of their arbitrary proceedings. *Keats.*

8. Twenty. I suppose, because twenty
being a round number, was distinguished
on tallies by a long score.

How many score of miles may we well ride
Twixt hour and hour? *Keats.*

The lower full you name, you wound the score,
Bound is but one, but Harpax is a score. *Keats.*

Let some score of lines there is a period
of that fruit of poetry. *Keats.*

9. A song in SCORE. The words with the musical notes of a song annexed.

To SCORE. v. a.

1. To set down as a debt.

Madam, I know when
Instead of five you *score'd* me ten.

Suff.

2. To compute; to charge.

Your follies and debauches change
With such a *whirl*, the poets of your age
Are told, and cannot *score* 'em on the stage;
Tale is each vice in short-hand they indite,
T'was not but prentices whole sermons write.

Dryden.

3. To mark by a line.

Halt thou appointed where the moon should rise,
And with her purple light adorn the skies?
Scorch'd out the bounded sun's oblique ways,
But he on all might spread his equal rays?

Sandys.

SCORIA. n. f. [Lat.] Drofs; recrement.

The *scoria*, or vitrified part, which most metals,
when heated or melted, do continually protrude to
the surface, and which, by covering the metals in
form of a thin glossy skin, causes these colours, is
much denser than water.

Newton.

SCORIOUS. adj. [from *scoria*, Lat.] Drofsy;
recrementitious.

By the fire they emit many drofsy and *scorious*
parts.

Brown.

To SCORN. v. a. [*schernen*, Dutch; *escor-*
ner, Fr.] To despise; to slight; to revile;
to vilify; to contemn.

My friends *scorn* me; but mine eye poureth
out tears unto God.

Job.

To SCORN. v. n.

1. To scoff; to treat with contumely.

He had mine eyes were black and my hair black;
A d, now I am remember'd, *scorn'd* at me. *Shaksp.*
Our soul is filled with the *scorning* of those that
are at ease, and with the contempt of the proud.

Psalms.

2. To disdain; to think unworthy.

I've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day
Wholly wings to richly bright,
As the *scorn'd* to think of night.

Crahar.

Lame, that delights around the world to stray,
Seems not to take our Argos in her way.

Pope.

3. To despise; to contemn.

Surely he *scorneth* the scorner, but he giveth
grace unto the lowly.

Proverbs.

Back to th' infernal pit I ding thee chain'd,
And seal thee to, as henceforth not to *scorn*
The tail gates of hell too lightly barr'd.

Milton.

4. To neglect; to disregard.

This my long suffering, and my day of grace,
They who neglect and *scorn* shall never taste;
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more.

Milton.

SCORN. n. f. [*escorne*, old Fr. from the
verb.]

1. Contempt; scoff; slight; act of con-
tumely.

We were better parch in Afric's sun
Than in the pride and salt *scorn* of his eyes.

Shakspere.

Why should you think that I should woo in *scorn*?
Scorn and derision never come in tears. *Shaksp.*
If we draw her not unto us, she will laugh us to
 scorn.

Judith.

Diogenes was asked in *scorn*, What was the
matter that philosophers haunted rich men, and
not rich men philosophers? He answered, Because
the one knew what they wanted, the others did
not.

Racon.

Wh' e'er hath any thing in his person that
induces contempt, hath also a perpetual spur to
refuse himself from *scorn*: therefore all deformed
persons are bold, as being on their own defence, as
exposed to *scorn*.

Racon.

Every fullen frown and bitter *scorn*
But fann'd the fuel that too fast did burn. *Dryden.*

2. Subject of ridicule; thing treated with
contempt.

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Is it not a most horrid ingratitude, thus to make
a *scorn* of him that made us? *Tillotson.*

Numidia's grown a *scorn* among the nations,
For breach of publick vows. *Addison.*

3. To think SCORN. To disdain; to hold
unworthy of regard. Not now in use.

If he do fully prove himself the honest shepherd
Menalcas his brother and heir, I know no reason
why you should think *scorn* of him. *Sidney.*

Unto thee will I cry, O Lord: think no *scorn* of
me, lest, if thou make as though thou hearest not,
I become like them that go down into the pit. *Psalms.*

4. To laugh to SCORN. To deride as con-
temptible.

He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh them
to *scorn*, the Lord shall have them in derision.

Psalms. Common Prayer.

SCORNER. n. f. [from *scorn*.]

1. Contemner; despiser.

They are very active, vigilant in their enter-
prizes, prelent in perils, and great *scorners* of
death. *Spenser.*

2. Scoffer; ridiculer.

The *scorner* should consider, upon the sight of a
cripple, that it was only the distinguishing mercy
of heaven that kept him from being one too.

I. Eftange.

They, in the *scorner's* or the judge's seat,
Dare to condemn the virtue which they hate.

Prior.

SCORNFUL. adj. [*scorn* and *full*.]

1. Contemptuous; insolent; disdainful.

The *scornful* damsel flouts.
The *scornful* dante flouts.

Dryden.

2. Acting in defiance.

With him I o'er the hills had run,
Scornful of winter's frost and summer's sun.

Prior.

SCORNFULLY. adv. [from *scornful*.] Con-
temptuously; insolently.

He us'd us *scornfully*: he would have shew'd us
his marks of merit, wounds receiv'd for's country.

Shakspere.

The sacred rights of the christian church are
scornfully trampled on in print, under an hypocri-
tical pretence of maintaining them. *Atterbury.*

SCORPION. n. f. [*scorpion*, Fr. *scorpio*,
Latin.]

1. A reptile much resembling a small lob-
ster, but that his tail ends in a point,
with a very venomous sting.

Well, fore-warning winds,
Did seem to say, seek not a *scorpion's* nest.

Shakspere.

Full of *scorpions* is my mind, dear wife.

Shakspere.

2. One of the signs of the zodiac.

The squeezing crab and stinging *scorpion* shone.

Dryden.

3. A scourge so called from its cruelty.

My father hath chastised you with whips, but I
will chastise you with *scorpions*.

I Kings.

4. [*Scorpius*, Lat.] A sea fish. *Amfworth.*

SCORPION SENA. n. f. [*emerus*, Lat.] A
plant.

Valler.

SCORPION GRASS.

SCORPION'S TAIL. } n. f. Herbs. *Amfworth.*

SCORPION WORT.

SCOT. n. f. [*scot*, Fr.]

1. Shot; payment.

2. SCOT and LOT. Parish payments.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot term was
Scot had paid me *scot* and *lot* too. *Shakspere.*

Prologues, humorous note,
Liv'd there a huge *scot* and *lot*.

P. ion.

The chief point that has puzzled the freeholder,
as well as those that pay *scot* and *lot*, for about
these six months, is, Whether they would rather
be governed by a prince that is obliged by law to
be good, or by one who, if he pleases, may plunder
or imprison. *Addison.*

To SCOTCH. v. a. To cut with shallow
incisions.

He was too hard for him; directly he *scotched* Co-
ruch, he *scotch'd* and notch'd him like a carbonado.

Shakspere.

SCOTCH. n. f. [from the verb.] A slight
cut; a shallow incision.

We'll beat 'em into bench-holes: I have yet
room for six *scotch's* more.

Shakspere.

Give him four *scotch's* with a knife, and then
put into his belly, and there *scotch's*, sweet herbs.

Waller.

SCOTCH Collops, or Scotched Collops. n. f.
[from *to scotch*, or cut.] Veal cut into
small pieces.

SCORCH HOPPERS. n. f. A play in which
boys hop over lines or *scotch's* in the
ground.

Children being indifferent to any thing they
do, to dancing and *scotch hoppers* would be the
same thing to them.

Locke.

SCOTCHIE. adj. Without feet or mule;
unlart; impure.

SCOTONY. n. f. [*scotony*.] A dizziness or
swimming in the head, causing dimness
of sight, wherein external objects seem
to turn round.

Ainsworth. Bailey.

SCOTTERING. n. f. A provincial word,
which denotes, in Hertfordshire, a cus-
tom among the boys of burning a wad
of straw at the end of harvest.

Bailey.

SCOTTEL. n. f. [*scopa*, Lat.] A sort of mop
of clouts for sweeping an oven; a maul-
kin.

Ainsworth. Bailey.

SCOUNDREL. n. f. [*scoundrulo*, Italian;
a linder: *Skinner*.] A mean rascal; a
low petty villain. A word rather ludi-
cious.

Now to be baffled by a *scoundrel*,
An upstart fellow, and a rascal. *Hudibras.*
Scoundrels as these wretched Ombites be,
Canopus they exceed in luxury. *Tate.*
Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through *scoundrels* ever since the flood,
Go, and pretend your family is young;
Nor own your fathers have been fools so long.

Pope.

To SCOUR. v. a. [*skurer*, Dan. *schuren*,
Dutch.]

1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in
order to clean the surface.

I were better to be eaten to death with a rust,
than to be *scoured* to nothing with perpetual
motion.

Shakspere.

By dint of sword his crown he shall increase,
And *scour* his armour from the rust of peace.

Dryden.

Part *scour* the rusty blades with seam, and part
New grind the blunted ax and point the dart.

Dryden.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for grudging a quarter
of a pound of soap and said to *scour* the rooms.

Arbuthnot.

Poor Vadius, long with learned spleen devour'd,
Can taste no pleasure since his shield was *scour'd*.

Pope.

2. To purge violently.

3. To cleanse; to bleach; to whiten; to
blancher.

In some lakes the water is so nitrous, as if foul
clothes be put into it, it *scourth* them of itself;
and, if they stay, they moulder away.

Bacon.

A garden-worm should be well *scoured* eight
days in moss, before you fish with him.

Waller.

Lent th the *scour* her two dry ribbons flare,
The new *scour'd* maitress, and the flattern air.

Gay.

3. To remove by scouring.

N ever came information in a flood
With such a heady current, *scouring* faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness
Scion did lose his seat, and all at once.

Shakspere.

There was a garment all of blood,
And stain my favour in a bloody mask,
Which, wash'd away, shall scour my shame with it.
Shakespeare.

Then in the clemency of upward air
We'll scour our spots, and the dire thunder's fear.
Dryden.

5. [*Scorrere*, Italian.] To range about in order to catch or drive away something; to clear away.

The kings of Lacedæmon having sent out some gallies, under the charge of one of their nephews, to scour the sea of the pirates, they met us. *Sidney.*
Dyers are kept continually to scour these fens, infested greatly by pirates. *Sandys.*

If with thy guards thou scour'st the streets by night,
And dost in murders, rapes, and spoils delight,
Please not thyself the flatter'ing crowd to hear.
Dryden.

6. To pass swiftly over.

Sometimes
He scours the right hand coast, sometimes the left.
Milton.

Not half the number in their seats are found,
But men and steeds lie growling on the ground;
The points of spears are stuck within the shield,
The steeds without their riders scour the field,
The knights unhors'd.
Dryden.

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow:
Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and skims along the main.
Pope.

To SCOUR. v. n.

1. To perform the office of cleaning domestic utensils.

I keep his house, and wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds. *Shakespeare.*

2. To clean.

Warm water is softer than cold; for it scoureth better.
Bacon.

3. To be purged or lax; to be diseased with looseness.

Some apothecaries, upon stamping colicquintida, have been put into a great scouring by the vapour only.
Bacon.

Convulsion and scouring, they say, do often come one another.
Grant.

If you turn sheep into wheat or rye to feed, let it not be too rank, lest it make them scou. *Mortimer.*

4. To rove; to range.

Barbarossa, scouring along the coast of Italy, struck an exceeding terror into the minds of the citizens of Rome.
Knotes.

5. To run here and there.

The enemy's drum is heard, and fearful scouring doth choke the air with dull.
Shakespeare.

6. To run with great eagerness and swift-ness; to scamper.

She from him fled with all her pow'r,
Who after her as hastily 'gan to scour. *Fair Queen.*

I saw men scour to on their way: I eyed them even to their ships.
Shakespeare.

Word was brought him, in the middle of his schemes, that his house was robbed; and so away he scours to learn the truth.
L'Estrange.

If they be men of fraud, they'll scour off themselves, and leave those that trust them to pay the reckoning.
L'Estrange.

So four fierce couriers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reins, nor curbs, nor threat'ning cries they fear,
But force along the trembling charioteer. *Dryden.*

As soon as any foreign object presses upon the sense, those spirits, which are posted upon the out-wards, immediately take the alarm, and scour off to the brain, which is the head quarters.
Collier.

Swift at her call her husband scoured away
To wreak his hunger on the desin'd prey. *Pope.*

SCOURER. n. f. [from *scour*.]

1. One that cleans by rubbing.

2. A purge, rough and quick.

3. One who runs swiftly.

SCOURGE. n. f. [*scourgée*, Fr. *scoreggia*, Italian; *corrigia*, Lat.]

1. A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline.

When he had made a scourge of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple. *John.*

The scourge
Inexorable, and the torturing hour,
Call us to penance. *Milton.*

2. A punishment; a vindictive affliction.

What scourge for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence?
Shakespeare.

See what a scourge is laid upon your hate,
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love.
Shakespeare.

Famine and plague are sent as scourges for amendment.
2 Efdras.

3. One that afflicts, harasses, or destroys.

Thus Attila was called *flagellum Dei*.
Is this the scourge of France?
Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers still their babes?
Shakespeare.

Such conquerors are not the favourites but scourges of God, the instruments of that vengeance.

In all these trials I have borne a part;
I was myself the scourge that caus'd the smart.
Pope.

Immortal Jove!
I let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,
Or blest a people willing to obey;
But crush the nations with an iron rod,
And every monarch be the scourge of God. *Pope.*

4. A whip for a top.

If they had a top, the scourge sick and leather strap should be left to their own making. *Locke.*

To SCOURGE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To lash with a whip; to whip.

The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
Make instruments to scourge us. *Shakespeare.*

Is it lawful for you to scourge a Roman?
He scourg'd with many a stroke th' indignant waves. *Milton.*

When a professor of any religion is set up to be laughed at, this cannot help us to judge of the truth of his faith, any better than if he were scourged. *Watts.*

2. To punish; to chastise; to chasten; to caltigate, with any punishment or affliction.

Seeing that thou hast been scourged from heaven,
declare the mighty power of God. *2 Maccabees.*

He will scourge us for our iniquities, and will have mercy again. *Tobit.*

SCOURGER. n. f. [from *scourge*.] One that scourges; a punisher or chastiser.

To SCOURSE. v. a. To exchange one thing for another; to swap. *Anfworth.*

It seems a corruption of *scorsu*, Italian, exchange; and hence a *horje scourser*.

SCOUT. n. f. [*escout*, Fr. from *escouter*; *auscultare*, Lat. to listen; *scotta*, Italian.]

One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy.

Are not the speedy scouts return'd again,
That dogg'd the mighty army of the dauphin?
Shakespeare.

As when a scout,
Through dark and desert ways with peril gone
All night, at last, by break of cheerful dawn,
Obtains the brow of some high-climbing hill.
Milton.

This great vessel may have lesser cabins, wherein scouts may be lodged for the taking of observations.

The scouts to sev'ral parts divide their way,
To learn the natives manners, their towns, explore the coasts.
Dryden.

To SCOUT. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To go out, in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately.

Off on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions; or with obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night,
Scorning surprise. *Milton.*

As a hunted panther casts about
Her glaring eyes, and pricks her listening ears to
So she, to thorn his toils, her *scout* employ'd.
Dryden.

Command a party out,
With a strict charge not to engage, but scout.

2. To ridicule; to sneer. This is a *scout* unauthorized, and vulgar.

To SCOWL. v. n. [*scylan*, to squint, Sax. *skela sig*, to look four, Islandick.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or fullen.

Miso, her authority increased, came with scowling eyes to deliver a flattering good-morrow to two ladies. *Sidney.*

With bent lowering brows, as she would threaten,
She scowl'd and frown'd with froward countenance. *Fairy Queen.*

Even so, or with much more contempt, men's eyes
Did scowl on Richard. *Shakespeare.*

Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the bent
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they scowl at. *Shakespeare.*

The dusky clouds o'ercrept
Heav'n's cheerful face; the low'ring element
Scowls o'er the darken'd landscape snow or flow.
Milton.

Fly, fly, profane fogs! far hence fly away
With your dull influence; it is for you
To sit and scowl upon night's heavy brow. *Crahan.*

In rueful gaze
The cattle stand, and on the scowling heav'n's
Cast a deploring eye. *Thompe.*

SCOWL. n. f. [from the verb.] Look fullenness or discontent; gloom.

I've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day
With rosy wings so richly bright,
As if he scorn'd to think of night;
When a ruddy storm, whose scowl
Made heav'n's radiant face look foul,
Call'd for an untimely night.
Crahan.

To blot the newly-blossom'd light.
SCOWLINGLY. adv. [from *scowl*.] With frowning and fullen look.

To SCRABBLE. v. n. [*krabbelen*, *scruffelen* to scrape or scratch, Dutch.] To paw with the hands.

He feigned himself mad in their hands, and scabbled on the doors of the gate. *Samme.*

SCRAGG. n. f. [*scraghe*, Dutch.] A thing thin or lean.

SCRAGGED. adj. [This seem corrupte from *craggd*.] Rough; uneven, full of protuberances or aperties.

Is there then any physical deformity in the fabric of a human body, because our imagination can strip it of its muscles and skin, and then in its scragged and knotty back-bone? *Bentley.*

SCRAGGINESS. } n. f. [from *scragged*.]
SCRAGGINESS. } n. f. [from *scraggy*.]

1. Leanness; macour.

2. Unevenness; roughness; ruggedness.

SCRAGGY. adj. [from *scragg*.]

1. Lean; marcid; thin.

Such a constitution is easily known, by the body being lean, warm, hairy, scraggy, and dry, without a disease.

2. [corrupted from *craggy*.] Rough; rugged; uneven.

From a scraggy rock, whose prominence
Half overbades the ocean, hardy men,
Fearless of rending winds and dashing waves,
Cut saunders. *Philips.*

To SCRAMBLE. v. n. [the same with *scrabble*; *scruffelen*, Dutch.]

1. To catch at anything eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch with haste preventive of another; to contend tumultuously which shall catch any thing. *England now is left.*

To tug and *scramble*, and to part by th' teeth
The unwearied *scramble* of proud swelling state.
Shakspere.

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to *scramble* at the treasure's feast,
And shove away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*
It is not to be supposed, that, when such a tree
was shaking, there would be no *scrambling* for the
fruit. *Stillington.*

They must have *scrambled* with the wild beasts
for crabs and nuts. *Ray.*

2. To climb by the help of the hands; as, he *scrambled* up that rock.

SCRAMBLER. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Eager contend for something, in which one endeavours to get it before another.

As they were in the middle of their gambols,
somebody threw a handful of apples among them,
that set them presently together by the ears upon
the *scramble*. *L'Estrange.*

Because the desire of money is constantly almost
every where the same, its vent varies very little,
but as its greater scarcity enhances its price, and
increases the *scramble*. *Locke.*

2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLER. n. f. [from *scramble*.]

1. One that *scrambles*.

All the little *scramblers* after fame fall upon him.
Addison.

2. One that climbs by help of the hands.

TO SCRAMBLE. v. a. [*schranzer*, Dutch.]

To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth. The Scots retain it.

SCRAMBLE. adj. [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor any other example.] Vile; worthless. Perhaps grating by the sound.

When they hit, their lean and flashy songs
Grate on their *scrambled* pipes of wretched straw.
Milton.

SCRAP. n. f. [from *scrape*, a thing scraped or rubbed off.]

1. A small particle; a little piece; a fragment.

It is an unaccountable vanity to spend all our
time taking into the *scrap* and imperfect remains
of former ages, and neglecting the clearer notices
of our own. *Granville.*

Trencher equires spend their time in hopping
from one great man's table to another's, only to
pick up *scraps* and intelligence. *L'Estrange.*

Language are to be learned only by reading
and talking, and not by *scraps* of authors got by
heart. *Locke.*

No rag, no *scrap*, of all the beau, or wit,
That once so flatter'd, and that once so writ. *Pope.*

I can never have too many of your letters. I
am angry at every *scrap* of paper lost. *Pope.*

2. Crumb; small particles of meat left at the table.

The contract you pretend with that base wretch,
One bred of ulnas, and foster'd with cold dishes,
With *scraps* of th' court, is no contract. *Shakspere.*

The attendants puffa court up beyond her bounds,
for th' own *scraps* and advantage. *Bacon.*

On bones, on *scraps* of dogs let me be fed,
My limbs uncover'd, and expos'd my head
To bleak & cold. *Granville.*

What has he else to bait his traps,
Or bring his vermin in, but *scraps*?
The offals of a church distress,
A hungry vicarage at best. *Swift.*

3. A small piece of paper. This is properly *scrip*.

Programs with thousand bits the *scrip* unseen,
And silent tells a king, or buys a queen. *Pope.*

TO SCRAPE. v. a. [*scrapen*, Saxon; *scraper*, Dutch; *jafrcepiug*, Erse.]

1. To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument, used with the edge almost perpendicular.

These hard woods are more properly *scraped*
than planed. *Mason.*

2. To take away by scraping; to erase.

They shall destroy the walls, and I will *scrape*
her dust, and make her like the top of a rock. *Ezekiel.*

Bread for a toast lay on the coals; and, if
toasted quite through, *scrape* off the burnt side,
and serve it up. *Swift.*

3. To act upon any surface with a harsh noise.

The chiming clocks to dinner call;
A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall. *Pope.*

4. To gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence.

Let the government be ruined by his avarice, if
by avarice he can *scrape* together so much as to
make his peace. *South.*

Unhappy those who hunt for a party, and *scrape*
together out of every author all those things only
which favour their own tenets. *Watts.*

TO SCRAPE. v. n.

1. To make a harsh noise.

2. To play ill on a fiddle. *Amfio.*

3. To make an awkward bow.

4. *TO SCRAPE. Acquaintance.* A low phrase. To curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity; probably from the *scraps* or bows of a flatterer.

SCRAPE. n. f. [*Scrap*, Swedish.]

1. Difficulty; perplexity; distress. This is a low word.

2. The found of the foot drawn over the floor.

3. A bow.

SCRAPER. n. f. [from *scrape*.]

1. Instrument with which any thing is scraped.

Never clean your shoes on the *scraper*, but in the
entry, and the *scraper* will last the longer. *Swift.*

2. A miser; a man intent on getting money; a *scrape-penny*.

Be thrifty, but not covetous; therefore give
Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due:
Never was *scraper* brave man. Get to live;
Then live, and use it; else it is not true
That thou hast gotten; surely, use alone
Makes money not a contemptible stone. *Ilthert.*

3. A vile siddler.

Out! ye sempiternal *scrappers*. *Colden.*

Have wild boars or dolphins the least emotion at
the most elaborate strains of your modern *scrappers*,
all which have been tamed and humanized by an-
cient musicians? *Arbuthnot.*

SCRAT. n. f. [*scrat*, Saxon.] A hernia-
phrodite. *Skinner. Junius.*

TO SCRATCH. v. a. [*kratzen*, Dutch.]

1. To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven.

The lab'ring swain
Scratch'd with a rake a furrow for his grain,
And cover'd with his hand the shallow seed again.
Dryden.

A fort of small sand-coloured stones, so hard as
to *scratch* glass. *Grew.*

2. To tear with the nails.

How can I tell but that his talons may
Yet *scratch* my son, or rend his tender hand?
Fairy Queen.

I should have *scratch'd* out your unfencing eyes,
To make my master out of love with thee. *Shaksp.*

I had rather hear my dog bark at a crow, than a
man swear he loves me.

—Keep your ladyship still in that mind; so some
gentleman or other shall *scrape* a predestinate
scratch face.

—*Scratching* could not make as worse, as 'twere
such a face as yours were. *Shakspere.*

Scots are like witches, *scratch* what *scratch*,
Scratch till the blood *scrap*, they'll not hurt you
then. *Shakspere.*

To wish that there were nothing but such dull
tame things in the world, that will neither bite nor
scratch, is as childish as to wish there were no sea
in nature. *Morr.*

Unhand me, or I'll *scratch* your face;
Let go, for shame. *Dryden.*

3. To wound slightly.

4. To hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen.

Daphne, roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds.
Shakspere.

5. To rub with the nails.

Francis Confield did *scratch* his elbow, when he
had sweetly invented to signify his name St. Fran-
ces, with a friary cowl in a corn field. *Camden.*

Other mechanical helps Arctans uses to procure
sleep, particularly the *scratching* of the temples
and the ears. *Arbuthnot.*

Be maddest, when invention fails,
To *scratch* your head, and bite your nails. *Swift.*

6. To write or draw awkwardly.

If any of their labourers can *scratch* out a pam-
phlet, they desire no wit, style, or argument. *Swift.*

SCRATCH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. An incision ragged and shallow.

The coarse file cuts deep, and makes *deep*
scratches in the work; and before you can take
out those deep *scratches* with your finer cut file,
those places where the ridings were when your
work was forged, may become dents to your ham-
mer dents. *Mason.*

The smaller the particles of those substances are,
the smaller will be the *scratches* by which they con-
tinually fret and wear away the glass until it be
polished, but be they never so small, they can wear
away the glass no otherwise than by grating and
scratching, and breaking the protuberances; and
therefore polish it no otherwise than by bringing
its roughness to a very fine grain, so that the
scratches and frettings of the surface become too
small to be visible. *Newton.*

2. Laceration with the nails.

Their nails with *scratches* shall deform my breast,
I let by my look or colour be express'd
The mark of aught high-born, or ever better dress'd.
Prior.

3. A slight wound.

The valiant bent turning on her with open jaws,
she gave him such a thrust through his breast, that
all the lion could do was with his open paw to tear
off the mantle and sleeve of Zellman, with a little
scratch rather than a wound. *Sidney.*

Heav'n forbid a shallow *scratch* should drive
The prince of Wales from such a field as this.
Shakspere.

SCRATCHER. n. f. [from *scratch*.] He
that *scratches*.

SCRATCHES. n. f. Cracked ulcers or
scabs in a horse's foot. *Ainslie.*

SCRATCHINGLY. adv. [from *scratching*.]
With the action of *scratching*.

Making him turn close to the ground, like a cat,
when *scratchingly* the wheels about after a mouse.
Stany.

SCR. IV. n. f. [Irish and Erse.] Surface of
scurf.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed, of
cutting *scraps*, which is laying off the green sur-
face of the ground, to cover their cabins, or make
up their ditches. *Swift.*

TO SCRAWL. v. a. [I suppose to be cor-
rupted from *scrabble*.] To draw or mark
irregularly or clumsily.

Perute my leaves through ev'ry part,
And think thou dost as owner's heart,
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles thus, and quite
As hard, as senseless, and as light. *Swift.*

TO SCRAWL. v. n.

1. To write unskilfully and inelegantly.

3 Y 2

Think not your verses scribbling,
 That with a golden pen you scrawl,
 And scribble in a Berlin. *Swift.*

2. [from *crawl*.] To creep like a reptile. *Ainsw.*

SCRAWL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Unskillful and inelegant writing.
 The left hand will make such a *scrawl*, that it will not be legible. *Arbutnot.*
M. Wychely, hearing from me how welcome his letter would be, writ to you, in which I inserted my *scrawl*. *Pope.*

SCRAWLER. *n. f.* [from *scrawl*.] A clumsy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY. *n. f.* [*hirundo marina*.] A bird called a sea-swallow. *Ainsw. Bailey.*

SCREABLE. *adj.* [*scriabilis*, Lat.] That may be spit out. *Bailey.*

To SCRAK. *v. n.* [properly *creak*, or *shriek*, from *skrige*, Danish.] To make a shrill or loud noise. *Bailey.*

To SCREAM. *v. n.* [from *shreman*, Saxon.]

1. To cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony.
 Soon a whirlwind rose around,
 And from afar he heard a screaming sound
 As of a dame distress'd, who cried for aid,
 And all'd with loud laments the secret shade. *Dryden.*
 The fearful matrons raise a screaming cry,
 Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;
 A jarring sound results, and mingles in the sky. *Dryden.*

If chance a mouse creeps in her sight,
 Can finely counterfeit a fright;
 So sweetly screams, if it comes near her,
 She ravishes all hearts to hear her. *Swift.*

2. To cry shrilly.
 I heard the owl *scream*, and the crickets cry. *Shakespeare.*

SCREAM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shrill, quick, loud cry of terror or pain.
 Our chimnies were blown down; and, as they fell,
 Lamentings heard i' the air, strange screams of death. *Shakespeare.*

Then flash'd the livid lightning from her eyes,
 And screams of horror rend'd the affrighted skies. *Pope.*

To SCREECH. *v. n.* [*skriku*, to cry, Icelandic.]

1. To cry out as in terror or anguish.
Screeching is an appetite of expelling that which suddenly strikes the spirits. *Bacon.*

2. To cry as a night owl: thence called a screechowl.

SCREECH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cry of horror and anguish.

2. Harsh horrid cry.
 The birds obscene, that nightly flock'd to taste,
 With hollow *screeches* fled from the due report;
 And ravenous dogs, allur'd by scent'd blood,
 And barking wolves, ran howling to the wood. *Pope.*

SCREECHOWL. *n. f.* [*screech* and owl.]
 An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, misery, or death.
 Deep night,
 The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
 The time when *screechows* cry, and bawdies howl. *Shakespeare.*

Let him, that will a *screechowl* say be call'd,
 Go into Troy, and say there, Hector's dead. *Shakespeare.*

By the *screechowl's* dismal note,
 By the black night-raven's throat,
 I charge thee, Hob. *Drayton.*

Jupiter, though he had jogg'd the balance to weigh down Turnus, sent the *screechowl* to discourage him. *Dryden.*

Sooner shall *screechows* bark in sunny day,
 Than I forget my shepherd's wonted love. *Gay.*

SCREEN. *n. f.* [*ecra*, French.]

1. Any thing that affords shelter or concealment.
 Now near enough: your leavy *screens* throw down,
 And show like those you are. *Shakespeare.*
 Some ambitious men seem as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon.*
 Our people, who transport themselves, are settled in those interjacent tracts, as a *screen* against the insults of the savages. *Swift.*
 My juniors by a year,
 Who wisely thought my age a *screen*,
 When death approach'd, to stand between;
 The *screen* remov'd, their hearts are trembling. *Swift.*

2. Any thing used to exclude cold or light.
 When there is a *screen* between the candle and the eye, yet the light passeth to the paper whereon one writeth. *Bacon.*
 One speaks the glory of the British *queen*,
 And one describes a charming Indian *screen*. *Pope.*
 Ladies make their old clothes into patchwork for *screens* and stools. *Swift.*

3. A riddle to sift fang.

To SCREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shelter; to conceal; to hide.
 Back'd with a ridge of hills,
 That *screen'd* the fruits of th' earth, and seats of men,
 From cold septentrion blasts. *Milton.*
 A good magistrate's retinue of state *screens* him from the dangers which he is to incur for the sake of it. *Asterbury.*
 This gentle deed shall fairly be set foremost,
 To *screen* the wild escapades of lawless passion. *Rowe.*

2. [*cerno*, *crevi*, Lat.] To sift; to riddle.
 Let the cases be filled with natural earth, taken the first half spit, from just under the turf of the best pasture-ground, mixed with one part of very mellow soil *screened*. *Evelyn.*

SCREW. *n. f.* [*scroevē*, Dut. *strou*, Fr.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral: of this there are two kinds, the male and female; the former being cut convex, so that its threads rise outwards; but the latter channelled on its concave side, so as to receive the former. *Quincy.*
 The *screw* is a kind of wedge, that is multiplied or continued by a helical revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroke, but from a vertus at one end of it. *Wilkins.*
 After your apples are ground, commit them to the *screw* press, which is the best. *Mortimer.*

To SCREW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To turn or move by a screw.
 Some, when the press, by utmost vigour *screw'd*,
 Has drain'd the pulposus mass, regale their swine
 With the dry refuse. *Philips.*

2. To fasten with a screw.
 We fast!
 But *screw* your courage to the sticking place,
 And we'll not fail. *Shakespeare.*
 To *screw* your lock on the door, make wide holes, big enough to receive the shank of the *screw*. *Mason.*

3. To deform by contortions.
 Sometimes a violent laughter *screw'd* his face,
 And sometimes ready tears dropp'd down apace. *Cowley.*
 He *screw'd* his face into a harden'd smile,
 And said, Sebastian knew to govern slaves. *Dryden.*
 With *screw'd* face, and doleful whine, they ply you with senseless harangues against human inventions on the one hand, and loud outcries for a further reformation on the other. *South.*
 Let others *screw* their hypocrite face,
 She shews her grief in a sincere place. *Swift.*

4. To force; to bring by violence.
 He resolved to govern by subaltern ministers, who *screw'd* up the pins of power too high. *Hovel.*
 No discourse can be, but they will try to turn the tide, and draw it all into their own channel; or they will *screw* in here and there some intimations of what they said or did. *Government of the Tongue.*

The rents of land in Ireland, since they have been so enormously raised and *screw'd* up, may be computed to be about two millions. *Swift.*

5. To squeeze; to press.

6. To oppress by extortion.
 Our country landlords, by unmerciful *screwing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France. *Swift.*

SCREW TREE. *n. f.* [*Sorbus*, Lat.] A plant of the East and West Indies.

To SCRIBBLE. *v. a.* [*scribo*, *scribis*, Latin.]

1. To fill with artless or worthless writing.
 How gird the sphere
 With centrick and eccentric, *scribbled* o'er
 Cycle and picycle, orb in orb. *Milton.*

2. To write without use or elegance; as he *scribbled* a pamphlet.

To SCRIBBLE. *v. n.* To write without care or beauty.
 If a man should affirm, that an ape, casual meeting with pen, ink, and paper, and talking *scribble*, did happen to write exactly the Leviathan of Hobbes, would anybody believe such a story? And yet he can easily *scribble* things as meretricious as that. *Bentley.*
 If *Mævius scribble* in Apollo's spite,
 There are who judge still worse than he can write. *Pope.*

Leave flattery to fulsome dedicators,
 Whom, when they praise, the world believes a more
 Than when they promise to give *scribbling* o'er. *P. P.*

SCRIBBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Worthless writing.
 By solemnly endeavouring to countenance conjectures, I might be thought dogmatical in *hasty scribble*. *Pope.*
 If it struck the present taste, it was soon transferred into the plays and current *scribbles* of the week, and became an addition to our language. *Swift.*

SCRIBBLER. *n. f.* [from *scribble*.] A petty author; a writer without worth.
 The most copious writers are the arrantest *scribblers*, and in so much talking the tongue runs before the wit. *L'Estrange.*
 The actors represent such things as they are capable, by which they and the *scribbler* may get their living. *Druden.*
 The *scribbler*, pinch'd with hunger, writes to die,
 And to your genius must conform his line. *Grass.*
 To affirm he had cause to apprehend the same treatment with his father, is an improbable scandal flung upon the nation by a few bigotted French *scribbles*. *Swift.*
 Nobody was concerned or surprised, if this is that *scribbler* was proved a dunce. *Letter to Pope's Duacod.*

SCRIBE. *n. f.* [*scribe*, Fr. *scriba*, Lat.]

1. A writer.
 Hearts, tongues, figures, *scribes*, bards, poets, cannot
 Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number, ho!
 His love to Antony. *Shakespeare.*
 My master, being the *scribe* to himself, should write the letter. *Shakespeare.*
 We are not to wonder, if he thinks not fit to make any perfect and unerring *scribes*. *Grev.*
 The following letter comes from some notable young female *scribe*. *Spectator.*

2. A publick notary. *Ainsworth.*

SCRIMER. *n. f.* [*scrimeur*, Fr.] A gladiator; a fencingmaster. Not in use.
 The *scrimers* of their nation,
 He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
 If you oppos'd them. *Shakespeare.*

SCRINE. *n. f.* [*scrinium*, Lat.] A place in which writings or curiosities are deposited.

Help, help, to my dear friend,
My weaker brother, to perform my will.
Lay forth, out of these common things, some
The antique rolls which he has hid from all.
Fairy Queen.

CRIP. *n. f.* [*creppa*, Italian.]
A final bag; a fatchel.
Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable re-
treat, though not with bag and baggage, yet with
scrip and scrippage.
He'd in requital ope his leathern scrip,
And drew me strings of a thousand names.
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. Milton.
[from *scriptio*, Latin, as it seems.] A
schedule; a small writing.
Call them man by man, according to the scrip.
Shakespeare.

Bills of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad,
All scripts of paper can be made current coin. Locke.
CRIPPAGE. *n. f.* [from *scrip*.] That
which is contained in a scrip. DiG.
CRIPPROY. *adj.* [*scriptorius*, Lat.] Writ-
ten; not orally delivered. Swift.
CRIPPTURAL. *adj.* [from *scriptura*.] Con-
tained in the Bible; biblical.
Creatures, the scriptures use of that word deter-
mines sometimes to men. Atterbury.
CRIPTURE. *n. f.* [*scriptura*, Latin.]

1. Writing.
It is not only remembered in many scriptures,
but famous for the death and overthrow of Judas.
Raleigh.

2. Sacred writing; the Bible.
With us there is never any time bestowed in di-
vine service, without the reading of a great part of
the holy scripture, which we account a thing most
necessary. Hooker.

The devil can cite scriptures for his purpose:
An evil soul producing holy witness
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek.
Shakespeare.
There is not any action which a man ought to
do, or to forbear, but the scripture will give him a
clear precept, or prohibition, for it. South.
Forbear any discourse of other spirits, till his
reading the scriptures history put him upon that
enquiry. Locke.

Scripture proof was never the talent of these
men, and 'tis no wonder they are foiled. Atterbury.
Why are scripture maxims put upon us, without
taking notice of scripture examples, that he cros
them? Atterbury.
The Author of nature and the scriptures has
expressly enjoined, that he who will not work shall
not eat. Scd.

SCRIVENER. *n. f.* [*scrivano*, Latin.]

1. One who draws contracts.
We'll pass the business privately and well:
Send for your daughter to your servant here,
My boy shall fetch the scrivener. Shakespeare.

2. One whose business is to place money
at interest.
How happy in his low degree,
Who leads a quiet country life,
And from the griping scrivener free! Dryden.
I am reduced to beg and borrow from scriveners
and attorneys, that suck the heart and blood. Arbuthnot.

SCROFULA. *n. f.* [from *scrofa*, Latin, a
sow, as *scroga*.] A deprivation of the
humours of the body, which breaks out
in sores, commonly called the kingevil.
It matter in the milk disposes to conagulation, it
produces a scrofula. Weyman.

SCROFULOUS. *adj.* [from *scrofula*.] Dis-
eased with the scrofula.
Scrofulous persons can never be duly nourished;
for such as have tumours in the parotides often have
them in the pancreas and mesentery. Arbuthnot.
English consumptions generally proceed from a
scrofulous disposition. Arbuthnot.

What would become of the race of men, if the
best of us, if we had nothing to trust to, but the
scraps of consumptive production, grumbled by our
own wit and pleasure? Swift.
SCROLL. *n. f.* [supposed by Minshew to be
corrupted from *roll*; by Skinner de-

rived from an *escrouelle* given by the
heralds: whence parchment, wrapped
up into a resembling form, has the same
name. It may be observed, that a
gaoler's list of prisoners is *escrou*.] A
writing wrapped up.

His chamber all was hang'd about with rolls,
And old records from ancient times deriv'd;
Some made in books, some in long parchment
scrolls,
That were all worm-eaten, and full of canker holes.
Spenser.

We'll add a royal number to the dead,
Gracing the scroll, that tells of this war's loss,
With slaughter coupled to the name of kings.
Shakespeare.

Here is the scroll of every man's name, which is
thought fit through all Athens to play in our inter-
lude. Shakespeare.

A Numidian priest, bellowing out certain super-
stitious charms, cast divers scrolls of paper on each
side the way, wherein he curied and banned the
christians. Knolles.

He drew forth a scroll of parchment, and deliv-
ered it to our foremost man.
Such follow him, as shall be register'd;
Part good, part bad: of bad the longer scroll.
Milton.

With this epistolary scroll,
Receive the partner of my utmost soul.
Yet, if he wills, may change or spoil the whole;
May take you beautiful, my tick, it carry roll,
And burn it like an useless parchment scroll. Prior.

SCROYLE. *n. f.* [This word I remember
only in *Shakespeare*: it seems derived from
escrouelle, French, a scrofulous swelling;
as he calls a mean fellow a *scab* from his
itch, or a *patch* from his raggedness.]
A mean fellow; a rascal; a wretch.

The scroyles of Angers flout you kings,
And stand securely on their battlements,
As in a theatre. King John.

To SCRUB. *v. a.* [*scrubben*, Dutch.] To
rub hard with something coarse and
rough.

Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw,
For an old grandam ape, when with a grace
She sits at squat, and scrubs her leathern face. Dryd.
She never would lay aside the use of brooms and
scrubbing brushes. Arbuthnot.

Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dextrous
airs,
Prepar'd to scrub the entry and the stairs. Swift.

SCRUB. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A mean fellow, either as he is supposed
to scrub himself for the itch, or as he is
employed in the mean offices of scouring
away dirt.

2. Any thing mean or despicable.
With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stor'd,
No little scrub joint shall come on my board. Swift.

3. A worn-out broom. Ainsworth.

SCRUBBED. } *adj.* [*scrubbt*, Danish.]
SCRUBBY. } Mean; vile; worthless;
dirty; sorry.

I gave it to a youth,
A kind of boy, a little scrubbed boy,
No higher than thyself. Shakespeare.

The scrubbiest cur in all the pack
Can set the mastiff on your back.
The scene a wood, produc'd no more
Than a few scrubby trees before. Swift.

SCRUFF. *n. f.* The same, I suppose, with
scruf, by a metathesis usual in pronuncia-
tion.

SCRUPLE. *n. f.* [*scrupule*, French; *seru-
pulus*, Latin.]

1. Doubt; diffculty of determination;
perplexity: generally about minute
things.

Macedoff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul

Wip'd the black scruples, recall'd my thoughts
To your good truth. Shakespeare.

Nothing did more fill foreign nations with admi-
ration of his succession, than the consent of all estates
of England for the receiving of the king without the
least scruple, point, or question. Bacon.

For the matter of your confession, less be severe
and serious; but yet to as it may be without any
inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary scruples, which
only entangle the souls. Taylor.

Men make no scruple to conclude, that those
professions, of whose knowledge they can find in
themselves no original, were certainly the impress
of God and nature upon their minds, and not taught
them by any one else. Locke.

2. Twenty grains; the third part of a
drain.

Milk one ounce, oil of triol a scruple, dash con-
sistate the milk at the bottom, where the triol
goeth. Brown.

3. Proverbially, any small quantity.

Nature never lends
The smallest scruple of her excellence;
But, like a charity, goddets, she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor. Shakespeare.

To SCRUPLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To doubt, to hesitate.

He scrupled not to eat
Against his better knowledge; not deceiv'd,
But fairly overcome with female charms. Milton.

SCRUPLE. *n. f.* [from *scruple*.] A
doubter; one who has scruples.

The scruples which many publick ministers would
make of the worthiness of parents to have their
children baptiz'd, forced such questioned parents,
who did not believe the necessity of having their
children baptiz'd by such scruplers, to carry their
children unto other ministers. Graunt.

SCRUPULOSITY. *n. f.* [from *scrupulous*.]

1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulness.
The one sort they warn'd to take heed, that *scru-
pulosity* did not make them rigorous in giving unad-
vised sentence against their brethren which were
free; the other, that they did not become scanda-
lous, by abusing their liberty and freedom to the
offence of their weak brethren, which were *scru-
pulous*. Hooker.

So careful, even to scrupulosity, were they to keep
their sabbath, that they must not only have a time
to prepare them for that, but a further time also to
prepare them for their very preparations. South.

2. Fear of acting in any manner; tender-
ness of conscience.

The first sacrifice is looked on with horror; but
when they have made the breach, their scrupulo-
sity soon retires. Deacy of Piety.

SCRUPULOUS. *adj.* [*scrupuleux*, French;
scrupulosus, Latin; from *scruple*.]

1. Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in
determinations of conscience.

They warn'd them, that they did not become
scandalous, by abusing their liberty to the offence
of their weak brethren, which were scrupulous. Hooker.

Some birds, inhabitants of the waters, whose
blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is as like in
taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish-
days. Locke.

2. Given to objections; captious.

Equality of two domestic pow'rs
Breeds scrupulous faction. Shakespeare.

3. Nice; doubtful.

As the cause of a war ought to be just, so the jus-
tice of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure,
not scrupulous. Bacon.

4. Carefully; vigilant; cautious.

I have been the more scrupulous and wary, in
regard the inferences from these observations are
of importance. Woodward.

SCRUPULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scrupulous*.]

Carefully; nicely; anxiously.
The duty consists not scrupulously in minutes and
half hours. Taylor.

Henry v. manifestly derived his courage from
his piety, and was scrupulously careful not to ascribe
the success of it to himself. Addison.

SCANDALOUSNESS. n. f. [from *scrupulous*.] The state of being scrupulous.

SCRUTABLE. adj. [from *scrutor*, Latin.] Discoverable by inquiry.

Shall we think God to *scrutable*, or ourselves to penetrating, that none of his secrets can elude us?

Decay of Piety.

SCRUTATION. n. f. [from *scrutor*, Latin.] Search; examination; inquiry. *Diet.*

SCRUTATOR. n. f. [from *scrutator*, French; from *scrutor*, Latin.] Inquirer; searcher; examiner.

In process of time, from being a simple *scrutator*, an archdeacon became to have jurisdiction more amply.

Ayliffe.

SCRUTINEER. n. f. [from *scrutator*, Latin.] A searcher; an examiner.

To **SCRUTINIZE.** } *v. a.* [from *scrutini*.] To **SCRUTINIZE.** } To search; to examine.

The compromissarii should chuse according to the votes of such, whose votes they were obliged to *scrutinize*.

Ayliffe.

SCRUTINIOUS. adj. [from *scrutiny*.] Capacious; full of inquiries. A word little used.

Age is froward, uneasy, *scrutinious*, Hard to be pleas'd, and purblindness. *Danham*

SCRUTINY. n. f. [from *scrutinium*, Latin.] Inquiry; search; examination with nicety.

In the *scrutinies* for righteousness and judgment, when it is inquired whether such a person be a good man or no, the meaning is not, what does he believe or hope, but what he loves.

Taylor.

I thought thee worth my nearer view And narrower *scrutiny*, that I might learn In what degree or measure thou art call'd The Son of God.

Milton.

They that have defieded exultations and deep *scrutiny*, have taken some one part of nature.

Hale.

Their difference to measure, and to reach, Reason well rectified must nature teach; And these high *scrutinies* we subjects fit

For man's all-searching and enquiring wit. *Danham*

We are admonished of want of charity towards others, and want of a christian *scrutiny* and examination into ourselves.

L'Estrange.

When any argument of great importance is managed with that warmth which a serious conviction of it generally inspires, sometimes may, easily escape, even from a wary pen, which will not bear the test of a severe *scrutiny*.

Atterbury.

These, coming not within the *scrutiny* of human senses, cannot be examined by them, or attested by any body.

Locke.

SCRUTOIRE. n. f. [for *scrutoire*, or *escri-toire*.] A case of drawers for writings.

I locked up these papers in my *scrutoire*, and my *scrutoire* came to be unlocked.

Prior.

To **SCRUZE. v. a.** [perhaps from *scree*.] This word, though now diluted by writers, is still preserved, at least in its corruption, to *scrounge*, in the London jargon.] To squeeze; to compress.

Though up he caught him 'twixt his pulsant hands,

And having *scrus'd* out of his cation corse The loathful life, now loos'd from natal bands,

Upon his shoulders carried him. *Fairy Queen*

To **SCUD. v. n.** [from *scutire*, Italian; *skutta*, Swedish; *skuta*, swiss, Islandick.] To flee; to run away with precipitation.

The vote was no sooner passed, but away they *scudded* to the next lake.

L'Estrange.

The frighted satyr, that in woods delight, Now into plains with prick'd-up ears take flight; And *scudding* thence, while they their horn-foot ply, About their fires the little sylvens cry.

Dryden.

Away the frighted spectre *scuds*, And leaves my lady in the luds.

Swift.

To **SCUDGLE. v. n.** [from *scud*.] To run with a kind of affected haite or pre-

ripitation. A low word: commonly pronounced *scuttle*.

SCUFFLE. n. f. [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *shuffe*.] A confused quarrel; a tumultuous broil.

His captain's heart,

In the *scuffles* of great fights, hath burst The buckles on his breast.

Shakspeare.

Avowed atheists, placing themselves in the seat of the tensor, take much pleasing divertissement, by deriding our eager *scuffles* about that which they think nothing.

Decay of Piety.

The dog leaps upon the serpent, and tears it to pieces; but in the *scuffle* the cradle happened to be overturned.

L'Estrange.

Popish missionaries mix themselves in these dark *scuffles*, and animate the mob to such outrages and insults.

Addison.

To **SCUFFLE. v. n.** [from the noun.] To fight confusedly and tumultuously.

I must confess I've seen, in former days, The best knights in the world, and *scuffled* in some ways.

Drayton.

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than *scuffle* with an undisciplined rabble.

King Charles.

To **SCULK. v. n.** [from *skulke*, Danish.] To lurk in hiding places; to be close.

It has struck on a sudden into such a reputation, that it turns any longer to *sculk*, but owns itself publicly.

Government of the Tongue.

Fearing to be seen, within a bed Of celestials he conceal'd his wily head;

There *sculk'd* till afternoon, and watch'd his time.

Dryden.

My prophets and my sophists finish'd here Their civil efforts of the verbal war;

Not to my rabbins and logicians yield; Retiring still they combat, from the field

Of open arms unwilling they depart. And *sculk* behind the subterfuge of art.

Prior.

No news of P! all! the bridegroom came, And thought his bride had *sculk'd* for shame;

Because her father us'd to say The girl had such a bashful way.

Swift.

SCULKER. n. f. [from *sculk*.] A lurker; one that hides himself for shame or mischief.

SKULL. n. f. [It is derived by *Skinner* from *shell*, in some provinces called *skull*; as *testa*, and *testis*, or *tete*, signify the head. *Ise* observes, more satisfactorily,

that *skola* is in Islandick the *skull* of an animal.]

1. The bone which incases and defends the brain; the arched bope of the head.

Fractures of the *skull* are at all times very dangerous, as the brain becomes affected from the pressure.

Sharp.

2. A small boat; a cockboat. [See **SCUTLER.**]

3. One who rows a cockboat. I like cauff vile, that for mildred

Rides with his face to rump of ficed; Or rowing *skull*, he's fain to love,

Look one way and another move.

Hudibras

4. [from *seole*, Saxon, an assembly.] In *Milton's* style, a shoal or vast multitude of fish.

Each bay

With fry innumerable swarms, and shoals Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales

Glide under the green wave, in *sculls* that oft Blank the mid sea.

Milton.

SCULLCAP. n. f. [from *scull* and *cap*.]

1. A headpiece.

2. A nightcap.

SCULLER. n. f. [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skola* is, in Islandick, a vessel; and *escucille*, in French, a dish.]

1. A cockboat; a *scull*, in which there is but one rower.

Her foul already was confus'd to fate, And thir'ring in the *scull* faster late.

They hire the *sculler*, and, when once aboard, Grow *scull* and damn the climate like a lord.

2. One that rows a cockboat.

SCULLERY. n. f. [from *skola*, a vessel, Islandick; or *escucille*, French, a dish.]

The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept.

Pyreicus was famous for counterfeiting base things, as pitchers, a *scullery*, and telling ropes together by the ears.

Pecham.

SCULLION. n. f. [from *escucille*, French, a dish.] The lowest domestic servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen.

I must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words, And fall a-curling like a very drab,

A *scullion*, fye upon 't! foh! about my brain.

If the gentleman hath lain there, get the cow, the stable-mech, and the *scullion*, to stand in the way.

Shakspeare.

To **SCULP. v. a.** [from *sculpo*, Latin; *sculper*, French.] To carve; to engrave. No in use.

O that the tenor of my just complaint Were *sculpt* with steel on rocks of adamant!

Sonnet.

SCULPTILE. adj. [from *sculptilis*, Latin] Made by carving.

In a silver medal is upon one side Moses bowed, and on the reverse the commandment against *sculptile* images.

Brown.

SCULPTOR. n. f. [from *sculptor*, Lat. *sculptor*, French.] A carver; one who cuts wood or stone into images.

Thy shape's in every part So clean, as might instruct the *sculptor's* art.

The Latin poets give the epithets of *tripudians* and *tristitum* to the thunderbolt, from the *sculptors* and painters that lived before them, that had given three forks.

Addison.

SCULPTURE. n. f. [from *sculptura*, Latin, *sculpture*, French.]

1. The art of carving wood, or hewing stone, into images.

Then *sculpture* and her sister arts revive, Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live.

2. Carved work.

Not did there want Cornice or freeze with *sculptures* graven.

There too, in living *sculpture*, might be seen The mad affection of the Cretan que n.

3. The art of engraving on copper.

To **SCULPTURE. v. a.** [from the noun.] To cut; to engrave.

Gold, silver, ivory *sculptur'd* high, There are who have not.

Pope.

SEUM. n. f. [from *seume*, French; *seuma*, Italian; *skum*, Danish; *schuym*, Dutch.]

1. That which rises to the top of any liquor.

The rest had several offices assign'd; Some to remove the *seum* as it did rise,

Others to bear the same away did mind, And others it to use according to his will.

The salt part of the water doth partly rise a *seum* on the top, and partly goeth into a sediment in the bottom.

Gather'd like *seum*, and settled to itself, Self-soil and self-confund.

Away, ye *seum*, That still rise upmost, when the nation boils

They mix a medicine, to foment their limbs, With *seum* that on the molten silver swims.

2. The dross; the refuse; the recrement; that part which is to be thrown away.

There flocked upon him, the form of the Irish
at all places, that ere long he had a mighty
roy. *Spenser.*
Some forty gentlemen expected, had we the very
of the world, such as their friends thought it
an exceeding good gain to be discharged of.
Raleigh.

I told thee what would come
Maltily vapouring, hale scum.
The Scythian and Egyptian scum
had almost run'd Rome. *Roscommon.*
You'll find, in these hereditary tales,
four ancestors the scum of broken jails. *Dryden.*
The great and innocent are insulted by the
scum and refuse of the people. *Addison.*
SCUM, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear
off the scum: commonly written and
spoken *skim*.

A second multitude
kneading each kind, and *scumming* the bullock drofs.
Milton.

Hear, ye fullen pow'rs below;
Hear, ye talkers of the dead!
You that boiling cauldrons blow,
You that scum the molten lead!

Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.
What corns swim upon the top of the brine,
scum off. *Mortimer.*
SCUMMER, *n. f.* [from *scum*.] The dung
of a fox. *Ainsworth.*

SCUMMER, *n. f.* [*escumoir*, French.] A
vessel with which liquor is scummed:
commonly called a *skimmer*.

SCUPPER Holes, *n. f.* [*schoepen*, Dutch,
to draw off.] In a ship, small holes on
the deck, through which water is carried
into the sea. The leathers over those
holes are called *scupper* leathers; and
the nails with which they are fastened,
scupper nails. *Bailey.*

The blood at *scupper* holes run out. *Ward.*
CURF, *n. f.* [*crupf*, Sax. *skarfa*, Islandick;
Aurf, Danish; *skorf*, Swedish; *schorft*,
Dutch.]

A kind of dry military scab.
Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honourable eld,
Was overgrown with *curf* and filthy scald.
Fairy Queen.

The virtue of his hands
Was lost among Pæolus' sands,
Against whose torrent while he swims,
The golden *curf* peels off his limbs. *Swift.*

1. A foil or stain adherent.
Then are they happy, when by length of time
The *curf* is worn away of each committed crime.
No speck is left. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing sticking on the surface.
There stood a hill, whose *grassy* top
Shone with a glossy *curf*. *Milton.*

Upon this wing in a stone, the water boils; and
at the same time are seen little flakes of *curf* rising
up. *Addison.*

SCURFINESS, *n. f.* [from *scurf*.] The state
of being scurfy.

SCURRIL, *adj.* [*scurrilis*, Lat.] Low;
mean; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jo-
cose.

With him Patroclus,
Upon a lazy bed, the live-long day
Breaks *scur*-it jets. *Shakespeare.*

Nothing conduces more to letters than to ex-
amine the writings of the ancients, provided the
places of judging and pronouncing against them
be away; I, as envy, butterness, precipitation,
impudence, and *scurril* scolding. *Ben Jonson.*

Thou mov'st me more by basely naming him,
Than thirty foul unnam'd *scurril* taunts. *Dryden.*

SCURRILITY, *n. f.* [*scurrilité*, Fr. *scurril-
itas*, Lat.] Grossness of reproach; lewd-
ness of jocularity; mean buffoonery.

Good master Holofernes, purge; to it shall please
you to abrogate *scurrility*. *Shakespeare.*
Hence *scurrility* and profaneness, and reform
the licentious insolence of poets. *Dryden.*

SCURRAILOUS, *adj.* [*scurrilis*, Lat.] Grossly
opprobrious; using such language as
only the licence of a buffoon can war-
rant; lewdly jocular; vile; low.
Scurrilous and more than satirical immodesty. *Hooker.*

Let him approach singing. Forewarn him that
he use no *scurrilous* words in 's times. *Shakespeare.*
How often is a person, whose intentions are to
do good by the works he publishes, treated in as
scurrilous a manner as if he were an enemy to
mankind? *Addison.*

Their characters have been often treated with
the utmost barbarity and injustice by *scurrilous*
and enraged orators. *Swift.*

SCURRILOUSLY, *adv.* [from *scurrilous*.]
With gross reproach; with low buffoon-
ery; with lewd merriment.

Such men there are, who have written *scurril-
ously* against me, without any provocation. *Dryden.*

It is barbarous incivility, *scurrilously* to sport
with that which others count religion. *Tillotson.*

SCURRILOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *scurrilous*.]
Scurrility; baseness of manners.

SCURVILY, *adv.* [from *scurvy*.] Vilely;
basely; coarsely. It is seldom used but
in a ludicrous sense.

Look i' your glass now,
And see how *scurvily* that countenance shews;
You would be loth to own it. *Ben Jonson.*

This alters the whole complexion of an action,
that would otherwise look but very *scurvily*, and
makes it perfect. *South.*

The clergy were never more learned, or so *scur-
vily* treated. *Swift.*

SCURVY, *n. f.* [from *scurf*. This word
was, I believe, originally an adjective.]
A distemper of the inhabitants of cold
countries, and amongst those such as in-
habit marshy, fat, low, moist soils, near
stagnating water, fresh or salt; invading
chiefly in the winter such as are seden-
tary, or live upon salted or smoked flesh
and fish, or quantities of unfermented
farinaceous vegetables, and drink bad
water. *Arbuthnot.*

SCURVY, *adj.* [from *scurf*, *scurfy*, *scurvy*.]
1. Scabbed; covered with scabs; diseased
with the *scurvy*.
Whatever may be *scurvy* or scabbed. *Cicero.*

2. Vile; bad; forty; worthless; contemp-
tible; offensive.
I know him for a man divine and holy;
Not *scurvy*, nor a temporary meddler. *Shakespeare.*

This is a very *scurvy* tune to sing to a man's
funeral. *Shakespeare.*
He spoke *scurvy* and provoking terms
Against your honour. *Shakespeare.*

A crane, which is but *scurvy* meat, lays but two
eggs. *Chaucer.*

It would be convenient to prevent the excess of
drink, with that *scurvy* custom of taking tobacco. *Swift.*

SCURVYGRASS, *n. f.* [*scurvy* and *grass*;
cochlearia, Latin.] The plant spoonwort.
Miller.

SCURSES, for excusis.

I fluted him away,
And laid good *scurses* on your ecstasy. *Shakespeare.*

SCURT, *n. f.* [*skott*, Islandick.] The tail of
those animals whose tails are very short,
as a hare.

In the hare it is averily seated, and in its dis-
tention inclines unto the coxco or scut. *Brown.*
He fled to earth, but first it cost him dear;
He left his *scut* behind, and half an ear. *Swift.*

SCUTCHEON, *n. f.* [*scaccione*, Italian, from
scutum, Lat.] The shield represented in
heraldry; the ensigns armorial of a
family. See ESCUTCHEON.

And thereto had the that *scutcheon* of her de-
sires supported by certain badly diligent ministers. *Sidney.*

Your *scutcheons*, and your signs of conquest, shall
hang in what place you please. *Shakespeare.*

Honour is a meer *scutcheon*. *Shakespeare.*
The chiefs about their necks the *scutcheons* wore,
With orient pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryden.*

SCUTELLATED, *adj.* [*scutella*, Latin.]
Divided into small surfaces.

It forms part of the *scutellated* bone of a sur-
geon, being flat, of a porous or cellular constitu-
tion. *Woodward.*

SCUTIFORM, *adj.* [*scutiformis*, Latin.]
Shaped like ashield.

SCUTLE, *n. f.* [*scutella*, Latin; *scutell*,
Celtick. *Ainsworth*.]

1. A wide shallow basket, so named from
a dish or platter which it resembles in
form.

A *scuttle* or skem to rid soil fro' the corn. *Tusser.*
The earth and stones they are tan to carry from
under their feet in *scuttles* and buckets. *Hawthill.*

2. A small grate.

To the hole in the door have a small *scuttle*, to
keep in what fire are there. *Mortimer.*

3. [from *scud*.] A quick pace; a short run;
a pace of affected precipitation. This is
properly *scuddle*.

She went with an easy *scuttle* out of the shop. *Spekator.*

To SCUTTLE, *v. n.* [from *scud* or *scuddle*.]
To run with affected precipitation.

The old fellow *scuttled* out of the room. *Arbuthnot.*

To SDEIGN, *v. a.* [*Spenser*, *Sdegnare*,
Italian; *Milton*, for *disdain*.]

Lifted up to high,
I *sdeign'd* (subjected). *Milton.*

SDEIGNFUL, *adj.* [Contracted for *dis-
dainful*.]

They now, puff up with *sdeignful* insolence,
Despise the brood of blessed sapience. *Spenser.*

SEA, *n. f.* [*see*, Sax. *see*, or *see*, Dutch.]

1. The ocean; the water, opposed to the
land.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
Thy multitudinous *sea* incarnadine,
Making the green one red. *Shakespeare.*

The rivers run into the *sea*. *Cicero.*
He made the *sea* and all that is therein. *Exodus.*

So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air
So working *seas* settle and purge the wine. *Davies.*
Amphibious, between *sea* and land, *Milton.*

The river horse.
Some Leviathan,
Haply slumbering on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd ship
Dreaming some island, oft as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his *scaly* rind,
Moors by his side under the lee, while night
Invests the *sea*. *Milton.*

Small fragments of shells, broken by storms on
some shores, are used for manuring of *sea* land. *Woodward.*

They put to *sea* with a fleet of three hundred
sail. *Arbuthnot.*

Sea racing dolphins are train'd for our motion,
Moony tides swelling to roll us ashore. *Dryden.*

But like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves
The raging tempest and the rising waves,
Propp'd on himself he stands: his solid sides
Walk off the *sea* weeds, and the sounding tides. *Dryden.*

The *sea* could not be much narrower than it is,
without a great loss to the world. *Bentley.*

So when the first bold vessel dar'd the *seas*,
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his strain,
While Argos saw her kindred trees
Descend from Pelion to the main. *Pope.*

2. A collection of water; a lake.
By the *sea* of Galilee. *Matthew.*

3. Proverbially for any large quantity.
That *sea* of blood, which hath in Ireland been

SEA

barbarously shed, is enough to drown in eternal infamy and misery the malicious author and instigator of its effusion. *King Charles.*

4. Any thing rough and tempestuous.
To sorrow abandon'd, but worse felt within,
And in a troubled sea of passion tost. *Milton.*

5. Half SEAS over. Half drunk.
The whole magistracy was pretty well disguised
before I gave 'em the slip. our friend the alderman
was half seas over before the bonfire was out.
Speator.

SEA is often used in composition, as will appear in the following examples.

SEABAR. *n. f.* [from *sea* and *bar*; *hirundo piscis*, Latin.] The sea swallow.

SEABEAT. *adj.* [*sea* and *beat*.] Dashed by the waves of the sea.

The sovereign of the seas he blames in vain,
That one sea-beat will to sea again. *Spenser.*
Darkness cover'd o'er

The face of things: along the sea-beat shore
Satiate we slept. *Pope.*

SEABOAT. *n. f.* [*sea* and *boat*] Vessel capable to bear the sea.

Shipwrecks were occasioned by their ships being
bad sea-boats, and themselves but indifferent sea-men.
Arbuthnot

SEABORN: *adj.* [*sea* and *born*.] Born of the sea; produced by the sea.

Like Neptune and his sea-born niece, shall be
The shining glories of the land and sea. *Waller.*
All these in order march, and marching sing
The warlike actions of their sea-born king.
Dryden

SEABOY. *n. f.* [*sea* and *boy*.] Boy employed on shipboard.

Canst thou, O partial sleep! give thy repose
To the wet sea-boy in an hour to rude,
And in the calmest and the stillest night
Deny it to a king? *Shakespeare.*

SEABREACH. *n. f.* [*sea* and *breach*.] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

To an importunate woman, tempests and sea-breaches are nothing. *L'Estrange.*

SEABREEZE. *n. f.* [*sea* and *breeze*.] Wind blowing from the sea.

Hedges, in most places, would be of great advantage to shelter the grass from the sea-breeze. *Mortimer.*

SEABUILT. *adj.* [*sea* and *built*.] Built for the sea.

None catch by other in a distant line,
The sea-built forts in dreadful order move. *Dryden*

SEACABBAGE. *n. f.* [*crambe*, Lat.] Sea colewort. A plant.

It hath fleshy leaves like those of the cabbage. *Miller.*

SEACALF. *n. f.* [*sea* and *calf*; *phoca*.] The seal.

The *seacalf*, or seal, is so called from the noise he makes like a calf: his head comparatively not large, shaped rather like an otter's, with teeth like a dog's, and mustaches like those of a cat: his body long, and all over hairy: his forefeet, with fingers clawed, but not divided, yet fit for going: his hinder feet, more properly fins, and fitted for swimming, as being an amphibious animal. The female gives suck, as the porpoise, and other cetaceous fishes. *Gruen.*

SEACAP. *n. f.* [*sea* and *cap*] Cap made to be worn on shipboard.

I know your favour well,
Though now you have no sea-cap on your head. *Shakespeare.*

SEACARP. *n. f.* [from *sea* and *carp*; *turdus marinus*, Lat.] A spotted fish that lives among stones and rocks.

SEACHART. *n. f.* [*sea* and *chart*.] Map on which only the coasts are delineated.

The situation of the parts of the earth are better learned by a map or sea-chart, than reading the description. *Watts.*

SEACoAL. *n. f.* [*sea* and *coal*.] Coal fo

called, not because found in the sea, but because brought to London by sea; pit-coal.

We'll have a posset soon at the latter end of a sea-coal fire. *Shakespeare.*

Sea-coal lasts longer than charcoal. *Bacon.*
This pulmonary disposition of the air is very much heightened, where a great quantity of sea-coal is burnt. *Harris.*

SEACOAST. *n. f.* [*sea* and *coast*.] Shore; edge of the sea.

The venturesome mariner that way,
Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,
Which all along the southern sea-coast lay;
For safety's sake that same his teamwork made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon the sea-coast are many parcels of land, that would pay well for the taking in. *Mortimer.*

SEACOB. *n. f.* [*gavia*, Latin.] A bird, called also sea-gull.

SEACOMPASS. *n. f.* [*sea* and *compass*.] The card and needle of mariners.

The needle in the sea-compass full moving but to the north point only, with motion in motion, notified the respective constancy of the gentleman to one only. *Camden.*

SEACOOT. *n. f.* [from *sea* and *coot*; *fulica marina*, Lat.] A sea-fowl like the moorhen.

SEACORMORANT, or Seadrake, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *cormorant*; *corvus marinus*, Lat.] A sea-crow.

SEACOW. *n. f.* [*sea* and *cow*.] The manatee.

The sea-cow is of the cetaceous kind. It grows to fifteen feet long, and to seven or eight in circumference; its head is like that of a hog, but longer, and more cylindrical: its eyes are small, and it has no external ears, but only two little apertures. Its lips are thick, and it has two long tusks standing out. It has two fins, which stand forward on the breast like hands, whence the Spaniards called it *manatee*. The female has two round breasts placed between the pectoral fins. The skin is very thick and hard, and not leathery, but hairy. *Hill.*

SEADOG. *n. f.* [*sea* and *dog*.] Perhaps the shark.

Pierce sea-dogs devour the mangled friends
When, stung with hunger, she embroils the flood.
The sea-dog and the dolphin are her food. *Pope.*

SEAEAR. *n. f.* [from *sea* and *ear*; *auris marina*, Latin.] A sea plant.

SEAFARER. *n. f.* [*sea* and *farer*.] A traveller by sea; a mariner.

They finally refused to sail their bonnets by the summons of those towns, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by the better enabled sea-farers. *Cicero.*

A wandering merchant, he frequents the main,
Some mean sea-farer in pursuit of gain;
Stodious of freight, in naval trade well skill'd,
But dreads the athletic labours of the field. *Pope.*

SEAFARING. *adj.* [*sea* and *farer*.] Travel-ling by sea.

My wife laden'd him unto a small spare mast,
Such as sea-faring men provide for storms. *Shakespeare.*

SEAFENSEL. The same with SAMPHIRE.

SEAFIGHT. *n. f.* [*sea* and *fight*.] Battle of ships; battle on the sea.

Sea-fights have been often fatal to the war; but this is when princes sit up their rest upon the battles. *Bacon.*

It our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than it is, we should, in the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep than in the middle of a sea-fight. *Locke.*

This fleet they recruited with two hundred sail, whereof they lost ninety-three in a sea-fight. *Arbuthnot.*

SEA

SEAFOWL. *n. f.* [*sea* and *fowl*.] Birds that live at sea.

The bills of curlews, and many other sea-fowls, are very long, to enable them to hunt for the worms.

A sea-fowl properly represents the passage of a deity over the sea.

A length of ocean and unbounded sky,
Which scarce the sea-fowl in a year o'er-hy. *Pope.*

SEAGIRDLES. *n. f. pl.* [*fungus phaeonoides*, Latin.] A sort of sea mushroom.

SEAGIRT. *adj.* [*sea* and *girt*.] Girded or encircled by the sea.

Neptune, besides the sway
Of every salt flood and each ebbing stream,
Took in by lot, with high and nether Jove,
Imperial rule of all the sea-girt seas. *Milton.*

Telenuchus, the blooming heir,
Of sea-girt Ithaca, demands my care
'Tis mine to form his green unpractis'd year
In sage debates. *Pope.*

SEAGRASS. *n. f.* [from *sea* and *grass*; *algæ*, Latin.] An herb growing on the seashore.

SEAGREEN. *adj.* [*sea* and *green*.] Reflecting the colour of the distant sea; cerulean.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several mixtures, as green, scarlet, purple, and saffron, come in by the eyes. *Isid.*

Upon his urn reclin'd,
His sea-green mantle waving in the wind,
The god appear'd. *Pope.*

SEAGREEN. *n. f.* Saxifrage. A plant.

SEAGULL. *n. f.* [*sea* and *gull*.] A water-fowl.

Seagulls, when they flock together from the sea towards the shores, forebode rain and wind. *Isid.*
Bitterns, herons, and seagulls, are great enemies to fish. *Motus.*

SEAHEDGEHOG. *n. f.* [*echinus*.] A kind of sea shellfish.

The sea-hedgehog is inclosed in a round shell, fashioned as a loaf of bread, wrought and polished, and guarded by an outer skin full of prickles, as the land urchin. *Cicero.*

SEAHOG. *n. f.* [*sea* and *hog*.] The porpoise.

SEAHOLLY. *n. f.* [*eryngium*, Lat.] A plant. The species are, *seaholly*, or *eryngo*. *Cicero.*
The roots of the first are caudexed, and used to London for medicinal use, being the *eryngo*. *Motus.*

SEAHOLM. *n. f.* [*sea* and *holm*.]

1. A small uninhabited island.
2. Seaholly. A kind of sea weed.
Cor. wal brings forth greater store of fish and lime than any other country. *Cicero.*

SEAHORSE. *n. f.* [*sea* and *horse*.]

1. A fish of a very singular form, as we see it dried, and of the needlefish kind. It is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part. Its colour, as we see dried, is a deep reddish brown; and its tail is turned round under the belly. *Hill.*

2. The morse.
Part of a large tooth, round and tapering, and of the morse, or walrus, called by some the *seahorse*. *Waller.*

3. The medical and the poetical sea-horse seem very different. By the sea-horse Dryden means probably the hippocampus.

Seahorses, round'ring in the slimy mud,
Toss'd up their heads, and dash'd the oars about 'em. *Dryden.*

SEAMaid. *n. f.* [*sea* and *maid*.] Mermaid.

Certain fairs that from their spheres,
To bear the framids music. *Shakespeare.*

SEAMAN. *n. f.* [*sea* and *man*.]

1. A sailor; a navigator; a mariner.

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She, looking out,
Abolds the fleet, and hears the *seamen* shout.

Seamen, through dismal storms, are wont
To pass the oyster-breeding Hellespont. *Evelyn.*
Aeneas order'd

Stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore,
Soldier's falchion, and a *seaman's* oar;
But was his friend interr'd. *Dryden.*

By undergoing the hazards of the sea, and the
company of common *seamen*, you make it evident
you will refuse no opportunity of rendering your-
self useful. *Dryden.*

Had they applied themselves to the increase of
their strength by sea, they might have had the
most fleet, and the most *seamen*, of any state
in Europe. *Addison.*

Merman; the male of the mermaid.
Seals live at land and at sea, and porpoises have
a warm blood and entrails of a hog, not to mention
mermaids or *seamen*. *Locke.*

SEAMARK. *n. f.* [*sea* and *mark*.] Point or
conspicuous place distinguished at sea,
and serving the mariners as directions
of their course.

Those white rocks,
Which all along the southern seacoast lay,
Threatning unheedy wreck and rash decay,
He for his lady's sake his *seamark* made;
And nam'd it Albion. *Fairy Queen*

Though you do see me weapon'd,
Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
The very *seamark* of my utmost sail. *Shakespeare.*

They were executed at divers places upon the
seacoast, for *seamarks*, or light-houses, to teach
Perkins's people to avoid the coast. *Bacon.*

They are remembered with a brand of infamy
set upon them, and set as *seamarks* for those who
obscure them to avoid. *Dryden.*

The fault of others sway
He set as *seamarks* for himself to shun. *Dryden.*

SEAW. *n. f.* [*sea* and *new*.] A fowl
that frequents the sea.

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals, and orks, and *seaw* clang. *Milton.*

The clog, the *seam*, the loquacious crew,
Scram aloft. *Pope*

SEAMONSTER. *n. f.* [*sea* and *monster*.] A
strange animal of the sea.

Seamonsters give suck to their young. *Lam.*
Where luxury late reign'd, *seamonsters* whelp. *Milton.*

SEAMOSS. *n. f.* [*sea* and *moss*; *corallium*,
Latin.] Coral, which grows in the sea
like a shrub, and, being taken out, be-
comes hard like a stone.

SEANAVELWORT. *n. f.* [*androfaces*, Lat.]
An herb growing in Syria, by which
great cures are performed.

SEASYMPH. *n. f.* [*sea* and *nymph*.] God-
dess of the sea.

Virgil, after Homer's example, gives us a transfor-
mation of *Aeneas's* ships into *seanymphs*. *Broom.*

SEAGNION. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsw.*

SEAGOOSE. *n. f.* [*sea* and *goose*.] The mud
in the sea or shore.

All *seagoose*, or oozy mud, and the mud of rivers,
are of great advantage to all sorts of land. *Mortimer.*

SEAPAD. *n. f.* [*stella marina*, Lat.] The
star fish.

SEAPANTHER. *n. f.* [*sea* and *panther*;
galos, Latin.] A fish like a lamprey.

SEAPIECE. *n. f.* [*sea* and *piece*.] A picture
representing any thing at sea.

Painters often employ their pencils upon *sea-
pieces*. *Addison.*

SEAPOL. *n. f.* [*sea* and *pool*.] A lake of
salt water.

I heard it wished, that all that land were a *sea-
pool*. *Spenser.*

SEAPORT. *n. f.* [*sea* and *port*.] A harbour.
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SEA

SEARISQUE. *n. f.* [*sea* and *risque*.] Ha-
zard at sea.

He was so great an encourager of commerce,
that he charged himself with all the *searisque* of
such vessels as carried corn to Rome in the winter.
Arbuthnot.

SEAROCKET. *n. f.* A plant. *Miller.*

SEAROOM. *n. f.* [*sea* and *room*.] Open
sea; spacious main.

There is *searoom* enough for both nations, with-
out offending one another. *Bacon.*

The bigger whale like some huge carrack lay,
Which wanteth *searoom* with her foes to play. *Walt.*

SEAROVER. *n. f.* [*sea* and *rove*.] A pirate.

SEARUFF. *n. f.* [*sea* and *ruff*; *orphan*,
Latin.] A kind of sea fish.

SEASERPENT. *n. f.* [*sea* and *serpent*;
hydrus, Latin.] A water serpent; an
adder.

SEASERVICE. *n. f.* [*sea* and *service*.] Naval
war.

You were pressed for the *seaservice*, and got off
with much ado. *Swift*

SEASHARK. *n. f.* [*sea* and *shark*.] A raven-
nous sea fish.

Watches mummy, maw and gulf
Of the ravenous salt *seashark*. *Shakespeare.*

SEASHELL. *n. f.* [*sea* and *shell*.] Shells
found on the shore.

Seashells are great improvers of flour or cold land
Mostimer.

SEASHORE. *n. f.* [*sea* and *shore*.] The
coast of the sea.

That *seashore* where no more world is found,
But foaming billows breaking on the ground. *Dryd.*

Fourier gives an account of an earthquake in
Peru, that reached three hundred leagues along
the *seashore*. *Burnet*

To say a man has a clear idea of any quantity,
without knowing how great it is, is as reasonable
as to say he has the positive idea of the number of
the sands on the *seashore*. *Locke*

SEASICK. *adj.* [*sea* and *sick*.] Sick, as new
voyagers on the sea.

She began to be much *seasick*, extremity of
weather continuing. *Shakespeare.*

Barbarossa was not able to come on shore, for
that he was, as they said, *seasick*, and troubled
with an ague. *Knolles.*

In love's voyage, nothing can offend;
Women are never *seasick*. *Dryden.*

Wearry and *seasick*, when in thee confin'd,
Now, for thy safety, cares distract my mind. *Swift.*

SEASIDE. *n. f.* [*sea* and *side*.] The edge
of the sea.

Their camels were without number, as the sand
by the *seaside*. *Judith.*

Here disembarking on the green *seaside*,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide. *Pope.*

SEASURGEON. *n. f.* [*sea* and *surgeon*.] A
chirurgian employed on shipboard.

My design was to help the *seasurgeon*. *Wife.*

SEASURROUNDED. *adj.* [*sea* and *surround*.]
Encircled by the sea.

To *seasurrounded* realms the gods assign
Small tracts of fertile lawn, the least to mine. *Pope.*

SEATERM. *n. f.* [*sea* and *term*.] Word of
art used by the seamen.

I agree with you in your censure of the *seaterms*
in Dryden's Virgil, because no terms of art, or cant
words, suit the majesty of epic poetry. *Pope.*

SEAWATER. *n. f.* [*sea* and *water*.] The
salt water of the sea.

By digging of pits in the sea-shore, he did fru-
strate the laborious works of the enemies, which
had turned the *seawater* upon the wells of Alex-
andria. *Bacon.*

I bathed the member with *seawater*. *Wife.*
Seawater has many gross, rough, and earthy
particles in it, as appears from its saltness; whereas
fresh water is more pure and unmixt. *Broom.*

SEA

SEAWITHWIND. *n. f.* [*oldanella*, Latin.]
Rindweed.

SEAWORMWOOD. *n. f.* [*sea* and *worm-
wood*; *seriphium*, Lat.] A sort of worm-
wood that grows in the sea.

SEAL. *n. f.* [*phoca*; *peol*, *pele*, Saxon;
seel, Danish.] The seal.

The *seal* or toyle is in make and growth not un-
like a pig, ugly faced, and footed like a mold-
warp; he delighteth in music, or any loud noise,
and thereby is trained to shew himself above wa-
ter: they also come on land. *Carew.*

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals, and orks, and *seaw* clang. *Milton.*

SEAL. *n. f.* [*sigel*, Saxon; *sigillum*, Lat.]

1. A stamp engraved with a particular
impression, which is fixed upon the wax
that closes letters, or affixed as a testi-
mony.

The king commands you
To render up the great *seal*. *Shakespeare.*

If the organs of perception, like wax overhardened
with cold, will not receive the impression of the *seal*;
or, like wax of a temper too soft, will not hold it;
or else supposing the wax of a temper fit, but the
seal not applied with a sufficient force to make a
clear impression: in any of these cases the print
left by the *seal* will be obscure. *Locke.*

The same his grandfire wore about his neck
In three *seal* rings; which after, melted down,
Form'd a vast buckle for his widow's gown. *Pope.*

2. The impression made in wax.
Till thou canst rail the *seal* from off my bond,
Thou hast offend'd thy lungs to speak so loud. *Shakespeare.*

Solyman shew'd him his own letters, asking him
if he knew not that hand, and if he knew not that
seal? *Knolles.*

He saw his monkey picking the *seal* wax from a
letter. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any act of confirmation.
They their fill of love

Took largely, of their mutual guilt the *seal*. *Milton.*

TO SEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a seal.
He that brings this love to thee,
Little knows this love in me,
And by him *seal* up thy mind. *Shakespeare.*

I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth
paper, told it, write upon it, and afterwards *seal* it. *Shakespeare.*

2. To confirm or attest by a seal.
God join'd my heart to Romeo's, thou our hands;
And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo *seal'd*,
Shall be the lab to another deed,
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this shall slay them both. *Shallsp.*

3. To confirm; to ratify; to settle.
My soul is purg'd from grudging hate,
And with my hand I *seal* our true hearts love. *Shakespeare.*

When I have performed this, and *seal'd* to them
this fruit, I will come into Spain. *Romans.*

4. To shut; to close; with up.
Seal up your lips, and give no words but mum! *Shakespeare.*

At my death
Thou hast *seal'd* up my expectation. *Shakespeare.*

The *seal* is like the sun; for the sun *seals* up the
globe of heaven; and opens the globe of earth: so
the *seal* doth obscure heavenly things, and re-
veals earthly things. *Bacon.*

5. To make fast.
Back to th' internal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And *seal* thee so, as henceforth not to loam.
The fatal gates of hell too slightly barr'd. *Milton.*

6. To mark with a stamp.
You'd rail upon the hostess,
And say you would present her at the feet,
Because she bought those jugs, and no *seal'd* quarts. *Shakespeare.*

TO SEAL. *v. n.* To fix a seal,
I will *seal* unto this bond. *Shakespeare.*

We make a sure covenant and write it, and our princes and priests seal unto it. *Nehemiah.*

SEALER, n. f. [from *seal*.] One that seals.

SEALINGWAX, n. f. [*seal* and *wax*.]

Hard wax used to seal letters.

The prominent orifice was closed with *sealing-wax*. *Boyle.*

SEAM, n. f. [*ream*, Sax. *zoom*, Dutch.]

1. The suture where the two edges of cloth are sewed together.

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
The *seams* with sparkling emeralds set around. *Dryden.*

Precepts should be so finely wrought together in the same piece, that no contrivance may discover where they join. *Addison.*

2. The juncture of planks in a ship.

With boiling pitch the *seams* inslope,
Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand. *Dryden.*

3. A cicatrix; a scar.

4. [*ream*, Saxon, a load.] A measure; a vessel in which things are held; eight bushels of corn. *Ainslie.*

5. **SEAM of Glass.** A quantity of glass weighing 120 pounds.

6. [*seme*, Saxon; *seim*, Welsh; *sein*, Fr.]

Tallow; grease; hog's lard.

Shall the proud lord,
That bastes his arrogance with his own *seam*,
Be worshipp'd? *Shakespeare.*

Part scour the rusty shields with *seam*, and part
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden.*

TO SEAM, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To join together by future, or otherwise.

2. To mark; to scar with a long cicatrix.

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own *seam*
gave. *Pope.*

Say, has the small or greater pox
Sunk down her nose, or *seam'd* her face? *Shelley.*

SEAMLESS, adj. [from *seam*.] Having no seam.

SEAMMENT, n. f. [*seam* and *rent*.] A

separation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the stitches.

SEAMSTRESS, n. f. [*seamster*, Saxon.]

A woman whose trade is to sew. Often written *seamstress*.

They wanted food and raiment; so they took
Religion for their *seamstress* and their cook. *Cleveland.*

SEAMY, adj. [from *seam*.] Having a seam;

showing the seam.

Some such squire he was,
That turn'd your wit the *seamy* side without,
And made me to suspect you. *Shakespeare.*

SEAN, n. f. [*seane*, Sax. *sagena*, Latin.]

A net. Sometimes written *seine*, or *saine*.

SEAR, adj. [*searian*, Saxon, to dry.] Dry;

not any longer green. *Spenser* uses it.

I have liv'd long enough: my May of life
Is fall'n into the *sear*, the yellow leaf. *Shakespeare.*

Ye ivy-trees brown, with ivy never *sear*. *Milton.*

Some may be cherished in dry places, as in *sear*
wood. *Key.*

TO SEAR, v. a. [*searian*, Saxon.] To

burn; to cauterize.

The scorching *sear* fore-funged all his face,
And through his armour all his body *sear'd*. *Pope.*

Some shall depart from the faith, speaking lies,
having their confidence *seared* with a hot iron. *1 Timothy.*

Cherish reins of good humour, and *sear* up those
of ill. *Temple.*

I'm *sear'd* with burning steel, all the scorch'd
marrow *sear'd*. *Rowe.*

TO SEAR, v. a. [*sear*, French.] To sit

loosely.

Put the finely *seared* powder of alabaster into a
flat bottomed and well-heated brass vessel. *Boyle.*

For the keeping of meal, bolt and *sear* it from
the bran. *Mortimer.*

SPEAR, n. f. A sieve; a bolter.

SEARCEEN, n. f. [from *searce*.] He who

searces.

TO SEARCH, v. a. [*chercher*, French.]

1. To examine; to try; to explore; to
look through.

Help to *search* my house this one time: if I find
not what I seek, let me forever be your table sport. *Shakespeare.*

They returned from *searching* of the land. *Numbers.*

Through the void immense
To *search* with wand'ring quest a place foretold. *Milton.*

2. To inquire; to seek for.

Now clear I understand
What oft my fabled thoughts have *search'd* in vain. *Milton.*

Enough is left besides to *search* and know. *Milton.*

Draw up some valuable meditations from the
depths of the earth, and *search* them through the
vail ocean. *Watts.*

3. To probe as a chirurgeon.

Alas, poor shepherd! *searching* of thy wound,
I have, by hard adventure, found my own. *Shakespeare.*

With this good sword,
That ran through Cæsar's bowels, *search* this booin. *Shakespeare.*

For the divisions of Reuben there were great
searchings of heart. *Judges.*

The signs of wounds penetrating are discovered
by the proportion of the *searching* candle, or probe
which enters into the cavity. *Wijeman.*

TO SEARCH OUT, To find by seeking.

Who went before you, to *search* you out a place
to pitch your tents in? *Deuteronomy.*

They may sometimes be successful to *search* out
truth. *Watts.*

TO SEARCH, v. n.

1. To make a search; to look for something.

Satisfy me once more; once more *search* with me. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make inquiry.

To ask or *search* I blame thee not. *Milton.*

Those who seriously *search* after or maintain
truth, should study to deliver themselves without
obscenity or equivocation. *Locke.*

It suffices that they have once with care sifted
the matter, and *searched* into all the particulars
that could give any light to the question. *Locke.*

With piercing eye some *search* where nature
plays,
And trace the wanton through her darksome maze. *Tickell.*

3. To seek; to try to find.

Your husband's cunning, woman, to *search* for a
gentleman that is here now in the house. *Shakespeare.*

We in vain *search* for that constitution within a
sy, upon which depend those powers we observe
in them. *Locke.*

SEARCH, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Inquiry by looking into every suspected
place.

The orb he roam'd
With narrow *search*, and with inspection deep. *Milton.*

2. Examination.

The mind sets itself on work in *search* of some
hidden idea, and turns the eye of the soul upon it. *Locke.*

3. Inquiry; act of seeking: with *of*, *for*,
or *after*.

His reasoners are as two grains of wheat hid in two
bushels of chaff: you shall seek all day ere you find
them, and when you have them they are not
worth the *search*. *Shakespeare.*

Who went in *search* of God and nature grow,
They best the wife Creator's praise declare. *Dryden.*

Now morn thy fatal *search*:
It's not safe to have too quick a sense. *Dryden.*

By the philosophical use of words, I mean such
as are not only the precise notions of things
which the mind may be satisfied with in its first
after knowledge. *Locke.*

The parents, after a long *search* for the boy,
gave him for drowned in a canal. *Addison.*

This common practice carries the heart aside from
all that is honest in our *search* after truth. *Watts.*

4. Quest; pursuit.

It zealous love should go in *search* of virtue,
Where should he find it purer than in himself? *Shakespeare.*

Stay him from his intendment, or brook such dis-
grace will as he shall run into; in that it is a trial
of his own *search*, and altogether against my will. *Shakespeare.*

Nor did my *search* of liberty begin
Till my black hairs were chang'd upon my chin. *Dryden.*

SEARCHER, n. f. [from *search*.]

1. Examiner; trier.

The Arguements that seek wisdom upon earth, the
authors of fables, and *searchers* out of understand-
ing. *For.*

The *searchers* found a marvellous difference be-
tween the Anaxians and themselves. *Reland.*

Religion has given us a more just idea of the
divine nature: he whom we appeal to is truth itself,
the great *searcher* of hearts, who will not let fraud
go unpunished, or hold him guiltless that taketh his
name in vain. *Addison.*

2. Seeker; inquirer.

In vain we lift up our presumptuous eyes
To what our Maker to their ken denies. *Pope.*

The *searcher* follows fast, the object flies. *Pope.*

Avoid the man who practises any thing with-
out coming a free and open *searcher* after truth. *Watts.*

3. Officer in London appointed to examine
the bodies of the dead, and report the
cause of death.

The *searchers*, who are ancient matrons sworn to
their office, repair to the place where the dead are
laid, and by view of the same, and by other inquiries,
examine by what disease the corps died. *Grout.*

SEARCLOTH, n. f. [*searcloth*, Sax. from
sear, pain, and *clath*, a plaster, so that
searcloth, as it is now written, from *sear*,
wax, seems to be wrong.] A plaster; a
large plaster.

Bees wax is the ground of all *searcloth* salves. *Mortimer.*

SEASON, n. f. [*saison*, French.]

1. One of the four parts of the year, spring,
summer, autumn, winter.

The fairest flowers o' th' *saison*
Are our carnations and streak'd gillyflowers. *Shakespeare.*

Then summer, autumn, winter did appear,
And spring was but a *season* of the year. *Dryden.*

We saw, in six days travelling, the several *seas-
ons* of the year in their beauty. *Addison.*

2. A time, as distinguished from others.

He's noble, wise, judicious, and best known.
The fits o' th' *saison*. *Shakespeare.*

The *saison*, prime for sweetest seeds and seed. *Milton.*

3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence.

At *saison* sit let her with thee partake. *Milton.*

All business should be done betimes; and then
as little trouble of doing it in *saison* too, as not in
saison. *Locke.*

For active sports, for pleasing rest,
This is the time to be possess'd; *Dryden.*

The best is but in *saison* best.

I would indulge the gladness of my heart
Let us retire: her grief is out of *saison*. *Philips.*

There is no *saison* to which such things as
these are more suitable. *Addison.*

The *saison* when to come, and when to go,
To sing, or cease to sing, we never know. *Pope.*

4. A time not very long.

We'll slip you for a *saison*, but our jealousy
Does yet depend. *Shakespeare.*

5. [from the verb.] That which gives a
high relish.

You lack the *saison* of all natures, sleep. *Shakespeare.*

TO SEASON. v. a. [*assaisiner*, French.]
To mix with food any thing that gives
a high relish.

Every o'ration of thy meat offering shalt thou
season with salt.

They seasoned every sacrifice, whereof a greater
part was eaten by the priests.

For breakfast and supper, milk and milk-pottage
are very fit for children; only let them not be
seasoned with sugar.

The wife contriver,
To keep the waters from corruption free,
Mist them with salt, and season'd all the sea.

2. To give a relish to; to recommend by
something mingled.

You season still with sports your serious hours;
For age but tastes of pleasures, youth devours.

The proper use of wit is to season conversation,
to represent what is praiseworthy to the greatest
advantage, and to expose the vices and follies of
mankind.

3. To qualify by admixture of another in-
gredient.

Mercy is above this scepter'd sway;
It is an attribute to god himself;

And earthly pow'r does then flow likest God's,
When mercy seasons justice.

Season your admiration but a while
With an attentive ear, till I deliver
This marvel to you.

4. To imbue; to tinge or taint.

Whatever thing
The sextile of time mows down, devour unspar'd,
Till I, in mine, reliding, through the race
His thought, his looks, words, actions, all infect,
And season him thy last and sweetest prey.

Secure their religion, season their younger years
with prudent and pious principles.

See, taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured
into a vessel, so much of it as it fills, it also seasons
the touch and texture go together.

5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to
mature.

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark,
When neither is attended; and, I think,
The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren;

How many things by season'd time are
To their right praise and true perfection!

Who in want a hollow friend doth try
Directly seasons him his enemy.

We charge you, that you have contriv'd to take
from home all season'd office, and to wind
yourself into a power tyrannical.

The archers of his guard shot two arrows, every
man together, against an inch board of well season'd
timber.

His plenteous stores do season'd timber send,
Thither the bawny carpenters repair.

A man should harden and season himself beyond
the degree of cold wherein he lives.

TO SEASON. v. n. To become mature; to
grow fit for any purpose.

Carpenters rough plane boards for flooring, that
they may set them by to season.

SEASONABLE. adj. [*saison*, Fr.] Opportu-
nity; happening or done at a proper
time; proper as to time.

Mercy is seasonable in the time of affliction, as
clouds of rain in the time of drought.

If ever it was seasonable to preach courage in the
deserted abused cause of Christ, it is now, when his
truths are reformed into nothing, when the hands
and hearts of his faithful ministers are weakened.

SEASONABLENESS. n. f. [from *seasonable*.]
Opportuneness of time; propriety with
regard to time.

A British freeholder would very ill discharge his
part, if he did not acknowledge the excellency and
probability of those laws by which his country
has been recovered out of its confusions.

SEASONABLY. adv. [from *seasonable*.]
Properly, with respect to time.

This is that to which I would most earnestly, most
seasonably, advise you all.

SEASONER. n. f. [from *To season*.] He
who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.

SEASONING. n. f. [from *season*.] That
which is added to any thing to give it a
relish.

Breads we have of several grains, with divers
kinds of leavenings and seasonings; so that some do
extremely move appetites, and some do nourish
as divers do live of them alone.

Some abound with words, without any seasoning
or taste of matter.

A foundation of good sense, and a cultivation of
learning, are required to give a seasoning to retire-
ment, and make us taste the blessing.

Political speculations are of so dry and austere
a nature, that they will not go down with the pub-
lic without frequent seasonings.

The publick accept a paper which has in it none
of those seasonings that recommend the writings
which are in vogue among us.

Many vegetable substances are used by mankind
as seasonings, which abound with a highly exalted
aromatic oil; as thyme and fennel.

SEAT. n. f. [*sedes*, Lat. *sitt*, old German,
Skinner.]

1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which
one may sit.

The fons of light
Hastid, resorting to the fumous high,
And took their seats.

The lady of the least ordain'd a feast,
And made the lady of the flow'r her guest;

When, lo, a bow'r ascended on the plain,
With sudden seats ordain'd, and large for either
train.

2. Chair of state; throne; post of autho-
rity; tribunal.

With due observance of thy goodly seat,
Great Agamemnon, Nestor shall supply
Thy latest words.

Thus we debase
The nature of our seats, and make the rabble
Call our chairs seats.

Whatever be the manner of the world's end,
most certain it is an end it shall have, and as cer-
tain that then we shall appear before the judgment
seat of Christ, that every man may receive accord-
ing to that which he hath done in his body, whe-
ther it be good or evil.

3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode.

It were enough in reason to succour with victuals,
and other helps, a vast multitude, compelled by
necessity to seek a new seat, or to direct them unto
a country able to receive them.

O earth, how like to heav'n? if not prefer'd
Most justly, seat worthier of gods, as built
With second thoughts, reforming what was old.

In Alba shall fix his royal seat;
And, born a king, a race of kings beget.

His winter caus'd thee, friend, to change thy
seat,
And seek in Sabine air a warm retreat?

The promisd seat of empire shall again
Cover the mountain, and command the plain.

4. Situation; site.

It followeth now that we find out the seat of
Eden; for in it was Paradise by God planted.

A church by Strand-bridge, and two bishops
houses, were pulled down to make a seat for his
new building.

He that builds a fair house upon an ill seat, com-
mitteth himself to prison.

The fittest and the easiest to be drawn
To our society, and to aid the war.

The rather for their seat, being next borders
On Italy.

TO SEAT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To place on seats; to cause to sit down.

The guests were no sooner seated but they en-
tered into a warm debate.

2. To place in a post of authority, or place
of distinction.

Thus high was King Richard seated, Shakspeare,
Not Babylon,

Nor great Alcibiades such magnificence
Equal'd in all their glories, to inhume
Belus or Senapus their gods, or seat
Their kings.

A spirit of envy or opposition makes mankind
uneasy to see others of the same species seated above
them in a sort of perfection.

3. To fix in any particular place or situa-
tion; to settle.

Should one family or one thousand hold possession
of all the southern undisturbed continent, because
they had seated themselves in Nova Guinea?

By no means build too near a great neighbour,
which were, in truth, to be as unfortunately seated
on the earth as Mercury is in the heavens; for the
most part ever in combustion, or obscurity, under
brighter beams than his own.

4. To fix; to place firm.

Why do I yield to that suggestion,
Whole humankind doth upon my hair,
And make my peaked heart knock at my ribs,
Against the idle of nature?

From their foundations loosening to and fro,
They pluck'd the pebbled hills,

SEAWARD. adj. [*sea* and *peard*, Saxon.]
Toward the sea.

The rock wall'd seaward with impetuous roars
Engulf'd, and to the abyss the boulder bore.

SECAUNT. n. f. [*secans*, Lat. *secant*, Fr.]
In geometry, the right line drawn from
the centre of a circle, cutting and meet-
ing with another line, called the tan-
gent, without it.

TO SECEDE. v. n. [*secedo*, Latin.] To
withdraw from fellowship in any affair.

SECEDER. n. f. [from *secede*.] One who
discovers his disapprobation of any pro-
ceedings by withdrawing himself.

TO SECESS. v. a. [*secesso*, Lat.] To se-
parate finer from grosser matter; to make
the separation of substances in the body.

Birds are better meat than beasts, because their
flesh doth assimilate more easily, and is more
subtilly.

The pituitous or mucus secreted in the nose and
windpipe, is not an excrementitious but a laudable
humour, necessary for defending those parts, from
which it is secreted, from excoriation.

SECESSION. n. f. [*secessio*, Latin.]
1. The act of departing.

The accession of bodies upon, or secession thereof
from, the earth's surface, perturb not the equilib-
ration of either hemisphere.

2. The act of withdrawing from council's
or actions.

SECLE. n. f. [*seculo*, Fr. *seculum*, Latin.]
A century. Not in use.

Of a man's age, part he lives in his father's life-
time, and part after his son's birth; and therefore
it is wont to be said that three generations make
one secul, or hundred years, in the genealogies.

TO SECLUDE. v. d. [*secludo*, Lat.] To
confine from; to shut up apart; to ex-
clude.

None is secluded from that function, of any de-
gree, state, or calling.

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit
to seclude from us; to fence them not only, as by
the interdicted tree, by combination, but with im-
possibilities.

The number of birds described by the ancients
is about a hundred, and of fishes including shell-fish, as many
but, if the shell fish be taken in, more than
two hundred.

Include your tender plants in your conservatory,
excluding all entrance of cold.

Let eastern tyrants from the light of heaven
Seclude their basest slaves.

SECOND. adj. [*secund*, Fr. *secundus*, Lat.]
It is observable, that the English have no

ordinal of two; as the Latins, and the nations deriving from them, have none of *duo*. What the Latins call *secundus*, from *sequor*, the Saxons term *oðer*, or *anþer*.]

1. The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two.

Sunk were their hearts with horror of the crime,
Nor needed to be warn'd a *second* time,
But *borg* each other back. Dryden.

2. Next in value or dignity; inferior.
- I shall not speak superlatively of them, lest I be suspected of partiality; but this I may truly say, they are *second* to none in the christian world. Bacon.

None I know
Second to me, or like, equal much less. Milton.
My eyes are full the same; each glance, each grace,

Keep their first lustre, and maintain their place,
Not *second* yet to any other face. Dryden.

Not these huge bolts, by which the giants slain
Lay overthrown on the Phlegrean plain:
'Twas of a lesser mould and lighter weight;
They call it thunder of a *second* rate. Addison.

By a sad train of miseries alone
Distinguish'd long, and *second* now to none. Pope.
Persons of *second* rate merit in their own country,
like birds of passage, thrive here, and fly off when
their employments are at an end. Swift.

SECONd-HAND. *n. f.* Possession received from the first possessor.

SECONd-HAND is sometimes used adjectively. Not original; not primary.

Some men build too much upon authorities, they have but a *second-hand* or implicit knowledge. Locke.

They are too proud to cringe to *second-hand* favourites in a great family. Swift to Gay.

At SECONd-HAND. *adv.* In imitation; in the second place of order; by transmission; not primarily; not originally.

They put them with satires and epigrams,
which *second-hand* had been taken up at first only to make *second-hand* and *second-hand* to flatter those who had *second-hand* their sense. Temple.

In imitation of *second-hand*, I shall transfer to *second-hand* a piece of railery. Fatter.
'Spurious virtue is a maid;
A virtue but at *second-hand*. Swift.

SECONd. *n. f.* [Second, Fr. from the adjective.]

1. One who accompanies another in a duel, to direct or defend him.

Their *seconds* minister an oath,
Which was indifferent to them both,
That on their knightly faith and truth

No magic then they had no charms,
Wherewith to work each other's harms,
But came with simple open arms

To have their causes tried. Dryden.

Their first encounters were very furious, till after some toil and bloodshed they were parted by the *seconds*. Addison.

Personal brawls come in as *seconds* to finish the dispute of opinion. Watts.

2. One who supports or maintains; a supporter; a maintainer.

He propounded the duke as a main bulwark of divers infirmities in the state, being sure enovest of *seconds* after the first onset. Wotton.

Courage, when it is only a *second* to injustice, and falls on without provocation, is a disadvantage to a character. Collier.

3. A **SECONd Minute**, the second division of an hour by sixty; the sixtieth part of a minute.

Four flames of an equal magnitude will be kept alive the space of sixteen *second* minutes, though one of these flames alone, in the same vessel, will not last above twenty-five or at most thirty *seconds*. Withins.

Sounds move above 1140 English feet in a *second* minute of time, and in seven or eight minutes of time about 100 English miles. Locke.

To **SECONd.** *v. a.* [second, Fr. *secundo*, Lat. from the noun.]

1. To support; to forward; to assist; to come in after the act as a maintainer.

The authors of the former opinion were presently *seconded* by other wittier and better learned, who being loth that the form of church polity, which they sought to bring in, should be otherwise than in the highest degree accounted of, took first an exception against the difference between church polity and matters of necessity to salvation. Hooker.

Though we here fall down,
We have supplies to *second* our attempt;
If they miscarry, theirs shall *second* them. Shakspeare.

I to be the power of Israel's God
Avow, and challenge Dagon to the test,
Offering to combat thee, his champion bold,
With th' utmost of his godhead *seconded*. Milton.

Familiar Ovid tender thoughts inspires,
And nature *second* all his soft desires. Johnson.

If in company you offer something for a jest, and nobody *second* you in your laughter, you may condemn their taste; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. Swift.

In human work, though labour'd on with pain,
A thousand movements scarce one purpose gain;
In God's, one single can its ends produce,
Yet serves to *second* too some other use. Pope.

2. To follow in the next place.

You come permit
To *second* ill with ill. Shakspeare.

Having formerly disowned of a marital voyage, I think it not impertinent to *second* the same with some necessary relations concerning the royal navy. Raleigh.

He saw his guileful act
By Eve, though all unweeting, *seconded*
Upon her husband. Milton.

Sin is *seconded* with sin; and a man seldom commits one sin to please, but he commits another to defend himself. South.

SECONd Sight. *n. f.* The power of seeing things future, or things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders.

As he was going out to steal a sheep, he was seized with a fit of *second sight*: the face of the country presented him with a wide prospect of new scenes, which he had never seen before. Addison.

SECONd sighted. *adj.* [from *second sight*.]

Having the second sight.

Sawney was descended of an ancient family, renowned for their skill in prognosticks: most of his ancestors were *second sighted*, and his mother but narrowly escaped for a witch. Addison.

SECONdARILY. *adv.* [from *secondary*.]

In the second degree; in the second order; not primarily; nor originally; not in the first intention.

These atoms make the wind primarily tend downwards, though other accidental causes impel it *secondarily* to a flopping motion. Digby.

He confesses that temples are erected, and festivals kept, to the honour of saints, at least *secondarily*. Stillingfleet.

It is primarily generated out of the effusion of melancholick blood, or *secondarily* out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or oedematick tumour. Harvey.

SECONdARINESS. *n. f.* [from *secondary*.]

The state of being secondary.

That which is peculiar and discriminative must be taken from the primary and *secondariness* of the perception. Norris.

SECONdARY. *adj.* [secondarius, Lat.]

1. Not primary; not of the first intention.

Two are the radical differences: the *secondary* differences are as four. Bacon.

2. Succeeding to the first; subordinate.

Wheresoever there is moral right on the one hand, no *secondary* right can discharge it. L'Estrange.

Gravitation is the powerful cement which holds together this magnificent structure of the world, which stretcheth the north over the empty space, and hangeth the earth upon nothing, to transfer the

words of Job from the first and real earth to the *secondary*.

3. Not of the first order or rate.

If the system had been fortuitously formed by the convening matter of a chaos, how is it conceivable that all the planets, both primary and *secondary*, should revolve the same way, from the west to the east, and that in the same plane? Bentley.

4. Acting by transmission or deputation.

That we were form'd then, say'st thou, and the work

Of *secondary* hands, by talk transfer'd
From father to his son? Milton.

As in a watch's fine machine,
Though many artful springs are seen,
The added movements which declare
How full the moon, how old the year,
Derive their *secondary* power

From that which simply points the hour. Prior.

5. A *secondary* fever is that which arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the smallpox or measles. Quincy.

SECONdARY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

A delegate; a deputy.

SECONdLY. *adv.* [from *second*.] In the second place.

First, she hath disobeyed the law; and *secondly*, trampled against her husband. Ecclesiastes.

First, metals are more durable than plants, and *secondly*, they are more solid and hard. Bacon.

The house of commons in Ireland, and *secondly*, the privy council, addressed his majesty against these half-pence. Swift.

SECONd-RATE. *n. f.* [second and rate.]

1. The second order in dignity or value.

They call it thunder of the *second-rate*. Addison.

2. [It is sometimes used adjectively.] Of the second order; a colloquial licene.

He was not then a *second-rate* champion, as they would have him, who think fortitude the first virtue in a hero. Digby.

SECRECY. *n. f.* [from *secret*.]

1. Privacy; state of being hidden; concealment.

That's not suddenly to be perform'd,
But with advice and silent *secrecy*. Shakspeare.

The lady Anne,
Whom the king hath in *secrecy* long married,
This day was view'd in open as his queen. Shakspeare.

In Nature's book of infinite *secrecy*
A little can I read. Shakspeare.

2. Solitude; retirement; not exposure to view.

Thou in thy *secrecy*, although alone,
Hest with thyself accompanied, feel'st not
Social communication. Milton.

There is no such thing as perfect *secrecy*, to encourage a rational mind to the perpetration of any base action; for a man must first extinguish and put out the great light within him, his conscience must get away from himself, and shake off a thousand witnesses which he always carries about him, before he can be alone. South.

3. Forbearance of discovery.

It is not with publick as with private prayer: a this rather *secrecy* is commended than concealment; whereas that, being the publick act of a society, requireth accordingly more care to be taken of external appearance. Hall.

4. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity; late; close silence.

For *secrecy* no lady clothe. Shakspeare.
Secrecy and fidelity were their only qualities. Bacon.

SECREt. *adj.* [secret, Fr. *secretus*, Lat.]

1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed.

The *secret* things belong unto the Lord, and those things which are revealed be of unto us. Isaiah.

Do this, or aught
Than this more *secret*, now design'd, I bade
To know. Milton.

2. Retired; private; unseen.

SEC

These open'd without way,
And giv' accels, though secret the retire?
And I perhaps am secret. *Milton.*
These secret in her sapphire cell
He with the Nais wont to dwell. *Fenton.*
Faithful to a secret entrusted.
Secret Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not palter. *Shakspere.*
Private; affording privacy.
The secret top
Of Oreb or of Sinai. *Milton.*
Occult; not apparent.
Or sympathy, or some connatural force
Powerful at greatest distance to unite
With secret unity things of like kind,
By secret conveyance. *Milton.*
My heart, which by a secret harmony
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet. *Milton.*
Privy; obscene.
SECRET. *n. f.* [secret, Fr. *secretum*, Lat.]
Something studiously hidden.
Infect'd minds
Their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets. *Shakspere.*
There is no secret that they can hide from thee. *Eachus.*
We not to explore the secrets ask
Of eternal empire. *Milton.*
A thing unknown; something not yet
discovered.
All blest secrets,
If you unpubl'd virtues of the earth. *Shaksp.*
All secrets of the deep, all Nature's works. *Milton.*
The Romans seem not to have known the secret
Of paper credit. *Arbutnot.*
Privacy; secrecy; invisible or undiscovered
estate.
Bread eaten in secret is pleasant. *Proverbs.*
In secret riding through the air she comes. *Milton.*
SECRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private.
Great care is to be used of the clerks of the
council, for the secreting of their consultations. *Bacon.*
SECRETARISHIP. *n. f.* [secrtaire, Fr.]
from *secretary*.] The office of a secretary.
SECRETARY. *n. f.* [secrtaire, Fr. *secrta-
rius*, low Latin.] One intrusted with the
management of business; one who writes
for another.
Call Gardner to me, my new secretary. *Shaksp.*
That which is most of all profitable is, acquaint-
ance with the secretaries, and employed men, of
ambassadors. *Bacon.*
Cotton was secretary to the prince. *Clarend.*
To SECRETE. *v. a.* [secretus, Lat.]
1. To put aside; to hide.
2. [In the animal economy.] To secrete;
to separate.
SECRETION. *n. f.* [from *secretus*, Lat.]
1. That agency in the animal economy
that consists in separating the various
fluids of the body.
2. The fluid secreted.
SECRETI'OUS. *adj.* [from *secretus*, Lat.]
Parted by animal secretion.
They have a similitude or contrariety to the
secretious humours in taste and quality. *Floyer.*
SECRETEST. *n. f.* [from *secret*.] A dealer
in secrets.
Some things I have not yet thought fit so plainly
to reveal; not out of any envious design of having
them buried with me, but that I may barter with
those secrets, that will not part with one secret
but in exchange for another. *Boyle.*
SECRETLY. *adv.* [from *secret*.]
1. Privately; privily; not openly; not
publicly; with intention not to be
known.

SEC

Give him this letter, do it secretly. *Shakspere.*
Now secretly with inward grief he pin'd;
Now warm resentments to his griefs he join'd.
Addison.
Some may place their chief satisfaction in giv-
ing secretly what is to be distributed; others, in
being the open and avowed instruments of making
such distributions. *Atterbury.*
2. Latently; so as not to be obvious; not
apparently.
Those thoughts are not wholly mine; but either
they are secretly in the poet, or may be fairly de-
duced from him. *Dryden.*
SECRETNES. *n. f.* [from *secret*.]
1. State of being hidden.
2. Quality of keeping a secret.
I could muller up
My giants and my witches too,
Which are vast confus'd and secreted. *Donne.*
SECRETO'RY. *adj.* [from *secretus*, Latin.]
Performing the office of secretion, or
animal separation.
All the glands are a congeries of vessels com-
plicated together, whereby they give the blood time
to separate through the capillary vessels into the
secretory, which afterwards exonerate themselves
into one duct. *Hay.*
SECT. *n. f.* [secte, Fr. *secta*, Lat. from
sectando.]
1. A body of men following some parti-
cular matter, or united in some settled
tenets. Often in a bad sense.
We'd wear out,
In a wall'd prison, packs and sects of great ones,
That ebb and flow by th' moon. *Shakspere.*
The greatest vicissitude of things is the vicissitude
of sects and religions: the true religion is built
upon a rock; the rest are tossed upon the waves
of time. *Bacon.*
The jealous sects, that dare not trust their cause
So far from their own will as to the laws,
You for their empire and their sword take. *Druid.*
The academics were willing to admit the goods
of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no sects
of old philosophers did ever leave a room for
greatness.
A sect of freethinkers is a fum of cyphers. *Dryden.*
2. In *Shakspere* it seems to be misprinted
for *set*.
Of our unbated lusts, I take this that you call
love to be a sect or cion. *Othello.*
SECTARISM. *n. f.* [from *sect*.] Disposition
to petty sects, in opposition to things
established.
Nothing hath more marks of schism and sectar-
ism than this presbyterian way. *King Charles.*
SECTARY. *n. f.* [sectaire, French; from
sect.]
1. One who divides from publick establish-
ment, and joins with those distinguished
by some particular whims.
My lord, you are a sectary, *Shakspere.*
That's the plain truth.
Roman catholic tenets are inconsistent, on the
one hand, with the truth of religion professed and
professed by the church of England, whence we
are called protestants, and the anabaptists, and
separatists, and sectaries, on the other hand, whose
tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with
monarchy. *Bacon.*
The number of sectaries does not concern the
clergy in point of interest or conscience. *Suff.*
2. A follower; a pupil.
The sectaries of my celestial skill,
That wou'd be the world's chief ornament,
They under keep. *Spenser.*
SECTA'TOR. *n. f.* [sectateur, French; secta-
tor, Latin.] A follower; an imitator;
a disciple.
Hereof the wiser sort and the best learned phi-
losophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth,
gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his followers. *Raleigh.*

SEC

SECTION. *n. f.* [section, French; *sectio*,
Latin.]
1. The act of cutting or dividing.
In the section of bodies, man, of all sensible crea-
tures, has the fullest brain to his proportion. *Watson.*
2. A part divided from the rest.
3. A final and distinct part of a writing
or book.
Instead of their law, which they might not read
openly, they read, of the prophets, that which in
likeness of matter came nearest to each section of
their law. *Hooker.*
The production of volatile salts I reserve till I
mention them in another section. *Boyle.*
Without breaking in upon the connection of his
language, it is hardly possible to give a distinct view
of his several arguments in distinct sections. *Locke.*
SECTOR. *n. f.* [secteur, French.] In geo-
metry.
Sector is an instrument made of wood or metal,
with a point, and sometimes a piece to turn out to
make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents,
secants, equal parts, rhombs, polygons, hours, lati-
tudes, metals, and solids. It is generally useful in
all the practical parts of the mathematics, and
particularly contriv'd for navigation, surveying,
astronomy, dialling, and projection of the sphere.
All the lines of the sector can be accommodated to
any radius, which is done by taking off all divisions
parallelwise, and not lengthwise; the ground of
which practice is this, that parallels to the base of
any plain triangle bear the same proportion to it as
the parts of the legs above the parallel do to the
whole legs. *Harris.*
SECULAR. *adj.* [secularis, Latin; secu-
lar, French.]
1. Not spiritual; relating to affairs of the
present world; not holy; worldly.
This, in every several man's actions of common
life, appeareth unto him, as a publick and poli-
tick secular affairs. *Hooker.*
Then shall the
Places, and the
Secular power
By spiritual
2. [In the
monastic
Those north
gion of those th
gave great auth
easy to the clergy, but
In France, vast numbers of ecclesiastics, secular
and religious, live upon the labours of others. *Addison.*
3. [seculaire, French.] Happening
coming once in a secul or century.
The secular year was kept but once in a century. *Addison.*
SECULARITY. *n. f.* [from *secular*.] World-
liness; attention to the things of the
present life.
Lascivious and secularity of spirit is the greatest
enemy to contemplation. *Barnet.*
To SECULARIZE. *v. a.* [seculariser, Fr.
from *secular*.]
1. To convert from spiritual appropria-
tions to common use.
2. To make worldly.
SECULARLY. *adv.* [from *secular*.] In a
worldly manner.
SECULARNESS. *n. f.* [from *secular*.] World-
liness.
SECUNDINE. *n. f.* [secondines, secondes,
French; secundæ, viz. partes, quod nas-
centem infantem sequuntur. Antworth.]
The membrane in which the embryo is
wrapped; the afterbirth.
The casting of the fun is by the ancients com-
pared to the breaking of the secundine, or cawl,
but not rightly; for the secundine is but a general
cover, not shaped according to the part, but the
fun is. *Bacon.*

Future ages be
Wrapp'd in their *curies*, *grandius* asleep. Cowley.
If the *curies* be taken out of the womb inclosed
in the *curies*, it will continue to live, and the
blood to circulate. Ray.

SECURE, *adj.* [*securus*, Latin.]

1. Free from fear; exempt from terror;
easily; assured.

Confidence then bore thee on *securus*
To meet no danger. Milton.

2. Confident; not distrustful; with of.
But thou, *securus* of soul, unbent with woes,
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose. Dryden.

One maid she hath, below'd above the rest,
Sequitur of her, the *securus* she confests'd. Dryden.

The portion of their wealth they design for the
uses of the poor, they may throw into one of these
publick repositories, *securus* that it will be well
employed. Atterbury.

3. Sure; not doubting; with of.

Reply too *securus* of our discharge
From penalty. Milton.

It concerns the most *securus* of his strength, to
pay to *securus* to expose him to an enemy. Rogers.

In *securus* lake souls long oblivion taste;
Of future life *securus*, forgetful of the past. Dryden.

We live and act as if we were perfectly *securus*
of the final event of things, however we may behave
ourselves. Atterbury.

4. Careless; wanting caution; wanting
vigilance.

Gideon smote the host, for the host were *securus*.
Judges.

5. Free from danger; safe.

Let us not then suspect our happy state,
As not *securus* to single or comb'd. Milton.

As not *securus* to single or comb'd.
Messias next,
Secure of soul, and lated from the fire,
In *securus* appears. Dryden.

Secure of soul, and lated from the fire,
In *securus* appears. Dryden.

Secure of soul, and lated from the fire,
In *securus* appears. Dryden.

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Secure of soul, and lated from the fire,
In *securus* appears. Dryden.

Secure of soul, and lated from the fire,
In *securus* appears. Dryden.

The done like Hector, but *securus* done,
A little proudly, and great deal *securus* doing.
The knight oppos'd. Shakespeare.

His during too *securus* him defy'd.
A soul that can *securus* death defy,
And count it nature's privilege to die. Dryden.

Whether any of the reasonings are incoherent, I
securus leave to the judgment of the reader.
Atterbury.

2. Without danger; safely.

We upon our globe's last verge shall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the sky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,
And on the lunar world *securus* pry. Dryden.

SECUREMENT, *n. f.* [*securus*, Latin.] The
cause of safety; protection; defence.

They, like Judas, desire death; Cain, on the
contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *securus*
from it. Brown.

SECURITY, *n. f.* [*securus*, Fr. *securitas*,
Latin; from *securus*.]

1. Carelessness; freedom from fear.

Marvellous *securus* is always dangerous, when
men will not believe any bees to be in a hive, until
they have a sharp fence of their stings. Haywood.

2. Vitious carelessness; confidence; want of
vigilance.

How faint left then and dead a soul hath he,
Which thinks his soul doth with his body die;
Or thinks not so, but would have it be,
That he might fit with more *securus*? Davies.

3. Protection; defence;

If the providence of God be taken away, what
securus have we against the innumerable dan-
gers to which human nature is continually ex-
posed? Tillotson.

4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution;
insurance; assurance for any thing; the
act of giving caution, or being bound.

There is scarce truth enough alive to make
societies *securus*; but *securus* enough to make fel-
lowsships accurst. Shakespeare.

When they had taken *securus* of Jason, they let
them go. Acts.

It is possible for a man, who hath the appearance
of religion, to be wicked and an hypocrite; but it
is impossible for a man, who openly declares against
religion, to give any reasonable *securus* that he
will not be false and cruel. Swift.

Each other bills have been generally reckoned
the surest and most sacred of all *securities*. Swift.

The Romans do not seem to have known the
secret of paper credit, and *securities* upon mor-
gages. Arbuthnot.

5. Safety; certainty.

Some, who gave their advice for entering into a
war, alleged that we should have no *securus* for
our trade, while Spain was subject to a prince of
the Bourbon family. Swift.

SEDAN, *n. f.* A kind of portable coach;
a chair. I believe because first made at
Sedan.

Some beg for absent persons, feign them sick,
Close mew'd in their *sedans* for want of air,
And for their wives produce an empty chair. Dryden.

By a tax of Cato's it was provided, that women's
wearing cloaths, ornament, and *sedan*, exceeding
1214. 1s. 10d. halfpenny, should pay 30s. in the
hundred pound value. Arbuthnot.

SEDATE, *adj.* [*sedatus*, Latin.] Calm;
quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed;

serene.

With countenance calm and soul *sedate*,
Thus turns. Dryden.

Disputation carries away the mind from that
calm and *sedate* temper which is necessary to
contemplate truth. Watts.

SEDATELY, *adv.* [*sedate*, Latin.] Calmly;
without disturbance.

That has most weight with them that appears
sedately to come from their parents reason. Locke.

SEDATENESS, *n. f.* [*sedate*, Latin.] Calm-
ness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom
from disturbance.

There is a particular *sedateness* in their con-
stitution and behaviour that qualifies them for con-
stant, with a great impetuosity that fits them for
action. Addison.

SEDENTARINESS, *n. f.* [*sedentarius*, Latin.]

The state of being sedentary; inactivity.

SEDENTARY, *adj.* [*sedentarius*, Fr. *se-*
dentario, Italian; *sedentarius*, from *sedere*,
Latin.]

1. Pushed in sitting still; wanting motion
or action.

A *sedentary* life, appropriate to all students,
crushes the bowels; and, for want of turning the
body, suffers the spirits to lie dormant. Harvey.

The blood of labouring people is more dense and
heavy than of those who live a *sedentary* life. Arbuthnot.

2. Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless.

The *sedentary* couch,
That better might with far less compass move,
Serv'd by more noble than herself, attains
Her end without least motion. Milton.

Till length of years,
And *sedentary* numbness, crase my limbs
To a contemptible old age obdurate. Milton.

The soul, considered abstractedly from its pas-
sions, is of a remiss *sedentary* nature, slow in its
motions, and languishing in its executions. Newton.

SEDF, *n. f.* [*seag*, Saxon; whence, in
the provinces, a narrow flag is called;
seag or *seag*.] A growth of narrow flags;
a narrow flag.

The current, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
But when his fair course is not hinder'd,
He makes sweet music with the enamell'd stones.
Giving a gentle kiss to every sedge.
He overtakes in his pilgrimage;
And so by many winding nooks he strays,
With willing sport, to the wild ocean. Shakespeare.

Adonis, painted by a running brook,
And Cytherea all in *sedges* hid;
Which seem to move and wanton with her breast.
Even as the waving *sedges* play with wind. Shakespeare.

In hotter countries a fly called *sedeciole*, that
flieseth as the glow-worm, is chiefly upon *seag* and
marshes; yet is not seen but in the height of sum-
mer, and *seag* or other green of the same green as
good shade as bushes. Bacon.

He hid himself in the *sedges* adjoining. Sandys.

My bonds I break,
Fled from my guards, and in a muddy lake,
Amongst the *sedges*, all the night lay hid. Davies.

Niphates, with inverted urn,
And drooping *seag*, shall his Armenia mourn. Dryden.

SENGY, *adj.* [*seag*, Latin.] Overgrown with
narrow flags.

On the gentle Severn's *seag* bank,
In single opposition, hand to hand,
He did confound the best part of an hour,
In changing hardiment with great Glendower. Shakespeare.

Old father Thames rais'd up his reverend head,
But fear'd the fate of Nimrod would return:
Deep in his ooze he sought his *seag* bed,
And shrunk his waters back into his urn. Dryden.

SEDIMENT, *n. f.* [*sedimentum*, French; *sed-*
imentum, Latin.] That which subsides;
settles at the bottom.

The salt water rises into a kind of foam on the
top, and partly goeth into a *sediment* in the bottom,
and so is rather a separation than an evaporation. Boyle.

It is not bare agitation, but the *sediment* at the
bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. Boyle.

That matter sunk not down till last of all, settling
at the surface of the *sediment*, and covering all the
rest. Woodward.

SEDITION, *n. f.* [*sedition*, French; *sedition*,
Latin.] A tumult; an insurrection; a
popular commotion; an uproar.

That son mine brew'd a show'r for him,
That wash'd his father's fortunes forth of France,
And heap'd *sedition* on his crown at home. Shakespeare.

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And heap'd *sedition* on his crown at home. Shakespeare.

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In soothing them we nourish, gainst our Senate,
 the cockle of rebellion, insurrection, sedition. *Shaksp.*
EDITION, *adj.* [*sedition*, French;
sedition, Latin.] Factionous with tumult;
 turbulent.

The cause, why I have brought this army hither,
 to remove proud Somerset from the king,
 to his grace and to the state. *Shaksp.*
 Very many of the nobility in Edenborough, at
 at time, did not appear yet in this sedition be-
 cause. *Clarendon.*

Thou return'st
 from flight, *sedition* angel. *Milton.*
 But if he has deform'd this earthly life
 with murderous rapine and *sedition* strife,
 a everlasting darkness must he lie;
 till more unhappy that he cannot die. *Prior.*
EDITION, *adv.* [*from sedition*.] Tu-
 multuously; with factionous turbulence.
EDITION, *n. f.* [*from sedition*.]
 Turbulence; disposition to sedition.
SEDUCE, *v. a.* [*seduco*, Lat. *seduire*,
 French.] To draw aside from the right;
 to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to
 mislead; to deceive.

"His meet
 hat noble minds keep ever with their likes;
 or who to firm that cannot be *seduced*? *Shaksp.*
 Me the gold of France did not *seduce*,
 although I did admit it as a motive
 he sooner to effect what I intended. *Shaksp.*
 A beauty-warming and distressed widow
seduced the pitch and height of all his thoughts
 to his declaration. *Shaksp.*

In the latter times some shall depart from the
 path, giving heed to *seducing* spirits. *1 Tim.*
 I shall never gratify the spitefulness of a few
 who by sinister thoughts of all their allegiance,
 whom pious frauds have *seduced*. *King Charles.*
 Subtle he needs must be who could *seduce*
 Angels. *Milton.*

Not let false friends *seduce* thy mind to fame,
 by arrogating Junius's hostile name;
 let father Flecknoe fire thy mind with praise,
 And uncle Ogleby thy envy raise. *Dryden.*
EDUCEMENT, *n. f.* [*from seduce*.] Prac-
 tice of seduction; art or means used in
 order to seduce.

To seduce them, and win them early to the love
 of virtue and true labour, ere any flattering *seduce*-
 ment or vain principle seize them wandering, loose
 and delightful book of education should be
 read to them. *Milton.*

Her hero's dangers touch'd the pitying pow'r,
 The nymph's *seductions*, and the insick bow'r. *Pope.*

EDUCER, *n. f.* [*from seduce*.] One who
 draws aside from the right; a tempter;
 a corrupter.

Grant it me, O king; otherwise a *seducer* floun-
 der, and a poor maid is undone. *Shaksp.*
 There is a teaching by restraining *seducers*, and
 removing the hindrances of knowledge. *South.*
 The soft *seducer*, with enticing looks,

He bellow, grivels to the sight provokes. *Dryden.*
 He, whose firm faith no reason could remove,
 Will melt before that soft *seducer*, love. *Dryden.*

EDUCIBLE, *adj.* [*from seduce*.] Cor-
 ruptible; capable of being drawn aside
 from the right.

The vicious example of ages past *seduces* the
 curiosity of the present, affording a hint of his auto-
 seducible spirits. *Brown.*

We owe much of our error to the power which
 our affections have over our so easily *seducible* un-
 derstandings. *Glauville.*

SEDUCTION, *n. f.* [*seduction*, Fr. *seductus*,
 Lat.] The act of seducing; the act of
 drawing aside.

Whatsoever men's faith, patience, or perseve-
 rance were, any remarkable indulgence to this sin,
 the *seduction* of Balaam, was sure to bring judg-
 ments. *Hammond.*

To procure the miseries of others in those extor-
 ments, wherein we hold an hope to have no society

ourselves, is a strain above Lucifer, and a project
 beyond the primary *seduction* of hell. *Brown.*

The deceiver soon found out this lost place of
 Adam's, and innocency itself did not secure him
 from this way of *seduction*. *Glauville.*

Helen ascribes her *seduction* to Venus, and
 mentions nothing of Paris. *Pope.*

A woman who is above flattery, and despises all
 praise but that which flows from the approbation
 of her own heart, is, morally speaking, out of
 reach of *seduction*. *Clarissa.*

SEDULITY, *n. f.* [*sedulitas*, Lat.] Dilig-
 ent assiduity; laboriousness; industry;
 application; intenseness of endeavour.

Man oftentimes pursues, with great *sedulity* and
 earnestness, that which cannot stand him in any
 stead for vital purpose. *Hooder.*

Let there be but the same propensity and heat
 of will to religion, and there will be the same *se-
 dulity* and indefatigable industry in men's en-
 quiries into it. *South.*

SEDULOUS, *adj.* [*sedulus*, Lat.] Affi-
 duous; industrious; laborious; diligent;
 painful.

Not *sedulous* by nature to indite
 Wars, hitherto the only argument
 Heroick deem'd. *Milton.*

What signifies the sound of words in prayer, with-
 out the affection of the heart, and a *sedulous* ap-
 plication of the proper means that may naturally
 lead us to such an end. *1. E. Strange.*

The goat, now bright amidst her fellow stars,
 Kind Amalthaea, reach'd her teat, dissent
 With milk, thy early food: the *sedulous* bee
 Distill'd her honey on thy purple lips. *Prior.*

The bare majesty of a few representatives is
 often procured by great industry and application,
 wherein those who engage in the pursuits of malice
 are much more *sedulous* than such as would pre-
 vent them. *Swift.*

SEDULOUSLY, *adv.* [*from sedulous*.] Affi-
 duously; industriously; laboriously; dili-
 gently; painfully.

The ritual, preceptive, prophetic, and all other
 parts of sacred writ, were most *sedulously*, most re-
 ligiously guarded by them. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

All things by experience
 Are most improv'd; then *sedulously* think
 To meliorate thy stock, no way or rule
 Be unessay'd. *Philips.*

SEDULOUSNESS, *n. f.* [*from sedulous*.]
 Assiduity; assiduoufness; industry; dili-
 gence.

SEE, *n. f.* [*sedes*, Lat.] The seat of epis-
 copal power; the diocesis of a bishop.

You, my lord archbishop,
 Whose *see* is by a civil peace maintain'd,
 Whose hand the silver band of peace hath touch'd,
 Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
 Whose white investments figure innocence,
 The dove and every blest d spirit of peace,
 Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
 Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
 Into the harsh and boisterous tongue of war? *Shaksp.*

It is a safe opinion for their *sees*, empires, and
 kingdoms; and for themselves, if they be wise.

The pope would use these treasures, in case of
 any great calamity that should endanger the holy
see. *Bacon.*

Episcopal revenues were so low reduced, that
 three or four *sees* were often united to make a tol-
 erable competency. *Swift.*

To SEE, *v. a. pret. I saw*; part. pass. *seen*.
 [*reon*, Sax. *sen*, Dutch.]

1. To perceive by the eye.

Dear son Edgar,
 Might I but live to *see* thee in my touch,
 I'd say I had eyes again. *Shaksp.*

I was bowed down at the hearing of it; I was
 dismayed at the *seeing* of it. *Spink.*

I speak that which I have *seen* with my father,
 and ye do that which you have *seen* with yours. *John.*

He'll lead the life of gods, and he
 By gods and heroes *seen*, and gods will honour *see*.
Dryden.

It was a right answer of the physician to his
 patient, that had sore eyes: If you have more
 pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of your
 sight, wine is good for you; but if the pleasure of
seeing be greater to you than that of drinking,
 wine is naught. *Lacke.*

1. *See* her sober over a sampler. *Pope.*

2. To observe; to find.

Seven other kine came up, lean starved, such as
 I never *see* for badness. *Georgis.*

Such command we had,
 To *see* that none thence afflu'd south a spy. *Milton.*
 Give them first one simple idea, and *see* that
 they perfectly comprehend it, before you go any
 farther. *Lacke.*

The thunderbolt we *see* used, by the greatest poet
 of Augustus's age, to express irresistible force in
 battle. *Addison.*

3. To discover; to defery.

Who is to groff
 As cannot *see* this palpable device? *Shaksp.*

Yet who so bold but says he *sees* it?
 When such ill dealings must be *seen* in thought? *Shaksp.*

4. To converse with.

The main of them may be reduced to language,
 and to an improvement in wisdom and penitence,
 by *seeing* men, and conversing with people of dis-
 ferent tempers and customs. *Lacke.*

5. To attend; to remark.

I had a mind to *see* him out, and therefore did
 not care for contradicting him. *Addison.*

To SEE, *v. n.*

1. To have the power of sight; to have by
 the eye perception of things distant.

Who maketh the *seeing* or the blind? have not I,
 the Lord? *Exodus.*

Air hath some secret degree of light; otherwise
 cats and owls could not *see* in the night. *Bacon.*

2. To discern without assistance.

Many sagacious persons who *see* no more, will
 look under our noses, and see the same things, and
 pretensions, and discern the same things, and
 the world that we *see* in the same way, we do
 the contrary. *Swift.*

Could you *see* the world as I *see* it, you would
 There you might read your own *seeing* doubled. *Dryden.*

You may *see* into the spirit of them all, and form
 your pen from those general notions. *Johnson.*

3. To inquire; to distinguish.

See whether four doth make thee wrong here. *Shaksp.*

4. To be attentive.

Mark and perform it, *see'st* thou? for the fall
 Of any point in't shall be death. *Shaksp.*

5. To scheme; to contrive.

Cassio's a proper man: let us *see* now
 To get his place. *Shaksp.*

SEE, *interjection*. [originally the impera-
 tive of the verb *see*.] Lo; look; observe;
 behold.

See! see! upon the banks of Boyne he stands,
 By his own view adjusting his commands. *H. Bun.*
See! the sole bliss heav'n could on all bestow,
 Which who but feels can taste, but thinks can know. *Pope.*

See what it is to have a poet in your house. *Pope.*

SEED, *n. f.* [*seeb*, Saxon; *seed*, Danish;
seed, Dutch.]

1. The organized particle produced by
 plants and animals, from which new
 plants and animals are generated.

If you can look into the *seeds* of time,
 And say which grain will grow and which will not,
 Speak then to me. *Shaksp.*

Seed of a year old is the best, though *seeds* *seed*
 and grain last better than others. *Bacon.*

That every plant has its *seed*, is an evident sign
 of divine providence. *Morr.*

Did they ever *see* any herbs, except those of the
 grass-leaved tribe, come up without two *seed* leaves?

which to me is an argument that they came all of feed, there being no reason else why they should produce two feed leaves different from the subsequent.

Just gods! all other things their like produce;
The vine arises from her mother's juice:
When feeble plants or tender flow'rs decay,
They to their feed their images convey.
In the south part of Staffordshire they go to the north for feed corn.

2. First principle; original.

The feed of whatsoever perfect virtue groweth from us, is a right opinion touching things divine.

3. Principle of production.

Praise of great acts he sentiers, as a feed
Which may the like in coming ages breed.

4. Progeny; offspring; descendants.

Next him king Lear in happy peace long reign'd;
But had no issue male him to succeed,
But three fair daughters which were well uptrain'd
In all that seemed fit for kingly feed.

The thing doth touch
The main of all your states, your blood, your feed.

When God gave Canaan to Abraham, he thought
fit to put his feed into the grant too.

5. Race; generation; birth.

Of mortal feed they were not held,
Which other mortals to excel'd;
And beauty too in such excess,
As yours, Zelinda! claims no less.

To SEED. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To grow to perfect maturity, so as to shed the feed.

Whate'er I plant, like corn on barren earth,
By an equivocal birth,
Seeds and runs up to poetry.

2. To shed the feed.

They pick up all the old roots, except what
they design for feed, which they let stand to feed
the next year.

SEEDCAKE. *n. f.* [seed and cake.] A sweet
cake interspersed with warm aromatick
seeds.

Remember, wife,
The seedcake, the pasties, and furety pot.

SEEDLIP. } *n. f.* A vessel in which the
SEEDLIP. } lower carries his feed.

SEEDPEARL. *n. f.* [seed and pearl.] Small
grains of pearl.

In the dissolution of feedpearl in some acid men-
struum, if a good quantity of the little pearls be cast
in whole, they will be carried in swarms from the
bottom to the top.

SEEDPLOT. *n. f.* [seed and plot.] The
ground on which plants are sowed to be
afterward transplanted.

To counsel others, a man must be furnished with
an universal store in himself to the knowledge of
all nature; that is, the matter and feedplot: there
are the seats of all argument and invention.

Humility is a feedplot of virtue, especially christi-
an, which thrives best when 'tis deep rooted in
the humble lowly heart.

It will not be unuseful to present a full narration
of this rebellion, looking back to those passages by
which the feedplots were made and framed, from
whence those mischiefs have successively grown.

SEEDTIME. *n. f.* [seed and time.] The
season of sowing.

While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest
shall not cease.

It he would have two tributes in one year, he
must give them two seedtimes, and two harvests.

The first rain fell upon the seedtime about Octo-
ber, and was to make the seed to root; the latter
was to fill the ear.

Seedtime and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall hold their course, till fire purge all things.

Their very seedtime was their harvest, and by
sowing tares they immediately reaped gold.

He that too curiously observes the face of the
heavens, by mistaking his seedtime, will lose the hopes
of his harvest.

SEEDLING. *n. f.* [from feed.] A young
plant just risen from the feed.

Carry into the shade such seedlings or plants as
are for their choiceness reserved in pots.

SEEDNESS. *n. f.* [from feed.] Seedtime;
the time of sowing.

From the seedness the bare fallow brings
To teeming loyn.

SEEDSMAN. *n. f.* [seed and man.]

1. The sower; he that scatters the seed.

The more it promiseth: as it ebbs, the seedsmen
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to harvest.

2. One that sows feed.

SEEDY. *adj.* [from feed.] Abounding with
feed.

SEE'ING. *n. f.* [from see.] Sight; vision.

Love adds a precious seeing to the eye.

SEE'ING. } *adv.* [à que, Fr. from

SEE'ING that. } *see.* It would be more
grammatically written, as *à que, pour à*
que, in French; seen that, or provided
that. Since; sith; it being so that.

Why should not they be as well victualled for so
long time, as the ships are usually for a year, seeing
it is easier to keep victuals on land than water?

How shall they have any trial of his doctrine,
learning, and ability to preach, seeing that he may
not publicly either teach or exhort, because he is
not yet called to the ministry?

Seeing every nation affords not experience and
tradition enough for all kind of learning, therefore
we are taught the languages of those people who
have been most industrious after wisdom.

Seeing they explained the phenomena of vision,
imagination, and thought, by certain thin fleeces of
atoms that flow from the surfaces of bodies, and by
their subtilty penetrate any obstacle, and yet retain
the exact lineaments of the several bodies from which
they proceed: in consequence of this hypothesis
they maintained, that we could have no phantom
of any thing, but what did really subsist either in-
ture or in its several parts.

To SEEK. *v. a. pret. I sought; part. pass.*
sought. [seean, Sax. *soeken*, Dutch.]

1. To look for; to search for: often with out.

He did range the town to seek me out.

I have a venturesome fairy, that shall seek
The squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee thence new
nuts.

Because of the money returned in our sacks, are
we brought in, that he may seek occasion against
us, and take us for bondmen.

He seeketh unto him a cunning workman, to pre-
pare a graven image.

Seek thee a man which may go with thee.

Let me once know;
I sought thee in a secret cave,

And ask'd if peace were there.

The king meant not to seek out nor to decline
fighting with them, if they put themselves in his
way.

So fatal 'twas to seek temptations out!
Most confidence has still most cause to doubt.

We must seek out some other original of power
for the government of politics than this of Adam,
or else there will be none at all in the world.

2. To solicit; to endeavour to gain.

Others tempting him, sought of him a sign.

The young lions roar after their prey, and eat
their meat from God.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious care,
And not molest us, unless we ourselves
Seek them with wandering thoughts.

Of our alliance other lands desir'd,
And what we seek of you, of us requir'd.

3. To go to find.

Let us seek death, or, he not found, supply
His office.

Dardanus, though born
On Latian plains, yet sought the Phrygian shore.

Like fury seiz'd the rest; the progress known,
All seek the mountains, and forsake the town.

Since great Ulysses sought the Phrygian plain,
Within their walls inglorious silence reigns.

Indulge one labour more,
And seek Atides on the Spartan shore.

4. To pursue by machinations.

I had a son,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he sought my life.

David saw that Saul was come out to seek his life.

To SEEK. *v. n.*

1. To make search; to make inquiry.

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read,
I have been forced to relinquish that opinion,
and have endeavoured to seek after some better
reason.

2. To endeavour.

Why should he mean me ill, or seek to harm?

Ask not what pains, nor further seek to know
Their secrets, or the forms of law below.

3. To make pursuit.

Violent men have sought after my soul.

If thy brother's ox or sheep go astray, it shall be
with thee until thy brother seek after it.

4. To apply to; to use solicitation.

All the earth sought to Solomon, to hear his
wisdom.

Unto his habitation shall ye seek, and cluster
thou shalt come.

5. To endeavour after.

Being a man of experience, he wished by wisdom
to order that which the young prince sought to do
war.

To SEEK. [an adverbial mode of speech.]
At a loss; without measures, knowledge,
or experience.

Being brought and transferred from other scenes
abroad, though they be of good experience in the
yet in these they will be new to seek; and better
they have gathered experience, they shall but
with great loss to his majesty.

Unpractic'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek

But they misplace them all;
And are as much to seek in other things

As he that only can design a tree,
Would be to draw a shipwreck.

SEE'KER. *n. f.* [from seek.]

1. One that seeks; an inquirer.

Though I confess that in philosophy I am a
seeker, yet cannot believe that a sceptick in phi-
losophy must be one in divinity.

A language of a very witty volatile pro-
fessors after novelty, and abounding with variety
of notions.

2. The name of a sect which professed no determinate religion.

SEEKSORROW. *n. f.* [seek and sorrow.]
One who contrives to give himself vexa-
tion.

A field they go, where many lookers be,
And thou seeksorrow, know, them among:

Indeed thou findest it was thy friend to see,
Stephen, whose absence seem'd unto thee lone.

To SEEL. *v. a.* [seel, Fr.] To
close the eyes. A term of falconry, in

eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being
for a time feeded or clofed.
Now he brought them to see a *feeded* dove, who
in danger of danger and envy; for no man will
be such parts, unless he be like the *feeded* dove,
at mounts and mounts, because he cannot see
out him. *Bacon.*
Since, blinded with ambition, he did four
as a *feeded* dove, his crimes shall be his punish-
ment.
e be depriv'd of light. *Denham.*

SEEL. *v. n.* [ryllan, Sax.] To lean on
one side.
When a ship *seels* or rows in foul weather, the
breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very danger-
ous. *Raleigh.*
SEEL or SEELING. *n. f.* [from *seel*.] The
agitation of a ship in foul weather.
Ainsworth.

SEELY. *adj.* [from *seel*, lucky time, Sax.]
Lucky; happy.
My *seely* sheep like well below,
For they been hale enough and trow,
And liken their abode. *Spenjer.*

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SEELY. *adj.* [from *seel*, lucky time, Sax.]
Lucky; happy.
My *seely* sheep like well below,
For they been hale enough and trow,
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Lucky; happy.
My *seely* sheep like well below,
For they been hale enough and trow,
And liken their abode. *Spenjer.*

It seems that when first I was discovered sleeping
on the ground, the emperor had early notice.
Gulliver.

6. It appears to be.
Here's another discontented paper,
Found in his pocket too; and this, it seems,
Rodorigo meant t' have sent. *Shakespeare.*

It seems, the camel's hair is taken by painters for
the skin with the hair on. *Brown.*

SEEMER. *n. f.* [from *seem*.] One that car-
ries an appearance.
Angelo traces confesse
That his blood flows, or that his appetite
Is more to bread than stone: hence shall we see,
If pow'r change purpose, what our *seemers* be.
Shakespeare.

SEEMING. *n. f.* [from *seem*.]
1. Appearance; show; semblance.
All good *seeming*,
By thy revolt, oh husband, shall be thought
Pat on for villany. *Shakespeare.*

Give him heedful note;
And, after, we will both our judgments join
In censure of his *seeming*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Fair appearance.
For you there's rosemary and rue; these keep
Seeming and favour all the winter long. *Shakespeare.*

3. Opinion.
Nothing more clear unto their *seeming*, than
that, a new Jerusalem being often spoken of in
scripture, they undoubtedly were themselves that
new Jerusalem. *Hooker.*

His persuasive words impregn'd
With reason to her *seeming*. *Milton.*

SEEMINGLY. *adv.* [from *seeming*.] In
appearance; in show; in semblance.
To this her mother's plot,
She, *seemingly* obedient, likewise hath
Made promise to the doctor. *Shakespeare.*

They to their viands fell, not *seemingly*
The angels, nor in mist. *Milton.*

I have touched upon them, though *seemingly*
collateral to my scope; and yet I think they are
more than *seemingly* so, since they pertinently
illustrate my design. *Glanville.*

The city dame was so well bred, as *seemingly*
to take all in good part. *L'Estrange.*

The king and haughty empress, to our wonder,
If not aston'd, yet *seemingly* at peace. *Dryden.*

This father *seemingly* complied with, but
afterwards refusing, the son was likewise left aside.
Addison.

They depend often on remote and *seemingly* dis-
proportioned causes. *Atterbury.*

SEEMINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *seeming*.]
Plausibility; fair appearance.
The *seemingness* of those reasons persuade us on
the other side. *Dugby.*

SEEMLINESS. *n. f.* [from *seemly*.] De-
cency; handsomeness; comeliness; grace;
beauty.
When substantialness combineth with delightful-
ness, *seemliness* with portliness, and currentness
with stayedness, how can the language sound other
than full of sweetness? *Camden.*

SEEMLY. *adj.* [from *seemly*, Danish; from
seeme, Islandick, honour or decency.]
Decent; becoming; proper; fit.
Suspense of judgment, and exercise of charity
were safer and *seemly* for christian men, than the
hot pursuit of these controversies. *Hooker.*

I am a woman, lacking wit
To make a *seemly* answer to such persons. *Shaksp.*

The wife
Safest and *seemly* by her husband stays. *Milton.*

May we enjoy
Our humid products, and with *seemly* draughts
Easie mirth and hospitable love. *Philips.*

SEEMLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a
decent manner; in a proper manner.
There, *seemly* rang'd in peaceful order, stood
Ulysses' arms, now long dispos'd to blood. *Pope.*

SEEN. *adj.* [from *see*.] Skilled; versed.
Petruchio shall offer me, disguised in sober robes,
To old Baptista, as a schoolmaster.

Well *seen* is misdeed. *Shakespeare.*
Noble Boyle, not left in nature *seen*.
Than his great brother read in states and men: *Dryden.*

SEER. *n. f.* [from *see*.]
1. One who sees.
We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer
of dreams, and a *seer* of visions. *Spectator.*

2. A prophet; one who foresees future
events.
How soon hath thy prediction, *seer* blest!
Measur'd this transient world the race of time.
Till time stand fix'd. *Milton.*

By day your lighted *seers*
Shall call for mountains to express their tears.
And with their eyes were floods: by night from
deeps. *Prior.*

Of opening gulphs, black storms, and raging flames,
Starting amaz'd, shall to the people show
Emblems of heavenly wrath, and mynion types of
woe. *Prior.*

SEERWOOD. *n. f.* See SEARWOOD. Dry
wood.
Caught, like dry bubble fr'd, or like *seerwood*;
Yet from the wound ebb'd no purple flood,
But look'd a bubbling mass of frying blood. *Dryden.*

SEESAW. *n. f.* [from *saw*.] A reciproca-
ting motion.
His wit all *seesaw*, between that and this;
Now high, now low, now master up, now mistress,
And he himself one vile antithesis. *Pope.*

TO SEESAW. *v. n.* [from *saw*.] To move
with a reciprocating motion.
Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then
it went all of a sudden again on John's side; so
they went *seesawing* up and down, from one end of
the room to the other. *Aylmer.*

TO SEETH. *v. a.* preterit *I sod* or *seethed*;
part. pass. *sodden*. [reuban, Sax. *sodden*,
Dutch.] To boil; to decoct in hot
liquor.
The Scythians used to *seeth* the flesh in the hide,
and to do the northern Irish. *Spranger.*

Go, suck the subtle blood o' th' grape,
Till the high fever *seeth* your blood to froth,
And so 'scape hanging. *Shakespeare.*

Set on the great pot, and *seeth* postage for the
sons of the prophets. *2 Kings.*

TO SEETH. *v. n.* To be in a state of
ebullition; to be hot.
The boiling baths at Canbaddon,
Which *seeth* with secret fire eternally,
And in their entrails, full of quick brimston,
Nourish the flames which they are warm'd upon. *Fairy Queen.*

I will make a complimentary assault upon him;
for my business *seeth*. *Shakespeare.*

Lovers and madmen have such *seething* brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shakespeare.*

The priest's servant came, while the flesh was in
seething, with a flesh hook, and stuck it into the
p.m. *1 Samuel.*

SEETHER. *n. f.* [from *seeth*.] A boiler;
a pot.
The fire thus form'd, she sets the kettle on;
Like burnish'd gold the little *seethers* flame. *Dryden.*

SEGMENT. *n. f.* [from *segmentum*,
Latin.] A figure contained between a
chord and an arch of the circle, or so
much of the circle as is cut off by that
chord.
Unto a parallel sphere, and such as live under the
poles, for half a year, the *segments* may appear at
any time, and under any quarter, the sun not setting,
but walking round. *Brown.*

Their *segments* of arcs, which appeared so nume-
rous, for the most part exceeded not the third part
of a circle. *Newton.*

SEGNIETY. *n. f.* [from *segnis*, Lat.] Slug-
gishness; inactivity. *Dick.*

4. Compounded with *him*, a pronoun substantive, *self* is in appearance an adjective: joined to *my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, *his*, *her*, *its*.

pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive. Even when compounded with *him* it is at last found to be a substantive, by its variation in the plural, contrary to the nature of English adjectives, as *himself*, *themselves*.

No more he mention'd then of violence
Against ourselves, or wilful barrenness. Milton.
Myself, *himself*, *themselves*, and the rest,
may, contrary to the analogy of *my*, *him*,
them, be used as nominatives.

It often adds only emphasis and force to the pronoun with which it is compounded: as, he did it *himself*.

A horse well bitten, which *himself* did dress.
Dryden
And touch'd with miseries *myself* have known,
Learn to pity woes so like my own. Dryden.

It signifies the individual, as subject to his own contemplation or action.

The spark of noble courage now awake,
And drive your excellent *self* to excel. F. Queen.

Next to the knowledge of God, his knowledge of ourselves is most worthy of our endeavor. Hule.

Since consciousness always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls *self*, and thereby distinguishes himself from all other thinking things; in this alone consists personal identity, i. e. the sameness of a rational being. Locke.

It is by the consciousness it has of its present thoughts and actions, that it is *self* to it *self* now, and so will be the same *self*, as far as the same consciousness can extend to actions past or to come. Locke.

The fondness we have for *self*, and the relation which other things have to our *self*es, furnishes another long rank of prejudices. Hales.

It is much used in composition, which it is proper to explain by a train of examples. It is to be observed, that its composition in *Shakespeare* is often harsh.

Then held the her tongue, and cast down a *self*-
easing look, finding that *self* felt the had it out of the bow of her affection a more quick opening of her mind than the minded to have done. Sidney.

Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy mist
Of our *self*-love, to passions do deceive.

We know thy hurt when most thy do assist. Sidney.

Till Strephon's planning voice him nearer drew,
Where by his words his *self*-like care he knew. Sidney.

Ah! where was first that cruel cunning found,
To frame of earth a vessel of the mind,
Where it could be to *self*-destruction bound? Sidney.

Before the door sat *self* continuing care,
Day and night keeping wary watch and ward. Fairy Queen.

My strange and *self* abuse
Is the more fear that that wants hard use. Shaksp.

I have heard so much,
And with Demetrius thou, but I have spoke thereof,
That being over-full of *self* affairs,
My mind did lose it. Shaksp.

Not know I taught
By me that's said or done amiss this night,
That's *self*-charity be sometimes a vice,
And to defend ourselves it be a sin,
When violence affords us. Shaksp.

He walks, and that *self* cham about his neck,
Which he forswore. Shaksp.

It is in my power, in one *self*-born hour,
To plant and overwhelm custom. Shaksp.

His treasons will fit blushing in his face,
Not able to endure the sight of day,
But *self* affrighted tremble at his sin. Shaksp.

The stars above us govern our conditions;
Is one *self*-mate and mate could not beget
Such different issues. Shaksp.

I'm made of that *self*-metal as my sister,
And prize me at her worth. Shaksp.

I my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the *self*-same flight
To the *self*-same way, with more advised watch,
To bid the other forth. Shaksp.

He may do some good on her:
A Jewish *self*-will'd harlotry it is. Shaksp.

But let myself be guilty of *self*-wrong,
I'll stop mine ears against the metemorphosis. Shaksp.

He conjunct, and flatter'd his displeasure,
Tript me behind: being down, insulted, rail'd,
Got praises of the king.

For him attempting who was *self*-subdu'd. Shaksp.

The Everlasting fix
His cannon 'gainst *self* slaughter. Shaksp.

Know of his last purpose hold,
Or whether since he is advis'd by ought
To change the course. He's full of alteration
And *self* reproving. Shaksp.

More nor let's to others paying,
Than by *self*-offences weighing;
Shame to him whole cruel striking
Kills for faults of his own liking. Shaksp.

Pellom's bridegroom, kept in proof,
Confronted him with *self*-captivity,
Point against point. Shaksp.

Self-love, my hege, is not to vile a sin
As *self*-neglecting. Shaksp.

Anger is like
A full hot horse, who, being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. Shaksp.

His loads desire him to have borne
His bruised helmet and his bearded sword
Before him through the city; he forbids it,
Being free from vammels and *self*-glorious pride. Shaksp.

You promis'd
To lay aside *self*-harming heaviness,
And entertain a cheerful disposition. Shaksp.

In their anger they drew a man, and in their *self*-
will they digged down a wall. Genes.

The most ordinary cause of a single life is liberty,
especially in certain *self*-pleasing and humorous
minds, which are so sensible of every restraint as
to think their girdles and garters to be bonds and
shackles. Bacon.

Hath though set up nothing in competition with
God; no pride, profit, *self*-love, or *self*-interest of
thy own? Dapp.

Up through the spacious palace pass'd the
To where the king's proudly reposed head,
It any can be lost to tyranny,
And *self*-tormenting sin, had a lost bed. Crashw.

With a joyful willingness these *self* loving to
formers took possession of all vacant pretectment,
and with reluctance others parted with their
loved colleges and subsistence. Walton.

Repent the sin; but if the punishment
Thou canst avoid, *self*-pleasing bids. Milton.

Him fast sleeping soon he found,
In labyrinth of many a round *self* roll'd. Milton.

Oh times nothing profits more
Than *self*-effacement, grounded on just and right,
Well manag'd. Milton.

Self-knowing, and from thence
Magnanimous, to correspond with heav'n. Milton.

So virtue giv'n for lost,
Deprest and overthrown, as seem'd,
Like that *self* begotten bird,
In th' Arabian woods embold,
That no second knows nor third,
And lay here while a holocaust,
From out her ally womb now teem'd. Milton.

He furrows now, repents, and prays contrite,
My motions in him longer than thy move,
His heart I know how variable and vain,
Self-left. Milton.

Seneca approves this *self*-homicide
Thyself from flatter'd *self* conceit defend,
Nor what thou dost not know, to know pretend. D. Ham.

Man's that savage bent, whose mind,
From reason to *self*-love declin'd,
Delights to prey upon his kind. Denham.

Farewell, my tears;
And, my just anger, be no more confin'd
To vain complaints, or *self* devouring silence. Denh.

They are yet more mad to think that men may
rest by death, though they die in *self* murder, the
greatest sin. Gray.

Are not these strange *self*-deceptions, and yet at-
tended by common experience? South.

If the image of God is only sovereignty, certainly
we have been hitherto much mistaken, and here-
after are to beware of making ourselves unlike God,
by too much *self*-denial and humility. South.

If a man would have a fervent, humble, steady-
horrid, *self*-denying frame of spirit, he cannot
take a more efficacious course to obtain it than by
praying himself into it. South.

Let a man apply himself to the difficult work of
self-examination, by a strict scrutiny into the whole
estate of his soul. South.

A fatal *self* imposture, such as defeats the de-
sire, and destroys the force, of all relation. South.

When he attempts to be a creature of an illu-
sionary person, he may cast him upon a bold *self*-
opinioned physician, who shall make a flint to cure him into his grave. South.

Neglect of ourselves can never be proved rational,
till we prove the person using it omnipotent and
self sufficient, and such as can never need any mor-
tal assistance. South.

By all human laws, as well as divine, *self*-mar-
der has ever been agreed on as the greatest crime. Temple.

A *self*-connected top will swallow any thing
L'Estrange.

From Athens though your word at language came;
Yet my *self* contents words you in unknown,
Your virtue through the world, his nations blown. Dryden.

He has given you all the consolation which a
his *self* humanity could afford to any. Dryden.

Below you sphere
There hangs the ball of earth and water mixt,
Self-center'd and unmov'd. Dryden.

All these receive their birth from other things,
But from himself the phoenix only springs;
Self-born, begotten by the parent flame
In which he burn'd, another and the same. Dryden.

The burning one, that thine to bright,
Flaw out all sudden with extinguish'd light,
And left one altar dark, a little space,
Which turn'd *self* knotted, and renew'd the blaze. Dryden.

Thou fish, O king! rebuke the rights of sway;
Power's *self* command the people best obey. Dryden.

Ignaten and numbers are equal to three; even
by the same *self* evidence that one and two are
equal to three. Locke.

A contradiction of what has been said, is a mark
of yet a deeper and *self*-conceit in duets, when we
take upon us to set another right in history. Locke.

I am as justly accountable for any action done
many years since, appropriated to me now by this
self-continuity, as I am for what I did the last
moment. Locke.

Each intermediate idea agreeing on each side
with those two, it is immediately placed between
the ideas of one and *self*-determination appear to
be connected. Locke.

These *self* existent being hath the power of perfec-
tion, as well as of existence, in himself; for he that
is above, or exists without, any cause, that is,
hath the power of existence in himself, cannot be
without the power of any possible existence. Grew.

Body cannot be *self* existent, because it is not
self-moving; for motion is out of the influence of
body, because we may have a de-clarative conception
of body, abstracted from that of motion; where-
fore motion is something else besides body, some-
thing without which body may be conceived to
exist. Grew.

Confidence, as opposed to modesty, and distin-
guished from decent assurance, proceeds from *self*-
opinion, or founded by ignorance or flattery. Collier.

Bewilder'd, I my author cannot find,
I'll some first cause, some *self*-existent mind,
Who form'd and rules all nature, is a god. Hud.

If a first body may to any place
Be not determin'd in the boundless space,
'Tis plain it then may absent be from all,
Who then will this a *self* existence call? Blackmore.

Shall nature, crying from her first command,
Self-preservation, fall by her own hand? Granville.

I own nonsense is the talent of a cold phlegmatick
temper; a writer of this complexion groves his
way softly amongst *self*-contradiction, and groves
in absurdity. Addison.

This fatal hypocrisy and *self*-deceit is taken
notice of in these words, Who can understand his
errors? Cleanse thou me from secret faults. Spect.

4. A 2

SEL

The guilt of perjury is to *self*-evident, that it was always reckoned amongst the greatest crimes, by those who were only governed by the light of reason.

Addison. *Self*-sufficiency proceeds from inexperience.

Men had better own their ignorance, than advance doctrines which are *self*-contradictory. *Speil.*

Light, which of all bodies is nearest allied to spirit, is also most diffusive and *self*-communicative.

Thus we see, in bodies, the more of him they are to spirit in sublimity and refinement, the more spreading are they and *self*-diffusive. *Norris.*

God, who is an absolute spiritual act, and who is such a pure light as in which there is no darkness, must needs be infinitely *self*-impacting and communicative. *Norris.*

Every animal is conscious of some individual, *self*-moving, *self*-determining principle.

Nick does not pretend to be a gentleman: he is a tradesman, a *self*-seeking wretch. *Arbutnot.*

By the blit of *self*-opinion mov'd,
We will to charm, and seek to be belov'd. *Prior.*

Living and understanding subtilties do clearly demonstrate to philosophical inquirers the necessary *self*-existence, power, wisdom, and beneficence of their Maker. *Bentley.*

If it can intrinsically stir itself, and either commence or alter its course, it must have a principle of *self*-activity, which is life and sense. *Bentley.*

This desire of existence is a natural affection of the soul; 'tis *self*-preservation in the highest and truest meaning. *Bentley.*

The philosophers, and even the epicureans, maintained the *self*-sufficiency of the godhead, and seldom or never sacrificed at all. *Bentley.*

Matter is not endued with *self*-motion, nor with a power to alter the course in which it is put: it is merely passive, and must ever continue in that state it is settled in. *Cheque.*

I took not arms, till urg'd by *self*-defence,
The eldest law of nature. *Rowe.*

His labour and study would have shewn his early mistakes, and cured him of *self*-flattering delusions. *Watts.*

This is not to be done in a rash and *self*-sufficient manner; but with an humble dependence on divine grace, while we walk among sinners. *Watts.*

The religion of Jesus, with all its *self*-denials, virtues, and devotions, is very practicable. *Watts.*

I heard in Crete this island's name;
For 'twas in Crete, my native soil, I came *self*-banish'd thence. *Pope.*

Achilles's courage is furious and untractable,
That of Ajax is heavy and *self*-confiding. *Pope.*

I doom, to fix the gallant ship,
A mark of vengeance on the table deep;
To warn the thoughtless *self*-confiding train
No more will ensh'd thus to brave the main. *Pope.*

What is love love? a transient gust,
A vapour fed from wild desire,
A wand'ring *self*-confuming fire. *Pope.*

In dubious thought the king awaits,
And *self*-considering, as he stands, debates. *Pope.*

By mighty Jove's command,
Unwilling have I trod this pleasing land;
For who *self*-mov'd with weary wing would sweep
Such length of ocean? *Pope.*

They who reach Parnassus' lofty crown
Employ their pains to spin fables others down;
And, while *self*-love each jealous writer rules,
Contenting was be so the spirit of fools. *Pope.*

It may be thought that Ulysses here is too attentions, and that he dwells more than modestly allows upon his own accomplishments; but *self*-praise is sometimes no fault. *Braine.*

No wonder such a spirit, in such a situation, is provoked beyond the regards of religion, or *self*-conversion. *Swift.*

SELVICAL. *n. f.* [*brunella*, Lat.] A plant, the same with *janicle*.

SELTRIS. *adj.* [from *self*.] Attentive only to one's own interest; void of regard for others.

What could the most aspiring *selfish* man desire more, were he to form the notion of a being to whom he would recommend himself, than such a

SEL

knowledge as can discover the least appearance of perfection, and such a goodness as will proportion a reward to it? *Spectator.*

Passions, though *selfish*, if their means be fair, last under reason, and deserve her care;
Those that imparted court a nobler aim,
Exalt their kind, and take some virtue's name. *Pope.*

SELFISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *selfish*.] Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; *self*-love.

This sublimer love, being, by an intimate conjunction with its object, thoroughly refined from all base dross of *selfishness* and interest, nobly begets a perfect subordination of our wills to the will of God. *Boyle.*

SELFISHLY. *adv.* [from *selfish*.] With regard only to his own interest; without love of others.

He can your merit *selfishly* approve,
And shew the fruits of it without the love. *Pope.*

SELFSAME. *adj.* [*self* and *same*.] Exactly the same.

I have no great cause to look for other than the *self*-same portion and lot, which your manner hath been hitherto to lay on them that concur in opinion with you. *Hooker.*

Flight pursued one way the *self*-same hour. *Milt.*

I have been false,
Base even to him from whom I did receive
All that a son could to a parent give;
Behold me punish'd in the *self*-same kind;
Th' ungrateful does a more ungrateful find. *Dryd.*

SELION. *n. f.* [*selio*, low Latin.] A ridge of land. *Ainsworth.*

SELL. *pronoun*. [for *self*.] *Sell* is retained in Scotland for *self*, and *sells* in the plural for *selves*.

They turn round like grindle-stones,
Which they dig out fro' the dells,
For their barous bread, wives, and *sells*. *B. Jonson.*

SELL. *n. f.* [*seile*, French; *sella*, Latin.] A saddle. Obsolete.

Turning to that place, in which
He left his lofty steed with golden *sells*,
And goodly gorgeous harness, him found not there. *Fairy Queen.*

To *SELL*. *v. a.* [*gyllan*, Saxon; *seila*, Islandick.]

1. To give for a price; to vend: the word correlative to *buy*.

The Midianites *sold* him into Egypt, unto Potiphar. *Genesis.*

Let us *sell* him to the Idm-elites. *Genesis.*

This *seile* is likewise mistress of an art,
Which to wit people sweet pertunes doth *sell*. *Dar.*

At the mns and public houses are obliged to furnish themselves with *seils*, which is *sold* out at a much dearer rate than 'tis bought up. *Addison.*

You have made an order that ale should be *sold* for three halfpence a quart. *Swift.*

2. To betray for money: as, he *sold* his country.

You would have *sold* your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to servitude. *Shakespeare.*

To *SELL*. *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one.

I will *sell* with you, *sell* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakespeare.*

Consult not with a buyer of *seiling*. *Fee's justice.*

SELI. *under*. *n. f.* A dry teab in a horse's hough or pattern. *Ainsworth.*

SELLER. *n. f.* [from *sell*.] The person that sells; vender.

To things of sale a *seller's* praise belongs. *Shal.*

The name of the agent, of the *seller*, notary, and witness, are in both instruments. *Addison.*

SELVAGE. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skinner* thinks *selvage* is said as *salvage*, from its saving the cloth.] The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads.

Make loops of blue upon the edge of the one curtain from the *selvage* in the coupling. *Exodus.*

SEM

SELVES. The plural of *self*.

Consciousness being interrupted, and we taking sight of our past *selves*, doubts are raised whether we are the same. *Lace.*

SEMBLABLE. *adj.* [*semblable*, French.] Like; resembling.

Then be abhor'd
All sects, societies, and throngs of men!
His *semblable*, yes himself, Timon did disdain. *Shakespeare.*

With *semblable* reason we might expect a re-
larity in the winds. *Deane.*

SEMBLABLELY. *adv.* [from *semblable*.] With resemblance.

A gallant knight he was, his name was *semblable*, *semblable* furnish'd like the king himself. *Shakespeare.*

SEMBLANCE. *n. f.* [*semblance*, French, from *semblant*.]

1. Likeness; resemblance; similitude; representation.

Solicit Henry with her wond'rous praise,
Bethink thee on her virtues, that surround
Her natural graces, that extinguish art
Repeat their *semblance* often. *Shakespeare.*

She's but the *semblance* and *semblance* of her nature,
Behold how like a maid the blushes here!
O, what authority and show of truth
Can cunning sin cover itself withal! *Shakespeare.*

He with high words, that bore
Seimblance of worth, not substance, gently rain'd
Their fainting courage, and dispell'd their fears. *Milton.*

This last effort brought forth the opinion, that these bodies are not what they seem to be, that they are no shells, but mere sportings of active nature, and only *semblances* or imitations of shells. *Worcester.*

It is not his meaning that we put on the outward face and *semblance* of virtue, only to conceal and disguise our vice. *Ray.*

2. Appearance; show; figure.

Be you the soldier, for you look like one,
For mainly *semblance*, and for skill in war. *Spenser.*

Their *semblance* kind, and mild their guises were,
Peace in their hands, and friendship in their eyes. *Spenser.*

All that fair and good in thy divine
Seimblance, and in thy beauty's heavenly ray,
United I behold. *Milton.*

SEMBLANT. *adj.* [*semblant*, Fr.] Like, resembling; having the appearance of any thing. Little used.

Thy picture, like thy face,
Entire may last; that, as their eyes survey
The *semblant* shade, men yet unborn may say.
Thus great, thus gracious, look'd Britanna's queen,
Her brow thus smooth, her look was thus serene. *Pope.*

SEMBLANT. *n. f.* Show; figure; resemblance; representation. Not in use.

Her purpose was not such as she did seem;
Ne yet her person such as it was seen;
But under simple show, and *semblant* plain,
Lurks false Diessa, secretly unseen. *Fairy Queen.*

Full lively is the *semblant*, tho' the substance dead. *Spenser.*

SEMBLATIVE. *adj.* [from *semblant*.] Suitable; accommodate; fit; resembling.

Diana's lap
Is not more smooth and red ruby; thy small pipe
Is as the maiden's organ shrill and loud,
And all is *semblative* a woman's part. *Shakespeare.*

To *SEMBLE*. *v. n.* [*sembler*, Fr.] To represent; to make a likeness. Little used.

Let Europe, say'd, the column high erect
Thou Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,
Where *sembling* art may carve the *semblant* part.
And tall achievement of thy great defence. *Pope.*

SEMI. *n. f.* [Latin.] A word which used in composition, signifies half: as *semicircle*, half a circle.

SEMIANNULAR. *adj.* [*semi*, and *annulus*, a ring.] Half round.

Another bear took, somewhat stanger, and of a semicircular figure. *Crew.*

SEMI-BREVE. *n. f.* [*semibreve*, Fr.]

Semibreve is a note in music relating to time, and is the last in augmentation. It is commonly called the matter note, or measure-note, or time-note, as being of a certain determinate measure or length of time by itself; and all the other notes of augmentation and diminution are adjusted to its value. *Harris*

He takes my hand, and as a still which stays
A semibreve 'twixt each drop, he niggardly,
As loth to enrich me, so tells many a lye. *Donne.*
SEMICIRCLE. *n. f.* [*semicirculus*, Latin;
semi and *circulus*.] A half round; part of
a circle divided by the diameter.

Black brows

Become some women leil, so they be in a semicircle
Or a half moon, made with a pen. *Shakespeare*
Has been given the lye

In circle, or oblique, or semicircle,
Or direct parallel? *Shakespeare*

The chums that held my left leg gave me the
liberty of walking backwards and forwards in a
semicircle. *Swift*

SEMICIRCLED. } *adj.* [*semi* and *circu-*
SEMICIRCULAR. } *lar.*] Half round.

The firm fixture of thy foot would give an ex-
cellent motion to thy gait, in a semicircled path-
way. *Shakespeare*

The rainbow is caused by the rays of the sun fall-
ing upon a cold and opposite cloud, whereof
some reflected, some refracted, beget the *semicir-*
cular variety we call the rainbow. *Brown*

The seas are inclosed between the two *semicir-*
cular miles that surround it. *Addison*

SEMICOLON. *n. f.* [*semi* and *κόλον*.] Half
a colon; a point made thus [:] to note
a greater pause than that of a comma.

SEMI-DIAMETER. *n. f.* [*semi* and *diam-*
eter.] Half the line which, drawn
through the centre of a circle, divides it
into two equal parts; a straight line
drawn from the circumference to the
centre of a circle.

Their difference is as little considerable as a *se-*
midiometer of the earth in two measures of the
highest heaven, the one taken from the surface of
the earth, the other from its centre: the dispropor-
tion is just nothing. *More*

The force of this instrument consists in the dis-
proportion of distance betwixt the *semidiometer* of
the cylinder and the *semidiometer* of the handle
with the spokes. *Watkins*

SEMI-DIAPHANEITY. *n. f.* [*semi* and *di-*
aphaneity.] Half transparency; imper-
fect transparency.

The transparency of *semidiaphaneity* of the super-
ficial particles of bigger bodies, may have an in-
terest in the production of their colours. *Boyle*

SEMI-DIAPHANOUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *di-*
aphanous.] Half transparent; imperfectly
transparent.

Another pine, finely variegated with a *semidi-*
aphanous, or oriky, yellow and brown. *Woodward*

SEMI-DUBLE. *n. f.* [*semi* and *double*.]
In the Romish breviary, such offices and
feasts as are celebrated with less solemnity
than the double ones, but yet with
more than the single ones. *Bailey*

SEMI-FLOREOUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *flore-*
ous, Lat.] Having a semifloret. *Bailey*

SEMI-FLORET. *n. f.* [*semi* and *floret*.]
Among florists, an half floret, which is
tubulous at the beginning like a floret,
and afterwards expanded in the form of
a tongue. *Bailey*

SEMI-FLUID. *adj.* [*semi* and *fluid*.] Im-
perfectly fluid.

Phlegm, or piquette, is sort of *semi-fluid*; it being
so far from that one part draws along several other
parts adhering to it, which doth not happen in a

perfect fluid; and yet no part will draw the whole
mass, as happens in a perfect solid. *Arbutnot.*

SEMI-LUNAR. } *adj.* [*semilunare*, Fr.
SEMI-LUNARY. } *semi* and *luna*, Latin.]
Resembling in form a half moon.

The eyes are guarded with a *semilunar* ridge. *Crew*

SEMI-METAL. *n. f.* [*semi* and *metal*.] Half
metal; imperfect metal.

Semimetals are metallic solids, heavy, opaque, of
a bright glittering surface, not malleable under the
hammer; as quicksilver, antimony, cobalt, the
arsenicks, bismuth, zinc, with its ore cadumme: to
these may be added the *semimetallick* recrements,
tutty and pampulyx. *Hist*

SEMINAL. *adj.* [*seminal*, Fl. *seminis*,
Latin.]

1. Belonging to seed.
2. Contained in the seed; radical.

Had our senses never presented us with those
obvious *seminal* principles of apparatus, we should
never have suspected that a plant or
animal would have proceeded from such unlikely
materials. *Gianville*

Though we cannot prolong the period of a com-
monwealth beyond the decree of heaven, or the
date of its nature, any more than human life be-
yond the strength of the *seminal* virtue, yet we
may manage a sickly constitution, and preserve a
strong one. *Scott*

SEMINALITY. *n. f.* [from *semen*, Lat.]

1. The nature of seed.

As though there were a *seminality* in a tree, or
that, like the seed, it carried with it the idea of
every part, they can give we behold them the
anatomy of every particle. *Brown*

2. The power of being produced.

In the seeds of wheat there lieth obscurely the
seminality of daniel. *Flamm*

SEMINARY. *n. f.* [*seminaire*, Fr. *semina-*
rium, from *semen*, Lat.]

1. The ground where any thing is sown to
be afterward transplanted; seedplot.

Some, at the first transplanting trees out of their
seminaries, cut them off about an inch from the
ground, and plant them like quicket. *Mortimer*

2. The place or original stock whence any
thing is brought.

This institution is expanded, serving for a common
integument, and being the *seminary* or promp-
tuary that furnisheth both matter for the formation
and increment of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward*

3. Seminal state.

The hand of God, who first created the earth,
hath wisely contrived them in their proper *semin-*
aries, and where they best maintain the intention
of their species. *Bacon*

4. Principle; causality.

Nothing subministrates apter matter to be con-
verted into pestilent *seminaries*, than the fumes
of nasty folks and beggars. *Harris*

5. Breeding-place; place of education,
from which scholars are transplanted
into life.

It was the seat of the greatest monarchy, and
the *seminary* of the greatest men of the world
whilst it was so. *Bacon*

The most excellent and best worth adulation
seminaries many chaste *seminaries*. *Swift*

SEMINATION. *n. f.* [from *semen*, Latin]

The act of sowing.

SEMINIFICAT. } *adj.* [*semen* and *facio*,
SEMINIFIC. } Lat.] Productive of

seed.

We are made to believe, that in the fourteenth
year males are *seminificat* and pubescent, but he
that shall inquire into the generality, will rather
adhere unto Aristotle. *Bacon*

SEMINIFICATION. *n. f.* Propagation from
the seed or seminal parts. *Hist*

SEMIOPACOUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *opacus*,
Lat.] Half dark.

Semiopacous bodies are such as, looked upon in
an ordinary light, and not held betwixt it and the
eye, are not wont to be discriminated from the rest
of opacous bodies. *Boyle*

SEMIORDINATE. *n. f.* [In conick sec-
tions.] A line drawn at right angles
to, and bisected by, the axis, and reach-
ing from one side of the section to an-
other; the half of which is properly the
semiordinate, but is now called the ordi-
nate. *Harris*

SEMIPEDAL. *adj.* [*semi* and *pedis*, Latin.]
Containing half a foot.

SEMIPELUCID. *adj.* [*semi* and *pelluci-*
dus, Latin.] Half clear; imperfectly
transparent.

A light grey, slightly blue tint, of much the same
complexion with the common Indian agent. *Woodward*

SEMI-TRANSPARENT. *adj.* [*semi* and *per-*
spicues, Latin.] Half transparent; im-
perfectly clear.

A kind of amethystine fluid, not composed of
crystals or grains, but one entire massy stone,
semiprecious, and of a pale blue, almost of the
colour of some cow's horns. *Crew*

SEMI-PROOF. *n. f.* [*semi* and *proof*.] The
proof of a single evidence. *Bailey*

SEMIQUADRATE. } *n. f.* [In astronomy.]

SEMIQUARTILE. } An aspect of the
planets when distant from each other
forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half.

Bailey

SEMIQUAVER. *n. f.* [In music.] A note
containing half the quantity of a quaver.

Bailey

SEMIQUINTILE. *n. f.* [In astronomy.]
An aspect of the planets when at the
distance of thirty-six degrees from one
another. *Bailey*

SEMI-SEXTILE. *n. f.* [In astronomy.] A
seminth; an aspect of the planets when
they are distant from each other one
twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.

Bailey

SEMI-SPHERICAL. *adj.* [*semi* and *spheri-*
cal.] Belonging to half a sphere.

Bailey

SEMI-SPHEROIDAL. *adj.* [*semi* and *sphero-*
idal.] Formed like a half spheroid.

SEMI-TERTIAN. *n. f.* [*semi* and *tertian*.]
An ague compounded of a tertian and a
quotidian.

The natural product of such a cold moist year as
tertians, *semictans*, and some quartans. *Arbutnot*

SEMI-TONE. *n. f.* [*semiton*, Fr.] In mu-
sic, one of the degrees of consecutive
intervals of concords. *Bailey*

SEMI-VOWEL. *n. f.* [*semi* and *vowel*.] A
consonant which makes an imperfect
sound, or does not demand a total occlu-
sion of the mouth.

When Homer would represent any agreeable
object, he makes use of the smoothest vowels and
most flowing *semitouch*. *Bacon*

SEMI-VERVE. *n. f.* [*semper* and *verax*,
Lat. that is, always alive.] A plant.

The greater *semper-verax* will put out branches
two or three years, but they wrap the root in an
old cloth once in half a year. *Bacon*

SEMI-ETERNAL. *adj.* [*sempereternel*, Fr.
sempereternus, from *semper* and *eternus*,
Latin.]

1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning,
but no end.

Those, though they suppose the world not to be eternal, *à parte ante*, are not contented to suppose it to be *sempiternal*, or eternal *à parte post*; but will carry up the creation of the world to an immense antiquity. *Hale.*

SEN. In poetry it is used simply for eternal. Should we the long-depending scale ascend Of fons and futhers will it never end? If 'twill, then must we through the order run To some one man whose being ne'er begun; If that one man was *sempiternal*, why Did he, since independent, ever die? *Blackmore.*

SEMPITERNITY. *n. f.* [*sempiternitas*, Lat.] Future duration without end.

The future eternity or *sempiternity* of the world being admitted, though the eternity *à parte ante* be denied, there will be a future infinity for the emanation of the divine goodness. *Hale.*

SEMPITRENA. *n. f.* [*sempiterna*, Sax.] A woman whose business is to sew; a woman who lives by her needle.

Two hundred *sempitrenes* were employed to make me shirts, and linen for bed and table, which they were forced to quilt together in several folds.

The tuck'd-up *sempitrens* walks with hasty strides. *Gulliver.*

SENIARY. *adj.* [*senarius*, *seni*, Lat.] Belonging to the number six; containing six.

SENATE. *n. f.* [*senatus*, Lat. *senat*, Fr.] An assembly of counsellors; a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good.

We debate The nature of our seats, which will in time break open The locks o' th' senate, and bring in the crows To peck the eagles. *Shakespeare.*

There they shall found Their government, and their great senate chuse. *Milton.*

He had not us'd excursions, spears, or darts, But counsel, order, and such good arts; Which if our ancestors had not retain'd, The senate's name our counsel had not gain'd. *Denham.*

Gallus was welcom'd to the sacred strand, The senate rising to salute their guest. *Dryden.*

SENATEHOUSE. *n. f.* [*senate* and *house*.] Place of publick council.

The nobles in great earnestness are going All to the senatehouse; some news is come. *Shakespeare.*

SENATOR. *n. f.* [*senator*, Lat. *senator*, Fr.] A publick counsellor.

Most unwise patricians, You grave but reckless senators, *Shakespeare.* As if to ev'ry top it might belong, Like senators, to censure, right or wrong. *Granville.*

SENATORIAL. } *adj.* [*senatorius*, Latin; **SENATORIAN**. } *senatorial*, *senatorien*, Fr.] Belonging to senators; befitting senators.

TO SEND. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *sent*. [*sandgan*, Gothick; *sendan*, Saxon; *senden*, Dutch.]

1. To despatch from one place to another: used both of persons and things. He sent letters by posts on horseback. *Effler.* His citizens sent a message after him, saying, We will not have this man to reign over us. *Luke.* There have been commotions Sent down among them, which have flaw'd the heart Of all their loyalties. *Shakespeare.* My overshadowing spirit and might with thee I send along. *Milton.*

To remove him I decree, And send him from the garden forth to till The ground whence he was taken, sinner foil. *Milton.*

His wounded men he first sends off to shore.

Servants, sent on messages, stay not somewhat longer than the message requires. *Swift.*

2. To commission by authority to go and act. I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran. *Jeremiah.*

But first, whom shall we send In search of this new world? Here he had need All circumspection, and we now no less Choice in our suffrage; for on whom we send The weight of all and our last hope relies. *Milton.*

3. To transmit by another; not to bring. They sent it to the elders by the hands of Barnabas. *Acts.*

4. To dismiss another as agent; not to go. God will despatch. *Jeremiah.*

To visit oft the dwellings of just men Delighted, and with frequent intercourse, Thither will send his winged messengers On errands of funeral grace. *Milton.*

5. To grant as from a distant place; as, if God send life.

I pray thee send me good speed this day, and show kindness unto my master. *Genesis.* O send out thy light and thy truth; let them lead me. *Psalms.*

6. To inflict, as from a distance. The Lord shall send upon thee cursing, vexation, and rebuke, in all that thou settest thine hand unto. *Deuteronomy.*

7. To emit; to innuit; to produce. The water sends forth plants that have no roots fixed in the bottom, being almost but leaves. *Bacon.*

The senses send in only the influxes of material things, and the imagination and memory present only their pictures or images, when the objects themselves are absent. *Chryse.*

8. To diffuse; to propagate. Charming songs by night from neighb'ring hills Aërial music send. *Milton.*

When the fury took her stand on high, A hiss from all the snakey tire went round: The dreadful signal all the rocks rebound, And through th' Achaian cities send the sound. *Pope.*

9. To let fly; to cast or shoot. To SEND. *v. n.*

1. To despatch a message. I have made bold to send in to your wife: My suit is that she will to Deidamia Procure me some accels. *Shakespeare.*

This son of a murderer hath sent to take away my head. *Kings.* They could not attempt their perfect reformation in church and state, till those votes were utterly abolished; therefore they sent the same day again to the king. *Clarendon.*

2. To send for. To require by message to come, or cause to be brought.

Go with me, some few of you, and see the place, and then you may send for your sick, which bring on land. *Bacon.* He sent for me; and, while I rais'd his head, He threw his aged arms about my neck, And, seeming that I wept, he press'd me close. *Dryden.*

SENDER. *n. f.* [from *send*.] He that sends.

This was a merry message. —We hope to make the sender blush at it. *Shakespeare.*

Love that comes too late, Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried, To the great *sender* turns a sour offence. *Shakespeare.*

Best with the best, the sender, not the sent. *Milton.*

SENESCENCE. *n. f.* [*senescio*, Lat.] The state of growing old; decay by time.

The earth and all things will continue in the state wherein they now are, without the least *senescence* or decay; without jarring, disorder, or invasion of one another. *Woodward.*

SENESCENCE. *n. f.* [*senescit*, Fr. *et* certain original.]

1. One who had in great houses the care of feasts or domestick ceremonies. John earl of Huntingdon, under his seal of arms, made Sir John Arundel, of Trenc, *seneschal* of his household, as well in peace as in war. *Cerce.*

Marshall'd tent, Serv'd up in hall with sewers and *seneschals*, The skill of artifice, or office, mean! *Milton.* The *seneschal* rebuk'd in haste withdrew; With equal haste a mental train pursues. *Pope.*

2. It afterward came to signify other offices.

SENGREEN. *n. f.* [*segreen*, Fr.] A plant.

SENILE. *adj.* [*senilis*, Lat.] Belonging to old age; consequent on old age.

My green youth made me very unripe for a task of that nature, whose difficulty requires that it should be handled by a person in whom nature, education, and time, have happily matched a *senile* maturity of judgment with youthful vigour of fancy. *Boyle.*

SENIOR. *n. f.* [*senior*, Lat.]

1. One older than another; one who, on account of longer time, has some superiority. How can you admit your *seniors* to the examination or allowing of them, not only being inferior in office and calling, but in gifts also? *Whig.*

2. An aged person. A *senior* of the place replies, Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden.*

SENIORITY. *n. f.* [from *senior*.] Eldership; priority of birth. As in inturrections the younger is looked on with a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first provoker has, by his *seniority* and primogeniture, a double portion of the guilt. *Goreau.*

He was the elder brother, and Ulysses might be assigned to his care by the right due to his *seniority*. *Brown.*

SENNA. *n. f.* [*sena*, Lat.] A physical tree.

What rhubarb, *senna*, or what purgative drug, Would scour these English hence? *Shakespeare.* *Senna* tree is of two sorts; the bastard *senna*, and the scorpion *senna*; both which yield a pleasant leaf and flower. *Mortimer.*

SENNIGHT. *n. f.* [contracted from *senennight*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week. See FORTNIGHT.

If mention is made, on Monday, of Thursday *senennight*, the Thursday that follows the next Thursday, is meant.

Time trots hard with a young maid between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnized: if the interim be but a *senennight*, time's pace is so hard that it seems the length of seven years. *Shakespeare.*

SENOULAR. *adj.* [*seni* and *oculus*, Lat.]

Having six eyes. Most animals are binocular, spiders octocular, and some *senocular*. *DeKam.*

SENSATION. *n. f.* [*sensation*, Fr. *sensatio*, school Lat.] Perception by means of the senses.

Diversity of constitution, or other circumstances vary the *sensations*; and to them of Java pepper cold. *Goussier.*

The brain, distempered by a cold, beating against the root of the auditory nerve, and protruded into the tympanum, causes the *sensation* of noise. *Hall.*

This great source of most of the ideas we have depending wholly upon our senses, and derived from them to the understanding, I call *sensation*. *Locke.* When we are asleep, joy and sorrow give us more vigorous *sensations* of pain or pleasure than at any other time. *Adams.*

The happiest, upon a fair climate, have fewer *sensations* of pain than pleasure. *Rogers.*

SENSE. *n. f.* [*sens*, Fr. *sensus*, Lat.]

1. Faculty or power by which external ob-

sense are perceived: the sight, touch, hearing, smell, taste.
This pow'r is *sense*, which from abroad doth bring.

The colour, taste, and touch, and smell, and sound,
The quantity and shape of every thing
Within earth's centre or heav'n's circle found:
And though things sensible be numberless,
But only five the *sense*'s organs be;
And in those five all things their forms express,
Which we can touch, taste, feel, or hear, or see.

Davies.

Then is the soul a nature, which contains
The pow'r *sense* within a greater pow'r,
Which doth *sense* and use the *sense*'s pains;
But fits and takes within her private bow'r.

Both contain

Within them every lower faculty
Of *sense*, whereby they hear, see, smell, touch,
Taste.

Milton.

Of the five *senses*, two are usually and most properly called the *senses* of learning, as being most capable of receiving communication of thought and notions by selected signs; and these are hearing and seeing.

Holder.

2. Perception by the senses; sensation.

In a living creature, though never so great, the *sense* and the effects of any one part of the body minutely make a transference throughout the whole.

Bacon.

If we had nought but *sense*, then only they
Should have found minds which have their *senses*
found;

But wisdom grows when *senses* do decay,
And lolly morn in quickest *sense* is found.
Such is the mighty swiftness of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves the *sense* behind.

Dryden.

3. Perception of intellect; apprehension of mind.

This *Stasius*, having the quick *sense* of a lover,
took as though his mistress had given him a secret
reprehension.

Sidney.

God, to remove his ways from human *sense*,
Plac'd heav'n from earth so far.

Milton.

4. Sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception.

He should have liv'd,
Saw that his riotous youth, with dangerous *sense*,
Might in the times to come have ta'en revenge.

Shakespeare.

5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason.

Opprest nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken *senses*.

Shakespeare.

God hath endued mankind with powers and
abilities which we call natural light and reason,
and common *sense*.

Bentley.

There's something previous ev'n to taste; 'tis
God's gift,
which only is the gift of heaven,
And, though no science, fairly worth the seven:

Aught within yourself you must perceive;
Jones and Le Noire have it not to give.

Pope.

6. Reason; reasonable meaning.

He raves; his words are loose
As heaves of sand, and scattering wide from *sense*:
You see he knows not me, his natural father;
That now the wind is got into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy.

Dryden.

7. Opinion; notion; judgment.

I speak my private but impartial *sense*
With freedom, and, I hope, without offence.

Rowe.

8. Conscientiousness; conviction.

In the due *sense* of my want of learning, I only
take a conviction of my own fault.

Dryden.

9. Moral perception.

Some are so hardened in wickedness, as to have
no *sense* of the most friendly offices.

L'Estrange.

10. Meaning; import.

In this *sense*, to be preserved from sin is not im-
possible.

Hooker.

My hearty friends,
You take me in too choleric a *sense*.
A low, silly presumption, that because we are
encouraged to believe that in some *sense* all things

are made for man, that therefore they are not made
at all for themselves.

More.

All before Richard 1. is before time of memory;
and what is since, is, in a legal *sense*, within the
time of memory.

Hale.

In one *sense* it is, indeed, a building of gold and
silver upon the foundation of Christianity.

Tillotson.

When a word has been used in two or three
senses, and has made a great road for error, drop
one or two of those *senses*, and leave it only one
remaining, and add the other *senses* or ideas to
other words.

Watts.

SENSED. part. [from *sense*.] Perceived by the senses. Not in use.

Let the foolist tell me, why things must needs be
so as his individual senses represent them: is he sure
that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others, than
they are by him? And why must his *sense* be the
infallible criterion? It may be, what is white to us,
is black to negroes.

Glanville.

SENSEFUL. adj. [from *sense* and *full*.] Reasonable; judicious. Not used.

Men, otherwise *senseful* and ingenious, quote
such things out of an author as would never pass
in conversation.

Norris.

SENSELESS. adj. [from *sense*.] Wanting sense; wanting life; void of all life or perception.

The charm and venom which they drunk
Their blood with secret filth infected both,
Being diffused through the *senseless* trunk,
That through the great contagion darted deadly
stunk.

Laurel.

The ears are *senseless* that should give us hearing,
To tell him his commandment is fulfilled.
You blocks! you worse than *senseless* things!

Shakespeare.

It is as repugnant to the idea of *senseless* matter,
that it should put into itself taste, perception, and
knowledge, as it is repugnant to the idea of a tri-
angle, that it should put into itself greater angles
than two right ones.

Locke.

2. Unfeeling; wanting sympathy.

The *senseless* grave feels not your pious sorrows

Rowe.

3. Unreasonable; stupid; doltish; blockish.

They would repent this their *senseless* perverseness
when it would be too late, and when they
found themselves under a power that would destroy
them.
If we be not extremely foolish, thankless, or
senseless, a great joy is more apt to come tomorrow than
a great trouble is.

Trotter.

The great design of this author's book is to prove
this, which I believe no man in the world is ever
to *senseless* us to deny.

Tillotson.

She saw her favour was misplaced;
The fellows had a wretched tale.

She needs must tell them to her face,
They were a *senseless* stupid race.

Swift.

4. Contrary to true judgment; contrary to reason.

It is a *senseless* thing, in reason, to think that
one of these interests can stand without the other,
when, in the very order of natural causes, govern-
ment is preserved by religion.

South.

Old creatures, as well as monkeys, little water
than they do dry their young by *senseless* fondness,
and too much embracing.

Locke.

5. Wanting sensibility; wanting quickness or keenness of perception. Not in use.

To draw *Mais* like a young Hippolytus, with an
effeminate countenance, or that hot-spurred Har-
pallee in Virgil, proceedeth from a *senseless* and
over-cold judgment.

Frucham.

6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious; with of.

The wretch is drench'd too deep;
His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep,
Fatten'd in vice; so callous and so gross,
He sins and sees not, *senseless* of his loss.

Dryden.

He is un-
household, lawless, rambling libertines,
Senseless of any charm in love, beyond
The prostitution of a common bed.

Southern.

SENSELESSLY. adv. [from *senseless*.] In

a *senseless* manner; stupidly; unreason-
ably.

If any one should be found so *senselessly* arrogant
as to suppose man alone knowing and wise, but yet
the product of mere ignorance and chance, and that
all the rest of the universe acted only by that blind
hap-hazard, I shall leave with him that very ra-
tional and emphatical rebuke of Tully.

Locke.

SENSELESSNESS. n. f. [from *senseless*.]

Folly; unreasonableness; absurdity;
stupidity.

The *senselessness* of the tradition of the croco-
dile's moving his upper jaw, is plain, from the ar-
ticulation of the occiput with the neck, and the
neither jaw with the upper.

Cruik.

SENSIBILITY. n. f. [from *sensible*, French.]

1. Quickness of sensation.

2. Quickness of perception; delicacy.

Modesty is a kind of quick and delicate feeling
in the soul; it is such an exquisite *sensibility*, as
warns a woman to shun the first appearance of
every thing hostile.

Addison.

SENSIBLE. adj. [from *sensible*, Fr. *sensibilis*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of perceiving by the senses.

Would your cambric were as *sensible* as your
finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity.

Shakespeare.

These be those discourses of God, whose effects,
those that live within in themselves; the *sensible*
in their *sensible* natures, the reasonable in their
reasonable souls.

Raleigh.

A blind man conceives not colours, but under the
notion of some other *sensible* faculty.

Glanville.

2. Perceptible by the senses.

By reason man attaineth unto the knowledge of
things that are and are not *sensible*: it is such,
therefore, that we search how man attaineth unto
the knowledge of such things unperceptible as are to
be known.

Hooker.

Is this a dagger which I see before me,
The handle to my hand? Come, let me clutch
thee:

I have thee not, and yet I see thee still:

Art thou not, fatal vision, *sensible*

To feeling as to sight?

Shakespeare.

The space left and acquired in every *sensible* mo-
ment in such slow progressions, is so inconsiderable,
that it cannot possibly move the *sense*.

Glanville.

It is manifest that the heavens are void of all
sensible resistance, and by consequence of all *sensi-
ble* matter.

Newton.

The greater part of men are no otherwise moved
than by *sense*, and have neither leisure nor ability
to improve their power of reflection, as to be
capable of conceiving the divine perfections, with-
out the assistance of *sensible* objects.

Hopkins.

As is *sensible* to the touch by its motion, and by
its resistance to bodies moved in it.

Arbutnot.

3. Perceived by the mind.

Idleness was punished by too many stripes in pub-
lick, and the disgrace was more *sensible* than the
pain.

Temple.

4. Perceiving by either mind or senses; having perception by the mind or senses.

This must needs remove

The *sensible* of pain.

Milton.

I saw you in the east at your first arising I was
as soon *sensible* as any of that light, when just
shooting out, and beginning to travel upwards to
the meridian.

Dryden.

I do not say there is no soul in man, because he
is not *sensible* of it in his sleep; but I do say, he
cannot think at any time, waking or sleeping,
without being *sensible* of it.

Locke.

The verification was beautiful as the description
complete, every ear must be *sensible* of it.

Brown.

5. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill.

It thou wert *sensible* of courtesy,

I should not make to great a use of zeal.

Shakespeare.

6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected.

Even I, the bold, the *insensible* of wrong,
Beside me'd by shame, wash'd to hold my tongue.
Dryden.

7. Convinced; persuaded. A low life.

They are very *insensible* that they had better have
pushed their conquests on the other side of the
Adriatic; for then their territories would have
lain together. *Addison.*

8. In low conversation it has sometimes the
sense of reasonableness; judicious; wise.

I have been tired with accounts from *insensible*
men, furnished with matters of fact, which have
happened within their own knowledge. *Addison.*

SENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *sensible*.]

1. Possibility to be perceived by the senses.

2. Actual perception by mind or body.

3. Quickness of perception; sensibility.

The *insensibility* of the eye renders it subject to
pain, as also unfit to be dressed with sharp medica-
ments. *Sharp.*

4. Painful consciousness.

There is no condition of soul more wretched than
that of the senseless obdurate sinner, being a kind
of numbness of soul; and, contrariwise, this feel-
ing and *insensibility*, and sorrow for sin, the most
vital quality. *Hammond.*

5. Judgment; reasonableness. An use not
admitted but in conversation.

SENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *sensible*.]

1. Perceptibly to the senses.

He is your brother, lords; *insensibly* fed
Of that self-blood that first gave life to you *Shakspeare.*
A sudden pain in my right foot increased *insensibly*.
Temple.

The salts of human urine may, by the violent
motion of the blood, be turned alkaline, and even
corrosive; and to they affect the fibres of the brain
more *insensibly* than other parts. *Arbuthnot.*

2. With perception of either mind or
body.

3. Externally; by impression on the senses.

That church of Christ, which we properly term
his body mystical, can be but one; neither can that
one be *insensibly* discerned by any, inasmuch as the
parts thereof are some in heaven already with
Christ. *Hooker.*

4. With quick intellectual perception.

5. [In low language.] Judiciously; rea-
sonably.

SENSITIVE. *adj.* [from *sensitivus*, Fr.] Having
sense or perception, but not reason.

The *sensitive* faculty may have a *sensitive* love of
some *sensitive* objects, which though moderated to
as not to fall into sin, yet, through the nature of
man's sense, may express itself more sensitively
towards that inferior object than towards God; this
is a piece of human frailty. *Hammond.*

All the actions of the *sensitive* appetite are in
printing called passions, because the soul is excited
by them, and because the body suffers and is sensi-
tively altered. *Dryden.*

Bodies are such as are endowed with a vegetative
soul, as plants; a *sensitive* soul, as animals; or a
rational soul, as the body of man. *Ray.*

SENSITIVE Plant. *n. f.* [*mirabilis*, Lat.] A
plant.

The flower consists of one leaf, which is shaped
like a funnel, having in many stamens in the centre
these flowers are collected into a round head: from
the bottom of the flower rises the pistil, which
afterwards becomes an oblong flat jointed pod,
which opens both ways, and contains in each parti-
tion one roundish seed. Of this plant the humble
plants are a species, which are so called, because,
upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls
downward; but the leaves of the *sensitive* plant are
only contracted. *Müller.*

Vegetables have many of them some degrees of
motion, and, upon the different application of other
bodies to them, do very briskly alter their figure
and motion, and so have obtained the name of *sensi-
tive* plants, from a motion which has some re-
semblance to that which in animals follows upon
sensation. *Locke.*

Whence does it happen that the plant, which well
We name the *sensitive*, should move and feel?
Whence know her leaves to answer her command,
And with quick horror fly the neighbouring hand?
Prior.

The *sensitive* plant is so called, because, as soon
as you touch it, the leaf shrinks. *Mortimer.*

SENSITIVELY. *adv.* [from *sensitive*.] In
a sensitive manner.

The sensitive faculty, through the nature of man's
sense, may express itself more sensitively towards
an inferior object than towards God: this is a
piece of frailty. *Hammond.*

SENSORIUM. } *n. f.* [Latin.]

SENSORY.

1. The part where the senses transmit their
perceptions to the mind; the seat of
sense.

Spiritual species, both visible and audible, will
work upon the *sensories*, though they move not any
other body. *Bacon.*

As found in a bell, or musical string, or other
sounding body, is nothing but a trembling motion,
and the air nothing but that motion propagated
from the object, in the *sensory* 'tis a sense of that
motion under the form of sound. *Newton.*

Is not the *sensory* of animals the place to which
the sensitive substance is present, and into which
the sensible species of things are carried through
the nerves of the brain, that there they may be
perceived by their immediate presence to that sub-
stance? *Newton.*

2. Organ of sensation.

That we all have double *sensories*, two eyes, two
ears, is an effectual confutation of this atheistical
sophism. *Bentley.*

SENSUAL. *adj.* [from *sensualis*, French.]

1. Consisting in sense; depending on sense;
affecting the senses.

Men in general are too partial in favour of a
sensual appetite, to take notice of truth when they
have found it. *L'Estrange.*

Far as creation's ample range extends,
The scale of *sensual*, mental powers ascends. *Pope.*

2. Pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiri-
tual.

The greatest part of men are such as prefer their
own private good before all things, even that good
which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine. *Hooker.*

3. Devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious.

From amidst them rose
Behal, the dissolute spirit that fell;
The *sensualist*, and after Almoda
The flaccid, incubus. *Milton.*

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining
from that wherein *sensual* men place their felicity.
Atterbury.

SENSUALIST. *n. f.* [from *sensual*.] A

carnal person; one devoted to corporal
pleasures.

Let atheists and *sensualists* satisfy themselves as
they are able, the former of which will find, that,
as long as reason keeps her ground, religion neither
can nor will lose hers. *South.*

SENSUALITY. *n. f.* [from *sensual*.] De-
votedness to the senses; addiction to
brutal and corporal pleasures.

But you are more intemperate in your blood
Than Venus, or those pamper'd animals
That rage in savage *sensuality*. *Shakspeare.*

Kill not her quick'ning power with surfeitings;
Nor not her fickle with *sensuality*.

Cut not her serious wit on idle things;
Make not her free-will slave to vanity. *Davies.*

Sensuality is one kind of pleasure, such an one
as it is. *South.*

They avoid dress, lest they should have affections
tainted by any *sensuality*, and diverted from the
love of him who is to be the only comfort and de-
light of their whole beings. *Addison.*

Impure and brutal *sensuality* was too much con-
firmed by the religion of those countries, where
even Venus and Bacchus had their temples. *Bentley.*

TO SENSUALIZE. *v. a.* [from *sensual*.]

To sink to sensual pleasures; to degrade
the mind into subjection to the senses.
Not to suffer one's self to be *sensualized* by pas-
sions, like those who were changed into brutes by
Circé. *Pope.*

SENSUALLY. *adv.* [from *sensual*.] In a
sensual manner.

SENSUOUS. *adj.* [from *sensu*.] Tender;
pathetic; full of passion. Not in use.

To this poetry would be made precedent, as
being less sublime and fine; but more humble, *in-
sensitive*, and passionate. *Milton.*

SENT. The participle passive of *send*.

I make a decree that all tread go with thee, for
as much as thou art sent of the king. *Isa.*

SENTENCE. *n. f.* [*sententia*, Fr. *sententia*,
Latin.]

1. Determination or decision, as of a judge;
civil or criminal.

The rule of voluntary agents on earth is the *sen-
tence* that reason giveth, concerning the goods
of those things which they are to do. *Plot.*

If we have neither voice from heaven, that is
pronounced of them, neither *sentence* of men
grounded upon such manifest and clear proofs, yet
they, in whole hands it is to alter them, may like
wise infallibly, even in heart and conscience, judge
them so; upon necessity to urge alteration, is to
trouble and disturb without necessity. *Hooker.*

How will I give *sentence* against them. *Jerome.*
It matter of fact breaks out with too great
evidence to be denied, why, full there are of
lenitives, that friendship will apply, before it will
be brought to the decretory rigours of a condem-
ning *sentence*. *South.*

Let him set out some of Luther's works, that by
them we may pass *sentence* upon his doctrines. *Atterbury.*

2. It is usually spoken of condemnation
pronounced by the judge; doom.

By the content of all laws, in capital crimes,
evidence must be full and clear; and if to, where
one man's life is in question, what say we to
war, which is ever the *sentence* of death upon
many? *Bacon.*

What rests but that the mortal *sentence* pass?
Milton.

3. A maxim; an axiom, generally moral.

A *sentence* may be defined a moral instruction
couched in a few words. *Bacon.*

4. A short paragraph; a period in writing.

An excellent spirit, knowledge, and eloquence,
and shewing of hard *sentences* were found in David.
Daniel.

TO SENTENCE. *v. a.* [*sententiar*, Fr. *in*
the noun.]

1. To pass the last judgment on any one.

After this cold confidence, *sentence* me,
And, as you are a king, speak in your state,
What I have done that misbecame my place shall
Come the mild judge and interceder both.
Mass.

To sentence man.

2. To condemn; to doom to punishment.

Could that decree from our brother come?
Nature herself is *sentenced* in your doom.
Pity is no more. *Daniel.*

Idleness, *sentenced* by the decurions, was punished
by many stripes. *Terence.*

SENTENTIOSITY. *n. f.* [from *sententia*.]

Comprehension in a sentence.

Vulgar precepts in morality carry with them
nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary
sententiousness of common counsels with us. *Bacon.*

SENTENTIOUS. *adj.* [*sententiosus*, Fr. *in*
the noun.]

1. Abounding with sentences, axioms, and
maxims, short and energetic.

He is very swift and *sententious*. *Shakspeare.*
Eyes are vocal, tears have tongues.
Sententious flowers! O let them talk! *Crabbe.*

Their cadence is rhetorical.
Eloquence, with all her pomp and state,
Foretold as useful and *sententious* in the state. *Isa.*

How he spurs his fire,
Ambitiously *sententious*. *Addison.*

Comprising sentences.

The making of figures being tedious, and requiring much room, put men first upon contracting them, as by the most ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did: next, instead of *sententious* marks, to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain. *Grew.*

SENTENTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sententious*.]

In short sentences; with striking brevity. They describe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententiously*: they say, look how many feathers the hath, so many eyes she hath underneath. *Bacon.*
Nauicaa delivers her judgment *sententiously*, to give it more weight. *Broome.*

SENTENTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *sententious*.] Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.

The Medea I esteem for the gravity and *sententiousness* of it, which he himself concludes to be suitable to a tragedy. *Dryden.*

SENTINEL. *n. f.* [This is commonly written *sentry*, corrupted from *sentinel*.] One who is set to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army.

What strength, what art, can then suffice, or what evasion bear him safe Through the strict *sentinels*, and stations thick Of angels watching round? *Milton.*

SENTIENT. *adj.* [*sentiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having perception.

The acting of the *sentient* phantasy is performed by a presence of sense, as the horie is under the sense of hunger, and that, without any formal syllogism, prebels him to eat. *Hale.*

SENTIENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] He that has perception.

If the *sentient* be carried, *passibus æquis*, with the body whole motion it would observe, supposing it regular, the remove is infensible. *Glanville.*

SENTIMENT. *n. f.* [*sentiment*, Fr.]

1. Thought; notion; opinion.
The consideration of the reason why they are annexed to so many other ideas, serving to give us due *sentiments* of the wisdom and goodness of the sovereign Disposer of all things, may not be unsuitable to the main end of these enquiries. *Locke.*

Alike to council or th' assembly came, With equal souls and *sentiments* the same. *Pope.*

2. The sense considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking sentence in a composition.

Those who could no longer defend the conduct of Cato, praised the *sentiments*. *Dennis.*

SENTINEL. *n. f.* [*sentinelle*, Fr. from *sentio*, Lat.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise.

Norfolk, lie thee to thy charge; Use careful watch, chuse trusty *sentinels*. *Shaksp.*

Counsellors are not commonly so united, but that one counsellor keepeth *sentinel* over another, so that if any do counsel out of faction or private ends, it commonly comes to the king's ear. *Bacon.*

First, the two eyes, which have the seeing power, stand as one watchman, spy, or *sentinel*.

Being plac'd aloft, within the head's high tow'r, And though both see, yet both but one thing tell. *Darwin.*

Love's our citadel's resorts, Through those deceitful fallports; Our *sentinels* betray our forts. *Denham.*

The senses are situated in the head, as *sentinels* in a watch-tower, to receive and convey to the mind the impressions of external objects. *Ray.*

Perhaps they had *sentinels* waking while they slept, but even this would be unsoldierlike. *Broome.*

SENTINEL. *n. f.* [corrupted, I believe, from *sentinel*.]

1. A watch; a sentinel; one who watches in a garrison, or army, to keep them from surprise.

If I do send, dispatch

Those *sentinels* to our aid; the rest will serve For a short holding. *Shakspere.*

The youth of hell's fiercest guard may keep, And let their *sentinels* to the utmost deep. *Dryden.*

One goose they had, 'twas all they could allow, A wakeful *sentry*, and on duty now. *Dryden.*

2. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentinel.

Thou, whose nature cannot sleep, O'er my slumbers *sentry* keep; Guard me 'gainst those watchful foes, Whose eyes are open while mine close. *Brown.*

Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, sleep, Forms terrible to view, their *sentry* keep. *Dryden.*

SEPARABILITY. *n. f.* [from *separable*.]

The quality of admitting disunion or disconnection.

Separability is the greatest argument of real distinction. *Glanville.*

The greatest argument of real distinction is *separability*, and actual separation, for nothing can be separated from itself. *Norris.*

SEPARABLE. *adj.* [*separable*, Fr. *separabilis*, Lat. from *separate*.]

1. Susceptive of disunion; disceptible.

The infusions and decoctions of plants contain the most *separable* parts of the plants, and convey not only their nutritious but medicinal qualities into the blood. *Ashburn.*

2. Possible to be disjoined from something; with *from*.

Expansion and duration have this further agreement, that tho' they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not *separable* one from another. *Locke.*

SEPARABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *separable*.]

Capableness of being separated.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

TO SEPARATE. *v. a.* [*separo*, Lat. *separare*, Fr.]

1. To break; to divide into parts.

2. To disunite; to disjoin.

—— To Ireland, I: our *separated* fortunes Shall keep us both the faster. *Shakspere.*

—— To England, I: our *separated* fortunes Shall keep us both the faster. *Reid.*

3. To sever from the rest.

Can a body be inflammable, from which it would puzzle a chymist to *separate* an inflammable ingredient? *Boyle.*

Death from sin no power can *separate*. *Milton.*

4. To let apart; to segregate.

Separate me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them. *Acts.*

David *separated* to the service those who should prophesy. *1 Chronicles.*

5. To withdraw.

Separate thyself from me: if thou wilt take the left, I will go to the right. *Genesis.*

TO SEPARATE. *v. n.* To part; to be disunited.

When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by consent *separated*, and enlarged their pasture. *Locke.*

SEPARATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Divided from the rest; parted from another.

'Twere hard to conceive an eternal watch, whose pieces were never *separate* one from another, nor ever in any other form. *Burnet.*

2. Disjoined; withdrawn.

Ever *separate* he wold. *Milton.*

3. Secret; secluded.

In a secret vale the Trojan fires A *separate* grove. *Dryden.*

4. Disunited from the body; disengaged from corporeal nature. An emphatical sense.

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it can retain

without the help of the body too; or, else the soul or any *separate* spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking. *Locke.*

SEPARATELY. *adv.* [from *separate*.]

Apart; singly; not in union; distinctly; particularly.

It is of singular use to princes, if they take the opinions of their council both *separately* and together; for private opinion is more free, but opinion before others is more reserved. *Bacon.*

If you admit of many figures, conceive the whole together, and not every thing *separately* and in particular. *Dryden.*

SEPARATENESS. *n. f.* [from *separate*.] The state of being separate.

SEPARATION. *n. f.* [*separatio*, Lat. *separatio*, Fr. from *separate*.]

1. The act of separating; disjunction.

They have a dark opinion, that the soul doth live after the *separation* from the body. *Abbot.*

Any part of our bodies, vitally united to that which is conscious in us, makes a part of ourselves; but upon *separation* from the vital union, by which that consciousness is communicated, that, which a moment since was part of ourselves, is now no more so. *Locke.*

2. The state of being separate; disunion.

As the confusion of tongues was a mark of *separation*, so the being of one language was a mark of union. *Bacon.*

3. The chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled.

A fifteenth part of silver, incorporated with gold, will not be recovered by any matter of *separation*, unless you put a greater quantity of silver, which is the last refuge in *separations*. *Bacon.*

4. Divorce; disjunction from a married state.

Did you not hear A buzzing of a *separation* Between the king and Catharine? *Shakspere.*

SEPARATIST. *n. f.* [*separatiste*, Fr. from *separate*.] One who divides from the church; a schismatick; a seceder.

The *separatists*, *separatists*, and *seceders* tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bacon.*

Our modern *separatists* pronounce all those heretical, or carnal, from whom they have withdrawn. *Decay of Piety.*

Says the *separatist*, if those, who have the role over you, should command you any thing about church affairs, you ought not, in conscience, to obey them. *South.*

SEPARATOR. *n. f.* [from *separate*.] One who divides; a divider.

SEPARATORY. *adj.* [from *separate*.] Used in separation.

The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels, or *separatory* ducts. *Cheyne.*

SEPARABLE. *adj.* [*separabile*, Lat.] That may be divided. *Bailey.*

SEPIMENT. *n. f.* [*sepimentum*, Lat.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*

SEPARATION. *n. f.* [*separatio*, Lat.] The act of letting apart; segregation.

SEPT. *n. f.* [*septum*, Lat.] A clan; a race; a family; a generation. A word used only with regard or allusion to Ireland, and, I suppose, Irish.

This judge, being the lord's brehon, adjudgeth a better share unto the lord of the soil, or the head of that *sept*, and also unto himself for his judgment a greater portion, than unto the plaintiffs. *Spenser.*

The English forces were ever too weak to subdue so many warlike nations, or *septs*, of the Irish, as did posses this island. *Davis.*

The true and ancient Russians, a *sept* whom he had met with in one of the provinces of that vast empire, were white like the Danes. *Boyle.*

SEPTA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*septem* and *angulus*; Lat.] Having seven corners or sides.

SEPTEMBER. *n. f.* [Lat. *Septembre*, Fr.] The ninth month of the year; the seventh from March.

September hath his name as being the seventh month from March; he is drawn with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe. *Peacocks.*

SEPTENARY. *adj.* [*septenarius*, Latin.] Consisting of seven.

Every controversy has seven questions belonging to it; though the order of nature seems too much neglected by a confinement to this septenary number. *Watts.*

SEPTENARY. *n. f.* The number seven. The days of men are cut up by *septennies*; and every seventh year conceived to carry some altering character in temper of mind or body. *Bacon.*

These constitutions of Moses, that proceed to touch upon a *septennary*, or number of seven, have no relation in the nature of the thing. *Barnet.*

SEPTENNIAL. *adj.* [*septennis*, Latin.]

1. Lasting seven years.

2. Happening once in seven years. Being once dispensed with for his *septennial* visit, by a holy influence from Paphos, he resolved to govern them by tubaltem ministers. *Howell.*

SEPTENTRION. *n. f.* [Fr. *septentrion*, Lat.] The north.

Thou art as opposite to every good

As the antipodes are unto us,

Or as the south to the *septentrion*. *Shakespeare.*

SEPTENTRIONAL. *adj.* [*septentrionalis*, Latin.]

SEPTENTRIONAL. *Lat.* *septentrional*, Fr.] Northern.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,

That fence'd the fronts of the earth and seats of men

From cold *septentrional* blasts. *Milton.*

Proceeding should be delicate of rain,

Or blast *septentrional* with brushing wings

Sweep up the smoky mists and vapours damp,

Then woe to mortals. *Philips.*

SEPTENTRIONALITY. *n. f.* [from *septentrional*.] Northerliness.

SEPTENTRIONALLY. *adv.* [from *septentrional*.] Toward the north; northerly.

If they be powerfully excited, and equally let fall, they commonly sink down, and break the water, at that extreme whereat they were *septentrionally* excited. *Brown.*

TO SEPTENTRIONATE. *v. n.* [from *septentrion*, Lat.] To tend northerly.

Steel and good iron, never excited by the load,

Stones, *septentrionate* at one extreme, and antiaize at another. *Brown.*

SEPTICIDAL. *adj.* [*septicidus*.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

As a *septicidic* medicine, Galen commended the ashes of a salamander. *Brown.*

SEPTILATERAL. *adj.* [*septem* and *lateris*, Lat.] Having seven sides.

By an equal interval they make seven triangles, the bases whereof are the seven sides of a *septilateral* base, described within a circle. *Brown.*

SEPTUAGENARY. *adj.* [*septuagenarius*, Lat. *septuagenaire*, Fr.] Consisting of seventy.

The three hundred years of John of times, or Nestor, cannot afford a reasonable encouragement beyond Moses's *septuagenary* determination. *Brown.*

SEPTUAGESIMAL. *adj.* [*septuagesimus*, Lat.] Consisting of seventy.

1. In our abridged and *septuagesimal* age, it is very rare to behold the fourth generation. *Brown.*

SEPTUAGINT. *n. f.* [*septuaginta*, Latin.]

The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.

Which way soever you try, you shall find the product great enough for the extent of this earth;

and if you follow the *septuagesimal* chronology, it will still be far higher. *Barnet.*

SEPTUPLE. *adj.* [*septuplex*, Lat. Seven times as much.] A technical term.

SEPTULCHRAL. *adj.* [*sepulchral*, Fr. *sepulchralis*, from *sepulchrum*, Lat.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental.

Whilst our souls negotiate there,

We like *sepulchral* statues lay;

All day the same our postures were,

And we laid nothing all the day. *Donne.*

Mine eye hath found that *sepulchral* rock,

That was the casket of heaven's richest store. *Milton.*

Sepulchral lies our holy walls to grace,

And new-year odors. *Pope.*

SEPULCHRE. *n. f.* [*sepulchre*, Fr. *sepulchrum*, Lat.] A grave; a tomb.

To entomb him and 's heirs unto the crown,

What is it but to make thy *sepulchre*? *Shakespeare.*

Flies and spiders get a *sepulchre* in amber, more durable than the monument and embalming of any king. *Bacon.*

There, where the virgin's son his doctrine taught,

His miracles, and our redemption wrought;

Where I, by thee inspir'd, his praise sung,

And on his *sepulchre* my offering hung. *Sandys.*

Perpetual lamps for many hundred years have continued burning, without supply, in the *sepulchres* of the ancients. *Wilkins.*

It not one common *sepulchre* contains

Our bodies, or one urn our last remains,

Yet Cæsar and Alcione shall join. *Dryden.*

TO SEPULCHRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

It is accented on the second syllable by *Shakespeare* and *Milton*; on the first, more properly, by *Jonson* and *Prior*.] To bury; to entomb.

Go to thy lady's grave, and call her thence;

Or, at the least, in her *sepulchre* thine. *Shaksp.*

I am glad to see that time survive,

Where merit is not *sepulchred* alive;

Where good men's virtues them to honours bring,

And not to dangers. *Ben Jonson.*

Thou to *sepulchred* in such pomp dost lie,

That kings for such a tomb would wish to die. *Milton.*

Disparted streams shall from their channels fly,

And, deep furch'd, by sandy mountains lie

Obscurely *sepulchred*. *Prior.*

SEPULCHRE. *n. f.* [*sepulchre*, Fr. *sepulchra*, Lat.] Interment; burial.

That Niobe, weeping over her children, was

turned into a stone, was nothing else but that during

her life she erected over her *sepulchre* a marble

tomb of her own. *Brown.*

Where we may royal *sepulchre* prepare;

With speed to Melinda bring relief;

Recall her spirits, and moderate her grief. *Dryden.*

In England, *sepulchre* or burial of the dead may be deferred and put off for the debts of the person deceased. *Ayliffe.*

SEQUE'CIOS. *adj.* [*sequacis*, Lat.]

1. Following; attendant.

Opheus could lead the savage race,

And trees uprooted left their place,

Sequecious of the lyre;

But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher:

When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,

An angel heard,

And straight appear'd,

Mistaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*

Above those superstitious horrors that enslave

The fond *sequacious* herd, to my sick faith

And blind amazement prone, th' enlighten'd few

The glorious stranger hail. *Thomson.*

2. Ductile; pliant.

In the greater bodies the forge was easy, the

matter being ductile and *sequacious*, and obedient

to the hand and stroke of the artificer, and apt to

be drawn, formed, or moulded. *Ray.*

SEQUE'CIOS. *n. f.* [from *sequax*, Latin.]

Ductility; toughness.

Matter, whereof creatures are produced, hath a

closeknelt, lentor, and *sequacity*. *Bacon.*

SEQUEL. *n. f.* [*sequelle*, Fr. *sequela*, Lat.]

1. Conclusion; succeeding part.

If black scandal or foul-lac'd reproach

Attend the *sequel* of your imposition,

Your meek enforcement shall acquaintance me. *Shakespeare.*

Was he not a man of wisdom? Yes, but he was

poor; but was he not also successful? True, but

he was poor; grant this, and you cannot keep

that unavoidable *sequel* in the next vein, the

man's wisdom is despised. *Shakespeare.*

2. Consequence; event.

Let any principal thing, as the sun or the moon,

but once cease, fail, or twerve, and who does not

easily conceive that the *sequel* thereof will be

ruin both to itself and whatsoever depends on

it? *Shakespeare.*

In these he put two weights,

The *sequel* each of parting and of fight. *Milton.*

3. Consequence inferred; consequentia-

ness.

What *sequel* is there in this argument? *Bacon.*

deacon is the chief deacon: ergo, he is a

deacon. *Bacon.*

SEQUENCE. *n. f.* [from *sequor*, Lat.]

1. Order of succession. An elegant word,

but little used.

How art thou a king,

But by fair *sequence* and succession? *Shakespeare.*

2. Series; arrangement; method.

The cause proceeded from a precedent *sequence*

and series of the seasons of the year. *Bacon.*

SEQUENT. *adj.* [*sequens*, Latin.]

1. Following; succeeding.

Let my trial be mine own confession:

Immediate sentence then, and *sequent* death,

Is all the grace I beg. *Shakespeare.*

There he dies, and leaves his race

Growing into a nation; and now grows

Subjected to a *sequent* king, who seeks

To stop their overgrowth. *Milton.*

2. Consequential.

SEQUENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A

follower. Not in use.

Here he hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of

stranger queen's, which at evidently means a

stranger. *Shakespeare.*

TO SEQUESTER. *v. a.* [*sequester*, Fr. *sequester*, Spanish; *sequeiro*, low Latin.]

1. To separate from others for the sake of

privacy.

Why are you *sequester'd* from all your train?

Shakespeare.

To the which place a poor *sequester'd* man

That from the hunter's aim had taken a hurt,

Did come to languish. *Shakespeare.*

In shady bow't

More sacred and *sequester'd*, though but for a

Pan or Sylvanus never slept. *Milton.*

Ye sacred Nine! that all my soul praises,

Whole raptures fire me, and whole visions fill;

Bear me, oh bear me, to *sequester'd* scenes

Of bow'ry mazes, and surrounding greens. *Pope.*

2. To put aside; to remove.

Although I had wholly *sequester'd* my

affairs, yet I set down, out of experience in

books, and conversation in books, what I thought

pertinent to this affair. *Bacon.*

3. To withdraw; to segregate.

A thing as reasonable in grief as in joy, is

recent being added unto actions of great weight

and solemnity, as being used when men will

sequester themselves from action. *Howell.*

4. To set aside from the use of the owner

to that of others: as, his annuity is

sequestered to pay his creditors.

5. To deprive of possessions.

It was his taylor and his cook, his five followers

and his French ragouts, which *sequestered* him,

and, in a word, he came by his poverty as naturally

as some usually do by their riches. *Shakespeare.*

SEQUESTERABLE. *adj.* [from *sequester*.]

1. Subject to privation.

2. Capable of separation.

Harthorn, and divers other bodies belonging to

the animal kingdom, abound with a not usefully separable *seraph*.

SERENATE. v. n. To *serenate*; to separate.

In general contagions, more perils for want of necessities, than by the malignity of the disease, they being *serenated* from mankind. *Arbutnot.*
SERENATION. n. f. [*serenation*, French; from *serenate*.]

Separation; retirement.

His addition was to courtes vain;

He never noted in him any study,

Any retirement, any *serenation*

From open haunts and popularity. *Shakespeare.*

There must be leisure, retirement, solitude, and a separation of a man's self from the noise of the world, for truth seems to be seen by eyes much less than inferior objects. *South.*

1. Disunion; disjunction.

The metals remain unseparated, the fire only dividing the body into smaller particles, hindering it and consuming, without any *serenation* of elementary principles. *Boyle.*

2. State of being set aside.

Since Henry Monmouth first began to reign, I have whose glory I was great in arms, no loathsome *serenation* have I had. *Shaksp.*

Deprivation of the use and profits of a possession.

It there be a single spot in the globe more barren, the vector or vector may be obliged, by the voice or punge of the bishop, to build upon it, under pain of *serenation*. *Swift.*

SERENATOR. n. f. [from *serenate*.] One who takes from a man the profit of his possessions.

I am fallen into the hands of publicans and *serenators*, and they have taken all from me. *Taylor.*

SERENGO. n. f. [Italian; perhaps of oriental origin.] The g is lost in the pronunciation.] A house of women kept for debauchery.

There is a great deal more solid content to be found in a constant course of well living, than in voluptuousness of a *serengo*. *Norris.*

SERAPH. n. f. [שֵׁרָפִים.] One of the orders of angels.

He is infinitely more remote, in the real excellency this nature, from the highest and perfectest of all created beings, than the purest *seraph* is from the most contemptible part of matter, and consequently infinitely exceeds what our narrow understandings can conceive of him. *Leake.*

As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns, as the purest *seraph* that adores and burns. *Pope.*

SERAPHICAL. adj. [*seraphique*, French; *SERAPHICK.*] from *seraph*.]

Angelical; angelical.

Love is curious of little things, desiring to be of celestial purity, of perfect innocence, and *seraphical* fervour. *Taylor.*

Scourge arms and trophies.

Pure; refused from sensuality.

Is to the world a secret yet,

Whether the nymph, to please her swain,

As on a high romantick strain;

Or whether he at last descends

Like with less *seraphick* ends. *Swift.*

SERAPHIM. n. f. [This is properly the plural of *seraph*, and therefore cannot have s added; yet, in compliance with our language, *seraphims* is sometimes written.] Angels of one of the heavenly orders.

To these cherubim and *seraphims* continually do

Then flew one of the *seraphims* unto me, having

His coal in his hand. *Isaiah.*

Of *seraphim* another row. *Milton.*

SER. adj. [reapian, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. See *SEAR.*

The mules, that were wont green boys to wear,
Now bringer bitter elder-branches *ser.* *Spenser.*
He is deformed, crooked, old, and *ser.*
Ill-fac'd, worse bodied, shapeless every where;
Vicious, ungentle. *Shakespeare.*

Are this diurnal star
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams

Reflected may with matter *ser.* *Milton.*
They *ser.* wood from the rotten hedges took,
And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke *Deighton.*

On a *ser.* branch,
Low bending to the bank, I sat me down,

Musing and still. *Rome.*
SERE. n. f. [Of this word I know not the

etymology, nor, except from the passage,
the meaning. Can it come, like *thers*,
from *reypian*, Saxon, to cut? Claw;
talon.

Two eagles,
That mounted on the wings, together still
Their strokes extended; but arriving now
Amidst the council, over every brow
Shook their thick wings, and threatening death's
cold fears,

Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager *seres*.
Chapman.

SERENADE. n. f. [*serenade*, French; *serenata*, Italian; whence, in *Milton*,
serenate, from *serenus*, Latin; the lovers
commonly attending their mistresses in
fair nights.] Mince or songs with
which ladies are entertained by their
lovers in the night.

Mixt dance, or wanton mask, or midnight ball,
Or *serenate*, which the stars'd lover sings
To his proud fair; best quitted with disdain. *Milton.*

Foolish swallow, what dost thou
So often at my window do,
With thy tuncless *serenade*? *Cowley.*
Shall I the neighbours nightly rest invade,
At her dead doors, with some vile *serenade*? *Dryden.*

Will fancies he never should have been the man
he is, had not he broke windows, and disturbed
honest people with his midnight *serenades*, when
he was a young fellow. *Addison.*

To **SERENADE. v. a.** [from the noun.]
To entertain with nocturnal music.

He continued to *serenade* her every morning,
till the queen was chained with his harmony. *Spectator.*

SERENE. adj. [*seren*, French; *serenus*,
Latin.]

1. Calm; placid; quiet.

Sparks live milder'd
In regions mild of calm and *serene* air. *Milton.*

The moon, *serene* in glory, mounts the sky. *Pope.*

2. Unruffled; undisturbed; even of temper;
peaceful or calm of mind; showing
a calm mind.

There wanted yet a creature might erect
His stature, and upright with front *serene*
Govern the rest. *Milton.*

Exciting them, by a due remembrance of all that
is past, unto future circumspection, and a *serene*
expectation of the future life. *Greene.*

Gutta-SERENA. n. f. An obstruction in
the optic nerve.

These eyes that roll in vain,
So thick a drop *serene* hath quenched their orbs. *Milton.*

SERENE. n. f. [from the adjective.] A
calm damp evening.

Wherever death doth please to appear,
Seas, *serenes*, fowls, shot, sickness, all are there. *Ben Jonson.*

To **SERENE. v. a.** [*serener*, Fr. *sereno*,
Latin.]

1. To calm; to quiet.

2. To clear; to brighten. Not proper.

Take care
Thy muddy beverage to *serene*, and drive
Precipitant the baser rosy lees. *Philips.*

SERENELY. adv. [from *serene*.]

1. Calmly; quietly.

The setting sun now shone *serenely* bright. *Pope.*

2. With unruffled temper; coolly.

Whatever practical rule is generally broken, can
not be supposed innate, it being impossible that men
would, without shame or fear, confidently and *serenely*
break a rule, which they could not but evi-
dently know that God had set up. *Locke.*

The nymph did like the teene appear,
Serenely pleasant, calmly fair

Soft tell her words as flow the air. *Prior.*

SERENESS. n. f. [from *serene*.] *Serenity.*

SERENITUDE. n. f. [from *serene*.] Calm-
ness; coolness of mind. Not in use.

From the equal distribution of the phlegmatick
humour will flow quiescence and *serenitude* in the
affections. *Wotton.*

SERENITY. n. f. [*Serenité*, French; from
serenus, Latin.]

1. Calmness; mild temperate.

In the constitution of a perpetual equinox, the
best part of the globe would be desolate, and as to
that little that would be inhabited, there is no rea-
son to expect that it would constantly enjoy that
admired calm and *serenity*. *Beautley.*

Pure *serenity* apace
Induces thought, and contemplation still. *Thomson.*

2. Peace; quietness; not disturbance.

A general peace and *serenity* newly succeeded
a general trouble and cloud throughout all his
kingdoms. *Temple.*

3. Evenness of temper; coolness of mind.

I cannot see how any men should ever tran-
scend those moral rules, with confidence and *sereni-
ty*, were they innate, and stamped upon their
minds. *Locke.*

SERGE. n. f. [*Serge*, French; *serga*, Span-
ish, which *Covarruvias* derives from
arica, Arabic; *Sanner* from *serge*,
German, a mat.] A kind of woollen
cloth.

The same wool one man felts into a hat, another
weaves into cloth, another into kersey or *serge*,
and another into arras. *Hale.*

Ye weavers, all your shuttles throw,
And bid brood of cloths and *serges* grow. *Gay.*

SERGEANT. n. f. [*Sergent*, Fr. *Sergente*,
Italian, from *serenus*, Latin.]

1. An officer whose business it is to execute
the commands of magistrates.

Had I but time, I should tell *Sergeant*, Death,
Is that in his arch, who I could tell. *Shakespeare.*
When it was day, the nightmen beat the *ser-
geants*, saying, Let them men go. *Act.*

2. A petty officer in the army.

This is the *Sergeant*.
Who like a good and hardy soldier fought. *Shakespeare.*

3. A lawyer of the highest rank under a
judge.

None should be made *Sergeants*, but such as pro-
bably might be held fit to be judges afterwards. *Baron.*

4. It is a title given to some of the king's
servants: as, *Sergeant-chirurgian*; that
is, a *chirurgurgeon* *Sergeant* to the king.

SERGEANTRY. n. f. [from *Sergeant*.]

Grand *Sergeantry* is that which our holiest lands
of the king by *Serjeant*, which he ought to do in his
own person unto him: as to bear the king's banner
or his spear, or to lead his host, or to be his marshal,
or to blow a horn, when he forth by enemies invade
the land; or to find a man at arms to fight within
the four seas, or else to do himself; or to bear
the king's sword before him at his coronation, or on
that day to be his sewer, carver, butler, or chamber-
lain. Petit *Sergeantry* is where a man holdeth land
of the king, to yield him yearly some small thing
toward his wars, as a sword, dagger, bow, knife,
spear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of spurs, or
such like. *Cowell.*

S E R

SERGEANTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *sergeant*.]

The office of a sergeant.

SERIES. *n. f.* [*Serie*, Fr. *series*, Latin.]

1. Sequence; order.

Draw out that antecedent, by reflecting briefly upon the text, as it lies in the *series* of the epistle.

The chains of the correspondence I cannot supply, having destroyed too many letters to preserve any *series*.

2. Succession; course.

This is the *series* of perpetual war,
Which thou, alas! and thine are born to know.

SERIOUS. *adj.* [*sericus*, Fr. *serius*, Lat.]

1. Grave; solemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour.

Ah! my friends! while we laugh, all things are *serious* round about us: God is *serious*, who exerciseth patience towards us; Christ is *serious*, who shed his blood for us; the Holy Ghost is *serious*, who strive against the obduracy of our hearts; the holy scriptures bring to our ears the most *serious* things in the world; the holy sacraments represent the most *serious* and awful matters; the whole creation is *serious* in serving God, and us; all that are in heaven or hell are *serious*: how then can we be gay? To give these excellent words their full force, it should be known that they came not from the priesthood, but the court; and from a courtier as eminent as England ever boasted.

2. Important; weighty; not trifling.

I'll hence to London on a *serious* matter.

There's nothing *serious* in mortality;
All is but toys.

SERIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *serious*.] Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity.

It cannot but be matter of very dreadful consideration to any one, sober and in his wits, to think *seriously* with himself, what horror and confusion must needs surprise that man, at the last day of account, who had led his whole life by one rule, when God intends to judge him by another.

Unthinking planners to o'erspread thy mind,
That thou could'st *seriously* persuade the crowd
To keep their oaths, and to believe a God.

Julian Martyr, Tertullian, Lactantius, and Arnobius, tell us, that this unworldly first of all made them *seriously* inquisitive into that religion, which could endure the mind with so much strength, and overcome the fear of death, nay, raise an earnest desire of it, though it appeared in all its terrors.

SERIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *serious*.] Gravity; solemnity; earnest attention.

That spirit of religion and *seriousness* vanished all at once, and a spirit of libertinism and profaneness started up in the room of it.

The youth was received at the door by a servant, who then conducted him with great silence and *seriousness* to a long gallery, which was darkened at noon-day.

SERMOCINATION. *n. f.* [*sermocinatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of making speeches.

SERMOCINATOR. *n. f.* [*sermocinator*, Lat.] A preacher; a speechmaker.

These obtrusive *sermocinators* make easily impression upon the minds of the vulgar.

SERMON. *n. f.* [*sermon*, Fr. *sermo*, Lat.] A discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

As for our *sermons*, be they never so sound and perfect, God's word they are not, as the *sermons* of the prophets were; no, they are but ambiguously termed his word, because his word is commonly the subject whereof they treat, and must be the rule whereby they are framed.

This one *sermon*, exempt from publick haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in flowers, and good in every thing.

Sermons he heard, yet not so many
As left no time to practice any:

S E R

He heard them reverently, and then
His practice preach'd them o'er again.

Many, while they have preached Christ in their *sermons*, have read a lecture of atheism in their practice.

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;
A living *sermon* of the truths he taught.

SERMON. *v. a.* [*sermoner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To discourse as in a sermon.

Some would rather have good discipline delivered plainly by way of precept, or *sermoned* at large, than thus cloudily inwrapped in allegorical devices.

2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to lesson.

Come, *sermon* me no farther:
No villainous bounty yet hath pass'd my heart.

SERMOUNTAIN, or Sefeli. *n. f.* [*Silex*, Latin.] A plant.

SERO'SITY. *n. f.* [*serosité*, French.] Thin or watery part of the blood.

In these the salt and lividated *serosity* is divided between the guts and the bladder; but it remains undivided in birds.

The tumour of the throat, which occasions the difficulty of swallowing and breathing, proceeds from a *serosity* obstructing the glands, which may be watery, adenomatose, or scirrhous, according to the viscosity of the humour.

SEROUS. *adj.* [*serous*, Fr. *serosus*, Lat.]

1. Thin; watery. Used of the part of the blood which separates in congelation from the grumous or red part.

2. Adapted to the serum.

This delicate is commonly an extravasation of serum, received in some cavity of the body; for there may be also a drop by a dilatation of the *serous* vessels, as that in the ovarium.

SERPENT. *n. f.* [*serpens*, Latin.] An animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are often venomous.

They are divided into two kinds: the *viper*, which brings young; and the *snake*, that lays eggs.

She was arrayed all in lily white,
And in her right hand bore a *serp* of gold,
With wine and water fill'd up to the height;
In which a *serpent* did himself unfold,
That horror made to all that did behold.

She struck me with her tongue,
Most *serpent* like, upon the very heart.

They, or under ground, or circuit wide,
With *serpent* error wand'ring, found their way.

The chief I challeng'd; he, whose practice'd wit
Knew all the *serpent* mazes of deceit,
Flouds my search.

SERPENTINE. *adj.* [*Serpentinus*, Latin; from *serpent*.]

1. Resembling a serpent.

I craved of him to lead me to the top of this rock, with meaning to free him from *serpentine* a companion as I am.

This of ours is described with legs, wings, a *serpentine* and winding tail, and a crest or comb somewhat like a cock.

Nothing wants, but that thy shape
Like his, and colour *serpentine*, may shew
Thy inward fraud.

The figures and their parts ought to have a *serpentine* and flaming form naturally: these sorts of outlines have I know not what of life and seeming motion in them, which very much resembles the activity of the flame and serpent.

2. Winding like a serpent; anfractuons.

Perfect a circle, or maintain his way
One inch direct; but where he rols to-day
He comes no more, but with a cousing line
steers by that point, and so is *serpentine*.

How many spacious countries does the Rhine,
In winding banks, and masses *serpentine*,
Traverse, before he splits on Belgia's plain,
And, lost in sand, creeps to the German main:

SERPENTINE. *n. f.* [*dracanium*,] An herb.

SERPENTINE Stone. *n. f.*

There were three species of this stone known among the ancients, all resembling one another, and celebrated for the same virtues. The one was green, variegated with spots of black, thence called the black ophites; another, called the white ophite, was green also, but variegated with spots of white, the third was called tephria, and was of a grey colour, variegated with small black spots. The ancients tell us, that it was a certain remedy against the poison of the bite of serpents; but it is now justly rejected.

Accept in good part a bottle made of a *serpentine* stone, which hath the quality to give any wine a water, that shall be infused therein for four or twenty hours, the taste and operation of the water, and is very medicinal for the cure of the spleen and gravel.

SERPENT'S Tongue. *n. f.* [*ophioglossa*] An herb.

SERPET. *n. f.* A basket.

SERPIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *serpigo*, Latin.] Diseased with a serpio.

The skin behind her ear downwards became *serpiginous*, and was covered with white scales.

SERPIGO. *n. f.* [Lat.] A kind of tetter.

For thy own bowels, which do call thee mer,
Do curle the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum,
For ending thee no sooner.

She had a node, with pains, on her right side,
and a *serpigo* on her right hand.

To **SERR.** *v. a.* [*serrer*, French.] To draw hard together; to crowd into a little space. Not received into use, nor deserving reception.

The frowning and knitting of the brows is a gathering or *serring* of the spirits, to resist in force measure; and also this knitting will follow upon earnest studying, though it be without dislike.

Hent attenuates and sends forth the spirit of the body, and upon that the more gross parts coagulate and *serr* themselves together.

SERRATE. *adj.* [*serratus*, Lat.] Formed like the edge of a saw.

All that have *serrate* teeth are carnivorous. The common heron hath long legs for a long neck answerable thereto to reach prey, and throat to pouch it, and long toes, with long hooked talons, one of which is remarkably *serrate* on the edge.

This stick is usually knotted, and always armed one of them with a curious shark's tooth near an inch long, and indented or *serrated* on both edges a scurvy weapon.

SERRATION. *n. f.* [from *serra*, Latin.] Formation in the shape of a saw.

SERRATURE. *n. f.* [from *serra*, Latin.] Indenture like teeth of saws.

These are *serrated* on the edges; but the *serratures* are deeper and grosser than in any of the rest.

To **SERRAY.** *v. a.* [*serrer*, French; *serrare*, Italian.] To press close; to drive hard together. For *serry*, Bacon uses *serr*; but neither *serr* nor *serry* are received.

With them role
A forest huge of spears; and thronging helms
Appear'd, and *serr'd* shields in thick array.
Of death immeasurable.
Foul dissipation follow'd, and *serr'd* rout.
Nor *serr'd* it to relax their *serr'd* files.

SERVANT. *n. f.* [*servant*, Fr. *servus*, Lat.]

S E R

His hand th' adorned firmament display'd,
Thine *serpentine* yet constant motion made.

How many spacious countries does the Rhine,
In winding banks, and masses *serpentine*,
Traverse, before he splits on Belgia's plain,
And, lost in sand, creeps to the German main:

SERPENTINE. *n. f.* [*dracanium*,] An herb.

SERPENTINE Stone. *n. f.*

There were three species of this stone known among the ancients, all resembling one another, and celebrated for the same virtues. The one was green, variegated with spots of black, thence called the black ophites; another, called the white ophite, was green also, but variegated with spots of white, the third was called tephria, and was of a grey colour, variegated with small black spots. The ancients tell us, that it was a certain remedy against the poison of the bite of serpents; but it is now justly rejected.

Accept in good part a bottle made of a *serpentine* stone, which hath the quality to give any wine a water, that shall be infused therein for four or twenty hours, the taste and operation of the water, and is very medicinal for the cure of the spleen and gravel.

SERPENT'S Tongue. *n. f.* [*ophioglossa*] An herb.

SERPET. *n. f.* A basket.

SERPIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *serpigo*, Latin.] Diseased with a serpio.

The skin behind her ear downwards became *serpiginous*, and was covered with white scales.

SERPIGO. *n. f.* [Lat.] A kind of tetter.

For thy own bowels, which do call thee mer,
Do curle the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum,
For ending thee no sooner.

She had a node, with pains, on her right side,
and a *serpigo* on her right hand.

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SERVANT. *n. f.* [*servant*, Fr. *servus*, Lat.]

1. One who attends, another, and acts at his command: the cumulative of master. Used of man or woman.

We are one in fortune; both Fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most. *Shakespeare.*

I had rather be a country servant maid; Than a great queen with this condition. *Shakespeare.* He disdain'd not

Thenceforth the form of servant to assume. *Milton.* For master or for servant here to call Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden.*

2. One in a state of subjection. Unusual. Being unprepared,

Our will became the servant to defect, Which else should free have wrong'd. *Shakespeare.* A word of civility used to superiours or equals.

This subjection, due from all men to all men, is something more than the compliment of court; when our betters tell us they are our humble servants, but understand us to be their slaves. *Swift.*

3. SERVANT. v. a. [from the noun.] To subject. Not in use.

My affairs are servanted to others: though I owe thy revenge properly, remission lies a Volcanic breath. *Shakespeare.*

4. SERVE. v. a. [*servir*, French; *servio*, Latin.]

To work for. Because thou art my brother, shouldst thou therefore serve me for nought. *Genesis.*

To attend at command. A goddess among gods ador'd, and serv'd By angels numberless, thy daily train. *Milton.*

To obey servilely or meanly. When wealthy, shew thy wisdom not to be to wealth a servant, but make wealth serve thee. *Denham.*

To supply with food ceremoniously. Others, pamper'd in their shameless pride, Are serv'd in plate, and in their chariots ride. *Dryden.*

To bring meat as a menial attendant: with *in* or *up*: with *in*, as meat dressed in the kitchen is brought into another room; with *up*, as the room of repast is commonly higher than the kitchen.

Did them cover the table, serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shakespeare.*

Soon after our dinner was served in, which was right good viands, both for bread and meat: we had also drink of three sorts, all wholesome and good. *Bacon.*

Befmeared with the horrid juice of sepsis, they danced a little in phantastick postures, retired a while, and then returned, serving up a banquet as at solemn funerals. *Taylor.*

Some part he roasts; then serves it up so dress'd, And bids me welcome to this humble feast: Mor'd with disdain, I with avenging flames the palace burn'd. *Dryden.*

The same mess should be served up again for supper, and breakfast next morning. *Arbutnot.*

6. To be subservient or subordinate to. Bodies bright and greater should not serve the less not bright. *Milton.*

To supply with any thing: as, the curate served two churches. They that serve the city, shall serve it out of all the tribes of Israel. *Ezekiel.*

To obey in military actions: as, he served the king in three campaigns.

To be sufficient to. If any subject, interest, or fancy has recommended, their reasoning is after their fashion; it serves their turn. *Locke.*

o. To be of use to; to assist; to promote. When a storm of sad mischance beats upon our spirits, turn it into some advantage, by observing where it can serve another end, either of religion or prudence. *Taylor.*

He consider'd every creature Most oppositely might serve his wiles. *Milton.*

11. To help by good offices. Shall he thus serve his country, and the muse The tribute of his just applause refuse? *Tate.*

12. To comply with; to submit to. They think herein we serve the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker.*

13. To satisfy; to content. As the former empty plea served the sottish Jews, this equally serves these to put them into a fool's paradise, by feeding their hopes, without changing their lives. *South.*

Nothing would serve them but riding. *1st Etr.* One half-pint bottle serves them both to dine, And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*

14. To stand instead of any thing to one. The dull flat falsehood serves for policy; And, in the cunning, truth itself's a lye. *Pope.*

15. [*se servir de*, French.] To serve himself of. To make use of. A mere galli-

cism. A complete brave man must know solidly the main end he is in the world for; and withal how to serve himself of the divine's high contemplations, of the metaphysician's subtle speculations, and of the natural philosopher's minute observations. *Digby.*

They would serve themselves of this form. *Taylor.* I will serve myself of this concession. *Chillingworth.*

It is much more easy for men to serve their own ends of those principles, which they do not put into men, but find there. *Tillotson.*

If they elevate themselves, 'tis only to fall from a higher place, because they serve themselves of other men's wings, neither understanding their use nor virtue. *Dryden.*

16. To treat; to requite: in an ill sense: as, he served me ungratefully.

17. [In divinity.] To worship the supreme Being. Matters hid leave to God, him serve and fear. *Milton.*

18. To SERVE a warrant. To seize an offender, and carry to justice.

19. To SERVE an office. To discharge any onerous and publick duty.

TO SERVE. v. n.

1. To be a servant, or slave. Israel served for a wife, and for a wife he kept sheep. *Hosea.*

We will give thee this also, for the service which thou shalt serve with me. *Genesis.*

2. To be in subjection. Thou haste made me to serve with thy sins; thou hast wearied me with thine iniquities. *Isaiah.*

3. To attend; to wait. Martha was cumbered about much serving, and said, Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone? *Luke.*

4. To engage in the duties of war under command. Both more or less have given him the revolt; - And none serve with him but constrained things, Whose hearts are absent too. *Shakespeare.*

Many noble gentlemen came out of all parts of Italy, who had before been great commanders, but now served as private gentlemen without pay. *Knolles.*

5. To produce the end desired. The look bewrayed, that, as he used these ornaments not for herself, but to prevail with another, so he feared that all would not serve. *Sidney.*

6. To be sufficient for a purpose. Take it, she said; and, when your needs require, This little brand will serve to light your fire. *Dryden.*

7. To suit; to be convenient. We have the summary of all our griefs, When time shall serve to shew in articles. *Shakespeare.*

As occasion serves, this noble queen And prince shall follow with a fresh supply. *Shakespeare.*

Read that; 'tis with the royal signet sign'd. And given me by the king, when time should serve, To be perus'd by you. *Dryden.*

8. To conduce; to be of use.

Churches, as every thing else, receive their chief perfection from the end whereto they serve. *Hooker.*

Our speech to worldly superiours we frame in such sort as serves best to inform and persuade the minds of them, who otherwise neither could nor would greatly regard our necessities. *Hooker.*

Who lessons thee, against his purpose serves To manifest the more thy might. *Milton.*

First investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs which serve for articulations, and the variety of matter to which those articulations are severally applied. *Hooker.*

Fashion is, for the most part, nothing but the ostentation of riches; and therefore the high price of what serves to that, rather increases than lessens its vent. *Locke.*

Our victory only served to lead us on to further visionary prospects. *Swift.*

9. To officiate or minister: as, he served at the publick dinner.

SERVICE. n. s. [*service*, Fr. *servitium*, Latin.]

1. Menial office; low business done at the command of a master. The banish'd Kent, who in disguise Follow'd his king, and did him service Improper for a slave. *Shakespeare.*

2. Attendance of a servant. Both fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most, A most unnatural and faithless service. *Shakespeare.*

3. Place; office of a servant. I have served prince Flouzel, but now I am out of service. *Shakespeare.*

By oppressing and betraying me, Thou might'st have sooner got another service. *Shakespeare.*

These that accuse him are a yoke of his discarded men; very rogues, now they be out of service. *Shakespeare.*

A court, properly a fair, the end of it trade and gain; for none would go to service that thinks he has enough to live well of himself. *Temple.*

4. Any thing done by way of duty to a superiour. That service is not service, so being done, But being to allow'd. *Shakespeare.*

This poem was the last piece of service I did for my master king Charles. *Dryden.*

5. Attendance on any superiour. Madam, I entreat true peace of you, Which I will purchase with my dutious service. *Shakespeare.*

Riches gotten by service, though it be of the best rise, yet, when gotten by flattery, may be placed amongst the worst. *Bacon.*

6. Profession of respect uttered or sent. I am a woman, lacking wit To make a seemly answer to such perious; Pray do my service to his majesty. *Shakespeare.*

7. Obedience; submission. Thou, Nature, art my goddess, to thy law My service are bound. *Shakespeare.*

God requires no man's service upon hard and unreasonable terms. *Tillotson.*

8. Act on the performance of which possession depends. Although they build castles and made freeholders, yet were there no tenures and services referred to the crown; but the lords drew all the respect and dependency of the common people unto themselves. *Dutton.*

9. Actual duty; office. The order of human society cannot be preserved, nor the services requisite to the support of it be supplied, without a distinction of stations, and a long subordination of offices. *Rogers.*

10. Employment; business. If stations of power and trust were constantly made the rewards of virtue, men of great abilities would endeavour to excel in the duties of a religious life, in order to qualify themselves for publick service. *Swift.*

11. Military duty.

When he cometh to experience of service abroad, or is put to a piece or pike, he maketh a worthy soldier.

At the parliament at Oxford, his youth, and want of experience in sea-service, had somewhat been shrewdly touched, even before the sluices of popular liberty were yet open.

12. A military achievement.

Such fellows will learn you by rote where services were done, at such and such a breach.

13. Purpose; use.

All the vessels of the king's house are not for uses of honour; some be common stuff, and for mean services, yet profitable.

14. Useful office; advantage conferred.

The flock's plea, when taken in a vet, was, the service she did in picking up venomous creatures.

The clergy prevent themselves from doing much service to religion, by affecting to much to converse with each other, and caring to little to mangle with the laity.

Gentle streams visit populous towns in their course, and are at once of ornament and service to them.

That service may really be done, the medicine must be given in larger quantities.

15. Favour.

To thee a woman's services are due, My fool usurps my body.

16. Publick office of devotion.

According to this form of theirs, it must stand for a rule, No sermon, no service.

If that very service of God in the Jewish synagogues, which our Lord did approve and sanctify with his own presence, had so large portions of the law and prophets, together with the many prayers and psalms read day by day, as equal in a manner the length of ours, and yet in that respect was never thought to deserve blame; is it now an offence, that the like measure of time is bestowed in the like manner?

I know no necessity why private and single abilities should quite pulse out and deprive the church of the joint abilities and concurrent gifts of many learned and godly men, such as the compilers of the service book were.

The congregation was discomposed, and divine service broken off.

17. Course; order of dithes.

Cleopatra made Antony a supper sumptuous and royal, howbeit there was no extraordinary service seen on the board.

18. A tie and fruit. [forbus, Latin.]

The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, whose flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit shaped like a pear or medlar; to which must be added, pennated leaves like that of the ash.

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; in his left hand a basket of services, medlars, and other fruits that ripen late.

SERVICEABLE. *adj.* [serviceable, old Fr. from service.]

1. Active; diligent; officious.

He was sent to the king's court, with letters from that officer, containing his own serviceable diligence in discovering to great a personage; adding withal more than was true of his conjectures.

I know thee well, a serviceable villain; As dutious to the vices of thy mistress As badness could desire.

2. Useful; beneficial.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them, in publick affairs, the more serviceable; governing the apter to rule with conscience; inferiors, for conscience sake, the willing to obey.

So your father charg'd me at our parting, Be serviceable to my son.

His own inclinations were to confine himself to his own business, and be serviceable to religion and learning.

A book to justify the revolution archbishop Tillotson recommended to the king, as the most serviceable treatise that could have been published then.

SERVICEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from serviceable.]

1. Officiousness; activity.

He might continually be in her presence, serving more humble service, and joy to content her than ever before.

2. Usefulness; beneficialness.

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its serviceableness or disserviceableness to some end.

SERVILE. *adj.* [servil, French; servilis, Latin.]

1. Slavish; dependant; mean.

Eight and death is death destroying death; Where fearing dying, pays death's servile breath.

From imposition of strict laws to free Acceptance of large grace, from servile fear To filial.

Ev'n fortune rules no more a servile hand, Where exil'd tyrants still by tuns command.

2. Fawning; cringing.

The most servile flattery is lodged the most easily in the greatest capacity, for their ordinary conceit draws them yielding to their greater, and then have they not wit to discern the right degree of duty.

She must bend the servile knee, And fawning take the splendid robber's boon.

SERVILELY. *adv.* [from servile.] Meanly; slavishly.

* T' each changing news they chang'd affections bring, And servilely from fate expect a king.

He affects a singularity in his actions and thoughts, rather than servilely to copy from the wick.

SERVILENESS. *n. f.* [from servile.]

1. Subjection; involuntary obedience.

What, besides this unhappy servility to custom, can possibly reconcile men, that own christianity, to a practice widely distant from it?

The angels and demons, those by their subterfuge, and these by the servility of their obedience, mutually declared Christ and his apostles to be velted with an authority derived from their Lord.

SERVILITY. *n. f.* [from servile.]

SERVING-MAN. *n. f.* [serve and man.]

A menial servant.

Your niece did more favours to the duke's serving-man than ever she bestowed on me.

Just in the nick; the cook knock'd thrice, And all the waiters in a trice

Each serving-man, with dish in hand, March'd boldly up, like our train'd band,

Presented, and away.

With Dennis you did ne'er combine, Not you, to steal your master's wine;

Except a bottle now and then, To welcome brother serving-men.

SERVITOR. *n. f.* [servitor, French.]

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SET

and **set** third part more, as between 6 and 8.

SET. *n. f.* [for *asse, cese, or cense.*] Rate; cess charged; tax.

His army was so ill paid and governed, as the English suffered more damage by the *set* of his soldiers, than they gained profit or security by beating the pride of their enemies. *Darics.*

SESSION. *n. f.* [*sessio*, Fr. *sessio*, Latin.]

The act of sitting.

He hath as much, not as God only, a supreme dominion over *quick* and dead; for so much his entrance into heaven, and his *session* at the right hand of God, do import. *Hooker.*

Many, though they concede a table-gesture, will hardly allow this usual way of *session*. *Brown.*

A state assembly of magistrates or senators.

They are ready to appear

Where you shall hold your *session*. *Shakespeare.*

See non a *session*, that we may arraign

Our most diloyal lady. *Shakespeare.*

The old man, mindful full of morn,

Woe-pung, thus bespake the *session*. *Chapman.*

Of then *session* ended they bid cry

The great refusal. *Milton.*

Call'd to council all the Achaian states,

Nor herald sworn the *session* to proclaim. *Pope.*

The space for which an assembly sits,

without intermission or recess.

It was contrary to the course of parliament, that

any bill that had been rejected should be again

presented the same *session*. *Clarendon.*

The second Nicene council affords us plentiful

assistance in the first *session*, wherein the pope's

war declares that Meletius was ordain'd by Arian

bishops, and yet his ordination was never question'd.

Many decrees are enacted, which at the next

session are repealed. *Norris.*

A meeting of justices: as, the *sessions* of

the peace.

STERCE. *n. f.* [*sesterce*, Fr. *sestertium*,

Lat.] Among the Romans, a sum of

about 8l. 1s. 5d. half-penny sterling.

Several of them would rather chuse a sum in

sterces, than in pounds sterling. *Addison.*

SET. *v. a.* preterit *I set*; part. pass. *I*

am set. [*satjan*, or *satjan*, Gothick;

pretan, Sax. *setten*, Dutch.]

To place; to put in any situation or

place; to put.

Ere I could

Give him that parting kiss which I had set

Between two charming words, comes in my father.

But that my admirable dexterity of wit, counter-

acting the action of an old woman, delivered

me the knave constable had set me in the common

place for a witch. *Shakespeare.*

They that are younger have me in derision,

hate fathers I would have disdained to have set

with the dogs of my flock. *Job.*

He that hath received his testimony, hath set to

seal, that God is true. *John.*

They have set her a bed in the midst of the flain.

God set them in the firmament, to give light

on the earth. *Ezekiel.*

She sets the bar that causes all my pain;

she giveth refusal, makes all their bounty vain.

The lives of the revealers may be justly enough

over against the revelation, to find whether

they agree. *Atterbury.*

To put into any condition, state, or

posture.

They thought the very disturbance of things

laboured on hire sufficient to set them on work.

That man that sits within a monarch's heart;

could he abuse the countenance of the king,

how, what mischief might he do, for a monarch

Shakespeare.

SET

Our princely general,

Will give your audience; and whereas

It shall appear that your demands are just,

You shall enjoy them; every thing set off

That might be much as think you enemies. *Shakespeare.*

This present enterprise set off his head,

I do not think a braver gentleman

Is now alive. *Shakespeare.*

Ye caused every man his servant, whom he had

set at liberty, to return. *Jeremiah.*

Every sabbath ye shall set it in order. *Leviticus.*

I am come to set a man at variance against his

father. *Matthew.*

Thou shalt pour out into all those vessels, and set

aside that which is full. *2 Kings.*

The beauty of his ornament he set in majesty,

but they made images; therefore have I set it far

from them. *Ezekiel.*

The gates of thy land shall be set wide open

Nahum.

The fathers have eaten a four grape, and the

children's teeth are set on edge. *Jeremiah.*

The shipping might be set on work by sitting, by

transportations from port to port. *Bacon.*

This wheel, set on going, did pour a war upon

the Venetians with such a tempest, as Padua and

Trevigi were taken from them. *Bacon.*

That this may be done with the more advantage,

some hours must be set apart for this examination.

Finding the river fordable at the foot of the

bridge, he set over his horse. *Hayward.*

By his aid aspiring

To set himself in glory above his peers. *Milton.*

Equal success had set these champions high,

And both resolv'd to conquer or to die. *Waller.*

Nothing renders a man so inconsiderable; for

it sets him above the meaner sort of company, and

makes him intolerable to the better. *Government of the Tongue.*

Some are reclaimed by punishment, and some

are set right by good nature. *Locke.*

The fire was form'd, the sets the kettle on.

Leda's present came

To ruin Troy, and set the world on flame. *Dryden.*

Set calf betimes to school, and let him be

instructed there in rules of husbandry. *Dryden.*

Over-labour'd with so long a come,

'Tis time to set at ease the smoking horse. *Dryden.*

The punish'd crime shall set my soul at ease,

And murm'ring manes of my friend appease. *Dryden.*

Love call'd in haste

The son of Mena, with severe decree,

To kill the keeper, and to set her free. *Dryden.*

If such a tradition were at any time endeavour'd

to be set on foot, it is not easy to imagine how it

should at first gain entertainment. *Tillotson.*

When the father looks down on the child, every

body else should put on the same goldness, till

forgiveness be set, and a reformation of his fault

has set him right again, and restored him to his

former credit. *Locke.*

His practice must by no means cross his pre-

cepts, unless he intend to set him wrong. *Locke.*

If the fear of absolute and irresistible power set

it on upon the mind, the idea is likely to sink the

deeper. *Locke.*

When he has once chosen it, it raises desire that

proportionably gives him uneasiness, which deter-

mines his will, and sets him at work in pursuit of

his choice on all occasions. *Locke.*

This river,

When nature's self lay ready to expire,

Quench'd the due flame that set the world on fire. *Addison.*

A couple of lovers agreed, at parting, to set aside

one half hour in the day to think of each other. *Addison.*

Your fortunes place you far above the necessity

of learning, but nothing can set you above the orna-

ment of it. *Felton.*

Their first movement and impressed notions de-

mand the impulse of an almighty hand to set them

on going. *Cheyne.*

That the wheels were but small, may be guessed

from a custom they have of taking them off, and

setting them on. *Pope.*

SET

Be frequent in setting such causes at work, whose effects you desire to know. *Watts.*

3. To make motionless; to fix immove-

ably.

Struck with the sight, inanimate she seems,

Set are her eyes, and motionless her limbs. *Garth.*

4. To fix; to state by some rule.

Hereon the prompter fails to flat railing in the

bitterest terms; which the gentleman, with a set

gesture and countenance, still soberly related,

until the ordinary, driven at last into a mad rage,

was fain to give over. *Carver.*

The town of Bern has handsome fountains

planted, at set distances, from one end of the streets

to the other. *Addison.*

5. To regulate; to adjust.

In court they determine the king's good by his

desires, which is a kind of setting the sun by the

dial. *Suckling.*

God bears a different respect to places set apart

and consecrated to his worship, to what he bears to

places designed to common uses. *South.*

Our palates grow into a liking of the seasoning

and cookery which by custom they are set to. *Locke.*

He rules the church's blest dominions,

And sets men's faith by his opinions. *Prior.*

Against experience he believes,

He argues against demonstration;

Pleas'd when his reason he deceives,

And sets his judgment by his passion. *Prior.*

6. To fit to music; to adapt with notes.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy late.

Dryden.

God set the tunes that fetters it in verse;

But when I have done so,

Some man, his wit or voice to show,

Doth set and sing my pain;

And, by delighting many, frees again

Grief, which verse did restrain. *Denne.*

I had one day set the hundredth psalm, and was

singing the first line, in order to put the congrega-

tion into the tune. *Spectator.*

7. To plant, not sow.

Whosoever trust useth to be set upon a root or

a slip, it it be torn, will degenerate. *Bacon.*

I prostrate fell,

To shrubs and plants my vile devotion paid;

And set the bearded lock to which I pray'd. *Prior.*

8. To interperse or variegate with any

thing.

As with stars, then bodies all,

And wings, were set with eyes. *Milton.*

High on their heads, with jewels richly set,

Each lady wore a radiant coronet. *Dryden.*

The body is smooth on that end, and on this it is

set with ridges round the point. *Woodward.*

9. To reduce from a fractured or dislo-

cated state.

Can honour set to a leg? no: or an arm? no:

honour hath no skill in surgery than no. *Shakespeare.*

Considering what an orderly life I had led, I

only commanded that my arm and leg should be

set, and my body unanointed with oil. *Herbert.*

The fracture was at both the joints of the left

leg: he had been in great pain from the time of

the setting. *Wise.*

Credit is gained by course of time, and seldom

recovers a ruin; but, if broken, is never well set

again. *Temple.*

10. To fix the affection; to determine the

thoughts.

Set your affection on things above, not on things

on the earth. *Colossians.*

They should set their hope in God, and not for-

get his works. *Psalms.*

Because sentence against an evil work is not

executed speedily, the heart of men is fully set in

them to do evil. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Scous I found wond'rous harsh,

Contemptions, proud, set on revenge and spite.

Milton.

Set not thy heart

Thus overfond on that which is not thine.

When we are well, our hearts are set,

Which way we care not, to be rich or great.

Denham.

SET

Our hearts are so much *set* upon the value of the benefits received, that we never think of the benefit.

Their bubbles of the shallowest, emptiest sorrow, Which children vent for toys, and women rain For any trifle their fond hearts are *set* on.

Should we *set* our hearts only upon these things, and be able to taste no pleasure but what is sensual, we must be extremely miserable when we come into the other world, because we should meet with nothing to entertain ourselves.

No sooner is one a non-dispatched, which we are *set* upon, but another measure is ready to *set* us on work.

Minds, altogether *set* on trade and profit, often contract a certain narrowness of temper.

Men take an ill-natured pleasure in disappointing us in what our hearts are most *set* upon.

An Englishman, who has any degree of reflection, cannot be better awakened to a sense of religion in general, than by observing how the minds of all mankind are *set* upon this important point, and how every nation is attentive to the great business of their being.

I am much concerned when I see young gentlemen of fortune to wholly *set* upon pleasures, that they neglect all improvements in wisdom and knowledge.

To predetermine; to settle.

We may full doubt whether the Lord, in such indulgent ceremonies as those which we dispute, doth use his people of *set* purpose unto any utter dissimilitude with Egyptians, or with any other nation.

He remembers only the name of Conon, and forgets the other, on *set* purpose, to show his country swain was no great scholar.

To establish; to appoint; to fix.

Of all helps for due performance of this service, the greatest is that very *set* and standing order itself, which, framed with common advice, hath for matter and form prescribed whatsoever is herein publicly done.

It pleased the king to send me, and I *set* him a time.

He *set*th an end to darkness, and searcheth out all perfection.

In Rhodes, whatsoever a man commandeth upon himself, let him *set* hours for it; but whatsoever is agreeable to his nature, let him take no care for any *set* times; for his thoughts will fly to it of themselves, so as the spaces of other business or studies will suffice.

For using *set* and prescribed forms, there is no doubt but that wholesome words, being known, are apt to excite judicious and fervent affections.

His feed, when is not *set*, shall bruise my head.

Though *set* form of prayer be an abomination, *Set* forms of petitions find great approbation.

Set places and *set* hours are but parts of that worship we owe.

That law cannot keep men from taking more use than you *set*, the want of money being that alone which regulates its price, will appear, if we consider how hard it is to *set* a price upon unnecessary commodities; but how impossible it is to *set* a rate upon vituals in a time of famine.

Set him *set*h a task, to be done in such a time.

Take *set* times of meditating on what is future.

Should a man go about, with never to *set* study and design, to describe such a natural form of the year as that which is at present established; he could scarcely ever do it in a few words that were so fit.

To appoint to an office; to assign to a post.

Am I a sea, or a whale, that thou *set*test a watch over me?

As in the subordinations of government the king is offended by any injury to an inferior magistrate, so the sovereign ruler of the universe is affronted by a breach of allegiance to those whom he has *set* over us.

SET

To exhibit; to display: with before.

Through the variety of my reading, I *set* before me many examples both of ancient and later times.

Reject not then what offer'd means: who knows But God hath *set* before us to return the gift

Home to thy country and his sacred house?

Long has my soul desir'd this time and place, To *set* before your sight your glorious race.

A spacious veil from his broad shoulders drew, That *set* th' unhappy Phaëton to view:

The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd, And the whole fable in the mantle glow'd.

When his fortune *sets* before him all The pomps and pleasures that his soul can wish,

His rigid virtue will accept of none.

He supplies his not appearing in the present scene of action, by *setting* his character before us,

and continually forcing his patience, prudence, and valour upon our observation.

To propose to choice.

All that can be done is to *set* the thing before men, and to offer it to their choice.

To value; to estimate; to rate.

Be you contented To have a son *set* your decrees at nought,

To pluck down justice from your awful bench?

The backwardness parents shew in divulging their faults, will make them *set* a greater value on their credit themselves, and teach them to be the more careful to preserve the good opinion of others.

If we act by several broken views, and will not only be virtuous, but wealthy, popular, and every thing that has a value *set* upon it by the world, we shall live and die in misery.

Have I not *set* at nought my noble birth, A spotless fame, and an unblemish'd race,

The power of innocence, and pride of virtue?

My prodigality has given thee all.

I though the same sun, with all diffusive rays, Blush in the rose and in the diamond blaze,

We prize the stronger effort of his power, And always *set* the gem above the flower.

To stake at play.

What sad disorders play begets! Desperate and mad, at length he *sets*

Those darts, whose points make gods adore.

To offer a wager at dice to another.

Who *sets* me else? I'll throw at all.

To fix in metal.

Think to cast a treasure as your son Too great for any private man's possession;

And him too rich a jewel to be *set* In vulgar metal for a vulgar use.

He may learn to cut, polish, and *set* precious stones.

To embarrass; to distress; to perplex.

[This is used, I think, by mistake, for beset; as,

Adam, hard beset, replied,

Those who raise popular murmurs and discontent against his majesty's government, that they find so very few and so very improper occasions for them, shew how hard they are *set* in this particular, represent the bill as a grievance.

To fix in an artificial manner, so as to produce a particular effect.

The proud have laid a snare for me, they have *set* guns.

To apply to something, as a thing to be done.

Unto thy brother thou shalt not lend upon usury, that the Lord may bless thee in all that thou *set*est thine hand to.

With what'er gall thou *set*st thyself to write, Thy insolence satires never bite.

To fix the eyes.

I will *set* mine eyes upon them for good, and bring them again to this land.

Joy salutes me when I *set* My black eyes on Amoret.

To offer for a price.

SET

There is not a more wicked thing than a covetous man; for such an one *set*eth his own soul for sale.

To place in order; to frame.

After it was framed, and ready to be *set* together, he was, with infinite labour and charge, carried by laud with camels through that hot and sandy country.

To station; to place.

Cæsar has betray'd The bitter truths that our loose court upbraid

Your friend was *set* upon you for a spy, And on his witness you are doom'd to die.

To oppose.

Will you *set* your wit to a fool's?

To bring to a fine edge; as, to *set* razor.

To point out, without noise or clamour; as, a dog *sets* birds.

To *set* about. To apply to.

They should make them play games, or endeavour it, and *set* themselves about it.

To *set* against. To place in a state of enmity or opposition.

The king of Babylon *set* himself against Jerusalem.

The devil hath reason to *set* himself against for nothing is more destructive to him than a man armed with prayer.

There should be such a being as assists us against our worst enemies, and comforts us under sharpest sufferings, when all other things *set* themselves against us.

To *set* against. To oppose; to place in rhetorical opposition.

This perishing of the world in a deluge against, or compared with, the perishing of the world in the conflagration.

To *set* apart. To neglect for a season.

They highly commended his forwardness, and other matters for that time *set* apart.

To *set* aside. To omit for the present.

Set your knighthood and your soldiery, and give me leave to tell you that you have no throat.

In 1585 followed the prosperous expeditions of Drake and Carle; in the which I *set* out the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo, as trophies rather than encounters.

My highest interest is not to be deceived in these matters; therefore, *setting* aside all considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth and yield to that.

To *set* aside. To reject.

I'll look into the pretensions of each, and see upon what ground it is that I embrace that of the deluge, and *set* aside all the rest.

No longer now does my neglected mind Its wonted stores and old ideas find.

Fix'd judgment there no longer does abide, To taste the true, or *set* the false aside.

To *set* aside. To abrogate; to annul.

Several innovations, made to the detriment of the English merchant, are now entirely *set* aside.

There may be

Reasons of so much power and cogency, As may *set* aside this right of birth

If sons have rights, yet fathers have no law.

He shows what absurdities follow upon such supposition; and the greater those absurdities are, the more strongly do they evince the fallacy of the supposition from whence they flow, and consequently the truth of the doctrine *set* aside by the supposition.

To *set* by. To regard; to esteem.

David behav'd himself worse, *setting* by his name, than he was much *set* by.

To *set* by. To reject or omit for the present.

You shall hardly edify me, what they might not, by the law of nature, have been

SET

done by any nation that had only policy and moral victory, though the propagation of the faith, whereof we shall speak in the proper place, were fit to be made part of the case.

39. To SET down. To explain, or relate in writing.

They have set down, that a rose set by garlic is better, because the more staid juice goeth into the garlic.

Some tales were to be set down for the government of the army.

The reasons that led me into the meaning which prevailed on my mind, are set down.

An eminent instance of this, to shew what use can be made of it.

I shall set down an account of a discourse I heard to have with one of these rural statesmen.

40. To SET down. To register or note in any book or paper; to put in writing.

Every man, careful of virtuous observation, studies of scripture, and given unto any abstinence in diet, was set down in his calendar of suspected Piousness.

I choose that play your clowns speak no more than is set down for them.

One half of my commission, and set down

As well thou art experienced, since thou know'st thy country's strength and weakness.

I cannot forbear setting down in the beautiful description Claubian has made of a wild beast, newly brought from the woods, and making its first appearance in a full amphitheatre.

41. To SET down. To fix on a resolve.

Finding him to resolutely set down, that he was neither by far nor foul means, but only by force, to be removed out of his town, he inclined the time round.

42. To SET down. To fix; to establish.

This law we may name eternal, being that order which God before all others hath set down with himself, for himself to do all things by.

43. To SET forth. To publish; to promulgate; to make appear.

My willing love,

The rather by these arguments of fear,

Set forth in your pursuit.

The poems, which have been so ill set forth under his name, are as he first writ them.

44. To SET forth. To raise; to send out on expeditions.

Our merchants, to their great charges, set forth fleets to deter the seas.

The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty galleys, set forth by the Venetians.

45. To SET forth. To display; to explain; to represent.

As for words to set forth such lewdness, it is not hard for them to give a goodly and painted show therunto, borrowed even from the priests proper to virtue.

Whereas it is commonly set forth green or yellow, it is inclining to white.

So little have these false colours discoloured painting, that they have only served to set forth her praise, and to make her merit further known.

46. To SET forth. To arrange; to place in order.

Up higher to the plain, where we'll set forth in our appointment all our reasons.

47. To SET forth. To show; to exhibit.

To render our reason more monstrous, and what unto a miracle set forth the power of God, he hath endeavoured to make the world believe he was God himself.

To set forth great things by small.

The two humours, of a chaste and true providence, and a suspicious diffidence of it, are very well set forth here for our instruction.

When poor Hiccius spends all his work in hopes of setting one good dinner forth.

This downright wisdom is.

48. To SET forth. To advance; to promote.

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SET

They yield that reading may set forward, but not begin, the work of salvation.

Amongst them there are not those helps which others have, to set them forward in the way of life.

In the external form of religion, such things as are apparently, or can be sufficiently proved, intellectual, and generally fit to set forward godliness,

either as by taking the graces of God, or as by becoming the dignity of religion, or as concurring with celestial impressions in the minds of men,

may be reverently thought of.

They mark my path, they set forward my calamity.

Dung or chalk, applied feebly to the roots of trees, doth set them forward.

49. To SET in. To put in a way to begin.

If you please to assist and set me in, I will recollect myself.

50. To SET off. To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embellish. It answers to the French *relever*.

Lake bright metal on a fallen ground, My reformation, glittering o'er my fault.

Than that which hath no foil to set it off.

The prince put thee into my service for no other reason than to set me off.

Not least the examples of those that have carried themselves ill in the same place, not to set off thyself by taxing their memory, but to direct thyself what to avoid.

May you be happy, and your sorrows pass Set off those joys I with may ever last.

The figures of the groups must contrast each other by their several positions: thus, in a play, some characters must be raised to oppose others, and to set them off.

The men, whose hearts are aimed at, are the occasion that one part of the face lies under a kind of disguise, while the other is so much set off and adorned by the owner.

Their women are perfect mistresses in showing themselves to the best advantage: they are always gay and sprightly, and set off the worst faces with the best airs.

The general good sense and worthiness of his character, makes his friends observe these little singularities as faults, that rather set off than diminish his good qualities.

The work will never take, if it is not set off with proper scenes.

Claubian sets off his description of the Endians with all the poetical force.

51. To SET on or upon. To animate; to instigate; to incite.

You had either never attempted this change, set on with hope; or you verily did over it, stop with despair.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him have compassion on the wretch, whom he came that I was cut; and even now to make Iago set him on.

Thou, traitor, hadst set on thy wife to this.

Baruch setteth thee on against us, to deliver us unto the Chaldeans.

He should be thought to be set on, and employed by his own or the malice of others, men to abuse the duke.

In opposition to Grim death, my son and too, who set them on.

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces against an insulting but set, when backed with great aids, and set on by information.

The skill used in dressing up power, will serve only to give a greater edge to man's natural ambition: what can this do but set man on the more eagerly to scramble?

A prince's court introduces a kind of history, that sets every particular person upon making a higher figure than is consistent with his revenue.

52. To SET on or upon. This sense may, perhaps, be rather neutral. To attack; to assault.

There you mulling me, I was taken up by pirates who, putting me under board prisoner, presently set upon another ship, and, maintaining a long fight, in the end put down all to the sword.

Callio hath been a set on in the dark: He's almost dead, and Rodrigo dead.

So other toys may set upon our back.

Alphonsus, captain of another of the galleys, suffering his men to struggle too far into the land, was set upon by a Turkish pirate, and taken.

Of one hundred ships there came scarce thirty to work: howbeit with them, and fish as came daily in, we set upon them, and gave them the chase.

If I had been set upon by villainy, I would have redeemed that evil by one which I now suffer.

When once I am set upon, 'twill be too late to be whetting when I should be fighting.

When some rival power made a right, they set on flies, and turtles started fight.

53. To SET on. To employ as in a task. Set on thy wife to observe.

54. To SET on or upon. To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution.

It becomes a true lover to have your heart more set upon her good than your own, and to bear a tenderer respect to her honour than your satisfaction.

55. To SET out. To assign; to allot.

The rest, unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to thirt, should be placed in part of the lands by them won, at better rate than others to whom the same shall be set out.

The quarrel of a man's thoughts to the lot that providence has set out for him, is a blessing.

56. To SET out. To publish.

I will cite no other authority than that excellent proclamation set out by the king in the first year of his reign, and annexed before the book of Common Prayer.

It should be set out to the world by an angry man, the consequence must be a contentment of our mind for some months more to his regret.

57. To SET out. To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space.

Time and place, taken thus for determinate portions of those infinite abysses of space and duration, set out, or supposed to be distinguished, from the rest by known boundaries, have each a twofold conception.

58. To SET out. To adorn; to embellish.

An ugly woman, in a rich habit set out with jewels, nothing can become.

59. To SET out. To raise; to equip.

The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten galleasses.

60. To SET out. To show; to display; to recommend.

Barbarossa, in his discourses concerning the conquest of Africa, set him out as a most fit assistance for subduing the kingdom of Tunis.

I could set out that last file of Luther, which our author, in the picture he has given us of him, has thrown into shade, that he might place a supposed deformity more in view.

61. To SET out. To show; to prove.

Those very reasons set out how honourous his was.

62. To SET up. To erect; to establish newly.

There are many excellent institutions of charity lately set up, and which deserve all manner of encouragement, particularly those which relate to the education and instruction of poor children.

63. To SET up. To enable to commence a new business.

Who could not win the mistress, would then set up themselves, and drive a separate trade.

64. To SET up. To build; to erect.

SET

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SET

Their ancient habitations they neglect,
And set up now; then, it the echo like
In such a room, they pluck down those.

Jacob took the stone that he had for his pillow,
And set it up for a pillar.

Such delight hath God in men
Obdient to his will, that he vouchsafes
Among them to set up his tabernacle.

Images were not set up or worshipped among the
heathens, because they supposed the gods to be
like them.

Statues were set up to all those who had made
themselves eminent for any noble action.

I shall show you how to set up a forge, and what
tools you must use.

Patrons, who seek from living worth to descend,
Withhold the pension, and set up the head.

65. To SET up. To raise; to exalt; to
put in power.

He was skillful enough to have lived still, if know-
ledge could be set up against mortality.

I will translate the kingdom from the house of
Saul, and set up the throne of David over Israel.

Off those that lead these parties, if you could take
off the major number, the lesser would govern;
only, if you could take off all, they would set up
one, and follow him.

Homer took all relations of fitting up his own
countrymen, the Grecians, and of undervaluing
the Trojan chiefs.

66. To SET up. To establish; to appoint;
to fix.

Whatever practical rule is generally broken, it
cannot be supposed innate; it being impossible that
men should, without sin or fear, solemnly break
a rule which they could not but evidently know
that God had set up.

67. To SET up. To place in view.

He hath taken me by my neck, shaken me to
pieces, and set me up for his mark.

Scurrows are set up to keep birds from corn
and fruit.

Thy father's merit sets thee up to view,
And shows thee in the fairest point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous.

68. To SET up. To place in repose; to
fix; to rest.

Whilst we sit up our hopes here, we do not do
seriously, as we ought, consider that God has pro-
vided another and better place for us.

69. To SET up. To raise by the voice.

My right eye itches, some good luck is near;
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear;
I'll set up such a note as she shall hear.

70. To SET up. To advance; to propose
to reception.

The authors that set up this opinion were not
themselves satisfied with it.

71. To SET up. To raise to a sufficient
fortune; to set up a trade; to set up a
trader.

In a soldier's life there's honour to be got; and
one lucky hit sets up a man for ever.

72. This is one of the words that can
hardly be explained otherwise than by
various and multiplied exemplification.
It is scarcely to be referred to any radical
or primitive notion; it very fre-
quently includes the idea of a change
made in the state of the subject, with
some degree of continuance in the state
superinduced.

To SET. v. n.

1. To fall below the horizon, as the sun
at evening.

The sun was set.

Whereas the setting of the pleyades and seven
stars is denominated the term of autumn and the
beginning of winter, at some latitudes these stars
do never set.

That sun once set, a thousand meaner stars
Give a due light to violence and wars.

SET

Now the latter watch of waning night,
And setting stars, to kindly rest invite.

Not thicker billows beat the Lybian main,
When pale Orion sets in wintry rain,
Than stand these troops.

My eyes no object met
But distant shores that in the ocean set.

The Julian eagles here their wings display,
And there like setting stars the Decurion lay.

2. To be fixed hard.

A gathering and setting of the spirits together
to resist, maketh the teeth to set hard one against
another.

3. To be extinguished or darkened, as the
sun at night.

Alvah could not see; for his eyes were set, by
reason of his age.

4. To fit music to words.

That I might sing it, madam, to a tune,
Give me a note: your ladyship can set.

—As little by such toys as may be possible.

5. To become not fluid; to concrete.

That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to
set, as the transmuter speak; that is, to exchange
its fluidity for firmness.

6. To begin a journey.

So let him land,
And solemnly see him set on to London.

On Wednesday next, Harry, thou shalt set
forward.

On Thursday we ourselves will march.

The king is set from London, and the scene
is now transported to Southampton.

7. To put one's self into any state or posture
of removal.

The hulkish pirate soon will set to sea,
And bear the royal virgin far away.

When sets he forward?
—He is near at hand.

He, with forty of his galleys, in most warlike
manner appointed, set forward with Solyma's
ambassador towards Constantinople.

8. To catch birds with a dog that sets them,
that is, lies down and points them out;
and with a large net.

When I go a-hawking or setting, I think myself
beholden to him that assures me, that in such a
field there is a covey of partridges.

9. To plant, not to sow.

To guard me ne'er this rule forget,
To sow dry, and set wet.

10. It is commonly used in conversation
for sit, which, though undoubtedly
barbarous, is sometimes found in au-
thors.

If they set down before 's, 'fore they remove
Bring up your army.

11. To apply one's self.

If he sets industriously and sincerely to perform
the commands of Christ, he can have no ground of
doubting but it shall prove successful to him.

12. To SET about. To fall to; to begin.

We find it most hard to convince them, that it is
necessary now, at this very present, to set about it:
we are thought a little too hot and hasty, when we
press wicked men to leave their sins to day, as long
as they have so much time before them to do it in.

How preposterous is it, never to set about works
of charity, whilst we ourselves can see them per-
formed.

13. To SET in. To become settled in a
particular state.

When the weather was set in to be very bad, I
have taken a whole day's journey to see a gallery
furnished by great masters.

As November set in with keen frosts, so they con-
tinued through the whole of that month without
any other intermission than freezing with more or less
severity, as the winds changed.

A storm accordingly happened the following day;
for a southern monsoon began to set in.

14. To SET on or upon. To begin a march,
journey, or enterprise.

SET

Set your charge
To see perform'd the tenor of our word.

He that would seriously set upon the search of
truth, ought to prepare his mind with above all else.

The understanding would presently obtain the
knowledge it is about, and then set upon some new
inquiry.

15. To SET on. To make an attack.

Hence every leader to his charge;
For on their answer we will set on them.

16. To SET out. To have beginning.

If any invisible casualty there be, it is ques-
tionable whether its activity only set out at our ac-
tivity, and began not rather in the womb.

17. To SET out. To begin a journey, or
course.

At their setting out they must have their com-
mission from the king.

I shall put you in mind where you promised to
set out, or begin your first stage.

Me thou think'st not slow,
Who since the morning-hour set out from heaven,
Where God resides, and ere mid-day arriv'd
In Eden.

My soul then mov'd the quicker pace;
Yours first set out, mine reach'd her in the race.

These doctrines, laid down for foundations of sci-
ence, were called principles, as the beginning
from which we must set out, and look no farther
backwards.

He that sets out upon weak legs, will not only go
farther, but grow stronger too, than one who with
firm limbs only sits still.

For these reasons I shall set out for London to-
morrow.

Look no more on man in the first stage of his
existence, in his setting out for eternity.

The dazzling lustre to abate,
He set not in all his pomp and state,
Clad in the mildest light.

If we slacken our arms, and drop our oars, we
shall be hurried back to the place from whence we
first set out.

18. To SET out. To begin the world.

He, at his first setting out, threw himself into
court.

Engenio set out from the same university, and
about the same time, with Cornado.

19. To SET to. To apply himself to.

I may appeal to some, who have made this their
business, whether it go not against the hour and
them to set to any thing else.

20. To SET up. To begin a trade openly.

We have took enough to set up with, capable
of infinite advancement, and yet no less capable
of total decay.

A man of a clear reputation, though his heart be
split, yet he saves his cargo; has something left
towards setting up again, and to is in capacity of
receiving benefit not only from his own industry,
but the friendship of others.

This habit of writing and discouraging was ac-
quired during my apprenticeship in London and
a long residence there after I had set up for myself.

21. To SET up. To begin a scheme of
life.

Eumenes, one of Alexander's captains, setting
up for himself after the death of his master, per-
suaded his principal officers to lend him great
sums, after which they were forced to follow him
for their own security.

A severe treatment might tempt them to set up
for a republic.

22. To SET up. To profess publicly.

Sowing the watch grows out of fashion with
us. Now we set up for sitting in the pit.

Can Polyphemus, or Antiphanes,
Who gorge themselves with man,
Set up to teach humanity, and give
By their eddiple, rules for us to live?

Those who have once made their court to their
mistresses without portions, that maids, are never
like to set up for fortunes.

It is found by experience, that those men who
set up for morality without regard to religion, are
generally but vicious in part.

SET

Set, part, adj. [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule.

Rude am I in any speech,
And little blest I with the *set* phrase of peace.

Shakespeare.
The indictment of the good lord Hastings
In *set* hand fairly is ingross'd.

Shakespeare.
He would not perform that service by the hazard
Of our *set* battle, but by dallying off the time.

Knoles.
Set speeches, and a formal tale,
With none but statesmen and grave fools prevail.

Dryden.
In ten *set* battles have we driv'n back
Their heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth.

Dryden.
What we hear in conversation has this general
Advantage over *set* discourses, that in the latter we
are apt to attend more to the beauty and elegance of
the composition than to the matter delivered. *Hogers.*

Set, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A number of things suited to each other; things considered as related to each other; a number of things of which one cannot conveniently be separated from the rest.

Sensations and passions seem to depend upon a particular *set* of motions.

Collier.
All corpuses of the same *set* or kind agree in every thing.

Woodward.
It is not a *set* of features or complexion,
The turn of a skin, that I admire.

Addison.
I shall here lay together a new *set* of remarks,
and observe the artifices of our enemies to rule such prejudices.

Ashton.
Homer introduced that monstrous character,
to show the marvellous, and paint it in a new *set* of colours.

Broomer.
He must change his comrades;
In half the time he talks them round,

There must another *set* be found.

Swift.
They refer to those critics who are partial to some particular *set* of writers to the prejudice of others.

Pope.
Perhaps there is no man, nor *set* of men, upon earth,
whose sentiments entirely follow.

Watts.
2. Any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground.

'Tis rais'd by jets or berries, like white thorn,
And lies the same time in the ground.

Mortimer.
3. The apparent fall of the sun, or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon.

The weary sun hath made a golden *set*;
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow.

Shakespeare.
When the battle's lost and won,
—That will be ere *set* of sun.

Shakespeare.
Before *set* of sun that day, I hope to reach my winter quarters.

Atterbury to Pope.
4. A wager at dice.

That was but civil war, an equal *set*,
Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles fight.

Dryden.
5. A game.

Have I not here the best cards for the game,
To win this easy match play'd for a crown?

Shakespeare.
And shall I now give o'er the yielded *set*?
Where we have match'd our rackets to these balls,
We will, in France, play a *set*
Shall make his father's crown into the hazard.

Shakespeare.
SETACROUS, adj. [*seta*, Latin.] Bristly; set with strong hairs; consisting of strong hairs.

The parent insect, with its stiff *setaceous* tail,
torebranes the rib of the leaf when tender, and makes way for its egg into the very pith.

Derham.
SETTOIL, n. f. [*tormentilla*, Latin.] An herb.

SETON, n. f. [*seton*, French, from *seta*, Latin.]

A *seton* is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk

or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farmers call this operation in cattle rowelling. *Quincy.*
I made a *seton* to give a vent to the humour.

Wifeman.
SETTEE, n. f. A large long seat with a back to it.

SETTER, n. f. [from *set*.]

1. One who sets.

When he was gone I set this book away: I could not look upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was the only *setter* on to do it.

Afham.
Shameless Warwick, peace!
Proud *set* up and puller down of kings! *Shakespeare.*
He seemeth to be a *setter* forth of strange gods.

Acts.
2. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsman.

3. A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered.

Another *set* of men are the devil's *setters*, who continually beat their brains how to draw in some innocent unguarded heir into their hellish net, learning his humour, prying into his circumstances, and observing his weak side.

South.
SETTERWORT, n. f. An herb; a species of bellebore.

SETTING DOG, n. f. [*cane sentacchione*, Italian; *setting* and *dog*.] A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman.

Will oblige young heirs with a *setting* dog he has made himself.

Addison.
SETTLE, n. f. [*setol*, Saxon.] A seat; a bench; something to sit on.

From the bottom to the lower *settle* shall be two cubits.

Exekiel.
The man, their hearty welcome first express'd,
A common *settle* drew for either guest,
Inviting each his weary limbs to rest.

Dryden.
TO SETTLE, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance.

I will *settle* you after your old estate, and will do better unto you than at your beginnings.

Exek.
In hope to build
Better abode, and my afflicted powers
To *settle* here.

Milton.
2. To fix in any way of life.

The father thought the time drew on
Of *settling* in the world his only son.

Dryden.
3. To fix in any place.

Settled in his face I see
Sad resolution.

Milton.
4. To establish; to confirm.

Justice submitted to what Asia pleas'd;
Her will alone could *settle* or revoke,
And law was fix'd by what the Lacedæmonian spoke.

Pope.
5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity.

These exactness will be trouble some, and therefore men will think they may be excused from *settling* the complex ideas of mixed modes to precision in their minds.

Locke.
Medals give a very great light to history, in confirming such passages as are too old authors, and *settling* such as are told after different manners.

Addison.
6. To make certain or unchangeable.

His hands'd gods remain'd to times divine,
And *settled* sure succession in his line.

Dryden.
This, by a *settle* I trust in times whereof we have frequent experience, is performed so quick, that we take that for the perception of our tentation, which is an idea formed by our judgment.

Locke.
If you will not take some care to *settle* our language, and put it into a state of continuance, your memory shall not be preserved above an hundred years, further than by imperfect tradition.

Swift.
7. To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct.

A pamphlet that talks of slavery, France, and the Pretender; they desire no more: it will *settle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful.

Swift.
8. To make close or compact.

Cover anti-hills up, that the rain may *settle* the turf before the spring.

Mortimer.
9. To fix unalienably by legal functions.

I have given him the parsonage of the parish, and, because I know his value, have *settled* upon him a good annuity for life.

Spekator.
10. To fix inseparably.

Exalt your passion by directing and *settling* it upon an object, the due contemplation of whose loveliness may cure perfectly all hurts received from mortal beauty.

Bayle.
11. To affect, so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom.

So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air;
So working seas *settle* and purge the wine.

Davies.
12. To compose; to put into a state of calmness.

When thou art *settling* thyself to thy devotions, imagine thou hearest thy Saviour calling to thee, as he did to Martha, Why art thou so careless?

Duppa.
TO SETTLE, v. n.

1. To subside; to sink to the bottom and repose there.

That country became a gained ground by the mud brought down by the Nilus, which *settled* by degrees into a sun land.

Brown.
2. To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit feces at the bottom.

Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam,
But, since this message came, you sink and *settle*.

Dryden.
As if cold water had been pour'd upon you.

Addison.
A government, upon such occasions, is always thick before it *settles*.

Addison.
3. To fix one's self; to establish a residence.

The Spartans, defended from the Peloponnesus, *settled* at the mouth of the river Po.

Arbuthnot.
4. To choose a method of life; to establish a domestic state.

As people marry now, and *settle*,
Fierce love alters his usual melle;
Wordly desires, and household cares,
Diffuse the golden age's last affairs.

Prior.
5. To become fixed so as not to change.

The wind came about, and *settled* in the west, so as we could not go any way.

Racine.
6. To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life.

7. To take any lasting state.

According to laws established by the divine wisdom, it was wrought by degrees from one form into another, till it *settled* at length into an habitable earth.

Burnet.
Chyle, before it circulates with the blood, is whirled by the motion of circulation it runs through all the intestine ducts, colours, till it *settles* in an moderate red.

Arbuthnot.
8. To rest; to repose.

When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught them discretion, their conduct *settles* on its proper object.

Spekator.
Warm'd in the brain the brazen weapon lies,
And makes eternal *settle* o'er his eyes.

Pope.
9. To grow calm.

Till the fury of his highest *settle*,
Came not before him.

Shakespeare.
10. To make a jointure for a wife.

He sighs without success that *settles* well.

Carthe.
11. To contract.

One part being moist, and the other dry, occasions *settling* more in one place than another, which causes cracks and *settling* in the wall.

Mortimer.
SETTLEDNESS, n. f. [from *settle*.] The state of being settled; confirmed state.

What one party thought to rivet to a *settledness* by the strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects and contemns.

King Charles.
SETTLEMENT, n. f. [from *settle*.]

SEV

1. The act of settling; the state of being settled.
2. The act of giving possession by legal function.

My flock, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,
With settlement as good as law can make. *Dryden.*

3. A jointure granted to a wife.
Stephen sigh'd to loud and strong,
He blew a *settlement* along;
And bravely drove his rivals down
With edict and fix, and house in town. *Swift.*
4. Subsistence; dress.
Fullers earth lent a thick *settlement*. *Mortimer.*

5. Act of quitting a living for a domestic and methodical life.
Every man living has a design in his head upon
wealth, power, or settlement in the world. *LeTiss.*

6. A colony; a place where a colony is established.

SE'WAL, v. f. [*valeriana*, Lat.] An herb. *Diet.*

SEVEN, adj. [*sepon*, Saxon.]

1. Four and three; one more than six. It is commonly used in poetry as one syllable.

Let every man be master of his time
Till *seven* at night. *Shakespeare.*

Of every clean beast thou shalt take to thee by *sevens*. *Genesis.*

Pharmis, king of the Medes, it is said, he over-
threw and cruelly murdered, with his *seven* chil-
dren. *Raleigh.*

Seven bullocks, yet yok'd, for Phobas chole.
And for Diana *seven* unpotted ewes. *Dryden.*

SEVENFOLD, adj. [*seven* and *fold*.] Re-

peated seven times; having seven dou-
bles; increased seven times.

Upon this dreadful host with *sevenfold* head
He set the talie Dueffu, for more awe and dread. *Fairy Queen.*

The *sevenfold* shield of Ajax cannot keep
The battery from his heart. *Shakespeare.*

Not for that silly old morality,
That as the links were knit, our loves should be,
Mourn I, that I thy *sevenfold* chain have lost,
Nor for the luck's sake, but the bitter cost. *Donne.*

What if the breath that kindled those grim fires,
Awak'd, should blow them into *sevenfold* rage. *Milton.*

Fair queen,
Who sway'st the sceptre of the Phari in isle,
And *sevenfold* falls of disemboguing Nile. *Dryden.*

SEVENTOLD, adj. In the proportion of

seven to one.

Whoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be
taken on him *sevenfold*. *Genesis.*

Wrath meet thy flight *sevenfold*. *Milton.*

SEVENNIGHT, n. f. [*seven* and *night*.]

1. A week; the time from one day of the

week to the next day of the same deno-
mination preceding or following; a week,
numbered according to the practice of
the old northern nations, as in *fortnight*.

Rome was either more grateful to the beholders,
or more noble in itself, than jills with the sword
and lance, maintained for a *sevennight* together. *Scudery.*

Jugo's footing here
Anticipates our thoughts a *sevennight's* fixed. *Shaf.*

Shining woods, laid in dry noon, within a *seven-*
night lost their shining. *Bacon.*

2. We use still the word *sevennight* or *seven-*
night in computing time: as, it hap-
pened on Monday was *sevennight*, that
is, on the Monday before last Monday; it
will be done on Monday *sevennight*, that
is, on the Monday after next Monday.

This comes from one of those untutored ladies,
whom you were so sharp upon on Monday was
sevennight. *Addison.*

SEVENSORE, adj. [*seven* and *sore*.]

Seven times twenty; a hundred and forty.

The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she
was *seventy* years old, did dentize twice or
thrice; casting her old teeth, and others coming
in their place. *Bacon.*

SEVENTEEN, adj. [*seopontyne*, Saxon.]

Seven and ten; seven added to ten.

SEVENTEENTH, adj. [*seoponten-da*, Sax.]

The seventh after the tenth; the ordinal
of seventeen.

In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, the
second month, the *seventeenth* day, were all the
fountains of the great deep broken up. *Genesis.*

The conquest of Ireland was perfected by the king
in the *seventeenth* year of his reign. *Judge Hale.*

SEVENTH, adj. [*seoponda*, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of seven; the first after the
sixth.

The child born in the *seventh* month doth com-
monly well. *Bacon.*

Thy air is like the first:
A third is like the former. *Fidly hags!*

Why do you show me this? A fourth? Start, eye!
What! will the line stretch to the crack of doom?
Another yet? A *seventh*? I see no more. *Shaf.*

So Pharaoh, or some greater king than he,
Provided for the *seventh* necessity:
Tungit from above his magazines to frame;
That famine was prevented ere it came. *Dryden.*

2. Containing one part in *seven*.

SEVENTHLY, adv. [from *seventh*.] In
the seventh place: an ordinal adverb.

Scarcely, living bodies have seeds, which plants
have not. *Bacon.*

SEVENTHETH, adj. [from *seventy*.] The
tenth, seven times repeated; the ordinal
of seventy.

SEVENTY, adj. [*handseopontiz*, Saxon.]

Seven times ten.

Worthy Marcius,
Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that
Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all,
From twelve to *seventy*. *Shakespeare.*

We call not that death immature, if a man lives
till *seventy*. *Taylor.*

The weight of *seventy* winters press him down,
He bent beneath the burthen of a crown. *Dryden.*

In the Hebrew, there is a particle confining but
of one single letter, of which there are reckoned
up *seventy* several significations. *Locke.*

TO SE'VE, v. a. [*severer*, French; *separo*,
Latin]

1. To part by violence from the rest.

Forgetful queen, who *sever'd* that bright head,
Which charm'd two mighty monarchs to her bed. *Granville.*

2. To divide; to part; to force asunder.

They are not so far disjointed and *severed*, but
that they come at length to meet. *Hooker.*

Our force by land
Hath nobly held; our *sever'd* navy too
Have knit again, and float. *Shakespeare.*

What thou art is mine:
Our state cannot be *sever'd*, we are one,
One flesh; to lose thee were to lose myself. *Milton.*

3. To separate; to segregate; to put in
different orders or places.

The angels shall *sever* the wicked from among
the just. *Matthew.*

He, with his guide, the farther fields attain'd;
Where *sever'd* from the rest the warrior souls re-
main'd. *Dryden.*

4. To separate by chymical operation.

5. To divide by distinctions.

This axiom is of large extent, and would be
sever'd and refined by task. *Bacon.*

6. To disjoin; to disunite.

Look, love, what curious streaks
Do lace the *severing* clouds in yonder east. *Shaf.*

How stiff is my vile fancy,
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract,
So should my thoughts be *sever'd* from my griefs;
And woes, by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakespeare.*

The medical virtues lodge in some one or other
of its principles, and may therefore usefully
be sought for in that principle *severa* from the verb
sepe.

7. To keep distinct; to keep apart.

Three glorious tuos, each one a perfect fan;
Not separated with the racking clouds,
But *sever'd* in a pale clear shining sky. *Shaf.*

I will *sever* Goshu, that no swarms of flies shall
be there. *Isaac.*

TO SE'VE, v. n.

1. To make a separation; to make a par-
tion.

The Lord shall *sever* between the cattle of Israel
and of Egypt. *Isaiah.*

There remains so much religion, as to know how
to *sever* between the use and abuse of things.
King Charles.

2. To suffer disjunction.

Better from me thou *sever* not.
Forbear, divorce
Pomp from the beauty, 'tis a fall'n grace pinging
As soul and body's *severing*. *Shakespeare.*

SEVERAL, adj. [from *sever*.]

1. Different; distinct from another.

Divers sorts of beads come from *several* parts;
drunk; and to being retell'd, full to cough,
and many times with *several* kinds. *Bacon.*

The conquest of Ireland was made piece and
piece, by *several* state ups, in *several* ages. *Dana.*

Four *several* armies to the field are led,
Which high in equal hopes four princes head. *Dry.*

2. Divers; many. It is used in any num-
ber not large, and more than two.

This country is large, having in it many people,
and *several* kingdoms. *Alford.*

This else to *several* spheres thou must ascribe
Minor.

We might have repaired the losses of one cam-
paign by the advantages of another, and after
several victories gained over us, might have full
kept the enemy from our gates. *Alford.*

3. Particular; single.

Each *several* ship a victory did gain,
As Rupert or as Albemarle were there. *Dryden.*

4. Distinct; appropriate.

The parts and passages of state are so many, as
to express them fully, would require a *several*
treatise. *Dana.*

Like things to like, the rest to *several* place
Disparted. *Milton.*

Each might his *several* province well command,
Would all but stoop to what they understood. *Pope.*

SE'VERAL, n. f. [from the adjective.]

1. A state of separation, or partition. Its
substantive has a plural.

More profit is quieter found
Where pastures in *several* be,
Of one silly aker of ground
Than champion maketh of three. *Taylor.*

2. Each particular singly taken.

This by some *severals*
Of headpiece extraordinary, lower messes
Perchance are to this business purblind. *Shaf.*

There was not time enough to hear
The *severals*. *Shakespeare.*

That will appear to be a methodical *several*
observation of the *severals*, as degrees and steps
preparative the one to the other. *Hanmer.*

Several of them neither role from any conspicuous
family, nor left any behind them. *Addison.*

3. Any enclosed or separate place.

They had their *several* for heathen nations,
their *several* for the people of their own nation,
their *several* for men, their *several* for women, their
several for their priests, and for the high priests
alone their *several*. *Isaac.*

4. Enclosed ground.

There was a nobleman that was lean of waist,
but immediately after his marriage, he grew
plump and fat. One said to him, Your body is
doth contrary to other married men; for they a
first wax lean, and you wax fat. Sir Walter Re-
leigh stood by and said, There is no beast, that
you take him from the common, and put him into
the *several*, but will wax fat. *Bacon.*

SEVERALLY. *adv.* [from *several*.] Dis-
tinctly; particularly; separately; apart
from others.

Consider angels each of them *severally* in him-
self, and their law is, All ye his angels praise him,
Hooker.

Nature and scripture, both jointly and not *seve-
rally*, either of them, be so complete, that unto
contending spirits we need not the knowledge of
any thing more than these two may easily turn, sh
our minds with.
Hooker.

The apostles could not be confin'd
To those or those, but *severally* deliv'd
That large commission round the world to blow.

We ought not so much to love likeness as I envy,
I to emulate from the sanest bodies *severally* the
advantages.
Deighton.

Others were so very small and close together,
that I could not keep my eye steady on them *seve-
rally* to number them.
Newton.

SEVERALTY. *n. f.* [from *several*.] State
of separation from the rest.

The posture or advancement of the lady was
no third part of the principality of Wales, the
duchy of Cornwall, and earldom of Chester, to
be set forth in *severalty*.
Beaumont.

Having considered the apertions in *severalty*,
according to their particular requisites, I am now
come to the calling and contexture of the whole
work.
Watson.

SEVERANCE. *n. f.* [from *sever*.] Separation;
partition.

From rivers inclose a neck of land, in regard of
extraditions not unworthy of a *severance*.
Carew.

SEVERE. *adj.* [*severe*, Fr. *severus*, Lat.]
1. Sharp; apt to punish; censorious; apt
to blame; hard; rigorous.

Let your zeal, if it must be express'd in words,
be always more *severe* against thyself than against
others.
Taylor.

Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve:
What words have put'st thy lips, Adam *severe*?

What made the church of Alexandria be so *severe*
with Origen for, but holding the meane in his
hands, which those about him cast from thence
upon the altar? yet for this he was cast out of the
church.
Stillingfleet.

Rigid; austere; morose; harsh; not in-
dulgent.

Am I upbraided? not enough *severe*,
Prav'ry, in thy reluctant.
Milton.

By his looks serene,
When angry most he seem'd, and most *severe*,
What else but favour shone?
Milton.

Nor blame *severe* my choice,
Washing the Grecian woe.
Pope.

Cruel; inexorable.
His *severe* wrath shall he sharpen for a sword.
Byssom.

Regulated by rigid rules; strict.

Truth, without sanctitude, *severe* and pure,
Severe, but in true liberal freedom plac'd
Exempt from all levity of appearance;
grave, sober; sedate.

His grave rebuke,
Sate in youthful beauty, added grace.
Milton.

Your looks must make us, as your subject does,
Frown'd to fierce, from wanton to *severe*.
Waller.

Taught by thy practice fix'dly to steer
From loose to gay, from lively to *severe*.
Pope.

Not lax; not airy; close; strictly me-
thodical; rigidly exact.

Thy beauty I leave it rather to the delicate
wit of poets, than venture upon so nice a subject
with my *severe* style.
More.

Painful; afflictive.
These piercing fires are soft, as now *severe*.
Milton.

Close; concise; not luxuriant.
The same, a most *severe* and compendious lan-
guage, often expresses that in one word, which
modern tongue cannot in more.
Dryden.

SEVERELY. *adv.* [from *severe*.]

1. Painfully; afflictively.

We have wasted our strength to attain ends dif-
ferent from those for which we undertook the war;
and often to effect others, which after a peace we
may *severely* repent.
Swift.

2. Ferociously; horribly.

More formidable Hydra hands within:

Whole jaws with iron teeth *severely* grin.
Deighton.

3. Strictly; rigorously.

To be or fondly or *severely* kind.
Savage.

SEVERITY. *n. f.* [*severitas*, Latin.]

1. Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment.

I laugh to see your lady sit to school,
To think that you have taught but I don't know how
Who seem to pacify your *severity*.
Shakespeare.

He shall be the anvil, the hammer, the
With his own hands; he shall rectify law,
And therefore law shall learn him further trust
Than the *severity* of public power,
Which he sets at naught.
Shakespeare.

Never were so great rebellions expect'd with so
little blood, as for the *severity* of a man of state
taken in hand, it was but upon a room of people.
 Bacon.

There is a difference between an ecclesiastical
censure and *severity*; for under a censure we only
include excommunication, suspension, and an in-
terdict; but under an ecclesiastical *severity* every
other punishment of the church is intended. And
according to some, a censure and a *severity* is the
same.
Hyde.

2. Hardness; power of distressing.

Though nature hath given insects *severity* to
avoid the winter cold, yet its *severity* does them in
out.
Boyle.

3. Strictness; rigid accuracy.

Containing mystic to the *severity* of truth, be-
coming, I must pass over many instances of your
mastery skill.
Deighton.

4. Rigour; austerity; harshness; want of
mildness; want of indulgence.

SEVERITY. *n. f.* [*severitas*, Latin.] The
act of calling aside.

To SEW, for *seu*. To follow.
Spenser.

To SEW, *v. n.* [*seu*, Latin.] To join any
thing by the use of the needle.

A time to rent and a time to *sew*.
Fecker.

To SEW, *v. a.* To join by threads drawn
with a needle.

No man *seweth* a piece of new cloth on an old
garment.
Black.

To SEW up. To enclose in any thing *sewed*.

If ever I had loose-boned gown, I *sew* it in
the skirts of it.
Shakespeare.

My transgression is *sewed* up in a bag, and thou
hast *sewed* up mine iniquity.
Job.

To SEW, *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fish.
Antworth.

SEWER. *n. f.* [*sewer*, French; or
sewer, old French, from *seuer* to let
down; for these officers let the ditches
on the table. *Newton's Milton.*

1. An officer who turns up a least.

Marshall's feast,
Sew'd up in hall with *sewers* and trenchers
The skill of artifice or office mean.
Milton.

The cook and *sewer* each his tale tells true,
In various figures leaves of diller's rule.
Deighton.

2. [from *seuer*, *seuer*.] A passage for water
to run through, now corrupted to *sewer*.
Concell.

The fenmen hold that the *sewers* must be kept
so, as the water may not stay too long in the fens
till the weeds and fedge be grown up.
Pacan.

Men suffer their private judgments to be drawn
into the common *sewer* or stream of the present
vogue.
King Charles.

As one who long in populous city past,
Where houses thick, and *sewers* annoy the air,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn'g to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight.
Milton.

3. He that uses a needle.

SEX. *n. f.* [*sex*, French; *sexis*, Latin.]

1. The property by which any animal is
male or female.

The two great *sexes* animate the world. *Milton.*
Under his toiling hand a creature grew,
Maiden, but different *sex*.
Milton.

2. Womankind, by way of emphasis.

Unhappy *sex*! whose beauty is your share;
Expos'd to trials; made too frail to bear. *Deighton.*

Shame is hard to overcome; but if the *sex*
on e get the better of it, it gives them afterwards
no more trouble.
Guth.

SEXAGENARY. *adj.* [*sexagenarius*, French;
sexagenarius, Latin.] Aged sixty years.

SEXAGESIMAL. *n. f.* [Latin.] The second
Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGESIMAL. *adj.* [from *sexagesimus*,
Latin.] Sixtieth; numbered by sixties.

SEXANGULAR. *adj.* [from *sex* and *angulus*,
Latin.] Having six corners or angles; hexagonal.

The grub from the *sexangular* above
Crawl out unthink'd like the maggot's brood.
Deighton.

SEXANGULARLY. *adv.* [from *sexangular*.]

With six angles; hexagonally.

SEXENNIAL. *adj.* [*sex* and *annus*, Lat.]

lasting six years; happening once in six
years.

SEXENSIAL. *n. f.* [from *sex* and *ens*, Lat.]

A stanza of six lines.

SEXENTARY. *n. f.* [*sexentarius*, French.] The
sixth part of a circle.

SEXETARY. *n. f.* [*sexetarius*, Latin.] A pint
and a half.

SEXETARY. *n. f.* The same as *sexetary*.

SEXTARY. *n. f.* [*sextarius*, Latin.] Is such a
position or aspect of two planets, when at
60 degrees distant, or at the distance of
two signs from one another, and is marked
thus *.
Harris.

Planetary motions and aspects,
In *sextile*, square, and trine. *Milton.*

The moon receives the dusky light we discern
in its *sextile* aspect from the earth's bounty.
Clayton.

SEXTON. *n. f.* [corrupted from *sextan*.]

An under officer of the church, who
bushels is to dig graves.

A stool and cushion for the *sexton*. *Shakespeare.*

When any dies, then by tolling a bell, or by
sounding a grave of the *sexton*, the *sexton* is known
to the teachers corresponding with the *sexton*.
Grant.

SEXTONSHIP. *n. f.* [from *sexton*.] The
office of a sexton.

They may get a dispensation to hold the elec-
tion and *sextanship* of their own parish in commu-
dum.
Swift.

SEXTUPLE. *adj.* [*sextuplus*, Lat.] Sixfold;
six times told.

Man's length, being a perpendicular from the
vertex to the sole of the foot, is *sextuple* to his
breadth, or a right line drawn from the ribs of one
knee to another.
Boyle.

To SHAKE, *v. n.* To play mean tricks. A
low barbarous cant word.

SHAMEFULLY. *adv.* [from *shameful*.] Shamefully;
reproachfully; detestably; punitively. A
cant word.

SHAMELESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *shameless*.] Mean-
ness; punitiveness.

He exchanged his gay *shamelessness* of clothes, fit
for a much younger man, to worn ones that would
be decent for a much older one.
Spenser.

SHARNY. *adj.* (a word that has crept into
conversation and low writing, but ought

not to be admitted into the language.]
Mean; paltry.

The dean was to *shabby*, and look'd like a mimic;
That the captain in pos'd he was curate to Jeremy.

To SHA'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun *shackle*;
schackelen, Dutch.] To chain, to fetter;
to bind.

It is great,
To do that thing that ends all other deeds;
Which shackles accidents, and bolts up change.

You must not *shackle* and tie him up with rules
about indifferent matters.

No trial price
Should fet him free, or small should be my praise
To lead him *shackled*.

So the stretch'd cord the *shackled* dancer treads,
As prone to fall as impotent to rise.

SHA'CKLES. *n. f.* wanting the singular.
[*scacul*, Sax. *schackels*, Dutch.] Fetters;
gyves; chains for prisoners.

Himself he frees by secret means unseen,
His *shackles* empty left, himself escaped clean.

A servant commonly is left free in mind than in
condition; his very will seems to be in bonds and
shackles, and confine itself under duress and cap-
tivity.

The forge in fetters only is employ'd;
Our iron mines exulted and decried
In *shackles*.

SHAD. *n. f.* [*clapca*.] A kind of fish.
SHADE. *n. f.* [*scadu*, Sax. *schade*, Dutch.]

1. The cloud or opacity made by inter-
ception of the light.

Spring no obstacle found here nor *shade*,
But all sunshine.

2. Darkness; obscurity.
The weaker light unwillingly declin'd,
And to prevailing *shades* the murmuring world
relign'd.

3. Coolness made by interception of the
sun.

Antigonus, when told that the enemy had such
volleys of arrows that hid the sun, said, That falls
out well; for this is hot weather, and so we shall
fight in the *shade*.

That high mount of God, whence light and *shade*
Shine both.

4. An obscure place, properly in a grove
or close wood, by which the light is ex-
cluded.

Let us seek out some desolate *shade*, and there
Weep our sad fates empty.

Regions of sorrow, doleful *shades*,
Then to the desert takes his flight;

Where full from *shade* to *shade* the Son of God,
After long days fasting, had remain'd.

The pious prince then seeks the *shade*
Which hides from fight his venerable maid.

5. Screen causing an exclusion of light or
heat; umbrage.

Let the arch'd knife,
Well sharpen'd, now itself the spreading *shades*
Of vegetables, and their dusky limbs deliver.

In Brazil are trees, which kill those that sit
under their *shade* in a few hours.

6. Protection; shelter.

7. The parts of a picture not brightly
coloured.

'Tis every painter's art to hide from sight,
And cast in *shades*, what seen would not delight.

8. A colour; gradation of light.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several de-
grees or *shades* and mixtures, as green, come in
only by the eyes.

9. The figure formed upon any surface
corresponding to the body by which the
light is intercepted; the shadow.

Heavy will merit, as its *shade*, pursue.

10. The soul separat d from the body; so
called, as supposed by the ancients to be
perceptible to the sight, not to the touch.

A spirit; a ghost; manes.

To *shade* in, i. e. as thought, the sitting *shade*
Thro' an imaginary journey made.

Ne'er to these chambers, where the mighty rest,
Since their foundation came a nobler guest;
Nor e'er was to the bow'rs of bliss convey'd
A later spirit or more welcome *shade*.

To SHADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To overspread with opacity.

Thou *shad'st*
The full blaze of thy beams, and through a cloud
thy skirts appear.

2. To cover from the light or heat; to
overspread.

A graph six wings wore to *shade*
His lineaments divine.

And, after these, came arm'd with spear and
shield

An host to great as cover'd all the field;
And all their torches, like the knights before,
With laurels ever green was *shaded* o'er.

I went to crop the *shades* of trees,
And *shade* out altars with their leafy greens.

Sing, while beside the *shaded* tomb I mourn,
And with tears bays her rural shrine adorn.

3. To shelter; to hide.

Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head,
The good patriots must be visited.

4. To protect; to cover; to screen.

Leave not the faithful side
That gave thee being, still *shades* thee and protects

5. To mark with different gradations of
colours.

The portal shone, inimitable on earth
By model, or by *shading* pencil drawn.

6. To paint in obscure colours.

SHA'DINESS. *n. f.* [from *shady*.] The state
of being shady; umbrageousness.

SHA'DOW. *n. f.* [*scadu*, Saxon; *schaduw*,
Dutch.]

1. The representation of a body by which
the light is intercepted.

Poor Tom! proud at heart, to ride over four-
inch'd bridges, to come his own *shadow* for a
trout.

Luc's but a walking *shadow*, a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more.

Such a nature,
Tickled with good success, disdains the *shadow*
Which he treads on at noon.

The body, though it moves, yet not changing
perceptible distance with some other bodies, the
thing seems to stand still, as in the hands of clocks,
and *shades* of lunatics.

2. Opacity; darkness; shade.

By the revolution of the skies
Night's *shade* *shadows* from the ocean rise.

His countrymen probably lived within the *shade*
of the earthquake, and *shadow* of the eclipse.

3. Shelter made by any thing that inter-
cepts the light, heat, or influence of the
air.

In secret *shadow* from the sunny ray,
On a sweet bed of his sister's laid.

Here, father, take the *shadow* of this tree,
For your good holt.

4. Obscure place.

To the secret *shadows* I retire,
To pay my penance till my years expire.

5. Dark part of a picture.

A *shadow* is the diminution of the first and
second light. The first light is that which proceeds
immediately from a lightened body, as the beams of
the sun. The second is an accidental light, spread-
ing itself into the air, or medium, proceeding from
the other. *Shadows* are threefold: the first is a

single *shadow*, and the least of all; and is proper to
the plain surface where it is not wholly possessed of
the light. The second is the double *shadow*, and
is used when the surface begins not to be seen
your eye, as in columns. The third *shadow* is
made by crossing over your double *shadow*, and
which darkens by a third part. It is used in
the most *shadows*, and farthest from the light,
in gulfs, wells, and caves.

After great lights there must be great *shadows*.

6. Any thing perceptible only to the sight;
a ghost; a spirit, or shade.

Hence, horrible *shadow*!
Unreal mockery hence!

7. An imperfect and faint representation
opposed to *substance*.

In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive
shadow of his divine countenance.

It substance might be call'd that *shadow* from
Without the least impulse or *shadow* of fate

Amongst the creatures are particular excel-
lencies scattered, which are some *shadows* of the
divine perfections.

8. Inseparable companion.

Sin, and her *shadow*, death.

Thou my *shadow*
Inseparable must with me along.

9. Type; mystical representation.

Types and *shadows* of that destin'd seed.

10. Protection; shelter; favour.

Keep me under the *shadow* of thy wings.

To SHA'DOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with opacity.

The warlike elf much wonder'd at this tree,
So tall and great, that *shadowed* all the ground.

The Assyrian was a cedar with fair bark
and with a *shadowing* throud.

2. To cloud; to darken.

Mislike me not for my complexion,
The *shadow'd* livery of the burning sun,

To whom I am a neighbour.

3. To make cool, or gently gloomy, by in-
terception of the light or heat.

A gentle south-west wind comes creeping o'er
flowery fields and *shadowed* waters in the *shades*
heat of summer.

4. To conceal under cover; to hide; to
screen.

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him; then by shall we carry
The number of our host, and make discovery
Far in report of us.

5. To protect; to screen from danger, in
throud.

God shall forgive you *Cœur de Lion's* death
The rather, that you give his offspring life,
Shadowing their right under your wings.

6. To mark with various gradations of
colour, or light.

Tuneful is made of old linen rag'd and dand
in a saucer of vinegar, and set over a charge
of coals till it boil, then wing it into a net
put it into a little gun snabick: it is good for
carnations, and all yellows.

From a round globe of any uniform colour, a
idea imprinted on our minds of a *shadow*
variously *shadowed* with different degrees of
coming to our eyes.

More broken scene, made up of an infinite
variety of inequalities and *shadowings*, that nature
wile from an agreeable mixture of hills, trees,
and valleys.

7. To paint in obscure colours.

If the parts be too much distant, so that there be
void spaces which are deeply *shadowed* in, they
in those voids some fold, to make a joining of the
parts.

8. To represent imperfectly.

Whereat I wak'd, and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively shadow'd. *Milton.*
Augustus is shadowed in the person of *Æneas*.
Dryden.

I have shadowed some part of your virtues under
another name. *Dryden.*

To represent typically.

Many times there are three things said to make
up the substance of a sacrament: namely, the grace
which is thereby offered, the element which
conduces to it, and the word which
certifies what is done by the element. *Hooker.*

The word being to defend the body from wear-
ing, apply shadows out to us the continuance of the
element, which made him proof to all the attacks
of pleasure. *Addison.*

SHADOW GRASS. *n. f.* [from *shadow* and
grass; *gudmossfyllaticum*, Lat.] A kind
of grass. *Dryden.*

SHADOWY. *adj.* [from *shadow*.]

1. Full of shade; gloomy.

Thou shadowy dell, unfrequented woods,
I better brook than flourishing peopled towns. *Shakespeare.*

With shadowy verdure flourish'd high,
A sudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*

2. Not brightly luminous.

More pleasant light
Shadowy sets off the face of things. *Milton.*

3. Faintly representative; typical.

When they see
I can discover sin, but not remove
See by those shadowy expiations weak,
The blood of bulls and goats; they may conclude
Some blood more precious must be paid for man. *Milton.*

4. Unsubstantial; unreal.

Milton has brought into his poems two actors of
a shadowy and fictitious nature, in the persons of
Adam and Eve; by which he hath interwoven in
his tale a very beautiful allegory. *Addison.*

5. Dark; opaque.

By command, ere yet dim night
Her shadowy cloud withdraws, I am to haste
Homeward. *Milton.*

SHADY. *adj.* [from *shade*.]

1. Full of shade; mildly gloomy.

The wakened bird
Sings darkling, and in shadowy covert had
her nocturnal note. *Milton.*

Stretch'd at ease you sing your happy loves,
And Amalthis fills the shady groves.
Secure from the glare of light, or multi-
tude of heat. *Dryden.*

But it also that you may have rooms shady for
summer, and warm for winter. *Bacon.*

SHAF. *n. f.* [Dutch.]

1. An arrow; a missile weapon.

To pierce pointing shield,
My parents train'd, the Tartars wild are taught,
Arch shafts shot out from their back-turned bow. *Sidney.*

Who, in the spring, from the new sun
The day has a fever got,
To late begins their shafts to fling.
Which Phoebus thro' his veins has shot. *Waller.*

They are both the archer and shaft taking aim
at each other, and then shooting themselves directly
upon the desired mark. *More.*

My arrow was the pile, a Parthian bow
And vigour drawn must send the shaft below. *Dryden.*

[*shaft*, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, per-
pendicular pit.

They hark a shaft or pit of six foot in length.

The following dump, upon its ascent, gives
a shock like the report of a gun, and makes an ex-
plosion so forcible as to kill the miners, and to re-
duce to great weight from the bottom of the pit
through the shaft. *Woodward.*
See also a tube, or, as the miners call it, a shaft,
drawn from the surface of the earth to the
water. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any thing straight; the spire of a
church.

Practise to draw small and easy things, as a cherry
with the leaf, the shaft of a steeple. *Peachment.*

SHAG. *n. f.* [Dutch.]

1. Rough woolly hair.

Fail onen, like a shag hard' crafty kern,
Hath he converted with the enemy.
And given me notice of their villanies. *Shakespeare.*
Where is your husband?
He's a traitor.

--- Thou lyest, thou shag-eared villain! *Shakespeare.*

From the shag of his body, the shape of his legs,
his having little or no tail, the downiness of his coat,
and his climbing up of trees, he seems to come near
the bear kind. *Cerv.*

True Wincey broad cloth, with its shag under
it, is the horseman's choice. *Cerv.*

2. A kind of cloth.

SHAG. *n. f.* [*phalacrocorax*, Lat.] A sea
bird.

Among the first sort we reckon shags, ducks, and
mallards. *Cerv.*

SHAGGED. } *adj.* [from *shag*.]

SHAGGY. }

1. Rugged; rough; hairy.

They change their hue, with haggard eyes they
stare, *Dryden.*

Lenn are their looks, and shaggy is their hair.

A lion's hole he wears;
About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin,
The teeth and gaping jaws severely grim. *Dryden.*
From the frothy north
The early valiant Swede draws forth his wags,
In battalions array, while Volga's stream
Sends opposite, in shaggy arms, a cloud,
Her bold rears, on mutual slaughter bent. *Philips.*

2. Rough; rugged.

They pluck'd the feated hills with all their load,
Rocks, waters, woods, and by the shaggy tops
Uplifting, bore them in their hands. *Milton.*

There, where every delation dwells,
Py grot and caverns shaggy'd with hoar shades,
She may play on with unblinded melody.

Be it not done in pride. *Milton.*

Through Eden went a river large,
Nor chang'd his course, but through the shaggy
hull

Pas'd underneath unguish'd. *Milton.*

How would the old king smile
To see you weigh the paw when that with old,
And throw the shaggy flocks about your shoulders

Ye rugged rocks! which hold the shaggy
Ye grot and caverns shaggy'd with hoar shades.

SHAGREEN. *n. f.* [*chagrin*, Fr.] The skin
of a kind of fish, or skin made rough in
imitation of it.

To SHAGREEN. *v. a.* [*chagrin*, Fr.] To
irritate; to provoke. Both should be
written *chagrin*.

To SHALL. *v. n.* To walk sideways. A low
word.

Child, you must walk straight, not out of way,
and shagging to every part you set. *Edwards.*

To SHAKE. *v. a.* present. *Look*; past. *shook*,
shaken, or shook. [Dutch.]

1. To put into a vibrating motion; to
move with quick returns backward and
forward; to agitate.

Who has not seen his father,
Henry the fifth, thus made all nature to quake,
Shake his weapon at us, and puts by

I will shake mine bow upon them, and they shall
be a spoil to our friends.

I shake my lap, and nod, to God that every
man from 'tis house; even that he shall be out
and emptied. *Keats.*

The fair fell unto the earth, even as a single
cattail her untimely figs when she is shaken by a
mighty wind. *Richards.*

2. To totter.

Under his burning wheels
The fleetest chariot on shook throughout,
And put the throne itself in doubt. *Milton.*

3. To tremble; to be unable to keep the
body still.

He shook the sacred honours of his head:
With terror trembled heav'n's tabernacle hill,
And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distill. *Dryden.*

She first her husband on the poop espies,
Shaking his hand at distance on the main;
She took the sign, and shook her hand again. *Dryden.*

2. To make to totter or tremble.

The rapid wheels shake heav'n's basis, *Milton.*
Let France acknowledge that her shaken throne
Was once supported, fir, by you alone. *Raycomm.*

3. To throw down by a violent motion.

Macbeth is up for shaking, and the powers above
Put on their armaments. *Shakespeare.*

The tyrannous breathing of the north
Shakes all her tuns from flowing. *Shakespeare.*

When ye depart, shake off the dust of your feet.
Matthew.

He looked at his book, and, holding out his right
leg, put it into such a quivering motion, that he
thought he would have shook it off. *Tatler.*

4. To throw away; to drive off.

To shake all cares and business from our age,
Conferring them on younger strengths, whilst we
Unburthen'd crawl toward death. *Shakespeare.*

5. To weaken; to put in danger.

When his doctrines grew too strong to be shook by
his enemies, they persecuted his reputation. *Atterbury.*

6. To drive from resolution; to deprel;

to make afraid.

A fly and content knave, not to be shook'd. *Shakespeare.*

This respite shook
The bosom of my conference. *Shakespeare.*

Be not too shaken in mind, or troubled, as that
the day of Christ is at hand. *2 Thessalonians.*

Not my firm faith
Can by his hand be shaken or reduced. *Milton.*

7. To SHAKE hands. To shake hands, from the
action of shaking hands at meeting and
parting, sometimes signifies to join with,
but commonly to take leave of.

With the slave
He never shook hands, nor bid farewell to him,
Till he unbound him from the yoke to the chops. *Shakespeare.*

Nor can it be safe to a king to carry among them
whom he shakes hands with their allegiance, under
pretence of laying faster hold of their religion. *Kane Clarke.*

8. To SHAKE off. To rid himself of; to
free from; to divest of.

Be pleas'd that I shake off the names you give
me. *Shakespeare.*

Antony never yet was thief or pirate. *Shakespeare.*

I could shake off but seven years
From these old arms and legs.

I'd with thee every foot. *Shakespeare.*

Say, forced hand! what could bellow
Courage on thee, to fight to high?

Tell me, brave friend! what help'd thee so
To shake off all mortality? *Waller.*

I am I received to be answered by himself, after
I had shaken off the lesser and more barking crea-
tures. *St. Augustine.*

Can I want courage for to have a deed
I've shook it off my breast from hence. *Dryden.*

Here we are free from the to-morrow's custom
and respect: we may shake off the heavy im-
position. *Collier.*

How does thy beauty lasteth
The face of war, and make even his our smile!

At sight of thee my heart shakes off its terrors. *Addison.*

To SHAKE. *v. n.*

1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion.

It was counted as stable: he agitated at
the nature of a point. *See.*

2. To totter.

Under his burning wheels
The fleetest chariot on shook throughout,
And put the throne itself in doubt. *Milton.*

3. To tremble; to be unable to keep the
body still.

S H A

Thy light, which should
Make our eyes flow with joy, hearts dance with
comforts,
Constrains them weep, and *shakes* with fear and
sorrow.

What said the wench, when he rose up again?
--Trembled and *shook*; for why, he stamp'd,
As if the vicar meant to censure him. *Shakespeare.*
A *shaking* through their limbs they find,
Like leaves saluted by the wind. *Waller.*

4. To be in terror; to be deprived of
firmness.

He, short of succours, and in deep despair,
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war. *Dryden.*

SHAKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Concussion suffered.

If that thy fame with every toy be pos'd,
'Tis a thin web, which poisonous fancies make;
But the great soldier's honour was compos'd
Of thicker stuff which could endure a *shake*:
Wisdom picks friends; civility plays the rest.
A toy, shunn'd cleanly, passeth with thee best.

Herbert.

2. Impulse; moving power.

The freeholder is the basis of all other titles:
this is the substantial flock, without which they are
no more than blossoms, that would fall away with
every *shake* of wind. *Addison.*

3. Vibratory motion.

Several of his countrymen probably lived within
the *shake* of the earthquake, and the shadow of the
eclipse, which are recorded by this author. *Addison.*

4. Motion given and received.

Our salutations were very hearty on both sides,
consisting of many kind *shakes* of the hand. *Addison.*

SHAKER. *n. f.* [from *shake*.] The person
or thing that shakes.

Go, then, the guilty at thy will chastise,
He said; the *shaker* of the earth replies. *Pope.*

SHALE. *n. f.* [corrupted, I think, for *shell*.]
A husk; the rale of seeds in siliqueous
plants.

Behold you poor and starv'd band,
And your fair flesh shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the *shales* and husks of men.

Shakespeare.

SHALL. *v. defective.* [from *shall*, Sax. is origi-
nally I owe, or I ought. In *Chaucer*, the
faith I shall to God, means the faith I
owe to God: thence it became a sign of
the future tense. The French use *devon*,
dois, *doit*, in the same manner, with a
kind of future signification; and the
Swedes have *skal*, and the Islanders *skal*,
in the same sense. It has no tenses but
shall future, and *should* imperfect.

The explanation of *shall*, which
foreigners and provincials confound with
will, is not easy; and the difficulty is
increased by the poets, who sometimes
give to *shall* an emphatical sense of *will*:
but I shall endeavour, *craspi Minerda*, to
show the meaning of *shall* in the future
tense.]

1. I SHALL love. It will so be that I must
love; I am resolv'd to love.

2. SHALL I love? Will it be permitted me
to love? Will you permit me to love?
Will it be that I must love?

3. Thou SHALT love. I command thee to
love; it is permitted thee to love; [in
poetry or solemn diction] it will be that
thou must love.

4. SHALT thou love? Will it be that thou
must love? Will it be permitted to thee
to love?

5. He SHALL love. It will be that he

must love; it is commanded him that he
love.

It is a mind, that *shall* remain.

—*Shall* remain!

Hear you this triton of the minnows? Mark you
his absolute *shall*? *Shakespeare.*

See *Romulus* the great:

This prince a prefects of your blood *shall* bear;
And, like his fire, in arms he *shall* appear.

Dryden.

That he *shall* receive no benefit from *Christ*, is
the affirmation whereon all his despair is founded;
and the one way of removing this dismal appre-
hension, is to convince him that *Christ's* death, and
the benefits thereof, either do, or, if he perform
the condition required of him, *shall* certainly be-
long to him. *Hammond.*

6. SHALL he love? Is it permitted him to
love? [in solemn language] Will it be
that he must love?

7. The plural persons follow the signifi-
cation of the singulars.

SHALLOON. *n. f.* A light woollen stuff.

In blue *shalloon* shall *Hamnibal* be clad,
And *Scipio* trail an *Irish* purple plaid. *Swift.*

SHALLOP. *n. f.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] A small
boat.

You were resolv'd, after your arrival into *Oro-
noque*, to pass to the mine; and, to that end, you
desir'd to have *Mr John Fearnie's shallop*: I do not
allow of that course, because you cannot land to
secretly but that some Indians on the river side
may discover you, who giving knowledge of your
passage to the Spaniards, you may be cut off be-
fore you can recover your boat. *Raleigh.*

In a small *shallop*, fortune in his debt. *Waller.*

SHALLOW. *adj.* [This word is probably
compounded of *shal* and *low*.]

1. Not deep; having the bottom at no
great distance from the surface or edge.

I had been drown'd, but that the shore was *shelvy*
and *shallow*; a death that I abhor. *Shakespeare.*

That inundation, though it were *shallow*, had a
long continuance, whereby they of the vale, that
were not drown'd, perished for want of food. *Bacon.*

The like opinion he held of *Mentis Palus*, that
by the floods of *Tanais*, and earth brought down
thereby, it grew observably *shallow* in his days,
and would in process of time become a firm land.

Brown.

I am made a *shallow* forded stream,
Seen to the bottom: all my clearness is torn'd,
And all my faults expos'd. *Dryden.*

Shallow brooks, that flow'd so clear,
The bottom did the top appear. *Dryden.*

In *shallow* furrows vines securely grow. *Dryden.*

2. Not intellectually deep; not profound;
not very knowing or wise; empty;
trifling; futile; silly.

I'll shew my mind,
According to my *shallow* simple skull. *Shakespeare.*

This is a very *shallow* monster:
Atrach of him? A very *shallow* monster,
The man of the moon! A most poor credulous
monster. *Shakespeare.*

The king was neither so *shallow* nor so ill ad-
vised as not to perceive the intention of the
French king, for the invading himself of *Britaine*.

Bacon.

Uncertain and unsettled he remains,
Deep vext in books, and *shallow* in himself.

Milton.

One would no more wonder to see the most *shal-
low* nation of Europe the most vain, than to find
the most empty fellows in every nation more con-
cited than the rest. *Addison.*

3. Not deep of sound.

If a virginal were made with a double concave,
the one all the length of the virginal, and the
other at the end of the strings, as the harp hath, it
must make the sound perfecter, and not so *shallow*
and jarr'd. *Bacon.*

SHALLOW. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A

S H A

shelf; a sand; a flat; a shoal; a place
where the water is not deep.

I should not see the faddly hour glass run,
But I should note of *shallows* end of flats;
And see my wealthy *Andrew* dock'd in sand,
Veiling her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiss her burial. *Shakespeare.*

A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but
upon *shallows* of gravel. *Bacon.*

Having but newly left those grammatical flats
and *shallows*, where they stuck unreasonably, to
learn a few words with lamentable construction,
and now on the sudden transported, to be told
with their unballasted wits in fathomless and re-
quiet deeps of controversy, they do grow into ha-
tred of learning. *Milton.*

You that so oft have founded
And fathom'd all his thoughts, that know the
deeps

And *shallows* of his heart, *should* need no in-
struction. *Deham.*

To advance your ends. *Dryden.*

He sounds and fathoms him, to find
The *shallows* of his soul. *Dryden.*

The wary Dutch
Behind their treach'rous *shallows* now withdraw,
And there lay snare to catch the British host. *Dry.*

Three more fierce *Enarus* in his angry mood
Dash'd on the *shallows* of the moving land,
And in mid ocean left them moor'd a-land. *Dry.*

In arms of the sea, and among islands, there is
no great depth, and some places are plain *shallows*.

Burnet.

Their spawn being lighter than the water, there
it would not sink to the bottom, but be buoyed up
by it, and carried away to the *shallows*. *Ry.*

With the use of diligence, and prudent conduct,
he may decline both rocks and *shallows*. *Norris.*

The sea could not be much narrower than it is,
without a great loss to the world, and must we
now have an ocean of more flats and *shallows*, in
the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

SHALLOWBRAINED. *adj.* [*shallow* and
brain.] Foolish; futile; trifling;
empty.

It cannot but be matter of just indignation to all
good men, to see a company of *lewd-shallow*
brained huffs making atheism, and contempt of
religion, the sole badge of wit. *Swift.*

SHALLOWLY. *adv.* [from *shallow*.]

1. With no great depth.

The load hath open on the grass, or but *shal-
lowly* covered. *Carr.*

2. Simply; foolishly.

Most *shallowly* did you these arms commence.
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence.

Shakespeare.

SHALLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *shallow*.]

1. Want of depth.

2. Want of thought; want of understand-
ing; futility; illiness; emptiness.

By it do all things have their measur'd hour,
We cannot ask the thing which is not there.

Blaming the *shallow*ness of our respect. *Becket.*

I cannot wonder enough at the *shallow*ness and
impertinent zeal of the vulgar but in *Dionysius*
were carried away with such an ignorant devotion
for his success, when it little came and their
honor or security. *Plut.*

SHALM. *n. f.* [German.] A kind of mu-
sical pipe.

Every captain was commanded to have his
diers in readiness to set forward upon the *shalm*,
which was by the sound of a *shalm* or horn.

And.

SHALT. Second person of *shall*.

To SHAM. *v. n.* [*thommi*, Welsh, to
cheat.]

1. To trick; to cheat; to fool with a
fraud; to delude with false pretences.

A low word.

Men tender in point of honour, and yet with
little regard to truth, are sooner wrought upon by
flattery than by conscience, when they find them-
selves fooled and *shammed* into a conviction.

LeTongre.

Then all your wits that fear and *shame*,
Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tram,
From whom I jests and puns purloin,
And duly put them off for mine,
Fond to be thought a country wit.

Prior.

1. To obtrude by fraud or folly.

We must have a care that we do not, for want
of laying things and things together, *sham* fallacies
upon the world for current reason.

L'Estrange.

SHAM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Fraud;
trick; delusion; false pretence; impos-
ture. A low word.

No *sham* to grofs but it will pass upon a weak
man, that is pragmatism and inquisitive.

L'Estrange.

It goes a great way when natural curiosity and
eager prejudice shall be assisted with the *shams* of
allegory and judgments.

L'Estrange.

He that has brought the *sham*, wheedle, or bunter
in use, put together, as he thought fit, those
as he made it stand for.

Locke.

That in the sacred temple needs would try
Without a fire, the unheated guns to try,
Believe who will the solemn *sham*, not I. Addison.

SHAM. *adj.* False; counterfeit; fictitious;
pretended.

Never join the fray.

Where the *sham* quarrel interrupts the way. Gay.

SHAMBLE. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymol-
ogy; *sciannaglia*, Italian.]

1. The place where butchers kill or sell
their meat; a butchery.

Far be the thoughts of this from Henry's heart,
To make a *shambles* of the parliament-house.

Shakespeare.

I hope my noble lord esteems me honest.

Oh, ay, as summer flies are in the *shambles*,
That quicken even with blowing.

Shakespeare.

We warned a flock of sheep, that were driving to
me *shambles*, of their danger; and, upon uttering
these sounds, they all fled.

Arbutnot.

2. It is here improperly used.

When the person is made the jest of the mob, or
his lack the *shambles* of the executioner, there is no
one conviction in the one than in the other.

Watts.

SHAMBLING. *adj.* [See SCAMBLING.]

Moving awkwardly and irregularly. A
low bad word.

By that *shambling* in his walk, it should be my
rich banker, Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona.

Dryden.

So when nurse Nokes to set young Ammon tries,
With *shambling* legs, long chin, and foolish eyes,
With dangling hands he strokes the imperial robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe.

Smith.

SHAME. *n. f.* [Jrean, Sax. *schæmte*,
Dutch.]

1. The passion felt when reputation is sup-
posed to be lost; the passion expressed
sometimes by blushes.

Lamenting sorrow did in darkness lie,
And *shame* his ugly face did hide from living eye.

Spenser.

Peace, peace, for *shame*, if not for charity.
-Give neither charity nor *shame* to me:
I can hardly with me have you dear,
And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd;
My charity outrages, like my *shame*;
And in my *shame* tall lives my sorrow's rage.

Shakespeare.

Hide, for *shame*,
Romans, your gaudy images,
That blush at their degenerate progeny.

Dryden.

In the schools men are allowed, without *shame*,
to deny the agreement of ideas; or out of the
schools, from the new have learned, without *shame*,
to deny the connection of ideas.

Locke.

2. The cause or reason of shame; disgrace;
ignominy.

The more *shame* for him that he sends it me;
For I have heard him say, a thousand times,
His Julia gave it him at his departure.

Shakespeare.

God deliver the world from such guides, who
are the *shame* of religion.

South.

This jest was first of th' other house's making.
And, five times tried, has never fail'd of taking.

For 'twere a *shame* a poet should be kill'd,
Under the shelter of so broad a shield.

Dryden.

O *shame* to manhood! I shall one daring boy
The scheme of all our happiness destroy?

Pope.

3. Reproach; infliction of shame.

A foul *shame* is upon the thief.

Ecclesiasticus.

Turn'd to exploding hiss, triumph to *shame*,
Cast on themselves from their own mouths.

Milton.

To *SHAME*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make ashamed; to fill with shame.

To tell thee of whom deriv'd,
Were *shame* enough to *shame* thee, wert thou not
shameless.

Shakespeare.

If thou hast power to raise him, bring him hither,
And I've power to *shame* him hence:

Oh, while you live, tell truth and *shame* the devil.

Shakespeare.

Hyperbolus by suffering did traduce
The ostracism, and *sham'd* it out of use.

Cleaveland.

Depriv'd
Of all our good, *sham'd*, naked, miserable.

Milton.

What hurt can there be in all the slanders and
disgraces of this world, if they are but the arts and
methods of providence, to *shame* us into the glories
of the next?

South.

Were there but one righteous man in the world,
he would hold up his head with confidence and
honour; he would *shame* the world, and not the
world him.

South.

He, in a loathsome dungeon doom'd to lie,
In bonds retain'd his birthright liberty,
And *sham'd* oppression, till it let him free.

Dryden.

The coward bore the man immortal spite,
Who *sham'd* him out of madness into flight.

Dryden.

Who *shames* a scribbler, breaks a colweb through,
He spins the thought left pleading thread anew.

Pope.

To disgrace.

Wretches, for knight, ye been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carrels *shame*.

Fairy Queen.

To *SHAME*. *v. n.* To be ashamed.

Great *shame* it is, thou'g to divine in view,
Made for to be the world's most ornament,
To make the bait her gazers to ensnare,
Good *shames* to be to fill an instrument.

Spenser.

Sham'd thou not, knowing whence thou art ex-
traught,

To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart?

Shakespeare.

To the trunk of it authors give such a magnitude,
as I *shame* to repeat.

Raleigh.

Cruel Auster thither bled him;
And, with the ruth of one rude blast,
Sham'd not spit fully to waste
All his leaves, to fresh, to sweet,
And lay them trembling at his feet.

Craghaw.

SHAMEFACED. *adj.* [shame and face.]
Modest; bashful; easily put out of coun-
tenance.

Philosoa, who blushing, and withal frowning, making
shamefacedness pleading, and pleasure *shame-
faced*, tenderly moved her feet, unwonted to feel
the naked ground.

Saucy.

Conscience is a blushing *shamefaced* spirit, that
mutinies in a man's bosom. It fills one full of ob-
stacles.

Shakespeare.

A man may be *shamefaced*, and a woman modest,
to the degree of scandalous.

L'Estrange.

Your *shamefaced* divinity sham'd the people's praise,
And senate's honours.

Dryden.

From this time we may date that remarkable
turn in the behaviour of our fashionable Englishmen,
that makes them *shamefaced* in the exercise of those
duties which they were lent into the world to per-
form.

Addison.

SHAMEFACEDLY. *adv.* [from *shamefaced*.]
Modestly; bashfully.

SHAMEFACEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *shame-
faced*.] Modesty; bashfulness; timi-
dity.

Dorus, having had all the while a free beholding
of the fair Pamela, could well have defended the
assault he gave unto her face with bringing a fair
flum of *shamefacedness* into it.

Saucy.

She is the fountain of your modesty;
You *shamefaced* are, but *shamefacedness* itself is she.

Fairy Queen.

None but fools, out of *shamefacedness*, hide their
ulcers, which, if shown, might be healed.

Dryden.

SHAMEFUL. *adj.* [shame and full.]

1. Disgraceful; ignominious; infamous;
reproachful.

This all through that great prince's pride did fall,
And came to *shameful* end.

Fairy Queen.

For thus he shall live hated, be blasphem'd,
Seiz'd on by force, judg'd, and to death condemn'd,
A *shameful* and accurs'd.

Milton.

His naval preparations were not more surprising
than his quick and *shameful* retreat, for he re-
turned to Carthage with only one ship, having fled
without striking one stroke.

Arbutnot.

The knave of diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins, O *shameful* chance! the queen of hearts.

Pope.

2. Full of indignity or indecency; railing
shame in another.

Phobus flying to most *shameful* fight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud implies,
And hides for *shame*.

Fairy Queen.

SHAMEFULLY. *adv.* [from *shameful*.]

1. Disgracefully; ignominiously; infam-
mously; reproachfully.

But I husholy teetel
Presumptuously have publish'd, impiously,
Weakly at best, and *shamefully*.

Milton.

Would the *shamefully* tool in the last act in this
contrivance of the nature of man?

More.

Those who are ready enough to confess him, both
in judgment and profession, are, for the most part,
very prone to deny him *shamefully* in their doings.

South.

2. With indignity; with indecency; so as
ought to cause shame.

None but that saw, quoth he, would ween for
truth,
How *shamefully* that maid he did torment.

Fairy Queen.

SHAMELESS. *adj.* [from *shame*.] Want-
ing shame; wanting modesty; impudent;
frontless; unmolested; audacious.

To tell thee whence thou cam'st, of whom
deriv'd,
Were *shame* enough to *shame* thee, wert thou not
shameless.

Shakespeare.

Beyond imagination is the wrong
That the this day hath *shameless* thrown on me.

Shakespeare.

The *shameless* denial hereof by some of their
friends, and the more *shameless* justification by some
of their flatterers, makes it needful to exemplify,
which I had rather forbear.

Raleigh.

God deliver the world from such hucksters of
souls, the very shame of religion, and the *shameless*
subverters of morality.

South.

Such *shameless* birds we have; and yet 'tis true,
There are as many, abandon'd crickets too.

Pope.

SHAMELESSLY. *adv.* [from *shameless*.]
Impudently; audaciously; without
shame.

The king, to-day, as one of the vain fellows,
shamelessly unceremoniously banished.

Samuel.

He most needs be *shamelessly* wicked that abhors
not this best of souls.

Hale.

SHAMELESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *shameless*.]
Impudence; want of shame; immo-
desty.

Being most impudent in her heart, she could,
when she would, teach her cheeks blushing, and
make *shamefacedness* the cloak of *shamelessness*.

Saucy.

S H A

He that blushes not at his crime, but adds *shame-lessness* to his shame, hath nothing left to restore him to virtue. *Taylor.*

SHAMMER. *n. f.* [from *sham*.] A cheat; an impostor. A low word.

SHAMOIS. *n. f.* [*chamois*, Fr.] See **CHAMOIS**. A kind of wild goat.

I'll bring thee
To clattering fibbers, and sometimes I'll get thee
Young *shamois* from the rocks. *Spenser.*

SHAMROCK. *n. f.* The Irish name for three leaved grass.

If they found a plot of watercress flies, or *shamrocks*,
there they flocked us to a feast for the time. *Spenser.*

SHANK. *n. f.* [*precapan*, Sax. *schenckel*, Dutch.]

1. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee.

Enthus her white straight legs were altered
To crooked crawling *shanks*, of marrow emptied;
And her fair face to foul and loathsome hue,
And her fine corps to a bag of venom grew. *Spenser.*

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well fit, a world too wide
For his trunk *shank*. *Shakespeare.*

A flag says, it these painful *shanks* of mine were
but answerable to this branching head, I can't but
think how I should defy all my enemies. *ETrange.*

2. The bone of the leg.

Shut me nightly in a chamber-house,
O'er cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With reeky *shanks*, and yellow chaplets skulls. *Shakespeare.*

3. The long part of any instrument.

The *shank* of a key, or some such long hole, the
punch cannot strike, because the *shank* is not longed
with substance sufficient. *Morton.*

4. [*bryonia*, Lat.] An herb.

SHANKED. *adj.* [from *shank*.] Having a shank.

SHANKER. *n. f.* [*chancere*, Fr.] A venereal excrecence.

To **SHAPE.** *v. a.* pret. *shaped*; part. pass. *shaped* and *shapen*. [*preppan*, Sax. *schap-pen*, Dutch.]

1. To form; to mould with respect to external dimensions.

I, that am not *shap'd* for sportive tricks,
Nor made to court an amorous looking-glass;
I, that am rudely stamp'd, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shakespeare.*

Those nature hath *shaped* with a great head, narrow
breast, and shoulders flucking out, seem much
inclined to a consumption. *Harvey.*

Nature the virgin was, of Egypt's race;
Grace *shap'd* her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior.*

2. To mould; to cast; to regulate; to adjust.

Drag the villain hither by the hair,
Nor age nor honour shall *shape* privilege. *Shakespeare.*

Mr. Candish, when without hope, and ready to
shape his course by the east homewards, met a ship
which came from the Philippines. *Religio.*

To the stream, when neither friends, nor foes,
Nor speed, nor art avail, he *shapes* his course. *Denham.*

Charu'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And *shape* my foolishness to their desire. *Prior.*

3. To image; to conceive.

Lovers and madmen have their feeding brains,
Such *shaping* fantasies that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shakespeare.*

It is my nature's plague
To spy into abuse, and oft my jealousy
shapes faults that are not. *Shakespeare.*

S H A

When fancy hath formed and *shaped* the perfect
idea of blessedness, our own more happy
experiences of greater most durable us. *Boyle.*

4. To make; to create. Obsolete.

I was *shapen* in iniquity, and in sin did my
mother conceive me. *Psalms.*

SHAPE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Form; external appearance.

He beat me grievously, in the *shape* of a woman;
for in the *shape* of a man, matter Brook, I fear not
Goliath with a weaver's beam. *Shakespeare.*

The *shapes* of the locusts were like unto horses
prepared for battle. *Revelations.*

The other *shape*,
If *shape* it may be call'd that *shape* had none
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb. *Milton.*

In vegetables and animals the *shape* we most fix
on, and are most led by. *Locke.*

2. Make of the trunk of the body.

I met a charming *shape* unlov'd me,
An eye then gave the fatal stroke;
Till by her wit I could not love me,
And all my former letters broke. *Addison.*
Fathers and mothers, friends and relations, seem
to have no other will towards the little *shape*, but
that she may have a fair skin, a fine *shape*, dress
well, and dance to admiration. *Law.*

3. Being, as moulded into form.

Before the gates there sat
On either side a formidable *shape*. *Milton.*

4. Idea; pattern.

Thy heart
Contains of godly, wise, just, the perfect *shape*. *Milton.*

5. It is now used in low conversation for
manner.

SHAPELESS. *adj.* [from *shape*.] Wanting
regularity of form; wanting symmetry
of dimensions.

You are born
To set a form upon that indigest,
Which he hath left to *shapeless* and so rude. *Shakespeare.*

He is deformed, crooked, old, and lame,
Ill lov'd, worse bodied, *shapeless* every where. *Shakespeare.*

Thrice had I lov'd thee,
Before I knew thy face or name;
So in a voice, to in a *shapeless* flame,
Angels affect us oft, and worshipp'd be. *Dana.*

Now the victor stretch'd his eager hand,
Where the tall notion stood, or seem'd to stand;
A *shapeless* shade, it melted from his sight,
Like terms in clouds, or visions of the night! *Pope.*

Some objects please our eyes,
Which out of nature's common order rise,
The *shapeless* rock, or hanging precipice. *Pope.*

SHAPELESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *shapeless*.]
Beauty or proportion of form.

SHAPELY. *adv.* [from *shape*.] Symmetrical; well formed.

SHAPESMITH. *n. f.* [*shape* and *smith*.]
One who undertakes to improve the form
of the body. A burlesque word.

No *shapsmith* yet let up and drove a trade,
To mend the work that providence had made. *Garth.*

SHARD. *n. f.* [*scharde*, Frisick.]

1. A fragment of an earthen vessel.

For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin chants,
Her maiden strewments. *Shakespeare.*

2. [*chard*.] A plant.

Shards or mallows for the pot
Keep the loosen'd body found. *Dryden.*

3. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a frith or
well, for a gap.

Upon that shore he spied Atin stand,
There by his matter left, when late he far'd
In Phedria's fleet bark, over that perious *shard*. *Every Queen.*

S H A

4. A sort of fish.

SHARDBORN. *adj.* [*shard* and *born*.]
Born or produced among broken stones
or pots. Perhaps *shard*, in *Shakespeare*,
may signify the sheaths of the wings of
insects.

Ere to black Hecate's furnace
The *shardborn* beetle, with his drowsy hum,
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be seen
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakespeare.*

SHARDED. *adj.* [from *shard*.] Inhabited
by shards.

Often shall we find
The *sharded* beetle in a fair hold,
Than is the fall-wing'd eagle. *Shakespeare.*

To **SHARE.** *v. a.* [*precapan*, ruypan,
Saxon.]

1. To divide; to part among many.

Good fellows
The labour of my wealth I'll *share* amongst you. *Shakespeare.*

Any man may take trial of his fortune, provided
he acknowledge the lord's right, by *sharing* out
unto him a toll. *Cates.*

Well may he then to you his cares impart,
And *share* his burden where he *shares* his heart. *Dryden.*

In the primitive times the advantage of prop-
erty was equally *shared* among all the order, as
none of that character had any superiority. *Colley.*

Though the weight of a falsehood would be
heavy for one to bear, it grows light in their
imaginations when it is *shared* among many. *Adams.*
Suppose I *share* my fortune equally between
children and a stranger, will that unite them? *Steele.*

2. To partake with others; to seize or partake
jointly with another.

The captain, half of whose soldiers are dead, as
the other quarter never suffered or been, comes
shortly to demand payment of his whole and
where, by good means of some great ones, to
pay *sharings* with the officers of other fairs,
receiveth his debt. *Steele.*

In vain does valour bleed,
While avarice and rapine *share* the land. *Mary.*
Go, silently enjoy your part of grief,
And *share* the sad inheritance with me. *Dryden.*
Wav'd by the wanton winds his banner flies,
All maiden white, and *shares* the people's eyes. *Dryden.*

This was the prince decreed,
To *share* his sceptre
Not love of liberty nor thirst of honour,
Drew you thus far; but hopes to *share* the spoil.
Of conquer'd towns and p'under'd provinces. *Adams.*

All might it rans, the shews return with day,
Great Jove with Cæsar *shares* his lov'd reign. *Steele.*

3. To cut; to separate; to shear. [*from*
precap, Sax.]

With what wheel reverse deep entering *shar'd*
All his right side. *Mary.*
Scalp, face, and shoulders the keen steel divides
And the *shar'd* visage hangs on equal sides. *Dryden.*

To **SHARE.** *v. n.* To have part; to have
a dividend.

I am the prince of Wales, and think not, Peter,
To *share* with me in glory any more. *Shakespeare.*
Had greater haste these sacred rites prepar'd,
Some guilty months had in your triumph *shar'd*.
But this untainted year is all your own. *Dryden.*

A right of inheritance gave every one a title to
share in the goods of his father. *Locke.*

This is Dutch partnership, to *share* in all
beneficial bargains, and exclude us wholly from
theirs. *Steele.*

SHARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Part; allotment; dividend obtained.

If every just man, that now pines with want,
Had but a moderate and becoming *share*
Of that which lowly-pamper'd luxury
Now heaps upon some with vast exche. *Milton.*

The subdued territory was divided into greater and smaller *shares*, besides that reserved to the prince. *Temple.*

I'll give you arms; burn, ravish, and destroy; my own *share* one beauty I design; and give your honours that the *share* shall be mine. *Dryden.*

While fortune favours'd, made me figure; nor was my name made more I without my *share* of fame. *Dryden.*

The youths have equal *share* Maria's wishes, and divide their sister. *Addison.*
In poets as true genius is but rare, to taste as seldom is the critic's *share*. *Pope.*
Who doth not personate that part assigned him, every mischievous member of the public; he takes his *share* of the profit, and yet leaves others of the burden to be born by others. *Swift.*
To go *shares*; to partake.

If you want a hunting, and every one to go *share* in it, like in what they took. *L'Estrange.*
To being desirous that every one should have a full *share* of the favours of God, they would really be content, and glad, to see one another enjoy in the late enjoyments of this transitory *Law.*

Apart contributed.
It is, although they bear a *share* in the duties, yet have different offices in the constitution. *Bacon.*

[*prosp. Sax.*] The blade of the plough that cuts the ground.

No laws they knew, nor manners, nor the care of being oaks, nor the flaming *share*. *Dryden.*
A *share* shall with walls be compass'd round, a *share* of *share* shall vex the fruitful ground. *Dryden.*

Incumbent o'er the shining *share* under leas, removes the obstructive clay. *Thomson.*

In clay the coulters long and bending, and the narrow. *Mortimer.*

SHARP, n. f. [*share* and *bone*.] The pulvis; the bone that divides the back from the limbs.

The cartilage bearing together the two ossa *pharyngis*, Bartholine faith, is twice as broad in women than men. *Dehaan.*

SHARP, n. f. [*from share*.] One who divides or apportion to others; a divider.

A partner; one who participates any thing with others.

What to send the French king to import, share in his daughter's merriment. *Danish.*

People not allowed to be *sharers* with their enemies in good fortune, will hardly agree to share in bad. *L'Estrange.*

As my govern'state falling into the hands of one at his many children, it is broken into many *shares* for the *share* each enough. *Addison.*

You must have known it, I told you, then terror'd by the king, and by that means a *share* in the secret. *Rowe.*

But taking on himself human nature at large, clothed in compassion, and tender sense of the duties of mankind in general, he must needs, in peculiar manner, feel and considerate the wants of the poor, in which he himself was to share. *Atterbury.*

I have every thing as an author imitant, and every day of probation you have been a *share* in it. *Pope to Swift.*

SHARK, n. f. [*canis charcharias*, Latin.] A voracious sea fish.

He saws her back arm'd with threefold fate, and in his back. *Thomson.*

A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by his tricks. A low word. His messengers are sent back to him, like to a *share* and ruminates, only to endeavour to compound an ill nature out of itself, and that by petition which they might have avoided by their sword. *South.*

Trick; fraud; petty rapine. A low word.

Wretches who live upon the *share*, and others, the common poisoners of youth, equally

desperate in their fortunes and their manners, and getting their very bread by the damnation of souls. *South.*

To *SHARK, v. a.* To pick up hastily or slyly.

Young Fontinbras, Of unimproved mettle, hot and full, Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there, Shark'd up a list of landless resolute. *Shakespeare.*

To *SHARK, v. n.*
1. To play the petty thief. A low word. The fly leads a busy, voluptuous, scandalous, *sharking* life, hateful wherever he comes. *L'Estrange.*

2. To cheat; to trick. A low word. *Amfearth.*

There are cheats by natural inclination as well as by corruption; nature taught this boy to *shark*, not discipline. *L'Estrange.*

The old generous English spirit, which heretofore made this nation great in the eyes of all the world, seems utterly extinct; and we are degenerated into a mean, *sharking*, talkative, undetermined, converse; there being a more and a truer almost in every word we hear, and every action we see. *South.*

3. To *SHARK.* To fawn upon for a dinner.

SHARP, adj. [*prosp. Sax. f. sharp, Det.*]

1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt.

She hath been *sharp* tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here. *Shakespeare.*

In Ireland have I seen this stubborn Cade Oppose himself against a troop of kerns, And fought to long, till that his thighs with darts Were almost like a *sharp* quill'd porcupine. *Shakespeare.*

Thy tongue devileth mischief, like a *sharp* razor, working deceitfully. *Updell.*

With edged grooving tools they cut down and smoothen away the extraneous part by the *sharp* pointed grooving tools, and bring the work into a perfect shape. *Mason.*

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse.

The form of their heads is narrow and *sharp*, that they may the better cut the air in their swift flight. *Mason.*

There was seen some miles in the sea a great pillar of light, not *sharp*, but in form of a column or cylinder, rising a great way up towards heaven. *Bacon.*

To come near the point, and draw into a *sharp* angle, they do not only speak and practice truth, but really desire its enlargement. *Bacon.*

Their embryo atoms Light arm'd or heavy, *sharp*, smooth, light, or slow. *Milton.*

It is so much the firmer, by how much broader the bottom, and *sharper* the top. *Temple.*

In shipping such as this Irish kern, And outtaught Indian, on the stream did glide, For *sharp* keel'd boats to them the flood did form, Or fish-like oars did spread from either side. *Dryden.*

3. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive.

Now as fine in his apparel as if he would make me in love with a cloak, and velle for vertue with the *sharp* wit of a lover in Arcadia. *Shakespeare.*

If we had no light but *sharp*, each living wight, Which we call brute, would be more *sharp* than we. *Darius.*

Sharp to the world, but thoughtless of renown, They plot not on the stage, but on the town. *Dryden.*

There is nothing makes men *sharper*, and lets their hands and wits more at work, than want. *Addison.*

Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the *sharp* philosophers have never yet arrived at clear and distinct ideas. *Watts.*

4. Quick, as of light or hearing.

As the *sharp* eye discerneth naught, Except the sun-beams in the air do flame; So the best soul, with her reflecting thought, Sees not herself without some light divine. *Darius.*

To *sharp* eyed reason this would seem untrue; But reason I through love's false optics view. *Dryden.*

5. Sour without artifice; four, but not austere; acid.

So we, it children young disease we find, Amour with sweets the vessel's foremost parts, To make them taste the poisons *sharp* we give; They drink deceiv'd, and to deceive they live. *Spenser.*

Sharp tasted crotchons Median climes produce; Bitter the mind, but generous is the juice. *Dryden.*

Others at simple ideas are sometimes expressed by the same word, as sweet and *sharp* are applied to the objects of hearing and tasting. *Watts.*

6. Shril; piercing the ear with a quick note; not flat.

For who dares you contract the mouth, and, to make it more *sharp*, move the finger. *Bacon.*

Let one whistle at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the sound strikes to *sharp*, as you can it, and endure it. *Bacon.*

For the various modulation of the voice, the upper end of the windpipe is endued with several cartilages to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or *sharp*. *Ray.*

7. Severe; harsh; biting; farcical.

It should not be a voyage towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him, and what he gets more of her than *sharp* words, let it be on my head. *Shakespeare.*

How often may we meet with those who are one whole contempt, but within a small time alter are to supercilious, *sharp*, troublesome, and exceptions, that they are not only short of the true character of friendship, but become the very force and burdens of society. *South.*

Caute contention by thy words teases, *Sharp* is he merits; but the word to bear. *Dryden.*

8. Severe; quick to punish; cruel; severely rigid.

These gentle Hermin, may I marry thee; And to that place the *sharp* Athenian law. *Shakespeare.*

9. Eager; hungry; keen upon a quest.

My radon now is *sharp* and paining empty, And, till the sheep, the most not be full gorg'd; For then the never looks upon her lure. *Shakespeare.*

The *sharp* desire I had Of talking. *Milton.*

10. Painful; afflictive.

That the may feel How *sharp* than a tooth it is, To have a thickets of it. *Shakespeare.*

He received his father's friends to be cruelly tortured, yet such to see them live to whom he was to much beloved, and therefore reward them with such *sharp* payment. *Kneller.*

Death becomes His final remedy, and better life Traced in *sharp* tribulation, and a find. *Milton.*

By both and painful words It is a very small comfort that a plain man, lying under a *sharp* fit of the stone, receives from this sentence. *Taleson.*

11. Fierce; ardent; fiery.

Then petty feign'd In *sharp* contented latter found no aid. *Milton.*

A *sharp* alack already is begun; Their murdering guns play hereby on the walls. *Dryden.*

12. Attentive; vigilant.

Sharp at her attack, she cast her eyes, And some what floating from afar discerns. *Dryden.*

Is a man found to look out *sharp* to plague himself, and to take care that he slips no opportunity of being unhappy? *Collier.*

A cherryman, established in a competent living, is not under the necessity of being to *sharp* and exacting. *Swift.*

13. Acid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold.

The windpipe is continually moistened with a glutinous humour, issuing out of small glandules in its inner coat, to fence it against the *sharp* air. *Ray.*

Nor here the sun's meridian rays had power,
Nor wind /sharp piercing, nor the rustling show;
The verdant arch to clothe its texture kept. Pope.

14. Subtile; nice; witty; acute: of things.

Sharp and subtile discourses procure very great applause; but being laid in the balance with that which sound experience plainly delivereth, they are overweighed. Hooker.

The influences you mention are the strongest and sharpest that can be urged. Digby.

15. [Among workmen.] Hard.

They make use of the sharpest sand, that being best for mortar to lay bricks and tiles in. Mason.

16. Emaciated; lean.

His visage drawn he felt to sharp and spare. Milton.

SHARP. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A sharp or acute sound.

It is the lark that sings so out of tune,

Straining harsh discords and unpleasing sharps. Shakspeare.

2. A pointed weapon; small sword; rapier.

A low word.

If butchers had but the manners to go to sharps, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cutts. Collier.

To SHARP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make keen.

Whom the whetstone sharp to eat,

They cry, milstones are good meat. Ben Jonson.

To SHARP. *v. n.* To play thievish tricks.

I like upon what's my own; whereas your scandalous life is only cheating or sharpening one half of the year, and flaring the other. L'Estrange.

To SHARPEN. *v. a.* [from sharp.]

1. To make keen; to edge; to point.

The weaker their helps are, the more their need is to sharpen the edge of their own industry. Hooker.

The Israelites went down to the Philistines to sharpen every man his share and his coulter. 1 Samuel.

His severe wrath shall he sharpen for a sword. Widdow.

The grating of a saw, when sharpen'd, offends so much, as it fetters the teeth on edge. Bacon.

The squadron bright, sharpening in mooned horns their phalanx. Milton.

It may contribute to his misery, heighten the anguish, and sharpen the sting of contrition, and so add fury to the everlasting flames, when he shall reflect upon the abuse of wealth and greatness. South.

No 'tis resistance that inflames desire; sharpens the darts of love, and blows the fire. Dryden.

Ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn, To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. Dryden.

Her nails are sharpen'd into pointed claws; Her hands bear half her weight, and turn to paws. Addison.

2. To make quick, ingenious, or acute.

Overmuch quickness of wit, either given by nature, or sharpened by study, doth not commonly bring greatest learning, best manners, or happiest life in the end. Ascham.

3. To make quicker of sense.

Th' air sharpen'd his visual ray To objects distant far. Milton.

4. To make eager or hungry.

Episcurean cooks Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite. Shakspeare.

Such an assurance as will sharpen men's desires, and quicken their endeavours for obtaining a lesser good, ought to inspire men with more vigour in pursuit of what is greater. Tillotson.

5. To make fierce or angry.

Mine enemy sharpeneth his eyes upon me. Job.

6. To make biting, sarcastic, or severe.

My haughty soul would swell; Sharpen each word, and threaten in my eyes. Smith.

7. To make less flat; to make more piercing to the ears.

Enclosures not only preserve sound, but increase and sharpen it. Bacon.

8. To make four.

SHARPER. *n. f.* [from sharp.] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a rascal.

Sharper, as pikes, prey upon their own kind. L'Estrange.

He should retrench what he lost to sharpeners, and spent upon puppet-plays, to apply it to that use. Arbuthnot.

I only wear it in a land of Hector's, Thieves, supercargoes, sharpeners, and directors. Pope.

SHARPLY. *adv.* [from sharp.]

1. With keenness; with good edge or point.

2. Severely; rigorously; roughly.

They are more sharply to be chastised and reformed than the rude Irish, which, being very wild at the first, are now become more civil. Spenser.

3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously.

The mind and memory are more sharply exercised in comprehending another man's things than our own. Ben Jonson.

4. Afflictively; painfully.

At the arrival of the English ambassadors the soldiers were sharply afflicted with wants. Hayward.

5. With quickness.

You contract your eye when you would see sharply; and erect your ear when you would hear attentively. Bacon.

6. Judiciously; acutely; wittily.

SHARPNESS. *n. f.* [from sharp.]

1. Keeness of edge or point.

Palladius neither suffering us nor himself to take in hand the party till the afternoon; when we were to fight in troops, not differing otherwise from earnest, but that the sharpness of the weapons was taken away. Sidney.

A second glance came gliding like the fift; And he who saw the sharpness of the dart, Without defence receiv'd it in his heart. Dryden.

2. Not obtuseness.

Force consisteth in the roundings and raisings of the work, according as the hinds do more or less require it; so as the beholder shall spy no sharpness in the bordering lines. Wotton.

3. Sourness without acuteness.

There is a sharpness in vinegar, and there is a sharpness in pain, in sorrow, and in reproach; there is a sharp eye, a sharp wit, and a sharp sword; but there is not one of these several sharpnesses the same as another of them; and a sharp east wind is different from them all. Watts.

Provoking sweat extremely, and taking away all sharpness from whatever you put in, must be of good effect in the cure of the gout. Temple.

4. Severity of language; satirical sarcasm.

There's gold for thee; Thou must not take my former sharpness ill, I will employ thee back again. Shakspeare.

Some did all folly with pill sharpness blame; While others laugh'd and scorn'd them into flame; But, of these two, the last prevailed best, As men are rightest when they shoot in jest. Dryden.

The sharpness of his satire, next to himself, falls most heavily on his friends. Dryden.

This is a subject of which it is hard to speak without satirical sharpness, and particular reflections, on many churches of christians. Spenser.

5. Painfulness; afflictiveness.

At this time We sweat and bleed; the friend hath lost his friend; And the best quarrels in the heart are curst By those that feel their sharpness. Shakspeare.

Not a single death only that then attended this profession; but the terror and sharpness of it was redoubled in the manner and circumstances. South.

6. Intellectual acuteness; ingenuity; wit.

Till Aramint had made it a matter of great sharpness and subtilty of wit to be a found believing christian, men were not curious what syllables or particles of speech they used. Hooker.

The darning of the soul proceeds from thence, Sharpness of wit and active diligence. Dryden.

The son returned with strength of constitution, sharpness of understanding, and skill in languages. Addison.

7. Quickness of senses.

If the understanding or faculty of the soul be slow unto bodily sight, not of equal sharpness in all; what can be more convenient than that, even so the dark-sighted man is directed by the clear about things visible, so likewise, in matters of deeper acquaintance, the wise in heart doth shew the simple where his way lieth. Hooker.

SHARPEST. *adj.* [sharp and set.]

1. Hungry; ravenous.

The feely dove Two sharp-set hawks do her on each side hem; And she knows not which way to fly from them. Brown.

An eagle sharp-set, looking about her for her prey, spied a leveret. L'Estrange.

2. Eager; vehemently desirous.

Basilus forced her to stay, though with much ado, she being sharp-set upon the fulfilling of a shrewd office, in overlooking Philoela. Sidney.

Our senses are sharp-set on pleasures. L'Estrange.

A comedy of Johnlions, not Ben, held seven nights; for the town is sharp-set on new plays. Pope.

SHARP-SIGHTED. *adj.* [sharp and sight.]

Having quick sight.

It were the body's quality,

Then would she be with it sick, maim'd, and blind, But we perceive, where these privations be, An healthy, perfect, and sharp-sighted mind. Denham.

I am not so sharp-sighted as those who have discerned this rebellion contriving from the death of Q. Elizabeth. Clarendon.

Your majesty's clear and sharp-sighted judgment has as good a title to give law in matters of this nature, as in any other. Denham.

Nothing so fierce but love will soften, nothing so sharp-sighted in other matters but it throws a new light before the eyes on't. L'Estrange.

SHARP-VISAGED. *adj.* [sharp and visaged.]

Having a sharp countenance.

The Welsh that inhabit the mountains are commonly sharp-visaged. Her.

To SHATTER. *v. a.* [schetteren, Dutch.]

1. To break at once into many pieces, to break to as to scatter the parts.

He rais'd a high so piteous and profound, That it did seem to shatter all his bulk, And rend his being. Shakspeare.

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never fear, I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude, And with too'd fingers rude Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. Mar.

They escape dissolution, because they can leave ever meet with an agent minute and swift enough moved to shatter or dissipate the combined parts. Boyle.

A monarchy was shattered to pieces, and dissolved amongst revolted subjects, into a multitude of little governments. Locke.

Black from the stroke above, the smouldering post Stands as a shattered trunk. Thomson.

2. To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued attention.

A man of a loose, volatile, and shattered humour, thinks only by fits and starts. Norris.

To SHATTER. *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force applied, into fragments.

Of bodies, some are fragile, and some are tough and not fragile; and, in the breaking, some rigid bodies break but where the force is; some shatter and fly in many places. Bacon.

SHATTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

Stick the candle so loose, that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce, and break it into shatters. South.

SHATTERBRAINED. *adj.* [from shatter, brain, and pate.]

Inattentive; not consistent. A low word.

SHATTERY. *adj.* [from shatter.] Dis-

S H E

united; not compact; easily falling into many parts; loose of texture.

A brittle matter sort of spar, found in form of a white sand chiefly in the perpendicular fissures amongst the ores of metal. Woodward

To SHAVE. v. a. pret. *shaved*; part. *shaved* or *shaven*. [creapan, Saxon; *schneien*, Dutch.]

1. To pare off with a razor.

He that is to be cleansed shall *shave* off all his hair. Leviticus.

Selim was the first of the *Ottomans* that did *shave* his beard: a bashaw asked, Why he altered the custom of his predecessors? He answered, Because you bashaws may not lead me by the beard, as you did them. Bacon.

Dost thou not know this *shaven* pate? Truly it is a great man's head. *Kisses*.
I could find the hair of his head to be *shaved* off. *Wife-man*.

2. To pare close to the surface.

Sweet bird!
Three, chauntreys, oft the woods among
I woo, to hear thy evening song:
And, musing thee, I walk unseen
On the dry smooth *shaven* green. *Milton*

The beholding ley the *shaves* all the surface of the waving green. *Gay*.

3. To skim by passing near, or slightly touching.

He *shaves* with level wing the deep; then soars
Up to the fiery concave tow'ring high. *Milton*.

4. To cut in thin slices.

Make some medley of earth, with some other
plants bruised or *shaven* in leaf or root. *Bacon*.

5. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.

SHAVE-GRASS. n. f. [*equisetum*, Latin.]
An herb.

SHAVE'LING. n. f. [from *shave*.] A man shaved; a friar or religious. Used in contempt.

Of clia, there be no such things; only by bald
fairs and knavish *shavelings* to feigned. *Spenser*.

SHAVE'RY. n. f. [from *shave*.]

1. A man that practises the art of shaving.

2. A man closely attentive to his own interest.

My lord
Was now disposed to crack a jest,
And bid friend *Lewis* go in quest;
This *Lewis* is a cunning *shaver*. *Swift*.

3. A robber; a plunderer.

They tell all into the hands of the cruel mountain-
people, living for the most part by theft, and waiting
for wrecks, as hawks for their prey: by these *shavers*
the Turks were stripped of all they had. *Knolles*.

SHAVING. n. f. [from *shave*.] A thin slice pared off from any body.

Take lignum albes in gross *shavings*, steep them
in sack, changed twice, till the bitterness be drawn
forth: then take the *shavings* forth, and dry them
in the shade, and beat them to powder. *Bacon*.

By electric bodies I do not conceive only such as
take up *shavings*, straws, and light bodies, but such
as attract all bodies palpable whatsoever. *Brown*.
The *shavings* are good for the fining of wine. *Mortimer*.

SHAW. n. f. [crena, Sax. *schawe*, Dutch; *shaga*, Hindick.] A thicket; a small wood. A tuft of trees near Lichfield is called Gentle *shaw*.

SHAW'FOWL. n. f. [*shaw* and *fowl*.] An artificial fowl made by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

SHAWM. n. f. [from *schawme*, Teutonic.] A hautboy; a cornet: written likewise *shawm*.

Wah trumpets also and *shawms*.

SHZ. pronoun. In oblique cases *her*. [*si*,

S H E

Gothick; reo, Saxon; *she*, old English.]

1. The female pronoun demonstrative; the woman; the woman before mentioned.

She, of whom the ancients seem'd to prophesy,
When they call'd virtues by the name of *she*;
She, in whom virtue was to man a ruin'd,
That for allay unto so pure a mind
She took the weaker sex. *Donne*.

This once disclos'd,
The ladies did change favours, and then we
Following the signs, would but the sign of *she*. *Shakespeare*.

What, at any time, have you look'd *her* way?
Shakespeare.

The most upright of mortal men was he;
The most sincere and holy woman *she*. *Dryden*.

2. It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely, with some degree of contempt.

The *shes* of Italy shall not betray
Mine interest, and his honour. *Shakespeare*.
Lady, you are the cruellest *she* alive,
If you will lead these graces to the grave,
And leave the world no copy. *Shakespeare*.

I was wont
To load my *she* with knacks; I would have runfack'd
The pedlar's hicken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Shakespeare*.

3. The female; not the male.

I would outface the fiercest eyes that look,
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the *she* bear,
To win the lady. *Shakespeare*.

The nightingale, if *she* would sing by day,
When ev'ry goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren. *Shakespeare*.

He lions are hirsute, and have great manes; the
shes are smooth like cats. *Bacon*.

Stand it in Judah's chronicles confess,
That David's son, by impious passion mov'd,
Smote a *she* slave, and murder'd what he lov'd. *Prior*.

SHEAF. n. f. *sheaves*, plural. [creap, Saxon; *schonf*, Dutch.]

1. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry.

These be the *sheaves* that honour's harvest bears,
The feed, thy valiant acts, the world the field. *Kaufar*.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and tith; whereon were *sheaves*
New reap'd: the other part sheep-walks and folds. *Milton*.

The reaper fills his greedy hands,
And binds the golden *sheaves* in brittle bands. *Dryden*.

2. Any bundle or collection held together.

She unsh'd;
The *sheaf* of arrows shook and rattled in the case. *Dryden*.

In the knowledge of bodies, we must glean what
we can; since we cannot, from a discovery of their
real essences, grasp at a time whole *sheaves*, and
in bundles comprehend the nature of whole
species. *Locke*.

To SHEAL. v. a. To shell. See SHALE.

Thou art a *shealed* peacock. *Shakespeare*.

To SHEAR. pretent *shore* or *sheared*; part.
pass. *shorn*. [creapan, creyem, Saxon.

This word is more frequently written
sheer, but *sheer* cannot analogically form
shore or *shorn*: *shear* *shore*, *shorn*, as *tear*,
to, *tear*.]

1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet.

So many days, my ewes have been with young;
So many weeks, ere the poor tools will yeau;
So many months, ere I shall *shear* the fleece. *Shaksp*.

Laban went to *shear* his sheep. *Genesis*.

When wool is new *shorn*, they set pails of water
by in the same room to increase its weight. *Bacon*.

To lay my head, and hollow pledge
Of all my strength, in the lascivious lap
Of a deceitful concubine, who *shore* me,
Like a tame wether, all my precious fleece. *Milton*.

S H E

The same ill taste of flesh would serve to join
Dog foxes in the yoke, and *sheer* the swine. *Dryd*.

May it thou henceforth sweetly sleep!
Shear, I wains, oh *shear* your softest sleep,
To swell his couch! *Gay*.

O'er the congenial dust enjoin'd to *shear*
The graceful curl, and drop the tender tear. *Pope*.

2. To cut by interception.

The sharp and toothed edge of the nether chap
strikes into a canal cut into the bone of the upper;
and the toothed protuberance of the upper into a
canal in the nether: by which means he easily
shears the gums when he feeds. *Gruer*.

To SHEAR. v. n. [In navigation.] To make an indirect course.

SHEAR. n. f. [from the verb. It is
SHEARS. f. seldom used in the singular,
but is found once in *Dryden*.]

1. An instrument to cut, consisting of two
blades moving on a pin, between which
the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears* are
a larger, and *scissors* a smaller, instrument
of the same kind. *Pope* uses *shears* for
scissors.

Alas! thought *Philoclea* to herself, your *shears*
come too late to clip the bird's wings that already
is flown away. *Sidney*.

Why do you bend such solemn brows on me?
Thank you I bear the *shears* of destiny?

Have I commandment on the pate of life? *Shaksp*.
The fates prepar'd their sharpen'd *shears*. *Dryden*.

When the fleece is shorn,
Then their detestable limbs the brambles tear;
Short of their wool, and naked from the *sheer*. *Dryden*.

That people live and die, I knew,
An hour ago, as well as you;
And it late spins us longer years,
Or is in haste to take the *shears*,
I know, we must both fortunes try,
And bear our evils, wet or dry. *Prior*.

How happy should we be if we had the privilege
of employing the *shears*, for want of a mint, upon
foreign gold, by clipping it into half-crowns! *Swift*.
Late urg'd the *shears*, and cut the slyph in twain,
But any resistance soon melts again. *Pope*.

Beneath the *shears* the y felt no lasting smart;
They lost but fleeces, while I lost a heart. *Gay*.

2. The denomination of the age of sheep.

When sheep is one *shear*, they will have two
broad teeth before; when two *shear*, four; when
three, six; when four, eight; and, after that, their
mouths break. *Mortimer*.

3. Any thing in the form of the blades of
shears.

4. Wings, in *Spenser*.

Two sharp-wing'd *sheers*
Deck'd with divers plumage, like painted jays,
Were fixed at his back to cut his airy way. *Spenser*.

SHEARD. n. f. [creap, Saxon.] A frag-
ment. It is now commonly written
shard, and applied only to fragments of
earthen ware.

In the building of it, not a *sheerd* to take fire from
the hearth, or to take water out of the pit. *Isaiah*.

SHEARER. n. f. [from *shear*.] One that
clips with shears; particularly one that
fleeces sheep.

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to scramble at the *shearers* least,
And shove away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton*.

Was he to be led as a lamb to the slaughter,
patient and resigned as a sheep before her *shearers*? *Rogers*.

SHEARMAN. n. f. [*shear* and *man*.] He
that shears.

Thy *shear* was a plasterer,
And thou thyself a common. *Shakespeare*.

SHEARWATER. n. f. [*laurus niger*.] A
fowl.

SHEATH. n. f. [crea, Saxon.] The
case of any thing; the scabbard of a
weapon.

S H E

The dread knight's sword out of his *sheath* he drew,
With which he cut a lock off all their hair. *F. Qu.*
Doth not each look a flash of lightning feel,
Which ignites the body's *sheath*, yet melts the steel?
Cleaveland
Swords by the lightning's subtle force did flid,
And the cold *sheath* with running metal hid'd.
Andro

To SHEATH. } *v. a.* [from the noun]
To SHEATH. } *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To enclose in a sheath or scabbard; to enclose in any case.

Thus, drawn but now against my foreigner's breast,
Before his *sheath'd* shall give him peace and rest. *Boile*

In his hair one hand he wreath'd,
His sword the other in his *belov'd sheath*. *Dryden*
Is this her hate to him, her love to me?
'Tis in my breast the *sheath* her dagger now.

The left foot naked, when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they *sheath* the right. *Dryden*

The leopard, and all of this kind as, keeps
The claws of his feet turn'd up from the ground,
and *sheath'd* in the skin of his toes, whereby he
preserves them sharp for rapine, etc. being keen
only when he leaps at the prey. *Green*

2. [In philosophy.] To obtain any actual particles.

Those active parts of a body are of differing
natures when *sheath'd* up or wedged in among
others, in the texture of a concrete, and when ex-
tracted from their impediments. *Boyle*

Other substances, opposite to serenity, are called
demulcent or mild, because they blunt or *sheath*
those sharp parts as peace and beauty. *Arbutnot*

3. To fit with a sheath.

There was no lock to close Peter's hat,
Walter's dagger was not count'rous'd. *Shakespeare*

4. To defend the main body by an outward covering.

It were to be wish'd that the whole navy thro' out
were *sheath'd* as some are. *Robinson*

SHEATHING, *adj.* [from *sheath* and *ing*.]

Having hard cases which are fold'd over the wings.

Some insects fly with four wings, as all vici-
pennous or *sheathing* insects, as beetles and
doris. *Fennel*

SHEATHY, *adj.* [from *sheath*.] Founting
a sheath.

With a needle put aside the throat and *sheath*
cuts on earwig, backs, and you may draw forth
two wings. *Fennel*

SHEATHING, *n. f.*

He went to fight, only the faint in his die of
sheath in which he took out his sword, with
which they use to cut round the body. *Spenser*

To SHEED, *v. a.* [freed, Saxon.]

1. To elude; to pour out; to spill.

The painful service, and the drops of blood
shed for my thinkless country, are respect'd.

But with that time, and I am conscious. *Shakespeare*
Cromwell, I did not think to *shed* a tear.

In all my nature. *Shakespeare*

For this is my blood which is *shed* for me, for
the redemption of sins. *Milton*

Some think one great fond folly, to run
As the bright sun *sheds* light in every part. *Darwin*

Around its entry nodding poppies lay,
And all cool simples that sweet rest bestow.

Night from the plants their sleep, and the dim
And *shedding* it on the face of the plain. *Dryden*

You seem'd to mourn another lover dead,
My sighs you gave him, and my tears you *shed*. *Dryden*

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:

'Tis love of honour, and his country's good;
The cruel, not the father, *sheds* the blood. *Dryden*

In these lone walls, their day's eternal bound,
These moss-grown domes with turreted crown'd,

S H E .

Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows *shed* a solemn light,
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope*

2. To scatter; to let fall.

Trees that bring forth their leaves late, and cast
them late, are more lasting than those that sprout
their leaves early, or *shed* them betimes. *Bacon*

So the returning year be blest,
As his infant months be long.

Spouting wreaths for William's brow;
As his infant's youth shall *shed*

Formal sweets around Maria's head. *Prior*

To SHEED, *v. a.* To let fall its parts.

White oars are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and
black as they stand. *Motmore*

SHEED, *n. f.* [supposed by Skinner to be
corrupted from *shade*.]

1. A slight temporary covering.

The first Mole's horn in lowly *shed*,
Or parent's late, and spring from a bride. *Parson*

Though he has been of polished marble build,
With paper flimsy, and carved cedar cell'd,
Yet still at times like the moth's frail cell,
Of *sheds* of reeds which tannin's heat repel. *Sandys*

In such a case, when scarce a *shed*
Could be obtain'd to shelter him or me
From the black air. *Milton*

So all our hands with his conspire to grace
The Gentles' seat, and up to the
Those state of our *sheds*, that like a chain
Seem'd to confine and fetter him again. *Haller*

Those houses then were caves, or homely *sheds*
With twining oaks ten'd, and moss their beds. *Dryden*

An hospital house they found,
A homely *shed*, the roof, not far from ground,
Was that hid with reeds and straw together bound. *Dryden*

Then cut he the reeds, and finds where by the head
Their heads being fasten'd underneath a *shed*. *Bellon*

Her various kinds, by various fortunes led,
Commence a game, and end beneath a *shed*. *Swift*

Work as the Roman chief, who strove to hide
His father's cot, and once his father's pride,
By using a low *shed* of rural mould
With mable walls, and roof adorn'd with gold. *Harte*

2. In composition, effusion; as, blood-*shed*.

SHEEDER, *n. f.* [from *shed*.] A spiller;

one who sheds.

A *shedder* of blood shall surely die. *Ezekiel*

SHEEN, } *adj.* [This was probably only
SHEENY, } the old pronunciation of
shone.] Bright; glittering; showy. Not
in use.

That low ribbald with vile lust advanc'd,
And with his filthy hands an ugly clean,
To please the vulgar taste to tan and *sheen*. *F. Qu.*

When he was all night, he took his way
Into the forest, that he might be seen
On the wild heaths, in his new glory *sheen*. *Hob-Tale*

Now they never met in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or spangled star-light *sheen*. *Shakespeare*

Up rose each warrior bold and brave,
Glittering in field of gold and armour *sheen*. *Fairfax*

Out of the hierarchies of angels *sheen*. *Fairfax*

Py the many fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the osier dank,
My darling chariot stays,
Which, with the aqua, or the azure *sheen*,
Of the blue, and emerald green. *Milton*

Or did of late earth's tons beset the wall
Of *sheen* heav'n. *Milton*

SHEEN, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Bright-
ness; splendour. Not used.

Money will fit between,
Thron'd in celestial *sheen*. *Milton*

Far above, in spangled *sheen*,
Celestial Cupid, her faint'd form, advanc'd,
Holds his dear Psyche sweet entranc'd. *Milton*

SHEEP, *n. f.* plural likewise *sheep*. [freap,

S H E

Saxon, of which the plural was *freap*;
sheep, Dutch.]

1. The animal that bears wool, remarkable
for its usefulness and innocence.

Fire the brambles, inure the birds, and *sheep*
In wholesome water-falls the *sheep* *Dryden*

Of substances there are two sorts of *sheep*, one
of single substances, as they exist separately, as a
man, or *sheep*. *Locke*

2. [In contempt.] A foolish silly fellow.

3. [In theology.] The people, considered
as under the direction of God, or of
their pastor.

We are a people, and the *sheep* of his *fold*. *Lyb*

To SHEEPBITE, *v. n.* [*sheep* and *bite*.]

To be petty thefts.

Shew your knave's visage, with a pox to you,
A few your *sheepbiting* face, and be hang'd. *Shakespeare*

SHEEPBITER, *n. f.* [from *sheepbite*.] A
petty thief.

His gait like a *sheepbiter* fleeing aside. *Tupper*
Wouldst thou not be glad to have the misguiding
rascally *sheepbiter* come to some notable shame. *Shakespeare*

There are political *sheepbites* as well as political,
betwixt the public and the private. *Locke*

SHEEPFOLD, *n. f.* [*sheep* and *fold*.] A little
enclosure for sheep.

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
From low fens, *sheepfolds*, and mills
Injure their charity. *Shakespeare*

Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd,
From whole high top to ken the prospect round,
If cottage were in view, *sheepfold*, or herd,
Put cottage, herd, or *sheepfold*, none he saw. *Locke*

SHEEPFOLD, *n. f.* [*sheep* and *fold*.] The
place where sheep are enclosed.

The bear, the lion, terrors of the plain,
The *sheepfold* scatter'd, and the shepherd slain. *Prior*

SHEEPHOOK, *n. f.* [*sheep* and *hook*.] A
hook fasten'd to a pole, by which *sheep*
herds lay hold on the legs of their *sheep*.

The one carried a crozier of halm-wood, the other
a pastoral staff of cedar like a *sheephook*. *Bacon*

If you dare think of despoiling our *sheep*,
Away with your *sheephook*, and take away your arms. *Dryden*

SHEEPISH, *adj.* [from *sheep*.] Bathul;
over-modest; timorously and meanly
diffident.

Wanting change of company, he will, when he
comes abroad, be a *sheepish* or conceited creature. *Locke*

SHEEPISHNESS, *n. f.* [from *sheepish*.]
Bathulness; mean and timorous diffi-
dence.

Thy gentry bleats, as if thy native cloth
Transus'd a *sheepishness* into thy tory. *Herbert*

Sheepishness, and timorance of the world, are not
consequences of being bred at home. *Locke*

Without success, let a man be never so hardy,
he will have some degree of *sheepishness*. *Green*

SHEEPMASTER, *n. f.* [*sheep* and *master*.]
A feeder of *sheep*.

A nobleman was a great grafter and *sheepmaster*. *Bacon*

SHEEP'S EYE, *n. f.* [*sheep* and *eye*.] A
modest diffident look, such as lovers call
at their mistresses.

Call a *sheep's eye* behind you: in before me. *Dryden*

SHEEPSHEARING, *n. f.* [*sheep* and *shear*.]
The time of shearing *sheep*; the season
made when *sheep* are shorn.

These happening a solemn tivity, such as the
sheepshearing used to be, David begs some moral
repat. *South*

SHEEPWALK, *n. f.* [*sheep* and *walk*.]
Pasture for *sheep*.

S H E

He beheld a field,
Part arable and till'd, whereon were sheaves
New reap'd; the other part *sheepwalks* and folds.
Milton.

SHEER. *adj.* [rēyn, Saxon.] Pure; clear; unmingled.

In the bay, I am not fourteen pence on the score
for *sheer* ale, score me up for the lying 't rogue in
chintreedom. *Shakespeare.*

Sheer argument is not the talent of the man;
little wrested sentences are the bladders which bear
him up, and he sinks downright, when he once
pretends to swim without them. *Atterbury.*

SHEER. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Clean;
quick; at once. Not now in use, except
in low language.

Thrown by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements; from morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,
A summer's day, and with the setting sun
Droop'd from the zenith, like a falling star,
On Lammos. *Milton.*

The sword of Satan, with steep force to smite
Defending, and in half cut *sheer*. *Milton.*

Due entrance he didst and, in contempt
At one flight bound high o'erleap'd all bound
Of hill or high f wall, and *sheer* within
Lights on his feet. *Milton.*

TO SHEER. *v. a.* [See **SHEAR.**]

I keep my birth-day, fend my Phillis home
At *sheering* time. *Dryden.*

TO SHEER off. *v. n.* To steal away; to slip
off clandestinely.

SHEERS. *n. f.* [See **SHEARS.**]

SHEET. *n. f.* [rēaz, Saxon.]

1. A broad and large piece of linen.

He saw heaven opened, and a vessel descend-
ing into him, as a great *sheet*, knit at the four
corners. *Acts.*

2. The linen of a bed.

If I die before thee, shroud me
In one of these fine *sheets*. *Shakespeare.*

You think none but your *sheets* are privy to your
wishes. *Shakespeare.*

Some unequal bride in nobler *sheets*
Receives her lord. *Dryden.*

3. [coutes, French; echoten, Dutch.] In a
ship are ropes bent to the clews of the
sails, which serve in all the lower sails to
hale or ground off the clew of the sail;
but in topsails they draw the sail close
to the yard-arms. *Dict.—Dryden* seems
to understand it otherwise.

The little word behind the back, and undoing
wafter, like pulling off a *sheet*-rope at sea, flutters
the sail. *Sachling.*

Fiene Boreas drove against his flying sails,
And rent the *sheets*. *Dryden.*

4. As much paper as is made in one body.

As much love in rhyme
As could be cram'd up in a *sheet* of paper,
Writ on both sides the leaf, margin and all. *Shut lip.*

When I first put pen to paper, I thought all I
should have to say would have been contained in
one *sheet* of paper. *Locke.*

I let the retracted light fall perpendicularly
upon a *sheet* of white paper upon the opposite
wall. *Newton.*

5. A single complication or fold of paper
in a book.

6. Any thing expanded.

Such *sheets* of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder
I never remember to have heard. *Shakespeare.*

Rolling thunder roars,
And *sheets* of lightning blait the standing field. *Dryden.*

An azure *sheet* it rushes broad,
And from the loud rebounding rocks below
Dial'd in a cloud of foam. *Thomson.*

7. *Sheets* in the plural is taken for a book.

To this the following *sheets* are intended for a full
and distinct answer. *Waterland.*

SHEET-anchor. *n. f.* [*sheet* and *anchor.*] In
a ship, is the largest anchor; which, in

S H E

stress of weather, is the mariners last
refuge when an extraordinary stiff gale
of wind happens. *Bailey.*

TO SHEET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with sheets.

2. To enfold in a sheet.

3. To cover as with a sheet.

Take the tag, when snow the pasture *sheets*,
The harts of trees thou brow'd'st in. *Shakespeare.*

SHEKEL. *n. f.* [שקל] An ancient Jewish
coin equal to four Attick drachms, or
four Roman denarii, in value about
2s. 6d. sterling. *Dut.*

The Jews, albeit they detested images, yet im-
printed upon their *shekels* on one side the golden
pot which had the manna, and on the other Aaron's
rod. *Cumt.*

The huge iron head six hundred *shekels* weigh'd,
And of whole bodies but one wound it made;
Able de th's world command to over ride,
Destroying life at once n't cascade tow. *Cowley.*

This coat of mail weigh'd five thousand *shekels*
of brass. *Boissac.*

SHELDAPLE. *n. f.* A chaffinch.

SHELDRAKE. *n. f.* A bird that preys upon
fishes.

SHELLE. *n. f.* [rēylē, Saxon; *schell*, Dutch.]

1. A board fixed against a suppositor, so that
any thing may be placed upon it.

About his *sheles*
A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakespeare.*

Bind fast, or from their *sheles*
Your books will come and fight themselves. *Swift.*

2. A sand bank in the sea; a rock under
shallow water.

Our transported souls shall congratulate each
other their having now fully escap'd the nume-
rous rocks, *sheles*, and quicksands. *Boyle.*

Near the *sheles* of Crete's shores they run,
A dangerous coast. *Dryden.*

He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of self
Soon t'ipt him on the toils of *shell*;
He put it out again. *Dryden.*

3. The plural is analogically *shelles*; *Dryden*
has *shells*, probably by negligence.

He fear'd the helms, his fellows cheer'd,
Turn'd short upon the *shells*, and madly cheer'd. *Dryden.*

SHELLY. *adj.* [from *shell*.]

1. Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of
dangerous shallows.

Glides by the tyrant's cliffs, a *shelly* coast,
Long infamous for ships and sailors' loss,
And white with bones. *Dryden.*

2. I know not well the meaning in this
passage; perhaps rocky.

The allside fields are in some places so tough,
that the plough will scarcely cut them; and in
some to *shelly*, that the corn hath much ado to
fatten its roots. *Carew.*

SHELL. *n. f.* [rēyll, rēall, Sax. *schale*,
schelle, Dutch.]

1. The hard covering of any thing; the
external crust.

The sun is as the fire, and the exterior earth is as
the *shell* of the cologne, and the abyss as the water
within it, now when the heat of the sun had
pierced through the *shell* and reached the waters,
it rarefied them. *Burnet.*

Whatever we fetch from under ground is only
what is lodged in the *shell* of the earth. *Locke.*

2. The covering of a testaceous or crusta-
ceous animal.

Her women wear
The spoils of nations in an ear;
Chang'd for the treasure of a *shell*,
And in their loose attires do swell. *Ben Jonson.*

Was to Neptune recommended;
Peace and plenty spread the sails;
Venus, in her *shell* before him,
From the sands in safety bore him. *Dryden.*

S H E

the *shell* served as moulds to this sand, which,
when consolidated, and afterwards freed from its
investient *shell*, is of the same shape as the cavity
of the *shell*. *Woodward.*

He whom ungrateful Athens could expel,
At all time put but when he sign'd the *shell*. *Pope.*

3. The covering of the seeds of aqueous
plants.

Some fruits are contained within a hard *shell*,
being the seeds of the plants. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The covering of kernels.

Chang'd less are but chang'd sorts of ment;
And, when to hath the kernel eat,
Who dig not thus away the *shell*? *Donne.*

5. The covering of an egg.

Think him as a serpent's egg,
Which hatch'd would, as his kind, grow mischie-
vous
And kill him in the *shell*. *Shakespeare.*

6. The outer part of a house;

The marquis of Medina Sidonia made the *shell*
of a house, that would have been a very noble
building, had he brought it to perfection. *Addison.*

7. It is used for a musical instrument in
poetry, from *tylludo*, Latin; the first
lyre being said to have been made by
framing strings over the *shell* of a tor-
toise.

I felt then a god they thought there could not
dwell
Within the hollow of that *shell*,
That spoke to twofold. *Dryden.*

8. The superficial part.

So devout are the Romanists about this outward
shell of religion, that if an altar be moved or a stone
of it broken, it ought to be reconsecrated.

Antist.

TO SHELL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
take out of the *shell*; to strip of the
shell.

TO SHELL. *v. n.*

1. To fall off as broken shells.

The ulcers were cured and the scabs *shelled* off.
Wesman.

2. To cast the *shell*.

SHELL-DUCK. *n. f.* A kind of wild duck.

To preserve wild ducks, and *shell-ducks*, have a
place walled in with a pond. *Mortimer.*

SHELL-FISH. *n. f.* [*shell* and *fish*.] Fish
invested with a hard covering; either
testaceous, as oysters; or crustaceous, as
lobsters.

The *shells* being found, were so like those they
saw upon their shores, that they never questioned
but that they were the exuvie of *shellfish*, and once
belonged to the sea. *Woodward.*

SHELLY. *adj.* [from *shell*.]

1. Abounding with shells.

The ocean rolling, and the *shelly* shore,
Beautiful objects, if all daylight no more. *Prior.*

2. Consisting of shells.

The conceit of Anaximander was, that the first
men, and all animals, were bred in some warm
monture, inclosed in crustaceous skins, as lobsters;
and so continued, till their *shelly* prisons growing
dry, and breaking, made way for them. *Bentley.*

SHEETER. *n. f.* [Of this word the ety-
mology is unknown: *Shinner* deduces it
from *shell*; *Darwin* from rēyb, a shield,
Saxon.]

1. A cover from any external injury or
violence.

We hear this fearful tempest sing,
Yet seek no *sheet* to avoid the storm. *Shakespeare.*

They with the mountains now might be again
Thrown on them, as a *sheet* from his eye. *Milton.*

Heroes of old, when wounded, *sheet*er sought;
But he, who meets all dangers with disdain,
Even in their face his ship to anchor brought,
And reeple high flood prop upon the main. *Dryden.*

They may learn experience, and avoid a cave as
the worst *sheet*er from rain, when they have a lover
in company. *Dryden.*

3. The healing plant shall aid;
From storms a shelter, and from heat a shade. *Pope.*
4. A protector; a defender; one that gives security.

There hath been a shelter for me, and a strong tower from the enemy. *Psalms.*

3. The state of being covered; protection; security.

Low at his foot a spacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the stream embrac'd,
Which shade and shelter from the hill derives,
While the kind river wealth and beauty gives. *Denham.*

Who into shelter takes their tender bloom,
And forms their minds to fly from ill to come. *Young.*

To SHELTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover from external violence.

We besought the deep to shelter us. *Milton.*
Those ruins shelter'd once his sacred head,
When he from Worcester's fatal battle fled.
Watch'd by the genius of this royal place. *Dryden.*

2. To defend; to protect; to succour with refuge; to harbour.

What endless honour shall you gain,
To save and shelter Troy's unhappy train. *Dryden.*

3. To betake to cover.

They sheltered themselves under a rock. *Abbot.*
Comfort thyself with such thoughts, chiefly
When all earthly comforts fail thee: then do thou
Particularly retreat to those considerations, and
Shelter thyself under them. *Atterbury.*

4. To cover from notice. This seems less proper.

In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
Or shelter passion under friendship's name;
You saw my heart. *Prior.*

To SHELTER. *v. n.*

1. To take shelter.

There the Indian herdman, slumming head
Shelters in cool. *Milton.*

2. To give shelter.

Then seeks the farthest ooze, the sheltering weed,
The cavern'd bank, his old secure abode. *Thompson.*

SHELTERLESS. *adj.* [from *shelter*.] Har-
bourless; without home or refuge.

Now lod, and shelterless, perhaps, the sea,
Where piercing winds blow sharp. *Rees.*

SHELIVING. *adj.* [from *shelt*.] Sloping;
inclining; having declivity.

Her chamber is aloft, far from the ground;
And built to *shelving*, that one cannot climb it
Without apparent loss of his life. *Shakespeare.*

Amidst the brake a hollow den was found,
With rocks and *shelving* arches vaulted round. *Goldsmith.*

SHELVEY. *adj.* [from *shelt*.] Shallow;
rocky; full of banks.

I had been drowned, but that the shore was
shelvey and shallow. *Shakespeare.*

To SHEND. *v. a.* pret. and part. *past.* *shent*.
[Greenland, Sax. *schenden*, Dutch.]

1. To ruin; to spoil; to mischief.

Provide for thy wife, or else look to be *shent*,
Good milkcow for water, another for food. *Tupper.*

Shepherds, should it not *shent*
Your roundels' teeth, to hear a distant veal?
Of Rosalind, that Colin made? *Spenser.*

Such a dream I had of three porters,
That much I fear my body will be *shent*,
It bores I shall have woe. *Dryden.*

2. To disgrace; to degrade; to blame; to reproach.

Debatel'd strife, and cruel enmity,
The famous name of knight-hood foully *shent*. *Fairfax.*

Sole braided with the fall, he flow uprole,
And all enraged, thus him loudly *shent*:
Dilectum hit! whole coward courage chose
To wreak itself on beast. *Fairy Queen.*

My tongue and soul in this be hypocrites;
How in my words I never lie be *shent*,
To give them leads never my soul consent. *Shakespeare.*

3. To overpower; to crush; to surpass.

She paid the rest as Cynthia doth *shend*
The lesser stars. *Spenser.*

4. It is, though used by Dryden, wholly
obsolete.

SHEPHERD. *n. f.* [reap, sheep, and
hynb, a keeper, Saxon, *reapahynb*.]

1. One who tends sheep in the pasture.

I am shepherd to another man,
And do not shear the fleeces that I graze. *Shakespeare.*

A shepherd next,
More meek, came with the firstlings of his flock. *Milton.*

2. A swain; a rural lover.

It that the world and love were young,
And truth in every shepherd's tongue,
These pretty pleasures might me move,
To live with thee and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. One who tends the congregation; a
pastor.

Lead up all those who heard thee, and below'd;
Mild thy own flock, great shepherd, be receiv'd,
And glad all leave'n with millions thou hast sav'd. *Pope.*

SHEPHERDESS. *n. f.* [from *shepherd*.]
A woman that tends sheep; a rural
lad.

She put herself into the garb of a shepherdess, and
in that disguise lived many years, but discovering
herself a little before her death, did protest herself
the happiest person alive, not for her condition, but
in enjoying him she first loved; and that she would
rather, ten thousand times, live a shepherdess in
contentment and satisfaction. *Sidney.*

These your unusual weeds to each part of you
Do give a life: no shepherdess, but Flora
Peering in April's front. *Shakespeare.*

See like some shepherdess did show,
Who sat to bathe her by a river's side. *Dryden.*

His doct' dialect has incomparable sweetness
in its clownishness, like a fair shepherdess in country
rustic. *Dryden.*

SHEPHERDS Needle. *n. f.* [*scandix*, Latin.]
Venus' comb. An herb.

SHEPHERDS Purse, or Pouch. *n. f.* [*burfa*
pastoris, Latin.] A common weed.

SHEPHERDS Rod. *n. f.* Tinsel, of which
plant it is a species.

SHEPHERDISH. *adj.* [from *shepherd*.] Re-
sembling a shepherd; tending a shepherd;
pastoral; rustic. Not in use.

He would have drawn her eldest sister, esteemed
her match for beauty, in her shepherdish attire. *Sidney.*

She saw walking from her ward a man in shepherdish
apparel. *Sidney.*

SHEPHERF. *n. f.* [*sharbat*, Arabick.] The
juice of lemons or oranges mixed with
water and sugar.

They prefer our beer above all other drinks, and
considering that water is with the rarest, especially
in this climate, the dearest of *shepherfs*, and plenty of
barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to such
as should bring in the use thereof. *Sandys.*

SHERD. *n. f.* [reap, Sax.] A fragment
of broken earthen ware. See SHARD.

The trivet-table of a foot was lame,
She thrusts beneath the limping leg a *sherd*. *Dryden.*

SHERIFF. *n. f.* [*grexe* *gepefa*, Sax. from
scrype, a hire, and *peve*, a steward. It
is sometimes pronounced *shrieve*, which
some poets have injudiciously adopted.]
An officer to whom is entrusted, in each
county, the execution of the laws.
A great power of English and of Scots
Are by the *sheriff* of Yorkshire overthrown. *Shakespeare.*

Concerning ministers of justice, the high *sheriffs*
of the counties have been very ancient in this king-
dom. *Bacon.*

Now *myrs* and *shrieves* all bush'd and fatu-
lous. *Pope.*

SHERIFFAUX. *n. f.* [from *sheriff*.] The
office or jurisdiction
of a sheriff.

SHERIFFDOM. *n. f.* [from *sheriff*.] The
office or jurisdiction
of a sheriff.

SHERIFFSHIP. *n. f.* [from *sheriff*.] The
office or jurisdiction
of a sheriff.

SHERIFFWICK. *n. f.* [from *sheriff*.] The
office or jurisdiction
of a sheriff.

There was a resumption of patents of goods, and
reannexing of them to the *sheriffwick*; privileged
officers being no less an interruption of justice than
privileged places. *Bacon.*

SHERRIS. *n. f.* [from *Xeres*, a town
of Andalusia in Spain.]
A kind of sweet Spanish
wine.

Your *sherries* warm the blood, which, before cold
and settled, left the liver white, which is the badge
of pusillanimity; but the *sherries* makes it count
from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakespeare.*

Good *sherries* *jack* attends me into the ban,
dries me there all the foolish dull vapours, and
makes it apprehensive. *Shakespeare.*

SHEW. See SHOW.

SHIDE. *n. f.* [from *reaban*, to divide,
Saxon.] A board; a cutting. *Skinner.*

SHIELD. *n. f.* [*scylb*, Saxon.]

1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive
armour held on the left arm to ward off
blows.

Now put your shields before your hearts, and fight
With hearts more proof than shields. *Shakespeare.*

His pond'rous shield,
Ethereal temper, massy, large, and round,
Behold him cast; the broad circumference
Hung on his shoulders like the moon. *Milton.*

2. Defence; protection.

3. One that gives protection or security.

The terror of the Trojan field,
The Grecian honour, ornament, and shield,
High on the pile th' unconquer'd chief is plac'd. *Dryden.*

To SHIELD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a shield.

2. To defend; to protect; to secure.

Were 't my fitness
To let these hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to dislocate and tear
Thy flesh and bones: how'er a woman's shape
Doth shield thee. *Shakespeare.*

Shouts of applause ran ringing through the field,
To see the son the vanquish'd father shield. *Dryden.*

Heard one that comes to shield his injur'd hon-
our, and guard his life with hazard of her own. *Shakespeare.*

3. To keep off; to defend against.

Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations
into the sweet soil of Europe, they brought
with them their usual weeds, fit to shield the cold
which they had been injured. *Spenser.*

My lord I must entreat the time alone.
—God shield I should disturb devotion. *Shakespeare.*

To SHIFT. *v. n.* [Of this word the origi-
nal is obscure; *skipta*, Runick, is to
change.]

1. To change place.

Vegetables being fixed to the same place, and
not able to shift and seek out after proper matter
for their nutriment, it was necessary that it should
be brought to them. *Bacon.*

2. To change; to give place to other
things.

If the ideas of our minds constantly change and
shift, in a continual succession, it would be impos-
sible for a man to think long of any one thing. *Locke.*

3. To change clothes, particularly the
linen.

She begs you just would turn you while she *shifts*
her linen. *Locke.*

4. To find some expedient; to act or live
though with difficulty.

We cannot *shift*: being in, we must go on.
Men in distress will look to themselves, and
leave their companions to *shift* as well as they
can. *Locke.*

Since we desire no recompence nor thanks, we ought to be dismissed, and have leave to *shift* for ourselves. *Swift*.

5. To practise indirect methods.

All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by their distinctions. *Raleigh*.

6. To take some method for safety.

Nature instructs every creature how to *shift* for itself in cases of danger. *L'Estrange*.

To *SHIFT*, v. a.

1. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the fish *shift* their condition. *L'Estrange*.

Come, attend me, muse obedient;

Let us try some new expedient,
Shift the scene for half an hour,
Time and place are in thy power. *Swift*.

2. To transfer from place to place.

Peculation between the two St. Mary's days,
Or let or go, *shift* it that knowest the ways. *Tupper*.

3. To put by some expedient out of the way.

I *shifted* him away,
And laid good excuses on your ecstasy. *Shakespeare*.
The wisdom of all these latter times, in prudences
affairs, is rather fine deliveries, and *shiftings* of
dangers and mischiefs, when they are near, than
bold and grounded courtes to keep them aloof. *Bacon*.

4. To change in position.

Neither use they sails, nor place their oars in
order upon the sides; but carrying the war loose,
shift it hither and thither at pleasure. *Raleigh*.

Where the wind
Veers off, as oft the ficers and *shifts* her sail. *Milton*.

We strive in vain against the seas and wind,
Now *shift* your sails. *Dryden*.

5. To change, as clothes.

I would advise you to *shift* a suit: the violence
of action hath made you reek as a sacrifice. *Shakespeare*.

6. To dress in fresh clothes.

As it were to ride day and night, and not to
have patience to *shift* me. *Shakespeare*.

7. To *SHIFT* off. To defer; to put away by some expedient.

The most beautiful parts must be the most
faded; the colours and words most chosen, many
things in both, which are not deferving of this
case, must be *shifted* off, content with vulgar ex-
pression. *Druiden*.

Struggle and continue as you will, and lay your
taxes as you please, the traders will *shift* it off
from their own gam. *Locke*.

By various illusions of the devil they are pre-
vailed on to *shift* off the duties, and neglect the
conditions, on which salvation is promised. *Rogers*.

SHIFT, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means.

She redoubling her blows, drave the stranger to
no other *shift* than to ward and go back; at that
time seeming the image of innocency against violence. *Sulney*.

If I get down, and do not break my limbs,
I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away. *Shakespeare*.

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have
been omitted, and yet they have made *shift* to
move up and down in the water. *Mure*.

Not any boast of skill, but extreme *shift*
How to regain my fever'd company,
Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo.

To give me answer from her mimic's couch. *Milton*.

A fashionable hypocrisy shall be called good
manners, so we make a *shift* somewhat to legiti-
mate the abuse. *L'Estrange*.

Those little animals provide themselves with
what, but they can make *shift* without it. *Addison*.

Our heralds are sufficiently stored with pho-
tographs, and we have made a tolerable *shift* to reduce
them to class. *Baker*.

2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; last resource.

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The very custom of seeking for particular aid
and relief at the hands of God, doth, by a secret
contradiction, withdraw them from endeavouring
to help themselves, even by those wicked *shifts*,
which they know can never have any allowance
whole assistance their prayers seek. *Hooker*.

To say, where the notions cannot fully be recon-
ciled, that there wanteth a term, is but a *shift* of
ignorance. *Bacon*.

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick;
So true, that he was awkward at a trick;
For little souls on little *shifts* rely. *Dryden*.

3. Fraud; artifice; stratagem.

Know ye not Ulysses' *shifts*?
Their swords his danger carry than their gifts. *Denham*.

4. Evasion; alusory practice.

As long as wit, by whetting itself, is able to find
out any *shift*, he it never to flight, whereby to
escape out of the hands of prelate contradiction,
they are never at a stand. *Hooker*.

Of themselves, for the most part, they are to
cautious and wily-headed, especially being men of
so small experience and practice in law matters,
that you would wonder whence they borrow such
subtilities and fly *shifts*. *Spenser*.

Here you see your commission, this is your
duty, these are your discomulgations; never seek
for *shifts* and evasions from worldly afflictions:
this is your reward, if you perform it; this your
doom, if you decline it. *South*.

5. A woman's under linen.

SHIFTER, n. f. [from *shift*.] One who
plays tricks; a man of artifice.

'Twas such a *shifter*, that, if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Milton*.

SHIFTLESS, adj. [from *shift*.] Wanting
expedients; wanting means to act on
live.

For the poor *shiftless* irrationals, it is a prodigi-
ous act of the great Creator's indulgence, that
they are all ready furnished with such clothing. *Dehnam*.

SHILLING, n. f. [scylling, Sax. and Erse;
schilling, Dutch.] A coin of various
value in different times. It is now twelve
pence.

Five of these pence made then *shilling*, which
they called *schilling*, probably from *schilling*, which
the Romans used for the fourth part of an ounce,
and forty-eight of these *schillings* made the pound,
and four hundred of these pounds were a legacy
for a king's daughter, as appeareth by the last will
of king Alfred. *Camden*.

The very *shilling* may at one time pay
twenty men in twenty days, and at another rest in
the same hands one hundred days. *Locke*.

Who, with much pains exerting all his sense,
Can range a right his *shillings*, pounds, and pence. *Young*.

SHILL-I-SHALL-I. A corrupt reduplication
of *shall I*? The question of a man
hesitating. To stand *shill-I-shall-I*, is
to continue hesitating and procrastina-
tating.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution,
because when I make it, I keep it. I don't stand
shill-I-shall-I then, if I say 't, I'll do 't. *Congreve*.

SHILLY, adv. [from *shy*.] Not familiarly;
not frankly.

SHIN, n. f. [scina, Sax. *schien*, German.]
The forepart of the leg.

I brushed my *shin* the other day with playing at
sword and dagger. *Shakespeare*.

The *shin* bone, from the knee to the instep, is
made by shadowing one half of the leg with a
single shadow. *Peuchant*.

His leg, then broke,
Had got a deputy of oak;
For when a *shin* in fight is cropt,
The knee with one of timber's prop. *Hudibras*.

As when to an house we come,
To know if any one's at home,
We knock; so one must kick your *shin*,
Ere he can find your soul's within. *Anonymous*.

To *SHINE*, v. a. preterit *I shone*, *I have
shone*; sometimes *I shined*, *I have shined*.
[scinan, Sax. *schijnen*, Dutch.]

1. To have bright resplendence; to gladden; to gleam.

To-day the French,
All obsequant, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English; and to-morrow
Made Britain Lodia: every man that stood
Shew'd like a mine. *Shakespeare*.

True paradise enclos'd with shining rock. *Milton*.

We can dismiss them ere the morning *shine*. *Milton*.

Fair daughter, blow away these mists and
clouds,
And let thy eyes *shine* forth in their full lustre. *Denham*.

The sun *shines* when he sees it. *Locke*.

2. To be without clouds.

The moon *shines* bright: in such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,
And they did make no noise. *Shakespeare*.

How bright and goodly *shines* the moon!
The moon! the sun: it is not moonlight now. *Shakespeare*.

Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes, when the
sun is overcast, or when the moon *shineth*. *Bacon*.

3. To be glossy.

They are waxen fat, they *shine*. *Jeremiah*.

Fish with their fins and *shining* scales. *Milton*.

The colour and *shining* of bodies is nothing but
the different arrangement and refraction of their
minute parts. *Locke*.

4. To be gay; to be splendid.

So proud the *shined* in her princely suite,
Looking to heaven, for earth she did disdain,
And sitting high. *Fairy Queen*.

5. To be beautiful.

Of all th' enamell'd race, whose silvery wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrus of the spring,
Or swims along the fluid atmosphere,
Once brightest *shin'd* this child of heat and air. *Pope*.

6. To be eminent or conspicuous.

If there come truth from them,
As upon thee, Macbeth, their throes *shine*,
Why, by the vertues on their made good,
May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakespeare*.

Her face was veil'd; yet to my fix'd light
Love, sweetest, goodly, in her person *shin'd*.
So clear, as in no face with more delight. *Milton*.

Cato's fond
Shines out in every thing she acts or speaks;
While winning modesty is attractive smiles
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace
Softens the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison*.

The reformation, in its first establishment,
produced its proper fruits, and distinguished the whole
age with *shining* instances of virtue and morality. *Addison*.

The courtier smooth, who forty years had *shin'd*
An humble servant to all human kind. *Pope*.

Few are qualified to *shine* in company; but it
is in most men's power to be agreeable. *Swift*.

7. To be propitious.

The Lord make his face *shine* upon thee, and be
gracious. *Numbers*.

8. To give light real or figurative.

The light of righteousness hath not *shin'd* unto
us, and the sun of righteousness rose not upon us. *Wyclif*.

Crickled light
Shone inward, and the mind through all the powers
Irradiate. *Milton*.

SHINE, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Fair weather.

Be it fur or foul, or rain or *shine*. *Dryden*.

He will accustom himself to heat and cold, and
shine and rain, all which a man's body will not
endure, it will serve him to very little purpose. *Locke*.

2. Brightness; splendour; lustre. It is a word, though not unanalogical, yet un- graceful, and little used.

4 E

If *char* has injured his eyes to that divine splendour which refines from the beauty of holiness, is not dazzled with the glittering *shine* of gold, and considers it as a sign of the same earth he treads on.

Decay of Piety.

Say, in what mortal soil thou design'st to grow? Fair opening to some court's propitious *shine*, Or deep with diamonds in the flaming mine?

Pope.

SHINESS, n. f. [from *ship*.] Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar.

An incurable *shiness* is the vice of Irish horses, and is hardly ever seen in Flanders, because the winter forces the breeders there to house and handle their colts.

Temple.

They were famous for their justice in commerce, but extreme *shiness* to strangers they exposed their goods with the price marked upon them, and then retired.

Arbutnot.

SHINGLE, n. f. [*schindel*, Germ.] A thin board to cover houses.

The best to cleave, is the most useful for pales, laths, shingles, and wainscot.

Martiner.

SHINGLES, n. f. Wants the singular. [*cingulum*, Lat. *zona morbus*, Plinio.] A kind of better or herpes that spreads itself round the loins.

Such are used successfully in erysipelas and shingles, by a slender diet of decoctions or farinaceous vegetables, and copious drinking of cooling liquors.

Arbutnot.

SHINY, v. adj. [from *shine*.] Bright; splendid; luminous.

When Alcibiades was mounted high, Above the *shiny* Calliope's chair, One knocked at the door, and in would fare.

Fairy Queen.

The night Is *shiny*, and they say we shall embattle By th' second hour o' th' morn.

Shakespeare.

While from afar we heard the cannon play, Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day, For absent friends we were allured to fear.

Dryden.

SHIP, n. f. [*scip*, *scyp*, Saxon; *schap*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordship*; or office, as *stewardship*.

SHIP, n. f. [*scip*, Sax. *schippen*, Dutch.] A ship may be defined a large hollow building, made to pass over the sea with sails.

Hutts.

All my followers to the eager foe Turn back, and fly like *ships* before the wind.

Shakespeare.

There made forth to us a small boat, with about eight persons in it, whereof one of them had in his hand a tipstaff, who made aboard our *ship*. Two other *ships* loaded with victuals were burnt, and some of the men saved by their shipboats.

Knolles.

Nor is indeed that man less mad than she, Who freight a *ship* to venture on the seas, With one frail interposing plank to save From certain death, roll'd on by every wave.

Dryden.

Instead of a *ship*, he should levy upon his country such a sum of money, and return the same to the treasurer of the navy—hence that tax had the denomination of *ship-money*, by which accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand pounds.

Charlenden.

A *ship* carpenter of old Rome could not have talked more judiciously.

Addison.

TO SHIP, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To put into a ship.

My father at the road

Expects my coming, there to see me *shipp'd*.

Shakespeare.

The emperor, *shipping* his great ordnance, departed down the river.

Knolles.

All the timber was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia, and *shipped* in the Bay of Attalia, from whence it was by sea transported to Pelusium.

Knolles.

A breeze from shore began to blow, The sailors *ship* their oars, and cease to row; Then hoist their yards a-trip, and all their sails Let fall.

Dryden.

2. To transport in a ship. Andromeda, would thou wert *shipt* to hell, Rather than rob me of the people's hearts.

Shakespeare.

The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch, But we will *ship* him hence. In Portugal, men spent with age, to as they cannot hope for above a year, *ship* themselves away in a Brazil fleet.

Temple.

3. It is sometimes enforced by off. A single feat can wait an army off, Or *ship* off boats to some distant shore.

Pope.

The canal that runs from the sea into the Arno, gives a convenient carriage to all goods that are to be *shipp'd* off.

Addison.

SHIPBOARD, n. f. [*ship* and *board*.] See BOARD.

1. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases: a *shipboard*, on *shipboard*, in a *ship*.

Let him go on *shipboard*, and the mariners will not leave their *shipboard* and *harboard*.

Brankhall.

What dost thou make a *shipboard*? To what end?

Dryden.

Ovid, writing from on *shipboard* to his friends, excused the faults of his poetry by his misfortunes.

Dryden.

2. The plank of a ship.

They have made all thy *shipboards* of fir-trees, and brought cedars from Lebanon to make masts.

Ezekiel.

SHIPBOY, n. f. [*ship* and *boy*.] Boy that serves in a ship.

Few or none know me: if they did, This *shipboy's* semblance hath disguis'd me quite.

Shakespeare.

SHIPMAN, n. f. [*ship* and *man*.] Sailor; seaman.

I myself have the very points they blow, All the quarters that they know I'm th' *shipman's* card.

Shakespeare.

Human tent in the navy *shipmen* that had knowledge of the sea.

King.

SHIPMASTER, n. f. Master of the ship.

The *shipmaster* came to him, and said unto him, What meanest thou, O sleeper? arise, call upon thy God.

Jonah.

SHIPPING, n. f. [from *ship*.]

1. Vessels of navigation; fleet.

Before Cæsar's invasion of this land, the Britons had not any *shipping* at all, other than their boats of twigs covered with hides.

Raleigh.

The numbers and courage of our men, with the strength of our *shipping*, have for many ages past made us a match for the greatest of our neighbours at land, and an overmatch for the strongest at sea.

Temple.

Fishes first to *shipping* did impart; Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow.

Dryden.

2. Passage in a ship.

They took *shipping* and came to Capernaum, seeking for Jesus.

John.

SHIPWRECK, n. f. [*ship* and *wreck*.]

1. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves.

Bold were the men, which on the ocean first Spread their new sails, when *shipwreck* was the worst.

Waller.

We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations and *shipwrecks*.

Strange.

This sea war cost the Carthaginians five hundred quinquiremes, and the Romans seven hundred, including their *shipwrecks*.

Arbutnot.

2. The parts of a shattered ship.

They might have it in their own country, and that by gathering up the *shipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman theatres.

Dryden.

3. Destruction; miscarriage.

Holding faith and a good conscience, which some

having put away, concerning faith, have made *shipwreck*.

TO SHIPWRECK, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.

Whence the sun 'gins his reflection, Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break.

Shakespeare.

2. To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.

Thou that canst still the raging of the seas, Churn up the winds, and bid the tempests cease, Redeem my *shipwreck'd* soul from raging gods Of cruel passion and deceitful lulls.

Pope.

A square piece of marble shew'd itself to have been a little pagan monument of two persons who were *shipwreck'd*.

Ady.

3. To throw by loss of the vessel.

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom, where no pity, No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me.

Shakespeare.

SHIPWRIGHT, n. f. [*ship* and *right*.] A builder of ships.

Why such impress of *shipwrights*, whose late talk

Does not divide the Sunday from the week.

Shakespeare.

A miserable shame it were for our *shipwrights*, if they did not exceed all others in the setting up of our royal ships.

Raleigh.

A vast numbers of ships in our harbours, and *shipwrights* in our sea-port towns.

Swift.

The Roman fleet, although built by *shipwrights*, and conducted by pilots, both without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians.

Arbutnot.

As when a *shipwright* stands his workmen o'er, Who ply the wimple some huge beam to bore, Upr'd on all hands it mimbly spins about,

The gram deep piercing, till it scoops it out.

Pope.

SHIRE, n. f. [*scip*, from *scipman*, to divide, Sax.] A division of the kingdom, a county; so much of the kingdom as is under one sheriff.

His blazing eyes, like two bright flaming flails, Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire, As two broad beacons, set in open fields, Send forth their flames far off to every shire.

Fairy Queen.

The noble youths from distant *shires* resort.

Pope.

SHIRT, n. f. [*shiert*, Danish; *scyrp*, *scyrp*, Sax.] The under linen garment of a man.

Shut a *shirt*: the violence of action hath made you seek as a sacrifice.

Shakespeare.

I take but two *shirts* out with me, and I mean not to sweat extraordinarily.

Shakespeare.

When we lay next as what we hold most dear, Like Hercules, encircled *shirts* we wear, And cleaving mischiefs,

Dryden.

Several persons in December had nothing over their shoulders but their *shirts*.

Addison.

TO SHIRT, v. a. [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a shirt.

Ah! for so many souls as but this morn

Were cloth'd with flesh, and warm'd with vital blood

But naked now, or *shirted* but with air.

Dryden.

SHIRTLESS, adj. [from *shirt*.] Wanting a shirt.

Lonely-woolley brothers, Grave mummies! receivelets some, and *shirts* others.

Pope.

SHITTAN, n. f. A sort of precious wood, of which *Mogis* made the greatest part of the tables, altars, and planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough, smooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in Arabia.

Colum.

I will plant in the wilderness the *shittah-tree*. Bring me an offering of badgers skins and *shittah-wood*.

Ezekiel.

SHUTTLECOCK. n. f. [commonly, and perhaps as properly, *shuttlecock*. Of *shuttle* or *shuttle* the etymology is doubtful: *Skinner* derives it from *schutteln*, German, to shake; or *peccatan*, Saxon, to throw. He thinks it is called a cock from its feathers. Perhaps it is properly *shuttlecock*, a cork driven to and fro, like the instrument in weaving, and softened by frequent and rapid utterance from *cock* to *cock*.] A cork stuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors.

You need not discharge a cannon to break the clamor of his thoughts: the pat of a *shuttlecock*, or the creaking of a jack, will do his business. *Collier*.

SHVEL. n. f. [*shyve*, Dutch.]

1. A slice of bread.

Easy it is

Of a cut loaf to steal a *shyve*.

Shakespeare.

2. A thick splinter, or lamina, cut off from the main substance.

Shavings made by the plane are in some things different from those *shyves*, or thin and flexible pieces of wood, that are obtained by bores. *Boyle*.

To SHIVER. v. n. [*schawren*, German.]

To quake; to tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear.

Any very harsh note will set the teeth on edge, and make all the body *shiver*.

Bacon.

What religious palsy's this,

Which makes the coughs divide their blits?

And that they might her footsteps draw,

Drop their leaves with *shivering* awe. *Clearland*

Why stand we longer *shivering* under fear?

Milton.

The man that *shiver'd* on the brink of sin,

Thus *shiver'd* and harden'd, ventures boldly in.

Dryden.

He described this march to the temple with so

much horror, that he *shiver'd* every joint. *Addison*

Come up, Laus to the realms of day,

While ghost, yet *shivering* on Cocytus' sand,

Expects its passage to the farther strand.

Pope

From this is said

Once *Caucanus* to *shiver*,

While *Vulcanus* eat his growing liver.

Suiff

To SHIVER. v. n. [from *shive*.] To fall

at once into many parts; to shiver.

Haunt has been sought but gold's mer, leathers, air,

So many fashions down precipitating.

How it *shiver'd* like an egg.

Shakespeare.

Upon the breaking and *shivering* of a great date,

you may be sure to have wens.

Bacon.

The natural world, should gravity once cease or

be withdrawn, would instantly *shiver* into millions

of atoms.

Hooda

To SHIVER. v. a. To break by one act

into many parts; to shatter.

The ground with *shiver'd* armour strown

Shivers of granados ruin, by sudden burst

Duphlois' murderous bowels, fragments of steel,

A thousand says at once the *shiver'd* orbs

Dy diversely, working torment.

Philips.

SHIVER. n. f. [from the verb.] One

fragment of many into which any thing

is broken.

He would pound thee into *shivers* with his fist, as

a sinner breaks a bit-out.

Shakespeare

As brittle as the glory is the face;

For there it is crack'd in an hundred *shivers*.

Shakespeare.

If you strike a solid body that is brittle, it breaks th

not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh

all about into *shivers* and fritters.

Bacon.

Surging waves against a solid rock,

Though all to *shivers* dash'd, the assault renew,

You batter, and in froth or bubbles end.

Milton.

SHIVERY. adj. [from *shiver*.] Loose of

coherence; incompact; easily falling into

many fragments.

There were observed incredible numbers of these

shells thus *shatter'd*, and extremely tender, in *Shiver*

Woodward.

SHO'ADSTONE. n. f.

Shoadstone is a small stone, smooth without, of a dark liver colour, and of the same colour within, only with the addition of a faint purple. It is a fragment broke off an iron vein.

Woodward.

Certain tin stones lie on the face of the ground, which they call *shoad*, as shied from then main load, and made somewhat round by the water.

Carew.

The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the departing water made easy to be found out by the *shoads*, or trams of metallic fragments borne off from them, and lying in trams from those veins towards the sea, in the same course that water falling thence would take.

Woodward

SHOAL. n. f. [people, Saxon.]

1. A crowd; a great multitude; a throng.

When there be great *shoads* of people which go on to populate without foregoing means of sustentation, once in an age they discharge their people upon other nations.

Bacon

A league is made against such routs and *shoads* of people as have utterly degenerated from nature.

Bacon

The views of a prince draw *shoads* of followers, when his virtue leaves him the more eminent, become single.

Decay of Piety

A *shoad* of silver fishes glides

And plays about the bars.

Waller.

God had the command of tanning, whereby he could have carried them off by *shoads*.

Woodward

Around the goddets is II

Broad hats and hoods, and caps, a table *shoad*.

Thick, and more thick, the black blockade extends

Pope

2. A shallow; a sand-bank.

The haven's mouth they durst not enter, for the

dangerous *shoads*.

Abbot

He heaves them off the *shoads*.

Dryden

The depth of your pond should be six foot; and

on the sides some *shoads* for the fish to lay their

spawn.

Mentmore

To SHOAL. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To crowd; to throng.

The *shoad* of your entrails, about which faulens

and muddid *shoad*.

Chapman

2. To be shallow; to grow shallow.

What they met

Solid, or flux, as in raging sea

Tell up and down, together crowded drove,

From each side *shooting* towards the mouth of hell.

Milton

SHOAL. adj. Shallow; obstructed or incum-

bered with banks.

SHOALNESS. n. f. [from *shoal*.] Shal-

lowness; frequency of shallow places.

SHOALY. adj. [from *shoal*.] Full of shoals;

full of shallow places.

Those who lie

Where with his *shoal* birds *Vulturine* roars

The watchful birds felt the cracks, and found

The tolling vessel sail'd on *shoal* ground.

Dryden

SHOCK. n. f. [*choe*, Fr. *schucken*, Dutch.]

1. Conflict; mutual impression of violence;

violent concourse.

Thou' the *shock*

Of fighting elements, on all sides round

Environ'd, was his way.

Milton.

2. Concussion; external violence.

It is inconceivable how any such man, that hath

flood the *shock* of an eternal duration without cor-

ruption or alteration, should after be corrupted or

altered.

J. de. Hale

These strong unshaken mounds resist the *shocks*

Of tides and seas tempestuous, while the rocks,

That secret in a long continued vein

Pass through the earth, the pond'rous pile sustain

Blackmore.

Such is the haughty man; his towering soul,

'Midst all the *shocks* and injuries of nature,

Rises superior and looks down on Carlar.

Long, at the head of his few faithful friends,

He stood the *shock* of a whole host of trees.

The tender *apple*, from their parts rent

By stormy *shock*, must not neglected lie

The prey of worms.

Thwait.

3. The conflict of enemies.

The adverse legions not less hideous join'd

The horrid *shock*.

Milton.

Those that run away are in more danger than

the others that stand the *shock*.

L'Estrange.

The mighty force

Of Edward twice o'erturn'd his desp'rate king:

Twice he rose, and join'd the horrid *shock*.

Philips.

4. Offence; impression of disgust.

Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend

Young.

5. [*schocke*, old Dutch.] A pile of sheaves

of corn.

Corn taked, fir parson, together to get,

And enute it on *shocks* to be by and by set.

In a full age, like as a *shock* of corn cometh in

in his season.

Job.

Thou, full of days, like weighty *shocks* of corn,

In season reap'd, shall to thy grave be borne.

Behind the matter walks, builds up the *shocks*,

Feels his heart heave with joy.

Thomson.

6. [from *shag*.] A rough dog.

I would fain know why a *shock* and a hound are

not distinct species.

Locke.

To SHOCK. v. a. [*schocken*, Dutch.]

1. To shake by violence.

2. To meet force with force; to encounter.

These her princes are come home again.

Come the three corners of the world in arms,

And we will *shock* them.

Shakespeare.

3. To offend; to disgust.

Supposing vertes are never so beautiful, yet, if

they contain any thing that *shocks* religion or good

manners, they are

Verjus unques coram, nugeque canora.

Dryden.

My son,

I bade him love, and bid him now forbear:

If you have any kindness for him, still

Advise him not to *shock* a father's will.

Dryden.

Julian, who lov'd each siber mind to *shock*,

Who laugh'd at God, and offer'd to a cock *Harte*.

Those who in reading *Homer* are *shocked* that 'tis

always a lion, may as well be angry that 'tis always

a man.

Pope.

To SHOCK. v. n.

1. To meet with hostile violence.

And now with *shocks* the *shocking* armies clos'd,

To lance lances, shields to the lads oppos'd,

Communal death the fate of war confounds,

Each adverse butt e' go'd with equal wounds.

Pope.

2. To be offensive.

The French humour, in regard of the liberties

they take in table conversations, is very *shocking*

to the Italians, who are naturally jealous.

Idlyson.

To SHOCK. v. n. [from the noun.] To

build up piles of sheaves.

Reap well, reaper not, gather clean that is *shorn*,

Bind fast, *shock* apart, have an eye to thy corn.

Tupper.

SHOON, for *shood*, the preterit and partici-

ple passive of *To shoo*.

Strong axle-tree'd out that is clouted and *shod*.

Tupper.

SHOON. n. f. plural *shoon*, anciently *shoon*.

[*shoen*, *pege*, Saxon; *shoon*, Dutch.]

The cover of the foot, of horses as well

as men.

Your horse should be well shod, your shoe well

and every thing about you denoting a care-

ful and industrious man.

Shakespeare.

Spain, where but such as in the *shoon*

of the *shoon* they have it in

The *shoon* of every *shoon* is little with a *shoon*, upon

which is said a *shoon* of thick piece of *shoon* *shoon*

hath been.

Unhappy and like a *shoon*, and the dull swam

trains on it, the *shoon* is *shoon*.

And yet more in *shoon* than that *shoon*

S H O

1. To fit the foot with a shoe: used commonly of horses.

The smith's note for *shoeing* and plough irons.

Shakespeare.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and makes it a great appropriation to his own good parts, that he can *shoe* him himself.

Shakespeare.

Tell your matter that the horses want *shoeing*.

Suyl.

2. To cover at the bottom.

The wheel compos'd of crickets bones,

And daintily made for the monee,

For fear of rutting on the stones,

With thistle down they *shod* it.

Drayton.

SHOEBOY, n. f. [*shoe* and *boy*.] A boy that cleans shoes.

If I employ a *shoeboy*, is it in view to his advantage, or my own convenience?

Suyl.

SHOEING-HORN, n. f. [*shoe* and *horn*.]

1. A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe.

2. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing used as a medium: in contempt.

Most of our fine young ladies retain in their service supererogatory and infinitesimal fellows, which they use like whiffles, and commonly call *shoeing-horns*.

Spectator.

I have been an ardent *shoeing-horn* for above these twenty years. I served my masters in that capacity above five of the number before he was shod. Though he had many who made their applications to her, I always thought myself the best shoe in her shop.

Spectator.

SHOEMAKER, n. f. [*shoe* and *maker*.]

One whose trade is to make shoes.

A cobbler or *shoemaker* may find some little fault with the latchet of a shoe that an Apelles had painted, when the whole figure is such as none but an Apelles could paint.

Watts.

SHOEY, n. f. [*shoe* and *tye*.] The riband with which women tie their shoes.

Madam, I do, as is my duty,

Honour the shadow of your *shoey*.

Hudibras.

SHOO, n. f. [from *shock*.] Violent concussion.

Another's diving bow he did adore,

Which, with a *shog*, cuts all the hair before.

Dryden.

He will rather have the primitive man to be produced in a kind of digesting balneum, where all the heavier leys may imbibe, and a due equilibrium be maintained, not disturbed by any such rude and violent *shogs* that would ruffle and break all the little humours of the embryo.

Bentley.

To SHOO, v. a. To shake; to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses.

After it is washed, they put the remnant into a wooden dish, the which they softly *shog* to and fro in the water, untill the earthy substance be sifted away.

Carew.

SHOON, The preterit of shine.

All his father in him *shone*.

Milton.

SHOOK, The preterit, and in poetry participle passive, of shake,

Taxallan, *shook* by Montezuma's pow'rs,

Hu, to resist his forces, call'd in ours.

Dryden.

To SHOOT, v. a. preterit *I shot*; participle *shot* or *shotten*. [fredean, Saxon.]

1. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence.

Light

Shoots far into the bottom of dim night

A glimmering dawn.

Milton.

2. To discharge as from a bow or gun.

I owe you much, and, like a wile's youth,

That which I owe is lost; but if you please

To *shoot* an arrow that felt way

Which you did *shoot* the first, I do not doubt

To find both.

Shakespeare.

This murtherous shaft that's *shot*

Hath not yet lighted, and our safest way

Is to avoid the aim.

Shakespeare.

A pomp of winning graces waited still,

S H O

And *shoot* about her *shot* starts of desire

Into all eyes to wish her still in sight.

Milton.

3. To let off: used of the instrument.

The men *shoot* strong shoots with their bows.

Abbot.

The two ends of a bow *shot* off, fly from one

another.

Boyle.

Men who know not hearts should make examples,

Which, like a warning-piece, must be *shot* off,

Dryden.

4. To strike with any thing shot.

Not an hand shall touch the mount, but he shall

be *shot* through.

Flodius.

5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable.

None of the trees exalt themselves, neither *shoot*

up their top among the thick boughs.

Ezekiel.

A grain of mustard growth up and *shooteth* out

great branches.

Mark.

Tell like a tall old oak how learning *shoots*,

To heaven her branches, and to hell her roots.

Denham.

6. To emit; to dart or thrust forth.

That gently warms

The universe, and to each inward part

With gentle penetration, though unseen,

Shoots invisible virtue even to the deep.

Milton.

Ye, who pluck the flow'rs,

Beware the secret snake that *shoots* a sting.

Dryden.

The last had a star upon its breast, which *shot*

forth pointed beams of a peculiar lustre.

Addison.

First by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,

The minute hill forth *shoots* the pillar'd flame.

Thomson.

7. To push suddenly. So we say, to *shoot*

a bolt or lock.

I have laugh'd sometimes when I have reflect'd

on those men who have *shot* themselves into the

world; some bolting out upon the stage with vast

applause; and some halled off, quitting it with

disgrace.

Dryden.

The liquid air his moving pinions wound,

And in the moment *shoot* him on the ground.

Dryden.

8. To push forward.

They that for me *shoot* out the lip, they shake

the head.

Isaiah.

9. To fit to each other by planing: a work-

man's term.

Straight lines in joiners language are called a

joint; that is, two pieces of wood that are *shot*, that

is, planed, or else pared with a paring chisel.

Mozon.

10. To pass through with swiftness.

Thus having said, the finks beneath the ground

With furious haste, and *shoots* the Stygian found.

Dryden.

To SHOOT, v. n.

1. To perform the act of shooting, or emitting a missile weapon.

The archers have sorely grieved him, and *shot* at

him.

Genesis.

When he has *shot* his best, he is sure that none

ever did *shoot* better,

Temple.

A shining harvest either host displays,

And *shoots* against the sun with equal rays.

Dryden.

When you *shoot*, and shut one eye,

You cannot think he would deny

To lend the other friendly aid.

Prior.

Or wink, as coward and afraid.

2. To germinate; to increase in vegetable

growth.

Such trees as love the sun do not willingly de-

scend far into the earth; and therefore they are

commonly trees that *shoot* up much.

Bacon.

Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth.

Bacon.

The tree at once both upwards *shoots*,

And just as much grows downward to the roots.

Cleaveland.

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,

Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees.

Dryd.

Nor will the wither'd stock be green again,

But the wild olive *shoots*, and shades the ungrate-

ful plain.

Dryden.

New creatures rise,

A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;

Till *shooting* out with legs, and unaid with wings.

Dryden.

S H O

The corn laid up by ants would *shoot* under ground, if they did not bite off all the buds; and therefore it will produce nothing.

A wild where weeds and flow'rs promiscuous set, Or garden tempting with forbidden fruit.

Addison.

3. To form itself into any shape, by emissions from a radical particle.

If the menstrum be overcharged, metals will *shoot* into crystals.

Bacon.

Although exhaled, and placed in cold containers, it will crystallize and *shoot* into glassy bodies.

Bacon.

That rude mass will *shoot* itself into several forms, till it make an habitable world: the steady hand of providence being the invisible guide of all its motions.

Bacon.

Express'd juices of plants, boiled into the essence of a syrup, and set into a cool place, the ideal salt will *shoot* upon the sides of the vessels.

Abbot.

4. To be emitted.

There *shot* a flaming lamp along the sky, Which on the winged lightning seem'd to fly.

Dr. d.

Tell them that the rays of light *shoot* from the sun to our earth at the rate of one hundred and eighty thousand miles in the second of a minute, they stand aghast at such talk.

Watts.

The grand ethereal bow

Shoots up moments.

Thomson.

5. To protuberate; to jet out.

The land did *shoot* out with a very great promontory, bending that way.

Abbot.

This valley of the Tirol lies enclosed on all sides by the Alps, though its dominions *shoot* out into several branches among the breaks of the mountains.

Addison.

6. To push as an arrow.

My words *shoot* thro' my heart, Melt my resolves, and turn me all to love.

Addison.

7. To become any thing by sudden growth.

Materials dark and crude, Of spiritous fiery fume, till touch'd

With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they *shoot* forth

So beautiful, opening to the ambient light.

Milton.

Let me but live to shadow this young plant

From bites and storms: he'll soon *shoot* up here.

Dryden.

8. To move swiftly along.

A *shooting* star in autumn thwarts the night.

Milton.

Where Tigris at the foot of Paradise

Into a gulf *shot* under ground, till part

Role up a fountain by the tree of life.

Milton.

At first the flutes, but at length the fongs

To smoother flight, and *shoots* upon her wings.

Dryden.

The broken are loud whistling as she flies,

She stops and listens, and *shoots* forth again,

And guides her passions by her young ones cries.

Dryden.

Heaven's imperious queen *shot* down from high,

At her approach the brazen hinges fly,

The gates are forc'd.

Dryden.

She downward glides,

Lights in Fleet-ditch, and *shoots* beneath the tides.

Gay.

Where the mob gathers, swiftly *shoot* along,

Nor idly mingle in the noisy throng.

Gay.

Not half so swiftly *shoots* along as air

The gliding lightning.

Pope.

9. To feel a quick glancing pain.

SHOOT, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act or impression of any thing emitted from a distance.

The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible *shoot*, inasmuch as the arrow hath pierced a steel target two inches thick; but the arrow, if headed with wood, hath been known to pierce through a piece of wood of eight inches thick.

Bacon.

2. The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike, with a missile weapon discharged by any instrument.

The noise of thy cross-bow

Will scare the herd, and so my *shoot* is lost.

Shelley.

But come the bow; now mercy goes to kill,

And *shooting* well is then accounted ill.

Thus will I save my credit in the *shoot*;
Not wounding, pity would not let me do 't.

Shakespeare.

As a country-fellow was making a *shoot* at a
pigeon, he trod upon a snake that bit him.

L'Estrange.

[*Scheuten*, Dut.] Branches issuing from
the main flock.

They will not come just on the tops where they
were cut, but out of those *shoots* which were water-
springs.

Bacon.

I saw them under a green mantling vine,
Picking ripe clusters from the tender *shoots*.

Milton.

Prune off superfluous branches, and *shoots* of this
kind and spring, but expose not the fruit without
leaves sufficient.

Evelyn.

The hook she bore
To lop the growth of the luxuriant year,
To decent form the lawless *shoots* to bring,
And teach th' obedient branches where to spring.

Pope.

Now, should my praises owe their truth
To beauty, dress, or paint, or youth,
I were grating on an annual flock
That must our expectations mock;
And, making one luxuriant *shoot*,
The next year for want of root.

Swift.

He pulled forth buds at every branching *shoot*,
And virtue shrank almost beneath the root.

Marble.

SHOOTER. *n. f.* [from *shoot*.] One that
shoots; an archer; a gunner.

The *shooter* ewe, the broad-leav'd fycamore.

Paradise.

We are *shooters* both, and thou dost deign
To enter combat with us, and contend
With thine own clay.

Herbert.

The king with gifts a vessel stores;
And next, to reconcile the *shooter* God,
Within her hollow sides the sacrifice he stow'd.

Dryden.

SHOT. *n. f.* [recep, Saxon, a magazine;
schoppe, Fr., *shopa*, low Latin.]

Amfsw.

1. A place where any thing is sold.

Our windows are broke down,
And we for fear compell'd to shut our *shops*.

Shakspeare.

In his needy *shop* a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuf, and other skins
Of ill-shap'd fishes; and about his shelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes.

Shakspeare.

Scarcely any fold in *shops* could be relied on as
faithfully prepar'd.

Boyle.

His *shop* is his element, and he cannot with any
enjoyment of himself live out of it.

South.

What a strange thing is it, that a little health,
or the poor business of a *shop*, should keep us so
careless of those great things that are coming to
fall upon us!

Laur.

2. A room in which manufactures are car-
ried on.

Your most grave belly thus answer'd:
True is it, my incorporate friends,
That I receive the general food at first,
Which you do live upon; and fit it is,
Because I am the storehouse and the *shop*
Of the whole body.

Shakspeare.

We have divers mechanical arts and stuffs made
by them, and *shops* for such as are not brought
to vulgar use.

Bacon.

SHOPBOARD. *n. f.* [*shop* and *board*.] Bench
on which any work is done.

That beasty rabble, that came down
From all the garrs in the town,
And stalls, and *shopboards*, in vast swarms,
With new-chalk'd bills, and rusty arms.

Hudibras.

It dwells not in *shops* or workhouses; nor till the
late age was it ever known that any one served seven
years to a smith or a taylor, that he should com-
mence doctor or divine from the *shopboard* or the
mill, or from whistling to a team come to preach
to a congregation.

South.

SHOPBOOK. *n. f.* [*shop* and *book*.] Book in
which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

They that have wholly neglected the exercise of
their understandings, will be as unfit for it, as one
unpractised in figures to cast up a *shopbook*.

Locke.

SHOPKEEPER. *n. f.* [*shop* and *keep*.] A

trader who sells in a *shop*; not a mer-
chant, who only deals by wholesale.

Nothing is more common than to hear a *shop-
keeper* desiring his neighbour to have the goodness
to tell him what is a clock.

Addison.

SHOPMAN. *n. f.* [*shop* and *man*.] A petty
trader.

Garth, gen'rous as his muse, prescribes and gives;
The *shopman* sells, and by destruction lives.

Dryden.

SHORE. The preterit of *shear*.

I'm glad thy father's dead;

Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief

Shakspeare.

Shore his old thread in twain.

SHORT. *n. f.* [recep, Saxon.]

1. The coast of the sea.

Sea cover'd sea;

Milton.

Sea without shore

2. The bank of a river. A licentious use.

Beside the fruitful *shore* of muddy Nile,

Upon a sunny bank outstretch'd lay,

Spenser.

In monstrous length, a mighty crocodile.

3. A drain; properly *sewer*.

4. [*schout*, Dutch, to prop.] The sup-
port of a building; a buttress.

When I use the word *shore*, I may intend thereby

a coast of land near the sea, or a drain to carry off

Watts.

water, or a prop to support a building.

To *SHORE*. *v. a.* [*schoren*, Dutch.]

1. To prop; to support.

They undermined the wall, and, as they wrought,

Knolls.

shored it up with timber.

He did not much strengthen his own subsistence

in court, but stood there on his own feet, for the

Wotton.

most of his allies rather leaned upon him than

shored him up.

There was also made a *shoring* or under-prop-

ping act for the benevolence: to make the sums

Bacon.

which any person had agreed to pay leviable by

course of law.

2. To set on shore. Not in use.

I will bring these two blind ones aboard him; it

he think it fit to *shore* them again, let him call me

Shakspeare.

rogue.

SHORELESS. *adj.* [from *shore*.] Having no

coast.

This ocean of felicity is so *shoreless* and bottom-

less, that all the founts and angels cannot exhaust

Boyle.

it.

SHORLING. *n. f.* [from *shear*, *shore*.] The

felt or skin of a sheep's horn.

SHORN. The participle passive of *shear*:

with of.

So rose the Dante strong,

Milton.

Shorn of his strength.

Vile shrubs are *shorn* for browze: the tow'ring

height

Of unctuous trees are torches for the night.

Dryden.

He plunging downward shot his radiant head;

Dispell'd the breathing air that broke his flight;

Shorn of his beams, a man to mortal fight.

Dryden.

SHORT. *adj.* [recep, Saxon.]

1. Not long; commonly, not long enough.

Weak though I am of limb, and *short* of sight,

Far from a Lynx, and not a grout quite,

I'll do what Mead and Chelidon advise,

To keep the limbs, and to preserve the eyes.

Pope.

2. Not long in space or extent.

This less volatile earth,

By *shorter* flight to the east, had left him there.

Milt.

Though *short* my stature, yet my name extends

To heav'n itself, and earth's remotest ends.

Pope.

3. Not long in time or duration.

They change the night into day, the light's *short*,

because of darkness.

Job.

Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou lov'st

Live well; how long or *short* permit to heav'n.

Milt.

Short were her marriage joys: for in the prime

Of youth her lord expired before his time.

Dryden.

4. Repeated by quick iterations.

Her breath, then *short*, seem'd loth from home

to part.

Which more it mov'd the more it sweeter was.

Sidney.

Thy breath comes *short*, thy darted eyes are fix'd
On me for aid, as if thou wert pursued.

Dryden.

My breath grew *short*, my beating heart firing
upward,

And leap'd and bounded in my heaving bosom.

Smith.

5. Not adequate; not equal: with of be-
fore the thing with which the comparison
is made.

Immoderate praises the foolish lover thinks *short*
of his mistrets, though they reach far beyond the
heavens.

Sidney.

Some cottons here grow, but *short* in worth un-
to those of Smyrna.

Sandys.

The Turks give you a quantity rather exceeding
than *short* of your expectation.

Sandys.

I know them not; and therefore am I *short*
Of knowing what I ought

Milton.

To attain

The height and depth of thy eternal ways.

All human thoughts come *short*, supreme of things.

Milton.

O glorious trial of exceeding love,
Engaging me to emulate! but *short*

Milton.

Of thy perfection, how shall I attain!

To place her in Olympus' top a guest,

Among th' immortals, who with nectar feast;

That poor would seem, that entertainment *short*

Of the true splendor of her present count.

We err, and come *short* of science, because we

are to frequently misled by the evil conduct of our

imagination.

Glavinille.

As in many things the knowledge of philosophy

was *short* of the truth, so almost in all things their

practice fell *short* of their knowledge. The principles

by which they walked were as much below

those by which they judged, as their feet were be-

low their head.

South.

He will not death should terminate their strife;

And wounds, if wounds ensue, be *short* of life.

Virgil exceeds Theocritus in regularity and brevity,

and tells *short* of him in nothing but simplicity

and propriety of style.

Pope.

Defect in our behaviour, coming *short* of the utmost

gracefulness, often escapes our observation.

Locke.

If speculative maxims have not an actual univer-

sally assent from all mankind, practical principles

come *short* of an universal reception.

Locke.

The people tell *short* of those who border upon

them in strength of understanding.

Addison.

A neutral indifference falls *short* of that obliga-

tion they lie under, who have taken such oaths.

Addison.

When I made thee, an artist undertook to imi-

tate it; but, using another way of polishing thee,

he fell much *short* of what I had attained to, as I

afterwards understood.

Newton.

It is not credible that the Phoenicians, who had

established colonies in the Persian gulph, stop *short*,

without pushing their trade to the Indies.

Arbutnot.

Doing is expressly commanded, and no language

allowed to any thing *short* of it.

South.

The signification of words will be allowed to fall

much *short* of the knowledge of things.

Baker.

6. Defective, imperfect; not attaining the

end; not reaching the intended point.

Since higher I fall *short*, on him who next

Provokes my envy.

Milton.

That great wit has fallen *short* in his account.

More.

Where reason came *short*, revelation discovered

on which side the truth lay.

Locke.

Men express their universal ideas by signs, a

faculty which breeds come *short* in.

Locke.

7. Not far distant in time.

He commanded those, who were appointed to

attend him, to be ready by a *short* day.

Clarendon.

8. Scanty; wanting.

The English were inferior in number, and grew

short in their provisions.

Hayward.

They, *short* of resources, and in deep despair,

Shook at the dismal prospect of the war.

Dryden.

9. Not fetching a compass.

So soon as ever they were taken out of the

hearing of the cock, the hunted *short* upon him,

and tore him to pieces.

L'Estrange.

He seiz'd the beha; his fellows cheer'd,

Turn'd *short* upon the fields, and madly steer'd.

Dryden.

For, turning *short*, he struck with all his might
Full on the helmet of the unwary knight. *Dryden.*

10. Not going so far as was intended.

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who fees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops *short*. *Dryden.*

11. Defective as to quantity.

When the fleece is shorn,
Then their defenceless limbs the bangles tear,
Short of their wool, and naked from the fleece. *Dryden*

12. Narrow; contracted.

Men of wit and parts, but of *short* thoughts and
little meditation, are apt to distrust every thing
for a fancy. *Barnet.*

They, since their own *short* understandings reach
No farther than the present, think ev'n the wide
Lake them disclose the secrets of their breasts. *Rouse*

13. Brittle; friable.

His flesh is not firm, but *short* and tasteless.

Marl from Derbyshire was very fat, though it had
so great a quantity of sand, that it was so *short*,
that, when wet, you could not work it into a ball,
or make it hold together. *Mortimer.*

14. Not bending.

The lance broke *short*, the beast then bellow'd
loud.

And his strong neck to a new onset bow'd. *Dryden.*
SHORT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A sum-
mary account.

The *short* and long is, our play is prefer'd.

In *short*, he makes a man of him at sixteen, and
a boy all his life after. *Elfrange.*

Repentance is, in *short*, nothing but a turning
from sin to God, the casting off all our former evils,
and, instead thereof, constantly practising all those
christian duties which God requireth of us. *Duty of Man.*

If he meet with no reply, you may conclude
that I trust to the goodness of my cause. the *short*
on 't is, 'tis sufficient to your humble servant
whatever your party says. *Dryden.*

From Medway's pleading stream
To Severn's tour be thine.
In *short*, restore my love, and thine my kingdom. *Dryden*

The proprieties and delicacies of the English are
known to few: 'tis impossible even for a good wit
to understand and practice them, without the help
of a liberal education and long reading; in *short*,
without wearing off the rust which he contracted
while he was laying in a flock of letters. *Dryden.*

The *short* is, to speak all in a word, the possi-
bility of being found in a desirable state cannot be
sufficiently secured, without a possibility of always
persevering in it. *Voltaire.*

To see whole bodies of men breaking a constitu-
tion; in *short*, to be encompassed with the greatest
dangers from without, to be torn by innumerable
factions within, then to be torn and lacerated, are
the most likely symptoms, in a state, of sickness
near to death. *Swift.*

SHORT. *adv.* [It is, I think, only used in
composition.] Not long.

Beauty and youth,
And slightly hope, and *short* enduring joy. *Dryden.*

One strange draught prescribed by Hippocrates
for a *short*-breathed man, is half a gallon of hyacin-
thine, with a little vinegar. *Truthout.*

To **SHORTEN.** *v. a.* [from *short*.]

1. To make short, either in time or space.
Because they see it is not fit or possible that
churches should frame thanksgivings interwoven
to each petition, they *shorten* somewhat the rime
of their eulogy. *Hosker.*

Would you have been so brief with him, he would
have been so brief with you to *shorten* you,
For taking to the head, the whole head's length. *Shakespeare.*

To *shorten* its ways to knowledge, and make
each perception more comprehensive, it binds them
into bundles. *Locke.*

None shall dare
With *shorten'd* sword to stab in closer war,
But in fair combat. *Dryden.*

War, and luxury's more direful rage,
Thy crimes have brought, to *shorten* mortal breath,
With all the numerous family of death. *Dryden.*
Whatever *shortens* the fibres, by infusing
themselves into their parts, as water in a rope, con-
tracts. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To contract; to abbreviate.

We *shorten'd* days to moments by love's art,
Whilst on two souls
Perceiv'd no passing time, as if a part
Our love had been of tid' eternity. *Suckling.*

3. To continue; to hinder from progression.

The Irish dwell altogether by their tepts, so as
they may compare what they will; whereas if there
were English placed among them, they should not
be able to stir but that it should be known, and
they *shorten'd* according to their demerits. *Spang.*

To be known, *shortens* my bad intent,
My boon I make it, that you know me not. *Shakespeare.*

Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am
shorten'd by my chain, and can only see what is
forbidden me to reach. *Dryden.*

4. To lop.

Dismant with lopp'd arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and *shorten'd* of his ears. *Dryden.*

SHORTHAND. *n. f.* [*short* and *hand*.] A
method of writing in compendious cha-
racters.

Your follies and debauches change
With such a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tri'd, and cannot score them on the stage;
Unless each vice in *shorthand* they indite,
Ev'n as noteth 'prentices whole sermons write. *Dryden.*

Boys have but little use of *shorthand*, and should
by no means practice it, till they can write per-
fectly well. *Locke.*

In *shorthand* shall'd, where little marks comprise
Whole words, a sentence in a letter lies. *Creech.*
As the language of the face is universal, so 'tis
very comprehensive: no lacconism can reach it: 'tis
the *shorthand* of the mind, and crowds a great deal
in a little room. *Collier.*

SHORTLIVED. *adj.* [*short* and *live*.] Not
living or lasting long.

Unhappy parent of a *shortlived* son!
Why loads he this embitter'd life with shame? *Dryden.*

The joyful *shortliv'd* news soon spread around,
Took the same train. *Dryden.*

Some vices promise a great deal of pleasure in
the commission; but then, at best, it is but *short-
lived* and transient, a sudden flash presently ex-
tinguished. *Calamy.*

The frequent alterations in publick proceedings,
the variety of *shortlived* favourites that prevailed
in their several turns under the government of her
successors, have broken us into these unhappy
distinctions. *Addison.*

A piercing torment that *shortlived* pleasure of
yours must bring upon me, from whom you never
received offence. *Addison.*

All those graces
The common fate of mortal charms may find;
Content our *shortliv'd* praies to engage,
The joy and wonder of a single age. *Addison.*

Admiration is a *shortlived* passion, that immedi-
ately decays upon growing familiar with its object,
unless it be full fed with fresh discoveries. *Addison.*

Then palaces shall rise; the joyful son
Shall hush what his *shortliv'd* fire begun. *Pope.*

SHORTLY. *adv.* [from *short*.]

1. Quickly; soon; in a little time. It is
commonly used relatively of future time,
but *Clarendon* seems to use it absolutely.

I must leave thee, love, and *shortly* to, *Shaksp.*
Thou art no friend to God, or to the king.
Open the gates, or I'll shut thee out *shortly*. *Shakespeare.*

The armies came *shortly* in view of each other. *Clarendon.*

The time will *shortly* come, wherein you shall
more rejoice for that little you have expended for
the benefit of others, than in that which by so long
toll you shall have saved. *Calamy.*

He celebrates the anniversary of his father's
funeral, and *shortly* after arrives at Cumae. *Dryden.*

Ev'n he, whose soul now melts in mournful lays
Shall *shortly* wait the generous tear he pays. *Pope.*

2. In a few words; briefly.

I could express them more *shortly* this way than
in prose, and much of the force as well as grace of
argument depends on their conciseness. *Pope.*

SHORTNESS. *n. f.* [from *short*.]

1. The quality of being short, either in
time or space.

I'll make a journey twice as far, to enjoy
A second night of such sweet *shortness*, wh. h. *Shakespeare.*

They move strongest in a night line, which is
caused by the *shortness* of the distance. *Bacon.*

I will not trouble my readers with the *shortness*
of the time in which I write it. *Dryden.*

May they not justly to our climes upbraid
Shortness of night, and penury of shade? *Prior.*

Think upon the vanity and *shortness* of human
life, and let death and eternity be often in your
minds. *Locke.*

2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness.

The necessity of *shortness* cautions men to cut
unpertinent discourses, and to compress much
matter in few words. *Hobbes.*

Sir, pardon me in what I have to say,
Your plainness and your *shortness* please me well. *Shakespeare.*

The prayers of the church will be very fit, as
being most easy for their memories, by reason
their *shortness*, and yet containing a great deal of
matter. *Duty of Man.*

3. Want of reach; want of capacity.

Whatever is above these, proceedeth of *short-
ness* of memory, or of want of a stayed attention. *Bacon.*

4. Deficiency; imperfection.

Another account of the *shortness* of our reason,
and cabinets of deception, is the forwardness of an
understanding's assent to slightly examined con-
clusions. *Glanville.*

From the instances I had given of human igno-
rance, to our *shortness* in most things else, it is an
easy inference. *Glanville.*

It may easily be conceived, by any that can
follow the lamentable and *shortness* of translation
out of languages and manners of writing differ-
ent from ours. *Trapp.*

SHORTNESS. *n. f.* [*short* and *rib*.] The
barbarous ribs; the ribs below the human
A gentleman was wounded in a duel, the rib
entered into his right side, slanting by his *shortness*
under the muscles. *Wagon.*

SHORTSIGHTED. *adj.* [*short* and *sight*.]

1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to
see far.

Shortsighted men see remote objects best in the
age; therefore they are accounted to have the
most lasting eyes. *Locke.*

2. Unable by intellectual sight to see far.

The foolish and *shortsighted* die with fear.
That they go nowhere, or they know not where. *Locke.*

Other propositions were designed for more
the *shortsighted* and credulous. *Locke.*

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS. *n. f.* [*short* and
sight.]

1. Defect of sight, proceeding from the
convexity of the eye.

2. Defect of intellectual sight.

Common is a kind of *shortsightedness*, that
covers the minutest objects which are near at hand,
but is not able to discern things at a distance. *Locke.*

SHORTWAISTED. *adj.* [*short* and *waist*.]

Having a short body.

Duckleg d, *shortwaisted*, such a dwarf like he.
That the mist rise on tip toes for a kits. *Dryden.*

SHORTWINDED. *adj.* [*short* and *wind*.]

Shortbreathed; athmatick; puerile,
breathing by quick and faint respira-
tions.

Sure he means brevity in breath; *shortwaisted*. *Shakespeare.*

S H O

As shaken as we are, so wan with care,
Find we a time for frightened peace to pant,
And breathe shortwinded accounts of new broils,
To be commuenc'd in strands afar. *Shakespeare.*

When this the Mide shortwinded old men eases,
And cures the lungs unfavoury diseases. *Moy.*

SHORTWINGED. *adj.* [*short and wing.*]
Having short wings. Hawks are divided
into long and short winged.

Shortwing'd, unfit himself to fly.
His fear foretold foul weather. *Dryden.*

SHORE. *adj.* [from *shore.*] Lying near the
coast.

There is commonly a declivity from the shore to
the middle part of the channel, and those *shory*
parts are generally but some fathoms deep. *Burnet.*

SHOT. The pret. and part. pass. of shoot.

On the other side a pleasant grove
Was shot up high, full of the stately tree
That dedicated to Olympick Jove. *Fairy Queen.*
Their tongue is as an arrow shot out, it speaketh
deceit. *Jeremiah.*

The fortress of Penedennis made his advantage
of the commodiousness afforded by the ground,
and that rather at a safe preserving the harbour
from sudden attempts of little fleets, than to with-
stand any great navy. *Cicero.*

He only thought to crop the Row'r,
New shot up from a vernal flow'r. *Milton.*

From before her vanish'd night,
Shot through with orient beams. *Milton.*

Sometimes they shot out in length, like rivers,
and sometimes they flew into remote countries in
columns. *Burnet.*

The same metal is naturally shot into quite dif-
ferent figures, as quite different kinds of them are
of the same figure. *Woodward.*

He, prone on ocean in a moment flung,
Scatch'd wide his eager arms, and shot the seas
along. *Pope.*

SHOT. *n. f.* [*shot, Dutch; from shoot.*]

1. The act of shooting.

A shot unheard gave me a wound unseen. *Sidney.*
Proud death!

What least is tow'rd in thy infernal cell,
That thou for many princes at a shot
So bloodily hast struck? *Shakespeare.*

He caud twenty shot of his greatest cannon to
be made at the king's army. *Clarendon.*

2. The missile weapon emitted by any in-
strument.

I shall here abide the hourly shot
Of angry eyes. *Shakespeare.*

At this booty they were joyful, for that they were
supplied thereby with good store of powder and
shot. *Hayward.*

Above one thousand great shot were spent upon the
walls, without any damage to the garrison. *Clarendon.*

Impatient to revenge the fatal shot,
His right hand doubly to his left succeeds. *Dryden.*

3. The flight of a missile weapon.

She sat over against him, a good way off, as it
were a bow shot. *Genes.*

4. [*shot, French.*] A sum charged; a reck-
oning.

A man is never welcome to a place, till some
certain shot be paid, and the hostess say welcome. *Shakespeare.*

As the fund of our pleasure, let each pay his shot;
For hence be the sad, the lowd top, and the lot. *Ben Jonson.*

Shepherd, leave decoying,
Eyes are sweet a summer's day,
But a little after toying. *Dryden.*

Women have the shot to pay.

He touch'd the pot, when others touch'd the pot;
The hand that sign'd the mortgage paid the shot. *Swift.*

SHOT. *n. f.* [*preota, Saxon; trutta minor, Latin.*] A fish.

The shot, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwall,
in shape and colour resembleth the trout; howbeit
in liness and goodness cometh far behind him. *Carew.*

SHOTFREE. *adj.* [*shot, and free.*]

1. Clear of the reckoning.

S H O

Though I could 'scape shotfree at London, I fear
the shot here: here's no scoring but upon the pate. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not to be hurt by shot.

3. Unpunished.

SHOTTEN. *adj.* [from *shoot.*]

1. Having ejected the spawn.

Go thy ways, old Jack; die when thou wilt, if
good manhood be not forgot upon the earth, then
am I a *shotten* herring. *Shakespeare.*

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold!
Tough wither'd truffles, rosy wine, a dish
Of *shotten* herrings, or stale stinking fish. *Dryden.*

2. Curdled by keeping too long.

TO SHOVE. *v. a.* [*scupan, Saxon; schuy, en, Dutch.*]

1. To push by main strength.

The hand could pluck her back, that *shov'd* her
on. *Shakespeare.*

In the corrupted currents of this world,
Offence's gilded hand may *shove* by justice,
And oft the wicked prize itself
Buys out the law. *Shakespeare.*

I sent your grace
The parcels and particulars of our grief,
The which hath been with scorn *shov'd* from the
court. *Shakespeare.*

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to scramble at the flatters' feast,
And *shove* away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*

There the British Neptune flood,
Beneath them to submit th' obvious flood,
And with his trident *shov'd* them off the land. *Dryden.*

Shoving back this earth on which I sit,
I'll mount. *Dryden.*

A strong man was going to *shove* down St. Paul's
cupola. *Arbutnot.*

2. To drive by a pole that reaches to the
bottom of the water: as, he *shov'd* his
boat.

3. To push; to rush against.

He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow servants
to get near his mistress, when money was a-paying
or receiving. *Arbutnot.*

Behold a rev'rend fire
Crawl through the streets, *shov'd* on or rudely
press'd
By his own sons. *Pope.*

You've play'd and lov'd, and eat and drank
your fill,
Walk sober off, before a spightlier age
Come tit'ring on, and *shove* you from the stage. *Pope.*

Make nature still encroach upon his plan,
And *shove* him off as far as e'er we can. *Pope.*

Eager to express your love,
You ne'er consider whom you *shove*,
But rudely press before a duke. *Swift.*

TO SHOVE. *v. n.*

1. To push forward before one.

The women towed, and I *shov'd*, till we arriv'd
within forty yards of the shore. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a
pole.

He grasp'd the oar,
Receiv'd his guests aboard, and *shov'd* from shore. *Garth.*

SHOVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of
shoving; a push.

I was forced to swim behind, and push the boat
forward with one of my hands; and, the tide favouring
me, I could feel the ground. I rested two minutes,
and then gave the boat another *shove*. *Gull. Trav.*

SHOVEL. *n. f.* [*scopel, Saxon; schuvel, Dutch.*] An instrument consisting of a
long handle and broad blade with raised
edges.

A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, *shotel*, and spade. *Tusser.*

The brag of the Ottoman, that he would throw
Malta into the sea, might be performed at an easier
rate than by the *shovels* of his Janizaries. *Glavin.*

TO SHOVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw or heap with a shovel.

S H O

I thought
To die upon the bed my father died,
To lie close by his honest bones; but now
Some hangman must put on my shroud, and lay me
Where no priest *shovels* in dust. *Shakespeare.*

2. To gather in great quantities.

Ducks *shovel* them up as they swim along the
waters; but divers insects also devour them. *Derham.*

SHOVELBOARD. *n. f.* [*shovel and board.*]

A long board on which they play by
sliding metal pieces at a mark.

So have I seen, in hall of lord,
A weak arm throw on a long *shovelboard*; &c. *Dryden.*

He barely lays his piece.

SHOVELLER or Shovelard. *n. f.* [from
shovel; plate.] A bird.

Shoveller, or spoon-bill: the former name the
more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a
shovel, but not concave like a spoon, but perfectly
flat. *Grew.*

Pewees, gulls, and *shovellers*, feed upon flesh,
and yet are good meat. *Bacon.*

This formation of the wizon is not peculiar to
the swan, but common unto the phalar, or *shovelard*,
a bird of no musical throat. *Brown.*

SHOUGH. *n. f.* [for *shock.*] A species of
shaggy dog; a thock.

In the catalogue ye be for men,
Ashounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves, are 'clep'd
All by the name of dogs. *Shakespeare.*

SHOULD. *v. n.* [*scude, Dutch; sceolban, Saxon.*]

1. This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in
the conjunctive mood, of which the sig-
nification is not easily fixed.

2. I SHOULD go. It is my business or
duty to go.

3. If I SHOULD go. If it happens that I
go.

4. Thou SHOULDST go. Thou oughtest
to go.

5. If thou SHOULDST go. If it happens
that thou goest.

6. The same significations are found in all
the other persons singular and plural.

I do not a delicate action more engage you
Than *salety should*. *Ben Jonson.*

Some poets come of good wills and respects,
when, by telling men what they are, they represent
to them what they *should* be. *Bacon.*

To do thee honour I will shed their blood,
Which the just laws, if I were faultless, *should*. *Waller.*

So subjects love just kings, or so they *should*. *Dryden.*

7. SHOUN be. A proverbial phrase of
flight contempt or irony.

I conclude, that things are not as they *should* be. *Swift.*

The girls look upon their father as a clown, and
the boys think their mother no better than the
should be. *Addison.*

8. There is another signification now little
in use, in which *should* has scarcely any
distinct or explicable meaning. It *should*
be differs in this sense very little from
it is.

There is a fabulous narration, that in the nor-
thern countries there *should* be an herb that growth
in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth upon the
grass. *Bacon.*

SHOULDER. *n. f.* [*sculope, Sax. scholder, Dutch.*]

1. The joint which connects the arm to
the body.

I have seen better faces in my times,
Than stand on *any shoulder* that I see. *Shakespeare.*

Before me. *Swift.*

It is a fine thing to be carried on men's *shoulders*;

but give God thanks that thou art not forced to carry a rich soul upon thy *shoulders*, as those poor men do.

The head of the *shoulder-bone*, being round, is inserted into a shallow cavity in the scapula, that, were there no other guards for it, it would be thrust out upon every occasion.

2. The upper joint of the fore leg of edible animals.

We must have a *shoulder of mutton* for a property.

He took occasion, from a *shoulder of mutton*, to cry up the plenty of England.

3. The upper part of the back.

Emily de'st'd horrid in each array;
Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her *shoulders* fell her length of hair.

4. The *shoulders* are used as emblems of strength, or the act of supporting.

Ev'n as thou wilt, sweet Warwick, let it be;
For on thy *shoulders* do I build my fate.

The king has cur'd me; and from these *shoulders*,
These ruin'd pillars, out of pity taken
A load would sink a navy.

5. A rising part; a prominence. A term among artificers.

When you rivet a pin into a hole, your pin must have a *shoulder* to it thicker than the hole is wide, that the *shoulder* slip not through the hole as well as the shank.

TO SHOULDER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To push with influence and violence.

The rolling billows beat the ragged shore,
As they the earth would *shoulder* from her seat.

Dudman, a well-known foreland to most sailors,
Here *shoulders* out the ocean, to shape the tame a
large bottom between itself.

You debate yourself,
To think of mixing with the ignoble herd;
What shall the people know then god-like prince
Headed a rabble, and potent'd his pector,
Shoulder'd with filth?

So vast the navy now at anchor rides,
That underneath it the press'd waters bul,
And, with his weight, it *shoulders* off the tides.

Around her numberless the rabble flow'd,
Shoulder'd each other, crowding for a view.

When Hopkiss dies, a thousand lights attend
The wretch who living laid a candle's end;
Shoulder'd God's altar a vile image stands,
Besides his features, may extends his hands.

2. To put upon the shoulder.

Archimedes's lifting up Marcellus's ships finds
little more credit than that of the giants *shoulder-*
ing mountains.

SHOULDERBELT, *n. f.* [*shoulder and belt*.]

A belt that comes across the shoulder.

Thou hast an ulcer that no leech can heal,
Though thy broad *shoulder-belt* the wound conceal.

SHOULDERBLADE, *n. f.* The scapula;
the blade bone to which the arm is connected.

If I have lifted up my hand against the father-
less, when I saw my help in the gate, then let
mine arm fall from my *shoulder-blade*, and mine
arm be broken from the bone.

SHOULDERCLAPPER, *n. f.* [*shoulder and*
clap.] One who affects familiarity, or
one that mischiefs privily.

A fiend, a fury, pitiless and tough;
A back friend, a *shoulder-clapper*, one that com-
mands

The passages of alleys.

SHOULDERHOTTEN, *adj.* [*shoulder and*
hot.] Strained in the shoulder.

His horse wail'd in the back, and *shoulderhotten*.

SHOULDERSLIP, *n. f.* [*shoulder and slip*.]

Dislocation of the shoulder.

The horse will take so much care of himself as
to come off with only a strain or a *shoulderslip*.

TO SHOULDER, *v. n.* [a word of which no

etymology is known.] To cry in triumph
or exhortation.

They *shouldered* thrice: what was the last cry for?

Shout unto God with the voice of triumph.

It is not the voice of them that *shout* for mastery.

The *shouting* for thy summer fruits and harvest
is taken.

He flouts and *shouts*; but flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too slow:

They miss, or sweep but common souls away;
For such lo'st Op'd on his life must pay.

There had been nothing but howlings and
shoutings of poor naked men, beslabouring one an-
other with fringed tucks.

All clad in flims of beasts, the jav'lin bear,
And thricks and *shoutings* rend the tail ring air.

What hinders you to take the man you love?
The people will be glad, the soldiers *shout*;
And Bertran, though repining, will be aw'd.

SHOUT, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A loud and
vehement cry of triumph or exhortation.

Thanks, gentle citizens:
This general applause, and cheerful *shout*,
Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard.

The Rhodians, seeing the enemy turn their
backs, gave a great *shout* in derision.

Then he might have died of all admir'd,
And his triumphant soul with *shouts* expr'd.

SHOUTER, *n. f.* [from *shout*.] He who
shouts.

A peal of loud applause rang out,
And thund'ring the air, till even the birds fell down
Upon the *shouters* heads.

TO SHOW, *v. a.* pret. *showed* and *shewn*;
part. pass. *shown*. [reapen, Sax. *schowen*,
Dutch.] This word is frequently written
show; but since it is always pronounced,
and often written, *show*, which is favour-
ed likewise by the Dutch *schowen*, I have
adjusted the orthography to the pronun-
ciation.]

1. To exhibit to view, as an agent.

If I do feign,
O let me in my present wildness die,
And never live to *show* the incredulous world
The noble change that I have purposed.

Wilt thou *show* wonders to the dead? Shall the
dead arise and praise thee?

Men should not take a charge upon them that
they are not fit for, as if singing, dancing, and
showing of tricks, were qualifications for a governor.

I through the ample air in triumph high,
Shall lead thee captive, mangle hell, and *show*
The pow'r's of darkness bound.

2. To afford to the eye or notice, as a thing
containing or exhibiting.

Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise
Magnificence; and what can heav'n *show* more?

A mirror in one hand collective *shews*,
Varied and multiplied, the groups of woes.

3. To make to see.

Not higher that hill, nor wider, looking round,
Whereto for different cause the tempter set
Our second Adam in the wilderness,
To *show* him all earth's kingdoms and glory.

Yet him, God the most high vouchsafes
To call by vision from his father's house,
His kindred and false gods, into a land
Which he will *show* him.

4. To make to perceive.

The melenient seasons, rain, ice, hail, and snow,
Which now the sky with various face begins
To *show* us in this mountain, while the winds
Blow moist and keen.

5. To make to know.

Him the Most High,
Rapt in a balmy cloud with winged seeds

Did, as thou saw'st, receive, to walk with God
High in salvation and the climes of bliss,
Exempt from death; to *show* thee what reward
Awaits the good.

A shooting star,
In autumn thwarts the night, when vapors lie
Impress the air, and *shows* the machiner
From what point of his compass to beware

Impetuous winds

Know, I am sent
To *show* thee what shall come in future days
To thee and to thy off spring; good with bad
Expect to hear.

6. To give proof; to prove.

This I urge to *show*
Invalid that which thee to doubt it mov'd

I'll to the citadel repair,
And *show* my duty by my timely care.

Achates' diligence his duty *shows*.

7. To publish; to make public; to proclaim.

You are a chosen generation, that ye should *show*
forth the praises of him who hath called you out
of darkness.

8. To inform; to teach; with of.

I shall no more speak in proverbs, but *show* you
plainly of the Father.

9. To make known.

I raised thee up to *show* in thee my power.

Nothing wants, but that thy shape,
Like his, and color serpentine, may *show*
Thy inward fraud, to warn all creatures from thee.

10. To conduct. To *show*, in this sense, is
to *show the way*.

She taking him for some cautious city patient,
that came for privacy, *shows* him into the dining
room.

11. To offer; to afford.

To him that is afflicted, pity should be *show'd*
from his friend.

Felix willing to *show* the Jews a pleasure, in
Paul bound.

Thou shalt utterly destroy them; make no cov-
enant with them, nor *show* mercy unto them.

12. To explain; to expound.

Forasmuch as knowledge and *showing* of hard
sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in
the name, Daniel let him be called.

13. To discover; to point out.

Why stand we longer *showing* under fears,
That *show* no end but death?

TO SHOW, *v. n.*

1. To appear; to look; to be in appear-
ance.

She *shows* a body rather than a life,
A flame than a brother.

Just such she *shows* before a rising storm.

Still on we press; and here renew the carriage.
So great, that in the stream the moon *shows* a
purple.

2. To have appearance; to become well of
ill.

My lord of York, it better *show'd* with you,
When that your flock, assembled by the bell,
Encircled you, to hear with reverence
Your exposition on the holy text,

Than now to see you here, an iron man,
Cheering a rout of rebels with your drum.

SHOW, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A spectacle; something publicly ex-
posed to view for money.

I do not know what the may produce me, but
provided it be a *show*, I shall be very well satisfied.

The dwarf kept the gates of the *show* room.

2. Superficial appearance; not reality.

Mild heav'n
Disapproves that care, though wise in *show*,
That with superfluous burden loads the day.

3. Ostentatious display.

Nor doth his grandeur, and majestic *show*
Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,
Allure mine eye.

Stand before her in a golden dream;

Set all the pleasures of the world to show,
And as vainly say for her that she is free,
The richest man
Rings from above ten thousand blessings down,
For he is set so high for show and grace.
Never was a charge maintained with such a show
of gravity, which had a lighter foundation. *Afterd.*
I envy none their pageantry and show,
I envy none the gilding of their woe. *Young.*

4. Object attracting notice.
The city itself makes the noblest show of any in
the world; the houses are most of them painted on
the outside, so that they look extremely gay and
lively. *Addison.*

5. Public appearance: contrary to con-
cealment.
I saw him from his grave,
Spout'd punctuations and pow'rs, triumph'd
In open show, and with ascension bright
Captivity led captive. *Milton.*

6. Semblance; likeness.
When devils walk their blackest sins put on,
They do suggest at first with heavenly shows. *Shakespeare.*

He through pass'd the middle unmark'd,
In show plebeian angel militant. *Milton.*

7. Speciousness; plausibility.
The places of Isechiel have some show in them;
For there the Lord commandeth the Levites, which
had committed idolatry, to be put from their dig-
nity, and serve at a feign'd ministry. *Whitgift.*
The kindred of the slain forgive the deed;
But a short exile must for show precede. *Dryden.*

8. External appearance.
Shall I say O Selma? Alas, your words be
against it. Shall I say prince Myrocles? Wretch
that I am, your show is manifest against it. *Sidney.*
Fierce was the fight on the proud Belgianside,
For honour, which they seldom sought before;
But now they by their own vain boasts were tied,
And forc'd, at least in show, to prize it more. *Dryden.*

9. Exhibition to view.
I have a letter from her;
The which whoso'er is so larded with my matter,
That neither singly can be manifested,
Without the show of both. *Shakespeare.*

10. Pomp; magnificent spectacle.
As for triumphs, masks, tracts, and such shows,
We need not be put in mind of them. *Bacon.*

11. Phantom; not reality.
What you saw was all a fairy show;
And all those airy shapes you now behold
Were human bodies once. *Dryden.*

12. Representative action.
Hono was so overwhelmed with happiness, that
he could not make a reply; but expressed in dumb
show those sentiments of gratitude that were too
big for utterance. *Addison.*

SHOEBREAD or SHEWBREAD. *n. f.* [*show*
and *bread*.] Among the Jews, they thus
called loaves of bread that the priest of
the week put every Sabbath day upon the
golden table, which was in the sanc-
tuary before the Lord. They were covered
with leaves of gold, and were twelve in
number, representing the twelve tribes
of Israel. They served them up hot,
and at the same time took away the stale
ones, which could not be eaten but by
the priest alone. This offering was
accompanied with frankincense and salt.
Calmel.
Set upon the table shewbread before me. *Exodus.*

SHOWER. *n. f.* [*scheure*, Dutch.]
1. Rain either moderate or violent.
Is the day here not a woman's gift,
To rain a shower of commanded tears,
And then will do well too such a shift. *Shakespeare.*
The ancient cinnamon was, while it grew, the
soft, and in showers it perspired words. *Bacon.*
2. Storm of any thing falling thick,
Vol. II.

3. All set then in a shower of gold, and hail
Rich pearls upon thee. *Shakespeare.*
Give me a storm; if it be love,
Like Daniel in the golden shower,
I swim in pleasure. *Carroll.*
With showers of flowers he drives them far away;
The festering dogs around at distance bay. *Pope.*

3. Any very liberal distribution.
He and myself
Have travell'd in the great shower of your gifts,
And sweetly felt it. *Shakespeare.*

TO SHOWER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To wet or drown with rain.
Serve they as a flow'ry verge, to bind
The fluid fountains of that same wat'ry cloud,
Left it again dissolv'd, and show'r the earth. *Milton.*
The sun more glad imparts his beams,
Than in fair evening cloud, or humid bow,
When God hath show'r'd the earth. *Milton.*

2. To pour down.
There, lull'd by nightingales, embracing sleep;
And on their naked limbs the flow'ry roof
Shower'd roses, which the morn repair'd. *Milton.*

3. To distribute or scatter with great libe-
rality.
After this fair discharge, all civil honours having
show'r'd on him before, there now fell out occasion
to action. *Watson.*
Caesar's favour,
That show'r'd down greatness on his friends, will
raise me
To Rome's first honours. *Addison.*

TO SHOWER, *v. n.* To be rainy.
SHOWERY, *adj.* [from *shower*.] Rainy.
A hilly field, where the stubble is standing, set
on fire in the show'ry season, will put forth mul-
titudes. *Bacon.*
Murrinus came from Auxur's show'ry height,
With ragged rocks and stony quarries white,
Seated on hills. *Addison.*
The combat thickens, like the storm that flies
From westward, when the show'ry winds arise.
Addison.

SHOW'Y. *adj.* [from *show*.]
1. Splendid; gaudy.
The escutcheons of the company are show'ish, and
will look magnificent. *Smyth.*

2. Ostentatious.
SHOWN. [pret. and part. pass. of *To show*.]
Exhibited.
Mercy shown on man by him lov'd. *Milton.*

SHOW'Y, *adj.* [from *show*.] Ostentatious.
Men of warm imaginations neglect solid and
substantial happiness for what is showy and super-
ficial. *Addison.*

SHRANK. The preterit of *shrink*.
The children of Israel eat not of the sinew which
shrank upon the hollow of the thigh. *Genesis.*

TO SHRED, *v. a.* pret. *shred*. [prepenban,
Saxon.] To cut into small pieces. Commonly
used of cloth or herbs.
It hath a number of short cuts or shreadings,
which may be better called withes than prayers.
Hooker.
One gathered wild gourds, and shred them.
2 Kings.
Where did you whet your knife to-night, he cries,
And shred the leeks that in your house are ripe?
Dryden.

SHERD, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A small piece cut off.
Gold, grown somewhat churlish by recovering, is
made more pliant by throwing in shreds of tanned
leather. *Bacon.*
The mighty Tyrian queen, that gain'd
With subtle shreds a tract of land,
Did leave it with a cattle fair
To his great ancestor.
A beggar might patch up a garment with such
shreds as the world throws away. *Pope.*

2. A fragment.
They said they were an hungry; sigh'd forth
proverbs.

Timon broke these walls; that dogs must eat:
And with these shreds they wanted their com-
pings. *Shakespeare.*

SHREDS of wit and senseless rhymes
Blunder'd out a thousand times. *Smyth.*
His panegyric is made up of half a dozen shreds,
like a school-boy's theme, beaten general topics.
Smyth.

SHREW. *n. f.* [*schreyen*, German, to clam-
mour.] A peevish, malignant, clamorous,
spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman.
It appears in *Robert of Glouceter*, that
this word signified anciently any one per-
verse or obdurate of either sex.
There dede of hem vor hanger a thousand and mo,
And yet holde the pence to none pego. *Robert of Glouceter.*
Be merry, be merry, my wife has shrew;
For women are shrews both stout and tall. *Shakespeare.*
By this reckoning he is more shrew than she.
Shakespeare.
A man had got a shrew to his wife, and there
could be no quiet in the house for her. *L'Estrange.*
Her fallow cheeks her envious mood did show,
And ev'ry feature spoke about the shrew. *Dryden.*
Every one of them, who is a shrew in domestic
life, is now become a scold in politics. *Addison.*

SUREW. *adj.* [contracted from *shrewed*.]
1. Having the qualities of a shrew; mali-
cious; troublesome; mischievous.
Per child's filter is to cast and shrewed,
That till the father ends his hands of her,
Your love must live a maid. *Shakespeare.*

2. Maliciously, cunning; more artful
than good.
It was a shrewd saying of the old monk, that
two kind of prisons would serve for all offenders, as
inquisition and a bedlam; if any man should deny
the being of a God, and the immortality of the soul,
such a one should be put into the first, as being a
desperate heretic; but if any man should profess
to believe these things, and yet allow himself in
any known wickedness, such a one should be put
into bedlam. *Tillotson.*
A spiteful saying gratifies so many little passions,
that it meets with a good reception; and the man
who utters it is looked upon as a shrewd satirist.
Addison.
Corruption proceeds from employing those who
have the character of a shrewd worldly man, instead
of such as have had a liberal education, and trained
up in virtue. *Addison.*

3. Bad; ill-betokening.
Scarce any man passes to a liking of sin in others,
but by first practising it himself; and consequently
we may take it for a shrewd indication and sign,
whereby to judge of those who have sinned with
too much caution, to suffer the world to charge sins
directly upon their conversation. *South.*

4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; mis-
chievous.
Every of this number,
That have endur'd shrewd nights and days with us,
Shall share the good of our returned fortune. *Shuff.*
When a man thinks he has a servant, he finds a
traitor that cuts his bread, and is readier to do him
a mischief, and a shrewd turn, than an open adver-
sary. *Couch.*
No enemy is so despicable but he may do a body
a shrewd turn. *L'Estrange.*

SHREW'DLY, *adv.* [from *shrewd*.]
1. Mischievously; destructively.
This practice hath most shrewdly put upon thee.
Shakespeare.
At Oxford, his youth, and want of experience
in maritime service, had somewhat been shrewdly
touched, even before the strokes of popular liberty
were let open. *Watson.*

2. Vexatiously. It is used commonly of
slight mischief, or in general expression.
The oblique and satirical are like to shock
themselves shrewdly hard, too soon, by being not off
from that body which they choose not to be off
from. *South.*

The intention robbers upon this story
You seem'd the not to which, tho' shrewdly you'd.
Dryden.

3. With good guests.
Four per cent. increases not the number of
tenders; as any man at first hearing will shrewdly
suspect it. Locke.

SHREW'DNESS, *n. f.* [from *shrew'd*.]

1. Sly cunning; archness.
Her garboles, which not wanted shrewdness of
policy too, did you too much disquiet. *Shakespeare.*
The neighbours round admire his shrewdness.
For songs of loyalty and lewdness. *Swift.*
2. Mischievousness; petulance.

SHREW'ISH, *adj.* [from *shrew*.] Having
the qualities of a shrew; froward; petu-
lantly clamorous.
Angelo, you must excuse us;
My wife is shrewish, when I keep not hours.
Shakespeare.

SHREW'ISHLY, *adv.* [from *shrew'ish*.] Pe-
tulant; peevishly; clamorously; fro-
wardly.

He speaks ev'ry shrew'ishly; one would think his
mother's milk were scarce out of him. *Shakespeare.*

SHREW'ISHNESS, *n. f.* [from *shrew'ish*.]
The qualities of a shrew; frowardness;
petulance; clamorousness.

I have no gift in shrew'ishness.
I am a right maid for my cowardice;
Let her not strike me. *Shakespeare.*

SHREW'HOUSE, *n. f.* [repeapa, Saxon.]
A mouse of which the bite is generally
supposed venomous, and to which vulgar
tradition assigns such malignity, that the
is said to lame the foot over which she
runs. I am informed that all these
reports are calumnious, and that her feet
and teeth are equally harmless with those
of any other little mouse. Our ancestors
however looked on her with such ter-
ror, that they are supposed to have
given her name to a scolding woman,
whom for her venom they call a *shrew*.

TO SHRIEK, *v. n.* [*skrieger*, Danish; *seric-
ciolare*, Italian.] To cry out inarticu-
lately with anguish or horror; to scream.

On top whereof I dwell the ghastly owl,
Shrieking his baleful note. *Fairy Queen.*
It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal bellman
Which gives the sternest good night. *Shakespeare.*
Were I the ghost that walk'd,
I'd shriek, that even your ears should rattle to hear me.
Shakespeare.

In a dreadful dream
I saw my lord so near destruction,
Then shriek'd myself awake. *Denham.*
Hark! peace!
At this the shriek'd aloud; the mournful train
Echo'd her grief. *Dryden.*
Why did you shriek out? *Dryden.*

SHRIEK, *n. f.* [*skrieg*, Danish; *sericcio*,
Italian.] An articulate cry of anguish
or horror.

Una hearing evermore
His cruel shrieks and growings, often tore
Her guiltless garments, and her golden hair,
For pity of his pain. *Fairy Queen.*
Time has been, my senses would have cool'd,
To hear a night shriek, and my fell of hair
Would at a dismal traitorous rouse and stir
As life were in't. *Shakespeare.*
The corps of Almon and the rest are shown;
Shrieks, clamours, murmurs, all the frighted town.
Dryden.

SHRIFF, *n. f.* [repiet, Saxon.] Confession
made to a priest. Out of use.

Off with
Bernardine's head: I'll give a present *Arise*,
And will advise him for a better place. *Shakespeare.*

My first shall never rest;
I'll watch him (same), and talk him off;
His bed shall fear a throb, his board a *shriff*.
Shakespeare.

The duke's commands were absolute;
Therefore, my lord, address you to your *shriff*.
And be yourself; for you must die this instant.
Rome.

SHRIGHT, for *shricked*. *Spenser.*

SHRILL, *adj.* [A word supposed to be
made per onomatopæiam, in imitation of
the thing expressed, which indeed it
images very happily.] Sounding with
a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory
sound.

Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,
And fetch shrill echoes from the hollow earth.
Shakespeare.

The cock, that is the trumpet to the morn,
Doth with his hoarse and shrill sounding throat
Awake the god of day. *Shakespeare.*

Look up a bright, the shrill gorg'd back to ear
Cannot be heard. *Shakespeare.*
Up spring the lark, shrill voice'd and loud.
Thomson.

TO SHRILL, *v. n.* [from the adjective.]
To pierce the ear with sharp and quick
vibrations of sound.

The tan of all the world is dun and dark;
O heavy heart!

Break we our pipes that shrill'd as loud as lark,
O careful heart! *Spenser.*

Hark how the minstrel's pin to shrill aloud
Then merry music that rebounds from far,
The pipe, the talor, and the trembling crowd,
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenser.*

A shrilling trumpet sounded from on high,
And unto battle bade themselves address. *Shaksp.*

Here no clariou's shrilling note
The music's green retreat can pierce;
The grove, from noisy camps remote,
Is only vocal with my verse. *Ode to L. Gower.*

The females round,
Maids, wives, and matrons mix a shrilling sound.
Pope.

SHRILLY, *adv.* [from *shrill*.] With a
shrill noise.

SHRILLNESS, *n. f.* [from *shrill*.] The
quality of being shrill.

SHRIMP, *n. f.* [*schrumpe*, a wrinkle, Ger-
man; *sermpo*, Danish.]

1. A small crustaceous vermiculated fish.
Of shell-fish there are wrinkles, shrimps, crabs.

Hanks and gulls can at a great height see mice
on the earth, and shrimps in the waters. *Deham.*

2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. In
contempt.

It cannot be, this weak and writhled *shrimp*
Should strike such terror in his enemies. *Shaksp.*

He hath found,
Within the ground,
At last, no shrimp,
Whereon to up
His jolly club. *Ben Jonson.*

SHRINE, *n. f.* [repin, Saxon; *serinium*,
Lat.] A case in which something sacred
is deposited.

You living powers, inclos'd in stately *shrine*
Of growing trees; you rural gods that wield
Your scepters here, it to your ears divine
A voice may come, which troubled soul doth yield.
All the world come
To kiss this *shrine*, this mortal breathing saint.
Shakespeare.

Come offer at my *shrine*, and I will help thee.
Shakespeare.

They often plac'd
Within his sanctuary itself their *shrines*,
Abominations! and with cur'd thurs
His holy rites profan'd. *Milton.*

Fasting on his knees before her *shrine*,
He thus supior'd her pow'r. *Dryden.*

Lovers are in rapture at the name of their sac-
red idol; they lavish out all their incense upon that

shrine, and cannot bear the thought of admitting a
blasphemous person.

TO SHRINK, *v. n.* preterit *I shrunk*, or
shrank; participle *shrunken*. [repuken, or
Saxon.]

1. To contract itself into less room; to
shivel; to be drawn together by some
internal power.

But to be still hot summer's tawlings, and
The shrinking slaves of winter. *Shakespeare.*

I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen
Upon a parchment, and against this fire
Do I shrink up. *Shakespeare.*

I have not found that water, by mixture of all, will
shrink, or draw into less room.
It weav'd ambition how much art thou shrink!
When that this body did contain a spirit,
A kingdom for it was too small a bound;
But now two pieces of the vessel with
Is room enough. *Shakespeare.*

2. To withdraw as from danger.
The noise increas'd;
She comes, and feeble nature now I find
Shrinks back in danger, and forsakes my mind.
Dryden.

Nature stands aghast;
And the fair light which glows this new-made orb,
Shorn of his beams, shrinks in. *Dryden.*

Love is a plant of the most tender kind,
That shrinks and shakes with ev'ry rattling wind.
Granville.

All fibres have a contractile power, whereby they
shorten; as appears if a fibre be cut transversely,
the ends shrink, and make the wound gape.
Boerhaave.

Philosophy, that touch'd the heav'n's before,
Shrinks to her hidden cave, and is no more. *Deham.*

3. To express fear, honour, or pain, by
shrugging; or contracting the body.

There is no particular object to good, but it may
have the show of some difficulty or unpleasant qual-
ity annexed to it, in respect whereof the will may
shrink and decline it. *Hobbes.*

The morning cock crew loud,
And at the sound it shrunk in haste away.
And vanish'd from our sight. *Shakespeare.*

I'll embrace him with a soldier's arm.
That he shall shrink under my courtesy. *Shakespeare.*

When he walks, he moves like an engine, and
the ground shrinks before his treading. *Shakespeare.*

4. To fall back as from danger.
Many shrink, which at the first would I do,
And be the foremost men to execute. *Deham.*

I laugh, when those who at the spear were bold
And vent'rous, if that fail them, shrink and start
To endure exile, ignominy, bonds. *Milton.*

If a man accustoms himself to flight, those
motions to good, or shrinking of his conscience to
evil, consequence will by degrees grow dull and
unconcerned. *Locke.*

The sky shrunk upward with unusual dread,
And trembling lay divid'd beneath his bed. *Dryden.*

The gold-fruited vessel, which mad' it possible
He sees now vainly make to his retreat:
And, when for the tenth wave does ebb,
Shrinks up in silent joy, that he's not there. *Dryden.*

The trees but faintly hold'd their prey,
Then loath'd their impious food, and would not
shrink away. *Dryden.*

Fall on! behold a noble beast at bay,
And the vile I untimely shrink. *Dryden.*

Having children to suffer some pain, with
shrinking, is a way to gain firmness and courage. *Locke.*

What happier natures shrink at with a shudder,
The hard inhuman contented is right. *Pope.*

TO SHRINK, *v. a.* participle *shrink*, *shrank*,
or *shrunken*. To make to shrink.

Not in use.
O mighty Caesar! dost thou lie so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, quests,
Shrunk to this little measure? *Shakespeare.*

The *shrink*age shrinks
Into the lean and slipper'd pantalon,
His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide
For his *shrink*ed limbs. *Shakespeare.*

If he lessens the revenue, he will also *shrink* the
necessity. *Locke.*

Keep it from coming too long; but it should shrink the corn in moisture. *Mortimer.*

SHRINK, *v. i.* [from the verb.]

1. Corrugation; contraction into less compass.

There is in this a crack, which seems a shrink, or contraction in the body thence it was first formed. *Woodward.*

2. Contraction of the body from fear or horror.

His public death, receiv'd with such a cheer, As not a sigh, a look, a shrink betrays The least touch of a degenerate fear. *Daniel.*

SHRINKER, *n. i.* [from *shrink*.] He who shrinks.

SHRINKING, *n. i.* Corrupted from *SHRIMPING*, which see.

TO SHRINK, *v. a.* [Frisian, Saxon.] To hear at confession. Not in use.

What, talking with a priest, lord chamberlain? You house hath no *shrinking* work in hand. *Shalf.*

He never could he so long protract his speech.

If he had the condition of a saint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he should *shrink* than we me. *Shakespeare.*

Shrink at their title, and their monies poize, And at twenty-pence pronounce'd with noise, When cou'd but for a plain young man go, And a good sober two-pence, and well for. *Cleavel.*

TO SHRINK, *v. n.* [*schrimpen*, Dutch.] To contract itself into wrinkles.

Leaves, if they *shrink* and fold up, give them drink. *Evelyn.*

If the fire had to the freshest nosegay, it would *shrink* and water as it had been blighted. *Abuthnot.*

TO SHRINK, *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles.

He burnt the leaves, the scorching blast invades The tender corn, and *shrinks* up the blade. *Dryd.*

When the fiery suns too fiercely play, And *shrivel* herbs on withering stems decay, The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow, Undoes his watry furrow. *Dryden.*

SHRIVER, *n. i.* [from *shrive*.] A confessor. Not in use.

The ghostly father now hath done his shrift; When he was made a *shrifter* 'twas for shrift. *Shakespeare.*

SHROUD, *n. f.* [Frisian, Saxon.]

1. A shelter; a cover.

It would warm his spirits, To hear from me you had left Antony, And put yourself under his *shroud* the universal landlord. *Shakespeare.*

By me invested with a veil of clouds, And swaddled as new-born, in sable *shrouds*, For these a receptacle I design'd. *Sandys.*

Flow moist and keen, shattering the graceful locks Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek Some better *shroud*, some better warmth, to cherish Our limbs benumb'd. *Milton.*

2. The dress of the dead; a winding-sheet.

Now the wadded brands do glow; While the screech-owl, screeching loud, Puts the wretch that lies in woe In remembrance of a *shroud*. *Shakespeare.*

They drop apace; by nature some decay, And some the blits of fortune sweep away; Till naked quite of happiness, aloud We call for death, and shelter in a *shroud*. *Young.*

3. The sail-ropes. It seems to be taken sometimes for the sails.

I turned back to the mast of the ship; there I found my sword among some of the *shrouds*. *Sandys.*

The tackle of my heart is crack'd and burnt; And all the *shrouds* wherewith my life should sail Are turned to one little hair. *Shakespeare.*

A weather-beaten vessel holds Gladly the port, tho' *shrouds* and tackle torn. *Milton.*

The flaming arrows to dreadful fire appear, All jag'd a wreck could so proportion bear. *Dryd.*

He summons straight his denizens of air; The loud squadrons round the sails repair; Soft o'er the *shrouds* aerial whippers breathe, That seem'd but zephyrs to the crowd beneath. *Page.*

TO SHROUD, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shelter; to cover from danger as an agent.

Under your beams I will me safely *shroud*. *Fairy Queen.*

He got himself to Mege, in hope to *shroud* himself until such time as the rage of the people was appeased. *Kilick.*

The governors of Corsica caused the suburbs to be plucked down, for fear that the Turks, *shrouding* themselves in them, should with more ease betray the town. *Kilick.*

Besides the faults men commit, with this immediate avowed aspect upon their religion, there are others which slyly *shroud* themselves under the skirt of its murmur. *Demon of Poetry.*

2. To shelter as the thing covering.

One of these trees, with all his young ones, may *shroud* four hundred horsemen. *Hall's.*

3. To dress for the grave.

He die before thee, *shroud* me In one of these same sheets. *Shakespeare.*

The ancient Egyptian mummies were *shrouded* in a number of folds of linen, betimmed with gums, like terecloth. *Bacon.*

Whoever comes to *shroud* me, do not harm That subtle wreath of hair about mine arm. *Donne.*

4. To clothe; to dress.

5. To cover or conceal.

That same evening, when all *shrouded* were In careless sleep, all without care or fear, They fell upon the flock. *Spenser.*

Under this thick-grown brake we'll *shroud* ourselves, For through this land upon the deer will come; And in this covert will we make our stand. *Shakespeare.*

6. To defend; to protect.

So Venus from prevailing Greeks did *shroud* The hope of Rome, and lay'd him in a cloud. *Waller.*

TO SHROUD, *v. n.* To harbour; to take shelter.

If your stony attendants be yet lodg'd Or *shroud* within their huts, I shall know Ere morrow wake. *Milton.*

SHROUETIDE, *n. f.* [from *shrove*, the SHROUETUSDAY. } preterit of *shrive*.]

The time of confession; the day before Ashwednesday or Lent, on which anciently they went to confession.

At *shroetide* to shroving. *Tupper.*

SHRUB, *n. f.* [Frisian, Saxon.]

1. A bush; a small tree.

Trees generally shoot up in one great stem or body, and then at a good distance from the earth spread into branches; thus gooseberries and currants are *shrubs*, oaks and cherries are trees. *Locke.*

He came into a gloomy glade, Cover'd with boughs and *shrubs* from heaven's light. *Fairy Queen.*

The humble *shrub* and bush with frizzled hair. *Milton.*

All might have been as well brushwood and *shrubs*. *Mare.*

Comedy is a representation of common life, in low subjects; and is a kind of juniper, a *shrub* belonging to the species of cedar. *Dryden.*

I've liv'd Amidst these woods, gleaming from thorns and *shrubs* A wretched fulcunose. *Madison.*

2. [a cant word.] Spirit, acid, and sugar mixed.

SHRUBBY, *adj.* [from *shrub*.]

1. Resembling a shrub.

Plants appearing weathered, *shrubby*, and curled, are the effects of unmoderate wet. *Mortimer.*

2. Full of shrubs; bushy.

Gentle villager, What reason way would bring me to that place? Due well it rises from this *shrubby* point. *Atton.*

3. Counting of shrubs.

On that cloud-piercing hill Pimlinson, the gouts their *shrubby* browe Grew pendant. *Shakespeare.*

SHRUFF, *n. f.* Dross; the refuse of metal tried by the fire. *Dict.*

TO SHRUG, *v. n.* [*schrieken*, Dutch, to tremble.] To express horror or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or whole body.

Take a fearful deer that looks most about when he comes to the bait, with a *shrugging* kind of tremor through all her principal parts, she gave these words. *Sagey.*

The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of *shrugging* come over her body like the twinkling of the fanch among the fixed stars. *Sidney.*

Be quick, thou wert best To answer other business, *shrugg'st* thou malice? *Shakespeare.*

He grins, snacks, *shrugs*, and such an itch endures, As printers or school-boys, which do know On some gay spirit abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*

They bow, they nod, they *shrug*, they hug. *Swift.*

TO SHRUG, *v. a.* To contract or draw up.

He *shrugs* his shoulders when you talk of *shruties*. *Addison.*

He *shrugg'd* his sturdy back, As if he felt his shoulders ache. *Hudibras.*

SHRUG, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A motion of the shoulders usually expressing dislike or aversion.

And yet they ramble not to learn the mode, How to be dicit, or how to trip abroad, To return knowing in the Spanish *shrug*. *Cleavel.*

As Spaniards talk in dialogues Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs*. *Hud. br.*

Put on the cuttle's brow, and sit At Will's, the puny judge of wit, A nod, a *shrug*, a scornful smile, With caution us'd, may serve a while. *Swift.*

A third, with mystick *shrug* and winking eye, Suspects him for a devote and a spy. *Harte.*

SHRUNK, The preterit and part. passive of *shrink*.

Leaving the two friends alone, I *shrunk* aside to the banqueting house, where the pictures were. *Sandys.*

The wicked *shrunk* for fear of him, and all the workers of iniquity were troubled. *1 Maccabees.*

SHRUNKEN, The part. passive of *shrink*.

She weighing the decaying plight, And *shrunk* flowers, of her chosen knight, Would not awhile her onward course pursue. *Fairy Queen.*

If there were taken out of men's minds vain opinions, it would leave the minds of a number of men poor *shrunk* things, full of melancholy. *Bacon.*

TO SHUDDER, *v. a.* [*schudden*, Dutch.]

To quake with fear, or with aversion.

All the other passions fleet to air, As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair, And *shudd'ring* fear. *Shakespeare.*

The fright was general; but the female band With horror *shudd'ring* on a heap they ran. *Dryd.*

I loves-adis! I *shudder* at the name, My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue Sticks at the bond. *Smith.*

Or he will shrink to hear the words thou utter'st, And *shudder* in the audit of all his conquests. *Addison.*

TO SHUDDLE, *v. a.* [Frisian, Saxon, a bustle, a tumult.]

1. To throw into disorder; to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another; to confound; to throw together tumultuously.

When the heavens *shuffle* all in one,
The torrid with the frozen zone,
Then, Sybil, thou and I will greet. *Cleaveland.*

From a new *shuffling* and disposition of the component particles of a body, might not nature compose a body dissoluble in water? *Boyle.*

In most things good and evil lie *shuffled*, and thrust up together in a confused heap; and it is study which must draw them forth and range them. *South.*

When lots are *shuffled* together in a lap or pitcher, what reason can a man have to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black? *South.*

A glimpse of moonshine fleeth'd with red,
A *shuffled*, fullon, and uncertain light,
That dances thro' the clouds and flits again. *Dryden.*

Children should not lose the consideration of human nature in the *shufflings* of outward conditions. The more they have, the better humoured they should be taught to be. *Locke.*

We shall in vain, *shuffling* the little money we have from one another's hands, endeavour to prevent our wants; decay of trade will quickly swallow all the remainder. *Locke.*

These vapoury, soon, mischievous event
Shuffled by chance, and met by accident. *Blackmore.*

Shuffled and entangled in their race,
They clasp each other. *Blackmore.*

He has *shuffled* the two ends of the line together, and, by taking out the middle, makes it break just as he would have it. *Atterbury.*

'Tis not strange that such a one should believe, that things were blindly *shuffled* and hurled about in the world; that the elements were at constant strife with each other. *Woodward.*

2. To change the position of cards with respect to each other.

The motions of *shuffling* of cards, or casting of dice, are very light. *Bacon.*

We fare in vain the cards condemn,
Ourselves both cut and *shuffled* them. *Prior.*

3. To remove, or introduce, with some artificial or fraudulent tumult.

Her mother,
Now firm for doctor Cuius, hath appointed
That he shall likewise *shuffle* her away. *Shakespeare.*

It was contrived by your enemies, and *shuffled* into the papers that were seized. *Dryden.*

4. To *SHUFFLE* off. To get rid of.

In that sleep of death, what dreams may come,
When we have *shuffled* off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause. *Shakespeare.*

I can no other answer make, but thanks;
And oft good turns
Are *shuffled* off with such uncurrent pay. *Shakspeare.*

If any thing hits, we take it to ourselves; if it miseries, we *shuffle* it off to our neighbours. *L'Estrange.*

If, when a child is questioned for any thing, he perils to *shuffle* it off with a falsehood, he must be chastised. *Locke.*

5. To *SHUFFLE* up. To form tumultuously or fraudulently.

They sent forth their precepts to convert them before a court of commission, and there used to *shuffle* up a summary proceeding by examination, without trial of jury. *Bacon.*

He *shuffled* up a peace with the cedar, in which the Bunellians were excluded. *Howell.*

To *SHUFFLE*, v. n.

1. To throw the cards into a new order.

A sharper both *shuffles* and cuts. *L'Estrange.*

Cards we play
A round or two; when us'd, we throw away,
Take a fresh prick; nor is it worth our grieving
Who cuts or *shuffles* with our dirty leaving. *Grange.*

2. To play mean tricks; to practise fraud; to evade fair questions.

I myself, leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am false to *shuffle*. *Shakspeare.*

I have nought to do with that *shuffling* sect, that doubt eternally, and question all things. *Gloucester.*

The crab advised his companion to give over *shuffling* and doubling, and practise good faith. *L'Estrange.*

To *shuffle* arguments, concerning the honesty of the earth; there are some *shuffling* excuses made. *Barnet.*

If a steward be suffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, such a sottish forbearance will teach him to *shuffle*, and strongly tempt him to be a cheat. *South.*

Though he does not directly break his appointment, he made many a *shuffling* excuse. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To *shuffle*; to shift.

Your life, good master,
Must *shuffle* for itself. *Shakspeare.*

4. To move with an irregular gait.

Mimic poetry,
'Tis like the forced gait of a *shuffling* nag. *Shakspeare.*

SHUFFLE, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other.

Is it not a firmer foundation for contentment, to believe that all things were at first created, and are continually disposed, for the best, than that the whole universe is mere bungling, nothing effected for any purpose, but all at favourably cobbled and jumbled together, by the unguided agitation and idle *shuffles* of matter? *Bentley.*

2. A trick; an artifice.

The gifts of nature are beyond all shams and *shuffles*. *L'Estrange.*

SHUFFLECAP, n. f. [from *shuffle* and *cap*.] A play at which money is shaken in a hat.

He lost his money at chuck-farthing, *shufflecap*, and all sorts. *Arbuthnot.*

SHUTTLE, n. f. [from *shuffle*.] He who plays tricks or shuffles.

SHUTTLEGLY, adv. [from *shuffle*.] With an irregular gait.

I may go *shuttlegly*, for I was never before walked in trammels; yet I shall drudge and moul at constancy, till I have worn off the itching in my pace. *Dryden.*

To *SHUN*, v. a. [arcuman, Sax.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to escape; to eschew.

Consider death in itself, and nature teacheth Christ to *shun* it. *Hooker.*

The lark still *shuns* on lofty boughs to build,
Her humble nest lies silent in the field. *Waller.*

Birds and beasts can fly their foe:
So chauncelours, who never saw a fox,
Yet *shun'd* him as a fiend, *shuns* the rocks. *Dryden.*

Cat will train thee up to great
And virtuous deeds: do but observe him well,
Thou'lt *shun* misfortunes, or thou'lt learn to bear them. *Addison.*

SHUNLESS, adj. [from *shun*.] Inevitable; unavoidable.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted
With *shunless* destiny. *Shakspeare.*

To *SHUT*, v. a. pret. *I shut*; part. pass. *shut*.

[*scrittan*, Saxon; *schutten*, Dutch.]

1. To close so as to prohibit ingress or egress; to make not open.

Kings shall *shut* their mouths at him. *Isaiah.*

To a strong tower fled all the men and women,
and *shut* it to them, and gat them up to the top. *Judges.*

We see more exquisitely with one eye *shut* than with both open; for that the spirits visual unite more, and become stronger. *Bacon.*

She open'd, but to *shut*
Excell'd her power; the gates wide open stood. *Milton.*

2. To enclose; to confine.

Before faith came, we were kept under the law, *shut* up unto the faith, which should afterwards be revealed. *Galatians.*

They went in, male and female of all flesh; and the Lord *shut* him in. *Genesis.*

3. To prohibit; to bar.

Shall that be *shut* to man, which to the beast is open? *Milton.*

4. To exclude.

On various seas not only lost,
But shut from every shore, and barr'd from every coast. *Dryden.*

5. To contract; not to keep expanded.

Harden not thy heart, nor *shut* thine hand from thy poor brother. *Deuteronomy.*

6. To *SHUT* out. To exclude; to deny admission to.

Beat in the reel,
The jester you drive it to *shut* off the rain. *Taffer.*

To *shut* me out! pour on, I will endure. *Shakspeare.*

Wisdom at once entrance quite *shut* out. *Milton.*

He, in his walls confin'd,
Shut out the woes which he too well divid'd. *Dryden.*

Sometimes the mind fixes itself with too much earnestness on the contemplation of some object, that it *shuts* out all other thoughts. *Locke.*

7. To *SHUT* up. To close; to make imperious; to make impassable, or impossible to be entered or quitted. *Up* is sometimes little more than emphatical.

Woe unto you scribes! for you *shut* up the kingdom of heaven against men. *Matthew.*

Dangerous rocks *shut* up the passage. *Kaleigh.*

What barbarous customs!

Shut up a desert shore to drowning men,
And drive us to the cruel seas again. *Dryden.*

His mother *shut* up half the rooms in the house, in which her husband or son had died. *Addison.*

8. To *SHUT* up. To confine; to enclose; to imprison.

I thou hast known my soul in adversities, and not *shut* me up into the hand of the enemy. *Psalms.*

A loss at sea, a fit of sickness, are trifles, when we consider whole families put to the sword, wretches *shut* up in dungeons. *Addison.*

Lucullus, with a great fleet, *shut* up Mithridates in Pitany. *Arbuthnot.*

9. To *SHUT* up. To conclude.

The king's a-bed;
He is *shut* up in measureless content. *Shakspeare.*

Although he was patiently heard as he delivered his embassy, yet, in the *shutting* up of all, he received no more but an insolent answer. *Knight.*

To leave you blest, I would be more accurst
Than death can make me; for death ends our woes,
And the kind grave *shuts* up the mournful scene. *Dryden.*

When the scene of life is *shut* up, the slave will be above his master, if he has acted better. *Collier.*

To *SHUT*, v. n. To be closed; to close itself: as, *flowers open in the day, and shut at night*.

SHUT, participial adjective. Rid; clear; free.

We must not pray in one breath to find a thief, and in the next to get *shut* of him. *L'Estrange.*

SHUT, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Close; act of shutting.

I fought him round his palace, made enquiry
Of all the slaves: but had for answer,
That since the *shut* of evening none had seen him. *Dryden.*

2. Small door or cover.

The wind-gun is charged by the forcible compression of air; the imprisoned air from a gun is help of little balls or *shuts* within, to keep the rest by which it was admitted. *Bentley.*

In a very dark chamber, at a round hole, that one third part of an inch broad, made in the *shut* of a window, I placed a glass piston. *Nir.*

There were no *shuts* or stoppers made for the animal's ears, that any loud noise might awaken it. *Key.*

SHUTTER, n. f. [from *shut*.]

1. One that shuts.

2. A cover; a door.

The wealthy,
In lofty litter borne, can read and write,
Or sleep at ease, the *shutters* make it night. *Dryden.*

SHUTTLE, n. f. [*schiet*, poele, Dutch; *shutul*, Islandick.] The instrument with

which the weaver *moths* the *threads*.

I know life is a *shuttle*. *Shakespeare.*
Lie *shuttles* through the loom, so swiftly glide
My teacher'd hours. *Sundus.*

What a *loom* does chance by evening spread!
With what fire *shuttle* weave the virgin's thread,
Which like the spider's net hangs o'er the mead!
Blackmore.

SHUTTLECOCK. n. f. [See SHUTTLECOCK.]
A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten
backward and forward.

With dice, with cards, with billiards far unfit,
With *shuttlecocks* must coming manly wit.

Hubbard's Tale.
SILY. adj. [*schlowe*, Dutch; *schifo*, Ital.]

1. Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour.

I know you *shy* to be oblig'd,
And fill more loth to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*
What makes you so *shy*, my good friend? There's
nobody loves you better than I. *Arbutnot*

2. Cautious; wary; chary.
I am very *shy* of employing corrosive liquors in
the preparation of medicines. *Boyle.*

We are not *shy* of assent to celestial informations,
because they were hid from ages. *Glanville.*

We grant, although he had much wit,
It was very *shy* of using it.
As being loth to wear it out,
And therefore bore it not about. *Hubbard's*

3. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach.

A *shy* fellow was the duke; and, I believe, I
knew the cause of his withdrawing. *Shakespeare.*

She is represented in such a *shy* retiring posture,
and covers her bosom with one of her hands.

But when we come to seize th' inviting prey,
Like a *shy* ghost, it vanishes away. *Norris.*

4. Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer
near acquaintance.

The brute impudenced, and turned to a sink-
ing, which made every body *shy* to come
near her. *Arbutnot.*

The horses of the army, having been daily led
before me, were no longer *shy*, but would come up
to my very feet without starting. *Swift.*

Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat *shy*
of their successors; and there may be supposed in
queens request a little proportion of tenderness
that may more than in kings. *Notton.*

SIBILANT. adj. [*sibilans*, Lat.] Hissing.

It were easy to add a nasal letter to each of the
other pair of hissing and *sibilant* letters. *Holder.*

SIBILATION. n. f. [from *sibilo*, Lat.] A
hissing sound.

Metals, quenched in water, give a *sibilation* or
hissing sound. *Bacon.*

A pipe, a little moistened on the inside, maketh
a more pleasant sound than if the pipe were dry;
but yet with a sweet degree of *sibilation* or purring.
Bacon.

SCAMORV. n. f. [*scamorus*, Lat.] A
tree.

Of trees you have the palm, olive, and *scamore*.
Peachment.

TO SICCATE. v. a. [*sicco*, Lat.] To
dry.

SICCATION. n. f. [from *siccate*.] The act
of drying.

SICKFICK. adj. [*siccus* and *fi*, Latin.]
Causing dryness.

SICCITY. n. f. [*siccité*, Fr. *siccitas*, from
siccus, Lat.] Dryness; aridity; want
of moisture.

That which is conglutated by a fiery *siccity* will
suffer coagulation from an aqueous humidity, as
salt and sugar. *Brown.*

The reason some attempt to make out from the
siccous and driness of its flesh. *Brown.*

In application of medicaments, consider what
degree of heat and *siccity* is proper. *Weyman.*

SIC. n. f. [Ar, Fr.] The number six at
dice.

My study was to cog the dice,
And dextrously to throw the lucky *sic*;
To shun amercement that swept my stakes away.
Dryden.

SICH. adj. Such. See **SUCH**.

I thought the soul would have made me rich;
But now I wote it is nothing *sich*;
For either the shepherds been idle and still,
And led of their sheep what they will. *Spenser.*

SICK. adj. [prec. Sax. *fieck*, Dutch.]

1. Afflicted with disease; with of before
the disease.

'Tis meet we all go forth,
To view the *sick* and feeble parts of France.
Shakespeare.

In poison there is physick; and this *sick*,
That would, had I been well, have made me *sick*,
Being *sick*, hath in some measure made me well.

Cassius, I am *sick* of my griefs. *Shakespeare.*
Where 's the stoick can his wrath appease,
To see his country *sick* of Pyrrhus' disease? *Cleavel.*

DEPAIR
Tended the *sick*, bullock from couch to couch.
Milton.

A spark of the man-killing trade fell *sick*.
Dryden.

Visit the *sick* and the poor, comforting them by
some reasonable assistance. *Nelson.*

Nothing makes a more ridiculous figure in a
man's life, than the disparity we often find in him
sick and well. *Pope.*

2. Disordered in the organs of digestion;
ill in the stomach.

3. Corrupted.

What we oft do best,
By *sick* interpreters, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worst, as oft
Hating a grosser quality, is cried up
For our best act. *Shakespeare.*

4. Disgusted.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men;
But rather shew a while like mortal war,
To diet rank minds *sick* of happiness,
And purge the obstructions which begin to stop
Our very veins of life. *Shakespeare.*

He was not to *sick* of his master as of his work.

Why will you break the sabbath of my days,
Now *sick* alike of envy and of praise? *Pope.*

TO SICK. v. n. [from the noun.] To
sicken; to take a disease. Not in use.

A little time before
Our great grandfire Edward *sick'd* and died.
Shakespeare.

TO SICKEN. v. a. [from *sick*.]

1. To make sick; to discompose.

Why should one earth, one clime, one stream,
one breath,
Raise this to strength, and *sicken* that to death? *Prior.*

2. To weaken; to impair.

Kinsmen of mine have
By this *sicken'd* their estates, that never
They shall abound as formerly. *Shakespeare.*

TO SICKEN. v. n.

1. To grow sick; to fall into disease.

I know the more one *sickens*, the worse he is.
Shakespeare.

The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that
attended, *sicken'd* upon it, and died. *Bacon.*

Merely to drive away the time, he *sicken'd*,
Fainted, and died, nor would with ale be quenched.
Milton.

2. To be fatiated; to be filled to disgust.

Though the treasure
Of nature's germs tumble all together,
E'en all destruction *sicken*, answer me
To what I ask you. *Shakespeare.*

3. To be disgusted, or disordered, with abhorrence.

The ghosts rejoice at violated night,
And curse th' invading sun, and *sicken* at his sight.
Dryden.

4. To grow weak; to decay; to languish.

'Tis thick and close, as when the fight begun,
Their huge unwieldy navy wastes away;
So *sicken* waning moons too near the sun,
And blunt their crescents on the edge of day.
Dryden.

Abstract what others feel, what others think,
All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink. *Pope.*

SICKEN. adj. [*sicker*, Welsh; *sicker*, Dutch.]
Sure; certain; firm. Obsolete.

Being some honest curate, or some vicar,
Content with little, in condition *sicker*.
Hubbard's Tale.

SICKER. adv. Surely; certainly. Obsolete.

Sicker thou 's but a lazy loord,
And takes much of thy twink,
That with fond terms and witless words
To bleer mine eyes dost think. *Spenser.*

SICKLE. n. f. [*picol*, Sax. *fichel*, Dutch,
from *secale*, or *ficula*, Lat.] The hook
with which corn is cut; a reaping-
hook.

God's harvest is even ready for the *sickle*, and
all the fields yellow long ago. *Spenser.*

Time should never,
In life or death, their fortunes sever,
But with his rusty *sickle* mow
Both down together at a blow. *Hudibras.*

When corn has once felt the *sickle*, it has no more
benefit from the sunshine. *South.*

O'er whom time gently shakes his wings of down,
Till with his silent *sickle* they are mown. *Dryden.*

SICKLEMAN. n. f. [from *sickle*.] A
SICKLER. } reaper.

You sunburnt *sickleman*, of August weary,
Come hither from the furrow, and be merry.
Shakespeare.

Their *sicklers* reap the corn another sown.
Saunders.

SICKLINESS. n. f. [from *sickly*.] Dispo-
sition to sickness; habitual disease.

His words to wayward *sickliness* and age.
Shakespeare.

Next compare the *sickliness*, headachings, and
frailties of the several years. *Craut.*

SICKLY. adv. [from *sick*.] Not im-
healthy.

We wear our health but *sickly* in his life,
Which in his death were perfect. *Shakespeare.*

SICKLY. adj. [from *sick*.]

1. Not healthy; not found; not well;
somewhat disordered.

I'm tall'n out with more heather with
To take the indispos'd and *sickly* fit
For the found man. *Shakespeare.*

Bring me word, boy, if thy lord looks well;
For he went *sickly* forth. *Shakespeare.*

A pleasing cord is Buckingham,
Is this thy vow unto my *sickly* heart. *Shakespeare.*

Time seems not now he hath his years to stoop,
Nor do his wings with *sickly* feathers droop.
Dryden.

Would we know what health and ease are worth,
let us ask one that is *sickly*, or in pain, and we
have the price. *Crow.*

There affection, with a *sickly* man,
Shows in her cheek the roses of eighteen;
Practis'd to hiss, and hang the head aside,
Faints into airs, and languishes with pride. *Pope.*

When on my *sickly* couch I lay,
Impotent both of night and day,
Then Stella ran to my relief. *Swift.*

Your bodies are not only poor and perishing, like
your clothes; but like infected clothes, fill you with
all diseases and distempers, which oppress the soul
with *sickly* appetites, and vain cravings. *Law.*

2. I am; weak; languid.

The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day,
And early coals have fumous'd us away.
Dryden.

To enliven the doubtful fight,
Nourish in vain expects that ray;
In vain France hopes the *sidley* light
Should shine near William's fallow day. *Prior.*
To SICKLY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
To make diseased; to taint with the line
of disease. Not in use.

The native hue of resolution
Is *sidled* o'er with the pale cast of thought.

SICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *sick*.]
1. State of being diseased.

I do lament the *sickness* of the king.

As loth to lose him. *Shakspeare.*

2. Disease; malady.

My people are with *sickness* much enfeebled.

My numbers less'n'd. *Shakspeare.*

Myself took out infirmities, and bare our *sick-*

ness. *Matthew.*

When I say every *sickness* has a tendency to

death, I mean every individual *sickness* as well as

every kind. *Watts.*

Trust not too much your now resistless charms;
Those age or *sickness* soon or late disarms. *Pope.*

3. Disorder in the organs of digestion.

SIDE. *n. f.* [*sid*, Sax. *sið*, Dutch.]

1. The part of animals to which the ribs

When two lions with raking maws meet,

Their *gory sides* fresh bleeding sorely fret. *Lucy Queen.*

Free the soft fearful people to the flood

Count their woolly *sides*. *Thompson.*

2. Any part of any body opposed to any

other part.

The tables were written on both their *sides*, on

the one *side* and on the other. *Ford.*

The force of these outward streams might well

enough to rise to the turning of the screw, if it were

so that both its *sides* would equidistant. *Watts.*

3. The right or left.

The lovely Thais by his *side*

Sat, like a blooming eastern bride,

In flow'r of youth, and beauty's pride. *Dryden.*

4. Margin; edge; verge.

Or where Hyades' wat'ry *side*

Pays tribute to the Persian pride. *Roscommon.*

Poor wretch! on his *side* to lose thy life;

For now the flowing tide

Had brought the body nearer to the *side*. *Dryden.*

The temple of Diana chaste,

Aylvan scene with various greens was drawn,

Shades on the *sides*, and in the midst a lawn. *Dryden.*

I could see persons dressed in glorious habits,

with garlands upon their heads, lying down by

the *sides* of mountains. *Adams.*

5. Any kind of local respect.

They looking back, all th' eastern *side* beheld

Of Paradise. *Milton.*

It our subsistence be indeed divine,

And cannot cease to be, we are at work

On this *side* nothing. *Milton.*

6. Party; interest; faction; sect.

Their weapons only

Seem'd on our *side*; but for their spirits and souls,

This word rebellion, it had froze them up,

As fish are in a pond. *Shakspeare.*

Favour, custom, and at last number, will be on

the *side* of place. *Spratt.*

Men be always took to be

His friends, and dogs his enemy;

Who never so much hurt had done him,

As his own *side* did falling on him. *Hudibras.*

In the serious part of poetry the advantage is

wholly on Chaucer's *side*. *Dryden.*

That person, who fills their chair, has justly

gained the esteem of all *sides* by the impartiality

of his behaviour. *Addison.*

Let not our James, though foil'd in arms, despair,

Whilst on his *side* he reckons half the tale. *Tickel.*

Some valuing those of their own *side*, or rind,

Still make themselves the measure of mankind;

Kindly we think we honour merit there,

When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*

He from the taste obscene reclaims our youth,

And in the passion on the *side* of truth;

Forms the soft bosom with the gentle art,
And pours each human virtue in the heart. *Pope.*
7. Any part placed in contradistinction or
opposition to another. It is used of per-
sons, or propositions, respecting each
other.

There began a sharp and cruel fight, many being

slain and wounded on both *sides*. *Knollen.*

The plague is not easily received by such as con-
tinually are about them that have it; on the other

side, the plague taketh soonest hold of those that

come out of a fresh air. *Bacon.*

I am too well satisfied of my own weakness to

be pleased with any thing I have written; but, on

the other *side*, my reason tells me, that what I

have long considered may be as just as what an

ordinary judge will condemn. *Dryden.*

My secret wishes would my choice decide;

But open justice leads to neither *side*. *Dryden.*

It is granted, on both *sides*, that the fear of a

Deity doth universally possess the minds of men.

Tillotson.

Two nations full pursued

Peculiar ends, on each *side* resolute

To fly conjunction. *Philips.*

8. It is used to note consanguinity: as, he

is *consin* by his mother or father's *side*.

Yet here and there we grant a gentle bride,

Whole temper better by the father's *side*;

Unlike the rest that doubt a human care,

Fond to relieve, or resolute to share. *Parnell.*

SIDE. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Lateral.

Take of the blood, and strike it on the two *side*

posts, and on the upper door post of the houses. *Favon.*

2. Oblique; indirect.

They presume that the law doth speak with all

indifference, that the law hath no *side* respect to

their persons. *Hooker.*

People are sooner reclaimed by the *side* wind of

a surprise, than by downright admonition. *L'Estrange.*

One mighty squadron with a *side* wind sped. *Dryden.*

The parts of water, being easily separable from

each other, will, by a *side* motion, be easily re-

moved, and give way to the approach of two

pieces of marble. *Locke.*

What natural agent could turn them *aside*, could

impel them so strongly with a transverse *side* blow

against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when

whole worlds are a-falling? *Bentley.*

He not only gives us the full prospects, but several

unexpected peculiarities, and *side* views, unob-

served by any painter but Homer. *Pope.*

My secret enemies could not forbear some ex-

pressions, which by a *side* wind reflected on me. *Swift.*

TO SIDE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To lean on one side.

All rising to great place is by a winding stair;

and if there be factions, it is good to *side* a man's

self whilst rising, and balance himself when placed. *Bacon.*

2. To take a party; to engage in a faction.

Vex'd are the nobles who have *sided*

In his behalf. *Shakspeare.*

As soon as discontents drove men into *sides*, as

all humours fall to the disaffected part, which causes

inflammations, so did all who affected novelties

adhere to that *side*. *King Charles.*

Terms rightly conceived, and notions duly fitted

to them, require a brain free from all inclination

to *siding*, or affection to opinions for the authors

takes, before they be well understood. *Dugby.*

Not yet to duly deperate

To *side* against ourselves with fate;

As criminals, condemn'd to suffer,

Are blinded first, and then turn'd over. *Hudibras.*

The princes differ and divide;

Some follow law, and some with beauty *side*. *Gronville.*

It is pleasant to see a verse of an old poet re-

voking from its original source, and *siding* with a

modern subject. *Addison.*

All *sides* in parties, and begin th' attack. *Pope.*

Those who pretended to be in with the *side*,
plea upon which her majesty proceeded, order she
seated themselves where the whole could see
ed, or *sided* with the enemy.

The equitable part of those who now *side* against
the court, will probably be more temperate. *Scott.*

SIDEBORD. *n. f.* [*side* and *board*.] The

side table on which conveniences are

placed for those that eat at the other

table.

At a *sideboard* by the wine

That fragrant smell diffus'd. *Moss.*

No *sideboards* then with gilded plate were dress'd.

No sweating slaves with massive dishes press'd. *Dryden.*

The snow-white damask ensigns are display'd,

And glitt'ring silvers on the *sideboard* laid. *Ang.*

The shining *sideboard*, and the burn'd *side* plate

Let other numismers, great Anne, require. *Prin.*

Africans brought from Carthage to Rome, in

silver vessels, to the value of 11,566*l* 15*s* 9*d*, a

quantity exceeded afterwards by the *sideboard* of

many private tables. *Arbuthnot.*

SIDEBOX. *n. f.* [*side* and *box*.] Seat for

the ladies on the *side* of the theatre.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-glaz'd

beaux? *Why bows the *sidebox* from its inmost rows?* *Pope.*

SIDELLY. *n. f.* An insect.

From a rough whitish maggot, in the intestine

rectum of horses, the *sidelly* proceeds. *DeLis.*

TO SIDLE. *v. n.* [from *side*.]

1. To go with the body the narrow-
way.

The chaffering with dissenters is but like oppo-

sing a few wickets, and leaving them a party

which no more than one can get at a time, and

that not without sloping and *siding*, and squaring

his body. *Why*

I pushed very gently and *siding* through the

principal streets. *Why*

2. To lie on the *side*.

A fellow nath'd up maps in a gentleman's chair

some *siding*, and others up'd down, the better to

adjust them to the pannels. *Why*

SIDELONG. *adj.* [*side* and *long*.] Laterally,

oblique; not in front; not direct.

She darted from her eyes a *sidelong* glance,

Just as the spoke, and like her words, it flew;

Seem'd not to beg what she then bid me do. *Dry.*

The deadly wound is in thy foot;

When thou a tempting harlot dost behold,

And when she casts on thee a *sidelong* glance,

Then try thy heart, and tell me if it dance. *Dry.*

The reason of the planets motions in curve lines

is the attraction of the sun, and an oblique or *side*

long impulse. *Why*

The kiss snatch'd hasty from the *sidelong* maid. *Thompson.*

SIDELONG. *adv.*

1. Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit,

not in opposition.

As if on earth

Winds underground, or waters, forcing way,

Sidelong had push'd a mountain from his seat.

Half sunk with all his pines. *Moss.*

As a lion, bounding in his way,

With force augmented bears against his prey,

Sidelong to seize. *Dryden.*

2. On the *side*.

If it prove too wet, lay your pots *sidelong*, but

shade those which blow from the afternoon sun. *Why*

SIDER. *n. f.* See CIDER.

SIDERAL. *adj.* [from *sidus*, Lat.] Starry;

astral.

These changes in the heav'ns, though slow,

produc'd

Like change on sea and land. *Sideral* blast,

Vapour and mist, and exhalation hot,

Corrupt and pestilent! *Moss.*

The music gives

Sure hopes of racy wine, and in its youth,

Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs

With large and juicy offspring, that dries

The vernal nippings and cold *sideral* blasts. *Pope.*

FORAYED. adj. [from *federatus*, Latin.]
Blasted; planet-struck.

Parts cauterized, gongremented, *federated*, and
mauled, become black; the radical moisture, or
sal sulphur, suffering an extinction. *Brown.*

IDSERATION. n. f. [*fideration*, Fr. *fidera-
tio*, Lat.] A sudden mortification; or
as the common people call it, a blast;
or a sudden deprivation of sense, as in
an apoplexy.

The contagious vapour of the very eggs produces
mortification or *fideration* in the parts of plants
on which they are laid. *Ray.*

IDESADDLE. n. f. [*side and saddle*.] A
woman's seat on horseback.

IDE-MAN. n. f. [*side and man*.] An assis-
tant to the church-warden.

A gift of such goods, made by them with the
consent of the *sideman* or vestry, invalid. *Antiste*

IDEWAYS. adv. [from *side and way*, or
sidewise.] Laterally; on one
side.

The fair blossom hangs the head
Sedately, as on a dying bed;
And those pearls of dew she wears
Prove to be prelagging tears. *Milton.*

If the image of the sun should be drawn out into
an oblong form, either by a dilatation of every ray,
or by any other casual inequality of the refractions,
the same oblong image would, by a second refraction
made *sideways*, be drawn out as much in breadth
by the like dilatation of the rays, or other casual
equality of the refraction *sideways*. *Newton.*

SIEGE. n. f. [*siege*, French.]

1. The act of besetting a fortified place; a
besieger.

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a *siege* to scorn: here let them lie,
And tumble off them up. *Shakespeare.*

It seemed, by the manner of their proceeding,
that the Turks purposed rather by long *siege* than
by assault to take the town. *Knolles.*

The more I like
Pleasures about me, so much more I feel
Firmest within me, as from the hateful *siege*
Of countries. *Milton.*

2. Any continued endeavour to gain pos-
session.

Beat away the busy meddling fiend,
That lays thou *siege* unto this wretch's soul,
And from his bottom purge this black despair. *Shakespeare.*

Give me so much of your time, in exchange of
thine, to lay an unlaboured *siege* to the honesty of Ford's
wife. *Shakespeare.*

Love flood the *siege*, and would not yield his
breast. *Dryden.*

3. [*siege*, Fr.] Seat; throne. Obsolete.
Drawing to him the eyes of all around,
From lofty *siege* began their words aloud to sound. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Place; class; rank. Obsolete.
I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *siege*. *Shakespeare.*

Your sum of parts
Is not together pluck such envy from him,
As did that one, and that in my regard
Of the unworthiest *siege*. *Shakespeare.*

5. [*siege*, French.] Stool.
It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the
porement parts, as the mouths of the vessels,
and accompanieth the inconvertible portion unto
the *siege*. *Brown.*

TO SIEGE. v. a. [*sieger*, Fr.] To besiege.
Not in use.

How he had long oppress'd with tort,
And fast imprison'd in *sieged* fort. *Fairy Queen.*

SIEVE. n. f. [from *sift*.] Hair or lawn
strained upon a hoop, by which flower is
separated from bran, or fine powder from
coarse; a boulder; a searce.

Thy counsel
Tells now into my ears as profits
As water in a *sieve*. *Shakespeare.*

SIFT. v. a. [*siften*, Sax. *siften*, Dut.]

1. To separate by a sieve.
In the *sifting* of such favour, all that came out
could not be expected to be pure meal, but must
have a mixture of pander and bran. *Wotton.*

2. To separate; to part.
When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,
The guttering billows give a golden show. *Dryden.*

3. To examine; to try.
We have *sifted* your objections against those pre-
eminences royal. *Hooker.*

All which the wit of Calvin could from thence
draw, by *sifting* the very utmost sentence and syllable,
is no more than that certain speeches seem to
intimate, that all christian churches ought to have
their elderships. *Hooker.*

I fear me, if thy thoughts were *sifted*,
The king thy sovereign is not quite exempt
From envious malice of thy swelling heart. *Shakespeare.*

As near as I could *sift* him on that argument. *Shakespeare.*

In a *sieve* I'll thither sail,
And, like a rat without a tail,
I'll do—I'll do—I'll do.

An innocent found a *sieve*, and presently fell to
sopping the holes. *L'Estrange.*

If life sink through you like a leaky *sieve*,
Accuse yourself you had not while you might. *Dryden.*

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As near as I could *sift* him on that argument. *Shakespeare.*

Opportunity I here have had
To try thee, *sift* thee, and confess have found thee
Proof again! all temptation, as a rock
Of adamant. *Milton.*

One would think that every member, who em-
braces with vehemence the principles of either of
these parties, had thoroughly *sifted* and examined
them, and was secretly convinced of their prefer-
ence to those he rejects. *Adams.*

SIFTER. n. f. [from *sift*.] He who sifts.

SIG was used by the Saxons for victory;
Sigbert, famous for victory; **Sigward**,
victorious preserver; **Sigard**, conquering
temper; and almost in the same sense are
Nicoteles, Nicomachus, Neander, Vic-
tor, Victorinus, Vincentius, &c. *Gilpin.*

TO SIGH. v. n. [*sican*, *sicetan*, Saxon;
sichten, Dutch.] To emit the breath
audibly, as in grief.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd truer breath. *Shakespeare.*

I'll not be made a fit and dull-eyed fool,
To shake the head, relent, and *sigh*, and yield
To christian intercessors. *Shakespeare.*

He *sighed* deeply in his spirit, and said, Why
doth this generation seek after a sign? *Mark.*

For the oppression of the poor, for the *sighting* of
the needy, will I rise. *Psalm.*

Happier he,
Who seeks not pleasure through necessity.
Than such as once on slippery shores were plac'd,
And, chasing, *sigh* to think the selves are chas'd. *Dryden.*

The nymph too longs to be alone;
Leaves all the twins, and *sighs* for one. *Prior.*

TO SIGH. v. a. To lament; to mourn.
Not in use.

Ages to come, and men unborn,
Shall bless her name, and *sigh* her fate. *Prior.*

SIGN. n. f. [from the verb.] A violent and
audible emission of the breath which has
been long retained, as in sadness.

Full often has my heart swollen with keeping my
signs imprisoned; full often have the tears I drove
back from mine eyes turned back to drown my
heart. *Sidney.*

Love is a smoke rais'd with the fume of *signs*.
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers' eyes. *Shakespeare.*

What a *sign* is there! The heart is sorely charg'd.
Laughing, if loud, ends in a deep *sign*; and all
pleasures have a *sign* in the tail, though they carry
beauty on the face. *Taylor.*

In Venus' temple, on the sides were seen
Issuing *signs*, that smok'd along the wall. *Dryden.*

SIGHT. n. f. [*gerse*, Saxon; *sicht*,
gesicht, Dutch.]

1. Perception by the eye; the sense of
seeing.
It goes go forth right to a place, they must needs
have *sight*. *Newton.*

O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain!
Blind among enemies, O worse than chains,
Dungeon, or beggary, decrepit age!
Things invisible to mortal *sight*. *Milton.*

'Tis still the same, although their airy shape
All but a quick postlock *sight* escape. *Denham.*

My eyes are somewhat dimm'd grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my *sight*. *Swift.*

2. Open view; a situation in which nothing
obstructs the eye.
Undaunted Hotspur
Brings on his army, eager unto *sight*,
And plac'd the fame before the king in *sight*. *Denham.*

Aeneas cast his wond'ring eyes around,
And all the Tyrrhene army had in *sight*,
Stretch'd on the spacious plain from left to right! *Dryden.*

I met Brutidius in a mortal fright;
He's dipt for certain, and plays least in *sight*. *Dryden.*

3. Act of seeing or beholding; view.
Nine things to *sight* required are;
The power to see, the light, the visible thing,
Being not too small, too thin, too high, too far,
Clear space, and time, the form distinct to bring. *Dan.*

Mine eyes pursued him full, but under shade
Lost *sight* of him. *Milton.*

What form of death could him affright,
Who unconcern'd, with redoubt *sight*,
Could view the furies mounting steep,
And monsters rolling in the deep? *Dryden.*

Having little knowledge of the circumstances of
those St. Paul writ to, it is not strange that many
things he concealed to us, which they who were
concerned in the letter understood at last *sight*. *Locke.*

4. Notice; knowledge.
It was writ as a private letter to a person of piety
upon an assurance that it should never come to any
one's *sight* but her own. *Wake.*

5. Eye; instrument of seeing.
From the depth of hell they hit their *sight*,
And at a distance see superior *sight*. *Dryden.*

6. Aperture previous to the eye, or other
point fixed to guide the eye; as, the
sights of a quadrant.
Then aimed true, in charge, their beaver down,
Their eyes of fire sparkling through *sights* of steel. *Shakespeare.*

7. Spectacle; show; thing to be seen.
Thus are my eyes still captive to one *sight*;
Thus all my thoughts are slaves to one thing fit full. *Sidney.*

Them seem'd they never saw a *sight* so fair
Of loads to love, that they were did deem
Them heavenly born. *Spenser.*

Not an eye
But is a-werry of thy common *sight*,
Save mine, which hath desir'd to see thee more. *Shakespeare.*

Moses said, I will turn aside and see this great
sight, why the bush is not burnt. *Levi.*

I took a rebuke at Naples to carry me to Rome,
that I might not run over the same *sights* a second
time. *Addison.*

Not proud Olympus yields a nobler *sight*,
Though gods assembled grace his tow'ring height,
Than what more humble mountains offer here;
Where, in their blessings, all those gods appear. *Pope.*

Before you pass th' imaginary *sights*
Of lords, and eels, and dukes, and garter'd nights,
While the spread fan o'erthrows your closing eyes,
Then give one flint, and all the vision flies. *Pope.*

SIGHTED. adj. [from *sight*.] Seeing in a
particular manner. It is used only in
composition, as *quicksighted*, *shortsighted*.
As they might, to avoid the weather, pull the

Joins of the coach up close, so they might put each end down, and remain as discovered and open as on horseback.

The king was very quick sighted in discerning dissimulation, and raising objections, and very slow in suffering them.

SIGHTFULNESS, *n. f.* [from *sight* and *full*.] Perspicuity; clearness of sight. Not in use.

But still, although we fail of perfect rightfulness, Seek we to tame their childish superfluities; Let us not wink, though void of purest sightfulness.

SIGHTLESS, *adj.* [from *sight*.]

1. Wanting sight; blind.

The latest facts, the giddy heights explore, Of all who blindly creep or sightless soar.

2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; unpleasant to look at.

Full of unpleasant blots and sightless stains, Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks.

SIGHTLY, *adj.* [from *sight*.] Pleasing to the eye; linking to the view.

It lies as sightly on the back of him, As great Alcides threw upon his self.

Their having two eyes and two ears to placed, *honour, sightly* and useful.

A great many brave sightly horses were brought out, and only one plain nag that made sport.

We have thirty members, the most sightly of all her majesty's subjects, we elected a president by his height.

SIGILLUM, *n. f.* [from *sigillum*, Lat.] Seal; signature.

Succours to seize the infernal powers, And sigils banish'd in planetary hours.

SIGNE, *n. f.* [from *signe*, Fr. *signum*, Lat.]

1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown.

Signs must resemble the things they signify.

Signs for communication may be contrived from any variety of objects of one kind appertaining to either sense.

To express the passions which are seated in the heart by outward signs, is one great precept of the painters, and very difficult to perform.

When any one uses any term, he may have in his mind a determined idea which he makes it the sign of, and to which he should keep steadily annexed.

2. A wonder; a miracle; a prodigy.

If they will not hearken to the voice of the first sign, they will not believe the latter sign.

Compell'd by signs and judgments dire, Milton.

3. A picture, or token, hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within.

I found my mils, struck hands, and pray'd him tell,

To hold acquaintance still, where he did dwell; He barely nam'd the street, promis'd the wine,

But his kind wife gave me the very sign.

Underneath an alehouse' paltry sign, Shakespeare.

True sorrow's like to wine, That which is good does never need a sign.

Wit and fancy are not employed in any one article so much as that of contriving signs to hang over houses.

4. A monument; a memorial.

An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.

The five devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became signs.

5. A constellation in the zodiac.

There stay until the twelve celestial signs have brought about their annual reckoning.

Now did the sign reign, and the constellation was come, under which Perkin should appear.

After every son subdued, the sun Thrice through the signs his annual race shall run.

6. Note or token given without words.

They made signs to his father.

7. Mark of distinction; cognizance.

The ensign of Messiah blas'd, Most by angels borne, his sign in heaven.

8. Typical representation; symbol.

The holy symbols or signs are not barely significative; but what they represent is as certainly delivered to us as the symbols themselves.

9. A subscription of one's name; as, a sign manual.

To SIGN, *v. a.* [from *signo*, Latin.]

1. To mark.

You sign your place and calling 'n full seeming, With meekness and humility, but your heart Is cramm'd with arrogance.

2. [from *signer*, Fr.] To ratify by hand or seal.

Be pleas'd to sign these papers: they are all Of great concern.

3. To betoken; to signify; to represent typically.

The sacraments and symbols are just such as they seem; but because they are made to be signs of a secret mystery, they receive the names of what themselves do sign.

SIGNAL, *n. f.* [from *signal*, Fr. *señale*, Span.]

Notice given by a sign; a sign that gives notice.

The weary sun hath made a golden set, And, by the bright track of his fiery car, Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow.

Scarce the dawning day began to spring, As, at a signal giv'n, the streets with clamours ring.

SIGNAL, *adj.* [from *signal*, Fr.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable.

He was elected more by the parliament, for the signal acts of cruelty committed upon the Irish.

The Thames frozen twice in one year, so as men to walk on it, is a very signal accident.

SIGNALITY, *n. f.* [from *signal*.] Quality of something remarkable or memorable.

Of the ways whereby they enquired and determined its signalty, the first was natural, arising from physical causes.

It seems a signalty in providence, in erecting your society in such a juncture of dangerous humours.

To SIGNALIZE, *v. a.* [from *signaler*, Fr.] To make eminent; to make remarkable.

Many, who have endeavoured to signalize themselves by works of this nature, plainly discover that they are not acquainted with arts and sciences.

Some one eminent spirit, having signalized his valour and fortune in defence of his country, or by popular arts at home, becomes to have great influence on the people.

SIGNALLY, *adv.* [from *signal*.] Eminently; remarkably; memorably.

Persons signally and eminently obliged, yet missing of the utmost of their greedy designs in swallowing both gifts and giver too, instead of thanks for received kindnesses, have betook themselves to barbarous threatenings.

SIGNATION, *n. f.* [from *signo*, Latin.]

Sign given; act of betokening.

A horrid shoe Baptista Porta hath thought too low a signation, he raised unto a lunar representation.

SIGNATURE, *n. f.* [from *signature*, Fr. *signature*, from *signo*, Latin.]

1. A sign or mark impressed upon any thing; a stamp; a mark.

The brain being well furnished with various traces, signatures, and images, will have a rich treasure always ready to be offered to the soul.

That natural and admirable signature of God, which human souls, in their first origin, are supposed to be stamp'd with, we have no need of disputes against it.

Vulgar parents cannot stamp their race With signatures of such majestic grace.

2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out.

All bodies work by the communication of their nature, or by the impression and signature of their motions: the diffusion of species visible to them to participate more of the former, and the species visible to the latter.

Some plants bear a very evident signature of their nature and use.

Seek out for plants and signatures, To quack of universal cures.

Herbs are described by marks and signatures, so far as to distinguish them from one another.

3. Proof drawn from marks.

The most despicable pieces of decayed nature are curiously wrought with minute signatures of divine wisdom.

Some rely on certain marks and signatures of their election, and others on their belonging to some particular church or sect.

4. [Among printers.] Some letter of figure to distinguish different sheets.

SIGNATURIST, *n. f.* [from *signature*.] One who holds the doctrine of signatures.

Signaturists seldom omit what the ancients delivered, drawing unto inference received distinctions.

SIGNER, *n. f.* [from *signa*.] One that signs.

SIGNET, *n. f.* [from *signet*, Fr.] A seal commonly used for the seal manual of a king.

I've been bo'd To them to use your signet and your name.

Here is the hand and seal of the duke, you know the character, I doubt not, and the signet.

Give thy signet, bracelets, and trail.

He deliver'd him his private signet.

Proof of my life my royal signet made.

The impression of a signet ring.

SIGNIFICANCE, *n. f.* [from *significans*.]

1. Power of signifying; meaning.

Speaking is a sensible expression of the notion of the mind, by determinations of utterance of voice, used as signs, having by content several determinate significances.

He declares he intends it for the honour of another, he takes away by his words the significance of his action.

2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind.

The clearness of conception and expression, the boldness maintained to reject the propriety and sound of words, not framed into bombast, must escape our transient view upon the theatre.

As far as this duty will admit of privacy, our Saviour hath enjoined it in terms of particular significance and force.

I have been admiring the wonderful significance of that word perfection, and what various interpretations it hath acquired.

3. Importance; moment; consequence.

How fatal would such a distinction have proved in former reigns, when many a cur unskillful officer significance has been construed into an overt act of high treason.

SIGNIFICANT, *adj.* [from *significans*, Latin.]

1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark.

Since you are tongue-tied, and so loth to speak, In dumb significants proclaim your thoughts.

2. Betokening; standing as a sign of something.

It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were significant, but not efficient.

3. Expressive or representative in an eminent degree; forcible to impress the intended meaning.

Whereas it may be objected, that to add to religious duties such rites and ceremonies as are significant, is to institute new sacraments.

Common life is full of this kind of significant expression, by knocking, beckoning, frowning, and

painting; and dumb persons are fugacious in the use of them.

The Romans joined both devices, to make the emblem more significant; as, indeed, they could not too much extol the learning and military virtues of this emperor.

Important; momentous. A low word.

SIGNIFICANTLY. *adv.* [from *significant*.]

With force of expression.

Christianity is known in scripture by no name

so significantly as by the simplicity of the gospel.

SIGNIFICATION. *n. f.* [*signification*, Fr.

significatio, Lat. from *signify*.]

1. The act of making known by signs.

A lie is properly a species of injustice, and a violation of the right of that person to whom the false speech is directed; for all speaking, or signification of one's mind, implies an act or address of one man to another.

2. Meaning expressed by a sign or word.

An adjective requireth another word to be joined with him, to shew his signification.

Brute animals make divers motions to have several significations, to call, warn, cherish, and threaten.

SIGNIFICATIVE. *adj.* [*significatif*, Fr. from *signify*.]

1. Betokening by an external sign.

The holy symbols or signs are not barely significant, but what by divine institution they represent and testify unto our souls, is truly and eternally delivered unto us.

2. Forceful; strongly expressive.

Neither in the degrees of kindred they were destitute of significant words; for whom we call grandfather, they called caldfader; whom we call great-grandfather, they called thirthead.

SIGNIFICATORY. *n. f.* [from *signify*.]

That which signifies or betokens.

Here is a double significatory of the spirit, a word and a sign.

To **SIGNIFY.** *v. a.* [*signifier*, Fr. *signifier*, Lat.]

1. To declare by some token or sign; sometimes simply to declare.

Stephano, *signify*

Within the house your mitres is at hand.

The maid from that ill omen turn'd her eyes,

Not knew what *signified* the boding sign,

But found the power's displeas'd.

Those parts of nature, into which the chaos was divid'd, they *signified* by dark and obscure names;

as the night, Tartarus, and Oceanus.

2. To mean; to express.

Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player,

That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,

And then is heard no more! It is a tale

Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,

Signifying nothing!

By scripture, antiquity, and all ecclesiastical

writers, it is constantly appropriated to Saturday,

the day of the Jews' abstinence, and but of late years

used to signify the Lord's day.

3. To support; to weigh. This is seldom

used but interrogatively, *what signifies?*

or with *much*, *little*, or *nothing*.

Though he that sins frequently, and repents frequently,

gives reason to believe his repentances before God

signify nothing; yet that is nothing to us.

What *signifies* the splendour of courts, considering

the slavish attendances that go along with it?

He hath one way more, which, although it *signifies*

little to men of sober reason, yet unhappily

is the supicious humour of men, that governors

have a design to impose.

In the first of these last, the power of Adam, were

never so great, will *signify* nothing to the present

generations in the world.

What *signifies* the people's consent in making

and repealing laws, if the person who administers

hath no tie?

SIGNIFY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oblige to hold peace; to forbid to

speak.

4. To make known; to declare.

I'll to the king, and *signify* to him

That thus I have resign'd to you my charge.

He sent and *signified* it by his angel unto John.

The government should *signify* to the protestants

of Ireland, that want of silver is not to be remedied.

To **SIGNIFY.** *v. n.* To express meaning

with force.

If the words be but comely and *signifying*, and

the sense gentle, there is juice; but where that

wanteth, the language is thin.

SIGNIORY. *n. f.* [*signoria*, Italian.]

1. Lordship; dominion.

Through all the *signories* it was the first,

And Prospero the prime duke.

The earls, their titles, and their *signories*,

They must restore again.

My brave progenitors, by valour, zeal,

Gain'd those high honours, princely *signories*,

And proud prerogatives.

2. It is used by *Shakespeare* for seniority.

If ancient forrow be most reverent,

Give mine the benefit of *signiory*.

And let my griefs frown on the upper hand.

SIGNPOST. *n. f.* [*sign* and *post*.] That upon

which a sign hangs.

He should share with them in the preserving

A shed or *signpost*.

This noble invention of our author's hath been

copied by so many *signpost* dawblers, that now

grown fulltime, rather by their want of skill than

by the commonness.

SICKER. *adj.* and *adv.* See **SICKER.** The

old word for *sure*, or *surely*.

SICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *sicker*.] Surenels;

safety.

SILENCE. *n. f.* [*silence*, Fr. *silentium*,

Latin.]

1. The state of holding peace; forbearance

of speech.

Unto me men gave ear, and waited and kept

silence at my counsel.

I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority

over the man, but to be in *silence*.

First to himself he inward silence broke.

Speech submissively withdraws

From rights of subjects, and the poor man's cause;

Then pompous *silence* reigns, and fills the noisy

laws.

Here all their rage and ev'n their murmurs cease,

And sacred *silence* reigns, and universal peace.

2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity.

I think the best grace of wit will shortly turn us

to *silence*, and discourse grow commendable in

none but parrots.

3. Secrecy.

4. Stillness; not noise.

Hail, happy groves! calm and secure retreat

Of sacred *silence*, rest's eternal seat!

5. Not mention; oblivion; obscurity.

Nameless in dark oblivion let them dwell,

For strength from truth divid'd, and from just

blaudable, nought merits but disgrace

And ignominy; yet to glory aspire,

Vain-glorious, and through many tocks fame;

Therefore eternal *silence* be their doom.

Thus fame shall be achiev'd,

And what most merits fame in *silence* hid.

SILENCE. *interj.* An authoritative restraint

of speech.

Sir, have pity; I'll be his surety.—

—*Silence!* one word more

Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee,

—*Silence!*

To **SILENCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oblige to hold peace; to forbid to

speak.

We must *silence* the people, that to 's power

He would have made them quiet, *silenc'd* them

pleaders, and

Dispersed their freedoms.

The ambassador is *silenc'd*.

Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the idle

From her propriety.

This pass'd as an oracle, and *silenced* those that

moved the question.

Thus could not the mouths of worthy martyrs be

silenced, who being expos'd unto wolves, gave loud

expressions of their faith, and were heard as high as

heaven.

This would *silence* all further opposition.

Since in dark forrow I my days did spend,

I could not *silence* my complaints.

Had they duly considered the extent of infinite

knowledge and power, these would have *silenced*

their scruples, and they had adored the amazing

mystery.

It pleas'd him altogether to *silence* me, so that

I shall not only speak with decency, but wholly

be disabled to open my mouth, to any articulate

utterance; yet I hope he will give me grace, even

in my thoughts, to praise him.

2. To still.

These dying lovers, and their floating souls

Suspend the light, and *silence* all our guns.

The thunder spoke, nor durst the queen reply

A reverend horror *silenc'd* all the sky.

SILENT. *adj.* [*silens*, Lat.]

1. Not speaking; mute.

O my God, I cry in the day time, and in the

night season I am not *silent*.

Confounded, long they sat as stricken mute.

2. Not talkative; not loquacious.

Ulysses, adds he, was the most eloquent and most

fit of men; he knew that a word spoken never

wrought to much good as a word concealed.

3. Still; having no noise.

Deep night, dark night, the *silence* of the night,

The time of night when Troy was set on fire,

The time when a reechowls cry, and ban-dogs howl.

Now is the pleasant time,

The cool, the *silence*, have where *silence* yields

To the night's warbling bird.

4. Wanting efficacy. I think a hebraist.

Second, and innumerable causes, together with

nature itself, without that operative faculty which

God gave them, would become *silent*, virtuteless,

and dead.

The sun to me is dark,

And *silent* as the moon,

When she defects the night,

Had in her secret in a lunar cave.

5. Not mentioning.

This new created world, whereof in hell

Fame is not *silent*.

SILENTLY. *adv.* [from *silent*.]

1. Without speech.

When with one three nations join to fight,

They *silently* confess that one more brave.

For me they beg; each *silently*

Demands thy grace, and seems to watch thy eye.

2. Without noise.

You to a certain victory are led;

Your men all arm'd stand *silently* within.

3. Without mention.

The difficulties remain still, till he can show who

is merit by right here, in all those cases where the

present possessor hath no title, this he *silently* pos-

sesses over.

SILENTLY. *adj.* [from *silens*, Lat.] It should

be therefore written *obvious*.]

The *silens* and many words of the strictest or-

ders of truth, derive their institution from St. John

and I have.

SILENTLY. *adj.* [*silens*, Lat.] Husky,

full of hawks.

SILICINOS. *adj.* [*Siliginosus*, Lat.] Made of fine wheat. *Dict.*

SILLIQUA. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. [With gold finers.] A carat of which six make a scruple.

2. [With botanists: *siliqua*, Fr.] The seed-vessel, husk, pod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind. *Diff.*

SILIQUEUSE. *adj.* [from *siliqua*, Latin.]

SILIQUEOUS. *adj.* Having a pod or capsule.

All the tetrapetalous *siliquose* plants are alkalulent. *Arbutus.*

SILK. *n. f.* [reole, Sax.]

1. The thread of the worm that turns afterward to a butterfly.

The worms were hallow'd that did breed the silk; And it was dyed in mummy, which the fatal Convey'd of man's hearts. *Shakespeare.*

2. The stuff made of the worms thread.

Let not the creaking of shoes, or rattling of silks, betray thy poor heart to woman. *Shakespeare.*
He could the shore to be covered with Persian silk for him to tread upon. *Knollys.*

Without the worm, in Persian silks we shine. *Waller.*

SILKEN. *adj.* [from *silk*.]

1. Made of silk.

Men counsel and give comfort to that grief Which they themselves not feel; but talking it, Their counsel turns to passion, which before Would give preceptual medicine to rage, Fetter strong madness in a silken thread, Charm each with air, and agony with words. *Shakespeare.*

Now will we revel it, With silken coats, and caps, and golden rings. *Shakespeare.*

She weeps, and words address'd seem tears dissolv'd, Wetting the borders of her silken veil. *Milton.*

2. Soft; tender.

Full many a lady fair, in court full oft Beholding them, him secretly envide, And wou'd that two such fans, so silken soft, And golden fair, her love would her provide. *Spenser.*

All the youth of England are on fire, And silken dalliance in the wardrobe lies. *Shakespeare.*

For then the hills with pleasing shades are crown'd, And sleeps are sweeter on the silken ground. *Dryden.*

Drest up virtue in all the beauties of oratory, and you will find the wild passions of men too violent to be restrained by such mild and silken language. *Watts.*

3. Dressed in silk.

Shall a beardless boy, A cocker'd, silken wanton, have our fields, And fleck his spirit in a warlike fool, Mocking the air with colours idly spread, And find no check? *Shakespeare.*

SILKMEUCER. *n. f.* [*silk* and *mercer*.] A dealer in silk.

SILKWEAVER. *n. f.* [*silk* and *weaver*.] One whose trade is to weave silken manufactures.

True English hate your monsieurs paltry arts; For you are all silk-weavers in your hearts. *Dryden.*

The Chinese are ingenious silk-weavers. *Watts.*

SILKWORM. *n. f.* [*silk* and *worm*.] The worm that spins silk.

Grasshoppers eat up the green of whole countries, and silk-worms devour leaves swiftly. *Bacon.*

Broad were the banners, and of snowy hue, A purer web the silk-worm never drew. *Dryden.*

SILKY. *adj.* [from *silk*.]

1. Made of silk.

2. Soft; pliant. These kinds of knaves, in plainness, Harbour more craft and were corrupter ends. *Dryden.*

Than twenty silks dashing observants. That stretch their duties nicely. *Shakespeare.*

SILL. *n. f.* [ry], Sax. *fuil*, Fr. *full*, Dutch.] The timber or stone at the foot of the door.

The farmer's goose, Grown fat with corn, and sitting still, Can scarce get o'er the barn-door sill; And hardly waddles forth. *Swift.*

SILLABIC. *n. f.* [This word has exercised the etymologists. *Minthwa* thinks it corrupted from *swillingbubbles*. *Junius* omits it. *Hughaw*, whom *Skinner* follows, deduces it from the Dutch *full*, a pipe, and *buyck*, a paunch; because *sillabubs* are commonly drunk through a spout, out of a jug with a large belly. It seems more probably derived from *sil*, in old English, *vinegar*; *sil a bouc*, *vinegar for the mouth*, *vinegar made pleasant*.]

Cuirs made by milking upon vinegar. *John* takes her neat rabbit's pail, and now She trips to milk the hand-red cow; Where, for some sturdy foot-ball swain, *John* strokes a *sillabub* or twain. *Wotton.*

A feast, By some rich farmer's wife and filer dress'd, Might be resembled to a sick man's dream, Where all ideas huddling run to fast. *King.*

SILLI. *adv.* [from *silly*.] In a silly manner; simply; foolishly.

I wonder much what thou and I Did till we lov'd? were we not wean'd till then, But suck'd on childish pleasures *silly*? Or slumber'd we in the seven sleepers den? *Donne.*

We are caught as *silly* as the bird in the net. *L'Estrange.*

Do, do, look *silly*, good colonel; 'tis a decent melancholy after an absolute defeat. *Dryden.*

SILLINESS. *n. f.* [from *silly*.] Simplicity; weakness; harmless folly.

The *silliness* of the person does not derogate from the dignity of his character. *L'Estrange.*

SILLY. *adj.* [*selig*, German. *Skinner*.]

1. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless.

2. Weak; helpless. After long storms, In dread of death and dangerous dismay, With which my *silly* bark was tossed fore, I do at length defy the happy shore. *Spenser.*

3. Foolish; witless. Perhaps their loves, or else their sleep, Was that did their *silly* thoughts so busy keep. *Milt.*

The meanest subjects censure the actions of the greatest prince; the *silly* servants, of the wisest master. *Temple.*

I have no discontent at living here; besides what arises from a *silly* spirit of liberty, which I resolve to throw off. *Swift.*

Such parts of writings as are stupid or *silly*, false or mistaken, should become subjects of occasional criticism. *Watts.*

He is the companion of the silliest people in their most *silly* pleasure; he is ready for every impertinent entertainment and diversion. *Law.*

SILLYHOW. *n. f.* [perhaps from *selig*, happy, and *heopt*, the head.] The membrane that covers the head of the fetus.

Great conceits are raised of the membranous covering called the *sillyhow*, sometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth. *Brown.*

SILT. *n. f.* Mud; slime.

Several trees of oak and fir stand in firm earth below the moor, near Thorney, in all probability covered by inundation, and the *silt* and moorish earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*

SILVAN. *adj.* [from *silva*, Lat.] Woody; full of woods.

Between two rows of rocks, a *silvan* scene Appears above, and groves for ever green. *Dryden.*

SILVER. *n. f.* [reolper, Saxon; *silber*, Dutch.]

1. A white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. *Watts.*

2. Any thing of soft splendour. *Pallas*, piteous of her plaintive cries, In slumber clos'd her *silver* streaming eyes. *Pope.*

3. Money made of silver. *Silver*, *adj.*

1. Made of silver. Put my *silver* cup in the sack's mouth. *Genesi.*

Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow, Fair *silver*-shafted queen for ever chaste. *Milton.*

The *silver* shafted goddess of the place. *Pope.*

2. White like silver. Of all the race of *silver*-winged flies Was none more favourable, nor more fair, Than Clarion. *Spenser.*

Old Salisbury, shame to thy *silver* hair, Thou mad misleader of thy brain-sick son. *Shakespeare.*

The great in honour are not always wise, Nor judgment under *silver* tresses lies. *Sanders.*

Others on *silver* lakes and rivers bath'd Their downy breast. *Milton.*

3. Having a pale lustre. So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not, To those fresh morning drops upon the rose, As thy eye-beams, when their sixth rays have quate. *Shakespeare.*

The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows, Nor shines the *silver* moon one half so bright, Through the transparent bosom of the deep, As doth thy face through tears of mine give light. *Shakespeare.*

4. Soft of voice. This phrase is Italian, *voce argentina*.

From all the groves, which with the heavenly noises Of their sweet instruments were wont to sound, And th' hollow hills, from which their *silver* voices. *Spenser.*

Were wont redoubled echoes to rebound, Did now rebound with nought but rueful cries, And yelling shrieks thrown up into the skies. *Spenser.*

It is my love that calls upon my name; How *silver* sweet found lovers' tongues by night! Like lotus music to attending ears. *Shakespeare.*

To **SILVER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover superficially with silver. There be fools alive, I wis, Silver'd o'er, and so was this. *Shakespeare.*

The splendour of *silver* is more pleasant to four eyes than that of gold; as in cloth of silver, and *silver* rapiers. *Bacon.*

Silvering willfully and canker more than gilding. *Pascal.*

A gilder shew'd me a ring *silvered* over with mercurial fumes, which he was then to restore to its native yellow. *Boyle.*

2. To adorn with mild lustre. Here retir'd, the sinking billows sleep, And smiling calmness *silver'd* o'er the deep. *Pope.*

SILVERBEATER. *n. f.* [*silver* and *beat*.] One that foliates silver.

Silverbeaters chuse the finest coin, as that which is most extensive under the hammer. *Boyle.*

SILVERING. *n. f.* A silver coin. A thousand vines, at a thousand *silverings*, shall be for briars and thorns. *Spenser.*

SILVERLY. *adv.* [from *silver*.] With the appearance of silver.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew That *silverly* doth progress on thy cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

SILVERSMITH. *n. f.* [*silver* and *smith*.] One that works in silver.

Demetrius, a *silversmith*, made shrines for Diana. *Acts.*

SILVERTHISTLE. *n. f.* [*acanthium silvestre*, Lat.] A plant.

SILVERTREE. *n. f.* [*conocarpodendron*.] A plant. *Miller.*

SILVERWED. *n. f.* [*Argentina*, Lat.] A plant.

SILVERY. *adj.* [from *silver*.] Besprinkled with silver.

A gritty stone, with small spangles of a white silvery tale in it. Woodward.

Of all th' enamell'd race whose sil'ry wing waves to the tepid nephyrs of the spring, Once brightest thind this child of heat and air. DuRoi.

SIMAR. *n. f.* [*Simarre*, Fr.] A woman's robe.

The ladies dress'd in rich *simars* were seen, Of Florence satins, flower'd with white and green. Dryden.

SIMILAR. } *adj.* [*similaire*, Fr. from
SIMILARY. } *similis*, Lat.]

1. Homogeneous; having one part like another; uniform.

Minerals appear to the eye to be perfectly *similar*, as metals; or at least to consist of two or three distinct ingredients, as cinnabar. Boyle.

2. Resembling; having resemblance. The laws of England, relative to those matters, were the original and exemplar from whence those *similar* or parallel laws of Scotland were derived. Hale.

SIMILARITY. *n. f.* [from *similar*.] Likeness; uniformity.

The blood and chyle are mixed, and by attrition attenuated, by which the mixture acquires a greater degree of fluidity and *similarity*, or homogeneity of parts. Arbuthnot.

SIMILE. *n. f.* [*simile*, Lat.] A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized.

Their rhimes, Full of protest, of oath, and big compare, Want *similes*. Shakspeare.

Lucentio slipp'd me, like his greyhound, Which runs himself, and catches for his master.-- A good swift *simile*, but something curiouth. Shakspeare.

In argument, *Similes* are like songs in love; They much describe, they nothing prove. Prior.

Poets, to give a loose to a warm fancy, not only expatiate in their *similes*, but introduce them too frequently. Garth.

SIMILITUDE. *n. f.* [*similitudo*, Fr. *similitudo*, Lat.]

1. Likeness; resemblance. *Similitude* of substance would cause attraction, where the body is wholly freed from the motion of gravity, for then lead would draw lead. Bacon.

Our immortal souls, while righteous, are by God himself beautified with the title of his own image and *similitude*. Raleigh.

Let us make man in our image, man In our *similitude*, and let them rule Over the fish and fowl. Milton.

Similitude to the Deity was not regarded in the things they gave divine worship to, and looked on as symbols of the god they worshipped. Stillingfleet.

If we compare the picture of a man, drawn at the years of seventeen, with that of the same person at the years of threescore, hardly the least trace or *similitude* of one face can be found in the other. South.

Fate some future hard shall join In sad *similitude* of griefs to mine, Condemn'd whole years in abstinence to deplore, And image charms he must behold no more. Pope.

2. Comparison; simile. Plutarch, in the first of his tractates, by sundry *similitudes*, shews us the force of education. Walton.

For, in his *similitudes*, never departed from the woods; that is, all his comparisons were taken from the country. Dryden.

SIMILAR. *n. f.* [See CINETER.] A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge.

TO SIMMER. *v. n.* [a word made probably from the sound, but written, by Skinner, *Amber*.] To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing.

Place a vessel in warm sand, increasing the heat by degrees, till the spirit *simmer* or boils a little. Boyle.

Their vital heat and moisture may always not only *simmer* in one sluggish tenour, but sometimes boil up higher, and seeth over; the fire of life being more than ordinarily kindled upon some emergent occasion. More.

SIMNEL. *n. f.* [*simnellus*, low Latin.] A kind of sweet bread or cake.

SIMONIAK. *n. f.* [*Simoniaque*, Fr. *simoniacus*, Latin.] One who buys or sells preferment in the church.

If the bishop alleges that the person presented is a *simoniack*, or unlearned, they are to proceed to trial. Light.

SIMONIAKAL. *adj.* [from *simoniack*.] Guilty of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

Add to your criminals the *simoniack* ladies, who seduce the sacred order into the difficulty of breaking their troth. Spectator.

SIMONY. *n. f.* [*Simonie*, Fr. *simonia*, Lat.] The crime of buying or selling church preferment.

One that by suggestion Tied all the kingdom; *simony* was fair play, His own opinion was his law. Shakspeare.

Many papers remain in private hands, of which one is of *simony*; and I with the world might see it, that it might undeceive some patrons, who think they have discharged that great trust to God and man, if they take no money for a living, though it may be paited with for other ends less justifiable. Walton.

No *simony* nor sinecure is known; There works the bee, no honey for the drone. Garth.

TO SIMPER. *v. n.* [from *pymbelan*, Saxon, to keep holyday, Skinner.] He derives *simmer* from the same word, and confirms his etymology by writing it *simber*. It is perhaps derived from *simmer*, as it may seem to imitate the dimples of water gently boiling. To *simile*; generally to smile foolishly.

A made countenance about her mouth between *simpering* and smiling, her head bowed somewhat down, seemed to languish with over-much idleness. Sedgwick.

I charge you, O men, for the love you bear to women, as I perceive by your *simpering* none of you hate them, to like as much as pleases them. Shakspeare.

Stars above *simper* and shine, As having keys into thy love, while poor I pine. Herbert.

Let then the fair one beautifully cry, Or dress in smiles of sweet Cecilia's name, With *simpering* angels, palms, and harps divine. Pope.

SIMPER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Smile, generally a foolish smile.

The wit at his elbow stared him in the face with so bewitching a grin, that the whistler relaxed his fibres into a kind of *simper*, and at length burst out into an open laugh. Addison.

Great Tabald nods; the proud Parnassian tier, The conscious *simper*, and the jealous leer, Mix on his look. Pope.

SIMPLE. *adj.* [*simplex*, Lat. *simplex*, Fr.]

1. Plain; artless; unskilled; undeighting; sincere; harmless.

Were it not to satisfy the minds of the *simple* sort of men, these nice curiosities are not worthy the labour which we bestow to answer them. Hooker.

They meet upon the way A *simple* husbandman in garments grey. Hub, Tab.

I am a *simple* woman, much too weak To oppose your cunning. Shakspeare.

O Elcinda, My heart was made to fit and pair with thine, Simple and plain, and taught with artless tenderness. Rowe.

In *simple* suanners all the secret lies; Be kind and virtuous, you'll be blest and wise. Young.

2. Uncompounded; unmingled; single; only one; plain; not complicated.

To make the compound pass for the rich metal *simple*, is an adulteration or counterfeiting. Bacon.

Simple philosophically signifies single, but vulgarly foolish. Watts.

Among substances, some are called *simple*, some compound, whether taken in a philosophical or vulgar sense. If we take *simple* and compound in a vulgar sense, then all those are *simple* substances which are generally effected uniform in their natures: to every herb is called a *simple*, and every metal a mineral, though the chymist perhaps may find all these several elements in each of them. Wallis.

Let Newton, pure intelligence, whom God To mortal's lent, to trace his boundless works, From laws, sublimely *simple*, speak thy name In all philosophy. Thomson.

3. Silly; not wise; not cunning. The *simple* believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going. Proverbs.

Dick, *simple* odes too many show ye My servile complaisance to Chloe.

SIMPLE. *n. f.* [*simple*, French.] A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug. It is popularly used for an herb.

Of *simples* in these groves that grow, We'll learn the perfect shall; The nature of each herb to know, Which cures, and which can kill. Dryden.

Our tender nurse of nature is repose, The which he lacks; that to provoke in him, Are many *simples* operative, whole power Will close the eye of anguish. Shakspeare.

He would ope his leathern scrip, And show me *simples* of a thousand names, Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. Milton.

What virtue is in this remedy lies in the naked *simples*, as it comes over from the Indies. Temple.

Around its entries nodding poppies grow, And all cool *simples* that sweet rest bestow; Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains, And passing floods it on the silent plains. Dryden.

Medicine is mine: what herbs and *simples* grow In fields and forests, all their powers I know. Dry.

TO SIMPLE. *v. n.* To gather *simples*. As once the foaming boar he chas'd, Infectious Cice swell the youth survey'd, As *simples* on the flow'ry hills he Bray'd. Garth.

SIMPLENESS. *n. f.* [from *simple*.] The quality of being simple.

I will hear that play; For never any thing can be amiss, When *simples* and duty tender it. Shakspeare.

Such perfect elements may be found in these four known bodies that we call pure ones; for they are least compounded, and approach most to the *simplicity* of the elements. Digby.

SIMPLE. *n. f.* [from *simple*.] A simplist; an herbant.

SIMPLES. *n. f.* [*simples*, Fr.] Simplicity; silliness; folly. Obsolete.

Then weeds been not to nobly were, Such *simples* brought them then to, They be a yoke in purple and pall, They reign and ruben over all. Spenser.

SIMPLETON. *n. f.* [from *simple*.] A silly mortal; a tridler; a foolish fellow. A low word.

A country house sent his man to look after an ox, the *simpleton* went hunting up and down. Elfr.

Those letters may prove a defect, as, as having as mercurial temper, or curious *simpletons*, can make it. Pope.

SIMPLICITY. *n. f.* [*simplicitas*, Latin.]

simplicitas, French.]

1. Plainness; artlessness; not subtilty; not cunning; not deceit.

The two etimologies I believe were in their degree of well-doing, to whom the not knowing of evil serveth for a ground of virtue, and hold their inward powers in better form, with an unspotted *simplicity*, than many who rather cunningly try to know what goodness is, than willingly to know themselves the following of it. Stany.

They keep the reverend *simplicity* of ancient times.

In low *simplicity*.

He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of usance.

Marquis Dorset, a man for his harmless *simplicity* neither mistaked nor much regarded, was created duke.

Suspicion sleeps

At wisdom's gate, and to *simplicity*
Redeigns her charge.

Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
In wit a man, *simplicity* a child.

The native elegance and *simplicity* of her manners were accompanied with real benevolence of heart.

2. Plainness; not subtilty; not abstruseness.

Thou enter into farther speculations herein, which is the itch of curiosity, and content not themselves with the *simplicity* of that doctrine, within which this church hath contained herself.

3. Plainness; not finery.

They represent our poet, when he left Mantua for Rome, dressed in his best habit, too fine for the place whence he came, and yet retaining part of its *simplicity*.

4. Singleness; not composition; state of being uncompounded.

Mandrakes afford a papaverous unpleasant odour in the leaf or apple, discoverable in their *simplicity* and mixture.

We are led to conceive that great machine of the world to have been once in a state of greater *simplicity* than now it is, as to conceive a watch once in its first and simple materials.

5. Weakness; silliness.

Many that know what they should do, would nevertheless dissemble it, and, to excuse themselves, pretend ignorance and *simplicity*, which *simplicity* cannot.

How long, ye simple ones, will ye love *simplicity*, and fools hate knowledge?

SIMPLIST. n. f. [from *simple*.] One skilled in simples.

A plant so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken by some good *simplists* for anemone.

SIMPLY. adv. [from *simple*.]

1. Without art; without subtilty; plainly; artlessly.

Accomplishing great things by things deemed weak;

Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise
By *simply* meek.

2. Of itself; without addition.

This question about the changing of laws concerneth only such laws as are positive, and do make that now good or evil, by being commanded or forbidden, which otherwise of itself were not *simply* the one or the other.

3. Merely; solely.

Under man, no creature in the world is capable of felicity and bliss; because their chiefest perfection consisteth in that which is best for them, but not in that which is *simply* best, as ours doth.

I will eat and drink, and sleep as fast
As captain shall; *simply* the thing I am
Shall make me live.

To say or to do ought with memory and imitation, no purpose or respect should sooner move us, than *simply* the love of God and of mankind.

4. Foolishly; sillily.

SIMULAR. n. f. [from *simulo*, Latin.] One that counterfeits.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjuror, thou simular of virtue,
That art incestuous.

SIMULATION. n. f. [*Simulation*, French; *simulatio*, from *simulo*, Latin.] That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not.

Simulation is a vice rising of a natural falsehood, or fearfulness; or of a mind that hath some main fault; which, because a man must needs disguise, it maketh him practise *simulation*.

For the unquestionable virtue of her person and mind, he well expressed his love in an act and time of *simulation* towards his end, bequeathing her all his mansion-houses, and a power to dispose of his whole personal estate.

For distinction sake, a deceiving by word is commonly called a lye; and deceiving by actions, gestures, or behaviour, is called *simulation* or hypocrisy.

SIMULTANEOUS. adj. [*Simultaneus*, Lat.] Acting together; existing at the same time.

If the parts may all change places at the same time, without any respect of priority or posteriority to each other's motion, why may not bullets, closely crowded in a box, move by a like mutual and *simultaneous* exchange?

SIN. n. f. [ryn, Saxon.]

1. An act against the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion.

It is great *sin* to swear unto a *sin*.
But greater *sin* to keep a sinful oath.

How huff thou the heart,
Being a divine, a ghostly confessor,
A *sin* abuser, and my friend profest,

To mangle me with that word bannishment?
Put those that sleep, and think not on their *sin*,
Punch them.

Thou knowest, Lord, that I am pure from all *sin* with man.

2. Habitual negligence of religion.

Sin, death, and hell, have set their marks upon him,
And all their ministers attend on him.

Dishonest thame
Of nature's works: honour dishonourable,
Sin-bred, how have ye troubled all mankind!

I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds,
With the rank vapours of the *sin*-worn mould.

Is there no means, but that a *sin*-sick land
Should be let blood with such a boist'rous hand?

Vice or virtue chiefly imply the relation of our actions to men in this world: *sin* and holiness rather imply their relation to God and the other world.

Light from her thought, a summer's careless robe,
Fell each affection of this *sin*-worn globe.

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* emphatically for a man enormously wicked.

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet *sin*, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham.

TO SIN. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion.

Stand in awe and *sin* not.
Many also have perish'd, err'd, and sinned for women.

He shall ask, and he shall give him life for them that *sin* not unto death.

2. To offend against right.

I am a man
More *sin*-d against than *sinning*.

And who but wishes to invert the laws
Of order, *sin*s against th' eternal cause.

SINCER. adv. [formed by contraction from *sithence*, or *sith thence*, from *siðe*, Sax.]

1. Because that.
Since the clearest discoveries we have of other spirits, besides God and our own souls, are imparted by revelation, the information of them should be taken from thence.

Since truth and constancy are vain,
Since neither love, nor sense of pain,
Nor force of reason, can persuade,
Then let example be obey'd.

2. From the time that.

Am not I thine ass upon which thou hast ridden
ever since I was thine unto this day?
He is the most improved mind since you saw him that ever was.

3. Ago; before this.
About two years *since*, it so fell out, that he was brought to a great lady's house.

Spies hold me in chace, that I was foretold
Thou or four miles about; esse had I, fir,
Half an hour *since*, brought my report.

A law was made no longer since than the twenty-eighth of Henry the Eighth.

How many ages *since* has *Virgil* writ!

SINCE. preposition. After; reckoning from some time past to the time present.

He *since* the morning hour set out from heaven

If such a man arise, I have a model by which he may build a nobler poem than any extant since the ancients.

SINCERE. adj. [*sincerus*, Lat. *sincere*, It.]

1. Unhurt; uninjured.
He tried a tough well chosen spear;
Th' inviolable body stood *sincere*.

2. Pure; unmingled.
Pardon my tears, 'tis joy which bids them flow,
A joy which never was *sincere* till now;

That which my conquest gave I could not prize,
Or 'twas imperfect, till I saw your eyes.

The pleasures of sense, beasts taste *sincere* and pure always, without mixture or alloy, without being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in the use of them.

Animal substances differ from vegetable, in that, being reduced to *ashes*, they are perfectly insipid, and in that there is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice.

In *English* I would have all gellicious avoided, that our tongue may be *sincere*, and that we may keep to our own language.

3. Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt.

This top proud fellow,
Whom from the flow of gall I name not, but
From *sincere* notions by intelligence

I do know to be corrupt.
Nor troubled at their tidings from the earth,
Which your *sincerity* care could not prevent;

Foretold so lately what would come to pass,
When first this tempter cross'd the gulf from hell.

The more *sincere* you are, the better it will fare with you at the great day of account. In the mean while, give us leave to be *sincere* too, in condemning heartily what we heartily disapprove.

Through the want of a *sincere* intention of pleasing God in all our actions, we fall into such irregularities of life as, by the ordinary means of grace, we should have power to avoid.

SINCERELY. adv. [from *sincere*.] Honestly; without hypocrisy; with purity of heart.

The purer and perfecter our religion is, the worthier effects it hath in them who stedfastly and *sincerely* embrace it.

That you may, fair lady,
Perceive I speak *sincerely*, the king's majesty
Does purpose honour to you.

In your whole reasoning, keep your mind *sincerely* intent in the pursuit of truth.

SINCERENESS. n. f. [*Sincerité*, French; *Sincerity*, from *sincere*.]

1. Honesty of intention; purity of mind.

Jesus Christ has purchased for us terms of reconciliation, who will accept of *sincerity* instead of perfection; but then this *sincerity* implies our honest endeavours to do our utmost.

2. Freedom from hypocrisy.

In thy constant cease to fear a foe;
For thee she feels *sincerity* of woe.

SINDON. n. f. [Lat.] A fold; a wrapper.

There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine parchment, and wrapped in *sindon* of linen.

SINE. n. f. [*Sinus*, Latin.] A right *sine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it is half the chord of twice the arch.

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of incidence, the *sine* of the angle of incidence of every ray, considered apart, shall have to the *sine* of the angle of refraction a constant ratio.

SINCE. *n. f.* [*anc*, without, and *cure*, care.] An office which has revenue without any employment.
A *since* is a benefice without cure of souls. *Ayliffe.*

No baiony nor *since* were known,
Nor would the bee work honey for the drone. *Garth.*
SINCE. *n. f.* [*senpe*, Saxon; *senwen*, Dutch.]

1. A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews. *Shakspeare*
The routed fibres rose, and from the wound
Black bloody drops disall'd upon the ground:
Mute and amaz'd, my hair with terror stood;
Iar shrink my sinews, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*

A *sinew* cracked seldom recovers its former
firmth. *Locke*

2. Applied to whatever gives strength or compactness: as, money is the *sinews* of war.

Some other *sinews* there are, from which that
superfluity of strength in perfusion doth arise. *Hooker.*
Such discouraging of men in the ways of an active
conformity to the church's rules, cracks the *sinews*
of government; for it weakens and damps the spirits
of the obedient. *South.*

In the principal figures of a picture, the painter
is to employ the *sinews* of his art; for in them con-
sists the principal beauties of his work. *Dryden.*

3. Muscle or nerve.

The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,
Through ev'ry living part itself doth shed
By *sinews*, which extend from head to foot;
And, like a net, all o'er the body spread. *Davies.*
To *SINCE*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
knit as by *sinews*. Not in use.

Ask the lady Bona for thy queen;
So shalt thou *sinew* both these lands together. *Shakspeare.*

SINUED. *adj.* [from *sinew*.]

1. Furnished with *sinews*.
Strong *sinew'd* was the youth, and big of bone. *Dryden.*

2. Strong; firm; vigorous.

He will the rather do it, when he sees
Ourselves well *sinewed* to our defence. *Shakspeare.*

SINUSURUNK. *adj.* [*sinew* and *shrunk*.]

A horse is said to be *sinusurunk* when
he has been over-ridden, and so fatigued
that he becomes gaunt-bellied, by a stiff-
ness and contraction of the two *sinews*
which are under his belly. *Farrier's Dict.*

SINERY. *adj.* [from *sinew*.]

1. Consisting of a *sinew*; nervous. The
nerves and *sinews* are in poetry often
confounded, from *nervus*, Latin, which
signifies a *sinew*.

The *sinew* thread my brain lets fall
Through ev'ry part,
Can tie those parts, and make me one of all. *Donne.*

2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible.

And for thy vigour,
Ball-bearing Milo his addition yields
To *sinewy* Ajax. *Shakspeare.*

Worthy fellows, and like to prove
Most *sinewy* swordsmen. *Shakspeare.*

The northern people are large, fair-complexion-
ed, strong, *sinewy*, and courageous. *Hale.*

Faunting, as he reach'd the shore,
He dropt his *sinewy* arms: his knees no more
Perform'd their office. *Pope.*

SINFUL. *adj.* [*sin* and *full*.]

1. Alien from God; not holy; unsanc-
tified.

Drive out the *sinful* pair,
From hallow'd ground th' unholy. *Milton.*

2. Wicked; not observant of religion;
contrary to religion. It is used both of
persons and things.

Twice happy man, said then the father grave,
Whose *sinful* steps thy steady hand doth lead,
And shows the way his *sinful* soul to save,
Who better can the way to heaven arread. *Fairy Qu.*
Nature herself, though pure of *sinful* thought,
Wrought in her fo, that, seeing me, she turn'd. *Milton.*

The stocks looked upon all passions as *sinful*
defects and irregularities, as so many deviations
from right reason, making pathos to be only
another word for perturbation. *South.*

SINFULLY. *adv.* [from *sinful*.] Wickedly;
not piously; not according to the ordi-
nance of God.

All this from my remembrance brutish wrath
Sinfully pluck'd, and not a man of you
Had so much grace to put it in my mind. *Shakspeare.*

The humble and contented man pleases himself
innocently and easily, while the ambitious man
attempts to please others *sinfully* and difficultly, and
perhaps unsuccessfully too. *South.*

SINFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *sinful*.] Alienation
from God; neglect or violation of
the duties of religion; contrariety to
religious goodness.

I am sent
To shew thee what shall come in future days
To thee, and to thy offspring: good with had
Expect to hear; supernal grace contending
With *sinfulness* of men. *Milton.*

Peculiarity, the general fault of sick persons, is
equally to be avoided for the folly and *sinfulness*. *Wake.*

To **SING**. *v. n.* preterit *I sang* or *sung*;
participle pass. *sung*. [*singan*, Saxon;
singia, Islandick; *singhen*, Dutch.]

1. To form the voice to melody; to arti-
culate musically.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze;
Bow themselves when he did *sing*;
To his music plants and flowers
Ever sprung, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring. *Shakspeare.*

Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And some for sorrow *sung*. *Shakspeare.*

They rather had beheld
Difficult numbers peering streets, than see
Our tradesmen *singing* in their shops, and going
About their functions friendly. *Shakspeare.*

The morning stars *sang* together. *Job.*
Then shall the trees of the wood *sing* out at the
presence of the Lord. *1 Chronicles.*

Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,
Some in herock verse divinely *sung*. *Dryden.*

2. To utter sweet sounds inarticulately.

The time of the *singing* of birds is come.

You will sooner bind a bird from *singing* than
from flying. *Bacon.*

Join voices, all ye birds,
That *singing* up to heaven's gate ascend. *Milton.*
And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And *singing* birds, in silver cages hung. *Dryden.*

Oh! were I made, by some transforming pow'r,
The captive bird that *sings* within thy bow'r,
Then might my voice thy list'ning ears employ,
And I those kisses he receives enjoy. *Pope.*

3. To make any small or shrill noise.

A man may hear this shower *sing* in the wind. *Shakspeare.*

You leaden messengers,
Fly with talc aim; pierce the still moving air,
That *sings* with piercing; do not touch my lord. *Shakspeare.*

We hear this fearful tempest *sing*. *Shakspeare.*

O'er his head the flying spear
Sung innocent, and spent its force in war. *Pope.*

4. To tell in poetry.

Bid her exult her melancholy wing,
And raise'd from earth, and shav'd from passion, *sing*
Of human hope by cross event destroy'd,
Of useless wealth, and greatness unenjoy'd. *Prior.*

To **SING**. *v. a.*

1. To relate or mention in poetry.
All the prophets in their age the times
Of great Messiah *sung*. *Milton.*

I sing the man who Judah's sceptre bore
In that right hand which held the crook before. *Cowley.*

Arms and the man *I sing*. *Dryden.*
Well might he *sing* the day he could not fear,
And paint the glories he was sure to wear. *Smith.*

2. To celebrate; to give praises to, in
verse.

The last, the happiest British king,
Whom thou shalt paint or I shall *sing*. *Addison.*

3. To utter harmoniously.

Incles, caddises, cambricks, lawns, why he *sings*
them over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shakspeare.*
They that waited us required of us worth, saying,
Sing us one of the songs of Zion. *Psalms.*

How could we to his godhead *sing*
Fore'd hallelujahs? *Milton.*

To **SINGE**. *v. a.* [*sangan*, Sax. *senghen*,
Dut.] To sear; to burn slightly or
superficially.

They bound the doctor,
Whose beard they have *sing'd* off with brands of
fire. *Shakspeare.*

Drake, in the vaunting stile of a soldier, would
call this enterprise the *singing* of the king of
Spain's beard. *Bacon.*

That neither was *singed* in the combustion of
Phaeton, nor overwhelmed by the inundation of
Deucalion. *Brown.*

They leave a *singed* bottom all involv'd
With stench and smoke. *Milton.*

Singed the toes of an ape through a burning glass,
and he never would endure it after. *L'Estrange.*

Thus riding on his curls, he seem'd to pass
A rolling fire along, and *singe* the grais. *Dryden.*

SINGER. *n. f.* [from *sing*.] One that
sings; one whose profession or business is
to *sing*.

Singing was like an unskilful *singer*, he kept
not time. *Shakspeare.*

I gat me men *singers* and women *singers*, and the
delights of the sons of men. *Ecclesiastes.*

To the chief *singer* on my *singed* instruments,
Habakkuk.

Cockbirds amongst *singing* birds are ever the bet-
ter *singers*, because they are more lively. *Bacon.*

Thy heart no ruder than the rugged stone,
I might, like Orpheus, with my numerous mourn
Melt to compassion: now my trait'rous *sung*
With thee conspires to do the *singer* wrong. *Waller.*

The birds know how to chaite their tale;
To peck this fruit they all forbear:
Those cheerful *singers* know not why
They should make any haste to die. *Waller.*

The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a
chorus of *singers*. *Dryden.*

SINGINGMASTER. *n. f.* [*sing* and *master*.]

One who teaches to *sing*.

He employed an itinerant *singingmaster* to instruct
them rightly in the tunes of the psalms. *Addison.*

SINGULAR. *adj.* [*singularis*, Latin.]

1. One; not double; not more than one.
The words are clear and easy, and their originals
are of *singular* signification without any ambiguity. *South.*

Some were *singular* acts, though each complete;
But ev'ry act flood ready to repeat. *Dryden.*

Then Theus join'd with bold Panthus came,
A *singular* concord in a double name. *Dryden.*

High *Alma*,

A lonely desert, and an empty land,
Shall scarce afford, for needful hours of rest,
A *singular* house to them benighted guest. *Addison.*

Where the poetry or history flows a *singular* read-
ing is not sufficient to satisfy a mind that has a true
taste; nor can we make the fullest improvement of
them without proper reviews. *Watts.*

2. Particular; individual.

As no *singular* man is born with a right of controul-
ing the opinions of all the rest, so the world has no
title to demand the whole time of any particular
person. *Pope.*

If one *singular* word were to express but one simple
idea, and nothing else, there would be scarce any
mistake. *Watts.*

3. Not compounded.

As simple ideas are opposed to complex, and *singular*
ideas to compound, so propositions are distinguished.

the English tongue has some advantage above the learned languages, which have an usual word to distinguish *single* from *simple*. *Warton*

4. Alone; having no companion; having no assistant.

Servant of God, well hast thou fought
The better fight, who *single* hast maintain'd
Against revolved multitudes the cause of truth. *Milton*

His wisdom such,
Three kingdoms wonder, and three kingdoms fear,
Whilst *single* he stood forth. *Denham*

In sweet possession of the fairy place,
Single, and conscious to myself alone
Of pleasures to th' excluded world unknown. *Dryden*

5. Unmarried.

In the *single* man therefore blessed? no: as a walled town is more worthier than a village, so is the forehead of a married man more honourable than the bare brow of a bachelor. *Shakespeare*

Pygmalion
Abhor'd all woman-kind, but most a wife;
So *single* chose to live, and shunn'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a comfort for his bed. *Dryden*

6. Not complicated; not duplicated.

To make flowers double, is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary, double flowers, by neglecting and not removing, prove *single*. *Bacon*

7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double-minded; simple. A scriptural sense.

The light of the body is the eye: if thine eye be *single*, thy whole body shall be full of light. *Matthew*

8. That in which one is opposed to one.

He, when his country, threaten'd with alarms,
Shall more than once the Punic bands adright,
Shall kill the Gaulish king in *single* fight. *Shakespeare*

- To SINGULAR, v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To choose out from among others.

I saw him in the battle range about,
And how he *singled* Clifford forth. *Shakespeare*

Dost thou already *single* me? I thought
Gyves and the mill had tan'd thee. *Milton*

Every man may have a peculiar favour, which, although not perceptible unto man, is yet sensible unto dogs, who hereby can *single* out their master in the dark. *Brown*

Begin, suspicious boy, to cast about
Thy infant eyes, and with a smile thy mother *single* oft. *Dryden*

Single the lowliest of the am'rous youth;
Ask for his vows, but hope not for his truth. *Prior*

2. To sequester; to withdraw

Yea *single*, faith Basil, and universally, whether it be in works of nature, or of voluntary choice, I see not any thing done as it should be, if it be wrought by an agent *singling* itself from comforts. *Hooker*

3. To take alone.

Many men there are, than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *singled*; and yet, in society with others, none less fit to answer the duties which are looked for at their hands. *Hooker*

4. To separate.

Hardly they herd, which by good hunters *singled* are. *Sidney*

- SINGLENESS, n. f. [from *single*.]

1. Not duplicity of multiplicity; the state of being only one.

Simplicity; sincerity; honest plainness. It is not the deepness of their knowledge, but the *singleness* of their belief, which God accepteth. *Hooker*

Men must be obliged to go through their business with *singleness* of heart. *Law*

- SINGLY, adv. [from *single*.]

1. Individually; particularly.

If the injured person be not righted, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and therefore bound to restitution *singly* and entirely. *Taylor*

They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men *singly* and personally good, or wad to the happiness of society. *Tillotson*

2. Only; by himself.

Look thee, 'tis so; thou *singly* boast'st none.
Here take: the gods out of my misery
Have sent thee treasure. *Shakespeare*

3. Without partners or associates.

Belinda
Burns to encounter two adventurous knights,
At ombre *singly* to decide their doom. *Pope*

4. Honestly; simply; sincerely.

SINGULAR, adj. [*singular*, Fr. *singularis*, Latin.]

1. Single; not complex; not compound.

That idea which represents one particular determinate thing, is called a *singular* idea, whether simple, complex, or compound. *Watts*

2. [In grammar.] Expressing only one; not plural.

If St. Paul's speaking of himself in the first person *singular* has to various meanings, his use of the first person plural has a greater latitude. *Locke*

3. Particular; unexampled.

So *singular* a sadness
Must have a cause as strange as the effect. *Denham*

Doublets, if you are innocent, your case is extremely hard, yet it is not *singular*. *Female Quixote*

4. Having something not common to others.

It is commonly used in a sense of disapprobation, whether applied to persons or things.

His zeal

None seconded, as *singular* and rash. *Milton*

It is very commendable to be *singular* in any excellency, and religion is the greatest excellency to be *singular* in any thing that is wise and worthy, is not a disparagement, but a praise. *Tillotson*

5. Alone; that of which there is but one.

These busts of the emperors and empresses are all very scarce, and some of them almost *singular* in their kind. *Addison*

SINGULARITY, n. f. [*singularité*, Fr. from *singular*.]

1. Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from all, or from most others.

Pliny addeth this *singularity* to that foil, that the second year the very falling down of the seeds yieldeth corn. *Raleigh*

2. Any thing remarkable; a curiosity; uncommon character or form.

Your gallery
Have we pass'd through, not without much content
In many *singularities*; but we saw not
That which my daughter came to look upon,
The statue of her mother. *Shakespeare*

I took notice of this little figure for the *singularity* of the instrument: it is not unlike a violin. *Addison*

3. Particular privilege or prerogative.

St. Gregory, being himself a bishop of Rome, and writing against the title of universal bishop, saith thus: None of all my predecessors ever consented to use this ungodly title; no bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *singularity*. *Hooker*

Catholicism, which is here attributed unto the church, must be understood in opposition to the legal *singularity* of the Jewish nation. *Pearson*

4. Character or manners different from those of others.

The spirit of *singularity* in a few ought to give place to public judgment. *Hooker*

Though, according to the practice of the world, it be *singular* for men thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet *singularity* in this matter is a singular commendation of it. *Tillotson*

Singularity in sin puts it out of fashion, since to be alone in any practice seems to make the judgment of the world against it; but the concurrence of others is a tacit approbation of that in which they concur. *South*

To SINGULARIZE, v. a. [*se singulariser*, Fr. from *singular*.] To make *single*.

SINGULARLY, adv. [from *singular*.] Par-

ticularly; to a manner not common to others.

Solitude and singularity can neither do us disgrace nor, unless we could suppose it a disgrace to be *singularly* good. *South*

SINGULAR, n. f. [*singulus*, Lat.] A single. *Spenser*

SINISTER, adj. [*sinister*, Latin.]

1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter. It seems to be used with the accent on the second syllable, at least in the primitive, and on the first in the figurative sense.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *sinister*
Bounds in my fire's. *Shakespeare*

Captain Spurio, with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his *sinister* cheek. *Shakespeare*

But a rib,
Crook'd by nature, bent, as now appears,
More to the part *sinister* from me drawn. *Milton*

The spleen is unjustly introduced to investigate the *sinister* side, which, being dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate it. *Brown*

In his *sinister* hand, instead of ball,
He plac'd a mighty mass of potent ale. *Dryden*

2. Bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair.

Is it to stridge a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a *sinister* intent and purpose, whose forwardness is yet therefore a bribe to such as favour the same cause with a better and more meaning? *Hooker*

The duke of Clarence was soon after by *sinister* means made clean away. *Spenser*

What are there more unworthy men chosen to offices, when is there more strife and contention about elections, or when do partial and *sinister* affections more utter themselves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whiggitt*

He professes to have received no *sinister* mention from his judge, but most willingly humbles himself to the determination of justice. *Shakespeare*

Those may be accounted the left hands of courts; persons that are full of nimble and *sinister* tricks and shifts, whereby they pervert the plain courses of courts, and bring justice into oblique lines and labyrinth. *Bacon*

The just person has given the world an assurance, by the constant tenor of his practice, that he makes a conscience of his ways, and that he seems to undermine another's interest by any *sinister* or inferior arts. *South*

3. [*sinistre*, Fr.] Unlucky; inauspicious.

The accent is here on the second syllable. Tempt it again; that is thy act, or none: What all the several ills that visit earth, Brought forth by night with a *sinister* birth, Plagues, famine, fire, could not reach unto, The sword, nor furthest, let thy fury do. *Ben Jonson*

SINISTROUS, adj. [*sinister*, Lat.] Ab- surd; perverse; wrong-headed; in French, *gauche*.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice. *Taylor*

SINISTROUSLY, adv. [from *sinistrous*.]

1. With a tendency to the left.

Many in their insanity are *sinistrously* disposed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect use of the right. *Brown*

2. Perversely; absurdly.

To SINK, v. n. pret. I sunk, anciently *sank*; part. *sunk* or *sunkn*. [German, *Saxon*; *senken*, German.]

1. To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom.

As rich with prize,
As is the oozy bottom of the sea
With *sunkn* wreck and sunless treasures. *Shakespeare*

In with the river *sunk*, and with it rose
Satan, involv'd in rising mist; then fought
Where to lie hid. *Milton*

He swims, or *sinks*, or wades, or creeps, or flies. *Milton*

The *pink* *pink* with his ill-gotten gains,
And nothing to another's else remains. Dryden.
Supposing several in a tempest will rather perish
than work, would it not be madness in the rest to
chafe to *pink* together, rather than do more than
their share? Addison.

2. To fall gradually.

The arrow went out at his heart, and he *sunk*
down in his chariot. Kings.

3. To enter or penetrate into any body.

David took a stone and flung it, and smote the
Philistine, that the stone *sunk* into his forehead. 1 Samuel.

4. To lose height; to fall to a level.

In vain has nature form'd
Mountains and oceans to oppose his passage;
He bounds o'er all, victorious in his march,
The Alps and Pyreneans *sink* before him. Addison.
To lose or want prominence.

5. What were his marks?—A lean cheek, a blue eye and *finken*.

Deep sluted wrinkles on her cheeks she draws;
Sunk are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws. Dryden.

6. To be overwhelmed or depressed.

Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash
is added to her wounds. Shakspeare.

They arraign'd shall *sink*
Beneath thy sentence. Milton.

But if you thus ambitious pray'r deny,
Then let me *sink* beneath proud Arcite's arms;
And, I once dead, let him possess her charms. Dryden.

7. To be received; to be impressed.

Let these *sinks* *sink* down into your ears. Luke.
Truth never *sinks* into these men's minds, nor
gives any tincture to them. Locke.

8. To decline; to decrease; to decay.

Then down the precipice of time it goes,
And *sinks* in minutes which in ages rose. Dryden.
This republic has been much more powerful
than it is at present, as it is fitter to *sink* than
increase in its dominions. Addison.
Let not the fire *sink* or slacken, but increase. Montimer.

9. To fall into rest or indolence.

Wouldst thou have me *sink* a day
In pleasing dreams, and lose my life in love,
When every moment Cato's life's at stake? Addison.

10. To fall into any state worse than the former; to tend to ruin.

Nor urg'd the labours of my lord in vain,
A *sinking* empire longer to sustain. Dryden.
To *SINK*. v. a.

1. To put under water; to disable from swimming or floating.

A full fleet of English made an hostile invasion
or incursion upon their havens and roads, and
sunk *sunk*, and carried away ten thousand ton
of their great shipping. Bacon.

2. To delve; to make by delving.

At Saga in Germany they dig up iron in the
fields by *sinking* ditches two feet deep, and in the
space of ten years the ditches are digged again for
iron once produced. Boyle.

Near Geneva are quarries of freestone, that run
under the lake: when the water is at lowest, they
make within the borders of it a little square, in-
closed with four walls: in this square they *sink* a
pit, and dig for freestone. Addison.

3. To depress; to degrade.

A mighty king I am, an earthly god;
I rule or *sink*, imprison, or let free;
And life or death depends on my decree. Prior.

Trifling painters or sculptors bellow infinite pains
upon the most insignificant parts of a figure, till
they *sink* the grandeur of the whole. Pope.

4. To plunge into destruction.

Heav'n bear witness,
And, if I have a conscience, let it *sink* me,
As it has the *sinks*, if I be not faithful. Shakspeare.

5. To make to fall.

There are to far from raising mountains, that
they overturn and fling down some before stand-
ing, and undermine others, *sinking* them into the
abyss. Woodward.

6. To bring low; to diminish in quantity.

When on the banks of an unlook'd-for stream,
You *sink* the river with repeated draughts,
Who was the last in all your host that thirsted? Addison.

7. To crush; to overbear; to depress.

That Hector was in certainty of death, and de-
pressed with the conscience of an ill cause: if you
will not grant the first of these will *sink* the spirit of
a hero, you'll at least allow the second may. Pope.

8. To diminish; to degrade.

They catch at all opportunities of ruining our
trade, and *sinking* the figure which we make. Addison.
I mean not that we should *sink* our figure out of
covetousness; and deny ourselves the proper con-
veniences of our station, only that we may lay up
a superfluous treasure. Rogers.

9. To make to decline.

Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power
Has *sunk* thy father more than all his years,
And made him wither in a green old age. Rowe.
To labour for a *sunk* corrupted state. Lyttleton.

10. To suppress; to conceal; to intervert.

If sent with ready money to buy any thing, and
you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money,
and take up the goods on account. Swift.

SINK. n. f. [from *sin*.]

1. A drain; a jakes.

Should by the cormorant belly be restrain'd,
Who is the *sink* of the body. Shakspeare.

Had humours gather to a bile, or, as divers ken-
nells flow to one *sink*, to shunt their numbers
increased. Hayward.

Gather more filth than any *sink* in town. Granv.
Returning home at night, you'll find the *sink*
Strike your offended sense with double stink. Swift.

2. Any place where corruption is gathered.

What *sink* of monsters, wretches of lost minds,
Mad after change, and desperate in their fates,
Wearied and gull'd with their necessities,
Durst have thought it? Ben Jonson.

Our foul, whole country's heav'n, and God her
father,

Into this world, corruption's *sink*, is sent;
Yet so much in her travail the doth gather,
That she returns home sicker than she went. Donne.

SINKLESS. adj. [from *sin*.] Exempt from sin.

Led on, yet *sinkless*, with desire to know
What nearer might concern him. Milton.

At that talked fruit
The sun, as from Thyeist an banquet, turn'd
His count intended; else how had the world
Inhabited, though *sinkless*, more than now
Avoided punting cold, and sear-bright heat? Milton.

Internal ghosts and hellish furies round
Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some
struck'd.

Some bent at thee their fiery darts, while thou
Satt'st unappall'd in calm and *sinkless* peace. Milton.

No thoughts like mine his *sinkless* soul profane,
Observant of the night. Dryden.

Did God, indeed, insist on a *sinkless* and unerring
observance of all this multiplicity of duties; had
the Christian dispensation provided no remedy for
our lapses, we might cry out with Balaam, Alas!
who should live, if God did this? Rogers.

SINKLESSNESS. n. f. [from *sinkless*.] Ex- emption from sin.

We may the less admire at his gracious com-
passions to those, the *sinkless* of whose condition
will keep them from turning his vouchsafements into
any thing but occasions of joy and gratitude. Boyle.

SINKER. n. f. [from *sin*.]

1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good.

Let the boldest *sinker* take this one consideration
along with him, when he is going to *sink*, that whe-
ther the *sink* he is about to set ever comes to be par-
doned or no, yet, as soon as it is set, it quite turns
the balance, puts his salvation upon the venture, and
makes it ten to one odds against him. South.

Never consider yourselves as persons that are to
be seen, admired, and courted by men, but as poor
sinkers, that are to save yourselves from the vani-
ties and follies of a miserable world, by humility,
detestation, and self-denial. T. au.

2. An offender; a criminal.

Here's that which is too weak to be a *sinker*
house's water, which no'st left man i' th' mire. Shakspeare.

Over the guilty then the fury shakes
The founding whip, and brandishes her snakes,
And the pale *sinker* with her hiss is takes. Dryden.
Fluther, where *sinkers* may have rest, I go,
Where flames refin'd in breasts seraphick glow. Pope.

Whether the charmer *sinker* it or saint it,
It folly grows romantick, I must paint it. Pope.

SINKOFFERING. n. f. [from *sin* and *offering*.]

An expiation or sacrifice for sin.

The flesh of it a bullock shalt thou burn without
the camp. it is a *sinkoffering*. Exodus.

SINKOP or SINKOP. n. f. [from *terra pontica*, Latin.] A species of earth; ruddle.

Ainsworth.

TO SINKUATE. v. a. [from *sinuo*, Latin.] To bend in and out.

Another was very perfect, somewhat less with
the margin, and more *sinkuated*. Woodward.

SINKUATION. n. f. [from *sinuate*.] A bending in and out.

The human brain is, in proportion to the body,
much larger than the brains of brutes, in propor-
tion to their bodies, and fuller of anfractuities, or
sinkuations. Hale.

SINKOSITY. n. f. [from *sinuosus*.] The quality of being sinuous.

SINUOUS. adj. [from *sinuor*, French; from *sinus*, Latin.] Bending in and out.

Try with what disadvantage the voice will be
carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a
trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in some pipe
that were *sinuous*. Bacon.

These, as a line, their long dimension drew,
Stretching the ground with *sinuous* trace. Milton.

In the dissection of bodies, in the concave or
sinuous part of the liver, whereat the gall is usually
seated in quadrupeds, I discover an hollow, long,
membranous substance. Brown.

SINUS. n. f. [Latin.]

1. A bay of the sea; an opening of the land.

Plato supposeth his Atlantis to have sunk all into
the sea, whether that be true or no, I do not think
it impossible that some arms of the sea, or *sinks*,
might have had such an original. Burnet.

2. Any fold or opening.

TO SIP. v. a. [from *sippan*, Saxon; *sippen*, Dutch.]

1. To drink by small draughts; to take, at one apposition of the cup to the mouth, no more than the mouth will contain.

Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And *sip* with nymphs their elemental tea. Pope.

2. To drink in small quantities.

Find out the peaceful hermitage;
The hazy gown and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and rightly spell
Of every star that hovers o'er the dew,
And every herb that *sips* the dew. Milton.

3. To drink out of.

The winged nation o'er the forest flies:
Then *sipping* on the meads and leafy bow'rs,
They skim the floods, and *sip* the purple flow'rs. Dryden.

TO SIP. v. n. To drink a small quantity.

She *sipped* it to her mouth with labor grace;
Then *sipped* it, and turned to the next. Dryden.

SIP. n. f. [from the verb.] A small draught; as much as the mouth will hold.

Her face o' fire
With labour, and the thing she took to quench it
She would to each one *sip*. Shakspeare.

One *sip* of this
Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,
Pleasant and the bliss of drowsiness. Milton.

SIPHON. *n. f.* [*siphon*; *Aphe*, Lat.; *Siphon*, French.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

Beneath the incessant weeping of these drains
I see the rocky *siphons* stretch'd immense,
The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,
Of stiff compacted clay. *Thomson*

SIPPER. *n. f.* [from *sip*.] One that sips.

SIPPET. *n. f.* [*sip*, *shp*, *sippit*.] A small sip.

SIR. *n. f.* [*sir*, French; *signior*, Italian; *senor*, Spanish; *senior*, Latin.]

1. The word of respect in compellation.

Speak on, *sir*,
I dare your worst objections: if I blush,
It is to see a nobleman want manners. *Shakespeare*
But, *sir*, be sudden in the execution;
Withal obdurate; do not let him plead. *Shakespeare*
Sir king,

This man is better than the man he slew. *Shakespeare*
At a banquet the ambassador did fire the wife men
to deliver every one of them some sentence or para-
ble, that he might report to his king, which they did.
only one was silent, which the ambassador, perceiving,
said to him, *Sir*, let it not displease you; why do
not you say somewhat that I may report? He an-
swered, Report to your lord, that there are that
can hold their peace. *Bacon*

2. The title of a knight or baronet. This
word was anciently so much held essen-
tial, that the Jews in their addresses ex-
pressed it in Hebrew characters.

Sir Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal
in the active part. *Bacon*
The court forsakes him, and *sir* Balaam hangs. *Pope*

3. It is sometimes used for *man*.

I have adventur'd
To try your taking of a false report, which hath
Honour'd with confirmation your great judgment,
In the election of a *sir* for me. *Shakespeare*

4. A title given to the loin of beef, which
one of our kings knighted in a fit of
good humour.

He lost his roast-beef stomach, not being able to
touch a *sir-loin* which was served up. *Addison*
And the strong table groans
Beneath the smould'ring *sir-loin*, stretch'd immense
From side to side. *Thomson*

It would be ridiculous, indeed, if a spit, which
is strong enough to turn a *sir-loin* of beef, should
not be able to turn a lark. *Swift*

SIRE. *n. f.* [*sire*, French; *senior*, Latin.]

1. A father. Used in poetry.

He, but a duke, would have his son a king,
And raise his issue like a loving *sire*. *Shakespeare*
A virgin is his mother, but his *sire*
Thy pow'r of the most High. *Milton*

And now I leave the true and just supports
Of legal princes and of honest courts,
Whole *sires*, great partners in my father's cares,
Saluted their young king at Hebrew crown'd. *Prior*
Whether his hourly *sire* he spies,
While thousand grateful thoughts arise,
Or meets his spouse's fonder eye. *Pope*

2. It is used in common speech of beasts:
as, the horse had a good *sire*, but a bad
dam.

3. It is used in composition: as, grand*sire*,
great grand*sire*.

To **SIRE.** *v. a.* To beget; to produce.
Towards father cowards, and base things *sire*
the base. *Shakespeare*

SIREN. *n. f.* [Latin.] A goddess who
enticed men by singing, and devoured
them; any mischievous alluring woman.

Oh train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note,
To drown me in thy *siren's* flood of tears:
Sing *siren*, to thyself, and I will dote;
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakespeare*

SIRIASIS. *n. f.* [*siriasis*.] An inflamma-

tion of the brain and its membrane,
through an excessive heat of the sun.

Diff.

SERIAL. *n. f.* [Latin.] The dogstar.

SIROCCO. *n. f.* [Italian; *syrrus ventus*,
Latin.] The southeast or Syrian wind.

Forth rush the levand and the potent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,
Sirocco and Libeccio. *Milton*

SIRRAH. *n. f.* [*sir*, *ha*! *Minhew*.] A
compellation of reproach and insult.

Go, *sirrah*, to my cell;
Take with you your companions: as you look
To have my pardon, trim it handsomely. *Shakespeare*
Sirrah, there's no room for faith, truth, or
honesty in this bosom of thine. *Shakespeare*
It runs in the blood of your whole race, *sirrah*,
to hate our family. *Dr. Johnson*
Greet how the goddess greets her son,
Come hither, *sirrah*; now begone. *Prior*

SIRUP. *n. f.* [Arabic.] The juice
of vegetables boiled with
sugar.

Shall I, whose ears her mournful words did seize,
Her words in my up laid of sweetest breath,
Relent. *Sidney*

Not poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy *sirups* of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep,
Which thou owed'st yesterday. *Shakespeare*
And first, behold this cordial *sirup* here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds,
With spirits of balm, and fragrant *sirups* mixt. *Milton*

Those expressed juices contain the true essential
salt of the plant: for if they be boiled into the con-
sistence of a *sirup*, and set in a cool place, the es-
sential salt of the plant will shoot upon the sides of
the vessels. *Arbutnot*

SIRUPED. *adj.* [from *sirup*.] Sweet, like
sirup; bedewed with sweets.

Yet when there hangs a honey fall,
We'll lick the *sirup* leaves:
And tell the bees that there is gall. *Drayton*

SIRUPY. *adj.* [from *sirup*.] Resembling
sirup.

Apples are of a *sirupy* tenacious nature. *Morthmer*

SIRE. *n. f.* [contracted from *qllise*.]
You said, if I return'd next *sire* in Lent,
I should be in remitter of your grace. *Donne*

SIRKIN. *n. f.* [*chloris*, Latin.] A bird;
a greenfinch.

SISTER. *n. f.* [*syster*, Saxon; *zusler*,
Dutch.]

1. A woman born of the same parents;
correlative to brother.

Her *sister* began to scold. *Shakespeare*
I have said to corruption, thou art my father:
to the worm, thou art my mother and my *sister*. *Joh*

2. Woman of the same faith; a christian;
one of the same nature; human being.

If a brother or *sister* be naked, and destitute
of food, and you say unto them, Depart in peace, be-
yond warned and filled; notwithstanding, you give
them not those things which are needful to the
body; what doth it profit? *James*

3. A female of the same kind.
He chid the *sisters*,
And bade them speak to him. *Shakespeare*

4. One of the same kind; one of the same
condition.

The women, who would rather wrest the laws
Than let a *sister*-plaintiff lose the cause,
As judges on the bench more gracious are,
And more attent to brothers of the bar,
Cried, one and all, the suppliant should have right;
And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dr. Johnson*

There grew two olives, close of the grove,
With roots interwov'd, and branches interwove;
Alike their leaves, but not alike they fruit'd
With *sister*-fruits: one fertile, one was wild. *Pope*

SISTER. *n. f.* A husband or wife's
sister.

Thy *sister* in law is gone back unto her people:
return thou after thy *sister* in law. *Black*

SISTERHOOD. *n. f.* [from *sister*.]

1. The office or duty of a sister.

She abhor'd
Her proper blood, and left to do the part
Of *sisterhood*, to do that of a wife. *Donne*

2. A set of sisters.

3. A number of women of the same order.

I speak
Wishing a more strict restraint
Upon the *sisterhood*, the votants of Saint Clare. *Shakespeare*

A woman who flourishes in her innocence, and is
that spirit and rancour which prevails among her
exasperated *sisterhood*, appears more amiable. *Dr. Johnson*
SISTERLY. *adj.* [from *sister*.] Like a
sister; becoming a sister.

After much debatement,
My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour,
And I did yield to him. *Shakespeare*

To **SIT.** *v. n.* preterit *I sat*. [*sitan*, Ger.
thick; *sittan*, Saxon; *sitten*, Dutch.]

1. To rest upon the buttocks.
Their wives do *sit* beside them, carding wool. *Mary's Hymn*

Aloft, in awful state,
The godlike hero *sit*
On his imperial throne. *Dryden*

2. To perch.

All new fashions be pleasant to me,
I will have them whether I thrive or thee;
Now I am a frikker, all men on me look,
What should I do but *sit* cock on the hoop?
What do I care if all the world me foul,
I will have a garment reach to my tail. *Bacon*

3. To be in a state of rest, or idleness.
Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit*
here? *Numb*

Why *sit* we here each other viewing idly. *Milt*

4. To be in any local position.
I should be still
Plucking the grass, to know where *sits* the wind:
Peering in maps for ports. *Shakespeare*

Those
Appointed to *sit* there had left their charge. *Milt*
The ships are ready, and the wind *sits* fair. *J. Phillips*

5. To rest as a weight or burden.

Your brother's death *sits* at your heart. *Shakespeare*
When God lets loose upon us a sickness, we
fear to die, then the calamity *sits* heavy upon us. *Taylor*

To toss and sting, and to be restless, only galls
our sores, and makes the burden that is upon us
more uneasy. *Tillotson*

Fear, the last ofills, remain'd behind,
And horror heavy *sits* on every mind. *Drake*

Our whole endeavours are intent to get rid of the
present evil, as the first necessary condition to our
happiness. Nothing, as we passionately think, on
equal the uneasiness that *sits* to heavy upon us. *Locke*

6. To fettle; to abide.

That this new comer, flame,
There *sits* not and reproach us. *Milton*
When Thetis bluish'd in purple not her own,
And from her face the breathing winds were blown
A sudden silence *sits* upon the sea,
And weeping oars with straggling urg'd their way. *Dryden*

He to the void advanc'd his pace;
Pale horror *sits* on each Arcadian face. *Dryden*

7. To brood; to incubate.

As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth
them not, so he that getteth riches not by right
shall leave them in the midst of his days. *Jeremiah*
The egg laid, and fevered from the body of the
hen, hath no more nourishment from the hen, but
only a quickening heat when the *sitteth*. *Bacon*
She mistaketh a piece of chalk for an egg, and
sits upon it in the same manner. *Addison*

8. To be adjusted; to be with respect to
fitness or unfitness, decorum or inde-
corum.

This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,
Sits not so easily on me as you think. *Shakespeare.*

Be who by paths and indirect crook'd ways
Have crown'd me; and I myself know well,
How soon I shall descend with better quiet.

Your preferring that to all other considerations,
Does, in the eyes of all men, sit well upon you. *Locke.*

9. To be placed in order to be painted.

One is under no more obligation to extol every
thing he finds in his author he translates, than a
punter is to make every face that sits to him
hand some. *Guth.*

10. To be in any situation or condition.

A farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if
he is at a great rent; so the merchant cannot drive
his trade so well, if he sits at great idleness. *Bacon.*

So, when all the church-lords were thrown up to
the bar; would the tenants sit easier in their
parsons' houses? *Swift.*

11. To be convened, as an assembly of a
public or authoritative kind; to hold
a session; as, the parliament sits; the last
general council sat at Trent.

12. To be placed at the table.

Whether is greater, he that sits at meat, or
he that serveth? *Luke.*

13. To exercise authority.

The judicium shall sit, and take away his do-

minion. *Daniel.*

Also ye that sit in judgment *Judges.*

Down to the golden Cherubim, or where
The Persian in Babylon sits. *Milton.*

One council sits upon life and death, the other is
of lives, and a third for the distributions of justice.

14. To be in any solemn assembly as a
member.

Most ye fair ones, who in judgment sit,
You must out-empire over love and wit. *Rowe.*

15. To sit down. Down is little more
than emphatical.

Go and sit down to meat. *Luke.*

When we sit down to our meal, we need not suf-
fer of the intrusion of armed unwitted guests.

16. To sit down. To begin a siege.

Not a add the enemy have sit down before it,
if they had done their business in all other places.

17. To sit down. To rest; to cease as
tired.

Here we cannot sit down, but still proceed in
our search, and look higher for a support. *Rogers.*

18. To sit down. To settle; to fix
abode.

As the fishes Tanaïs, the Goths, Huns, and Gites
Have register'd upon our brazen tombs;

19. To sit out. To be without engage-
ment or employment.

They are glad, rather than sit out, to play very
offensive, and to make use of arguments, such as
valour, power, bare expediency. *Sp. Spence.*

20. To sit up. To rise from lying to
sitting.

He that was dead, sat up, and began to speak.

21. To sit up. To watch; not to go to
bed.

Be comely,
And cut down, and feast, sit up, and revel;

22. To sit up. To watch; not to go to
bed.

And the great, the fair, and spotted dames
Come about thee, and begin a fashion
Of coiffures. *Ben Jonson.*

23. To sit up. To watch; not to go to
bed.

24. To sit up. To watch; not to go to
bed.

25. To sit up. To watch; not to go to
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38. To sit up. To watch; not to go to
bed.

39. To sit up. To watch; not to go to
bed.

40. To sit up. To watch; not to go to
bed.

To sit. v. a.

1. To keep the seat upon.

Hardly the mule can sit the head strong horse,
Nor would she, if she could, check his impetuous
force. *Prior.*

2. [When the reciprocal pronoun follows
sit, it seems to be an active verb.] To
place on a seat.

The happiest youth viewing his progress through
What perils past, what crosses to endure,
Would shut the book, and sit him down and die.

He came to visit us, and, calling for a chair, put
him down, and we sat down with him. *Bacon.*

But not at rest or ease of mind,
They sit them down to weep. *Milton.*

3. To be settled to do business. This is
rather neuter.

The court was sat before Sir Robert came, but the
justices made room for the old knight at the head
of them. *Addison.*

SITE, n. f. [situs, Lat.]

1. Situation; local position.

The city felt the strongly fortifies,
Three sides by site it well defended has. *Footfall.*

Manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as
so many chains, environed the town site and
temple. *Bacon.*

If we consider the heart in its constituent parts,
we shall find nothing singular, but what is in many
muscle. 'Tis only the site and posture of their
several parts that give it the form and functions of
a heart. *Bentley.*

Before my view appear'd a structure fair,
Its site uncertain, if on earth or air. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by Thomson for posture or
situation of a thing, with respect to it-
self; but improperly.

And leaves the semblance of a lover fix'd
In melancholy site, with head declin'd,
And love-dejected eyes. *Spring.*

SITFAST, n. f. [sit and fast.] A hard knob
growing under the saddle. *F. Diet.*

SITH, adv. [siðe, Saxon.] Since; seeing
that. Obsolete.

What ceremony of colours used about the bodies
of the dead! after which custom, notwithstanding,
sit it was then customs, our Lord was contented
that his own most precious blood should be re-
tomb'd. *Hooker.*

I thank you for this profit, and from hence
I'll love no friend, sit love breeds such offence.

3. To sit. v. a.

4. To sit. v. a.

5. To sit. v. a.

6. To sit. v. a.

7. To sit. v. a.

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33. To sit. v. a.

34. To sit. v. a.

35. To sit. v. a.

But, Stella, say what evil tongue
Reports you are no longer young?

That time sits with his jacket to move
Where erst sat Cupid with his bow? *Su. fl.*

SITUR, n. f. Time. Obsolete.

The British men of war were victorious before
And humbly thanked him a thousand times.

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And humbly thanked him a thousand times.

SITUR, n. f. Time. Obsolete.

The British men of war were victorious before
And humbly thanked him a thousand times.

SITUR, n. f. Time. Obsolete.

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No incident in the piece or play but must carry on the main design; all things else are like *straw* gers to the hand, when nature can do her work with five.

That of *five* hath many respects in it, not only for the days of the creation, but its natural consecration, as being a perfect number.

SIX and seven, n. f. To be at *six* and *seven*, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion. A ludicrous expression that has been long in use.

All is uneven,
And every thing is left at *six* and *seven*. *Shakespeare*.
In 1598 there was in the see of Rome a fierce thundering friar, that would not let all at *six* and *seven*, or at *five* and *five*, if you allude to his name. *Bacon*.

What blunder bargain ere was drawn,
Or wager laid at *six* and *seven*. *Shakespeare*.
John once turned his mother out of doors, to his great sorrow; for his affairs went on at *six* and *seven*.

The goddess would no longer wait
But, rising from her chair of state,
Left all below at *six* and *seven*,
Harnessed her doves, and flew to heaven. *Swift*.

SIXPENCE, n. f. [*six* and *pence*.] A coin; half a shilling.

Where have you left the money that I gave you?
Ob!—*sixpence* that I had. *Shakespeare*.

The wisest man might blunder,
If he lov'd *sixpence* more than *honey*. *Pope*.
SIXSCORE, n. adj. [*six* and *score*.] Six times twenty.

Sixscore and five miles it containeth in circuit.

The crown of Spain hath enlarged the bounds thereof within this last *sixscore* years, much more than the Ottomans. *Bacon*.

SIXTEEN, n. adj. [*sixtyne*, Saxon.] Six and ten.

It returned the voice thirteen times; and I have heard of others that it would utter sixteen times. *Bacon*.

If men lived but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about *sixteen* or eighteen. *Taylor*.

SIXTEENTH, adj. [*sixteen*, Saxon.] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.

The first lot came forth to Jehoiarib, the sixteenth to Immer. *1 Chronicles*.

SIXTH, adj. [*sixta*, Saxon.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.

You are more clement than vile men,
Who of their broken debtors take

A *sixth*, letting them thrive again. *Shakespeare*.

There succeeded to the kingdom of England James the sixth, then king of Scotland. *Bacon*.

SIXTH, n. f. [from the adjective.] A sixth part.

Only the other half would have been a tolerable feat for rational creatures, and five sixths of the whole globe would have been rendered useless. *Chiquet*.

SIXTHLY, adv. [from *six*.] In the sixth place.

Sixthly, living creatures have more diversity of organs than plants. *Bacon*.

SIXTIETH, adj. [*sixte*, Saxon.] The tenth six times repeated; the ordinal of sixty.

Let the appearing circle of the fire be three feet diameter, and the time of one entire evolution of it the *sixtieth* part of a minute, in a whole day there will be but 86,400 such parts. *Digby*.

SIXTY, adj. [*sixty*, Saxon.] Six times ten.

When the boats were come within *sixty* yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther. *Bacon*.

Of which 7 times 9, or the year 63, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality. *Brown*.

SIZE, n. f. [perhaps rather *cise*, from *incise*, Lat. or from *ajise*, Fr.]

1. Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude.

I ever verified my friends,
With all the *size* that verity
Would without lapsing suffer.

If any decay'd ship be new made, it is more fit to make her *size* less than bigger.

The distance just of *size* of every *size*,
The haddock's touch, the pond'rous ball expires.

Objects near our view are thought greater than those of a larger *size*, that are more remote. *Locke*.

The martial goddess,
Like thee, Telemachus, in voice and *size*,
With speed divine, from street to street she flies.

2. [*ajise*, old Fr.] A settled quantity. In the following passage it seems to signify the allowance of the table: whence they say a *size* at Cambridge.

'Tis not in thee
To cut off my *size*, to scant my *size*.
And, in conclusion, to oppose the bolt
Against my coming in. *Shakespeare*.

3. Figurative bulk; condition. This agrees too in the contempt of men of a less *size* and quality.

They do not consider the difference between elaborate discourses, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain *sermon*, for the middling or lower *size* of people.

4. [*ajisa*, Italian.] Any viscous or glutinous substance.

TO SIZE, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To adjust or arrange according to *size*. The foxes weigh the geese they carry.

And, ere they venture on a stream,
Know how to *size* themselves and them. *Hudibras*.

Two troops of match'd were never to be found,
Such bodies built for strength, of equal age.

2. [from *ajise*.] To settle; to fix. There was a statute for disordering the standard of the exchequer throughout England; thereby to *size* weights and measures.

3. To cover with glutinous matter; to be *linear* with *size*.

SIZED, adj. [from *size*.] Having a particular magnitude.

What my love is, proof hath made you know;
And as my love is *fixed*, my fear is so. *Shakespeare*.

That will be a great horse to a Westman, which is but a small one to a Fleming; having, from the different breed of their countries, taken several *fixed* ideas, to which they compare their *great* and their little.

SIZABLE, adj. [from *size*.] Reasonably bulky; of just proportion to others.

He should be purged, twented, vomited, and starved, till he come to a *sizable* bulk. *Arbutnot*.

SIZER or SERVITOR, n. f. A certain rank of students in the universities.

They make a scramble for degree:
Masters of all sorts and of all ages,
Keepers, sub-jifiers, lackeys, pages. *Bishop Corbet*.

SIZERS, n. f. See SCISSARS.

A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and malle.

An apron and *sizers* for head and for tale. *Tuff*.

SIZINESS, n. f. [from *size*.] Glutinousness; viscosity.

In rheumatism, the *size* passes off thick contents in the urine, or glutinous sweats.

Cold is capable of producing a *siziness* and viscosity in the blood. *Arbutnot*.

SIZY, adj. [from *size*.] Viscous; glutinous.

The blood is *sizy*, the alkalescent salts in the serum producing concretes concretions. *Arbutnot*.

SKADULE, n. f. [*scadulle*, Saxon, *scath* is harm; thence *scathle*, *scaddle*.] Hurt; damage.

SKADONS, n. f. The embryos of bees.

SKAT'NIMATE, n. f. [I suppose from *scath*, or *scap*, a knife, and *mate*.] A meddler. It is remarkable that *scat*, Dutch, is a knife.

Scurvy knave, I am none of his *skit* gills;
I am none of his *skat'nimates*. *Shakespeare*.

SKATE, n. f. [*scabba*, Sax.]

1. A flat sea fish.

2. A sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice.

On sounding *skates* a thousand different ways,
In circling poise swift as the *skates*. *Thompson*.

SKEAN, n. f. [Irish and Erse; *scagene*, Sax.] A short sword; a knife.

Any disposed to do mischief may under his mantle privily carry his head piece, *skan*, or pistol, to be always ready.

The Irish did not fail in courage or fierceness, being only armed with darts and *skenes*, it was rather an execution than a fight upon them. *Bacon*.

SKEG, n. f. A wild plum.

SKEGGER, n. f.

Little salmon, called *skeggars*, are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea; and though they abound, yet never thrive to any greatness.

SKEIN, n. f. [*escagne*, Fr.] A knot of thread or silk wound and doubled.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial *skien* of fly'd silk, thou tatter'd prodigal's purse?

Our file should be like a *skien* of silk, to be bound by the right thread, not unravelled or perplexed. Then all is a knot, a heap.

Besides, so lazy a brain as mine is, grows soon weary when it has to entangle a *skien* as this to unwind.

SKELETON, n. f. [*σκελετος*.]

1. [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation.

When rattling bones together fly,

From the four corners of the fly,
When *skews* o'er the *skeletons* are spread,
Those cloth'd with flesh, and life inspires the dead.

Though the patient may from other causes be exceedingly emaciated, and appear as a ghastly *skeleton*, covered only with a dry skin, yet nothing but the ruin and destruction of the lungs denotes a consumption.

I thought to meet, as late as heav'n might grant,
A *skeleton*, ferocious, tall, and gaunt,
Whose loose teeth in their naked sockets shook,
And grinn'd terrific, a Sardinian look.

2. The compages of the principal parts.

The great structure itself, and its great interparts, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are bound in such a position and situation, the great *skels* of the world.

The schemes of any of the arts or sciences may be analyzed in a sort of *skeleton*, and represented upon tables, with the various dependencies of the several parts.

SKELLUM, n. f. [*skelm*, German.] A villain; a scoundrel.

SKEP, n. f. [*scaphen*, lower Saxon, to draw.]

1. A sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in.

A *putchforke*, a *doongforke*, *wever*, *skop*, and a *tebin*.

2. In Scotland, the repositories where the bees lay their honey is still called *skop*.

SKEPTICK, n. f. [*scaptilis*; *scaptique*, Fr.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt, of every thing.

Bring the cause unto the bar; whose authority none must disclaim, and least of all those *scap* in religion.

Survey Nature's extended face, then *scaptique* lay.

*Dark wide field of wonders can you find
No art?*

With too much knowledge, for the sceptic's side,
With too much weakness for the stoic's pride,
Men hang between.

The dogmatist is sure of every thing, and the
sceptic believes nothing.

SKEPTICAL. *adj.* [from *skeptick*.] Doubtful; pretending to universal doubt.

May the Father of mercies confirm the *skeptical*
and wavering minds, and so prevent us, that stand
fall, in all our doings, and further us with his con-
tinual help.

SKEPTICISM. *n. f.* [Scepticism, French; from *skeptick*.] Universal doubt; pretence or profession of universal doubt.

I had by my natural diffidence and *scepticism* for a while, to take up that dogmatick way.

SKETCH. *n. f.* [*schedula*, Lat.] An outline; a rough draught; a first plan.

I shall not attempt a character of his present
majesty, having already given an imperfect *sketch*
of it.

As the lightest *sketch*, if justly trac'd,
Is by all colouring but the more disgrac'd,
So by false learning is good sense defac'd.

TO SKETCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw, by tracing the outline.

If a picture is daubed with many glaring colours,
the vulgar eye admires it; whereas he judges very
contemptuously of some admirable design *sketched*
out only with a black pencil, though by the hand of
Raphael.

2. To plan, by giving the first or principal notion.

The reader I'll leave in the midst of silence, to
contemplate those ideas which I have only *sketch-*
ed, and which every man must finish for himself.

SKEWER. *n. f.* [*kere*, Danish.] A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.

Sweetbreads and collops were with *skewers* prick'd
about the sides.

Once may overlook
A *skewer* sent to table by a cook.

From his *skewer* the *skewer* he takes,
And on the stick ten equal notches makes.
Send up meat well stick with *skewers*, to make
it look round; and an iron *skewer*, when rightly
employed, will make it look handsome.

TO SKEWER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strew with skewers.

SKIFF. *n. f.* [*sciffe*, Fr. *scapha*, Latin.] A small light boat.

In two *skiffs* of cork a loadstone and steel be
placed within the orb of their activities, the one doth
move, the other standing still; but both decr-
ase each other.

In a poor *skiff* he pass'd the bloody main,
Chok'd with the slaughter'd bodies of his train.

On Garrway cliffs
A savage race, by shipwreck fed,
Lie waiting for the founder'd *skiff*,
And strip the bodies of the dead.

SKILLFUL. *adj.* [Skill and full.] Knowing; qualified with skill; possessing any art; dexterous; able. It is, in the following

examples, used with *of*, *at*, and *in*, before the subject of skill. *Of* seems poetical, of ludicrous, in popular and proper.

His father was a man of Tyre, *skillful* to work in
gold and silver.

They shall call the husbandmen to mourning, and
such as are *skillful* of lamentation, to wailing.

Will Vicer be *skillful* at finding out the ridiculous
element of a thing, and placing it in a new light.

Say, Stella, feel you no content;
Rushing on a life well spent;
Your *skillful* hand employ'd to save
Spiriting wretches from the grave;
And then supporting with your store
Those whom you drag'd from death before.

More that I may call men than you;
How *skillful* are ahead of *skillful* of.

He must be very little *skilled* in the world, who
thinks that a valuable tongue shall accompany only
a good understanding.

SKILLLESS. *adj.* [from *skill*.] Wanting skill; artless. Not in use.

Nor have I seen
More that I may call men than you;
How *skillful* are ahead of *skillful* of.

Instructors should not only be *skillful* in those
sciences which they teach; but have skill in the
method of teaching, and patience in the practice.

SKILLFULLY. *adv.* [from *skillful*.] With skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterously.

As soon as he came near me, in the distance, with
much fury, but with fury *skillfully* guided, he ran
upon me.

Ulysses builds a ship with his own hands, as
skillfully as a shipwright.

SKILLFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *skillful*.] Art; ability; dexterity.

He fed them according to the integrity of his
heart, and guided them by the *skillfulness* of his
hands.

SKILL. *n. f.* [*skil*, Islandick.]

1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readiness in any practice; knowledge; dexterity; artfulness.

Skill in the weapon is nothing without sack.

You have
As little skill to fear, as I have purpose
To put you to't.

OR nothing profits more
Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right,
Well manag'd; of that *skill* the more thou know'st,
The more she will acknowledge thee her head.

I will from wondrous principles obtain
A race unlike the first, and try my *skill* again.

Phocion the Athenian general, then ambassador
from the state, by his great wisdom and *skill* at
negotiations, diverted Alexander from the conquest
of Athens, and restored the Athenians to his favour.

Any particular art.
Learned in one *skill*, and in another kind of
learning unskillful.

TO SKILL. *v. n.* [*skilia*, Islandick.]

1. To be knowing in; to be dexterous at; with *of*.

They that *skill* not of heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy or admire.

The overseers were all that could *skill* of instru-
ments of music.

One man of wisdom, experience, learning, and
direction, may judge better in those things that he
can *skill* of; than ten thousand others that be igno-
rant.

2. [*skilia*, Islandick, signifies to distinguish.] To differ; to make difference; to interest; to matter. Not in use.

Whether the commandments of God in scripture
be general or special, it *skilleth* not.

What *skill* it, if a bag of stones or gold
about thy neck do drown thee; raise thy head,
Take stars for money; stars not to be told
By any art; yet to be purchas'd.

None is so wasteful as the scraping dame;
She loseth three for one; her soul, roll, fame.

He intending not to make a summer business of
it, but a resolute war, without term prefixed, until
he had recovered France, it *skill'd* not much when
he began the war, especially having Calais at his
back where he might winter.

SKILLED. *adj.* [from *skill*.] Knowing; dexterous; acquainted with; with *of* poetically, with in popularly.

Of these nor *skill'd* nor studious.
Notes in all the Egyptian arts was *skill'd*.
When heavenly power that chosen vessel *skill'd*.

He must be very little *skilled* in the world, who
thinks that a valuable tongue shall accompany only
a good understanding.

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Any particular art.
Learned in one *skill*, and in another kind of
learning unskillful.

TO SKILL. *v. n.* [*skilia*, Islandick.]

1. To be knowing in; to be dexterous at; with *of*.

Jealously what might baffle your travel,
Being *skilful* in their parts, which to a stranger,
Unguided and unattended, often prove
Rough and unprofitable.

They will that ornament to shape and love,
Mishapen in the conduct of them both,
Like powder in a *skillet* soldier's tank
Is set on fire.

SKILLET. *n. f.* [*escuglette*, Fr.] A small
kettle or boiler.

When light wind'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid sail with wanton dullness
My speculative and oft'd instruments,
Let house-wives make a *skillet* of my helm,
And all midday and bade adjectives
Make head against my estimation.

Break all the way, and in a *skillet* set
it over a soft fire.

SKILT. *n. f.* [a word used by Chaucer, and
of which I know not either the etymo-
logy or meaning.]

Sherry must I ha' what art?
Synack? or Arabick? or Welsh? What *skilt*?
Ape all the bracklayers that Babel built.

TO SKIL. *v. a.* [properly to scum, from
scum; *escume*, French.]

1. To clear off from the upper part, by pass-
ing a vessel a little below the surface.

My cow *skil*, or his cow Mary,
Who hold the plough or *skil* the dairy,
My favorite books and pictures tell.

2. To take by skimming.

She tol'd in kettles mult of wine, and *skims*
With leaves the dregs that overflow the brims.
His principal studies were after the works of
Titian, whose cream he has *skimmed*.

The surface of the sea is covered with its bub-
bles, while it rises, which they *skim* off into their
boats, and afterwards separate in pots.

Whilome I've seen her *skim* the clotted cream,
And press from *skims* the milky stream.

**3. To brush the surface slightly; to pass
very near the surface.**

Nor touch an air her humble flight to raise,
Content to *skim* the surface of the seas.

The swallow *skims* the river's wat'ry face.
A winged eastern blast just *skimming* o'er
The ocean's brow, and sinking on the shore.

4. To cover superficially. Improper.

Perhaps originally *skim*.
Dang'rous that in secret ambush lay,
Where the false tides *skim* o'er the cover'd
land.

And seamen with dissembled depths betray.

TO SKIM. *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide
along.

Thin airy shapes o'er the furrows rise,
A dreadful scene! and *skim* before his eyes.

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to
throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow;
Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and *skims* along the
main.

Such as have active spirits, who are ever *skimming*
over the surface of things with a volatile spirit,
will be nothing in their memory.

They *skim* over a science in a very superficial
survey, and never lead their disciples into the
depths of it.

SKIMBLESCAMBLE. *adj.* [a cant word
formed by reduplication from *scamble*.]
Wandering; wild.

A couching lion and a ramping cat,
And such a deal of *skamble* stuff,
As puts me from my path.

SKIMMER. *n. f.* [from *skim*.] A shallow
vessel with which the cream is taken off.

With your wheat in three or four waters, *skim-*
ming it round; and with a *skimmer*, each time, take
off the light.

SKIMMERS. *n. f.* [*skim* and *milks*.] Milk
from which the cream has been taken.

4 H 2

Then cheeks was brought; (his skin, this shall roll;

This is *skin*, and therefore it shall go. *King*
SKIN, n. f. [*kind*, Danish.]

1. The natural covering of the flesh. It consists of the *cuticle*, outward skin, or *sear-skin*, which is thin and insensible; and the *cutis*, or inner skin, extremely sensible.

The body is confined to nothing, the skin feeling rough and dry like leather.

The priest on skins of offerings takes his ease,
And nightly visions in his flamber fees. *Dryden*.

2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

On what top he throw'd

A wilde goat's thaggy skin; and then he bow'd
His own couch on it. *Shakespeare*.

3. The body; the person: in *luch* speech.

We meet with many of these dangerous civilities,
wherein 'tis hard for a man to save both his skin
and his credit. *L'Estrange*.

4. A hulk.

TO SKIN, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To flay; to strip or divest of the skin.

The beavers run to the door to make their
escape, are there entangled in the nets, seized by
the Indians, and immediately *skinned*. *Edwards*.

2. To cover with the skin.

It will but *skin* and film the ulcerous place,
Which rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. *Shakespeare*.

Authority, though it eat like others,
Has yet a kind of medicine in itself,
That *skins* the vice of the top. *Shakespeare*.

The wound was *skinned*; but the strength of his
 thigh was not restored. *Dryden*.

It only patches up and *skins* it over, but reaches
not to the bottom of the sore. *Locke*.

The last stage of healing, or *skinning* over, is
called an *artificial*. *Sharp*.

3. To cover superficially.

What I took for solid earth was only heaps of
rubbish, *skinned* over with a covering of vegetables.
Addison.

SKINFLINT, n. f. [*skin* and *flint*.] A negligent person.

SKINK, n. f. [preenc, Saxon.]

1. Drink; any thing potable.

2. Pottage.

Scotch *skin*, which is a pottage of strong nourishment,
made with the knees and sinews of beef,
but long boiled: jelly also of knuckles of veal.
Bacon.

TO SKINK, v. n. [preencan, Saxon.] To serve drink. Both noun and verb are wholly obsolete.

SKINKER, n. f. [from *skin*.] One that serves drink.

Give thee this penny worth of fugar, clapt even
now into my hand by an under *skinker*, one that
never spoke other English in his life, than eight
shillings and six-pence, and you are welcome, sir.
Shakespeare.

Hang on all the poor hop-drinkers,
Cries old Sym, the king of *skinkers*. *Bru Torkin*.

His mother took the cup the clown had hid d;
The reconciler bowl went round the board,
Which, emptied, the rude *skinker* still restor'd.
Dryden.

SKINKER, n. f. [from *skin*.] Having skin.

When the ulcer becomes foul, and discharges a
muddy ichor, the edges in process of time tuck up,
and, growing *skinned* and hard, give it the name of
cannon. *Sharp*.

SKINKER, n. f. [from *skin*.] A dealer in skins, or pelts.

SKINKINESS, n. f. [from *skinny*.] The quality of being skinny.

SKINKY, a. f. [from *skin*.] Consisting only of skin; wanting flesh.

Her choppy finger laying

Open her *skinny* lips. *Shakespeare*.

Let the aperture of these cartilages of the wind-
pipe should hurt the gullet, which is tender, and of
a *skinny* substance, these annular gristles are not
made round; but where the gullet touches the
windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a soft
membrane, which may easily give way. *Ray*.

His fingers meet

In *skinny* films, and shape his ousy feet. *Addison*.

TO SKIP, v. n. [*squittire*, Italian; *esquiver*,
Fr. I know not whether it may not
come, as a diminutive, from *scape*.]

1. To fetch quick bounds; to pounce by
quick leaps; to bound lightly and joy-
fully.

Was not Israel a derision unto thee? Was he
found among thieves? For, since thou spakest of
him, thou *skippedst* for joy. *Jeremiah*.

The queen, bound with love's powerful charin,
Sat with Pigeon arm in arm;

Her merry mind, that thought no harm,
About the robin were *skipping*. *Drayton*.

At four or five he merrily *skipt*,
Or mended pace, then Spinnard whipt. *Hudibras*.

The earth-born race
O'er every hill and verdant pasture stray,
Skip o'er the law, and by the rivers play. *Blackm.*

John *skipped* from room to room, ran up stairs
and down stairs, peeping into every cranny. *Abath*.

Thus each hand promotes the pleasing pain,
And quick sensations *skip* from vein to vein. *Pope*.

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day;
Had he thy reason would he *skip* and play? *Pope*.

2. To SKIP over. To pass without notice.

Pope thus it was wont to say, that the former
popes did wisely to let the lawyers at-work to de-
bate, whether the donation of Constantine the
Great to Sylvester of St. Peter's patrimony were
good or valid in law or no; the better to *skip over*
the matter in fact, whether there was ever any
such thing at all or no. *Bacon*.

A gentleman made it a rule, in reading, to *skip*
over all sentences where he spied a note of admira-
tion at the end. *Swift*.

TO SKIP, v. a. [*esquiver*, French.]

1. To miss; to pass.

Let not thy sword *skip* one;

Pity not honour'd age for his white beard;
He is an usurer. *Shakespeare*.

They who have a mind to see the issue, may *skip*
these two chapters, and proceed to the following.
Burnett.

2. In the following example *skip* is active
or neuter, as *over* is thought an adverb
or preposition.

Although to engage very far in such a metaphysical
speculation were unfit, when I only endeavour
to expatiate fluidly, yet we dare not quite *skip* it
over, lest we be accused of overlooking it. *Boyle*.

SKIP, n. f. [from the verb.] A light leap
or bound.

He looked very curiously upon himself, some-
times fetching a little *skip*, as it he had said his
strength had not yet forsaken him. *Sidney*.

You will make so large a *skip* as to cast yourself
from the land into the water. *Mère*.

SKIPJACK, n. f. [*skip* and *jack*.] An up-
start.

The want of shame or brains does not presently
entitle every little *skipjack* to the board's end in
the cabinet. *L'Estrange*.

SKIPKNEEL, n. f. [*skip* and *kneel*.] A
lackey; a footboy.

SKIPPER, n. f. [*schipper*, Dutch.] A
shipmaster or shipboy.

Are not you afraid of being drowned too? No,
not I, says the *skipper*. *L'Estrange*.

No doubt you will return very much improved.
—Yes, returned like a Dutch *skipper* from a
whole tilting. *Congreve*.

SKIPPERIT, n. f. [probably *skipper* and *kip*.] A
small boat. Not used.

Up to the bank they *skipper* did espy
A dainty damsel, dressing of her hair,
By whom a little *skipper* floating did appear. *F. Qu.*

SKIRMISH, n. f. [from *to skirmish*, Fr.,
the shout of war; whence, *skarm*, and
sgarmes, old British words. *Moss* a
new *sgarmes* a *whan*, says an ancient
writer, *Esformouch*, French.]

1. A slight fight; less than a set battle.

One battle, yes, a *skirmish* more there was
With adverse fortunes fought by Cartimund;
Her subjects most revolt. *Ph. Lp.*

2. A contest; a contention.

There is a kind of merry *skarm* betwixt *skarm*
Benedick and her: they never meet but there is a
skirmish of wit. *Shakespeare*.

These *skirmishes* expire not with the first pro-
pugnacity of the opinions: they perhaps begin as
single duellers; but then they soon have their
partisans and abettors, who not only enhance, but
entail the feud to posterity. *Decca J. P. v.*

TO SKIRMISH, v. n. [*esformouch*, Fr.,
from the noun.] To fight loosely; to
fight in parties before or after the close
of the main battle.

Ready to charge, and to retire at will;
Though broken, scatter'd, fled, they *skirmish* fight. *Ingles*.

A gentleman volunteer, *skirmishing* with the
enemy before Worcester, was run through his arm
in the middle of the biceps with a sword, and died
with a musket-bullet in the same shoulder. *Ingles*.

I'll pass by the little *skirmishes* on either side.

SKIRMISHER, n. f. [from *skirmish*.] He
who skirmishes. *J. Wadth*.

TO SKIRRE, v. a. [This word seems to be
derived from *scir*, Saxon, pure, clear;
unless it shall be rather deduced from
scirra.] To scour; to ramble over in
order to clear.

Send out more horses, *skirre* the country round,
Kang those that talk of fear. *Shakespeare*.

TO SKIRRE, v. n. To scour; to feud; to
run in haste.

We'll make them *skirre* away as fast as fumes
Enforced from the old *Ally* run thus. *Shakespeare*.

SKIRRET, n. f. [*skirum*, Lat.] A plant.

Skirrets are a sort of roots propagated by seed.

SKIRTE, n. f. [*skorte*, Swedish.]

1. The loose edge of a garment; that part
which hangs loose below the waist.

It's but a nightgown in respect of yours, clothed
gold and outs, side sleeves and parts, round in
borne with a bluish tinsel. *Shakespeare*.

As Samuel turned about to go away, he laid
upon the *skirt* of his mantle and it rent. *1 Samuel*.

2. The edge of any part of the dress.

A narrow lace, or a small part of ruffled linen,
which runs along the upper part of the waist,
fore, and crosses the breast, being a part of the
tucker, is called the modesty-piece. *J. Wadth*.

3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part.

He should seat himself at Athos, upon the
of that unquiet country. *Spenser*.

Ye muses, that rise
From bill or teaming lake, dusky or grey,
Till the tun paint your fleecy *skirts* with gold.

In honour to the world's great Author rise, *Moss*
Though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promised race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmost *skirts*.

Of glory, and far off his steps adore. *Ingles*.

The northern *skirts* that join to Syria have
entered into the conquests or commerce of the
great empires; but that which seems to have
secured the other is, the strong and sandy
through which no army can pass. *Taylor*.

Upon the *skirts*
Of Arragon our squander'd troops he rallies *brd*

TO SKIRT, v. a. [from the noun.] To
border; to run along the edge.

Temple *skirteth* this hundred on the waste *br*

Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forests and with clumpes of *brd*

with phœbean rivers and wide skirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakespeare.*

The middle pair
Sunk his loins and thighs with downy gold. *Milton.*

A spacious circuit on the hill there stood,
Level and wide, and skirted round with wood. *Addison.*

Dark cypress on the stirring sides adorn'd,
And glowing cugh tices, which for ever mourn'd. *Harte.*

ATTISH. *adj.* [*kyc*, Danish; *schew*, Dutch.]

1. Shy; easily frightened.
A rein'd *skittish* jade had gotten a trick of ris-
ing, flitting, and flying out at her own shadow. *L'Estrange.*

2. Warton, volatile; hasty; precipitate.
Now expectation, tickling *skittish* spirits,
Scam'd on hazard. *Shakespeare.*

He will relaps'd, to mend the matter,
I follow and cleave the obdurate;
And, till the *skittish* and looser
For necks, appear'd to fit the closer. *Hudibras.*

3. Changeable; fickle.
Some men keep in *skittish* fortune's hall,
Whose others play the ideos in her eyes. *Shaksp.*
Such as I am, all true tovers are;
I do not *skittish* in all motions else,
I am the constant image of the creature
But is below'd. *Shakespeare.*

SKITTISHLY. *adv.* [from *skittish*.] Wan-
tonly; uncertainly; ficklely.

SKITTINESS. *n. f.* [from *skittish*.] Wan-
tonness; fickleness.

SCOUT. *n. f.* [See SCORER.]

Reynard snuffeth every corner of his wily
hook, and besurrounds the utmost of his nimble
snaps to quit his coat from their jaws. *Cerv.*

SCURF. *n. f.* [*seran*, *seren*, French,
which *Mingheo* derives from *seren*,
Latin. *Nimis valenter, ut follet*,
his *Saurer*; which may be true as to
one of the senses; but if the first sense
of *seren* be a kind of coarse sieve or
riddle, it may perhaps come, if not from
seren, from some of the descendants
of *seren*.]

A riddle or coarse sieve.
A riddle or *seren* to rid *ser* from the corn. *Tupper.*

Any thing by which the sun or weather
is kept off.

To cheapen fans, or buy a *seren*. *Prior.*
So long condemn'd to fires and *serens*,
You need the waving of their greens. *Anon.*

Shelter; concealment.
Fond from day by night's eternal *seren*,
Unknown to heav'n, and to my self un-*seen*. *Dryden.*

SKREIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To riddle; to sift. A term yet used
among matous when they sift sand for
moitir.

To shade from sun or light, or weather.

To keep off light or weather.
The curtains closely drawn, the light to *seren*,
Thas cover'd with an artificial night, *Dryden.*
Shep did his office.

The waters mounted up into the air: the inter-
position betwixt the earth and the *seren* was
and face of the heat, otherwise insupportable. *Woodward.*

4. To shelter; to protect.

Ajax interpos'd
His sevenfold shield, and *seren*'d Laertes son,
When the insulting Trojans urg'd him fore. *Philips.*
He that travels with them is to *seren* them, and
get them out when they have run themselves into
the horns. *Locke.*

He modestly encouraged his subjects to make
moats at their betters, and afterwards *seren*'d
them from punishment. *Spectator.*
The scales, of which the fear-skin is composed,

are designed to fence the orifices of the secretory
ducts of the military glands, and to *seren* the
nerves from external injuries. *Cheyne.*

SKUE. *adj.* [Of this word there is found
no satisfactory derivation.] Oblique;
fidelong. It is most used in the adverb
skue.

Several have imagined that this *skue* posture of
the axis is a most unfortunate thing; and that if
the poles had been erect to the plane of the eccli-
ptick, all mankind would have enjoyed a very
paradise. *Benet.*

To SKULK. *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear
or malice.

Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You *skulk'd* behind the fence, and *skulk'd* away. *Dryden.*

While publick good aloft in pomp they wield,
And private interest *skulk'd* behind the shield. *Young.*

SKULL. *n. f.* [*kiola*, Islandick; *skalli*,
Islandick, a head.]

1. The bone that envelopes the head: it is
made up of several pieces, which, being
join'd together, form a considerable
cavity, which contains the brain as in a
box, and it is proportionate to the big-
ness of the brain. *Quincy.*

Some lay in dead men's *skulls*; and in those holes
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in form of eyes, reflecting gnomes. *Shaksp.*
With redoubled strokes he plies his head;
But drives the butter'd *skull* within the brains. *Dryden.*

2. [people, Saxon, a company.] A thoul.

See SCULL.

Repair to the river, where you have seen them
Swim in *skulls* or shoals. *Hutton.*

SKULLCAP. *n. f.* A headpiece.

SKULLCAP. *n. f.* [*caffida*, Lat.] A plant.

SKY. *n. f.* [*ky*, Danish.]

1. The region which surrounds this earth
beyond the atmosphere. It is taken for
the whole region without the earth.
The mountains their broad backs upheave
Into the clouds, their tops attend the *sky*. *Milton.*
The maids of Argos, who with frantic cries,
And imitated howlings, fill'd the *skies*. *Reverend.*
Raise all thy winds, with night involve the *skies*. *Dryden.*

2. The heavens.

The thunderer's bolt, you know,
Sky plants'd, butters all rebellious comets. *Shaksp.*
What is this knowledge but the *sky* told us,
For which the thief still cham'd in ice doth sit? *Dante.*

Wide is the fronting gate, and, rais'd on high,
With adamantine columns threatens the *sky*. *Dryden.*

3. The weather; the climate.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer
with thy uncovered body this extremity of the *skies*. *Shakespeare.*

We envy not the warmer clime, that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent *skies*;
Nor at the extremes of our heav'n regime,
Though o'er our heads the frozen Pleiads shine. *Addison.*

SKY'LY. *adj.* [from *ky*.] Not very elegantly
furnished.] Ethereal.

A breath of art,
Serve to all the *sky*'s influences,
That do this habitation, where thou keep'st,
Humbly assist. *Shakespeare.*

SKY'COLOUR. *n. f.* [*ky* and *colour*.] An
azure colour; the colour of the sky.

A solution as clear as water, with only a light
touch of *sky-colour*, but nothing near so high as the
ceruleous tincture of silver. *Boyle.*

SKY'COLOURED. *adj.* [*ky* and *colour*.]
Blue; azure like the sky.

Thus your Ovid himself has hinted, when he
tells us that the blue water-nymphs are dressed in
sky-coloured garments. *Addison.*

SKY'PIED. *adj.* [*Ay* and *die*.] Coloured
like the sky.

There *sky*'d, a purple hue discolors. *Pope.*
SKY'ED. *adj.* [from *ky*.] Enveloped by the
skies. This is unauthorized and inele-
gant.

The pale deluge floats
O'er the *sky'd* mountain to the shadowy vale. *Thomson.*

SKY'ISH. *adj.* [from *ky*.] Coloured by the
ether; approaching the sky.

Of this flat a mountain you have made,
T' o'erstop old Pithon, or the *sky*'ish head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakespeare.*

SKY LARK. *n. f.* [*ky* and *lark*.] A lark
that mounts and sings.

He next proceeded to the *sky*'s, mounting up
by a *sky*'s of notes, and afterwards falling
down with a very easy descent. *Spectator.*

SKY'LIGHT. *n. f.* [*ky* and *light*.] A win-
dow placed in a room, not laterally,
but in the ceiling.

A monstrous fowl dropped through the *sky*'s,
near his wife's apartment. *Johnson and Pope.*

SKY'ROCKET. *n. f.* [*ky* and *rocket*.] A
kind of firework, which flies high, and
burns as it flies.

I co-fidenc'd a comet, or, in the language of the
vulgar, a blazing star, as a *sky*'rocket discharged
by an hand that is almighty. *Addison.*

SL. *n. f.*

1. A puddle. *Anticorinth.*

2. A plane of stone: as, a marble *slab*.

SLAB. *adj.* [a word, I suppose, of the same
original with *slacker*, or *slacer*.] Thick;
viscous; glutinous.

Note of Lark, and Lark's lip;
Finger of butch-frang, led babe,
Duch-delivered by a *slab*. *Shakespeare.*

Make the gravel thick and *slab*. *Shakespeare.*
To SLABBER. *v. n.* [*slabben*, *slabben*,
Dutch.]

1. To let the spittle fall from the mouth;
to drivel.

2. To shed or pour any thing.

To SLABBER. *v. a.* [*slaver* is the word
used.]

1. To linear with spittle.
He *slabber'd* me all over, from cheek to cheek,
with his great tongue. *Johnson.*

2. To shed, to spill.
The milk pail and cream pot *slabber'd* and toff,
That butter is wanting, and cheese is half toff. *Tupper.*

SLABBERER. *n. f.* [from *slabber*.] He who
slabbers; an idiot.

SLABBY. *adj.* [the same with *slab*.]

1. Thick; viscous. Not used.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist but mucous,
slabby and greasy medicament are to be used,
and drying to be used. *Wegman.*

2. Wet; doody: in low language.

When *slabby* boys the fluted below ply,
To rid the *slabby* pavements, pat not by. *Gay.*

SLACK. *adj.* [*placc*, Saxon; *slacken*,
Islandick; *gylack*, Welsh; *lucus*, Latin.]

1. Not tense; not hard drawn: loose.

The vein in the arm is that which, because it
commonly opens, and he gives a particular name to
this case, to make a *slack* compulsion. For fear of
exciting a convulsion. *Johnson.*

2. Relaxed; weak; not holding fast.

Ad his joints relax'd:
From his *slack* hand the god and wreath'd for Eve
Down dropp'd, and all the faded roses shed. *Milton.*

3. Remiss; not diligent; not eager; not
fervent.
Thus much help and furtherance more yielded,
in that, if to be our zeal and devotion to God we
be *slack*, the slowness and fervour of others serve
as a present spur. *Hooler.*

Seeing his soldiers *slack* and timorous, he re-
proved them of cowardice and treason. *Knollys*
Nor were it just, would he refuse that *flag*,
That *slack* devotion should his thunder *scape*.
Waller

Rebellion now began, for *lack*
Of zeal and plunder, to grow *slack*. *Hudibras*

4. Not violent; not rapid.

Their pace was formal, grave, and *slack*;
His nimble wit outran the heavy pack. *Dryden*

5. Not intense.

A handful of *slack* dried hops spoil many pounds,
by taking away their pleasant smell. *Mortimer*

To SLACK. } v. n. [from the adjective.]

To SLACKEN. }

1. To be remiss; to neglect.

When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord,
slack not to pay it. *Deuteronomy*

2. To lose the power of cohesion.

The fire, in lime burnt, lies hid, so that it ap-
pears to be cold; but water excites it again, where-
by it *slacks* and crumbles into fine powder. *Mozon*

3. To abate.

Whence these raging fires
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames. *Milton*

4. To languish; to fail; to flag.

To SLACK. } v. a.

To SLACKEN. }

1. To loosen; to make less tight.

Ah! generous youth, that with forbear;
Slack all thy sails, and fear to come. *Dryden*

Had Ajax been employ'd, our *slacken'd* sails
Had still at Aulis wanted happy gales. *Dryden*

2. To relax; to remit.

This makes the pulser beat, and lungs respire;
This holds the sinews like a bridle's rein;
And makes the body to advance, retire,
To turn, or stop, as she them *slacks* or strains. *Darwin*

Taught power's due use to people and to kings,
Taught not to *slack* nor strain its tender strings. *Pope*

3. To ease; to mitigate.

Philips seems to
have used it by mistake for *flake*.
Men, having been brought up at home under a
strict rule of duty, always restrained by sharp pen-
alties from lewd behaviour, so soon as they come thir-
ther, where they see laws more loosely tended, and the
hard restraint which they were used unto now
slack'd, they grow more loose. *Spenser*

If there be cure or charm
To respite, or deceive, or *slack* the pain
Of this ill mansion. *Milton*

On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all noons some facetious plant
Allow'd, that poor helpless man might *slack*
His present thirst, and matter had for toil. *Philips*

4. To remit for want of earnestness.

My guards
Are you, great powers, and th' unbated strength
Of a firm conscience; which shall arm each step
Th' en for the state, and teach me *slack* no pace. *Ben Jonson*

With such delay well pleas'd, they *slack* their
come. *Milton*

5. To cause to be remitted; to make to
abate.

You may sooner by imagination quicken or *slack*
a motion, than raise or cease it; as it is easier to
make a dog go slower than make him stand still. *Bacon*

This doctrine must supersede and *slack* on all in-
dustly and endeavour, which is the lowest degree of
that which hath been promised to be accepted by
Christ; and leave nothing to us to deliberate or at-
tempt, but only to obey our fate. *Hammond*

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wife man's counsellor, if fortune; more up
To *slacken* virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise. *Milton*

Balls of this metal *slack'd* Atlanta's pace,
And on the anxious youth bestow'd the race. *Waller*

One concludes to the poet's aim, which he is

driving on in every line: the *slack*ness his
pace, and diverts him from his way. *Dryden*

6. To relieve; to unbend.

Here have I seen the king, when great affairs
Gave leave to *slacken* and unbend his cares,
Attended to the chase by all the flow'r
Of youth, whose hopes a nobler prey devour. *Denham*

7. To withhold; to use less liberally.

He that so generally is good, must of necessity
hold his virtue to you, whose worthiness would stir
it up where it wanted, rather than *slack* it where
there is such abundance. *Shakespeare*

8. To crumble; to deprive of the power of
cohesion.

Some unslack'd lime cover with ashes, and let it
stand till rain comes to *slack* the lime; then spread
them together. *Mortimer*

9. To neglect.

Why might not you, my lord, receive attendance
From those that the calls servants, or from mine:
If then they chanc'd to *slack* ye,
We could controul them. *Shakespeare*

This good chance, that thus much favour'd,
He *slacks* not. *Daniel*

Slack not the good preface, while heav'n inspires
Our minds to dare, and gives the ready fires. *Dryden*

10. To repress; to make less quick or
forcible.

I should be griev'd, young prince, to think my
preference
Unbent your thoughts, and *slacken'd* 'em to arms. *Addison*

SLACK. n. f. [from the verb.] Small coal;
coal broken in small parts: as *slack'd*
lime turns to powder.

SLACKLY. adv. [from *slack*.]
1. Loosely; not tightly; not closely.

2. Negligently; remissly.

That a king's children should be so convey'd,
So *slackly* guarded, and the search to slow
That could not trace them. *Shakespeare*

SLACKEN. n. f. [from *slack*.]
1. Looseness; not tightness.

2. Negligence; inattention; remissness.

It concerneth the duty of the church by law to
provide, that the looseness and *slackness* of men
may not cause the commandments of God to be
unexecuted. *Hooker*

These thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my behind-hand *slackness*. *Shakespeare*

From man's effeminate *slackness* it begins,
Who should better hold his place
By wisdom, and superior gifts receiv'd. *Milton*

3. Want of tendency; tardiness.

When they have no disposition to shoot out above
their lips, there is a *slackness* to heal, and a cure is
very difficultly effected. *Sharp*

4. Weakness; not force; not intenseness.

Through the *slackness* of motion, or long banish-
ment from the air, it might gather some aptness to
putrefy. *Brewster*

SLAG. n. f. The dross or recrement of
metal.

Not only the calces but the glasses of metal may
be of differing colours from the natural colour of
the metal, as I have observed about the glass of
slag of copper. *Boyle*

SLAVE. n. f. A weaver's reed. *Ainslie*

SLAIN. The participle passive of *slay*.

The slain of the Lord shall be many. *Isaiah*

The king grew vain,
Fought all his battles o'er again;
And thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he slew
the slain. *Dryden*

To SLAKE. v. a. [from *slack*, *Skinner*;
from *slack*, *Islandick*, to quench, *Lyc*.]

1. To quench; to extinguish.

He did always strive
Himself with talves to health for to restore,
And *slake* the heavenly fire that rag'd evermore. *Spenser*

If I dig'd up thy fathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not *slake* mine ire, nor ease thy heart. *Shakespeare*

She with her cold hand *slakes*
His spirits, the sparks of life, and chills his heart. *Crofton*

From *Islands* head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fell;
Amaz'd, with running water we prepare
To quench the sacred fire, and *slake* his hair. *Dryden*

The fragrant fruit from bending branches *slakes*
And with the chrysal stream their thirst at pleasure
slake. *Blackmore*

Coarse are his meals, the fortune of the chase,
Amidst the running stream he *slakes* his thirst. *Adams*

2. It is used of lime: so that it is uncer-
tain whether the original notion of *To*
slack or *slake* lime, be to powder or
quench it.

That which he saw happened to be fresh lime
and gathered before any rain had fallen to *slake* it. *Woodward*

To SLAKE. v. n. [This is apparently from
slack.]

1. To grow less tense; to be relaxed.

If the the body's nature did partake,
Her strength would with the body's strength decay
But when the body's strongest sinews *slake*,
Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay. *Darwin*

2. To go out; to be extinguished.

She perceiving that his flame did *slake*,
And lov'd her only for his trophy's sake. *Brown*

To SLAM. v. a. [*sema*, *Islandick*, *schlagen*
Dutch.] To slaughter; to crush. A
word not used but in low conversation.

To SLANDER. v. a. [*eschlaundre*, Fr
scandalum, Lat.] To censure falsely
to belie.

Slender Valentine
With falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent. *Shakespeare*

He hath *slandered* thy servant unto the king. *Samuel*

Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly com-
mending it, as you have done in natruly and un-
kindly detesting and *slandering* it. *Whigg*

Of all her dears she never *slander'd* one,
But eases not if a thousand are undone. *Pope*

SLANDER. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. False invective.

When *slanders* do not live in tongues;
When cut-purses come not to throngs. *Shakespeare*

Since that, we hear he is in arms,
We think not so;
Yet charge the consul with our haries
That let him go;
So in our censure of the state
We fall do wander,
And make the careful magistrate
The mark of *slander*. *Ben Jonson*

We are not to be deceived by the *slanders* of
columns of bad men, because our integrity shall
then be cleared by him who cannot err in judi-
ment. *Ney*

2. Disgrace; reproach.

Thou *slander* of thy heavy mother's womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins. *Shakespeare*

3. Disreputation; ill name.

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the *slander* of most stepmothers,
Ill-eyed unto you. *Shakespeare*

SLANDERER. n. f. [from *slander*.] One
who belies another; one who lays false
imputations on another.

For our servants suffer any offence against you;
rather than against God: endure not that they do.

In *rebuttal* or *answer*, *rebuttal*, or *answer* of *dis-*
putation.
Thou shalt answer for this, thou slanderer!
Dryden.

SLANDEROUS. *adj.* [from *slander*.]
1. Uttering reproachful falsehoods.

What king so strong
Can tie the gall up in the slanderous tongue? Shak.
To me belongs

The care to shun the blast of slanderous tongues;
Let malice, prone the virtuous to defame,
Thus with wild censure taint my spotless name.

2. Containing reproachful falsehoods; calumnious.

I was never able till now to choke the mouth of
such detractors with the certain knowledge of their
sland'rous intrusions. Spenser.

We lay their honours on this man,
To eat ourselves of cheeks slanderous loads. Shakspeare.

As by flattery a man opens his bosom to his mortal
enemy, so by detraction and a slanderous misre-
port he thus the same to his best friends. South.

SLAND'ROUSLY. *adv.* [from *sland'rous*.]
Calumniously; with false reproach.

I may the better satisfy them who object these
defects, and slanderously bark at the courtesies which
are held against that traitorous earl and his adhe-
rants. Spenser.

They did slanderously object,
How that they durst not hazard to present
In person their defences. Daniel.

SLANG. The preterit of *sling*.
David slung a stone, and smote the Philistine.
1 Samuel.

SLANK. *n. f.* [*alga marina*.] An herb.
Ainsworth.

SLANT. } *adj.* [from *slanghe*, a
SLANTING. } serpent, Dutch. *Shin-*
} *ser.* Oblique; not direct; not perpen-
} dicular.

Late the clouds
Jesting, or push'd with winds, rude in their flock,
Saw the slant lightning; whose thwart flame driv'n
down

Kisses the gummy bark of fir and pine. Milton.
The sun round the globe describes the equator line,
By which wise means he can the whole survey

With a direct or with a slanting ray,
In the succession of a night and day. Blackmore.

SLANTLY. } *adv.* [from *slant*.] Ob-
SLANTWISE. } liquely; not perpendicu-
} larly; slope.

Some maketh a hollownest half a foot deep,
With fewer sets in it, let slantwise asleep. Tupper.

SLAP. *n. f.* [*schlap*, German.] A blow.
Properly with the hand open, or with
something rather broad than sharp.

The laugh, the slap, the jocund curse go round.
Thou son.

SLAP. *adv.* [from the noun.] With a sud-
den and violent blow.

Peg's servants complained; and if they offered
to come into the warehouse, then straight went the
yard slap over their noddle. Arbutnot.

TO SLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike
with a slap.

Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here brook'd his chin, and cock'd his hat;
Then slapp'd his hand upon the board,
And thus the youth put in his word. Prior.

SLAPPAH. *interj.* [from *slap* and *dah*.]
All at once; as any thing broad falls
with a slap into the water, and dashes it
about. A low word.

And yet, slapp'd, is all again
In a twinkling, nerve, and vein. Prior.

TO SLASH. *v. a.* [*slasu*, to strike, Island-
ic.]

1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.
2. To kill. *Slash* is improper.

Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to *slash*
The vig'rous steeds that drew his lord's calash,
To Peggy's side inclin'd. King.

TO SLASH. *v. n.* To strike at random with
a sword; to lay about him.

The knights, with their bright burning blades,
Broke their rude troops, and orders did confound,
Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades. F. Queen.

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like *slashing* Bentley with his despatch hook. Pope.

SLASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Cut; wound.
Some few received some cuts and *slashes* that
had drawn blood. Clarendon.

2. A cut in cloth.
What! this a *screeve*?

Here snip and nip, and cut, and slash and *slash*,
Like to a centurion in a barber's shop. Shakspeare.

Distinguish'd *slashes* deck the great,
As each excels in birth or state;
His oyle-holes are more and ampler;
The king's own body was a sampler. Prior.

SLATCH. *n. f.* [a sea term.] The middle
part of a rope or cable that hangs down
loose. Bailey.

SLATE. *n. f.* [from *slit*: *slate* is in some
counties a crack; or from *esclate*, a
tile, French.] A gray stone, easily broken
into thin plates, which are used to cover
houses, or to write upon.

A square cannot be so truly drawn upon a *slate*
as it is conceived in the mind. Greiv.

A small piece of a flat *slate* the ants laid over
the hole of their nest, when they foresaw it would
rain. Spectator.

TO SLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
cover the roof; to tile.

Sonnets and elegies to Chloris,
Would raise a house about two stories,
A lyric ode would *slate*. Swift.

SLATER. *n. f.* [from *slate*.] One who covers
with slates or tiles.

SLATTER. *n. f.* [*slactti*, Swedish.] A
woman negligent, not elegant or nice.

Without the raising of which tum,
You dare not be so troublesome
To pinch the *slatters* black and blue,

For leaving you their work to do. Hudibras.

We may always observe, that a gossip in poli-
ticks is a *slattern* in her family. Addison.

The fallow skin is for the swarthy put,
And love can make a *slattern* of a slut. Dryden.

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbands glaze,
The new-fur'd d manseau, and the *slattern* air. Gay.

SLATY. *adj.* [from *slate*.] Having the
nature of slate.

All the stone that is *slaty*, with a texture long,
and parallel to the site of the stratum, will split
only lengthways, or horizontally; and, if placed
in any other position, 'tis apt to give way, flake,
and burst, when any considerable weight is laid
upon it. Woodward.

SLAVE. *n. f.* [*esclave*, French.] It is
said to have its original from the *Slavi*,
or *Scythians*, subdued and sold by the
Venetians.

1. One mancipiated to a master; not a free-
man; a dependant.

The banish'd Kent, who in disguise
Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service
Improper for a *slave*. Shakspeare.

Thou elvish mark, abortive, rooting hog!
Thou that wast seal'd in thy nativity
The *slave* of nature, and the son of hell. Shakspeare.

Of guests he makes them *slaves*
Inhospitably. Milton.

The condition of servants was different from
what it is now, they being generally *slaves*, and
such as were bought and sold for money. South.

Perspective a painter must not want, yet with-
out subduing ourselves to wholly to it, as to
be *compulsed* of it. Dryden.

To-morrow, should we thus express our friendship,
Each might receive a *slave* into his arms:

This sun perhaps, this morning sun's the last
That e'er shall rise on Roman liberty. Addison.

2. One that has lost the power of resistance.

Slaves to our passions we become, and then
It grows impossible to govern men. Waller.

When once men are immured in sensual things,
and are become *slaves* to their passions and lusts,
then are they most disposed to doubt of the ex-
istence of God. B. Atkins.

3. It is used proverbially for the lowest
state of life.

Power shall not exempt the kings of the earth,
and the great men, neither shall meanness excuse
the poorest *slave*. Nelson.

TO SLAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
drudge; to toil; to toil.

Had women been the makers of our laws,
The men should *slave* at cards from morn to night. Swift.

SLAVER. *n. f.* [*salva*, Latin; *slava*,
Slavick.] Spittle running from the
mouth; drivel.

Matholus hath a passage, that a toad communi-
cates its venom not only by urine, but by the hu-
midity and *slaver* of its mouth, which will not con-
sist with truth. Brown.

Of all mad creatures, if the learn'd are right,
It is the *slaver* kills, and not the bite. Pope.

TO SLAVER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be smeared with spittle.

Should I
Slaver with lips as common as the flairs

That mount the capitol, you grapes with hands
Made hard with hourly falsehood as with labour. Shakspeare.

2. To spit spittle.

Miso came with scowling eyes to deliver a *slaver-*
ing good-morrow to the two ladies. Sidney.

Why must he sputter, spawl, and *slaver* it,
In vain, against the people's favourite? Swift.

TO SLAVER. *v. a.* To smear with drivel.

'Twitch'd by the *slave*, he mouths it more and
more.

Till with white froth his gown is *slav'd* o'er. Dryden.

SLAVERER. *n. f.* [*slabbaerd*, Dutch; from
slaver.] One who cannot hold his spit-
tle; a driveller; an idiot.

SLAVERY. *n. f.* [from *slave*.] Servitude;
the condition of a slave; the offices of a
slave.

If any dissentings were out of error, weakness,
or obstinacy, yet no man can think it other than the
badge of *slavery*, by whose violence and importu-
nate obtrusions of violence to have the mist of his
error dispell'd. King Charles.

SLAUGHTER. *n. f.* [imprauge, Saxon,
from *slagan*, to strike or kill.]

Musacre; destruction by the sword.

Small Macdoff,
They were all struck for thee!

Not for their own demerits, but for mine,
Fell slaughter on their souls. Shakspeare.

On each hand slaughter and gignatuck deeds. Milton.

The pair you see,
Now friends below, in close embraces join;

But, when they leave the shady realms of night,
With mortal hate each other shall pursue:
What wars, what wounds, what slaughter shall
ensue! Dryden.

TO SLAUGHTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To massacre; to slay; to kill with the
sword.

Your castle is surpris'd, your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd. Shakspeare.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE. *n. f.* [*slaughter* and
house.] House in which beasts are killed
for the butcher.

A way with me, all you whose souls adore
The unclely favour of a slaughterhouse!

For I am staked with the smell of sin. Shakspeare.

S L E

SLAUGHTERMAN. *n. f.* [*slaughter* and *man*.] One employed in killing.

The mad mothers with their howls confus'd
To break the clouds; as did the wives of Jewry,
At Herod's bloody hunting slaughtermen. *Shakspeare.*
Ten chas'd by one.

Are now each one the slaughterman of twenty. *Shakspeare.*

See, thou fight'st against thy countrymen;
And joint with them will be thy slaughtermen. *Shakspeare.*

SLAUGHTEROUS. *adj.* [from *slaughter*.] Destructive; murderous.

I have sapt full with horrors;
Dreadful familiar to my slaughterous thoughts
Cannot once start me. *Shakspeare.*

SLAVISH. *adj.* [from *slave*.] Servile; mean; base; dependant.

A thing
More slavish did I ne'er, than answering
A slave without a knock. *Shakspeare.*

You have among you many a purchas'd slave,
Which, like your asses, and your dogs and mules,
You use in subject and in slavish part,
Pecunie you bought them. *Shakspeare.*

The supreme God, to whom all things ill
Are but as slavish officers of vengeance;
Would I could glut my gun, if need were,
To keep my life and honour unassail'd. *Milton.*

Those are the labour'd brows of *slavish* brains;
Not the effect of poetry, but pains. *Denham.*

Slavish bards, our mutual loves rehearse
The crying strains and ignominious voice. *Prior.*

SLAVISHLY. *adv.* [from *slavish*.] Servilely; meanly.

SLAVISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *slavish*.] Servility; meanness.

To SLAY. *v. a.* preterit, *slaw*; part. pass. *slain*. [*slahan*, Gothic; *slaan*, Saxon; *slachten*, Dutch, to strike.] To kill; to butcher; to put to death.

Her father's brother
Would be her lord; or shall I say her uncle?
Or he that slew her brothers and her uncle? *Shakspeare.*

Tyrant, flew thy face;
If thou be't *slain*, and with no stroke of mine,
My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still. *Shakspeare.*

I saw under the altar the souls of them that were
slain for the word of God. *Revelations.*

Slay and make ready.
Which killed the foolish man, and envy *slameth*
the holy one. *J. b.*

Of Trojan chiefs he view'd a numerous train;
All march'd a-vented, all in battle *slam*. *Dryden.*

By blood and battles pow'r maintain,
And *slay* the monarchs, ere he rule the plain. *Prior.*

SLAYER. *n. f.* [from *slay*.] Killer; murderer; destroyer.

Waters the guiltless blood pour'd off on ground;
The crowned often *slam*, the *slayer* crown'd. *Parry Queen.*

They *slaw* those that were *slayers* of their countrymen. *Abbot.*

The *slayer* of him! If yet saw I there;
The gore conceal'd was clotted in his hair;
Whose half clos'd and gaping mouth he lay,
And grim as when he breath'd his full soul away. *Dryden.*

SLEAVE. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning; *slave* silk is explained by Gouldman, *flocus sericus*, a lock of silk; and the women still say, *slave* the silk, for untwist it. Ainsworth calls a weaver's shuttle or reed a *slay*. To *slay* is to part a twist into single fibres.]

I on a fountain light,
Whole brain with pinks was plaited,
The banks with daisies dight
With grass like *slaves* was matted. *Dryden.*

SLEAVE. *adj.* [often written *slave*.] Weak; wanting substance. This seems

to be of the same race with *slave*, or from to *slay*.

SLED. *n. f.* [*slæd*, Danish; *slidde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels.

The *slæd*, the tumbrel, hurtle, and the sled. *Dryden.*

These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden.*

SLEDDED. *adj.* [from *slæd*.] Mounted on a sled.

So trown'd he once when in an angry pail,
He smote the *sled*ded Polack on the ice. *Shakspeare.*

SLEDGE. *n. f.* [*pleeg*, Saxon; *sluggia*, Islandick.]

1. A large heavy hammer.

They him spying, both with greedy force,
At once upon him ran, and him belet,
With strokes of mortal steel, without remorse,
And on his shield like iron *sledges* let. *F. Queen.*

The painful smith, with force of fervent heat,
The hardest iron soon doth mollify.
That with his heavy *sledge* he can it beat,
And fashion to what he it apply. *Spenser.*

The upland *sledge* is used by under-workmen,
when the work is not of the largest, yet requires
help to batter and draw it out; they use it with
both their hands before them, and seldom hit their
hammer higher than their head. *Mason.*

It would follow that the quick stroke of a light
hammer should be of greater efficacy than any softer
and more gentle striking of a great *sledge*. *Watkins.*

2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels; properly a *slæd*. See **SLED**.

In *slæd* they use a sort of *sledge* made
with thick wheels, to bring their mail out, drawn
with one horse. *Mortimer.*

SLEEK. *adj.* [*slæch*, Dutch.]

1. Smooth; nitid; glossy.

Let me have men about me that are fat,
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep a-nights. *Shakspeare.*

How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,
As if it fed ye; and how *sleek* and wanton
Y' appear in ev'ry thing may bring my ruin. *Shak.*

What time the groves were clad in green,
The fields all dress'd in flowers,
And that the *sleek*-haired nymphs were seen
To seek their summer bowers. *Dryden.*

As in gaze admiring, oft he bow'd
His turret crest, and *sleek* cannell'd neck,
Fawning. *Milton.*

Thy head and hair are *sleek*,
And then thou kemb'st the tuzes on thy cheek. *Dryden.*

So *sleek* her skin, so faultless was her make,
Ev'n Juno did unwilling pleasure take
To see so fair a rival. *Dryden.*

2. Not rough; not harsh.

Those rugged names to our little mouths grow *slæch*,
That would have made Quinlan stare and gasp. *Milton.*

To **SLEEK.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To comb smooth and even.

Yet are the men more loose than they,
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rubb'd, and trimm'd,
More *sleek'd*, more tott, and slacker limb'd. *Ben Jonson.*

By dead Parthenope's dear tomb,
And fair Ligea's golden comb,
Wherewith the fits on diamond rocks
Sticking her tott alarming locks. *Milton.*

2. To render soft, smooth, or glossy.

Coats my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged locks;
Be bright and jovial among your guests to-night. *Shakspeare.*

She does *sleek*
With crumbs of bread and milk, and lies a-nights
In her neat gloves. *Ben Jonson.*

The persuasive rhetoric
That *sleek'd* his tongue, and won to much on Eve,
So little here, nay lost. *Milton.*

A fleet of well *sleek'd* warlike paper did not cut
any of its distinct colours upon the wall. *Bayle.*

A crate of fragrance form'd of burnish'd gold,
Odour divine! whose soft refreshing dreams
Sleek the smooth skin, and set the mossy lips. *Pope.*

S L E

S L E

SLEEKLY. *adv.* [from *sleek*.] Smoothly; glossy.

Let their heads be *sleek'd*, comb'd, and their
coats brush'd. *Shakspeare.*

SLEEKSTONE. *n. f.* [*slæck* and *stone*.] A
smoothing stone.

The parent *sleek*board with a *sleek*stone
and as even as you can. *Pope.*

To SLEEP. *v. n.* [*slæpan*, Gothic; *slæpan*, Saxon; *slapen*, Dutch.]

1. To take rest, by suspension of the mental
and corporal powers.

I've watch'd and travel'd hard
Some time I shall *sleep* out; the rest I'll whistle. *Shakspeare.*

Where's Pede?—go you, and where you
mind. *Shakspeare.*

That, ere the *sleep*, hath thrice her prayers said,
Kein up the organs of her fantasy.
Sleep she as found as carolets mincey.

But those that *sleep*, and think not on their fate,
Punch them, arms, legs, backs, shoulders, loins,
flims. *Shakspeare.*

If the man be poor, thou shalt not *sleep* wait
pledge. *Deuteronomy.*

Peace, good reader! do not weep,
Peace! the lovers are asleep;
They, sweet turtles! folded he
In the last knot that love could tie.

I of them *sleep*, let them *sleep* on,
Till this morn'g night be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,

And they waken with that light
Whole day shall never *sleep* in night. *Crab.*

Those who at any time *sleep* without dream,
can never be convinced that their thoughts are
four hours busy without their knowing it. *Locke.*

2. To rest; to be motionless.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out
butley-boned clown in chimes of beef ere I
in thy death, I beseech Jove on my knees
may it be turn'd into hobnails. *Shakspeare.*

How sweet the moonlight *slæps* upon this face
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music
Creep in our ears. *Shakspeare.*

The paddy ship, betwixt the winds and the sea,
For'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows, then flows and
Till counterblast'd the stops, and *slæps* again. *Pope.*

3. To live thoughtlessly.

We *sleep* over our happiness, and want not
rout'd into a quick thankful sense of it. *Locke.*

4. To be dead; death being a *slæp* in
which man will some time awake.

If we believe that Jesus died, and rose
even to them also which *sleep* in Jesus, who
bring with him. *1 Cor.*

A person is said to be dead to the world,
cannot raise from the grave; though he owes
unto God, who can raise from the dead.

5. To be inattentive; not vigilant.

Heav'n will one day open
The king's eyes, that so long have *slæp'd* upon
This blind, bad man. *Shakspeare.*

6. To be unnoticed, or unattended.

You ever
Have wish'd the *sleeping* of this business over,
Deh'd it to be furr'd.

SLEEP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Repose;
suspension of the mental and corporal
powers; slumber.

Methought I heard a voice cry, *sleep* no more,
Macbeth doth murder *sleep*; the innocent
Sleep, that knits up the ravel'd sleeve of care,
The birth of each day's life, fore labour's bath,
Helm of hunt minds, great nature's second
Chief nourisher in life's feast. *Shakspeare.*

That *sleep* night twice to be
His rentail eyes, he enter'd, and in his bed
In silence took. *Shakspeare.*

Could call the spirits to succour, and the
they cannot so well close and go to rest
head, which is ever requisite to *slæp*. *And*

that came, plain and noble, *sleep* and *sleepers* furthereth *sleep*.
Bacon.
 Reas't that *sleep* in *winter*, as *wild bears*, during
 their *sleep* was very fat, though they eat nothing.
Bacon.

His fallen'd hands the *sluggish sleep*
 And, fix'd on heav'n, his eyes repel invading *sleep*.
Dryden.

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd;
 His hat adorn'd with wings disclose'd the god,
 And in his hand the *sleep* compelling rod. *Dryden.*
 Infants spend the greatest part of their time in
sleep, and are seldom awake but when hunger calls
 for the teat, or some pain forces the mind to per-
 ceive it. *Locke.*

SLEEPER. *n. f.* [from *sleep*.]

1. One who sleeps; one who is not awake.
 Sound, music; come, my queen, take hand
 with me,
 And rock the ground whereon these *sleepers* be.
Shakespeare.

What's the business,
 That such an hideous trumpet calls to parley
 The *sleepers* of the house? *Shakespeare.*
 In some countries, a plant which shutteth in the
 night, openeth in the morning, and openeth wide
 at noon, the inhabitants say is a plant that *sleepeth*.
 There be *sleepers* now then; for almost all flowers
 do the like. *Bacon.*

Night is indeed the province of his reign;
 Yet all his dark exploits no more contain
 Than a spy taken, and a *sleepers* slain. *Dryden.*
 2. A lazy inactive drone.

He must be no great eater, drinker, nor *sleepers*,
 that will discipline his senses, and exert his mind;
 every worthy undertaking requires both. *Cicero.*

3. That which lies dormant, or without
 effect.

Let penal laws, if they have been *sleepers* of
 long, or if grown unfit for the present time, be by
 our judges confined in the execution. *Bacon.*

4. [from *sleep*.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SLEEPILY, *adv.* [from *sleep*.]

1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep.

2. Dull; lazily.

I rather chide to endure the wounds of those
 darts, which envy casteth at novelty, than to go on
 lazily and *sleepily* in the easy ways of ancient mis-
 takings. *Raleigh.*

3. Stupidly.

He could make us believe that Luther in these
 actions pretended to authority, forgetting what he
 had *sleepily* owned before. *Atterbury.*

SLEEPINESS, *n. f.* [from *sleepy*.] Drow-
 ziness; disposition to sleep; inability to
 keep awake.

Watchfulness precedes too great *sleepiness*, and is
 the most illoding symptom of a fever. *Arbuthnot.*

SLEEPLESS, *adj.* [from *sleep*.] Wanting
 sleep; always awake.

The field
 To labour calls us, now with sweat impos'd,
 Though after *sleepless* night. *Milton.*

While penive poets painful vigils keep,
Sleepless themselves to give their readers *sleep*. *Pope.*

SLEEPY, *adj.* [from *sleep*.]

1. Drowsy; disposed to sleep.

2. Not awake.

Why did you bring these daggers from the place?
 They must be there—Go, carry them, and swear
 The *sleepy* grooms with blood. *Shakespeare.*

She wak'd her *sleepy* crew,
 And, rising hasty, took a short adieu. *Dryden.*

3. Soporiferous; soporiferous; causing sleep.

We will give you *sleepy* drinks, that your senses
 wantelligent of our insouciance, may, though they
 cannot praise us, as little accuse us. *Shakespeare.*

Let such bewitch them, if the *sleepy* dream
 Of that forgetful lake benumb not still. *Milton.*

I slept about eight hours, and no wonder; for
 the physician had mingled a *sleepy* potion in the
 wine. *Gulliver.*

SLEET, *n. f.* [perhaps from the Danish
slet.] A kind of smooth final hail or
 VOL. II.

snow, not falling in flakes, but single
 particles.

Now van to van the foremost squadrons meet,
 The midmost battles hast'ning up behind.

Who view, far off, the storm of falling *sleet*,
 And hear their thunder rattling in the wind. *Dryden.*

Perpetual *sleet* and driving snow
 Obscure the skies, and hang on herds below.

Huge oxen stand inclos'd in wintry walls
 Of snow congel'd. *Dryden.*

Rains would have been poured down, as the
 vapours became cooler; next *sleet*, then snow, and
 ice. *Chrysostom.*

TO SLEET, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
 snow in small particles, intermixed with
 rain.

SLEET, *adj.* [from the noun.] Bringing
 sleet.

SLEEVE, *n. f.* [rhp, Saxon.]

1. The part of the garment that covers the
 arms.

Once my well-waiting eyes espied my treasure,
 With *sleeves* turn'd up, loose hair, and breast en-
 larged,

Her father's corn, moving her fair limbs, measure.

The deep smock *sleeve*, which the Irish women
 use, they say, was old Spanish, and yet that should
 seem rather to be an old English fashion: for in
 armor, the fashion of the manchet, which is given
 in arms, being nothing else but a *sleeve*, is fashioned
 much like to that *sleeve*. And knights, in ancient
 times, used to wear their mistress's or love's *sleeve*
 upon their arms; for Launcelot wore the *sleeve* of
 the fair maid of Asteloth in a tourney. *Spenser.*

Your hose should be ungartered, your *sleeve*
 unbuttoned, your shoe untied, demonstrating a
 careless desolation. *Shakespeare.*

You would think a smock a she-angel, he so
 chants to the *sleeve* band, and the work about the
 square on't. *Shakespeare.*

He was clothed in cloth, with wide *sleeves* and
 a cape. *Bacon.*

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
 Their hoods and *sleeves* the same. *Dryden.*

2. SLEEVE, in some provinces, signifies a
 knot or kein of silk, which is by some
 very probably supposed to be its meaning
 in the following passage. [See SLAVE.]

The innocent *sleeve*;
 Sleep that knits up the ravell'd *sleeve* of care. *Shaksp.*

3. Sleeve, Dutch, signifies a cover; any
 thing spread over: which seems to be
 the sense of *sleeve* in the proverbial
 phrase.

A brace of sharpers laugh at the whole roguery
 in their *sleeves*. *L'Estrange.*

Men know themselves utterly void of those qua-
 lities which the impudent lycophant ascribes to
 them, and in his *sleeve* laughs at them for believing.
South.

John laughed heartily in his *sleeve* at the pride
 of the esquire. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To hang on a *sleeve*; to make depend-
 ent.

It is not for a man which doth know, or should
 know, what orders, and what peaceable government
 requireth, to ask why we should hang our judgment
 upon the church's *sleeve*, and why in matters of
 orders more than in matters of doctrine. *Hooker.*

5. [from *sleep*.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SLEEVED, *adj.* [from *sleeve*.] Having
 sleeves.

SLEEVELESS, *adj.* [from *sleeve*.]

1. Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves.

His clothes were strange tho' coarse, and black
 tho' bare;
Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
 Velvet; but 'twas now, so much ground was seen,
 Became tufflusty. *Domin.*

They put on *sleeveless* coats of home-spun cotton.
Sindys.

Behold you idle by palmers, pilgrims, trod,
 Grave numerals! *Sleeveless* some, and shirk to
 others. *Pope.*

2. Wanting reasonableness; wanting pro-
 priety; wanting solidity. [This sense,
 of which the word has been long misap-
 plied, I know not well how it obtained.

Shakespeare thinks it properly *sleepless* or *life-
 less*; to this I cannot heartily agree,
 though I know not what better to sug-
 gest. Can it come from *sleep*, a *sleep* or
sleep, and so signify *unconnected*, hanging
ill together or from *sleeve*, a cover, and
 therefore means *plainly absurd*, *foolish*
without palliation.]

This *sleeveless* tale of transubstantiation was
 brought into the world by that other fable of the
 multiplicity. *Hall.*

My landlady quarrelled with him for sending
 every one of her children on a *sleeveless* errand, as
 she calls it. *Speckator.*

SLEIGHT, *n. f.* [from *slight*, cunning; Islandick.]
 Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexter-
 ous practice; as, *slight* of hand, the
 tricks of a juggler. This is often writ-
 ten, but less properly, *flight*.

He that exhorted to beware of an enemy's policy,
 doth not give counsel to be impolitic; but rather to
 be all prudent foresight, lest our simplicity be over-
 reached by cunning *slights*. *Hooker.*

Fair Una to the red cross knight
 Betrothed is with joy;
 Though false Duessa, it to bar,
 Her false *slights* do employ. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon the corner of the mountain
 There hangs a vaporous drop profound;
 I'll catch it ere it come to ground;
 And that distill'd by magic *slights*,
 Shall rate such artificial *slights*.
 As, by the strength of their illusion,
 Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakespeare.*

Out step the ample size
 Of mighty Ajax, huge in strength; to him, Laertes'
 son,
 That crafty one as huge in *slight*. *Chapman.*

She could not to convey
 The massy substance of that idol great;
 What *slight* had the the wardens to betray?
 What strength to heave the goddess from her seat? *Palfrey.*

In the wily snake
 Whate'er *slights*, none would suspicious mask,
 As from his wit and native subtilty
 Proceeding. *Milton.*

Double is the pleasure as great
 Of being cheated, as to cheat;
 As lockers on feel most delight,
 That least perceive the juggler's *slight*. *Hudibras.*

Good humour is but a *slight* of hand, or a faculty
 making truths look like appearances, or appear-
 ances like truths. *L'Estrange.*

When we hear death is rated, we are all willing
 to favour the *slight*, when the poet does not too
 greatly impute upon us. *Dryden.*

While innocent he seems ignoble flight,
 His honest friends preserve him by a *slight*. *Swift.*

SLENDER, *adj.* [from *slender*, Dutch.]

1. Thin; small in circumference compared
 with the length; not thick.

So thick the roses bustling round
 About her glow'd; half slooping to support
 Each flow'r of slender stalk. *Milton.*

2. Small in the waist; having a fine shape.

What slender youth, bedew'd with liquid odours,
 Courts thee on roses in some pleasant cave? *Milton.*

Beauteous Helen shines among the rest,
 Tall, slender, straight, with all the graces blest. *Dryden.*

3. Not bulky; slight; not strong.

Love in these labyrinths his slaves detains,
 And mighty hearts are held in slender chains. *Pope.*

4. Small; inconsiderable; weak.

Yet they, who claim the general assent of the
 whole world unto that which they teach, and do not
 fear to give very hard and heavy sentences upon
 many as refuse to embrace the same, must have
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Special regard, that their first foundations and grounds be more than slender probabilities. *Hayter.*
Where joy most revels, grief doth most lament;
Grief joys, joy grieves, on slender accident. *Shaksp.*
Positively to define that season, there is no slender difficulty. *Brown.*

It is a very slender comfort that relies upon this nice distinction, between things being troublesome, and being evils; when all the evil of affliction lies in the trouble it creates to us. *Tillotson.*

5. Sparing; less than enough: as, a slender estate, and slender parts.

At my lodging,
The worst is this, that, at a slender warning,
You're like to have a thin and slender pittance. *Shakspere.*

6. Not amply supplied.

The good Ottomus often deign'd
To grace my slender table with his presence. *Philips.*
In obnoxious saturnal story, the alchemist ought to be cool, slender, thin, debating. *Arbutnot.*

SLENDERLY, *adv.* [from *slender*.]

1. Without bulk.

2. Slightly; meanly.

If the debt be not just, we know not what may be deemed just, neither is it a sum to be slenderly regarded. *Hayward.*

If I have done well, it is that which I desired; but if slenderly and meanly, it is that which I could attain to. *2 Maccabees.*

SLENDERNESS, *n. f.* [from *slender*.]

1. Thinness; smallness of circumference.
Small whistles give a found because of their extreme slenderness, the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon.*

Their colours arise from the thinness of the transparent parts of the feathers; that is, from the slenderness of the very fine hairs or capillaments, which grow out of the sides of the groffer lateral branches or fibres of those feathers. *Newton.*

2. Want of bulk or strength.

It is preceded by a splitting of blood, or caused by its acrimony, and too great a projectile motion, with slenderness and weakness of the vessels. *Arbutnot.*

3. Slightness; weakness; inconsiderable ness.

The slenderness of your reasons against the book, together with the inconveniences that must of necessity follow, have procured a great credit unto it. *Whiteft.*

4. Want of plenty.

SLIGHT. The preterit of *slay*.

Silence; coeval with eternity;
Thou wert ere nature first began to be,
I was ere e'en nothing all, and all *slight* fast in thee. *Pope.*

SLEW. The preterit of *slay*.

He *slaw* Haueet, a great commander among the Numidians, and chiefed Benchades and Amida, two of their greatest princes, out of the country. *Knolls.*

To SLEW, *v. n.* [See *SLEAVE*.] To part or

twist into threads.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou immaterial stream of *slay'd* silk? *Shakspere.*

To SLICE, *v. n.* [Hebrew, Saxon.]

1. To cut into flat pieces.

Their cooks make no more ado, but, *licing* it into little gol-bits, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a turn-ice. *Sandys.*

The residue were on foot, well furnished with jack and skull, pikes and *licing* swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*

2. To cut into parts.

Nature lost one by thee, and therefore must *slace* one in two to keep her number just. *Chaucer.*

3. To cut off in a broad piece.

When hungry thou dost *slace* like an oaf,
I *slid* the luscious from the barley loaf. *Gay.*

4. To cut; to divide.

Princes and tyrants *slace* the earth among them. *Burnet.*

SLICE, *n. f.* [Hebrew, Sax. from the verb.]

1. A broad piece cut off.

Hacking of trees in their bark, both downright and scrufs, so as you may make them rather in

slace than in continued backs, doth greet good to trees.

You need not wipe your knife to cut bread; because in cutting a slice or two it will wipe itself. *Swift.*

He from out the chimney took
A slice of bacon off the hook.

And freely, from the fattest side,
Cut out large slices to be fried. *Swift.*

2. A broad piece.

Then clap four pieces of plaster on't;
That, lac'd with bits of rustick, makes a front. *Pope.*

3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula.

The pelican hath a beak broad and flat, much like the face of apothecaries, with which they spread plasters. *Hakewill.*

When burning with the iron in it, with the *slace* clap the coals upon the outside close together, to keep the heat in. *Moxon.*

SLICK, *adj.* [*slucht*, Dutch. See *SLEEK*.]

Whom silver bow'd Appollo bred, in the Pierian mead,

Both *slack* and daintie, yet were both in warre of wondrous dread. *Chapman.*

Glass attracts but weakly, some *slack* stones, and thick glasses, indifferently. *Brown.*

SLID. The preterit of *slide*.

At first the silent venom *slid* with ease,
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees. *Dryden.*

From the tops of heav'n's steep hill the *slid*,
And straight the Greeks swift ships the reach. *Chapman.*

SLIDDER. The participle passive of *slide*.

Why is this people *slidden* back, by a perpetual backsliding? *Jeremiah.*

To SLIDDER, *v. n.* [*slidderen*, Dutch.]

To slide with interruption.

Go thou from me to fate,
Now die: with that he dragg'd the trembling fire,
Slid rang through clott'd blood. *Dryden.*

The tempter saw the danger in a trice;
For the man *slidder'd* upon fortune's vice. *Harte.*

To SLIDE, *v. n.* preterit, *slid*; participle pass. *slidden*. [Hebrew, *slidenbe*, sliding; Saxon; *sliden*, Dutch; *glithe*, Welsh.]

1. To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide.

Sounds do not only *slide* upon the surface of a smooth body, but communicate with the parts in the pores. *Fucon.*

Ulysses, Sthenelus, Teucer *slide*
Down by a rope, Machaon was their guide. *Deane.*

2. To move without change of the foot.

Oh, I adon, happy I adon! rather *slide* them run
by her, lest thou shouldst make her legs slip from her. *Shakspere.*

Smooth *sliding* without sleep.
He that once has, like him that *slides* on ice,
Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice;
Though conference checks him, yet, those rubs
gone o'er,
He *slides* on smoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden.*

3. To pass inadvertently.

Make a door and a bar for thy mouth; beware thou *slide* not by it. *Ecclesiasticus.*

4. To pass unnoticed.

In the prince's I could find no apprehension of what I said or did, but with a calm carelessness, letting every thing *slide* justly, as we do by their speeches, who neither in matter nor person do any way belong unto us. *Sidney.*

5. To pass along by silent and unobtruded progression.

Thou shalt
Hate all, shew charity to none;
But let the famish'd *slid* from the bone,
Ere thou relieve the beggar. *Shakspere.*

Then no day void of bliss, of pleasure, leaving,
Ages shall *slide* away without perceiving. *Dryden.*

Rescue me from their ignoble hands:
Let me kiss yours when you my wound begin,
Then easy death will *slide* with pleasure in. *Dryden.*

Their eye *slides* over the pages, or the words
slide over their eye, and vanish like a rhapsody of evening tales. *Watts.*

6. To pass silently and gradually from good to bad.

Nor could they have *slid* into those brutish immorality of life, had they duly manured those first practical notions and dictates of right reason. *Swift.*

7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction.

Such of them should be retained as *slide* easily of themselves into English compounds, without violence to the ear. *Pin.*

Begin with sense, of ev'ry heart the soul,
Parts answering parts shall *slide* into a whole;
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow.
A work to wonder at. *Pope.*

8. To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet.

The gallants dancing by the river side,
They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide*. *Walt.*

9. To fall by error.

The discovering and reprehension of these colours cannot be done but out of a very universal knowledge of things, which to clearness man's judgment, as it is the less apt to *slide* into any error. *Bacon.*

10. To be not firm.

Ye fair!
Be greatly cautious of your *sliding* hearts. *Thomson.*

11. To pass with a free and gentle course or flow.

To SLIDE, *v. a.* To pass imperceptibly.

Little tricks of sophistry, by *sliding* in or leaving out such words as entirely change the question, should be abandoned by all fair disputants. *Harris.*

SLIDE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Smooth and easy passage.

We have some *slides* or relishes of the voice or strings, continued without notes, from one to another, rising or falling, which are delightful. *Bacon.*

2. Flow; even course.

There he, whose fortunes are like Homer's verses, that have a *slide* and cadence more than the verses of other poets. *Bacon.*

SLIDER, *n. f.* [from *slide*.] He who slides.

SLIGHT, *adj.* [*slucht*, Dutch.]

1. Small; worthless; inconsiderable.

Is Caesar with Antonius priz'd to *slight*? *Shakspere.*

Their arms, their arts, their manners I disdain,
Slight is the subject, but the praise not small,
If he's a *slight*, and Phobus hear my call. *Dryden.*

Slight is the subject, but not for the pride,
If she inspire, and be approve my lays. *Pope.*

2. Not important; not cogent; weak.

Some truly embrace doctrines upon *slight* grounds, sent upon no grounds, and some contrary to appearance. *Locke.*

3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort.

The shaking of the head is a gesture of *slight* refusal. *Bacon.*

He in contempt
At one *slight* bound high overleap'd all bound. *Milton.*

4. Foolish; weak of mind.

No brain ever was so *slight*.
For man, as for his God, to fight. *Hudibras.*

5. Not strong; thin: as, a *slight* silk.

SLIGHT, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn.

People in misfortune construe unavoidable accidents into *slights* or neglects. *Clough.*

2. Artifice; cunning practice. See *SLEIGHT*.

As boisterous a thing as force is, it rarely achieves any thing but under the conduct of fraud. *Slight* of hand has done that, which force of hand could never do. *Scott.*

After Nis had bamboozled John a while, what with *slight* of hand, and taking from his own store, and adding to John's, Nis brought the balance to his own side. *Arbutnot.*

To SLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To neglect; to disregard.

Beware

Let them transgress and *slight* that sole command.

Milton.

You cannot expect your *son* should have any regard for one whom he sees you *slight*.

Locke.

2. To throw carelessly; unless in this passage to *slight* be the same with to *sling*.

The rogues *slighted* me into the river with as little remorse as they would have drowned puppies.

Shakespeare.

3. [*slighen*, Dutch.] To overthrow; to demolish. Junius. Skinner. Ainsworth.

4. To SLIGHT over. To treat or perform carelessly.

These men, when they have promised great matters, and failed most shamefully, if they have the perfection of boldness, will but *slight* it over, and no more adore.

Bacon.

His death and your deliverance were themes that ought not to be *slighted* over.

Dryden.

SLIGHTER. *n. f.* [from *slight*.] One who disregards.

SLIGHTINGLY. *adv.* [from *slighting*.] Without reverence; with contempt.

If my sceptick speaks *slightingly* of the opinions he opposes, I have done no more than became the part.

Boyle.

SLIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *slight*.]

1. Negligently; without regard.

Words, both because they are common, and do not so strongly move the fancy of men, are for the most part but *slightly* heard.

Hooker.

Leave nothing fitting for the purpose untouched, or *slightly* handled in discourse.

Shakespeare.

You were to blame to part so *slightly* with your wife's first gift. The letter-writer dissembles his knowledge of his relation, and contents himself *slightly* to mention it towards the close of his pamphlet.

Atterbury.

2. Scornfully; contemptuously.

I long had the Gallick monarch, uncontroul'd, Flung'd his orders, and of human force Oppress'd *slightly* the right.

Philips.

3. Weakly; without force.

Scorn not

The facile gates of hell, too *slightly* barr'd.

Milton.

4. Without worth.

SLIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *slight*.]

1. Weakness; want of strength.

2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.

Where gravity, title, wisdom, Cannot conclude but by the yew and no Original nor name, it must omit

Red in cities, and give way the while To untimely *slightness*.

Shakespeare.

What strong cries must they be that shall drown so loud a clamour of impurities! and how does it reproach the *slightness* of our sleepy hearths and our lies!

Decay of Piety.

SLI'LY. *adv.* [from *slly*.] Cunningly; with cunning secrecy; with subtle covertness.

Were there a serpent ten with forked tongue, That *slily* glided towards your majesty,

It were but necessary you were wak'd. He, cloth'd in false and *slily* wile,

Can how he might annoy them most far.

Fairfax.

Satan, like a cunning pick-lock, *slily* robs us of our grand treasure.

Decay of Piety.

With this he did a herd of goats controul, Which by the way he met, and *slily* stole;

Cried like a country swain.

Dryden.

May hypocrites, That *slily* speak one thing, another think, Esteem'd as well, pleas'd with the selfish weak,

Drunk on unwar'd, till by his hunting cups Instructed, they their wily thoughts disclose, And through intemperance grow a while sincere.

Philips.

SLIM. *adv.* [a cant word as it seems, and therefore not to be used.] Slender; thin of shape.

A thin *slim*-gutt'd fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a henroost; and when he had twist his guts well, squeezed hard to get out again; but the hole was too little.

L'Estrange.

I was joggled on the elbow by a *slim* young girl of seventeen.

Addison.

SLIME. *n. f.* [slim; Sax. *slim*, Dut.]

Viscous mire; any glutinous substance.

The higher Nilus swells

The more it promises: as it ebbs, the seedman Upon the *slime* and ooze scatters his grain.

Shaksp.

Brick for *slime*, and *slime* for mortar

God, out of his goodness, caused the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant *slime* and mud of the earth, and make the land more firm, and to cleanse the air of thick vapours and unwholesome mists.

Raleigh.

Some plants grow upon the top of the sea, from some concretion of *slime* where the sun beatech hot, and the sea streeth little.

Bacon.

And with asphaltick *slime*, broad as the gate,

Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach They fasten'd.

Milton.

Now dragon grown, larger than whom the son Engender'd in the Pythian vale on *slime*, Huge Python!

Milton.

O foul defect! I'm now constrain'd

Into a beast, to mix with bestial *slime*.

This essence to incarnate and imbrute.

Milton.

SLIMINESS. *n. f.* [from *slimy*.] Viscosity;

glutinous matter.

By a weak fermentation a pendulous *sliminess* is produced, which answers a putrid state.

Floger.

SLI'LY. *adv.* [from *slime*.]

1. Overspread with *slime*.

My bearded hook shall pierce

Their *slimy* jaws; and, as I draw them up, I'll think them every one an Antony.

Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes, Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,

As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems, That would the *slimy* bottom of the deep,

And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by

Shakespeare.

They have cobwebs about them, which is a sign of a *slimy* dryness.

Bacon.

The rest are all by bad example led,

And in their father's *slimy* track they tread.

Dryden.

Eels, for want of exercise, are fat and *slimy*.

Arbutnot.

Shoals of slow house-bearing snails do creep

Over the ripe frutage, parring *slimy* tracks

In the sleek mud.

Philips.

The swallow sweeps

The *slimy* pool to build his hanging house.

Thompson.

2. Viscous; glutinous.

Then both from out hell gates, into the waste,

Wide march'd of clouds, damp and dark,

Hovering upon the waters, what they met

Solid or *slimy*, as in raging sea,

Toss'd up and down, together crowded drove

The astrological undertakers would not much like

vegetables, out of some fat and *slimy* soil, well

digged by the kindly heat of the sun, and impregnated with the influence of the stars.

Beattie.

SLI'NESS. *n. f.* [from *slly*.] Devising

artifice.

By an excellent faculty in *sliness*, my correspondent can assume my art, and even my taciturnity in *sliness*, which directs more than any thing I could say.

Addison.

SLING. *n. f.* [slingan, Sax. *slingen*, Dut.]

1. A missile weapon made by a strap and two strings; the stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of the strings.

The arrow cannot make him flee: *sling* stones are turned with him into hubbub.

Job.

—Dreads he the swanging of the archer's string?

Or *slinging* stones from the Phœnician *slings*?

Sandys.

Slings have so much greater swiftness than a stone thrown from the hand, by how much the end

of the string is farther off from the shoulder-joint, the center of motion

Widdes.

The Tuscan king

Laid by the lance, and took him to the *slings*; Thrice whiel'd the thong around his head, and threw

The heated lead, half naked as it flew.

Whiel'd from a *sling*, or from an engine thrown,

Amidst the foes, as flies a mighty shower,

So flew the beat.

Dryden.

2. A throw; a stroke.

At one *sling*

Of thy victorious arm, well-pleasing son, Both sin and death, and yawning grave at last Through chaos hurl'd, obstruct the mouth of hell

Milton.

3. A kind of hanging bandage, in which a wounded limb is sustained.

To SLING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw by a *sling*.

2. To throw; to cast. Not very proper

That now cuts out dark times and pitchy cloudy

lucul'd, or tears up mountains by the roots,

Or *slings* a broken rock aloft in air.

Addison.

3. To hang loosely by a string.

From rivers drive the kids, and *sling* your hook;

Anon I'll wash 'em in the shallow brook.

Dryden.

4. To move by means of a rope.

Camus I saw *slung* the flouts

Of warmers, and body care to *sling*

His horses soon aloft

They *slung* up one of their largest hogh's, then killed it towards my hand, and beat out the top.

Eulwer.

SLINGER. *n. f.* [from *sling*.] One who

slings or uses the *sling*.

The *slingers* went about it, and smote it.

2 Kings.

To SLINK. *v. n.* pret. *slunk*. [slingan, Sax. to creep.] To sneak; to steal out of the way.

We will *slink* away in supper time, disguise us at my lodging, and return all in an hour.

As we do turn our backs

From our companion, thrown into his grave,

So his handiars from his buried fortunes

slink away.

Shakespeare.

He, after Eve's due'd, unmind'd *slunk*

Into the wood fast by.

Milton.

Not far from hence doth dwell

A cunning man, high *slunk* Adrophel,

To whom all people far and near

On deep importances repair,

When bins and powder haps to fray,

And then *slinks* out of the way.

Medley.

She *slunk* into a corner, where she lay trembling

till the company was then away.

1 Thess.

He would pinch the children in the dark, and then *slunk* into a corner, as it a body had done it.

Arbutnot.

A wretched man made *slunk* to follow

Just a comb but through a chink,

But having any that d his skin,

Could not get on: he got in.

Pope.

We have a *slip*ious, feigned, and continued continuance, often turning back, and *slinking* through narrow lanes.

Scott.

To SLINK. *v. a.* To call; to miscarry of.

A low word.

To prevent an owl's *slinking* her food, in snowy weather, keep her where the may have, and flying water to drink.

Mortimer.

To SLIP. *v. a.* [slipan, Sax. *slappen*, Dut.]

1. To slide; not to tread firm.

A man will's over a narrow bridge when he is drunk, it is no wonder that he forgets his caution while he overlooks his danger; but he who is sober, and sees that nice separation between himself

and the devouring deep, to that, if he should *slip*, he sees his grave trooping under him, surely must needs take every step with horror and the utmost caution.

South.

A dapper dancer on the ropes *slips* willing, and makes a cunning posture, that you may think him

in great haste, while he is only giving you a
proud of his dexterity. *Dryden.*

If after some distinguish'd leap,
He drops his pole, and seems to slip;
Straight gathering all his active strength,
He rises higher half his length. *Prior.*

2. To slide; to glide.
Oh Ladon, happy Ladon! rather slide than run
by her, lest thou shouldst make her legs slip from
her. *Sidney.*

They trim their feathers, which makes them
only and slippery, that the water may slip off them. *Mortimer.*

3. To move or fly out of place.
Sometimes the ankle-bone is apt to turn out on
either side, by reason of relaxation, which though
you reduce, yet, upon the least walking on it, the
bone slips out again. *Wise man.*

4. To sneak; to slink.
From her most heavily company
I'll gain refrain, in mind to slip away,
Soon as appear'd safe opportunity. *Spenser.*

When Judas saw that his hawk slip'd away, he was
fore troubled. *1 Maccabees.*

I'll slip down out of my lodging.
This one tradesman slips away,
To give his partner finer play. *Prior.*

5. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or im-
perceptibly.

The banks of either side forming arms of the
loving earth, that sea would embrace it, and the
river a wanton nymph, which still would slip from
it. *Sidney.*

The blessing of the Lord shall slip from thee,
without doing thee any good, if thou hast not ceased
from doing evil. *Tindal.*

Slipping from thy mother's eye, thou went'st
Alone into the temple; there was found
Among the gravest rabbies disputant,
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. *Milt.*

Thrice around his neck his arms he threw,
And thrice the sitting shadow slip'd away,
Like winds or empty dreams that fly the day. *Dryden.*

Though with pale cheeks, wet beard, and drop-
ping hair,

None but my Cyx could appear so fair,
I would have stain'd him with a strict embrace;
But through my arms he slip'd, and vanish'd from
the place. *Dryden.*

When a corn slips out of their paws, they take
hold of it again. *Spectator.*

Wife men watch every opportunity, and receive
every unspent hour which has slipped from them. *Rogers.*

I will impute no defect to those two years which
have slipped by since. *Swift to Pope.*

6. To fall into fault or error.
If he had been as you,
And you as he, you would have slip'd like him;
But he, like you, would not have been so stern. *Shakespeare.*

One slipth in his speech, but not from his heart.

An eloquent man is known far and near; but a
man of understanding knoweth when he slipth. *Eachus.*

7. To creep by oversight.

Some mistakes may have slip'd into it; but others
will be prevented. *Pope.*

8. To escape; to fall away out of the
memory.

By the hearer it is still premed, that if they be
let slip for the present, what goodsoever they contain
is lost, and that without all hope of recovery. *Hooker.*

The mathematician proceeds upon suppositions
he has once demonstrated; and though the demon-
stration may have slip'd out of his memory, he be-
lieves upon the truth. *Addison.*

In the most proper methods to retain the ideas
you have acquired; for the hand is ready to let
many of them slip, unless some pains be taken to fix
them upon the memory. *Watts.*

To slip. v. a.

1. To convey secretly.

In his officious attendance upon his mistress he
tried to slip a powder into her drink. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To lose by negligence.

You are not now to think what's best to do,
As in beginnings; but what must be done,
Being thus enter'd; and slip no advantage
That may secure you. *Ben Jonson.*

Let us not slip the occasion, whether scorn
Or satire fury yield it from our foe. *Milton.*

One ill man may not think of the mischief he
could do, or slip the occasion. *L'Estrange.*

To slip the market, when thus fairly offered, is
great imprudence. *Collier.*

For watching occasions to correct others in their
discourse, and not to slip any opportunity of showing
their talents, scholars are most blamed. *Locke.*

Thus far my author has slip'd his first design; not
a letter of what has been yet said promoting any
ways the trial. *Atterbury.*

3. To part twigs from the main body by
laceration.

The runners spread from the master-roots, and
have little sprouts or roots to them, which, being cut
four or five inches long, make excellent fets: the
branches also may be slipped and planted. *Mortim.*

4. To escape from; to leave off.

This bird you aim'd at, though you hit it not.
—Oh, sir, Lucentio slip'd me like his greyhound,
Which runs himself, and catches for his master. *Shak.*

5. To let loose.

On Eryx altars lays
A lamb new fallen to the stormy seas;
Then slips his haulters, and his anchors weighs. *Dryden.*

6. To let a dog loose.

The impatient greyhound, slip'd from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe to course the fearful hare. *Dryden.*

7. To throw off any thing that holds one.

Forced to flight, my horse slip'd his bridle, and
ran away. *Swift.*

8. To pass over negligently.

If our author gives us a list of his doctrines, with
what reason can that about indulgences be slipped
over? *Atterbury.*

SLIP. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of slipping; false step.

2. Error; mistake; fault.

There put on him
What forgeries you please: marry, none so rank
As may dishonour him;
But, sir, such wanton, wild, and usual slips,
As are most known to youth and liberty. *Shaksp.*

Of the prostrate there made, our master hath failed
us, by slip of memory, or injury of time. *Watson.*

This religious affection, which nature has im-
planted in man, would be the most enormous slip
he could commit. *Maire.*

One casual slip is enough to weigh down the
faithful service of a long life. *L'Estrange.*

Alonso, mark the characters;
And it th' impostor's pen have made a slip
That shows it counterfeit, mark that and save me. *Dryden.*

Lighting upon a very easy slip I have made, in
putting one so eminently indifferent word for another,
that discovery opened to me this present view. *Locke.*

Any little slip is more conspicuous and obse-
rable in a good man's conduct than in another's,
as it is not of a piece with his character. *Spectator.*

3. A twig torn from the main stock.

In truth, they are fewer, when they come to be
discuss'd by reason, than otherwise they seem, when
by heat of contention they are divided into many
slips, and of every branch an heap is made. *Hooker.*

The slips of their vines have been brought into
Spain. *Abbot.*

Adoption strives with nature, and choice breeds
A native slip to us from foreign seeds. *Shakespeare.*

Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern untor'd churl, and noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree slip, whose fruit thou art. *Shakespeare.*

Trees are apparelled with flowers or herbs by
boring holes in their bodies, and putting into them
earth holpen with muck, and setting seeds or slips
of violets in the earth. *Bacon.*

So have I seen some tender slip,
Sav'd with care from winter's nip,
The pride of her exaration train,
Pluck'd up by some unready swain. *Milton.*

They are propagated not only by the seed, but
many also by the root, and some by slips or cut-
tings. *Ray.*

4. A leash or string in which a dog is
held, from its being so made as to slip
or become loose by relaxation of the
hand.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the slip,
Straining upon the start. *Shakespeare.*

God is said to harden the heart peremptively, but
not operatively, nor effectively; as he who only
lets loose a greyhound out of the slip, is said to
hound him at the hare. *Bramhall.*

5. An escape; a desertion. I know not
whether to give the slip be not originally
taken from a dog, that runs and leaves
the string or slip in the leader's hand.

The more shame for her goodyship,
To give to near a friend the slip. *Hudibras.*

The daw did not like his companion, and gave
him the slip, and away into the woods. *L'Estrange.*

Their explications are not yours, and will give
you the slip. *Locke.*

6. A long narrow piece.

Between these eastern and western mountains
lies a slip of lower ground, which runs across the
island. *Addison.*

SLIPBOARD. n. f. [slip and board.] A
board sliding in grooves.

I ventured to draw back the slipboard on the roof,
contrived on purpose to let in air. *Cultiver's Review.*

SLIPKNOT. n. f. [slip and knot.] A bow-
knot; a knot easily untied.

They draw off so much line as is necessary, and
fasten the rest upon the line-rowl with a slipknot,
that no more line turn off. *Mason.*

In large wounds a single knot first; over this a
little linen compress, on which is another single
knot; and then a slipknot which may be loosened
upon inflammation. *Sharp.*

SLIPPER or Slipshoe. n. f. [from slip.]

1. A shoe without leather behind, into
which the foot slips easily.

A gown made of the finest wool,
Which from our pretty lumps we pull;
Fair lined slippers for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold. *Raleigh.*

If he went abroad too much, he'd use
To give him slippers, and lock up his shoes. *Arg.*

Thrice rung the bell, the slipper knock'd the
ground.

And the priest's watch return'd a silver sound. *Pope.*

2. [crepis, Latin.] An herb.

SLIPPER. adj. [slipshoe, Sax.] Slippery;
not firm. Obsolete. Perhaps never in
use but for poetical convenience.

A trouble's state of earthly things, and slipper-hope
Of mortal men, that swinke and sweat for nought. *Spenser.*

SLIPPERILY. adv. [from slippery.] In a
slippery manner.

SLIPPERINESS. n. f. [from slippery.]

1. State or quality of being slippery;
smoothness; glibness.

We do not only fall by the slipperiness of our
tongues, but we deliberately discipline them to
mistake. *Government of the Tongue.*

The schism may be distinguished by its want of
inflammation in the skin, its smoothness, and slip-
periness deep in the bark. *Sharp.*

2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.

SLIPPERY. adj. [slipshoe, Saxon; slipshoe,
Swedish.]

1. Smooth; glib.

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily
and slippery, that the water slips off. *Mortimer.*

Only substances only lubricate and make the bo-
els slippery. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not affording firm footing.

Did you know the art of th' court,
As hard to leave as keep; whose top to climb
Is certain falling; or to slippery, that
The fear's as bad as falling. *Shakespeare.*

He promises to trust to as slippery as ice. *Tafer.*
 Their way shall be as slippery ways in the dark-
Jermiah.

The slippery tops of human states.
 The giddy pinnacles of fate. *Cowley.*

The higher they are raised, the giddier they are;
 the more slippery is their standing, and the deeper
 their fall. *L'Estrange.*

The lightest hull is the most slippery place,
 And fortune rocks us with a smiling face. *Denham.*
 Beauty, like ice, our footing does betray;
 Who can tread sure on the smooth slippery way? *Dryden.*

3. Hard to hold; hard to keep.

Thus surely bound, yet be not overbold,
 The slippery god will try to loose his hold;
 And various forms assume, to cheat thy sight,
 And with vain images of beauty's adroit. *Dryden.*

4. Not standing firm.

When they fall, as being slippery standers,
 The love that leag'd on them, as slippery too,
 Doth one pluck down another, and together
 Die in the fall. *Shakespeare.*

5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; in-
 stable.

Oh world, thy slippery turns! Friends now fast
 sworn,

Whole double bosoms seem to wear one heart,
 Whole hours, whole bed, whole meal and exercise,
 Are still together; who twine, as 'twere, in love
 inseparable, shall within this hour,
 On a dissolution of a doit, break out
 To bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare.*

He looking down
 With scorn or pity on the slippery state
 Of kings, will tread upon the neck of late. *Denham.*

6. Not certain in its effect.

One sure trick is better than a hundred slippery
 ones. *L'Estrange.*

7. [lubric, French.] Not chaste.

My wife is slippery. *Shakespeare.*
 SLIPPERY. *adj.* [from *slip*.] Slippery;
 easily sliding. A barbarous provincial
 word.
 The white of an egg is rosy, slippery, and nutritious. *Floyer.*

SLIPSHOD. *adj.* [*slip* and *shod*.] Having
 the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but
 barely slipped on.

The *slipshod* pretence from his master's door
 Had par'd the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor. *St. J.*

SLIPSLOP. *n. f.* Bad liquor. A low word
 formed by reduplication of *slip*.

SLISH. *n. f.* A low word formed by redup-
 licating *slip*.

What! this a sleeve?
 Here's sup and nip, and *slish* and *slash*,
 Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakespeare.*

To SLIT. *v. a. pret. and part. slit* and
slitted. [*slitan*, Saxon.] To cut long-
 wise.

To make plants medicinale, *slit* the root, and
 infuse into it the medicine, as hellebore, opium,
 scammony, and then bind it up. *Bacon.*

The deers of Arginusa had their ears divided,
 occasioned at first by *slitting* the ears. *Brown.*

Had it hit
 The upper part of him, the blow
 Had *slit*, as sure as that below. *Hudibras.*

We *slit* the preternatural body open. *Hijman.*
 A liberty might be left to the judges to indict
 death, or some notorious mark, by *slitting* the
 nose, or brands upon the cheeks. *Temple.*

If a turned or plated body, which, being of an
 even thickness, appears all over of an uniform col-
 our, should be *slit* into thin slices, or broken into frag-
 ments of the same thickness with the plate, I see
 no reason why every thread or fragment should not
 keep its colour. *Newton.*

He took a streak
 To *slit* my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*

SLIT. *n. f.* [*slit*, Saxon.] A long cut,
 or narrow opening.

In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto
 which joineth a low vault, and at the end of that a
 round house of stone; and in the brick conduit
 there is a window, and in the round house a *slit* or
 rift of some little breadth; if you cry out in the
 rift, it will make a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon.*

Where the tender rinds of trees disclose
 Their shooting gems, a swelling knot there grows:
 Just in that place a narrow *slit* we make,
 Then other buds from bearing trees we take;
 Interted thus, the wounded rind we close. *Dryden.*

I found, by looking through a *slit* or oblong hole,
 which was narrower than the pupil of my eye, and
 held close to it parallel to the prism, I could see
 the circles much distincter, and visible to a far
 greater number, than otherwise. *Newton.*

To SLIVE. } *v. a.* [*slivan*, Saxon.]
 To SLIVER. } To split; to divide
 longwise; to tear off longwise.

Laver of blaspheming Jew;
 Gall of goat; and slips of yew,
Sliver'd in the moon's eclipse. *Shakespeare.*

SLIVER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A branch
 torn off. *Sliver*, in Scotland, still denotes
 a slice cut off: as, he took a large *sliver*
 of the beef.

There on the pendent boughs her coronet weed
 Clam'ring to hang, an envious *slaver* broke,
 When down her weedy coronet and herself
 Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakespeare.*

SLOATH. *n. f.* Of a cart, are those under-
 pieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey.*

SLO'BBER. *n. f.* [*glavoberio*, Welsh.] Slaver.
 See SLAVER.

To SLOCK. *v. n.* [*slock*, to quench, Swe-
 dish and Scottish.] To flake; to quench.

SLOE. *n. f.* [*sla*, Saxon; *slaae*, Danish.]
 The fruit of the blackthorn, a small wild
 plum.

The fair pomegranate might adorn the pine,
 The grape the bramble, and the *sloe* the vine. *Blackmore.*

When you fell your underwoods, low haws and
sloes in them, and they will furnish you, without
 doing of your woods any hurt. *Montmor.*

SLOOR. *n. f.* A final ship, commonly with
 only two masts.

To SLOP. *v. a.* [from *lap*, *lop*, *slop*.] To
 drink grossly and greedily.

SLOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Mean and
 vile liquor of any kind. Generally some
 nauseous or useless medicinal liquor.

The sick husband here wanted for neither *slops*
 nor doctors. *L'Estrange.*

But then, whatever *slops* she will have bought,
 Be thankful. *Dryden.*

SLOP. *n. f.* [*slop*, Saxon; *slorre*, Dutch,
 a covering.] Trowlers; open breeches
 What said Mr. Dumbledon about the Latin in
 my short cloak and *slops*. *Shakespeare.*

SLOPE. *adj.* [This word is not derived
 from any satisfactory original. *Junius*
 omits it: *Skinner* derives it from *slap*,
fax, Dutch; and derives it from the
 curve of a loose rope. Perhaps its ori-
 ginal may be latent in *loopen*, Dutch, to
 run, *slope* being easy to the runner.]
 Oblique; not perpendicular. It is gen-
 erally used of acclivity or declivity,
 forming an angle greater or less with
 the plane of the horizon.

Where there is a greater quantity of water, and
 space enough, the water moveth with a *slope* rate
 and fall. *Bacon.*

Murm'ring waters fall
 Down the *slope* hills, dispers'd, or in a lake,
 That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd
 Her *apical* mirror holds, unite their streams. *Milton.*

SLOPE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. An oblique direction; any thing ob-
 liquely directed.

2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with
 declivity.

Growing upon *slopes* is caused for that moeth, as
 it cometh of nature, so the water must but slide,
 not be in a pool. *Bacon.*

My lord advances with majestic mien,
 And when up t'ron steep *slopes* you've dragg'd your
 thighs,

Just at his study door he'll bless your eyes. *Pope.*

SLOPE. *adv.* Obliquely; not perpendicu-
 larly.

Uriel
 Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now
 turn'd

Bore him *slope* downward to the sun, now fall'st. *Milton.*

To SLOPE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 To form to obliquity or declivity; to
 direct obliquely.

Though blinded corn be lodg'd, and trees blown
 down,

Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*
 Their heads to their foundations. *Shakespeare.*
 On each hand the flames

Driv'n backward, *slope* their pointed spires, and
 roll'd

In billows, leave it th' midst a horrid vale. *Milton.*

The star, that rose at evening bright,
 Toward heav'n's deokent had *slop'd* his westerling
 wheel. *Milton.*

All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;
 Aurora dawn'd, and Phoebus shinn'd in vain;
 Nor, till oblique he *slop'd* his evening ray,
 Had Somnus dried the balmy dews away. *Pope.*

To SLOPE. *v. n.* To take an oblique or
 declivous direction.

Between the midst and theft, the gods assign'd
 Two habitable seats for human kind;
 And cross their limits cut a *sloping* way,
 Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway. *Dryden.*

There is a handsome work of piles made *sloping*
 athwart the river, to stop the trees which are cut
 down, and cast into the river. *Brown.*

Up it is a palace, lo! th' obedient base
Slopes it is foot, the woods its sides embrace. *Pope.*

There is a flight hole in every ant's nest half an
 inch deep, and then it goes down *sloping* into a
 place where they have their magazine. *Spectator.*

On the south aspect of a *sloping* hill,
 Whose skirts meand'ring Peneus wadies still,
 One pious laborer pat's his youthful days
 In peace and charity, in pray'r and praise. *Harte.*

SLOPINESS. *n. f.* [from *slope*.] Obliquity;
 declivity; not perpendicularity.

The Italians give the cover a graceful pendence
 of *slopes*, dividing the whole breadth into nine
 parts, whereof two shall leave for the elevation of
 the highest ridge. *Wotton.*

SLOPEWISE. *adj.* [*slope* and *wise*.] Ob-
 liquely; not perpendicularly.

The Wear is a fish, reaching *slopewise* through
 the Gt. from the land to low-water mark, and having
 in a bent or cod with an eye-hook; where the fish
 entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are
 flopped from slipping out again, forsaken by the
 water, and left dry on the oie. *Carew.*

SLOPINGLY. *adv.* [from *sloping*.] Ob-
 liquely; not perpendicularly.

These atoms do not deic and always perpendicu-
 larly, but sometimes *slopingly*. *Digby.*

SLOPPY. *adj.* [from *slop*.] Miry and
 wet: perhaps rather *slabby*. See SLAB.

To SLOP. *v. a.* [*slughen*, Dutch.] To
 strike or clash hard.

SLOT. *n. f.* [*slod*, Islandick.] The track
 of a deer.

SLOTH. *n. f.* [*slapð*, *slapð*, Saxon.]
 It might therefore be not improperly
 written *slouth*, but that it seems better
 to regard the orthography of the presen-
 tive *slow*.

1. **Slowness; tardiness.**

These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor
This dilatory *slowness* and ticks of Rome. *Shakespeare.*

2. **Laziness; sluggishness; idleness.**

Paite of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand,
Hog in *slowness*, fox in stealth. *Shakespeare.*
They change their course to pleasure, ease, and
slowness. *Milton.*

Industry approach'd,
And row'd him from his miserable *slowness*. *Thomson.*
3. **An animal.**

The *slowness* is an animal of so slow a motion, that
he will be three or four days at least in climbing up
and coming down a tree; and to go the length of
fifty paces on plain ground, requires a whole day.
Greene.

SLOTHFUL. adj. [*slowness* and *full*.] Idle;
lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull
of motion.

He that is *slowness* in his work, is brother to him
that is a great waiter. *Proverbs.*

The desire of the *slowness* killeth him; for his
hands refuse to labour. *Proverbs.*

To vice industrious; but to nobler deeds
Laziness and *slowness*. *Milton.*

Flora commands those nymphs and knights,
Who lov'd in *slowness* ease and loiter delights,
Who never acts of honour durst pursue,
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all untrue.

The very soul of the *slowness* does effectually but
lie drowning in his body, and the whole man is
totally given up to his senses. *L'Estrange.*

Another is deaf to all the motives to piety,
by indulging an idle *slowness* temper. *Law.*

SLOTHFULLY. adv. [from *slowness*.] Idly;
lazily; with *slowness*.

SLOTHFULNESS. n. f. [from *slowness*.]
Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inac-
tivity.

To trust to labour without prayer, argueth im-
piety and prophaneity; it maketh light of the pro-
vidence of God; and although it be not the intent
of a religious mind, yet it is the fault of those men
whose religion wanteth light of a mature judgment
to direct it, when we join with our prayer *slowness*,
and neglect of convenient labour. *Hooker.*
Slowness casteth into a deep sleep, and an idle
soul shall suffer hunger. *Proverbs.*

SLOUCH. n. f. [*slough*; Danish, stupid.]

1. A downcast look; a depression of the
head. In Scotland, an ungainly gait,
as also the person whose gait it is.

Our doctor has every quality that can make a
man useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of *slouch* in
his walk. *Swift.*

2. A man who looks heavy and clownish.

Begin thy carols then, thou vanishing *slouch*,
Be thine the oaken staff, or mine the pouch. *Gay.*

TO SLOUCH. v. n. [from the noun.] To
have a downcast clownish look.

SLOVEN. n. f. [*slough*; Dutch; *sluyten*,
Welsh, nasty, thabby.] A man inde-
cently negligent of cleanliness; a man
dirty dressed.

The ministers came to church in handsome holi-
day apparel, and that himself did not think them
bound by the law of God to go like *slovens*. *Hooker.*

Affect in things about thee cleanliness,
That all may gladly board thee as a host:

Slovens take up their flock of nonpareils
Beforehand, and anticipate their last hour. *Herbert.*

You laugh, half beard, half *slowness*, at I stand;
My wig half powder, and all tussle my hand. *Pope.*

Their methods various, but alike their aim;
The *slowness* and the fopling are the same. *Young.*

SLOVENLINESS. n. f. [from *slowness*.] In-
decient negligence of dress; neglect of
cleanliness.

Slowness is the worst sign of a hard heart,
and civility the best exercise of the reins; yet not
to be exact in the phrase of compliment, or gestures
of courtesy. *Milton.*

SLOVENLY. adj. [from *slowness*.] Negli-

gent of dress; negligent of neatness; not
neat; not cleanly.

Esop at last found out a *slowness* lazy fellow,
tolling at his ease, as if he had nothing to do.

L'Estrange.

SLOVENLY. adv. [from *slowness*.] In a
coarse inelegant manner.

As I hang my clothes on somewhat *slowness*, I no
sooner went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope.*

SLOVENRY. n. f. [from *slowness*.] Dirti-
ness; want of neatness.

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd
With rainy marching in the painful field;
There's not a piece of feather in our host,
And time hath worn us into *slowness*. *Shakespeare.*

SLOUGH. n. f. [*slough*; Saxon.]

1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt.

The Scots were in a fallow field, whereto the
English could not enter, but over a cross ditch and
a *slough*; in passing whereto many of the English
horses were plunged, and some mired. *Hayward.*

The way being foul, twenty to one
He's here stuck in a *slough*, and overthrown. *Milt.*

A carter had laid his waggon fast in a *slough*.
L'Estrange.

2. The skin which a serpent casts off at his
periodical renovation.

Thy fates open their hands, let thy blood and
spirit embrace them, and to mine thyself to what
thou art like to be, cast thy humble *slough*, and
appear fresh. *Shakespeare.*

When the mind is quicken'd
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their dusty grave, and newly move,
With eadled *slough*, and fresh legency. *Shakespeare.*

Oh let not sleep my closing eyes invade
In open plains, or in the secret shade,
When he, renew'd in all the sprinkled pride
Of pompous youth, has cast his *slough* aside,
And in his summer liv'ly rolls along
Ereft, and brandishing his forked tongue. *Deuden.*

The *slough* of an English viper, that is, the cuti-
cula, they cast off twice every year, at spring and
fall, the separation begins at the head, and is finish-
ed in twenty-four hours. *Greene.*

The body, which we leave behind in this visible
world, is as the womb or *slough* from whence we
issue, and are born into the other. *Greene.*

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* simply for the
skin.

As the snake, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,
With shining checker'd *slough*, doth tinge a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Henry vi.*

4. The part that separates from a foul fore.

At the next dressing I found a *slough* come away
with the dressings which was the fester. *Wise.*

TO SLOUGH. v. n. [from the noun.] To
part from the found flesh. A surgical
term.

SLOUGHY. adj. [from *slough*.] Miry;
boggy; muddy.

That custom should not be allowed, of cutting
feraws in low grounds *sloughy* underneath, which
turn into bog. *Swift.*

SLOW. adj. [*slap*, *pleap*, Saxon; *slow*,
Frisick.]

1. Not swift; not quick of motion; not
speedy; not having velocity; wanting
celerity.

Me thou think'st not *slow*,
Who since the morning hour set out from heav'n,
Where God resides, and on mid-day arriv'd
In Eden, distance inexpressible! *Milton.*

Where the motion is so *slow* as not to supply a
constant train of fresh ideas to the senses, the sense
of motion is lost. *Locke.*

2. Late; not happening in a short time.

These changes in the heav'n's, though *slow*, pro-
duce'd
Like change on sea and land, sidereal blast. *Milton.*

3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick.

I am *slow* of speech, and a *slow* tongue. *Erosus.*
Mine ear shall not be *slow*, mine eye not shut. *Milton.*

The *slow* of speech makes in dreams unexpressed
taped harangues, or converse so readily in language
that they are but little acquainted with. *Addison.*

For though in dreadful whirls we hang
High on the broken wave,
I know thou wert not *slow* to hear,
Nor impotent to save. *Addison.*

4. Dull; inactive; tardish; sluggish.

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not *slow*
To guard their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

5. Not hasty; acting with deliberation,
not vehement.

The Lord is merciful, and *slow* to anger.

He that is *slow* to wrath, is of great understanding. *Proverbs.*

The politick and wife
Are fly *slow* things with circumspective eyes. *Pope.*

6. Dull; heavy in wit.

The blackhead is a *slow* worm.

SLOW. in composition, is an adverb
slowly.

This *slow*-pac'd soul, which late did cleave
T' a body, and went but, by the body's leave,
Twenty perchance or thirty mile a day,
Dispatches in a minute all the way
Twixt heav'n and earth. *Donne.*

To the flame of *slow* endeavouring art
Thy early numbers *slow*. *Milton.*

This day's death denounc'd, if aught I see,
Will prove no sudden but a *slow*-pac'd evil,
A long day's dying to augment our pain. *Milton.*

For eight *slow*-circling years by tempests tost.

Some demon urg'd
T' explore the fraud with guile oppos'd to guile,
Slow-pacing three around th' insidious pile. *Pope.*

TO SLOW. v. a. [from the adjective.] To
omit by dilatoriness; to delay; to pro-
crastinate. Not in use. The true word
was *forflow*.

Now do you know the reason of this haste?
---I would I knew not why it should be *slow*. *Shakespeare.*

SLOWLY. adv. [from *slow*.]

1. Not speedily; not with celerity; not
with velocity.

The gnome rejoicing bears her gift away,
Spreads his black wings, and *slowly* mounts to day. *Pope.*

2. Not soon; not early; not in a little
time.

The poor remnant of human feed peopled the
country again *slowly*, by little and little. *Pope.*

Our fathers bent their painful industry
To check a monarchy that *slowly* grew,
But did not France or Holland's late friends.
Whole rising pow'rs to swift dominion led. *Dryden.*

We oft our *slowly* growing works import,
While images reflect from art to art. *Pope.*

3. Not hastily; not rashly; as, he deter-
mines *slowly*.

4. Not promptly; not readily; as, he
learns *slowly*.

5. Tardily; sluggishly.

The chapel of St. Laurence advances so *slowly*,
that 'tis not possible but the body of
Medicus may be extinct before their burial place
is finished. *Addison.*

SLOWNESS. n. f. [from *slow*.]

1. Smallness of motion; not speed, want
of velocity; absence of celerity or swif-
tiness.

Providence hath confined these human be-
ings that what any invention hath in the strengthening
motion, is abated in the *slowness* of it, and what it
hath in the extraordinary quickness of it, must be
must be allowed for in the great strength that is
required unto it. *Locke.*

Motion is the absolute mode of a body, but swif-
tiness or *slowness* are relative ideas. *Locke.*

2. Length of time in which any thing is
or is brought to pass; not quickness.

Tyrants use what art they can to increase the
length of death. *Hooker.*

Dulness to admit conviction or affection.
Christ would not heal their infirmities, because
of the hardness and stoutness of their hearts, in that
they believed him not. *Bentley.*

Want of promptness; want of readiness.
Deliberation; cool delay.

Dilatation; procrastination.

LOWWORM. *n. f.* [*lappyn*, Saxon.] The
blind worm; a large viper, not mortal,
fearedly venomous.

Though we have found formed snakes in the
belly of the earth, or *fluoribus*, yet may the
viper emphatically bear the name. *Brown.*

TO SLUMBER. *v. a.* [probably from *lumb-*
ber.]

To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or
with idle hurry.

Nature showed the doth not like men who *slum-*
ber up matters of mean account. *Sidney.*

Juliano told him, he would make some speed
On his return: he answer'd, do not so,
Slumber not belueth for my sake. *Shakespeare.*

As they are *slumbered* over, the malignity that
in man will show itself in some chronic disease.
Weyman.

To slump; to daub. [This seems to be
from *slubber*, *slabber*, or *slaver*.]

You must be content to *slubber* the glofs of your
new fortunes with this more *slubborn* and boister-
ous expedition. *Shakespeare.*

To cover coarsely or carelessly. This is
now not in use, otherwise than as a low
colloquial word.

A man of secret ambitious ends, and proportion-
ate counsels, smothered under the habit of a schol-
ar, and *slubbed* over with a certain rude and
clumsy fashion, that had the semblance of in-
tellect. *Wotton.*

SLUMBERDREGGILLION. *n. f.* [I suppose a
cant word without derivation.] A paltry,
dirty, sorry wretch.

Quoth he, although thou hast deserv'd,
But *slumberdreggillion*, to be kill'd
Arthou shalt cow to deal with me,
Arthou hadst got the victory. *Hudibras.*

SLUDGE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *slug*,
slough, Saxon.] Mire; dirt mixed with
water.

The earth I made a mere soft *sludge* or mud.
Mortimer.

SLUG. *n. f.* [*slug*, Danish, and *sluck*, Dutch,
heavily a glutton, and thence one that
has the sloth of a glutton.]

An idler, a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy,
lazy wretch.

He! what a *slug* is Hastings, that he comes not!
Shakespeare.

A hinderance; an obstruction.

Many dulls and damps all improvements,
Whom money would be fitting, if it were not for
this *slug*. *Bacon.*

A kind of slow creeping snail.

[*slug*, a hammerhead, Sax.] A cy-
lindrical or oval piece of metal shot
from a gun.

When fractures are made with bullets or *slugs*,
the scapula and cranium are driven in together.
Weyman.

As, forc'd from wind-guns, lead itself can fly,
And poisonous *slugs* cut swiftly through the sky.
Pope.

TO SLUG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
be idle; to play the drone; to move
slowly.

All he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame,
To *slug* in sloth and sensual delights,
And end their days with irremediable shame.
Fairy Queen.

He lay not all night *slugging* in a calms under
his mantle, but used commonly to keep others
waking to defend their lives. *Spenser.*

One went *slugging* on with a thousand cares.
L'Estrange.

SLUGGARD. *n. f.* [from *slug*.] An idler;
a drone; an inactive lazy fellow.

Cry mercy, lords, and watchful gentlemen,
That you have taken a tardy *slug* here.
Shakespeare.

This mightier found shall make
The dead to rise,
And open tombs and open eyes,
To the long *slug*gards of five thousand years.
Cowley.

Up, up, says Avarice; thou snor'st again,
Stretch best thy limbs, and yaw'n't, but all in vain:
The tyrant Lucius no denial takes;
At his command th' unwilling *slug*gard wakes.
Dryden.

Sprightly May commands our youth to keep
The vigils of her night, and breaks their *slug*gard
sleep. *Dryden.*

TO SLUGGARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *slug*gard.]
To make idle; to make drowsy.

Rather see the wonders of the world abroad,
Than, living dully *slug*gardiz'd at home,
Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness.
Shakespeare.

SLUGGISH. *adj.* [from *slug*.] Dull; drowsy;
lazy; slothful; idle; insipid; slow; in-
active; inert.

Sluggish idleness, the nurse of sin,
Upon a slothful ass he chose to ride. *Fairy Queen.*
The dull billows, thick as troubled mire,
Whom neither wind out of their feat could force,
Nor tides did drive out of their *sluggish* source.
Spenser.

One, bolder than the rest,
With his broad sword provok'd the *sluggish* beast.
Waller.

Matter, being impotent, *sluggish*, and inactive,
hath no power to stir or move itself. *Woodward.*

SLUGGISHLY. *adv.* [from *sluggish*.]
Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly;
slowly.

SLUGGISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *sluggish*.]
Dulness; sloth; laziness; idleness; in-
ertness.

The most of mankind are inclined by her slither,
if they would take the pains; no less than birds to
fly, and hories to run, which if they lose, it is
through their own *sluggishness*, and by that means
become her prodigies, not her children.
Ben Jonson.

It is of great moment to teach the mind to shake
off its *sluggishness*, and vigorously employ itself
about what is reason shall direct. *Locke.*

SLUDGE. *n. f.* [*slug*, Dutch; *elcluse*, Fr.
elcluse, Italian.] A watergate; a flood-
gate; a vent for water.

Two other precious drops, that ready flood
Forth in their crystal *sludge*, be, ere they fell,
Kiss'd, as the gracious signs of sweet remorse,
And pious awe, that fear'd to have offended.
Milton.

Divine Alphons, who, by secret *sludge*,
Stole under seas to meet his Archduke. *Milton.*

It we receive them all, they were more than
seven, it only the natural *sludges*, they were fewer.
Brown.

As waters from her *sludges*, flow'd
Unbounded sorrow from her eyes. *Prior.*

Each *sludge* of affluent fortune open'd soon,
And wealth flow'd in at morning, night, and noon.
Harte.

TO SLUDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
emit by floodgates.

Like a traitor coward,
Stal'd out his innocent soul through streams of
blood. *Shakespeare.*

Veins of liquid ore *sludg'd* from the lake.
Milton.

You wrong me, if you think I'll sell one drop.
Within these veins for pageants; but let honour

Call for my blood, I'll *sludge* it into streams;
Turn fortune loose again to my pursuit,
And let me hunt her through embattled foes.
In dusty plains; there will I be the first. *Dryden.*

SLUDGE. *adv.* [from *sludge*.] Falling in
streams as from a sluice or floodgate.
And oft whole sheets descend of *sluicy* rain,
Suck'd by the spring clouds from off the main:
The lofty skies at once come pouring down,
The promis'd crop and golden labours drown.
Dryden.

TO SLUMBER. *v. n.* [*slumman*, Saxon;
sluymeren, Dutch.]

1. To sleep lightly; to be not awake, nor
in profound sleep.

He that keepeth Israel shall neither *slumber* nor
sleep. *Psalms.*
Conscience wakes despair that *slumber'd*. *Milton.*

2. To sleep; to repose. *Sleep* and *slumber*
are often confounded.

God speaketh yet man perceiveth it not: in a
dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep
falleth upon men, in *slumberings* upon the bed. *Job.*

Have ye chosen this place,
After the toil of battle, to repose
Your wearied virtue, for the use you find
To *slumber* here? *Milton.*

3. To be in a state of negligence and su-
ppineness.

Why *slumbers* Pope, who leads the tuneful train,
Not hears that virtue which he loves complain?
Young.

TO SLUMBER. *v. a.*

1. To lay to sleep.

2. To stupify; to stun.

Then up he took the *slumber'd* senseless corse,
And, ere he could out of his swoon awake,
Him to his castle brought. *Fairy Queen.*
To honest a deed after it was done, or to *slumber*
his conscience in the doing, he studied other means
to save. *Wotton.*

SLUMBER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Light sleep; sleep not profound.
And for his dreams, I wonder he's to fond
To trust the mockery of unquiet *slumbers*.
Shakespeare.

From creak'd floors it shall fall into *slumber*, and
from a *slumber* it shall tattle into a deep and long
sleep, till at last, perhaps, it shall sleep itself into
a change, and that such an one, that nothing but
hell and judgment shall awaken it. *South.*

Labour and rest, that equal periods keep,
Obscure *slumbers* that can wake and weep. *Pope.*

2. Sleep; repose.

Boy! Lucius! full asleep! It is no matter;
Enjoy the heavy heavy dew of *slumber*. *Shakespeare.*
Ev'n lust and envy sleep, but love denies
Rest to my soul, and *slumbers* to my eyes
Three days I promis'd to attend my doom,
And two long days and nights are yet to come.
Dryden.

SLUMBEROUS. } *adj.* [from *slumber*.]

SLUMBERY. }
1. Inviting to sleep; soporiferous; causing
sleep.

The timely dew of sleep,
Now falling with soft *slumberous* weight, inclines
Our eyelids. *Milton.*

While pensive in the silent *slumberous* shade,
Sleep's gentle pow'rs her drooping eyes invade;
Minerva, like like, on embosom'd air
Imprint'd the form of Iphigenia. *Pope.*

There every eye with *slumberous* chains the-
bound,
And dash'd the flowing goblets to the ground. *Pope.*

2. Sleepy; not waking.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at
once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of
watching: in this *slumbery* agitation, what have
you heard her say? *Shakespeare.*

SLUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *slung*.

SLUNK. The pret. and part. pass. of *slunk*.

Silence accompany'd; for beast, and bird,
They to their grassy couch, these to their nests,
Were flunk. *Milton.*

To SLUR. *v. a.* [*flourig*, Dutch, nasty;
floore, a flut.]

1. To fully; to foil; to contaminate.
2. To pals lightly; to balk; to misf.

The atheists laugh in their sleeves, and not a little triumph, to see the cause of them thus betrayed by its professed friends, and the grand argument flurried by them, and so their work done to their hands. *Cudworth.*

Students to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes, he flurs his crimes;
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor,
And took but with intention to restore. *Dryden.*

3. To cheat; to trick.
- What was the publick faith found out for,
But to flur men of what they fought for?
Hudibras.

Come, seven 's the main,
Cries Gaunmede: the usual trick:
Seven, flur a six; eleven, a nick. *Prior.*

SLUR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Faint reproach;
slight disgrace.

Here is an ape made a king for slurring tricks;
and the fox is then to put a flur upon him, in exposing him for sport to the scorn of the people.
L'Estrange.

No one can rely upon such an one, either with safety to his affairs, or without a flur to his reputation; since he that trusts a knave has no other recompence but to be accounted a fool for his pains.
South.

SLUT. *n. f.* [*floude*, Dutch.]

1. A dirty woman.
- Cricket, to Windsor chimnies shalt thou leap:
Where fires thou find'st unrak'd, and hearths unswept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry;
Our radiant queen hates fluts and sluttery.
Shakespeare

The veal's all rags, the butter's turn'd to oil;
And thus I buy good meat for fluts to spoil. *King.*

2. A word of slight contempt to a woman.

Hold up, you fluts,
Your aprons mountant; you're not outable,
Although I know you'll tacear. *Shakespeare.*
The frogs were ready to leap out of their skins for joy, till one crafty old flut in the company advised them to consider a little better on't. *L'Estrange.*

SLUTTERY. *n. f.* [from flut.] The qualities or practice of a flut.

Slutt'ry, to such neat excellence oppos'd,
Should make desire vomit emptiness. *Shakespeare.*
These make our girls their slutt'ry rue,
By pinching them both black and blue;
And put a penny in their shoe,
The house for cleanly sweeping. *Drayton.*

A man gave money for a black, upon an opinion that his swarthy colour was rather slutt'ry than nature, and the fault of his master that kept him no cleaner. *L'Estrange.*

SLUTTERISH. *adj.* [from flut.]

1. Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness.

All preparations both for food and lodging, such as would make one detest miggardness, it is to fluttish a vice. *Sidney.*

Albeit the mariners do covert store of cabins, yet indeed they are but fluttish dens that breed sickness in peace, serving to cover stealth, and in light are dangerous to tear men with their splinters. *Raleigh.*

The nastiness of that nation, and fluttish course of life, hath much promoted the opinion, occasioned by their sordid condition at first, and inferior ways of parsimony ever since. *Brown.*

Slothful disorder fill'd his stable,
And fluttish plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*

2. It is used sometimes for meretricious.

She got a legacy by fluttish tricks. *Holiday.*

SLUTTISHLY. *adv.* [from fluttish.] In a fluttish manner; nastily; dirtily.

SLUTTISHNESS. *n. f.* [from fluttish.] The

qualities or practice of a flut; nastiness; dirtiness.

That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy labour, setting forth both in fluttishness. *Sidney.*

I look on the infinet of this noisome and troublesome creature, the louse, of searching out foul and nasty clothes to harbour and breed in, as an effect of divine providence, designed to deter men and women from fluttishness and dirtiness, and to provoke them to cleanliness and neatness. *Ray.*

SLY. *adj.* [*phl8*, Sax. slippery, and metaphorically deceitful; *slagur*, Islandick.]
Meanly artful; secretly injurious; cunning.

For my fly wiles and subtle craftiness,
The title of the kingdom I possess. *Hubbard's Tale.*
And for I doubt the Greekish monarch fly,
Will use with him some of his wotted craft. *Fairfax.*

His proud step he scornful turn'd,
And with fly circumspection. *Milton.*

Envy is a curled plant; some fibres of it are rooted almost in every man's nature, and it works in a fly and imperceptible manner. *Harris.*

It is odious in a man to look fly and leering at a woman. *Clarissa.*

To SMACK. *v. n.* [*smackan*, Sax. *smacken*, Dutch.]

1. To have a taste; to be tinged with any particular taste.

2. To have a tincture or quality infused.
All feels, all ages, smack of this vice, and he
To die for it! *Shakespeare.*

He is but a bastard to the time,
That doth not smack of observation. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste.

She kiss'd with smacking lip the snoring lout:
For such a kiss demands a pair of gloves. *Gay.*

4. To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to be heard when they separate.

He gives a smacking buss. *Pope.*

To SMACK. *v. a.*

1. To kiss.
- So careless flow'rs, throw'd on the water's face,
The curled whipsnooks suck, smack, and embrace,
Yet drown their. *Donne.*

2. To make to emit any quick smart noise.
- More than one steel nail Deha's empire feel;
Who sits triumphant o'er the flying wheel;
And, as the guides it through th' admiring throng,
With what an air the smacks the filken throng! *Young.*

SMACK. *n. f.* [*smack*, Dutch; from the verb.]

1. Taste; flavour.

2. Tincture; quality from something mixed.

The child, that sucketh the milk of the nurse,
learns his first speech of her; the which, being the first inured to his tongue, is ever after most pleasing unto him; inasmuch, that though he afterwards be taught English, yet the smack of the first will always abide with him. *Speyer.*

Our lordship, though not clean past your youth, hath yet some smack of age in you, some relish of the fullness of time, and have a cure of your health. *Shakespeare.*

It caused the neighbours to rue, that a petty smack only of popery opened a gap to the oppression of the whole. *Carew.*

As the Pythagorean soul
Runs through all beasts, and fish, and fowl,
And has a smack of every one,
So love does, and has ever done. *Hudibras.*

3. A pleasing taste.

Stack pease upon hovel;
To cover it quickly let owner regard,
Left dove and the crow there finding a smack,
With ill stormy weather do perish thy stack. *Tupper.*

4. A small quantity; a taste.

Trembling to approach.
The little barrel, which he fears to breach
H' eases the wimble, often draws it back,
And drags to thirly servants but a smack. *Dryden.*

5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste.

6. A loud kiss.

He took
The bride about the neck, and kiss'd her lips
With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakespeare*

I saw the lecherous citizen turn back
His head, and on his wife's lip steal a smack. *Dennis.*

7. [*smacca*, Saxon; *smackra*, Islandick.] A small ship.

SMALL. *adj.* [*small*, Sax. *smal*, Dutch; *smær*, Islandick.]

1. Little in quantity; not great.

For a small moment have I taken thee,
with great mercies will I gather thee. *Isaiah.*

Death only this mysterious truth unfolds,
The mighty soul how small a body holds. *Dr. Cox.*

All enumeration is but still the adding of one upon more, and giving to the whole together a distinct name, whereby to distinguish it from every smaller or greater multitude of units. *Locke.*

The ordinary smallness of measure we have is looked on as an unit in number. *Locke.*

The danger is less when the quantity of the fluids is too small, than when it is too great: for a smaller quantity will pass where a larger cannot, but not contrariwise. *Arbuthnot.*

Good cooks cannot abide fiddling work, such as the dressing of small birds, requiring a world of cookery. *Saunders.*

2. Slender; exile; minute.

After the earthquake a fire, and after the fire a still small voice. *1 Kings.*

Your sin and calf I burnt, and ground it very small, till it was as small as dust. *Deuteronomy.*

Those way'd their lumber fans
For wings, and smallest linements exact. *Milton.*

Small-grained land is esteemed the best for the tenant, and the large for the landlord and lord. *Mortimer.*

3. Little in degree.

There arose no small stir about that way. *Add.*

4. Little in importance; petty; minute.

Is it a small matter that thou hast taken my hand? *Corneille.*

Narrow man being fill'd with little flares,
Courts, city, church, are all shops of small wares,
All having blown to sparks their noble fire,
And drawn their found gold ingot into wire. *Drake.*

Some men's behaviour is like a vessel, where every syllable is measured: how can a man comprehend great matters that breaketh his mind too much to small observations? *Black.*

Knowing, by fame, small poets, small masters,
Small painters, and still smaller politicians. *Black.*

Small is the subject, but not to the praise. *Pope.*

5. Little in the principal quality; no strong; weak; as, small beer.

Go down to the cellar to draw ale, or small beer. *Shakespeare.*

SMALL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] The small or narrow part of any thing. It is particularly applied to the part of the leg below the calf.

Her garment was cut after such a fashion, that though the length of it reached to the ankles, yet in her going one might sometimes discover the small of her leg. *Shakespeare.*

Into her legs I'd have love's ties talt,
And all her calf into a gouty small. *Shakespeare.*

His excellency having mounted on the small of my leg, advanced forwards. *Shakespeare.*

SMALLAGE. *n. f.* [from small age, breadth it soon withers. *Skinner.* *Elegiacus* Lat.] A plant. It is a species of parsley, and a common weed by the sides of ditches and brooks. *Milton.*

Smalago is raised by tips or feed, which is reddish, and pretty big, of a roundish, oval figure; a little more full and rising on one side than the other, and brushed from one end to the other. Mortimer.

SMALLCOAL. *n. f.* [*small and coal.*] Little wood coals used to light fires.

A small coal man, by waking one of these distressed gentlemen, saved him from ten years imprisonment. Spectator.

When small coal murmurs in the hoarser throat, from slumphy dangers guard thy threaten'd coast. Gay.

SMALLCRAFT. *n. f.* [*small and craft.*] A little vessel below the denomination of a ship.

Shall he before me sign, whom t'other day A mailer's vessel hither did convey; Where stand'd with prunes and rotten figs he lay? Dryden.

SMALLNESS. *n. f.* [from *small.*]

1. Littleness; not greatness.

The parts in glass are evenly spread, but are not so close as in gold; as we see by the easy admission of light, and by the smallness of the weight. Bacon.

2. Littleness; want of bulk; minuteness; exility.

Whatever is invisible, in respect to the fineness of the body, or the smallness of the parts, or subtilty of the motion, is little enquired. Bacon.

The smallness of the rays of light may contribute very much to the power of the agent by which they are refracted. Newton.

3. Want of strength; weakness.

SMALLPOX. *n. f.* [*small and pox.*] An eruptive distemper of great malignity; variolæ.

He fell sick of the smallpox. Wiseman.

SMALLY. *adv.* [from *small.*] In a little quantity; with minuteness; in a little or low degree.

A child that is still, and somewhat hard of wit, is never chosen by the father to be made a scholar; or else, when he cometh to the school, is smally regarded. Aeschum.

SALT. *n. f.* A beautiful blue substance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fused with three parts common salt, and one part potash. Hill.

To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with logwood water; and moreover turnish with the mixed with salt of bice. Peacham.

SARAGGINE. *adj.* [*saragdinus*, Lat.] Made of emerald; resembling emerald.

SMART. *n. f.* [*smreptan*, Saxon; *smert*, Dutch; *smarta*, Swedish.]

Quick, pungent, lively pain. Then her mind, though too late, by the smart, was brought to think of the disease. Sidney.

Pain, corporal or intellectual. Perhaps are master'd by advice discreet, And counsel mitigates the greatest smart. Fairy Queen.

It increased the smart of his present sufferings, to compare them with his former happiness. Atterbury.

To **SMART.** *v. n.* [*smreptan*, Saxon; *smerten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel quick lively pain. When a man's wounds cease to smart, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless smart. South.

Human blood, when first let, is mild, and will not make the eye, or a fresh wound, smart. Asbuthnot.

2. To feel pain of body or mind. He that is surety for a stranger shall smart for it. Proverbs.

No creature smart so little as a fool. Let peals of laughter, Codrus! round thee break, Thou unconcern'd canst bear the mighty crack. Pope.

SMART. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Pungent; sharp; causing smart.

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How smart a talk that speech doth give my conscience! Shakespeare.

To the fair he said would quarter show, His tender heart recoils at every blow; If unawares he gives too smart a stroke, He means but to correct, and not provoke. Greene.

2. Quick; vigorous; active. That day was spent in smart skirmishes, in which many fell. Clarendon.

This found proceeded from the nimble and smart percussions of the ambient air, made by the swift and irregular motions of the particles of the liquors. Boyle.

3. Producing any effect with force and vigour. After show'rs The stars shine smarter, and the moon adorns, As with unborrow'd beams, her sharpen'd horns. Dryden.

4. Acute; witty. It was a smart reply that Augustus made to one that ministered this comfort of the fatality of things, this was to far from giving any ease to his mind, that it was the very thing that troubled him. Tillotson.

5. Brisk; vivacious; lively. You may see a smart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, during the whole course of his harangue. A deaf man would think he was cheapening a beaver. Addison.

Who, for the poor renown of being smart, Would leave a sting within a brother's heart? Young.

SMART. *n. f.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity. A cant word.

SMARTLY. *adv.* [from *smart.*] After a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously; wittily.

The art, order, and gravity of those proceedings, where short, severe, constant rules were set, and smartly pursued, made them less taken notice of. Clarendon.

SMARTNESS. *n. f.* [from *smart.*]

1. The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour.

What interest such a smartness in striking the air hath in the production of sound, may in some measure appear by the motion of a bullet, and that of a twitch or other wand, which produce no sound, if they do but slowly pass through the air; whereas, if the one do smartly strike the air, and the other be shot out of a gun, the celerity of their percussions on the air puts it into an undulating motion, which, reaching the ear, produces an audible noise. Boyle.

2. Liveliness; briskness; wittiness. I defy all the clubs to invent a new phrase, equal in wit, humour, smartness, or politeness, to my let. Swift.

SMATCH. *n. f.* [corrupted from *smack.*]

1. Tattle; tincture; twang. Thou art a fellow of a good respect; Thy lie hath had some smatch of honour in 't. Shakespeare.

Some nations have a peculiar guttural or nasal smatch in their language. Holder.

These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mix with a smatch of a vitriolick. Grew.

2. [*carulio*, Latin.] A bird. To **SMATCH.** *v. n.* [It is supposed to be corrupted from *smack* or *taille.*]

1. To have a slight tattle; to have a slight, superficial, and imperfect knowledge.

Such a practice gives a slight smattering of several sciences, without any solid knowledge. Watts.

Since, by a little smattering in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and an humbler mind. Bentley.

2. To talk superficially or ignorantly. In proper terms, such as men smatter, Whenthey throw out and nids the matter. Hudibras.

Of state affairs you cannot smatter; Are awkward when you try to smatter. Swift.

SMATTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Superficial or slight knowledge.

All other sciences were extinguished during this empire, excepting only a smatter of judicial astrology. Temple.

SMATTERER. *n. f.* [from *smatter.*] One who has a slight or superficial knowledge. These few who preserve any rudiments of learning, are, except one or two smatterers, the clergy's friends. Swift.

To **SMEAR.** *v. a.* [*smrepan*, Saxon; *smerean*, Dutch.]

1. To overspread with something viscous and adhesive; to besmear. If any such be here, that love this painting, Wherewith you see me smear'd, If any think brave death outweighs bad life, Let him wave thus. Shakespeare.

Then from the mountain hewing timber tall, Began to build a vessel of huge bulk, Smear'd round with pitch. Milton.

Smear'd as he was with black Gorgonian blood, The Fury sprang above the Stygian flood. Dryden.

2. To soil; to contaminate. Why had I not, with charitable hand, Took up a beggar's issue at my gates? Who smear'd thus and mix'd with infamy, I might have said no part of it is mine. Shakespeare.

SMEAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An ointment; any fat liquor or juice.

SMEARY. *adj.* [from *smear.*] Dauby; adhesive. A smeary foam works o'er my grinding jaws, And utmost anguish shakes my lab'ring frame. Rowe.

SMEATH. *n. f.* A sea-fowl. To **SMEETH** or **SMUTCH.** *v. a.* [*smiðbe*, Saxon.] To smoke; to blacken with smoke. Not in use.

SMEGMATICK. *adj.* [*smegma*.] Soapy; deterfive. To **SMELL.** *v. a.* pret. and part. *smelt.* [Of this word the etymology is very obscure. Skinner, the most acute of all etymologists, derives it from *smoel*, warm, Dutch; because smells are increased by heat.]

1. To perceive by the nose. Their neighbours hear the same musick, or smell the same perfumes with themselves; for here is enough. Collier.

2. To find out by mental sagacity. The horse smell him out, and presently a croquet came in his head how to countermine him. L'Esrange.

To **SMELL.** *v. n.*

1. To strike the nostrils. The king is but a man as I am: the violet smells to him as it doth to me; all his senses have but human conditions. Shakespeare.

The daintiest smells of flowers are out of those plants whose leaves smell not. Bacon.

2. To have any particular scent; with of. Honey in Spain smelleth apparently of the rosmary or orange, from whence the bee gathereth it. Bacon.

A work of this nature is not to be performed upon one leg, and should smell of oil in duly handled. Brown.

If you have a silver saucepan, and the butter smells of smoke, lay the fault upon the coals. Swift.

3. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality. My untold name, the bitterness of my life, Will to your recollection overweigh, That you shall live in your own report, And smell of calumny. Shakespeare.

A man to smelling of the people's lee, The court receiv'd him first for clergy. Dryden.

4. To practise the act of smelling. Whosoever shall make like unto that, to smell thereto, shall be cut off. Esau.

I had a mind to know, whether they would find out the treasure, and whether *smelling* enabled them to know what is good for their nourishment.

Spectator.

5. To exercise sagacity.

Down with the nose, take the bridge quite away.
Of him that, his particular to surfeit,
Smells from the general weal. *Shakespeare.*

SMELL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Power of smelling; the sense of which the nose is the organ.

Next, in the nostrils she doth use the *smell*,
As God the breath of life in them did give:
So makes he now this power in them to dwell,
To judge all airs whereby we breathe and live.

Dantes.

2. Scent; power of affecting the nose.

The sweetest *smell* in the air is the white double violet,
which comes twice a-year. *Bacon.*
All sweet *smells* have joined with them some
earthy or crude odours. *Bacon.*
Pleasant *smells* are not confined unto vegetables,
but found in divers animals. *Brown.*

There is a great variety of *smells*, though we have
but a few names for them, the *smell* of a violet
and of musk, both sweet, are as distinct as any two
smells. *Lake.*

SMELLER. *n. f.* [from *smell*.] He who smells.SMELLFEAST. *n. f.* [*smell* and *feast*.] A parasite; one who haunts good tables.

The ant lives upon her own, honestly gotten,
whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common
smellfeast, that sponges upon other people's trench-
ers. *J. Strange.*

SMELT. The pret. and part. pass. of *smell*.

A cudgel he had felt,

And far enough on this occasion *smelt*. *King.*SMELT. *n. f.* [*smelt*, Saxon] A small sea fish.Of round fish there are brit, sprat, barn, *smelts*.

Cure.

To SMELT. *v. a.* [*smalta*, Islandick; *smelten*, Dutch.] To melt ore, so as to extract the metal.

A sort of earth, of a dusky red colour, found
chiefly in iron mines. Some of this earth contains
as much iron as to render it worth *smelting*. *Wood.*

SMELTER. *n. f.* [from *smelt*.] One who melts ore.

The *smelters* come up to the assayers *Woodward*
To SMERK. *v. a.* [*smecian*, Saxon.] To smile wantonly.

Certain gentlemen of the gown, whose awkward,
spruce, prim, sneering, and *smirking* countenances
have got good preferment by force of cringing.

Swift.

SMERRY or SMIRK. *adj.* Nice; smart; jaunty.

Swell, how bragg yon bullock bears,
So *smark*, so smooth, his pricked ears?
His horns been as brags as rainbow bent,
His dew-lap as lily as lily of Kent.

Speafer.

SMERLIN. *n. f.* [*cobitis aculeata*.] A fish.

Ainsworth.

SMICKET. *n. f.* [diminutive of *smock*; *smocket*, *smicket*.] The under garment of a woman.To SMIGHT, for *smite*.

As when a griffin, seized of his prey,
A dragon fierce encountereth in his flight,
Through widest air making his idle way,
That would his rightful ravin rend away;
With hideous horror both together *smight*,
And force so fore that they the heavens affray.

Fairy Queen.

To SMILE. *v. n.* [*smuylen*, Dutch.]1. To contract the face with pleasure; to express kindness, love, or gladness, by the countenance: contrary to *frown*.

The goddess of the mountain *smiled* upon her
votaries, and cheered them in their passage to her
palace. *Tutler.*

The *smiling* infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake. *Pope.*

She *smil'd* to see the doughty hero slain;
But, at her smile, the beau reviv'd again. *Pope.*

But when her anxious lord return'd,
Rais'd is her head; her eyes are dry'd:
She *smiles* as William ne'er had mourn'd,
She looks as Mary ne'er had died. *Prior.*

2. To express slight contempt by the look.

Our king replied, which some will *smile* at now,
but according to the learning of that time. *Camden.*
Should some more sober critic come abroad,
If wrong, I *smile*, it right, I kiss the rod. *Pope.*

'Twas what I said to Crags and Child,
Who prais'd my modesty, and *smil'd*. *Pope.*

3. To look gay or joyous.

Let their hearts enrich their time
With *smiling* plenty and fair prosperous days. *Shakespeare.*

For see the morn,
Unconcern'd with our unrest, begins
Her rosy progress *smiling*. *Milton.*

All things *smil'd*,
Birds on the branches warbling. *Milton.*

The river of bliss through midst of heaven
Rolls o'er Elysian flows her amber stream;
With these, that never fade, the spirits elect
Bind their resplendent locks in wreaths of dawn beams,
Now in loose garlands thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a sea of paper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses *smil'd*. *Milton.*

The desert *smil'd*,
And paradise was open'd in the wild. *Pope.*

4. To be favourable; to be propitious.

Then let me not let pass
Occasion, which now *smiles*. *Milton.*

Me all too mean for such a task I weep;
Yet, if the low reign lady deigns to *smile*,
I'll follow Storage with impetuous heat,
And clothe the virgin Spenser's native style. *Prior.*

SMILE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]1. A slight contraction of the face; a look of pleasure or kindness: opposed to *frown*.

I frown upon him, yet he loves me still —
—Oh that your frowns would teach my *smiles* such
skill. *Shakespeare.*

No man marks the narrow space
I wist a prison and a *smile*. *Wotton.*

To these that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly to the twins and to the *smiles*
Of these fair atheists. *Milton.*

Sweet intercourse
Of looks and *smiles*: for *smiles* from reason flow,
To brute denied, and are of love the food. *Milton.*

2. Gay or joyous appearance.

Yet what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains, and her sunny shores,
With all the gifts that heav'n and earth impart,
The *smiles* of nature, and the charms of art? *Addison.*

SMILINGLY. *adv.* [from *smiling*.] With a look of pleasure.

His flow'd heart,
Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,
Burst *smilingly*. *Shakespeare.*

Carneades stopping him *smilingly*, told him, we
are not so forward as to lose good company. *Boyle.*

To SMILT. *v. n.* [corrupted from *smelt*, or *melt*.]

Having too much water, many corns will *smilt*,
or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick
cream. *Mortimer.*

To SMIRCH. *v. a.* [from *murk* or *murcky*.]

To cloud; to dusk; to soil.
I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of amber *smirch* my face. *Shaksp.*

Like the shaven Hercules in the *smirch* worm-
eaten tapestry. *Shakespeare.*

To SMIRK. *v. a.* To look affectedly soft or kind.

Her grizzled locks assume a *smirking* grace,
And art has level'd her deep furrow'd face. *Young.*

SMIT. The part. pass. of *smite*.

W'd with the snows this glittering some display,
And *smite* with passion for my country's praise,
My articles need attempt this lofty theme,
Where sacred lies roll her ancient stream. *Tid.*
To SMITE. *v. a.* pret. *smote*; participle
pass. *smit*, *smitten*. [*smitan*, Saxon;
smijten, Dutch.]

1. To strike; to reach with a blow.

So sweet a life the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,
As thy eye beams, when their dew-drops have
smote. *Shakespeare.*

The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows,
The sword of Satan with sleep force to *smite*,
Defending. *Milton.*

2. To kill; to destroy.

The servants of David had *smitten* of Benjamin
men, so that three hundred and threescore died. *2 Samuel.*

God *smote* him for his error, and he died. *2 Samuel.*

3. To afflict; to chasten. A scriptural expression.

Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine,
because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Wile.*

4. To blast.

And the flax and the barley was *smitten*, but the
wheat and the rye not. *Exodus.*

5. To affect with any passion.

I wander where the mutes haunt,
Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill,
Smot with the love of sacred song. *Milton.*

Tempt not the Lord thy God, he said, and thou
But Satan *smitten* with amazement tell. *Milton.*

See what the charms that *smite* the temple here
Not touch'd by nature, and not reach'd by art. *Gray.*

Smot with the love of sister arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*

To SMITE. *v. n.* To strike; to collide.

The heart *smite*th, and the knees *smite* together. *Nahum.*

SMITTER. *n. f.* [from *smite*.] He who smites.

I gave my back to the *smitters*, and my cheeks
them that pluck off the hair. *Isaiah.*

SMITH. *n. f.* [*smid*, Saxon; *smeth*, German; *smid*, Dutch; from *smite*, Saxon, to beat.]

1. One who forges with his hammer, or who works in metals.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and of
shoe him. I am afraid his mother played with
a *smith*. *Shakespeare.*

Lawless man, the anvil dares profane,
And forge that steel by which a man is slain,
Which earth at first for ploughshares did afford,
Nor yet the *smith* had learn'd to turn a sword. *Gray.*

The ordinary qualities observable in iron, a
diamond, that make their true complexion
smith or a jeweller commonly knows better than
philosopher. *Taylor.*

2. He that makes or effects any thing.

The doves repented, though too late,
Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate. *Pope.*

SMITHCRAFT. *n. f.* [*smidcraft*, Saxon]

The art of a smith.
Inventors of pastorage, *smithcraft*, and much
else. *Robert.*

SMITHERY. *n. f.* [from *smith*.] The shop of a smith.SMITHING. *n. f.* [from *smith*.] An art manual, by which an irregular lump, or several lumps, of iron is wrought into an intended shape.SMITHY. *n. f.* [*smidse*, Saxon.] The shop of a smith.

His blazing locks sent forth a crackling sound,
And his'd like red hot iron within the *smithy*. *Dryden.*

SMOKE, n. f. The finest of the clayey ore, made up into balls, they are for marking of sheep, and call it *smoke*. Woodward.

SMITTEN [part. pass. of *smite*.] Struck; killed; affected with passion.

How agree the kettle and the earthen pot together; for it the one be *smitten* against the other, it shall be broken. Ecclesiasticus.

We did esteem him stricken, *smitten* of God, and afflicted. Isaiah.

By the advantages of a good person and a pleasing conversation, he made such an impression in her heart as could not be effaced; and he was himself no less *smitten* with Constantia. Addison.

SMOCK, n. f. [smoc, Saxon.]

1. The under garment of a woman; a shift.

Her body covered with a light tuffeta garment, from as the wrought *smock* came through it in many places. Sidney.

How dost thou look now? oh ill-star'd wench! Pale as thy *smock*! when we shall meet at camp; His look of thine will hurt my soul from heav'n. Shakespeare.

Their apparel was linen breeches, and over that a *smock* close girt unto them with a towel. Sandys.

Though Artemida talks by his Oracles, clackicks, fathers, wits;

Reads Malloranche, Boyle, and Locke;

Yet in some things, methinks, she fails;

There will it sue would pur her nails, And wear a cleaner *smock*. Swift.

2. *Smock* is used in a ludicrous kind of composition for any thing relating to women.

At *smock*-trefson, matron, I believe you, And it were your husband; but when I get to your cobweb bosoms any other, let me there die a fly, and feast you spider. Ben Jonson.

Plague on his *smock*-loyalty!

I hate to see a brave bold fellow totted, Made free and kindeless, turn'd to whey, by love. Dryden.

SMOCKFACED, adj. [*smock* and *face*.]

Palefaced maidenly.

Old chits reflecting on their former deeds, Put in to rust with batt'r'd invalids;

For active in the foremost ranks appear; And leave young *smock*-fac'd beaux to guard the rear. Fenton.

SMOKE, n. f. [*ys-mwg*, Welsh; *smec*, *smoec*, Sax. *smoock*, Dutch.] The visible exhalation, or foety exhalation, from any thing burning.

Some might utter out some *smoke* of those flames with which the fire was not only burned, but altered. Sidney.

Stand off, and let me take the air;

Why should the *smoke* pursue the fair? Cleaveland.

He knew tears caused by *smoke*, but not by flame. Cowley.

All involv'd with stench and *smoke*.

As *smoke* that rises from the kindling fires

Is in this moment, and the next expires. Prior.

So *smoke* passing through flame cannot but grow red hot, and red hot *smoke* can appear no other than flame. Newton.

3. **SMOKE, v. n.** [from the noun.]

To emit a dark exhalation by heat.

When the sun went down, a *smoking* furnace and a burning lamp passed between those pieces. Genesis.

His brandish'd steel,

With *smoke* and bloody execution. Shakespeare.

To him no temple flood nor altar *smoke*'d. Milton.

For Venus Cytherea was invoc'd,

As Pallas to Athens *smoke*'d. Granville.

To burn; to be kindled. A scriptural term.

The anger of the Lord shall *smoke* against that man. Deuteronomy.

To move with such swiftness as to kin-

dle; to move very fast, so as to raise dust like *smoke*.

Aventures drives his chariot round;

Proud of his floods he *smokes* along the field;

His father's hydra fills the ample field. Dryden.

With hasty hand the ruling reins he drew;

He lash'd the couriers, and the couriers flew;

Peneath the bending yoke alike they held

Their equal pace, and *smoke*'d along the field. Pope.

4. To *smell* or hunt out.

He luther came to observe and *smoke*

What courses other riskers took. Hudibras.

I began to *smoke* that they were a parcel of

mummers, and wondered that none of the Middle-

sex justices took care to lay some of them by the heels. Addison.

5. To use tobacco.

6. To suffer; to be punished.

Manage all the world will I keep safe,

Or for you shall *smoke* for it in Rome. Shakespeare.

TO SMOKE, v. a.

1. To scent by *smoke*; to medicate by *smoke*, or dry in *smoke*.

Fractions of the buck-bone with flannel, *smoked*

with penetrating aromatical substances, have proved effectual. Arbuthnot.

2. To *smell* out; to find out.

He was first *smoke*'d by the old lord; when his

disfigure and he is parted, what a spirit you shall find him! Shakespeare.

Tom Tattle presses for an impertinent, and Will

Trippet begins to be *smoked*, in case I continue this paper. Spectator.

3. To sneer; to ridicule to the face.

Smoke the fellow there. Congreve.

TO SMOKE-DRY, v. a. [*smoke* and *dry*.]

To dry by *smoke*.

Smoke-dry the fruit, but not if you plant them. Mortimer.

SMOKE, n. f. [from *smoke*.]

1. One that dries or perfumes by *smoke*.

2. One that uses tobacco.

SMOKELESS, adj. [from *smoke*.] Having no *smoke*.

Tenants with sighs the *smokeless* tow'rs survey,

And turn the unwilling tide another way. Pope.

SMOKEY, adj. [from *smoke*.]

1. Emitting *smoke*; fumed.

Victorious to the top aspirous

Involving all the wood in *smoky* fires. Dryden.

2. Having the appearance or nature of *smoke*.

London appears in a morning drowned in a black

cloud, and all the day after smothered with *smoky* fog, the consequence whereof proves very offensive to the lungs. Harvey.

If blast temptational with brushing wings

Sweep up the *smoky* mists, and vapour-damp, Then woe to mortals! Philips.

3. Nonsensical with *smoke*.

O he's as tedious

As a tied horse, or as a railing wife,

Worse than a *smoky* honte. Shakespeare.

Courtesy

Is sooner found in lowly sheds,

With *smoky* catters, than in tap'ry halls

And courts of princes. Milton.

Morpheus, the humble god that dwells

In cottages and *smoky* cells,

Hates gilded roofs and beds of down;

And, though he tears no prince's trown,

Flies from the circle of a crown. Denham.

SMOOTH, adj. [*smoeth*, *smoeth*, Saxon; *myeth*, Welsh.]

1. Even on the surface; not rough; level;

having no aperities.

Behold Elau my brother is a hairy man, and I

am a *smooth* man. Genesis.

Mulling thee, I walk unseen

On the dry *smooth*-shaven green,

To behold the wandering moon

Riding near her highest noon. Milton.

The outlines must be *smooth*, imperceptible to the touch, and even without emulences or cavities. Dryden.

Nor box nor limos, without their use;

Smooth-grain'd, and proper for the turner's trade,

Whose curious hands may carve, and steel with ease invade. Dryden.

2. Evenly spread; glossy.

He for the promised journey birds prepare

The *smooth*-hair'd hortes and the rapid car. Pope.

3. Equal in pace; without starts or ob-

struction.

By the hand he took me rain'd,

And over fields and waters, as in air.

Smooth-gliding without step. Milton.

The fair hair'd queen of love

Descends *smooth*-gliding from the courts above. Pope.

4. Gently flowing.

Smooth Adonis from his rock

Ran purple to the sea. Milton.

5. Voluble; not harsh; soft.

When sage Minerva rose,

From her sweet lips *smooth* elocution flows. Gay.

So, Dick ad pt, tuck back thy hair,

And I will pour into thy ear

Remarks which none did e'er disclose

In *smooth*-pac'd verse or hobbling prose. Prior.

6. Bland; mild; adulatory.

The subtle friend,

Though only stung with anger and disdain,

Dissembled, and this answer *smooth* return'd. Milton.

This *smooth* discourse and mild behaviour oft

Conceal a traitor. Addison.

He was *smooth*-tongued, gave good words, and

seldom lost his temper. Arbuthnot.

The maddening monarchs to compose,

The Pyhan prince, the *smooth*-speech'd Nestor, rose. Tickell.

TO SMOOTH, v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To level; to make even on the surface.

The carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he

that *smoothed* with the hammer him that *smoothed* the sword. Ussher.

Sailing the sea's end, and full of pleasing thought;

From ocean as the first began to rise,

And *smooth*'d the ruffled seas, and clear'd the skies. Dryden.

Now on the wings of winds our course we keep;

The God hath *smooth*'d the waters of the deep. Pope.

2. To work into a soft uniform mass.

It hangs up again into the mouth that which it

had swallowed, and chewing it, grinds and *smooths* it, and afterwards allows it into another stomach. Ray.

3. To make easy; to rid from obstructions.

Thou, Abclard! the last sad office pay.

And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day. Pope.

4. To make flowing; to free from harsh-

ness.

In their motions harmony divine

So *smooths* her charming tones. Milton.

All your muse's softer art display,

Let Carolina *smooth* the tuneful lay,

Lull with Amelia's liquid name the Name,

And sweetly flow through all the royal line. Pope.

5. To palliate; to soften.

Had it been a stranger, not my child,

To *smooth* his fault, I would have been more mild. Shakespeare.

6. To calm; to mollify.

Now breathe we, lords, good fortune bids us

pause.

And *smooth* the frowns of war with peaceful looks. Shakespeare.

Each perturbation *smooth*'d with outward calm. Milton.

7. To ease.

Rettor'd it soon will be; the means prepar'd,

The difficulty *smooth*'d, the danger shar'd.

Be but yourself. Dryden.

8. To flatter; to follow with, blandishments.

Because I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, smooth, doctive, and cog.
Duch with French nods and apish courtesy,
I must be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakespeare.*

This man's a flatterer? if one be,
So are they all; for every grease of fortune
Is smooth'd by that below. *Shakespeare.*

To SMOOTHEN. *v. a.* [a bad word among
mechanics for *smooth*.] To make even
and smooth.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and
smoothen the extuberances left. *Milton.*

SMOOTHENED. *adj.* [smooth and face.]
Mild looking; having a soft air.

O, shall I say I thank you, gentle wife?
—Not so, my lord; a twelvemonth and a day,
I'll mark no words that *smoothface*'s wooters say. *Shakespeare.*

Let their heirs
Enrich their time to come with smoothface'd peace,
With smiling plenty, and fair prosperous days. *Shakespeare.*

SMOOTHLY. *adv.* [from *smooth*.]

1. Not roughly; evenly.

2. With even glide.

The music of that murr'ring spring
Is not so mournful as the strains you sing;
Nor rivers winding through the vales below
So sweetly warble, or so smoothly flow. *Pope.*

3. Without obstruction; easily; readily.
Had Joshua been mindful, the fraud of the Gibeonites could not so smoothly have pass'd unspied, till there was no help. *Hooker.*

4. With soft and bland language.

SMOOTHNESS. *n. f.* [from *smooth*.]

1. Evenness on the surface; freedom from asperity.

A countryman feeding his flock by the sea-side, it was so delicate a fine day, that the smoothness of the water tempted him to let up for a merchant. *L'Estr.*

The nymph is all into a laurel gone,
The smoothness of her skin remains alone. *Dryden.*

2. Softness or mildness on the palate.

Fallacious drink! ye honest men, beware,
Nor trust its smoothness, the third circling glass
Buflies virtue. *Philips.*

3. Sweetness and softness of numbers.

As French has more fineness and smoothness at this time, so it had more compass, spirit, and force in Montaigne's age. *Temple.*

Virgil, though smooth, where smoothness is required; is so far from affecting it, that he rather disdains it; frequently using tynalephas, and concluding his sentence in the middle of his verse. *Dryd.*

4. Blandness and gentleness of speech.

She is too subtle for thee; and her smoothness,
Her very silence, and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her. *Shakespeare.*

SMOTE. The pretent of *smite*.

Death with a trident smote. *Milton.*

To SMOOTHER. *v. a.* [from *smother*, Saxon.]

1. To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air.

She might give passage to her thoughts, and so as it were utter out some smoke of those flames, wherewith else she was not only burned but smothered. *Sidney.*

We smother'd
The most replenish'd sweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er she fram'd. *Shakespeare.*

We are now yet living in the field,
To smother up the English in our throats. *Shaksp.*

The helpless traveller, with wild surpris,
Sees the dry desert all around him rise,
And smother'd in the dusty whirlwind dies. *Addis.*

2. To suppress.

Lewd and wicked custom, beginning perhaps at the first among few, afterwards spreading into greater multitudes, and so continuing; from time may be of force, even in plain things, to smother the light of natural understanding. *Hooker.*

She was warn'd with the graceful appearance of

the heron, she smother'd those sparks out of decency, but conversation blew them up into a flame. *Dryd.*

SMOTHER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A state of suppression. Not in use.

This unfortunate prince, after a long smother of discontent, and hatred of many of his nobility and people, breaking forth at times into seditions, was at last distressed by them. *Bacon.*

A man were better relate himself to a statue, than suffer his thoughts to pass in smother. *Bacon.*

Nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little; and therefore men should procure to know more, and not to keep their suspicions in smother. *Bacon.*

2. Smoke; thick dust.

Thus must I from the smoke into the smother,
From tyrant duke into a tyrant brother. *Shaksp.*

Where you disorder'd heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from stones, where clouds of dust arise,
Amid that smother Neptune holds his place. *Dryd.*

The greater part enter only like mutes in the stage, and spend their taper in smoke and smother. *Collier.*

To SMOTHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To smother without vent.

Hay and straw have a very low degree of heat; but yet close and smothering, and which drieth not. *Bacon.*

2. To be suppressed or kept close.

The advantage of conversation is such, that, for want of company, a man had better talk to a post than let his thoughts lie smothering and smothering. *Collier.*

SMOULDERING. } [This word seems a
SMOULDRY. } participle; but I know
not whether the verb *smoulder* be in use;

smozer, Sax. to smother; *smoel*, Dutch, hot.] Burning and smothering without vent.

None can breathe, nor see, nor hear at will,
Through smould'ring cloud of dusky smoking smoke,
That th' only breath him daunts who hath escap'd the stroke. *Fairy Queen.*

In some close pent room it crept along,
And smould'ring as it went, in silence fed;
Till th' infant monster, with devouring strong,
Walk'd boldly upright with exalted head. *Dryden.*

SMUG. *adj.* [*smuck*, drels; *smucken*, to drels; Dutch.] Nice; spruce; drest with affectation of niceness, but without elegance.

There I have a bankrupt for a prodigal, who dares scarce show his head on the Bialio; a beggar, that used to come so smug upon the mart. *Shaksp.*

He who can make your village sets horrid, and your person more smug, is worthy some good reputation. *Spectator.*

To SMUG. *v. a.* To adorn; to spruce.

My men,
In Cince's house, were all, in several baine
Studiously sweeten'd, smug'd with oile, and deckt
With in and outweeds. *Chapman.*

To SMUGGLE. *v. a.* [*smockelen*, Dutch.]

To import or export goods without paying the customs.

SMUGGLER. *n. f.* [from *smuggle*.] A wretch who, in defiance of justice and the laws, imports or exports goods either contraband or without payment of the customs.

SMUGLY. *adv.* [from *smug*.] Neatly; sprucely.

Lilies and roses will quickly appear,
And her face will look wondrous smugly. *Gay.*

SMUGNESS. *n. f.* [from *smug*.] Spruceness; neatness without elegance.

SMUT. *n. f.* [*smutta*, Saxon; *smette*, Dutch.]

1. A spot made with foot or coal.

2. Must or blackness gathered on corn; mildew.

Farmers have suffered by smutty wheat, when such will not sell for above five shillings a bushel; whereas that which is free from smuts will sell for ten. *Mort.*

the heron, she smother'd those sparks out of decency, but conversation blew them up into a flame. *Dryd.*

SMUT. *n. f.* [*smutta*, Saxon; *smette*, Dutch.]

1. A jag, or sharp protuberance.

The one her other leg had lame,
Which with a staff, all full of little jags,
She did disport; and Impotence her name. *F. & G.*

The coat of arms,
Now on a naked jag in triumph born
Was hung on high. *Dryden.*

2. A tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest; a tooth, in contempt.

1. Obsecrity.

To SMUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stain; to mark with foot or coal.

He is far from being smutted with the foot of aethel.

A fuller had invitation from a collier to fire with him; he gave him a thousand thanks, but, says he, as fast as I make any thing clean, you'll be smutting it again. *L'Estrange.*

The inside is so smutted with dust and smoke, that neither the marble, silver, nor brass works shew themselves. *Addis.*

I am wonderfully pleas'd to see my tenants play their innocent tricks, and smutting one another. *Addis.*

2. To taint with mildew.

Mildew falleth upon corn, and smutted it. *Bacon.*

To SMUT. *v. n.* To gather must.

Whitered-eared wheat is good for clay, and bears a very good crop, and seldom smuts. *Mortimer.*

To SMUTCH. *v. a.* [from *smut*.] To black with smoke.

Have you seen but a bright hly grow,
Before rude hands have touch'd it?
Ha! you mark'd but the fall of the snow,
Before the soil hath smutch'd it. *Ben Jon.*

SMUTTILY. *adv.* [from *smutty*.]

1. Blackly; smokily.

2. Obscenely.

SMUTTINESS. *n. f.* [from *smutty*.]

1. Soil from smoke.

My vine and peaches, upon my best south wall were apt to a foot or smuttiness upon their leaves and upon their fruits, which were good for nothing. *Temple.*

2. Obsceneness.

SMUTTY. *adj.* [from *smut*.]

1. Black with smoke or coal.

The smutty grain,
With sudden blaze duntus'd, inflames the air. *Milne.*

The smutty waincoat full of cracks.
He was a smutty dog yesterday, and cost me two hours to wash the ink off his face. *Pope.*

2. Tainted with mildew.

Smutty corn will sell dearer at one time than it clean at another. *Locke.*

3. Obscene; not modest.

The puce is a creature of a profane and smutty passage in the Old Bachelor. *Collier.*

SNACK. *n. f.* [from *snatch*.] A share; a part taken by compact.

If the matter gets the better on't, they come for their snack. *Fielding.*

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That must be cantled, and the judge go snack. *Dryden.*

All my demurs but double his attacks,
At last he whispers, "Do, and we go snack." *Pope.*

SNA'LOT. *n. f.* [*acus*, Lat.] A fish.

SNAFFLE. *n. f.* [*snafel*, Dutch, a snaffle.] A bridle which crosses the nose.

The third of the world is yours, which is snaffle. *Fielding.*

You may pace easy, but not such a wile. *Shaksp.*

South him with praise,
This, from his winning, let him will be taught,
And then betimes in a soft snaffle wrought. *Dryden.*

To SNAFFLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to hold to manage.

SNAG. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the etymology or original.]

1. A jag, or sharp protuberance.

The one her other leg had lame,
Which with a staff, all full of little jags,
She did disport; and Impotence her name. *F. & G.*

The coat of arms,
Now on a naked jag in triumph born
Was hung on high. *Dryden.*

2. A tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest; a tooth, in contempt.

In China none hold women free,
 Knap (their) snags are black as jet;
 King Chiao put nine queens to death,
 Confront on snare, it's try teeth.

SNA'GGER. } *adj.* [from *snag*.] Full of
SNA'GGER. } snags; full of sharp protu-
 berances; shooting into sharp points.

His stalking steps are stay'd
 Upon a jaggy oak, which he had torn
 Out of his mother's bowels, and it made
 His mortal mace, wherewith his foemen he dif-
 may'd.

Naked men labouring one another with *snag-*
ged sticks, dully falling together by the ears at
 any cuffs.

SNAIL. *n. f.* [*snægl*, Saxon; *snegel*,
 Dutch.]

1. A mimic animal which creeps on plants,
 some with shells on their backs; the
 emblem of slowness.

I can tell why a snail has a house.—Why?
 Why, to put 's head in; not to give it away to his
 daughters, and leave his horns without a case.

Fearful commenting
 Is laden servitor to dull delay;
 Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary.

The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder:
 Snail flow in profit, but he sleeps by day
 More than the wild cat.

Seeing the snail, which every where doth roam,
 Carrying his own house full, still is at home,
 Follow, for he is easy-pac'd; this snail
 Is thus own palace, or the world's thy goal.

There may be as many ranks of beings in the
 insensible world superior to us, as we ourselves are
 far not to all the ranks of being beneath us in this
 visible world, even though we descend below the
 snail and the oyster.

2. A name given to a drone, from the slow
 motion of a snail.

Why prit'it thou to thyself, and answer'st not?
 Dromed, thou drone, thou snail, thou slug, thou sot!

SNAIL-CLAY OF Snail-trefoil. *n. f.* [*trifol-*
ium, Lat.] An herb.

SNAKE. *n. f.* [*snaca*, Sax. *snake*, Dutch.]

A serpent of the oviparous kind, distin-
 guished from a viper. The snake's bite
 is harmless. Snake in poetry is a general
 name for a serpent.

Gl'ber's shew beguiles him;
 As the snake, rolled in a flow'ry bank,
 With shining chequer'd slough, doth sling a child,
 That for the beauty thinks it excellent.

We have catch'd the snake, not kill'd it:
 She'll close, and be herself; whilst our poor malice
 Remains in danger of her former teeth.

The parts must have their outlines in waves,
 resembling the gliding of a snake upon the ground:
 they must be smooth and even.

Nor chalk, nor crumbling stones, the food of
 snakes.

That work in hollow earth their winding track.

SNAKE-ROOT. *n. f.* [*snake* and *root*.] A
 species of birthwort growing in Virginia
 and Carolina.

SNAKE-HEAD Iris. *n. f.* [*hermodactylus*,
 Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it hath a hily-snap'd flower,
 of one leaf, shaped exactly like an iris; but has a
 tuberoso root, divided into two or three dogs, like
 oblong bulbs.

SNAKEWEED OF Bifort. *n. f.* [*bifurtus*,
 Latin.] A plant.

SNAKEWOOD. *n. f.* [from *snake* and *wood*.]

What we call *snakewood* is properly the smaller
 branches of the root of a tall straight tree growing
 in the island of Timor, and other parts of the East.
 It has no remarkable smell; but is of an intensely
 bitter taste. The Indians are of opinion, that it is
 a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent,

and from thence its name of *Agave colubrinum*,
 or *snakewood*. We very seldom use it.

SNA'KY. *adj.* [from *snake*.]
 1. Serpentine; belonging to a snake; re-
 sembling a snake.

Venomous tongue, tip with vile adder's sting,
 Of that fell kind with which the furies tell
 Their *snaky* heads do comb.

The crooked arms meander bow'd with his *snaky*
 flood,
 Resign'd for conduct the choice youth of all their
 mortal brood.

The true lovers knot had its original from *nodus*
Herculeus, or Hercules's knot, resembling the
snaky complication in the caduceus, or rod of
Hermes.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
 His *snaky* steps, girded with *snaky* wiles.

2. Having serpents.
 Look look unto this *snaky* rod,
 And stop your ears against the charming god.

In his hand
 He took caduceus, his *snaky* wand.

What was that *snaky*-headed gorgon shield
 That wife Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin!
 Wherewith she free'd her toes to congeal'd stone?

His flying hat was fasten'd on his head;
 Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand
 He holds the virtue of the *snaky* wand.

TO SNAP. *v. a.* [the same with *knap*.]

1. To break at once; to break short.

If the chain of necessity be no stronger, but that
 it may be *snapped* to easily in sunder; if his will
 was no otherwise determined from without himself,
 but only by the signification of your desire; and my
 modest intreaty, then we may conclude, human
 affairs are not always governed by absolute neces-
 sity.

Light is broken like a body, as when 'tis *snapped*
 in pieces by a tougher body.

Dauntless as death, away he walks;
 Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks;

Searches the parlour, chamber, study,
 Nor stops till he has culprits' body.

2. To strike with a knocking noise, or sharp
 sound.

The bowzy fire
 First shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire,
 Then *snapt* his box.

3. To bite.

A gentleman passing by a conch, one of the
 horses *snapt* off the end of his finger.

All mungrel curs bawl, snarl, and *snap*, where
 the foe lies before him.

A notion generally received, that a lion is danger-
 ous to all women who are not virgins, may have
 given occasion to a foolish report, that my lion's jaws
 are so contrived as to *snap* the hands of any of the
 female sex, who are not thus qualified.

He *snaps* decent air with empty jaws,
 The subtle hare darts swift beneath his paws.

4. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly.

Su Richard Graham tells the marquis he would
snap one of the kids, and make some suit to carry
 him close to their lodging.

Some with a noise and greasy light
 Are *snapt*, as men catch larks at night.

You should have thought of this before you was
 taken; for now you are in no danger to be *snapt*
 singing again.

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not,
 When you lay snug to *snap* young Damon's goat?

Related seem on watch to lie,
 And *snap* some cully passing by.

5. [*snappen*, Dutch.] To treat with sharp
 language.

Capoc'h'd your rabbins of the synod,
 And *snapp'd* their canons with a why not.

A fairly ill-bred lord,
 That chides and *snaps* her up at every word.

TO SNAP. *v. n.*

1. To break short; to fall asunder; to
 break without bending.

Note the ship's *snappers*; the mast-
 shak'd with an ague, and the bald and weak
 With a salt droopy clogg'd; and ear mashing
 Snapping, like to too high-stretch'd treble strings.

The backbone is divided into so many vertebrae
 for commodious bending, and not one intire rigid
 bone, which, being of that length, would have been
 often in danger of *snapping* in sunder.

If your steel be too hard, that is, too brittle, if
 it be a spring, it will not bow; but with the least
 bending it will *snap* asunder.

The makers of these needles should give them a
 due temper: for if they are too soft, they will bend;
 and if they are too brittle, they *snap*.

2. To make an effort so bite, with eagerness.

If the young dame be a bar for the old pike, I
 see no reason but I may *snap* at him.

We *snapped* at the bait without ever dreaming of
 the hook that goes along with it.

At people's heels with frothy chaps.

SNAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of breaking with a quick
 motion.

2. A greedy fellow.
 He had no sooner said out his say, but up rises a
 cunning *snap*, then at the board.

3. A quick eager bite.
 With their bills, thwarted crosswife at the end,
 they would cut an apple in two at one *snapping*.

4. A catch; a theft.

SNA'PDRAGON OF Calf's Snout. *n. f.* [*an-*
tirrhinum, Latin.]

1. A plant.

2. A kind of play, in which brandy is set
 on fire, and raisins thrown into it, which
 those who are unused to the sport are
 afraid to take out; but which may be
 safely snatched by a quick motion, and
 put blazing into the mouth, which being
 closed, the fire is at once extinguished.

SNA'PPER. *n. f.* [from *snapping*.] One who
 snaps.

My father named me Antolucius, being letter'd
 under Mercury; who, as I am, was likewise a
snapper up of unconsider'd trifles.

SNA'PPISH. *adj.* [from *snapping*.]

1. Eager to bite.

The *snapping* cur, the passenger's annoy,
 Close at my heel with yelping treble cries.

They lived in the temple; but were such *snapping*
 curs, that they frighted away most of the
 votaries.

2. Peevish; sharp in reply.

SNA'PPISHLY. *adv.* [from *snapping*.] Peevish-
 ly; tartly.

SNA'PPISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *snapping*.]
 Peevishness; tartness.

SNA'PSACK. *n. f.* [*snapsack*, Swedish.] A
 soldier's bag; more usually *knap-sack*.

SNA'RE. *n. f.* [*snara*, Swedish and Islandick;
snare, Danish; *snoor*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing set to catch an animal; a
 gin; a net; a noose.

O poor hapless nightingale, thought I,
 How sweet thou sing'st, how near the deadly snare!

2. Any thing by which one is entrapped
 or entangled.

This I think for your own profit, not that I may
 cast a *snare* upon you.

A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are
 the snare of his soul.

Propound to thyself a constant rule of living,
 which, though it may not be fit to observe scrupu-
 lously, lest it become a snare to thy conscience, or
 endanger thy health, yet let not thy rule be
 broken.

For thee ordain'd a help, became thy snare.

For thee ordain'd a help, became thy snare.

Beauty, wealth, and wit,
And promise, to the power of love submit;
The spreading *snare* for all mankind is laid,
And lovers all betray, or are betray'd. Dryden.
To **SNARE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To en-
trap; to entangle; to catch in a noose.

Glister threw
Regul'd him, as the mournful crocodile
With sorrowful relenting passengers. —Shaksp.
The wicked is *snared* in the work of his own
hands. Pfulms.

Warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth, lest that too heavily form, pretended
To hellish falsehood, *snare* them. Milton.

To **SNARL**. *v. n.* [*snayren*, Dutch.]
1. To growl as an angry animal; to
gnar.

What! were you *snarling* all before I came,
Ready to catch each other by the throat,
And turn you all your hatred now on me? Shaksp.

He is born with teeth!
And so I was; which plainly signified
That I should *snarl*, and bite, and play the dog.
Shaksp.

Now, for the bare-pick'd bone of majesty,
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,
And *snarl* in the gentle eyes of peace. —Shaksp.
The ties even of the savage herd are safe;
All, when they *snarl* or bite, have no return
But courtship from the male. Dryden.

An angry ear
Starts while he feeds. Dryden and Lee.

2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude
terms.

'Tis malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little
lapses of a pen, from which Virgil himself stands
not exempted. Dryden.

The honest farmer and his wife,
Two years declin'd from prime of life,
Had struggled with the marriage noose,
As almost every couple does:

Sometimes my plague! sometimes my darling!
Kissing to-day, to-morrow *snarling*. Prior.
Where hast thou been *snarling* odious truths,
and entertaining company with discourse of their
diseases? Congreve.

To **SNARL**. *v. a.* To entangle; to embar-
rass. I know not that this sense is well
authorized.

Confused *snarled* conferences render it difficult
to pull out thread by thread. Decay of Piety.

SNARLER. *n. f.* [from *snarl*.] One who
snarls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome,
insulting fellow.

Should stupid liels grieve your mind,
You soon a remedy may find,
Lie down obscure, like other folks,
Below the lash of *snarlers* jokes. Swift.

SNARLY. *adj.* [from *snare*.] Entangling;
insidious.

Spiders in the vault their *snarly* webs have spread.
Dryden.

SNAST. *n. f.* The snuff of a candle.
It first burned tar, till some part of the candle
was consumed, and the sawdust gathered about the
snast; but then it made the *snast* long and long, and
burned thickly, and the candle wasted in half the
time of the wax pure. Bacon.

To **SNATCH**. *v. a.* [*snacken*, Dutch.]
1. To seize any thing hastily.

A virtuous mind should rather with to depart this
world with a kind of *snatch* dissolution, than to
be suddenly cut off in a moment; rather to be
taken than *snatched* away from the face of the
earth. Hooker.

Death,
So *snatch'd*, will not exempt us from the pain.
Milton.

Life's stream hurries all too fast:
In vain fated reflections we would make,
When half our knowledge we must *snatch*, not take.
Pope.

She *snatch'd* a sheet of Thulo from her bed:
Sudden she flies, and whelms it o'er the pyre;
Down sink the flames. Pope.

They, sailing down the stream,
Are *snatch'd* immediately by the quick'd-eyed trout,
Or darting salmon. Thomson.

2. To transport or carry suddenly.
He had scarce performed any part of the office
of a bishop in the diocese of London, when he was
snatched from thence, and promoted to Canterbury.
Clarendon.

O nature!
Enrich me with the knowledge of thy works.
Thomson.
Snatch me to heaven.

To **SNATCH**. *v. n.* To bite or catch eagerly
at something.

Lords will not let me: if I had a monopoly of
fool, they would have part on't; nay, the ladies
too will be *snatching*. Shaksp.

He shall *snatch* on the right hand, and be hungry.
Hudibras.

Lycus, swifter of his feet,
Runs, doubles, winds and turns, amidst the war;
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,
And *snatches* at the beam he first can find. Dryden.

SNATCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A hasty catch.

2. A short fit of vigorous action.
After a shower to weed a *snatch*;
More easily weed with the root to dispatch. Tupper.

3. A small part of any thing; a broken
part.

She chaunted *snatches* of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own distress. —Shaksp.
In this work attempts will exceed performances,
it being compulsi by *snatches* of time, as medical
variations would permit. Brown.

4. A broken or interrupted action; a short
fit.

The *snatches* in his voice,
And burst of speaking, were as his. —Shaksp.
They move by fits and *snatches*; so that it is not
conceivable how they conduce unto a motion,
which, by reason of its perpetuity, must be regular
and equal. Watkins.

We have often little *snatches* of sunshine and fair
weather in the most uncomfortable parts of the
year. Spectator.

5. A quip; a shuffling answer.
Come, leave your *snatches*, yield me a direct
answer. Shaksp.

SNATCHER. *n. f.* [from *snatch*.] One that
snatches, or takes any thing in haste.

They of those marches
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our island from the pilfering borderers.

—We do not mean the courting *snatches* only,
But fear the main intendment of the Scot. Shaksp.

SNATCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *snatching*.]
Hastily; with interruption.

To **SNEEK**. *v. n.* [Hebrew, Saxon; *saige*,
Danish.]

1. To creep silyly; to come or go as if
afraid to be seen.

Once the eagle, England, being in prey,
To her unguarded nest the weazel, Scot,
Comes *sneaking*, and so sucks her princely eggs.
Shaksp.

Sneak not away, fir; for the friar and you
Must have a word anon: lay hold on him. Shaksp.

Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You skulk'd behind the fence, and *sneak'd* away.
Dryden.

I ought not to turn my back, and to *sneak* off in
silence, and leave the truth to be baffled, bleeding,
and slain. Watts.

He *sneak'd* into the grave,
A monarch's half, and half a harlot's slave.
Dunciad.

Are you all ready? Here's your mask here:
Author, *sneak* off; we'll tickle you, my dear.
More.

2. To behave with meanness and servility;
to crouch; to truckle.

I need salute no great man's threshold, *sneak* to
none of his friends to speak a good word for me
to my confederate. South.

Nothing can support minds drooping and *sneak-*

ing, and inwardly reproaching them, from a sense
of their own guilt, but to see others acted. South.

When int'rest calls off all her *sneaking* train,
When all th' oblig'd desert, and all the train,
She waits, or to the scaffold, or the cell,
When the last ling'ring friend has bid farewell. Pope.

Tom struts a soldier, open, bold, and brave;
Will *sneaks* a scriv'ner, an exceeding knave. Pope.

SNEAKER. *n. f.* A small vessel of drink.
I have just let the right worshipping and his mag-
nificious about a *sneaker* of five gallons. Spectator.

SNEAKING. *participial adj.* [from *sneak*.]
1. Servile; mean; low.

When the smart dialogue grows rich,
With *sneaking* dog, and ugly bitch. Rowe.

2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parsimo-
nious.

SNEAKINGLY. *adv.* [from *sneaking*.]
1. Meanly; servilely.

Do all things like a man, not *sneakingly*.
Think the king sees thee still. Herbert.

While you *sneakingly* submit,
And beg our pardon at our feet,
Discourag'd by your guilty fears
To hope for quarter for your ears. Hudibras.

2. In a covetous manner.

SNEAKINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *sneaking*.]
1. Niggardliness.

2. Meanness; pitifulness.

SNEAKUP. *n. f.* [from *sneak*.] A cowardly
creeping, insidious scoundrel. Obsolete.

The prince is a jack, a *sneakup*, and it he was
here, I would cudgel him like a dog, it he was
a lay so. Shaksp.

To **SNEAP**. *v. a.* [This word forms a cor-
ruption of *snub*, or of *snap*, to reprimand.
Perhaps *snap* is in that sense from *snubbe*, Danish.

Men shulde him *snubbe* bitterly.
Chaucer.

1. To reprimand; to check.

2. To nip.

What may
Breed upon our absence, may there blow
No *sneaping* winds at home. Shaksp.

SNEAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check.

My lord, I will not undergo this *sneap* with-
out reply: you call honourable boldness impud-
entness: if a man will count'ry and say nothing
he is virtuous. Shaksp.

To **SNEB**. *v. a.* [properly to *snub*. See
SNEAP.] To check; to chide; to reprimand.

Which made this foolish briar wax so bold,
That on a time he call him to bold.
And *snubbe* the good oak, for he was old. Spectator.

To **SNEER**. *v. n.* [This word is apparently
of the same family with *snore* and *snort*.]

1. To show contempt by looks; *nasal* to
pendere adunco.

2. To insinuate contempt by covert expres-
sions.

The wolf was by, and the fox in a *sneering* way
advised him not to irritate a prince against his sub-
jects. L'Estrange.

I could be content to be a little *sneered* at in a
line, for the sake of the pleasure I should have in
reading the rest. Prior.

If there has been any thing expressed with too
much severity, it will fall upon those *sneering* at
during writers of the age against religion, who have
left reason and decency. Watts.

3. To utter with grimace.

I have not been *sneering* fulsome lies, and nar-
row flattery, at a little tawdry whore. Congreve.

4. To show awkward mirth.

I had no power over one muscle in their faces,
though they *sneered* at every word spoken by each
other. Lamb.

SNEER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A look of contemptuous ridicule.

Did not the *fores* of more impartial rain:
Arise and virtue, balance all again? Pope.

5. An expression of ludicrous scorn.
Socrates or Caesar might have a fool's coat clapt
upon them, and in this disguise neither the wisdom
of the one, nor the majesty of the other, could se-
cure them from a *foerer*. Warton.

6. *foerer*. *n. f.* [from *foerer*.] He that
sneers or shows contempt.

To SNEEZE. *v. n.* [snezan, Saxon;
snezen, Dutch.] To emit wind audibly
by the nose.

It one be about to *sneeze*, rubbing the eyes till
they run will prevent it; for that the humour de-
voting to the nostrils is diverted to the eyes.

Bacon.
If the pain be more intense and deeper within,
through the membranes, there will be an itching
in the palate and nostrils, with frequent *sneezing*.
Wifeman.

To thee Cupid *sneez'd* aloud;
And every lucky omen tent before,
To meet the landing on the Spartan shore. Dryden.
If any thing offends the head, it hath a power
to free itself by *sneezing*. Ray.

Violent *sneezing* produceth convulsions in all the
muscles of respiration: to great an alteration can
be produced only by the tickling of a feather; and if
the action of *sneezing* should be continued by some
very acrid substance, it will produce headach, uni-
versal convulsions, fever, and death. Arbuthnot.

Another put the sharp end of his half pipe a
good way up into my nostril, which tickled my
nose like a straw, and made me *sneeze* violently.

Swift.
SNEEZE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Emission
of wind audibly by the nose.

I heard the rack,
A carth and fly would mingle; but
Fate flows, though mortals fear them,
A dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,
As to the man's whole frame as a *sneeze*
To act his universe, and soon are gone.

Milton.
We read in Godenius, that upon a *sneeze* of the
emperor of Monomotapa, there passed acclama-
tions successively through the city. Brown.

SNIZELWORT. *n. f.* [*ptarmica*, Latin.] A
plant.

SNIFF. *n. f.* [among hunters.] The fat of a
deer. Dicit.

SNOW. The old preterit of *To snow*. Dicit.

To SNIB. *v. a.* [*snibbe*, Danish. See
SNIP.] To check; to nip; to reprimand.

Asked for their paf by every snib,
That hit at will them to revile or snib. Hub. Tale.
SNIP and snic. *n. f.* A combat with
knives.

Among the Dunkirkers, where *snick* and *snic*
was in fashion, a boatswain, with some of our men
drinking together, became quarrelsome: one of our
men laid him down; then kneeling upon his breast,
he drew out a knife, sucking in his snib, and cut
him from the ear towards the mouth. Wifeman.

To SNIGGER or Snigger. *v. n.* To laugh
silly, wantonly, or contemptuously; to
laugh in one's sleeve. Dicit.

To SNIFF. *v. n.* [*sniffa*, Swedish.] To
draw breath audibly by the nose.

So then you look'd fearful, and *snift* at the dean,
As who should say, Now am I kiddy and lean?

Swift.

To SNIGGLE. *v. n.*
Sniggle is thus performed: in a warm day,
when the water is lowest, take a strong small hook,
tied to a string about a yard long; and then into one
of the holes, where an eel may hide herself, with
the help of a short stick put in your bait leisurely,
and as far as you may conveniently: if within the
sight of it, the eel will bite instantly, and as cer-
tainly gorge it: pull him out by degrees. Walton.

To SNIP. *v. a.* [*snippen*, Dutch.] To
cut at once with scissars.

The snus should be laid open, which was *snips*
up about two inches with a pair of probe-scissars,
and the incised lips dressed. Wifeman.

When tradesmen brought extravagant bills, Sir
Roger used to bargain to cut off a quarter of a
yard: he wore a pair of scissars for this purpose,
and would *snip* it off nicely. Arbuthnot.

Putting one blade of the scissars up the gut, and
the other up the wound, *snip* the whole length of
the fistula. Sharp.

SNIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A single cut with scissars.

What! this a sleeve?
Here's *snip* and nip, and cut, and snip and snip,
Like to a censor in a barber's shop. Shakespeare.

The ulcer would not cure farther than it was laid
open; therefore with one *snip* more I laid it open
to the very end. Wifeman.

2. A small shred.

Those we keep within compass by small *snips* of
emphat, hoping to defend the parts about; but, in
spite of all, they will spread farther. Wifeman.

3. A share; a snack. A low word.

He found his friend upon the mending hand,
which he was glad to hear, because of the *snip* that
he himself expected upon the dividend. I. F. strange.

SNIP. *n. f.* [*sneppe*, German; *snitte*,
Sax. *ysnit*, Welsh.]

1. A small fen fowl with a long bill.

The external evident causes of the atra bilis are
a high fermenting diet; as old cheese, birds feed-
ing in fens, as geese, ducks, woodcocks, *snipes*, and
twans. Flayer.

2. A fool; a blockhead.

Thus do I ever make my fool my purse;
For I mine own gam'd knowledge should profane,
If I should time expend with such a *snipe*,
But for my sport and profit. Shakespeare.

SNIPPER. *n. f.* [from *snip*.] One that
snips.

SNIPPET. *n. f.* [from *snip*.] A small part;
a share.

Witches simpling, and on gibbets
Cutting from maleficious *snippets*,
Or from the pally tips of curs. Hudibras.

SNIPSNAP. *n. f.* [a cant word formed by
reduplication of *snip*.] Tart dialogue,
with quick replies.

Dennis and dissonance, and captious art,
And *snipsnap* short, and interruption short. Pope.

SNITE. *n. f.* [*snite*, Saxon.] A snipe.

This is perhaps the true name; but *snipe*
prevails.

Of tame birds Cornwall hath doves, geese, and
ducks: of wild, quail, rail, *snite*, and wood dove.

To SNITE. *v. a.* [*snytan*, Saxon.] To
blow the nose.

Nor would any one be able to *snite* his nose, or
to sneeze; in both which the passage of the breath
through the mouth, being intercepted by the
tongue, is forced to go through the nose. Grew.

SNIVEL. *n. f.* [*snivel*, *snivel*, Germ.]

Snivel; the running of the nose.

To SNIVEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run at the nose.

2. To cry as children.

Funeral tears are hired out as mourning clonks,
and whether we go to our graves *snivelling* or *snig-
ing*, 'tis all mere form. I. F. strange.

Away goes he *snivelling* and yelping, that he
had dropt his axe into the water. I. F. strange.

SNIVELLER. *n. f.* [from *snivel*.] A
weeper; a weak lamerter.

He'd more lament when I was dead,
Than all the *snivellers* round my bed. Swift.

To SNORE. *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Dutch.] To
breathe hard through the nose, as men
in sleep.

I did unreverently blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou *snore* for thyself.
Ben Jonson.

What's railing heroes, and what's wounded gods,
Make some suspect he *snored* he slept as gods.

Requiem.

He may lie in his shades, and *snore* on to dawn-
day for me; unless I see further reason of disturb-
ing his repose. Stillingfleet.

Is not yonder Proteus' cave?

It is; and in it lies the god asleep;

And *snoring* by

We may deterly

The monsters of the deep. Dryden.

The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and
blood,

Lay stretch'd at length, and *snoring* in his den,

Belching raw gobbets from his maw, o'ercharg'd

With purple wine and cruddled gore confus'd.

Addison.

SNORE. *n. f.* [*snopna*, Saxon, from the
verb.] Audible respiration of sleepers
through the nose.

The rusted groons

Do mock their charge with *snores*: I've drugg'd

their pollers. Shakespeare.

SNORER. *n. f.* [from *snore*.] He that
snores.

To SNORR. *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Dutch.] To

blow through the nose as a high-mettled

horse.

The *snorting* of his horses was heard.

Jeremiah.

The fiery war-horse paws the ground,

And *snorts* and trembles at the trumpet's sound.

Addison.

From their full racks the generous steeds retire,

Drooping ambrosial toms, and *snorting* fire.

Addison.

He with wide nostrils, *snorting*, skims the wave.

Thompson.

SNOT. *n. f.* [*snote*, Sax. *snut*, Dutch.]

The mucus of the nose.

Thus, when a greedy flover once has thrown

His *snut* into the mels, 'tis all his own. Swift.

SNOUTY. *adj.* [from *snout*.] Full of snout.

This figure South my husband took in a thirty

snouty-note boy. Arbuthnot.

SNOUT. *n. f.* [*snuyt*, Dutch.]

1. The nose of a beast.

His nose in the an, his *snout* in the skiss.

Tuffer.

In shape a beagle's whelp throughout,

With broader forehead, and a sharper *snout*.

Dryden.

Her subtle *snout*

Did quickly wind her meaning out. Hudibras.

But when the date of Nock was out,

Off dropt the sympathetic *snout*. Hudibras.

What *Adaph* lips he has,

How foul a *snout*, and what a hanging face?

Dryden.

Charm'd with his eyes, and chin, and *snout*,

Her pocket glass drew thily out;

And grew enamour'd with her pluz,

As just the counterpart of his. Swift.

3. The nose or end of any hollow pipe.

SNOUTED. *adj.* [from *snout*.] Having a

snout.

Their dogs *snouted* like foxes, but deprived of

that property which the logicians call *proprium*

quarto modo, for they could not *back*. Heylin.

Snouted and tailed like a pour, and footed like

a goat. Grew.

SNOW. *n. f.* [*snap*, Sax. *sneer*, Dutch.]

The small particles of water frozen be-
fore they unite into drops. Locke.

Drought and heat co-tune *snow* waters.

Job.

He gives the winter's *snow* her airy birth,

And bids her virgin fleeces clothe the earth.

Sandys.

Soft as the fleeces of descending *snows*. Pope.

To SNOW. *v. n.* [*snapan*, Sax. *sneuwen*,
Dutch.] To fall in snow.

The hills being high about them, it *snows* at the
tops of them oftener than it rains. Brown.

TO SNOW, v. a. To scatter like snow.
If thou be'st born to be strange fight,
Hide ten thousand days and nights,
Till age show white hairs on thee. *Donne.*

SNOWBALL, n. f. [*snow* and *ball*.] A round lump of congelated snow.

They passed to the east-riding of Yorkshire, their company daily increasing, like a snowball in rolling. *Hayward.*

His bulky folly gathers as it goes,
And, rolling o'er you, like a snowball grows. *Dryden.*

A snowball having the power to produce in us the ideas of white, cold, and round, the powers, as they are in the snowball, I call qualities; and, as they are sensations in our understandings, ideas. *Locke.*

SNOWBROTH, n. f. [*snow* and *broth*.] Very cold liquor.

Angelo, a man whose blood
Is very snowbroth, one who never feels
The wanton stings and motions of the sense. *Shakespeare.*

SNOWDEEP, n. f. [*viola bulbosa*, Latin.] An herb.

SNOWDROP, n. f. [*narcissolucicium*, Lat.] An early flower.

When we tried the experiment with the leaves of those purely white flowers that appear about the end of winter, called snowdrops, the event was not much unlike that newly mentioned. *Boyle.*

The little shape, by magic power,
Grew less and less, contracted to a flower;
A flower that first in this sweet garden smil'd,
To virgin Idred, and the snowdrop styl'd. *Tickel.*

SNOW-WHITE, adj. [*snow* and *white*.] White as snow.

A snow-white bull shall on your shore be slain;
His offer'd entrails cast into the main. *Dryden.*

SNOWY, adj. [*from snow*.] 1. White like snow.

So sneezes a snowy dove trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows sneezes. *Shakespeare.*

Now I fee thy jolly train:
Snowy headed winter leads,
Spring and summer next succeeds;
Yellow autumn brings the rear;
Thou art father of the year. *Rowe.*

The blushing ruby on her snowy breast
Render'd its panting whiteness more confess. *Prior.*

2. Abounding with snow.

These first in Crete
And Ida known; thence on the snowy top
Of cold Olympus rul'd the middle air. *Milton.*

As when the Tartar from his Russian foe,
By Astracan, over the snowy plains,
Retires. *Milton.*

SNUR, n. f. [*from snubbe*, Dutch, a nose; or *knubel*, a joint of the finger.] A jag; a snag; a knot in wood.

Lifting up his dreadful club on high,
All arm'd with ragged snubs, and shaggy grain,
Him thought at first encounter to have slain. *Fairy Queen.*

TO SNUB, v. a. [*rather To snib*. See *SNAP*, *SNIB*.] 1. To check; to reprimand.

2. To nip.

Near the sea-shores, the heads and boughs of trees run out far to landward; but toward the sea are *snubbed* by the winds, as if their boughs had been pared or shaven off. *Ray.*

TO SNUG, v. n. [*snuffen*, Dutch.] To sob with convulsion.

TO SNUDGE, v. n. [*sniger*, Danish.] To lie idle, close, or snug.

Now he will fight it out, and to the wart;
Now eat his bread in peace,
And snudge in quiet, now he scorns increase;
Now all day spares. *Herbert.*

SNUFF, n. f. [*snuff*, Dutch, snoot.] 1. Snoot. In this sense it is not used.

2. The useless excrecence of a candle; whence *moucher la chandelle*.
My snuff and loathed part of nature should
Burn itself out. *Shakespeare.*

But dearest heart, and dearer image, stay!
Alas! true joys at best are dreams enough:
Though you stay here, you pass too fast away;
For even at first life's taper is a snuff. *Donne.*

If the *snuff* be of a close and glutinous consistency, it may burn without any snuff, as we see in camphire, and some other bituminous substances; and most of the ancient lamps were of this kind, because none have been found with such wicks. *Wilkins.*

3. A candle almost burnt out.

Lamentable!
To hide me from the radiant sun, and solace
I' th' dungeon by a snuff. *Shakespeare.*

4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame.

A torch, snuff, and all, goes out in a moment,
when dipped in the vapour. *Addison.*

5. Reluctant expressed by sniffling; perverse reluctance. Not used unless in low language.

What hath been seen
Either in snuffs or packings of the duke's,
Or the hard rain which both of them have borne
Against the old kind king. *Shakespeare.*

Jupiter took snuff at the contempt, and punished him; he sent him home again. *I. Strange.*

6. Powdered tobacco taken by the nose.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct, to every atom just,
The pungent grains of utillating dust. *Pope.*

TO SNUFF, v. a. [*snuffen*, Dutch.] 1. To draw in with the breath.

A hauser will put up her nose, and snuff in the air, against rain.

With delight he snuff'd the smell
Of mortal change on earth. *Milton.*

He snuffs the wind, his heels the sand estate;
But when he stands collected in his might,
He roars, and promises a more successful fight. *Dryden.*

The youth,
Who holds the nearest station to the light,
Already seems to snuff the vital air,
And leans just forward on a shining spear. *Dryden.*

My troops are mounted; their Numidian steeds
Snuff up the wind, and long to scour the desert. *Addison.*

My nag's greatest fault was snuffing up the air about Blackden-town, whereby he became such a lover of liberty, that I could scarce hold him in. *Swift.*

2. To scent.

The cow looks up, and from afar can find
The change of heav'n, and snuffs it in the wind. *Dryden.*

For thee the bulls rebel through the groves,
And tempt the itrean, and snuff their absent loves. *Dryden.*

O'er all the blood-hound boasts superior skill,
To scent, to view, to turn, and boldly kill!
His fellows vain alarms reject with scorn,
True to the master's voice, and learned horn:
His nostrils oft, if ancient fame sing true,
Trace the fly felon through the tainted dew:
Once snuff'd, he follows with unalter'd aim,
Nor odours lure him from the chosen game;
Deep-mouth'd he thunders, and inslant he views,
Springs up relentless, and to death pursues. *Tickel.*

3. To crop the candle.

The late queen's gentlewoman
To be her mistress' mistress!
This candle burns not clear: 'tis I must snuff it,
And out it goes. *Shakespeare.*

Against a communion-day our lamps should be
dressed, our lights snuffed, and our religion more active. *Taylor.*

You have got
An office for your talents fit,
To snuff the lights, and stir the fire,
And get a dinner for your hire. *Swift.*

TO SNUFF, v. n. 1. To snort; to draw breath by the nose.

The fury fires the peak; they snuff, they vent,
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent. *Dryden.*

Says Hamper, sir, my master had me pray
Your company to dine with him to-day.
He snuffs, then follows, up the stairs he goes;
Never pulls off his hat, nor cleans his shoes. *Kerr.*

2. To sniff in contempt.

Ye snuff, what a weariness it is, and ye
snuffed at it. *Shakespeare.*

SNUFFBOX, n. f. [*snuff* and *box*.] The box in which snuff is carried.

If a gentleman leaves a snuff box on the table and goes away, lock it up as part of your valise.

Sir Plume, of amber snuff box justly vain,
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane. *Pope.*

SNUFFER, n. f. [*from snuff*.] He that snuffs.

SNUFFERS, n. f. [*from snuff*.] The instrument with which the candle clipped.

When you have snuffed the candle, leave it snuffers open.

TO SNUFFLE, v. n. [*snuffelen*, Dutch.] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose.

A water-spaniel came down the river, when
that he hunted for a duck; and with a snuffle,
grace, disdaining that his smelling force could
as well prevail through the water as through
air, waited with his eye to see whether he could
catch the duck's getting up again. *Sidney.*

Bagpipes of the loudest drones,
With snuffling broken-winded tones,
Whose blasts of air, in pockets shut,
Sound siltier than from the gut. *Hudibras.*

It came to the ape to deliver his opinion, in
finely and snuffled, and considered on't. *Leffing.*

One clad in purple,
Eats and recites some lamentable rhyme,
Some senseless Phillis in a broken note,
Snuffling at nose, and croaking in his throat. *Dryden.*

SNUFFLER, n. f. [*from snuffle*.] He that speaks through the nose.

TO SNUG, v. n. [*sniger*, Dutch.] 1. To lie close; to snudge.

There, snugging well, he well appear'd content
So to have done amis, to be silent. *Shakespeare.*

As the loving couple lay snugging together,
hus, to try if the cat had changed her manners,
her shape, turned a moule loose into the clamb. *Leffing.*

SNUG, adj. [*from the verb*.]

1. Close; free from any inconvenience yet not splendid.

They spied a country farm,
Where all was snug, and clean, and warm,
For woods before, and hills behind,
Secur'd it both from rain and wind. *Prior.*

2. Close; out of notice.

Lie snug, and bear what critics say. *Shakespeare.*

3. Slyly or insidiously close.

Did I not see you, rascal! did I not,
When you lay snug, to snap young Damon's goat. *Dr. A.*

TO SNUGGLE, v. n. [*from snug*.] To lie close; to lie warm.

So, adv. [*sja*, Saxon; *soo*, Dutch; *so* German.]

1. In like manner. It answers to as either preceding or following. Nothing comparison.

As whom the fables feign of monstrous form
Titanian or earthborn, that war'd on Jove,
So stretch'd out huge in length the archer bed by. *Milton.*

Let a drunkard see that his health decays, his estate wastes, yet the habitual thirst after his cups drives him to the tavern, though he has a new view the loss of health and plenty; the least of which he considers is far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle chat of a smoking club. *Locke.*

To Soak. *v. a.*

1. To macerate in any moisture; to steep; to keep wet till moisture is imbibed; to drench.

Many of our princes lie drench'd and wald in no currency blood. So do our vulgar drench their peasant limbs in blood of princes. *Shakespeare.*
Their hand shall be foak'd with blood. *Shakespeare.*
These deep Galks foak the yellow sands. *Dryden.*

Worms feed, put into the brine you soak your corn in, prevents the birds eating it. *Mortimer.*

2. To draw in through the pores.

Thou, whose life's a dream of lazy pleasure: 'Tis all thy business, business how to shun, To bask thy naked body in the sun, Supplying thy sullied joints with fragrant oil; Then in thy spacious garden walk a while, To suck the moisture up and soak it in. *Dryden.*

3. To drain; to exhaust. This seems to be a cant term, perhaps used erroneously for suck.

Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth, and soak, and exhaust it, hunt all things that grow by them. *Bacon.*

A greater painer than a fever; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his forts, and his garisons, and his tentings, where he was only sumptuous, could not but soak his exchequer. *Watson.*

Soaker. *n. f.* [from *soak*.]

1. He that macerates in any moisture.
2. A great drinker. In low language.

Soap. *n. f.* [sape, Saxon; *sapo*, Lat.] A substance used in washing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes and any unctuous substance.

Soap is a mixture of a fixed alkaline salt and oil, its virtues are cleaning, penetrating, attenuating, and resolving, and any mixture of any oily substance with salt may be called a soap. *Boerhaave.*
He is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers soap. *Milburn.*

A bubble blown with water, first made tenuous by dissolving a little soap in it, after a while will appear tinged with a great variety of colours. *Newton.*

Soap-earth is found in great quantity on the land near the banks of the river Hermon, seven miles from Smyrna. *Woodward.*

Soap-ashes are much commended, after the soap-boilers have done with them, for cold or four lands. *Mortimer.*

As rain water diminishes their salt, so the mottening of them with chamber-lee or soap-suds adds thereto. *Mortimer.*

Soapboiler. *n. f.* [soap and boil.] One whose trade is to make soap.

A soapboiler consoles with me on the duties on cattle soap. *Addison.*

Soapwort. *n. f.* [japonaria, Lat.] A species of campan.

To Soar. *v. n.* [sorare, Italian.]

1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without any visible action of the wings. *Milton* uses it actively.

'Tis but a base ignoble mind That mounts no higher than a bird can soar. *Shakespeare.*

Feather'd foon and fledg'd, They fum'd their pens, and joining th' air sublime, With clang despoil'd the ground. *Milton.*

2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind.

How high a pitch his resolution soars. *Shakespeare.*

Valour soars above

What the world calls misfortune and afflictions.

Addison.

3. To rise high.

Who aspires mad down as low As high he soar'd. *Milton.*
Flames rise and sink by fits, at last they soar In one bright blaze, and then descend no more. *Dryden.*

When swallows fleet soar high, and sport in air, He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Garr.*
SOAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Towering flight.

With a soar Following eagles, to all the fowls he seems A phoenix. *Milton.*

To SOB. *v. n.* [reob, complaining, Saxon.]

Perhaps it is a mere onomatopoeia copied from the found. To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion.

When thy wailful father, like a child, Told the sad story of my father's death, He twenty times made pause to sob and weep. *Shakespeare.*

As if her life and death lay on his saying, Some tears she shed, with sighs and sobbings mixt, As if her hopes were dead through his delaying. *Farfax.*

She sigh'd, she sobb'd, and furious with despair, She rent her garments, and she tore her hair. *Dryden.*

When children have not the power to obtain their desire, they wail, by their clamour and sobbing, maintain their title to it. *Locke.*

I sobb'd; and with faint eyes Look'd upwards to the Ruler of the skies. *Harte.*
SOB. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

Break, heart, or choke with sobs my hated breath; Do thy own work, admit no foreign death. *Dryden.*

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe, The float thick sob, loud scream, and shriller squeal. *Pope.*

A wondrous bag with both her hands she bands: There she collects the force of female lungs, Sighs, sobs, and passions, and the war of tongues. *Pope.*

To SON. *v. a.* To soak. A cant word. The tree being soaked and wet, swells. *Mortimer.*

SOBER. *adj.* [sobrius, Lat. *sober*, Fr.]

1. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken.

Live a sober, righteous, and godly life. *Com. Pr.*
The vines give wine to the drunkard as well as to the sober man. *Taylor.*

No sober temperate person, whatsoever other bus he may be guilty of, can look with complacency upon the drunkenness and fortitudes of his neighbour. *South.*

2. Not overpowered by drink.

A law there is among the Grecians, whereof Pittacus is author; that he which being overcome with drink did then strike any man, should suffer punishment double as much as if he had done the same being sober. *Hooker.*

3. Not mad; right in the understanding.

Another, who had a great genius for tragedy, following the fury of his natural temper, made every man and woman in his plays stark raving mad; there was not a sober person to be had, all was tempestuous and blasphemous. *Dryden.*

No sober man would put himself into danger, for the applause of escaping without breaking his neck. *Dryden.*

4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate passion.

This tame young sober blooded boy a man cannot make him laugh. *Shakespeare.*

Cieca travelled all over Peru, and is a grave and sober writer. *Abbot.*

Young men likewise exhort to be sober minded. *Titus.*

The governor of Scotland being of great courage,

and sober judgment, supply performed his duty both before the battle and in the field. *Heyward.*

These confusions disposed men of any sober understanding to wish for peace. *Heyward.*

Among them some sober men confessed, that as his majesty's affairs then stood, he could not grant it. *Clarendon.*

To these that sober race of men, whose lives Religious tied them the toils of God, Shall yield up all their virtue, all their time Ignobly to the toils and to the toils. *Milton.*

Of these fair wheels. *Milton.*
Be your desires ever for good, your thoughts ever to sober, and your searches directed to the fear of God. *Hooker.*

5. Serious; solemn; grave.

Shall offer me, disguised in sober robes, To old Baptista as a schoolmaster. *Shakespeare.*

Come, civil night, Thou sober-suited matron, all in black. *Shakespeare.*

Had in her sober by'rny all things clad. *Milton.*
What parts gay France from sober Spain? A little using rocky charm:

Of men born south or north o' th' hill, These felds move, they never stand still. *Pope.*

For Swift and him despised the force of fate, The sober folios of the wide and great. *Pope.*

See her sober over a sampler, or gay over a painted baby. *Pope.*

To SOBER. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make sober; to cure of intoxication.

A little learning is a dangerous thing, Drink deep, or taste not the Persian spring, Then shallow draughts intoxicate the brain, And drinking largely sobers us again. *Pope.*

SOBERLY. *adv.* [from *sober*.]

1. Without intemperance.
2. Without madness.
3. Temperately; moderately.

Let any prince think soberly of his forces, except his militia of natives be valiant soldiers. *Bacon.*

4. Coolly; calmly.

Whenever children are chastised, let it be done without passion, and soberly, laying on the blow slowly. *Locke.*

SOBERNESS. *n. f.* [from *sober*.]

1. Temperance in drink.

Keep my body in temperance, soberness, and chastity. *Comenius.*

2. Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm coolness.

A person noted for his soberness and still a spagyical preparations, made Methuselah's experiment succeed very well. *Locke.*

The soberness of Virgil might have the same difference. *Locke.*

SOBERETY. *n. f.* [from *sobrietas*, Fr. *sobrietas* Latin.]

1. Temperance in drink; sobriety.

Drunkenness is more moderate to the law, and in temperance more declared against the gluttony, and sobriety both obtained to the temperance in drinking. *Locke.*

2. Present freedom from the power of strong liquor.

3. General temperance.

In fitting down the form of common party there was no need that the book should mention either the learning of a fit, or the number of ignorant, milder, more than that he should speak of moderation and sobriety in diet. *Locke.*

4. Freedom from inordinate passion.

The libertine could not prevail on men of virtue and sobriety to give up their religion. *Locke.*

5. Calmness; coolness.

Enquire, with all sobriety and severity, what there be in the footsteps of nature any to be a million of inordinate virtues, and what the force of imagination is. *Locke.*

Sobriety in our riper years is the effect of a cool concocted warmth; but where the principles of only phlegm, what can be expected but an aged manhood, and old infancy. *Locke.*

Sometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a secret gracefulness of youth which accompanies his writings, though the staydness and sobriety of age be wanting. Dryden.

6. **Seriousness; gravity.**

A report without truth; and, I had almost said, without any sobriety or modesty. Mirth makes them not mad; Nor sobriety bad. Dehuam.

SocAGE. n. f. [*soc*, Fr. a ploughshare; *socagium*, barbarous Latin.] A tenure of lands for certain inferior or husbandly services to be performed to the lord of the fee.

All services due for land being knight's service, or *feoffee*, to that which is not knight's service, is *soilage*. This *soilage* is of three kinds, a *soilage* of free tenure, where a man holdeth by free service. *Soilage* of ancient tenure is of land of ancient demesne, where no writ original shall be had, but the writ *secundum consuetudinem manerii*. *Soilage* of base tenure is where those that hold it may have none other writ but the *mofoi acervant*, and such lockmen hold not by certain service. Couell.

The lands are not holden at all of her majesty, or not holden in chief, but by a mean tenure in *soilage*, or by knight's service. Bacon.

SocAGEFR. n. f. [from *soilage*.] A tenant by *soilage*.

SOCIABLE. adj. [*sociable*, Fr. *sociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Fit to be conjoined.

Another law toucheth them, as they are *sociable* parts united into one body; a law which bindeth them each to serve unto other's good, and all to prefer the good of the whole before whatsoever their own particular. Hooker.

2. Ready to unite in a general interest.

To make man mild and *sociable* to man; To cultivate the wild in cautious savage With wisdom, discipline. Addison.

3. Friendly; familiar; convertible.

Then thus employ'd he held Whelpy heav'n's high King, and to him call'd Raphael, the *sociable* spirit that deign'd To travel with Tobias. Milton.

4. Inclined to company.

In children much solitude and silence I like not, nor any thing born before his time, as this must needs be in that *sociable* and exposed age. Hutton

SOCIABLENESS. n. f. [from *sociable*.]

1. Inclination to company and converse. Such as would call her friendship love, and feign *sociableness* a name profane. Domet.

The two main properties of man are contemplation and *sociableness*, or love of converse. More.

2. Freedom of conversation; good fellowship.

He always meted courtesy and modesty, disliked *sovereign*, low trace *sociableness* and fellowship well as thy many. Howland.

SOCIALLY. adv. [from *sociable*.] Convertibly, as a companion.

Yet not terrible, But I should fear; nor *socially* mild, As Raphael, that I should much confide; But bold and sublime. Milton.

SOCIAL. adj. [*socialis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to general or publick interest; relating to society.

To love our neighbour as ourselves, is such a natural truth for regulating human society, that by that alone one might determine all the *social* moralities. Locke.

The *social* love and *social* are the same. Pope.

2. Easy to mix in friendly gayety; companionable.

Waters, adieu! get not with thee remove His martial lip at this *social* love. Pope.

3. Consisting in union or converse with another.

Thou in thy secrecy although alone, Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not Social communication. Milton.

SOCIALNESS. n. f. [from *social*.] The quality of being *social*.

SOCIETY. n. f. [*société*, French; *societas*, Latin.]

1. Union of many in one general interest.

If the power of one *society* extend likewise to the making of laws for another *society*, as if the church could make laws for the state in temporal, or the state make laws binding the church relating to spirituals, then is that *society* entirely subject to the other. Tylou.

2. Numbers united in one interest; community.

As the practice of piety and virtue is agreeable to our reason, so is it for the interest of private persons and publick *societies*. Telfoun.

3. Company; converse.

To make *society* The sweeter welcome, we will keep ourself Till it piper-time alone. Shalpsene.

Whilst I was big in clamour, came there a man, Who having seen me in my wretched state, Shunn'd my unhonour'd *society*. Shalpsene.

Solitude is sometimes *society*. And short retirement urges sweet return. Milton.

4. Partnership; union on equal terms.

Among unequals what *society* can fort? Milton. Heav'n's greatness no *society* can bear, Servants he made, and those thou want'st not here Dryden.

SOCK. n. f. [*focus*, Latin; *roce*, Saxon; *focke*, Dutch.]

1. Something put between the foot and shoe.

Ere I lead this life long, I'll tow neither *socks*, and mend them, and foot them too. Shalpsene. A physician, that would be logical, prescribeth for the rheum to walk continually upon a camomile alley; meaning he should put camomile within his *socks*. Bacon.

2. The shoe of the ancient comic actors, taken in poems for comedy, and opposed to buskin or tragedy.

Then to the well-trud finge anon, If Jouton's learned *sock* be on, Or twen'th Shalpsene, fancy's child, Warble his native wood-notes wild. Milton.

Great Fletcher never treads in buskins here, Nor greater Jouton dares in *socks* appear, But gentle Simkin just reception finds Amidst the monument of vanish'd minds. Dryden.

On two figures of actors in the villa Maider at Rome, we see the fashion of the old *sock* and *latva*. Addison.

SOCKET. n. f. [*soquette*, French.]

1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candlestick.

Two goodly beacons, set in watches frad, Therem gave light, and flam'd continually, For they of living fire most subtilly Were made, and set in silver *sockets* bright. Fenton Queen.

She at your flames would soon take fire, And like a candle in the *socket*. Hudbas.

The nightly vir in fires When sparkling lamps then spout ring light advance, And in the *sockets* oily bubbles dance. Deplon.

The stars unweild run backward from the light, And, thrunk within their *sockets*, lost their light. Dryden.

Two dire comets In the iron plague and fire have breath'd their lab, Or dimly in their linking *sockets* brown. Deplon.

To nurse up the vital flame as long as the matter will last, is not always good business; it is much better to cover it with an extrinseous of honour, than let it consume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the *socket*, and at length gets out in no perfume. Collier.

2. The receptacle of the eye.

His eye-balls in their hollow *sockets* look, Bereft of sleep, he loaths his meat and drink;

He withers at his heart, and looks as wan As the pale spectre of a murder'd man. Dryden.

3. Any hollow that receives something inserted.

The *sockets* and supporters of flowers are figured, as in the five brethren of the rose, and *sockets* of gillyflowers. Bacon.

Gonopholis is the connection of a tooth to its *socket*. Hfjenn.

As the weight leans wholly upon the axis, the grating and rubbing of the axes against the *sockets* wherein they are placed, will cause some impatience and inflexibility to that rotation of the cylinder which would otherwise ensue. Hfjenn.

On either side the head produce an ear, And stick a *socket* to the shining snare. Dryden.

SOCKETHEISEN. n. f. A stronger sort of chisel.

Carpenters, for their rougher work, use a stronger sort of chisels, and distinguish them by the name of *socketheisen*, then a chisel made with a hollow *socket* at the top, to receive a strong wooden spring made to fit into the *socket*. Meason.

SOCLE. n. f. [with architects.] A flat square member under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases; it serves as a foot or stand. Bath n.

SOCMAN or SOCCAGER. n. f. [procurator, Saxon.] A sort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by *soilage* tenure, of which there are three kinds. See SOCCAGE. Couell.

SOCOME. n. f. [In the old law, and in Scotland.] A custom of tenants obliged to grind corn at their lord's mill. Baileys.

SOD. n. f. [*sod*, Dutch.] A turf; a clod. The fixation of all green *sods* on the sabbow; Alas! the fixation is thy banker now. Supt.

Here fame shall direct a tweter *sod* Than fancy's feet have ever trod. Collins.

SOD. The pretent of *soethe*. Never call'd a *sod*.

With much fervour, fed with all the store That could engage it. Chapman.

SODALITY. n. f. [*sodalitas*, Latin.] A fellowship; a fraternity. Jacob *sod* postage. Genens.

A new confraternity was instituted in Spain, of the slaves of the Blessed Virgin, and this *sodality* established with large indulgences. Stilling fleet.

SODORS. [part. pass. of *soethe*.] Boiled; seethed.

Can *sodden* water, their barley broth, Detest their cold blood to such valiant heat? Shalpsene.

SODDENBUSINESS. there's a *sod* w'd pirate indeed! Shalpsene.

Thou *sodden* watted food, thou hast no more brain than I have in my chow. Shalpsene.

Try it with milk *sodden*, and with cream. Bacon. Mix it with *sodden* wine and radish. Dryden.

TO SODEN. v. a. [*souder*, French; *souder*, Dutch.] To cement with some metallic matter.

He that tinsmith with the hammer on anvil, hath but that more the anvil, facing, it is ready for *sodden*. Spence.

SODEN. n. f. Metallick cement.

Still the difficulty remains, how these *sodden* were made; what is it that fastens this *sod*, and binds these first principles of bodies together? Collier.

SOD. n. f. [*sod*, Scottish.] A large wooden vessel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl.

A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pour a little into it, for one balloon full you may catch up many *sods*. More.

SODDER. adv. [*sod* and *coo*.] A word properly joined with a pronoun or ad-

verb, as *whosoever, whatsoever, hingsfo-
ever*.

What great thing *foever* a man proposed to do
in his life, he should think of achieving it by fifty.

What love *foever* by an heir is shown,
Or you could not suspect my loyal love. *Dryden*
SO'FA. n. f. [I believe an eastern word.]

A splendid seat covered with carpets.
The king leaped off from the *sofa* on which he
sat, and cried out, 'Is my Abdolab?' *Guardian*.
SOFT. adj. [from *soft*, Saxon; *ijft*, Dutch.]

1. Not hard.
Hard and *soft* are names we give things, only in
relation to the constitution of our own bodies; that
being called hard, which will put us to pain sooner
than change figure, by the pressure of any part of
our bodies; and that *soft*, which changes the situa-
tion of its parts upon a easy touch. *Locke*.

Some bodies are hard, and some *soft*: the hard-
ness is caused by the junctions of the spirits,
which, in a greater degree, make not only hard
but fragil. *Bacon*

Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And *soft* with hard, and light with heavy mixt.
Dryden.

2. Not rugged; not rough.
What went ye out for to see? a man clothed in
soft raiment? behold, they that wear *soft* raiment
are in kings houses. *Matthew*.

3. Ductile; not unchangeable of form.
Spirits can either lose all form, or *soft*
And uncompounded is then essence pure. *Milton*.

4. Facile; flexible; not resolute; yielding.
A few divines of to *soft* and feeble temper, as
disposed them to sudden acting and complacence.
King Charles.

One king is too *soft* and easy; another too fiery.
Elphinstone

5. Tender; timorous.
What he hath done famously, he did it to that
end; though *soft* confounded men can be content
to say, it was for his country. *Shakespeare*.

However *soft* within themselves they are,
To you they will be valiant by despair. *Dryden*.
Curl'd be the verve, how well for'er it flow,
That tends to make one worthy man my foe;
Give virtue scandal, innocence a tear,
Or from the *soft*-eyed virgin steal a tear. *Pope*

6. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe.
Would my heart were flint, like Edward's,
Or Edward's *soft* and pitiful like mine. *Shakespeare*
Our torments may become as *soft* as now severe.
Milton.

Yet *soft* his nature, though severe his lay;
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay. *Pope*.

7. Meek; civil; complaisant.
Thou art their soldier, and, being bred in bonds,
Hast not the *soft* way, which the dot confers
Were fit for thee to use, as they to claim.
In asking thou good loves. *Shakespeare*.

8. Placid; full; easy.
On her *soft* axle while the paces even,
She bears thee *soft* with the slow char along. *Milton*

Thine *soft* extended to the murmuring sound
Of the high porch, thy lips sleep profound. *Pope*.

9. Effeminate; variously nice.
This taste is also mine, as thou art
Which to *soft* people sweet perfumes doth sell;
Though this dear art doth the good impart,
Since they fine'll belt, that do of nothing think ill.
Dryden

An idle and *soft* course of life is the source of
original pleasures. *Prose*

10. Delicate; elegantly tender.
Her room more *soft* and temperate. *Milton*
Less among *soft*, less amebly mild. *Milton*

11. Weak; simple.
The deceiver found this *soft* place of Adam's,
and innocency itself did not secure him. *Gloucester*.

12. Gentle; not loud; not rough.
Her voice was ever *soft*,
Gentle, and low, an excellent thing in women.
Shakespeare

The Dorian mood of flutes and *soft* recorders.

When some great and gracious monarch dies,
Soft whispers fill, and mournful murmurs, rise
Among the sad attendants; then the found
Soon gathers voice. *Dryden*.

Soft whispering thus to Nestor's son,
His bed of reeds, young Ithacus began. *Pope*.

13. Smooth; flowing; not vehement; not
rapid.

The solemn nightingale tun'd her *soft* lays. *Milt.*
Soft were my numbers, who could take offence,
When smooth description had the place of sense? *Pope*.

Hark! the numbers *soft* and clear
Gently fill upon the ear. *Pope*.

14. Not forcible; not violent.
Sleep falls with *soft*: flumious weight. *Milton*.

15. Mild; not glaring.
The sun flaming upon the upper part of the clouds,
made them appear like fine down or wool, and made
the *soft* light less felt lights imaginable. *Bacon*.

SOFT. interj. Hold; stop; not so fast.

But *soft*, I pray you; did king Richard then
Proclaim my brother? *Shakespeare*.

Oh! come in, Emilia;
Soft, by and by, let me the curtains draw. *Shakespeare*.

But *soft*, my mate, the world is wide,
And all at once was not detected. *Shakespeare*.

TO SOFTEN. v. a. [from *soft*.]

1. To make *soft*; to make less hard.
Podies, into which the water will enter, long
soothing with rather *soften* than indurate. *Bacon*.

Their arrow's point they *soften* in the flame,
And founding hammers break its barbed frame. *Green*.

2. To intenerate; to make less fierce or ob-
stinate; to mollify.
I will *soften* stony hearts. *Milton*.

Our friends see not our faults, or conceal them,
or *soften* them by their representation. *Addison*.

I would correct the harsh expressions of one
party, by *softening* and reconciling methods. *Watts*.

3. To make easy; to compose; to make
placid; to mitigate; to palliate; to alle-
viate.

Call round her touch each object of desire;
Bid her by all that chears or *softens* life,
The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope*.

Musick the fiercest griefs can charm;
Musick can *soften* pain to ease. *Pope*.

And make deep sorrow and mad griefs please. *Pope*.

4. To make less harsh, less vehement, less
violent.

He bore his great commotion in his look,
But sweetly temper'd awe, and *soften'd* all he
spoke. *Dryden*.

5. To make less glaring.

6. To make tender; to enervate.

TO SOFTEN. v. n.

1. To grow less hard.

Many bodies, that will hardly melt, will *soften*,
as soon in the fire? *Bacon*.

2. To grow less obdurate, cruel, or obsti-
nate.

He may *soften* at the sight of the child;
The silence often of pure innocence
Persuades, when the doing fails. *Shakespeare*.

SOFTEN. v. a. [from *soft*.]

1. Without hardness.

2. Not violently, not forcibly.
Solid bodies, if very *softly* or gently, give no
sound, as when a man treadeth very *softly* upon
boards. *Bacon*.

3. Not loudly.
Abandon his clothes, and went *softly*. *Shakespeare*.

In this dark stile of *soft* peace he town,
And to the gentle I shew direct your steps. *Dryden*.

4. Gently; placidly.
Death will *soften* me,
And lay me *softly* in a native dust.
To pay the latest of my debt of trust. *Dryden*

She with a wreath of garlands crowns his bed,
And *softly* lays him on a flow'ry bed. *Dryden*.

5. Mildly; tenderly.

The king must die;
Though pity *softly* plead within my soul,
Yet he must die, that I may make you great. *Dryden*.

SOFTNER. n. f. [from *soft*.]

1. That which makes *soft*.

2. One who palliates.

Those *softners* and expedient-mongers hale
their heads so strongly, that we can hear their
pockets jingle. *Scott*.

SOFTNESS. n. f. [from *soft*.]

1. The quality of being *soft*; quality con-
trary to hardness.

Softness cometh by the greater quantity of
spirits, which ever induce yielding and cessa-
and by the more equal spreading of the tender
parts, which thereby are more sliding and *soften-
ing*; as in gold. *Bacon*.

2. Mildness; kindness.

A wife man, when there is a necessity of ex-
pressing any evil actions, should do it by a word that
is a second idea of kindness or *softness*, or a word
that carries in it rebuke and severity. *Bacon*.

3. Civility; gentleness.

They turn the *softness* of the tongue into the
hardness of the teeth. *Bacon*.

Improve these virtues, with a *softness* of manners,
and a sweetness of conversation. *Dryden*.

4. Effeminacy; vitious delicacy.

So long as idleness is quite shut out from our
lives, all the sins of wantonness, *softness*, and
effeminacy, are prevented; and there is but little
room for temptation. *Taylor*.

He was not delighted with the *softness* of the
court. *Charnock*.

5. Timorousness; pusillanimity.

This virtue could not proceed out of fear or *soft-
ness*; for he was valiant and active. *Bacon*.

Saving a man's self, or suffering, if with reason,
is virtue; if without it, is *softness* or obliquity. *Greene*.

6. Quality contrary to hardness.

Softness of sounds is distinct from the quality of
sounds. *Bacon*.

7. Facility; gentleness; candour; eagerness
to be affected.

Such was the ancient simplicity and *softness* of
spirit which sometimes prevailed in the world, that
they, whole words were even as oracles, as *soft*
men, seemed ever more loth to give counsel than
any thing publicly received in the church of God. *Plutarch*.

8. Contrariety to energetick vehemence.

Who but thyself the mad and ear-
nest man, with strength and *softness*, energy and ener-
gism. *Shakespeare*.

9. Mildness; meekness.

For contemplation he and valour form'd,
For *softness* he and sweet attractive grace. *Shakespeare*.

Her table is a book
This *softness* from thy finger took. *Bacon*.

SOFT. interj. A term of calling from a
distant place.

TO SOFT. v. a. [Italian, Saxon; *soften*, old
German; *softer*, French.]

1. To *soften*; to dirt; to pollute; to stain;
to sully.

Ailly man in simple weeds pollute,
And *soften* with dirt of the long dined way. *Shakespeare*.

Although some heretics have at times
yet the sun is not *soften* in passage. *Bacon*.

Myself with sin, I then but vainly toil
I would not *soften* these pure ambrosial words
With the rank vapours of this low-born world. *Shakespeare*.

But trust of knowledge, if this be to know,
Which leaves us naked thus, of honest words
Of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our sacred ornaments now *soften* and if in
One, who could not for a taste of the flesh, could
taste the *softness* of earth,
While reflecting on a mangled Ombra's blood. *Shakespeare*.

A hateful service, that diffus'd the knees
Of every a soldier. *Chapman*
I have not yet forgot I am a king;
If I have wrong'd thee, charge me face to face;
I have not yet forgot I am a soldier. *Deighton*

2. It is generally used of the common men,
a distinct from the commanders.

It is not meet that any one, before he came to be
a soldier, should have been a soldier. *Spenser*

SOLDIERLIKE. } *adj.* [*soldier* and *like*.]

SOLDIERLY. } Martial; military;
becoming a soldier.

Altho' that the first he had fought with he felt
his love for him as a soldierly duty, practice had
now made them comparable to the best. *Shakespeare*

I will maintain the word with my sword to be a
soldier's word, and a word of good command. *Shakespeare*

They, according to a soldierly custom, in cases of
extremity, by interchange of a kiss by every of
them upon the cheeks of others, sealed a resolu-
tion to maintain the place. *Hawes*

The men as well as his hands confessed, that it was
as *soldierly* an action as had been performed on
either side. *Clarendon*

SOLDIERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *soldier*.] Military
character; martial qualities; beha-
viour becoming a soldier; martial skill.

Thy father and myself in friendship
Fought tried our soldiership, he did look far
Into the fierceness of the time, and was
Displeased of the bravest. *Shakespeare*

By sea you throw away
The absolute soldiership you have by land,
Distract your army, which doth most confide
Of war mark'd footmen. *Shakespeare*

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To *SOLE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fur-
nish with soles; as, to *sole* a pair of shoes.
His feet were *soled* with a treble tuft of a close
short tawney down. *Grew*

SOLE. *adj.* [*sol*, old Fr. *solus*, Lat.]

1. Single; only.

Take not upon thee to be judge alone: there is no
sole judge but only one: say not to others, Re-
ceive my sentence, when their authority is above
thine. *Hooker*

Ophiuchus every where expressed the influence and
sole power of one God, though he united the name
of Jupiter. *Raleigh*

To me shall be the glory *sole* among
Th' eternal powers. *Milton*

A nothing to us left through the branches went,
That tripp'd them bare, and one *sole* way they went. *Deighton*

He, *sole* in power, at the beginning said,
Let sea, and air, and earth, and heav'n be made;
And it was so: and I, when he shall ordain
In other sort, has but to speak again,
And they shall be no more. *Prior*

2. [In law.] Not married.

Some others are such as in law cannot make his
wife, though he himself be *sole* and unmarried. *Ascham*

SOLE. *n. f.* [*solus*, Lat.] Unfitness
of one word to another; impropriety in
language. A barbarism may be in one
word, a solecism must be of more.

There is scarce a *solecism* in writing which the best
author is not guilty of, if we be at liberty to read
him in the words of some manuscript. *Addison*

SOLE. *adv.* [from *sole*.] Singly; only.

You knew my father well, and in him me,
Left *sole* heir to all his lands. *Shakespeare*

This night's great business
Shall to all our nights and days to come
Give *sole* sovereign sway and masterydom. *Shakespeare*

That the intemperate heat of the climate *solely*
occasions this complexion, experience admits not. *Brown*

This truth is pointed chiefly, if not *solely*, upon
sinners of the first rate, who have cast off all regard
for piety. *Atterbury*

They all chose rather to rest the cause *solely* on
logical disputation, than upon the testimonies of
the ancients. *Waterland*

SOLE. *n. f.* [*solemn*, French; *solemn*,
Latin.]

1. Anniversary; observed once a year with
religious ceremonies.

The worship of this image was advanced, and a
solemn supplication observed every year. *Stillingfleet*

2. Religiously grave; awful.

His holy rites and *solemn* tenets profan'd *Milton*

3. Formal; ritual; religiously regular.

The necessary business of a man's calling, with
some, will not afford much time for set and *solemn*
prayer. *Duty of Man*

4. Striking with seriousness; sober; seri-
ous.

Then 'gan he loudly through the house to call,
But no one came to answer to his cry.
There reign'd a *solemn* silence over all. *P. Queen*

To swage with *solemn* touches troubled thoughts.
Nor then the *solemn* nightingale ceas'd warbling. *Milton*

5. Grave; affectedly serious.

When Steel reflects upon the many *solemn* strong
banners to our succellion, of laws and oaths, he thinks
all fear vanishes: so do I, provided the epithet
solemn goes for nothing, because, though I have heard
of a *solemn* day, and a *solemn* cockcomb, yet I can
conceive no idea of a *solemn* banner. *Swift*

SOLE. *n. f.* [*solemn*, Fr. from
SOLE. *n. f.* [*solemn*, Latin.]

1. Ceremony or rite annually performed.

Were these annual *solemnities* only practised in
the church? *Nelson*

Though the days of *solemnity*, which are but few,
must quickly finish that outward exercise of devotion
which appertains to such times; yet they increase
men's inward dispositions to virtue for the present,

and, by their frequent returns, bring the same to
length to perfection. *Argue*

Great was the cause; our old *solemnities*
From no blind zeal or fond tradition rise;
But, far'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
These grateful honours to the god of day. *Pope*

2. Religious ceremony.

3. Awful ceremony or procession.

The lady Constance,
Some speedy messenger bid repair
To our *solemnity*. *Shakespeare*

The moon, like to a silver bow
New bent in heaven, shall behold the night
Of our *solemnities*. *Shakespeare*

There may be greater danger in using such con-
positions in churches, at arrangements, plays, &c.
solemnities. *Shakespeare*

What funeral pomp shall floating Tiber see,
When rising from his bed he views the sad *solemnity*? *Shakespeare*

Though the forms and *solemnities* of the
judgment may bear some resemblance to those
are acquainted with here, yet the rule of proce-
ding shall be very different. *Shakespeare*

4. Manner of acting awfully serious.

With much more skilful cruelty, and horrid
solemnity, he caus'd each thing to be prepared
his triumph of tyranny. *Shakespeare*

5. Gravity; steady seriousness.

The flatness and gravity of the Spaniards
itself in the *solemnity* of their language. *Spectator*

6. Awful grandeur; grave flatness; so-
ber dignity.

A diligent decency was in Polydorus, above
others, to whom though the highest praise be
tributed by the most, yet some think he want
solemnity. *Shakespeare*

7. Affected gravity.

Prythee, Virgilius, turn thy *solemnity* out o' the
And go along with us. *Shakespeare*

Be this truth eternal ne'er forgot,
Solemnity's a cover for a lot. *Shakespeare*

This speech ended with a *solemnity* of voice, *Female Quaker*

SOLE. *n. f.* [from *solemn*.]
The act of solemnizing; celebration.

Soon followed the *solemnization* of the marriage,
between Charles and Anne daughters of Britain,
with whom he received the duchy of Bretagne. *Shakespeare*

To *SOLE*. *v. a.* [*solemnize*, French
from *solemn*.]

1. To dignify by particular formalities
to celebrate.

Dionysius in a great battle was deprived of life,
obsequies being no more *solemnized* by the
his partakers than the blood of his enemies. *Shakespeare*

Baptism to be administered in one place,
marriage *solemnized* in another. *Shakespeare*

Then 'gan they sprinkle all the parts with wine
And in due great haste to *solemnize* that day. *Shakespeare*

The multitude of the celestial host were heard
solemnize his miraculous birth. *Shakespeare*

Their choice nobility and flower
Met from all parts to *solemnize* this feast. *Shakespeare*

2. To perform religiously once a year.

What commandment the Jews had to celebrate
their feast of dedication, is never spoken of in the
law, yet *solemnized* even by our Saviour himself. *Shakespeare*

SOLE. *adv.* [from *solemn*.]

1. With annual religious ceremonies.

2. With formal gravity and flatness
with affected gravity.

There are, in points of wisdom and sufficiency
that do nothing of little very *solemnly*. *Shakespeare*

The ministers of state, who gave us law,
In corners, with selected friends, withdrew,
There in dead murmurs *solemnly* are wile,
Whispering like winds ere hurricanes arise. *Shakespeare*

3. With formal state.

Let him land,
And *solemnly* see him set on to London. *Shakespeare*

4. With religious seriousness.

To demonstrate how much men are blinded by
their own partiality, I do *solemnly* assure the reader.

As he is the only person from whom I ever heard
that objection. *Swift.*

SOLICIT. *v. a.* [*solicito*, Latin.]

To importune; to entreat.

If you bethink yourself of any crime,
I'll counsel'd as yet to heav'n and grace,
Solicit for it straight. *Shakespeare.*

We heartily solicit
Your gracious self to take on you the charge
And kindly government of this your land. *Shaksp.*

How he solicits heav'n
Himself left knows; but strangely visited people,
He more desirous of surgery, he cures. *Shakespeare.*

Did I request thee, Maker! from my clay
To mold me man? Did I solicit thee
From darkness to promote me? *Milton.*

The guardian of my faith to false did prove,
As thou art me with lawless love. *Druden.*

To call to action; to summon; to awake;
to excite.

This supernatural soliciting
Cannot be ill, cannot be good. *Shakespeare.*

Her Henry with her wondrous prattle;
To link thee on her virtues that bounteous
Beasts in grace, that extinguish art. *Shakespeare.*

That last solicited her longing eye.
Solicit and some tangible qualities solicit their
proprietors, and force an entrance to the mind. *Locke.*

He is solicited by popular custom to indulge him-
self in forbidden liberties. *Rogers*

To importune; to ask.
With that the wept again, till he again soliciting
the conclusion of her story, I'll tell you, said she,
know the story of Amphialus? *Sidney*

To attempt; to try to obtain.
I view my crime, but handle at the view;
To view old pleasures, and solicit new. *Pope.*

To disturb; to disquiet. A latinism.
Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid. *Milt.*

I find your love, and would reward it too,
But anxious fears solicit my weak breath. *Dryden.*

SOLICITATION. *n. f.* [from *solicit*.]
1. Importunity; act of importuning.

I can produce a man
Of male seed, far able to resist
All his solicitations, and at length
Kill his valour, and drive him back to hell. *Milton.*

2. Invitation; excitement.
Children are surrounded with new things, which,
by constant solicitation of their senses, draw the
mind constantly to them. *Locke.*

SOLICITOR. *n. f.* [from *solicit*.]
1. One who petitions for another.

Be merry, Cullio;
For thy pettish shall rather die
Than ever thy cause away. *Shakespeare.*

2. One who does in Chancery the business
which is done by attorneys in other
courts.

For the king's attorney and solicitor general,
their continual use for the king's service requires
near every way fit. *Bacon.*

SOLICITOUS. *adj.* [*solicitor*, Latin.]
Anxious; careful; concerned. It has
commonly about before that which causes
anxiety; sometimes for or of. For is
proper before something to be obtained.

Our hearts are pure, when we are not solicitous
of the opinion and censures of men, but only that
we do our duty. *Taylor.*

Enjoy the present, whatsoever it be, and be not
solicitous for the future. *Taylor.*

The colonel had been intent upon other things,
and not enough solicitous to finish the fortifications. *Clarendon.*

In providing money for disbanding the armies,
upon which they were marvellously solicitous, there
arose a question. *Clarendon.*

They who were in truth zealous for the preservation
of the laws, were solicitous to preserve the

king's honour from any indignity, and his regal
power from violation. *Clarendon.*

Laud attended on his majesty, which he would
have been excused from, if that design had not been
in view, to accomplish which he was solicitous for
his advice. *Clarendon.*

There kept their watch the legions, while the
grand

In council sat, solicitous what chance
Might intercept their emperor's sent. *Milton.*

Without sign of boast, or sign of joy,
Solicitous and blank, he thus began. *Milton.*

No man is solicitous about the event of that
which he has in his power to dispose of. *South.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune,
the object of your nobleness; but you have been
solicitous of my reputation, which is that of your
kindness. *Dryden.*

The tender dame, solicitous to know
Whether her child should reach old age or no,
Consults the sage Tiresias. *Addison.*

How lawful and praiseworthy is the care of a
family! And yet how certainly are many people
rendered incapable of all virtue, by a worldly solici-
tous temper! *Low.*

SOLICITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *solicitous*.]
Anxiously; carefully.

The medical art being conversant about the
health and life of man, doctrinal errors in it are
to be solicitously avoided. *Boyle.*

He would fairly have as solicitously promoted
their learning, as ever he obstructed it. *Decay of Poetry.*

SOLICITUDE. *n. f.* [*sollicitudo*, Latin.]
Anxiety; carefulness.

In this, by comparison, we behold the many cares
and great labours of worldly men, their solitudes
and outward shows, and publick ostentation, their
pride, and vanities. *Raleigh.*

If they would but provide for eternity with the
same solitude, and real care, as they do for this
life, they could not fail of heaven. *Taylor.*

They are to be known by a wonderful solitudine
for the reputation of their friends. *Tatler.*

SOLICITRESS. *n. f.* [feminine of *solicitor*.]
A woman who petitions for another.

I had the most earnest solicitress, as well as the
fittest; and nothing could be related to my lady
Hyde. *Dryden.*

SOLID. *adj.* [*solidus*, Lat. *solide*, Fr.]
1. Not liquid; not fluid.

I find that even bute'd
With solid as the lake with pond and tree. *Milton.*

2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact;
dense.

Thin airy things extend themselves in place,
Things solid take up little space. *Cooley.*

I heard hissing and long voice reboved,
And stamping feet that strike the solid ground. *Dryden.*

3. Having all the geometrical dimensions.
In a solid foot are 1728 solid inches, weighing
76 pound of rain water. *Astrucius.*

4. Strong; firm.
The duke's new palace is a noble pile, built after
this manner, which makes it look very solid and
majestick. *Addison.*

5. Sound; not weakly.
It persons devote themselves to labour, they
should be well furnished with solid and strong
restoration of body, to be at the service. *Watts.*

6. Real, not empty, true; not fallaci-
ous.

This might satisfy toler and wise men, not with
soft and specious words, but with solid and solid
restoration. *Keble.*

Either not define it all, or look out of the solid
methods, and more catholic grounds of doctrine. *Harrison.*

The earth may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun. *Milton.*

7. Not light; not superficial; grave;
profound.

These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and so by the
name of solid men, and a solid man is, in plain
English, a solid solemn fool. *Pope.*

SOLID. *n. f.* [In physics.] The part con-
taining the fluids.

The first and most simple solids of our body are
perhaps merely terrestrial, and incapable of any
change or division. *Boyle.*

SOLIDITY. *n. f.* [*solidité*, Fr. *soliditas*,
Lat. from *solid*.]

1. Fulness of matter; not hollowiness.

2. Firmness; hardness; compactness; den-
sity; not fluidity.

That which hinders the approach of two bodies,
when they are moving one towards another, I call
solidity. *Locke.*

The stone itself, whether naked or invested with
earth, is not by its solidity secured, but washed
down. *Woodward.*

3. Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual
strength; certainty.

The most known rules are placed in so beautiful
a light, that they have all the graces of novelty;
and make the reader, who was before acquainted
with them, still more convinced of their truth and
solidity. *Addison.*

His fellow-peers have attended to his eloquence,
and have been convinced by the solidity of his
reasoning. *Prior.*

This pretence has a great deal more of art than
of solidity in it. *Waterland.*

SOLIDLY. *adv.* [from *solid*.]
1. Firmly; densely; compactly.

2. Truly; on good grounds.

A complete heaven in thought to know solidly the
man end he is in the world for. *Digby.*

I look upon this as a sufficient ground for any
rational man to take up his religion upon, and
which I do by the tablet which in the world solidly
to answer, namely, that it is good to be sure. *South.*

SOLIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *solid*.] Solidity;
firmness; density.

It beareth witness to the cause may be the close-
ness and solidity of the wood and path of the oak. *Bacon.*

It is built with that unshaken solidity, that it
seems he intended to make a structure to perpetuity,
and to endure with the iron test of time. *Hough.*

SOLIDNESS. *adj.* [*solidus* and *un-
gula*, Lat.] Whole holed.

It is set down by Aristotle and Pliny, that an
hole, and a solid animal, or whole holed animal,
have no life, which we find repugnant unto
reason. *Bacon.*

SOLIDNESS. *n. f.* [*solidus* and *solidus*, Lat.]
One who supposes only faith, not works,
necessary to justification.

It may be justly feared, that the title of funda-
mentals, long ordinarily confined to the doctrines
of faith, hath occasioned that perverted and
church of God, at which to many minds solid
truths have stumbled, and fallen incorrectly, by
concerning themselves with a reward of true opinions. *Hannibal.*

SOLITARY. *n. f.* [*solitudo*, Fr. *solus* and
solus, Lat.] A discourse made by one
in solitude to himself.

The whole poem is a *solitudo*. Solomon is the
person that speaks. He is at once the heard and the
author, who he tells us very often what others say
to him. *Prior.*

He finds no repose from his anxious path,
Then he hears his *solitudo* with a *solitudo*. *Garth.*

It is not own my *solitudo*, you know lovers
are always allowed the road of *solitudo*. *Spectator.*

SOLITUDINE. *n. f.* [*solitudo* and *solitudo*, Latin.]
An animal which feed and not chosen.

Solitude is a state of mind, a state of soul,
a state of heart, and not a state of body. *Brown.*

SOLITUDINE. *n. f.* [*solitudo*, Latin.]
1. A recluse; a hermit.

Once have I been going to take possession of
two qualities. When your conversation has inspired
me with *solitudo*. *Pope.*

2. An ornament for the neck.

SOLITARILY. *adv.* [from *solitary*.] In solitude; with loneliness; without company.

How should that *sublimis solitarie* by itself which both no fellowship, but individually the very same whereby others sublimis with it? *Hooker.*

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine herbage which dwell *solitarily* in the wood. *Micah.*

SOLITARINESS. *n. f.* [from *solitary*.] Solitude; forlornness of company; habitual retirement.

There is no cause to blame the prince for sometimes leaving them: the blame worthiness, that to hear them he rather goes to *solitariness*, than makes them come to company. *Sidney.*

You subject yourself to *solitariness*, the fly enemy that doth most separate a man from well-doing. *Sidney.*

At home, in whole time *solitariness*, My pious soul began the watchfulness Of fasts at the court to mourn. *Dome.*

SOLITARY. *adj.* [*solitare*, Fr. *solitarius*, Latin.]

1. Lying alone; not having company. Those rare and *solitary*, their in flocks. *Milton.*

2. Retired; remote from company; done or passed without company.

In respect that it is *solitary*. Take it very well; but in respect that it is private, it is a very vile life. *Shakespeare.*

Satan explores his *solitary* flight. *Milton.*

Shall breed in groves to lead a *solitary* life. *Dryden.*

3. Gloomy; dismal.

Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come there in. *Job.*

4. Single.

Nor did a *solitary* vengeance drive: the cutting off one head is not enough, the eldest son must be involved. *King Charles.*

Relations alternately relieve each other, their mutual concurrences supporting their *solitary* habits. *Bacon.*

SOLITARY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

One that lives alone; a hermit.

You deserve to well your hermitic state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave with a spring, or any of the accommodations that befit a *solitary*. *Pope.*

SOLITUDE. *n. f.* [*solitude*, Fr. *solitudo*, Latin.]

1. Lonely life; state of being alone.

It had been hard to have put more truth and untruth together, in few words, than in that speech, Whoever is delighted with *solitude*, is either a wild beast or a god. *Bacon.*

What call'st thou *solitude*? Is not the earth With various living creatures, and the air, Replenish'd, and all these at thy command, To come and play before thee? *Milton.*

Such only can enjoy the country, who are capable of thinking when they are there: then they are prepared for *solitude*, and in that *solitude* is prepared for them. *Dryden.*

2. Loneliness; remoteness from company.

The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him, because he hopes that God has placed him and his flock there, to make it their way to heaven. *Law.*

3. A lonely place; a desert.

In these deep *solitudes*, and awful cells, Where heavenly-pensive contemplation dwells. *Pope.*

SOLLAR. *n. f.* [*solarium*, low Lat.] A garret.

Some skilfully drieth their hops on a kel, And lone on a *sollar*, oft turning them wel. *Tusser.*

SOLO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A tune played by a single instrument.

SOLOMON'S Loaf. *n. f.* A plant.

SOLOMON'S Seal. *n. f.* [*polygonatum*, Lat.] A plant.

SOLSTICE. *n. f.* [*solstice*, Fr. *solstitium*, Latin.]

1. The point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter.

2. It is taken of itself commonly for the summer solstice.

The sun, ascending unto the northern sign, begeth forth a temperate heat in the air, which by his approach unto the *solstice* he increaseth, and by continuation increaseth the same even upon declination. *Brown.*

Let the plowmen's prayer Be for much *solstices*, and winters fair. *May.*

SOLSTITIAL. *adj.* [*solstitial*, Fr. from *solstice*.]

1. Belonging to the solstice.

Observing the dog-days ten days before and after the equinoctial and *solstitial* points, by this observation alone, are exempted a hundred days. *Brown.*

2. Happening at the solstice, or at midsummer.

From the north to call Decrepit winter; from the south to bring *Solstitial* summer's heat. *Milton.*

The fields Labour'd with thirst, Aquarius had not fled His wonted flowers, and Sirius purch'd with heat *Solstitial* the green herbs. *Philips.*

SOLUBLE. *adj.* [*solubilis*, Lat.]

1. Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.

Sugar is a sal oleum, being *soluble* in water, and soluble in fire. *Arbutnot.*

2. Producing laxity; relaxing.

SOLUBILITY. *n. f.* [from *soluble*.] Susceptiveness of separation of parts.

This cannot account for the indissoluble coherence of some bodies, and the fragility and *solubility* of others. *Glauc.*

TO SOLVE. *v. a.* [*solvere*, Lat.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot.

He would *solve* high dispute With conjugal caresses. *Milton.*

The limiting of the regal only to christian princes, did rather involve and perplex the cause, than any way *solve* it. *Telfer.*

Do thou, my soul, the dimm'd period wait, When God shall *solve* the dark decrees of fate, His now unequal dispensations clear, And make all wise and beautiful appear. *Tutcl.*

It is more trifling to raise objections, merely for the sake of answering and *solving* them. *Harris.*

SOLVENCY. *n. f.* [from *solvere*.] Ability to pay.

SOLVENT. *adj.* [*solvens*, Lat.]

1. Having the power to cause dissolution.

When dissolved in water, it is not by the eye distinguishable from the *solvent* body, and appears as fluid. *Boyle.*

2. Able to pay debts contracted.

SOLVIBLE. *adj.* [from *solvere*.] Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.

Intellective memory I call an act of the intellective faculty, because it is wrought by it, though I do not inquire how or where, because it is not *solved*. *Hale.*

SOLUND-GOOSE. *n. f.* A fowl. I know not whether *solund* or *soland*.

A *solund-goose* is in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer, and somewhat pointed; his wings also much longer, being two yards over. *Grew.*

A Scot, when from the gallow-tree let loose, Drops into Styx, and turns a *solund-goose*. *Cleveland.*

SOLUTION. *n. f.* [*solution*, Fr. *solutio*, Latin.]

1. Disruption; breach; disjunction; separation.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and aversion of *solution* of continuity. *Brown.*

2. Matter dissolved; that which contains any thing dissolved.

Arcturus, to procure sleep, recommends a *solution* of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Arbutnot.*

When salt of tartar per deliquium, poured into the *solution* of any metal, precipitates the metal, and makes it fall down to the bottom of the liquor in the form of mud, does not this argue that the acid particles are attracted more strongly by the salt of tartar than by the metal, and by the stronger attraction go from the metal to the salt of tartar? *Brown.*

3. Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.

Something yet of doubt remains, Which only thy *solution* can resolve. *Milton.* They give the reins to wand'ring thoughts, Till, by their own perplexities involv'd, They travel more; still less resolv'd, But never find felt satisfying *solution*. *Milton.*

With hope and fear The woman did the new *solution* hear; The man divides in his own augury, And doubts. *Dryden.*

This will instruct you to give a plainer *solution* of any difficulties that may attend the them, and refute objections. *Brown.*

SOLUTIVE. *adj.* [from *solvere*, Lat.] Laxative; causing relaxation.

Though it would not be so absterive, open, and *solutive* as meat, yet it will be more lenient in sharp dilemmas. *Brown.*

SOMATOLOGY. *n. f.* [*sōma* and *logos*] The doctrine of bodies.

SOME. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing. It is generally joined with a substantive: as *game some*. [*some*, Dutch.]

SOME. *adj.* [from *sum*, Sax. *sums*, Gothic *sum*, German *sum*, Danish *sum*, *some*, Dutch.]

1. More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity.

We landed some hundred men, where we found *some* fresh water. *Brown.*

2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number.

Let me leave *some* of the folk that are with me. *Brown.*

First go with me, *some* few of you, and next place, and how it may be made convenient for you; and then send for your sick. *Brown.*

3. Certain persons. *Some* is often used absolutely for some people; part.

Some to the shores do fly, *Some* to the woods, or whether fear advis'd. *Brown.*

But running from, all to destruction hie, Not in the neighbouring moon, as *some* have dream'd. *Milton.*

Your edicts *some* reclaim from sins, But most your life and best example was. *Dryden.*

4. *Some* is opposed to *some*, or to *others*.

It may be that the queen's treasure, in so great occasions of disturbances, is not always to rest; but being paid as it is, now *some*, and then *some*, is no great impoverishment to her coffers. *Brown.*

5. It is added to a number, to show that the number is uncertain and conjectural. Being encountered with a strong storm, *some* 24 leagues to the westward of Scilly, I held it the duty of a commander to take a port. *Brown.*

At the higher end of a creek Milbrook, which between two hills, a village of *some* eighty houses. *Brown.*

Old men's spirits usual, contrary to those of *some* blind men, unite not but when the object is *some* good distance. *Brown.*

So, Edward, having returned, had continued at
Swice June good while, returned unto the king,
than before his going.

The number *sons* on the rebels part were *some*
two thousand.

They have no black men amongst them, except
some few which dwell on the sea-coast.

He bore away the prize, to the admiration of
some hundred.

Your good-natur'd gods they say,
Defend *some* twice or thrice a day.

Paint, patches, jewels laid aside,
At night astronomers agree,

The evening has the day bely'd,
And Phyllis is *some* forty-three.

6. One, any, without determining which.
The plot of *some* small night-founder'd thief.

SOMEBODY. *n. f.* [*some* and *body*.]
1. One; not nobody; a person indiscrimi-
nate and undetermined.

That fir John were come, he would make this
bloody day to *somebody*.

John said, *somebody* hath touched me; for I
perceive that virtue is gone out of me.

It is to be a tacit league, it is against *somebody*
or *somebody*, who should they be? Is it against
all heads? No; it is against such routs and
masses of people as have utterly degenerated from
the laws of nature.

It is had not done it when he did, *somebody* else
might have done it for him.

We must draw in *somebody*, that may sound
twice as loud danger.

The hopes that what he has must come to *some-
body*, and that he has no heirs, have that effect,
that he has every day three or four invitations.

2. A person of consideration.
Treadas rose up, bawling himself to be *some-
body*.

SOMEBODY. *adv.* [*somebody*, Saxon.] In
some degree. Obsolete.

Sister now I see thou speak'st of spite,
All for thou hast left *somebody* their delight.

SOMEHOW. *adv.* [*some* and *how*.] One
way or other; I know not how.

The vascular cells may be for receiving the ar-
terial and nervous juices, that, by their action upon
one another, they may be twined *somehow*, so as
to shorten the length of every fibre.

SOMERSAULT. *n. f.* [*Somer* is the cor-
ruption; *sommer*, a
beam, and *saute*, fr. a leap.] A leap by
which a jumper throws himself from a
height, and turns over his head.

SOMETHING. *n. f.* [*something*, Saxon.]
1. A thing existing, though it appears not
what; a thing or matter indeterminate.

When fierce Bavar
Died from afar the British chief beheld,
Betwixt despair and rage, and hope and pain,
Something within his warring bosom roll'd.

The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery
is but small, in respect of that of the heart; but it
is still *something*.

You'll say the whole world has *something* to do,
something to talk of, *something* to wish for, and
something to be employed about; but pray put all
these *something*s together, and what is the sum
total but just nothing?

Here he beholds the chaos dark and deep,
Where nameless *something*s in their cautes sleep.

2. More or less; not nothing.
Something yet of doubt remains.

Years following years find *something* every day,
At last they find as from ourselves away.

Still from his little he could *something* spare,
To feed the hungry, and to clothe the bare.

3. A thing wanting a fixed denomination.
Something between a cottage and a cell;
Yet virtue here could sleep, and peace could dwell.

4. Part.
Something of it arises from our infant state.

5. Distance not great.
I will acquaint you with the perfect spy of the
time; for 't will be done to-night, and *something*
from the palace.

SOMETHING. *adv.* In some degree.
The pain went away upon it; but he was *some-
thing* discouraged by a new pain falling some days
after upon his elbow on the other side.

SOMETIME. *adv.* [*some* and *time*.]
1. Once; formerly.
What art thou that usurp'st this time of night,
Together with that tan and warlike form,
In which the majesty of buried Denmark
Did *some* time march?

2. At one time or other hereafter.
SOMETIMES. *adv.* [*some* and *times*.]
1. Not never; now and then; at one time
or other.
It is good that we *sometimes* be contented,
and that we always bear it well, for perfect peace
cannot be had in this world.

2. At one time; opposed to *sometimes*, or
to another time.
The body passive is better wrought upon at
sometimes than at others.

SOMEWHAT. *n. f.* [*some* and *what*.]
1. Something; not nothing, though it be
uncertain what.
Upon the sea *some* what methought did rise
Like bluenish mists.

He that shuts his eyes against a small light, on
purpose to avoid the light of *some* hat that displeas-
es him, would, for the same reason, shut them
against the sun.

2. More or less.
Concerning every of these, *some* what Child hath
commanded, which must be kept till the world's
end: on the contrary side, in every of them *some-
what* there may be added, as the church judges it
expedient.

3. Part, greater or less.
Some what of his good sense will suffer in this
transfusion, and much of the beauty of his thought
will be lost.

SOMEWHAT. *adv.* In some degree.
The flower of arms, Lycymius, that *some* what
aged grew.

Holding of the breath doth help *some* what to
create the hiccough.

He is *some* what a roguet at his first entrance, and
is too inquisitive through the whole, yet these im-
perfections hinder not our compassion.

SOMEWHERE. *adv.* [*some* and *where*.] In
one place or other; not nowhere.
Hopelets and fustian
They are return'd, and *some* where live obscurely.

Compressing two prisoners hard together, that their
sides, which by chance were a very little convex,
might *some* where touch one another, I found the
place in which they touched to become absolutely
transparent, as if they had there been one con-
tinued piece of glass.

Does *something* still, and *some* where yet remain,
Reward or punishment?

Of the dead we must speak gently; and there-
fore, as Mr. Dryden says, *some* where, peace be to
its ashes.

SOMEWHERE. *n. f.* [*some* and *where*.]
Once; for a time. Out of use.

Though under colour of the shepherds' mantle he
There crept in wolves tail of fraud and guile.

That often devoured their own flock.
And often the shepherd that did 'em keep.

SOMNIFEROUS. *adj.* [*somnificus*, French;
somnifer, Latin.] Causing sleep; procur-
ing sleep; soporiferous; derivative.

I wish for *some* *somniferous* potion, that might
force me to sleep away the intermediate time, as it
does with men in furrow.

SOMNIFICK. *adj.* [*somnus* and *ficus*, Lat.]
Causing sleep.

SOMNOLENCY. *n. f.* [*somnulentia*, Latin.]
Sleepiness; inclination to sleep.

SON. *n. f.* [*sonus*, Gothic; *sona*, Sax.
john, German; *son*, Swedish; *son*, Dut.
son, Slavonian.]

1. A male born of one or begotten by one;
correlative to father or mother.
She had a son for her cradle, ere she had a
husband for her bed.

2. Defendant, however distant: as, the
sons of Adam.

3. Compellation of an old to a young man,
or of a confessor to his penitent.
Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift;
Riddling confusion hinders not riddling truth.

4. Native of a country.
But then
Sees art her twinge *son* controul.

5. The second person of the Trinity.
It then be the son of God, come down.

6. Product of any thing.
Our impietous prompt our corruption, and
loudly tell us we are *sons* of earth.

Earth's tall *sons*, the cedar, oak, and pine,
Their parents undecaying strength decline.

7. In scripture, sons of pride, and sons of
light, denoting some quality. It is a
Lebanite.

This new favourite
Othello, this man of clay, son of despair.

SON-IN-LAW. *n. f.* One married to one's
daughter.
It virtue no benighted beauty lack,
Your *son-in-law* is far more, but in black.

A foreign *son-in-law* shall come from far,
Whose race shall bear aloft the Latin name.

SONSHIP. *n. f.* [from *son*.] Filiation; the
character of a son.
The apostle to the Hebrews makes afflictions not
only incident but necessary to Christianity, the badge
and cognizance of *sonship*.

SONATTA. *n. f.* [Italian.] A tune.
He whistled a Scotch tune, and an Italian *sonata*.

Could Pedro, think you, make no trial
Of a *sonata* on his viol.

Unless he had the total gut
Whereas every string at first was cut?

SONG. *n. f.* [from *perungun*, Saxon.]
1. Any thing modulated in the utterance.
No noise more than the sound of *songs* and *songs*.

He first thanks for no further advance
Hither to farther than the *song* or *voice*.

2. A poem to be modulated by the voice;
a ballad.
Persons, goddesses of the night,
That thou thy virgin knight,
For the which with force of war,
Reared about his tomb they go!

In her days every man shall sing
The many *songs* of peace to all his kind.

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3. A poem; lay; strain.

The bard that best ador'd his native tongue,
Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient song. *Dryden.*
There was a while will rest;
Our next ensuing song to wondrous things address. *Drayton.*

4. Poetry; poesy.

This subject for heroic song pleas'd me. *Milton.*

Names memorable long,
If there be force in virtue or in song. *Pope.*

5. Notes of birds.

The lark, the messenger of day,
Saluted in her song the morning grey. *Dryden.*

6. Old Song. A trifle.

I do not intend to be thus put off with an old song. *Milton.*

A hopeful youth, nearly advanced to great honour, was forced by a cabler to resign all for an old song. *Addison.*

SONGISH, adj. [from *song*.] Containing songs; consisting of songs. A low word.

The *songish* part must abound in the softness and variety of numbers, its intention being to please the hearing. *Dryden.*

SONGSTER, n. f. [from *song*.] A singer. Used of human fingers, it is a word of slight contempt.

The pretty *songsters* of the spring, with their various notes, did seem to welcome him as he pass'd. *Hobbes.*

Some *songsters* can no more sing in any chamber but their own, than some clerks read in any book but their own. *L'Estrange.*

Either *songster* holding out their throats,
And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes. *Dryden.*

SONGSTRESS, n. f. [from *song*.] A female singer.

Through the soft silence of the listening night
The sober-suited *songstress* trills her lay. *Thomson.*

SONNET, n. f. [sonnet, French; sonnetto, Italian.]

1. A short poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule. It is not very suitable to the English language; and has not been used by any man of eminence since *Milton*, of whose sonnets this is a specimen.

A book was writ of late call'd Tetrachordon,
And woven close, both matter, form, and stile;
The subject new; it walk'd the town a-whole,
Numb'ring good intellects, now seldom you'd on;
Cries the stall reader, Bless us, what a word on
A title-page is that! and some in file
Stand spelling false, while one might walk to Mile-
End-green. Why is it harder, first, than Gordon,
Colkitts, or Macdonnell, or Galafre
Those rugged names to our like mouths grow
Steele.

That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp:
Thy age, like ours, lost of its John Cheek,
Hath not learning work than toad or asp,
When thou taught'st Cambridge and King
Edward Greek. *Milton.*

2. A small poem.

Let us into the city presently,
To suit some gentlemen well skill'd in musick;
I have a sonnet that will serve the turn. *Shaksp.*

SONNETTER, n. f. [sonnetter, Fr. from *sonnet*.] A small poet, in contempt.

Alas mo, for extemporal god of rhyme; for I
am sure I shall turn sonnetter. *Shakspere.*
There are as many kinds of gardening as of
poetry: your makers of parterres and flower-
gardens are epigrammatists and sonnetters in this
art. *Spectator.*

What wouldst thou this madrigal would be,
To be no star'd hackney sonnetter or me!
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the best brightness! how the style refines!
Pope.

SONOROUS, adj. [sonus and fero, Lat.] Giving a ringing sound.

This will appear, let the subject matter of sounds be what it will; either the atmosphere, or the ethereal part thereof, or soniferous particles of bodies. *Derham.*

SONORIFICK, adj. [sonorus and facio, Lat.] Producing sound.

If he should ask me why a clock strikes, and points to the hour; and I should say, it is by an indicating form and sonorifick quality, this would be unsatisfactory. *Watts.*

SONOROUS, adj. [sonore, Fr. sonorus, Latin.]

1. Loud sounding; giving loud or shrill sound. Bodies are distinguished as *sonorous* or *unsonorous*.

All the while
Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds;
At which the universal host went
A shout that tore hell's concave. *Milton.*

2. High sounding; magnificent of sound.

The Italian opera, amidst all the meannets and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and sonorous in the expression. *Addison.*

SONOROUSLY, adv. [from *sonorous*.] With high sound; with magnificence of sound.

SONOROUSNESS, n. f. from *sonorous*.]

1. The quality of giving sound.

Enquiring of a maker of viols and lutes of what age he thought lutes ought to be, to attain their full and best sounding for *sonorousness*, he replied, That in some twenty years would be requisite, and in others forty. *Boyle.*

2. Magnificence of sound.

SOON, adv. [suns, Gothick; rona, Sax. juen, Dutch.]

1. Before long time be past; shortly after any time assigned or supposed.

Nor did they not perceive their evil sights,
Yet to their general's voice they soon obey'd. *Milt.*
You must obey me, soon or late;
Why should you vainly tuggle with your fate? *Dryden.*

2. Early; before any time supposed: opposed to late.

O boy! thy father gave thee life too soon,
And hath bereft thee of thy life too late. *Shaksp.*
Do this, that I may be restored to you the sooner. *Hebrews.*

How is it that you are come so soon to-day?
The earlier stayeth for the later, and not that the later cometh sooner. *Bacon.*

3. Readily; willingly.

I would as soon see a river winding through woods and meadows, as when it is toll'd up in to many whimsical figures at Versailles. *Addison.*

4. It has in *Sidney* the signification of an adjective, whether licitiously or according to the custom of his time.

He hath preserved Argulus alive, under pretence of having him publicly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a soon and prosperous issue. *Sidney.*

5. Soon as. Immediately; at the very time.

As soon as he came nigh unto the camp, he saw the half and the dance. *Exodus.*

Nor was his virtue poison'd, soon as born,
With the too early thoughts of being king. *Dryden.*

Feasts, and business, and pleasures, and enjoyments, seem great things to us, whilst we think of nothing else; but as soon as we add death to them, they all sink into an equal littleness. *Law.*

SOONLY, adv. [from *soon*.] Quickly; speedily. This word I remember in no other place; but if soon be, as it seems once to have been, an adjective, *soonly* is proper.

A man meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and, *soonly* approving of it, places it in his work. *Morgan.*

SOOPERARY, n. f. [sepindus, Latin.] A plant.

SOOT, n. f. [rot, Saxon; soot, Thendick; soot, Dutch.] Condensed or embodied smoke.

Soot, though thin spread in a field, is a very good compost.

If the fire be not kept within the tunnel of the chimney, and some appointed to sweep down the soot, the house will be in danger of burning. *Level.*

Of they assay'd,
Hunger and thirst constraining; drugg'd as oft
With hatefullest distill'd, with'd their jaws,
With soot and embers fill'd. *Milton.*

Our household gods, that droop upon our hearts,
Each from his venerable face shall loath
The Macedonian man, and thence again. *Dryden.*

SOOTED, adj. [from *soot*.] Smeared, manured, or covered with soot.

The land was sooted before. *Mortimer.*

SOOTERKIN, n. f. A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

When Jove was, from his towering head,
Of wit's fair goddess brought to bed,
There follow'd at his lying-in,
For after-birth, a sooterkine. *Swift.*

SOOTH, n. f. [roð, Sax.] Truth; reality. Obsolete.

Sir, understand you this of me in sooth,
The youngest daughter, whom you hearken for,
Her father keeps from all access of suitors,
Until the elder sister first be wed. *Shakspere.*

He looks like sooth; he says he loves my daughter,
I think so too; for never gnaw'd the moon
Upon the water, as he'll stand and read
My daughter's eyes. *Shakspere.*

If I have any skill in soothsaying, as in sooth I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change caps. *Comden.*

The very sooth of it is, that an ill-hat has the force of an ill fate. *L'Estrange.*

I did not mean to chide you;
For, sooth to say, I hold it noble in you
To cherish the distressed. *Roe.*

SOOTH, adj. [roð, Sax.] Pleasing; delightful.

Some other means I have,
Which once of Melibæus old I learn'd,
The soothful shepherd that e'er pip'd on plains. *Milton.*

SOOTH, n. f. Sweetness; kindness. This seems to be the meaning here.

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of dread banishment
On yond proud man, should take it off again
With words of sooth! *Shakspere.*

To SOOTH, v. a. [zerodian, Saxon.]

1. To flatter; to please with blandishments.

In soothing them, we nourish 'gainst our sense
The corke of rebellion, insulence, sedition. *Shaksp.*
Can I sooth tyranny?

Seem pleas'd to see my royal master murder'd,
His crown usurp'd, a distaff in the throne? *Dryden.*

By his fair daughter is the chief confidant,
Who sooths to dear delight his anxious mind,
Successful all her suit on eff's prove,
To banish from his breast his country's love. *Pope.*

Thanks he that Memnon, soldier as he is,
Thoughtless and dull, will listen to his soothings! *Rowe.*

I've tried the force of every reason on him,
Sooth'd and carol'd, been angry, sooth'd again;
I said safety, life, and interest in his sight;
But all are vain, he seems them all for Cato. *Addison.*

2. To calm; to soften; to mollify.

The beldame
Sooths her with blandishments, and frights with threats. *Dryden.*

3. To gratify; to please.

This calm'd his cares; sooth'd with his future home
And pleas'd to hear his propagated name. *Dryden.*

SOOTHER, n. f. [from *sooth*.] A flatterer; one who gains by blandishments.

I cannot flatter: I defy
The tongue of flattery. *Shakespeare*
To SOPHISTIZE. v. n. [*sooth and say*] To
pretend to foretell.

A dædal, possessed with a spirit of divination,
not as which brought her masters much gain by
foresaying. *Arts.*

SOPHESYER. n. f. [*from sooth/say*] A
foreteller; a predictor; a prognosticator.

Scarcely was Mutidorus made partaker of this oft
blinding light, when there were found numbers of
foresayers, who affirmed strange and incredible
things should be performed by that child. *Sidney.*

A foreshayer bids you beware the ideo of March.
Shakespeare

He was animated to expect the papacy by the
prediction of a foreshayer, that one should succeed
Pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian, an aged
man of mean birth, and of great learning and wis-
dom. *Bacon*

SOPHINNESS. n. f. [*from sooty*] The quality
of being sooty; fuliginousness.

Sooty. adj. [*from soot*]

1. Breeding foot.

By fire of sooty coal th' alchymist turns
Metals to gold. *Milton.*

2. Confining of foot; fuliginous.

There may be some chymical way to to defecate
this oil, that it shall not spend into a sooty matter.
Wilkins.

3. Black; dark; dusky.

All the gaily legions that troop
Under the sooty flag of Acheron;
Harpies and hydras, and all monstrous forms.
Milton.

Swift on his sooty pinions flits the gnome,
And in a vapour reach'd the gloomy dome. *Pope.*
To SOOTY. v. n. [*from soot*] To make black
with soot.

Then (for his own weeds) shirt and coat all rent,
Taint'd and all sootied with noisome smoke
She put him on, and over all a cloak. *Chapman.*

SOP. n. f. [*prop, Saxon; sopa, Spanish;*
soppe, Dutch.]

1. Any thing steeped in liquor, commonly
to be eaten.

The bounded waters
Would lift then bosoms higher than the shores,
And make a sop of all this solid globe. *Shakespeare.*
Draw, you rogue! for though it be night, yet
the moon shines: I'll make a sop o' th' moonshine
of you. *Shakespeare.*

Sop in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more
than wine of itself. *Bacon*

2. Any thing given to pacify, from the sop
given to Cerberus.

The prudent Sibyl had before prepar'd
A sop, in honey steep'd, to charm the guard;
Which mix'd with powerful drugs, she cast before
His greedy grinning jaws, just op'd to roar. *Dryden.*

All nature is not cured with a sop; quarrelsome
men, as well as quarrelsome cats, are worse for tar
usage. *L'Estrange.*

To Cerberus they give a sop,
His trapp'd barking mouth to stop. *Suiff.*

To SOP. v. a. To sleep in liquor.

SOP. n. f. [*See SOAP.*]

SOPH. n. f. [*from sophista, Latin.*] A young
man who has been two years at the uni-
versity.

Three Cambridge sophs and three port templars
came.

The same their talents, and their tastes the same;
Each prompt to query, answer, and debate,
And smit with love of poesy and prate. *Pope.*

SOPHI. n. f. [*Perfian.*] The emperor of
Persia.

By this scimitar
Thou flew the sophi and a Perfian prince. *Shaksp.*
A fig for the sultan and sophi. *Congreve.*

SOPHISM. n. f. [*Sophisma, Lat.*] A fallacious
argument; an unsound subtlety; a
fallacy.

When a false argument puts on the appearance
of a true one, then it is properly called a *sophism*
or fallacy. *Watts.*

I, who as yet was never known to show
Falsity to premeditated woe,
Will graciously explain great nature's laws,
And hear thy *sophisms* in so plain a cause. *Harte.*

SOPHIST. n. f. [*sophista, Lat.*] A profes-
sor of philosophy.

The court of Cæsar is said to have been much
resorted to by the *sophists* of Greece, in the happy
beginning of his reign. *Temple.*

SOPHISTER. n. f. [*sophiste, Fr. sophista,*
Latin.]

1. A disputant fallaciously subtle; an art-
ful but insidious logician.

A subtle traitor needs no *sophister*. *Shakespeare.*
If a heathen philosopher brings arguments from
reason, which none of our atheistical *sophisters* can
confute, for the immortality of the soul, I hope they
will so weigh the consequences, as neither to talk
nor live as if there was no such thing. *Denham.*

Not all the subtle objections of *sophisters* and
rabblers, against the gospel, so much prejudiced the
reception of it, as the reproach of those crimes with
which they asperited the assemblies of christians.
Rogers.

2. A professor of philosophy; a *sophist*.

This sense is antiquated.
Aldemius the *sophister* hath arguments to prove,
that voluntary and extemporal far excell'd pre-
meditated speech. *Hooker.*

SOPHISTICAL. adj. [*sophistique, Fr. from*
sophist.] Fallaciously subtle; logically
deceitful.

Neither know I whether I should prefer for
madness, and *sophistical* couzenage, that the same
body of Christ should be in a thousand places at
once of this fabulous world. *Hall.*

When the state of the controversy is well under-
stood, the difficulty will not be great in giving an
answer to all his *sophistical* cavils. *Stillingfleet.*

That may seem a demonstration for the present,
which to posterity will appear a mere *sophistical*
knot. *More.*

SOPHISTICALLY. adv. [*from sophistical.*]
With fallacious subtlety.

Bolingbroke argues most *sophistically*. *Swift.*

To SOPHISTICATE. v. a. [*sophistiquer, Fr.*
from sophist.] To adulterate; to cor-
rupt with something spurious.

If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily
sophisticate the understanding; they make it apt to
believe upon every slender warrant, and to imagine
unfalsifiable truth where scarce any probable show
appeareth. *Hooker.*

Here 's three of us are *sophisticated*. *Shakespeare.*
Divers experiments succeeded not, because they
were at one time tried with genuine materials, and
at another time with *sophisticated* ones. *Buch.*

The only persons amongst the heathens, who
sophisticated nature and philosophy, were the
sophists; who assumed a total, unchangeable con-
sideration of causes, reaching even to the eternal
acts of man's will. *Smith.*

Yet the rich cultives may their bounding spare,
They purchase but *sophisticated* ware
'Tis prodigality that buys a deceit,
Where both the giver and the taker cheat. *Dryden.*

The eye hath its coats and humours *sophisticated*
and colourless, lest it should tinge and *sophisticate*
The light that it lets in by a natural jaundice.
Bentley.

SOPHISTICATE. part. adj. [*from the*
verb.] Adulterate; not genuine.

Wine sparkles brighter far than the,
'Tis pure and right, without deceit,
And that no woman e'er will be;
No, they are all *sophisticated*. *Cowley.*

Since then a great part of our scientific treasure
is most likely to be adulterated, though all bears
the image and superscription of truth, the only
way to know what is *sophisticated* and what is not, is
to bring all to the examen of the touchstone.
Clarke.

So truth, when only one supplied the truth,
Grew scarce and dear, and yet *sophisticated*. *Dryden.*

SOPHISTICATION. n. f. [*sophistication,*
Fr. from sophisticate.] Adulteration;
not genuineness.

Sophistication is the act of counterfeiting or adul-
terating any thing with what is not so good, for
the sake of unlawful gain. *Quincy.*

The drugs and simples sold in shops generally are
adulterated by the fraudulent mixture of the sellers,
especially if the practitioners may make their *sophis-*
tication very beneficial. *Boyle.*

Believe easily subjection to *sophistications* of sense,
we have inability to prevent the inducements of our
junior reasoners. *Clayton.*

SOPHISTICATOR. n. f. [*from sophisticate.*]
Adulterator; one that makes things not
genuine.

SOPHISTRY. n. f. [*from sophist.*]

1. Fallacious ratiocination.

His *sophistry* prevailed; his father believed. *Sidney.*

These men have obscured and confounded the
natures of things by their false principles and
wretched *sophistry*; though an act be never so in-
famous, they will strip it of its guilt. *South.*

2. Logical exercise.

The more youthful exercises of *sophistry*, themes
and declamations. *Felton.*

To SOPORATE. v. n. [*soporo, Lat.*] To
lay asleep. *Dick.*

SOPORIFEROUS. adj. [*sopor and fero.*]
Productive of sleep; causing sleep; nar-
cotick; opiate; dormitive; somniferous;
anodyne; sleepy.

The particular ingredients of those magical oint-
ments are opiate and *soporiferous*; for anointing of
the forehead, neck, feet, and back-bone, procures
deed sleeps. *Bacon.*

While the whole operation was performing, they
in a profound sleep, by the force of that *soporifer-*
ous medicine induced into my liquor. *Swift.*

SOPORIFEROUSNESS. n. f. [*from soporifer-*
ous.] The quality of causing sleep.

SOPORIFICK. adj. [*sopor and facio.*]
Causing sleep; opiate; narcotick.

The colour and taste of opium are, as well as its
soporifick or anodyne virtues, mere powers depend-
ing on its primary qualities. *Locke.*

SOPPER. n. f. [*from sop.*] One that
sleeps any thing in liquor.

SORBE. n. f. [*sorbum, Lat.*] The berry
of the sorb or service tree.

SORBEIL. adj. [*from sorbo, Lat.*] That
may be drunk or sipped.

SORBITION. n. f. [*sorbitio, Lat.*] The
act of drinking or sipping.

SORCERER. n. f. [*forcerer, Fr. fortarius,*
low Lat.] A conjurer; an enchanter;
a magician.

They say this town is full of couzenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Drumming conjurers that change the mind,
Soul-killing witches that deform the body,
And in thy such-like liberties of sin. *Shakespeare.*

The wonders of the power of witch upon kings
and magistrates may be ascribed to the weakness of
imagination; for it is hard for a witch or *sorcerer*
to put on a belief that they can hurt *him*. *Bacon.*

He saw a false *sorcerer* arise,
All sudden gorgeous hits, and dragons glare,
And ten horn'd fiends. *Pope.*

The Egyptian *forcerers* contended with Moses;
but the wonders which Moses wrought did so far
transcend the power of magicians, as made them
confess it was the finger of God. *Watts.*

SORCERESS. n. f. [*femule of forcerer.*] A
female magician; an enchantress.

Bring forth that *forcerer's* condemned to burn.
Shakespeare.

S O R

SO'BINESS, n. f. [from Jerry.]

ness; wretchedness; pitiableness; despicableness.

Sorrow, *n. f.* [*Sorg*, Danish.] Grief; paid for something past; sadness; mourning. Sorrow is not commonly understood as the effect of present evil, but of lost good.

Sorrow is uneasiness in the mind, upon the thought of a good lost, which might have been enjoyed longer; or the sense of a present evil. *Locke*.

Sorrow on thee, and all the pack of you; That triumph thus upon my misery! *Shakespeare*.

A word of woe and sorrow. *Milton*.

Some other hour I will to tears allow; But, having you, can show no sorrow now. *Dryden*.

Soroww, *v. n.* [*Juurgan*, Gothic; *forogian*, Saxon.] To grieve; to be sad; to be dejected.

The mutable change, now at my end, Lament nor sorrow at. *Shakespeare*.

Wherever sorrow is, relief would be; If you do sorrow at my grief in love, By giving love, your sorrow and my grief Were both extermin'd. *Shakespeare*.

Now I rejoice, not that ye were made sorry, but that ye *forrowed* to repentance. *2 Corinthians*.

I neither fear to die, nor desire to live; and having mastered all grief in myself, I desire no man to sorrow for me. *Hayward*.

Send them forth, though *forrowing*, yet in peace. *Milton*.

Sad the prince explores The neighbouring main, and *forrowing* treads the shores. *Pope*.

SORROWED, *adj.* [from *sorrow*.] Accompanied with sorrow. Out of use.

Not the publick body, which doth seldom lay the recanter, feeling in itself

A lack of Timon's aid, hath sense withal of *sorrow* fall, retaining aid to Timon; And lends forth us to make their *sorrowed* tender. *Shakespeare*.

SORROWFUL, *adj.* [*Sorrow* and *full*.]

1. Sad for something past; mournful; grieving.

Blinded are they which have been *sorrowful* for all thy scourges, for they shall rejoice for thee, when they have seen all thy glory. *Tobias*.

2. Deeply serious. Not in use.

Hannah 14, No, my lord, I am a woman of a *sorrowful* spirit: I have poured out my soul before the Lord. *1 Samuel*.

3. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief.

The things that my soul refused to touch, are as my *sorrowful* meat. *Job*.

SORRY, *adj.* [*sarug*, Saxon.]

1. Grieved for something past. It is generally used of slight or casual misadventures or vexations, but sometimes of greater things. It does not imply any long continuance of grief.

O, forget What we are *sorry* for ourselves in thee. *Timon of Athens*.

I'm *sorry* for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleasure. *Shakespeare*.

The king was *sorry*; nevertheless, for the oath's sake, he commanded the Baptist's head to be given her. *Matthew*.

We are *sorry* for the satire interspersed in some of these pieces, upon a few people, from whom the lightest provocations have been received. *Swift*.

2. [from *saur*, filth, *Islandick*.] Vile; worthless; vexatious.

How now, why do you keep alone? Of *sorry* fancies your companions making, Using those thoughts which should indeed have died With them they think on. *Shakespeare*.

If the union of the parts consist only in rest, it would seem that a bag of dust would be of as firm consistence as that of marble; and Bajazet's cage had been but a *sorry* prison. *Glauville*.

Coarse complexion, And cheeks of *sorry* grain, will serve to ply The sampler, and to trize the housewife's wool. *Milton*.

How vain were all the ensigns of his power, that could not support him against one slighting look of a *sorry* slave! *1. Strange*.

If this innocent had any relation to his Thebais, the poet might have found some *sorry* excuse for detaining the reader. *Dryden*.

If such a slight and *sorry* business as that could produce one organic body, one might reasonably expect, that now and then a dead lump of dough might be leavened into an animal. *Bentley*.

SORT, *n. f.* [*forte*, French.]

1. A kind; a species.

Disfigur'd more than spirit of happy *fort*. *Milton*.

A substantial and unaffected piece, not only gives a man a credit among the sober and virtuous, but even among the vicious *sort* of men. *Talbot*.

These three *sorts* of poems should differ in their numbers, designs, and every thought. *Walsh*.

Endeavouring, to make the figuration of specific names clear, they make their specific ideas of the *sorts* of substances of a few of those simple ideas found in them. *Locke*.

2. A manner; a form of being or acting.

Blowers, in such *sort* worn, can neither be smelt nor seen well by those that wear them. *Hooker*.

That I may laugh at her in equal *sort* As she doth laugh at me, and makes my pain her sport. *Spenser*.

To Adam in what *sort* shall I appear? *Milton*.

3. A degree of any quality.

I have written the more boldly unto you, in some *sort*, as putting you in mind. *Romans*.

I shall not be wholly without pause, if in some *sort* I have copied his title. *Dryden*.

4. A class or order of persons.

The one being a thing that belongeth eternally unto all; the other, such as none but the wiser and more judicious *sort* can perform. *Hooker*.

I have bought Golden opinions from all *sorts* of people. *Shakespeare*.

The first *sort* by their own forgetfulness fell. *Milton*.

Hospitality to the better fort, and charity to the poor; two virtues that are never exercised to well as when they accompany each other. *Atterbury*.

5. A company; a knot of people.

Mine eyes are full of tears: I cannot see; And yet salt water blinds them not to much, But they can see a *sort* of train is here. *Shakespeare*.

A *sort* of lusty shepherds drive. *Waller*.

6. Rank; condition above the vulgar.

Is signor Montano returned from the wars? I know none of that name, lady, there was none such in the army of any *sort*. *Shakespeare*.

7. [*fort*, French; *fortes*, Latin.] A lot. Out of use.

Make a lottery, And by decree let blockish Ajax Draw the *fort* to fight with Hector. *Shakespeare*.

8. A pair; a set; a suit.

To SORT, *v. a.* [*sortai*, Latin; *affortare*, Italian.]

1. To separate into distinct and proper classes.

I come to thee for charitable licence, To *sort* our nobles from our common men. *Shakespeare*.

A piece of cloth made of white and black threads, though the whole appear neither white nor black, but grey, yet each remains what it was before, if the threads were pulled asunder, and *sorted* each colour by itself. *Bayle*.

Shell-fish have been, by some of the ancients, compared and *sorted* with the insects. *Bacon*.

With this desire, she hath a native might To find out every truth, if she had time; Th' innumerable effects to *sort* weight, And by degrees from cause to cause to climb. *Davies*.

The number of simple ideas, that make the nominal essence of the lowest species, or first *sorting* of individuals, depends on the mind of man. *Locke*.

The rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and *sorted* from one another; and be either by reflection, or by refraction. *Newton*.

But grant that others best discover man, Take the most strong, and *sort* them as you can; The few that glare, each character must mark; You balance not the many in the dark. *Pope*.

2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion.

These they *sorted* into their several times and places; some to begin the service at God with, and some to end, some to be interlarded between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker*.

Let me not be light; For a light wife doth make a heavy husband; And never be Bassanio so from me; But God *sort* all! *Shakespeare*.

3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution.

For, when the *sorts* things present with things past, And thereby things to come doth off foresee; When the doth doubt at first, and chafe at last, These gets her own, without her body, be. *Davies*.

The twin perceiving, by her words ill *sorted*, That she was wholly from herself transported. *Brown*.

4. To cull; to choose; to select.

Send his mother to his father's house, That he may forther out a worthy spouse. *Chapman*.

To SORT, *v. n.*

1. To be joined with others of the same species.

Nor do metals only *sort* and herd with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals; but both in common together. *Woodward*.

2. To consort; to join.

The liberality of parents towards their children, make them base, and *sort* with any company. *Bacon*.

3. To suit; to fit.

A man cannot speak to a son *sort* as a father; whereas a friend may speak as the *sort* requires, and not as it *sorteth* with the person. *Bacon*.

They are happy whose natures *sort* with their vocations. *Bacon*.

Among unequals, what society Can *sort*, what harmony, or true delight? Which must be mutual, in proportion due Given and received. *Milton*.

The Creator calling forth by name His mighty angels, gave them several charge. As *sorted* best with present things. *Milton*.

For different rules with different subjects *sort*, As several galls with country, town, and court. *Pope*.

4. [*sortir*, to issue, French.] To terminate; to issue.

It *sorted* not to any sight, but to a retreat. *Bacon*.

Prints cannot gather this fruit, except they raise some persons to be companions; which many times *sorteth* to inconvenience. *Bacon*.

5. To have success; to terminate in the effect desired.

The slips of their vines have been brought into Spain, but they have not *sorted* to the same purpose as in their native country. *Abbot*.

It was tried in a blown bladder, whereinto flesh and a flower were put, and it *sorted* not; for dry bladders will not blow, and new bladders further putrefaction. *Bacon*.

6. To fall out. [from *fort*, a lot, French.]

And to farum I glad it did *sort*. As thus their jangling I esteem a sport. *Shakespeare*.

SORTAL, *adj.* A word coined by *Locke*, but not yet received.

As things are ranked under names, into *sorts* or species, only as they agree to certain abstract ideas, the essence of each *sort* comes to be something but that idea which the *sortal*, if I may so call it from *sort*, as I do general *trougenus*, name stands for. *Locke*.

SORTANCE, *n. f.* [from *sort*.] Suitable-ness; agreement.

Here doth he with his person, with such power As might hold *sortance* with his quality, The which he could not levy. *Shakespeare*.

SORTILEGE, *n. f.* [*sortilege*, French; *sortilegium*, Latin.] The act or practice of drawing lots.

So'ttishly. n. f. [from *so'ttish*.]

1. The act of *so'ttish*; distribution.

2. A parcel sorted or distributed.

To so'ttish. v. n. [a cant word.] To sit lazily on a chair; to fall at once into a chair.

"The winter sky began to frown;
Poor *So'ttish* must pack off to town;
From wholesome exercise and air
To *so'ttish* in an easy chair."

So'ttish. n. f. [from *so'ttish*, Saxon; *so'tt*, French; *so'tt*, Dutch.]

1. A blockhead; a dull, ignorant, stupid fellow; a dolt.

Of the *so'ttish* service of his son
When I *so'ttish* him, then he call'd me *so'tt*,
And told me I had turn'd the wrong side out.

Either our brags
Were crack'd of kitchen trulls, or his defects
Prov'd us unpeaking *so'tts*.

Soul blinded *so'tts*, that creep
In dirt, and never saw the wonders of the deep.

Tell him that no history or antiquity can match
his conduct; and presently the *so'tt*, because he knows
neither history nor antiquity, shall begin to misre-
present himself by himself, which is the only way for
him not to fail short.

2. A wretch stupified by drinking.

That calls the staring *so'tts* to nasty wine.

A furly ill-bred lord,
That chides and snaps her up at every word;
A brutal *so'tt*, who, while he holds his bowl,
With drunken *so'tts* debauches the nuptial bed.

To so'ttish. v. n. To stupify; to besot; to in-
fatuate.

I hate to see a brave bold fellow *so'tt*,
Made four and senseless, turn'd to whey, by love;
A driveling horn, fit for a romance.

Turns his brain, and stupifies his mind;
The *so'tt* moon-calf gapes.

To so'ttish. v. n. To tittle to stupidity.

So'ttish. adj. [from *so'ttish*.]

1. Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate; doltish.

All's but might:
Patience is *so'ttish*, and impatience does
Become a dog that's mad.

Upon the report of his approach, more than half
fell away and dispersed; the residue, being more
delicate or more *so'ttish*, did abide in the field, of
whom many were dunn.

He gain'd a king
After his *so'ttish* conqueror.

His *so'ttish* to offer at things that cannot be
brought about.

The inhabitants of Soldania in Africk are to *so'ttish*
and grossly ignorant, that they differ very
little from brutes.

How ignorant are *so'ttish* pretenders to astrology!

2. Dull with intemperance.

So'ttishly. adv. [from *so'ttish*.] Stupidly;
dully; senselessly.

Northumberland, *so'ttish* mad with over great
fortune, procured the king, by his letters-patent under
the great seal, to appoint the lady Jane to suc-
ceed him in the inheritance of the crown.

Atheism is impudent in pretending to philosophy;
and superstition *so'ttish* ignorant, in fancying that
the knowledge of nature tends to religion.

So'ttish to taste the pure pleasures and com-
forts of this world, and forego the expectation of
immortality in another; and to desperately to run
the risk of dwelling with everlasting burnings, plainly
discovers itself to be the most pernicious folly and
deplorable madness in the world.

So'ttishness. n. f. [from *so'ttish*.]

1. Dulness; stupidity; infatigability.

Sometimes phlegm putrifies into *so'ttishness*, *so'ttishness* into an ignorance or neglect of all religion.

Few consider what a degree of *so'ttishness* and
confirmed ignorance men may sin themselves into.

The first part of the text, the folly and *so'ttishness*
of atheism, will come home to their case; since
they make such a noisy pretence to wit and sagacity.

2. Drunken stupidity.

No sober temperate person can look with any
complacency upon the drunkenness and *so'ttishness*
of his neighbour.

SOVEREIGN. n. f. See **SOUSE**.

SOVEREIGN. adj. [*sovereign*, Fr. *sovrano*,
Spanish.]

1. Supreme in power; having no supe-
rior.

As teaching bringeth us to know that God is our
supreme truth; to prayer testifieth that we ac-
knowledge him our *sovereign* good.

You, my *sovereign* lady,
Causeless have laid dignities on my head.

None of us who now thy grace explore,
But held the rank of *sovereign* queen before;
Till giddy chance, whose music never ceases
That mortal bliss should last for length of years,
Cald us down headlong from our high estate.

Whether I am, then, were a vassal to Jacob,
and Jacob his *sovereign* prince by birthright, I leave
the reader to judge.

2. Supremely efficacious; predominant over
diseases.

A memorial of fidelity and zeal, a *sovereign* pre-
servative of God's people from the venomous infec-
tion of heresy.

The most *sovereign* prescription in Galen is but
expensive; and, to this preservative, of no better
report than a horse drench.

Love-wounded Protheus,
My bosom, as a bed,

Shall lodge thee, till thy wound be thoroughly heal'd,
And thus I search it with a *sovereign* kiss.

A water we call water of paradise, by that we
do test, is made very *sovereign* for health.

Like the foam that's drawn from
From parboil'd shoes and boots, and all the rest
Which were with any *sovereign* felicity blest.

Be cool, my friend, and hear my mule dispen-
Some *sovereign* comforts drawn from common sense.

SOVEREIGN. n. f. Supreme lord.

O, let my *sovereign* turn away his face,
And bid his ears a little while be deaf.

By my *sovereign*, and his love, I swear,
Renown'd for faith in peace, for force in war,
On our alliance other lands depend.

SOVEREIGNLY. adv. [from *sovereign*.]
Supremely; in the highest degree.

He was *sovereignly* lovely in his countenance.

SOVEREIGNTY. n. f. [*soveraineté*, Fr.]

Supremacy; highest place; supreme
power; highest degree of excellence.

That I, your vassal, have employ'd and paid
Your unknown *sovereignty*.

Happy were England, would this virtuous prince
Take on his grace the *sovereignty* thereof.

To give laws unto a people, to institute magis-
trates and officers over them; to punish and par-
don malefactors; to have the sole authority of
making war and peace, are the true marks of *sovereignty*.

A mighty hunter thence he shall be fill'd
Before the Lord; as in despite of heav'n,
Or from heav'n, claiming second *sovereignty*.

Nothing does so gratify a haughty humour, as
this piece of usurped *sovereignty* over our brethren.

Government of the Tongue.

That holds the woods in awful *sovereignty*,
Requires a depth of lodging in the ground;
High as his topmost boughs to heav'n ascend,
So low his roots to hell's dominion tend.

"I will beseech, where'er thy fate I meet,
That I may much-lov'd *sovereignty* meet,
And hence new beauty may thy form impart."

Let us above all things possess our souls with an-
ticipations of the majesty and sovereignty of
God.

Alexander's Grecian colonies in the Indies were
almost exterminated by Sandrocottus, Seleucus
recovered the *sovereignty* in some degree, but was
forced to abandon to him the country along the
Indus.

SOUGH. n. f. [from *sous*, French.] A sub-
terraneous drain.

Yet could not such mines, without great pains
and charges, if at all, be wrought; the delts would
be so flow'd with waters, it being impossible to make
any adds or *soughs* to drain them, that no power
machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry.

Another was found in sinking a *sough*-pit.

SOUGHT. The pret. and part. pass. of seek.
I am *sought* of them that asked not for me. I
am found of them that *sought* me not.

SOUL. n. f. [*psal*, Saxon; *soel*, Danish;
soel, Islandick; *soel*, Dutch.]

1. The immaterial and immortal spirit of
man.

When death was overcome, he opened heaven to
well to the believing Gentiles as Jews: heaven was
then no receptacle to the *souls* of either.

Perhaps, for want of food, the *soul* may pine;
But that were strange, since all things bad and good

Since all God's creatures mortal and divine,
Since God himself, is her eternal food.

He remembered them of the promises, seals, and
oaths, which by public authority had passed for
concluding this marriage, that these, being religious
bonds betwixt God and their *souls*, could not by
any political act of state be dissolved.

So natural is the knowledge of the *soul's* immor-
tality, and of some *soil* for the future reception of
it, that we find some tract or other of it in most
barbarous nations.

2. Intellectual principle.

Eloquence the *soul's* long charms the sense.

The eyes of our *souls* only then begin to
when our bodily eyes are closing.

3. Vital principal.

Thou almost make'st me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That *souls* of animals migrate themselves
Into the trunks of men.

Thou art, of this great world both eye and soul.

Join voices, all ye living *souls*! ye birds,
That singing up to heaven-gate ascend,
Bear on your wings, and in your notes, his praise.

In common discourse and writing we have
the words *vegetative*, *sensitive*, and *rational*, and
make the word *soul* serve for all these principles.

4. Spirit; essence; quintessence; principal
part.

He has the very *soul* of bounty.

Charity, the *soul* of all the rest.

5. Interior power.

There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly dutil it out.

6. A familiar appellation expressing the
qualities of the mind.

Three wenches where I stood, cry'd,
"Alas, good *soul*!"

This is a poor mad *soul*; and she says, up and
down the town, that her eldest son is like you.

The poor *soul* sat singing by a sycamore tree,
Sing all a green willow:

Her hand on her bosom, her head on her knee.

Keep the poor *soul* no longer in suspense,
Your charge is such as does not need defence.

Unenlarged *souls* are disgusted with the vision
of the microscope, discovering animals which
equal not a peppercorn.

Healthful.
The most is the care of every soul of us.
L'Estrange.
It is a republic; there are in it a hundred
bourgeois, and about a thousand souls. Addison.
My state of health now calls to learn;
My life is here no fool's concern. Swift.
Active power.
Earth, air, and seas through empty space would
rowl.
And heav'n would fly before the driving soul. Dryden.

Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.
That he wants caution, he must needs confess;
But not a hint to give our arms success. Young.
Intelligent being in general.
Every soul in heav'n shall bend the knee. Milton.
A LIDER. See SOLDIER.
FURNISHED, *adj.* [from *soul*.] Furnished with
mind.
Grave, and full temencies of thy hold,
Whit thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely
foul'd,
Should give the prizes they had gain'd before? Dryden.

MEAN, *adj.* [from *soul*.] Mean; low;
spiritless.
Slave, joule'st villain, dog, O rarely base! Skapiscare.

SHOT, *n. f.* [from *soul* and *met*.] Some-
thing paid for a soul's requiem among
the Romanists.

In the Sax-on times there was a funeral duty to
be paid, called, *pecunia sepulchralis* & *symbolon*
monet, and in Saxon *soulshot*. Ayliffe.

OUND, *adj.* [from *soul*, Saxon.]
Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not
defeated; not hurt.

I am fall'n out with my more headier will,
To take the indispos'd and sickly lit
For the found man. Skapiscare.

He hath a heart as found as a bell, and his tongue
the clapper; for what his heart thinks, his
tongue speaks. Skapiscare.

He hath received him safe and found. Luke.

We can preserve

Subvert our minds, and understanding found. Mill.

The king visits all around,

Comforts the sick, congratulates the found; Dryden.

Honours the princely chiefs.

But Cypri, and the rest of founder mind,

The fatal present to the flames design'd, Dryden

to the deep.

When a word, which originally signifies any par-

ticular object, is attributed to several other objects,

in account of some evident reference or relation to

the original idea, this is peculiarly called an analo-

gical word; so a found or healthy pulse, a found,

condition, found sleep, are all so called, with refer-

ence to a found and healthy constitution; but if

we speak of found doctrine, or found speech, this

is a way of resemblance to health, and the words

are metaphorical. Watts.

Right; not erroneous; orthodox.

Whom although to know be life, and joy to make

known of his name; yet our foundest knowledge

is to know that we know him not as much as he is,

either can know him, and our safest coquenee

concerning him is silence. Hooker.

Let my heart be found in thy statutes. Psalms.

Sound, and yet not trivial, catechetic institu-

tion. Felton.

The rules are found and useful, and may serve

to devotion. Wake.

Stout; strong; lusty.

The men are very strong and able of body; and

therefore either give found strokes with their clubs

or with their light, or else snout strong shots

with their bows. Abbot.

Valid; not failing.

They reserved their titles, tenures, and dignities

whole and found to themselves. Spenser.

Fast; hearty. It is applied to sleep.

Now wak'd from found sleep,

Not on the flow'ry bed I found me laid

In balmy sweet. Milton.

SOUND, *adv.* Soundly; heartily; com-
pletely fast.

The messenger approaching to him spake,
But his waste words return'd to him in vain;
So found he slept that nought might him awake.

Fairy Queen.
SOUND, *n. f.* [*sonde*, French.] A shallow
sea, such as may be sounded.

The found of Denmark, where thaps pay toll. Camden

Wake,
Behold I come, sent from the Stygian found,
As a dire vapour that had el' it the ground,
T' hugender with the night, and blait the day.

Len Jonson.

I am young Thaisa bore, the bright mermaid

Of Phoreys, dreading in the founds and seas. Pipe

SOUND, *n. f.* [*sonde*, French.] A probe,

an instrument used by chirurgeons to

feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

The patient being laid on a table, put the found

til it meet with some resistance. Sharp.

To SOUND, *v. a.*

1. To search with a plummet; to try depth.

In this secret there is a gulf, which shore we

have we shall never found. Hooker.

You are, Hasting, much too shallow

To find the bottom of the after times. Shalke.

2. To try; to examine.

Has he never before founded you in this business? Skapiscare

Invites these lords, and those he meant to found. Donce

I was in jest,

And by that offer meant to found your bread. Inglen.

I've founded my Numidian, man by man,

And find 'em ripe for a revolt. Aulfin

To SOUND, *v. n.* To try with the sounding

line.

The shipmen deemed that they drew near to

some country, and founden, and found it near

twenty fathoms. Ayl.

Beyond this we have no more a positive distinct

notion of infinite space than a mariner has of the

depth of the sea, where having let down a large

portion of his sounding line, he reaches no bottom.

Locke.

SOUND, *n. f.* [*siipa*, Latin.] The cattle-

fish. Answarth.

SOUND, *n. f.* [*son*, Fr. *sonus*, Latin.]

1. Any thing audible; a noise; that which

is perceived by the ear.

Heaps of huge words uphoarded hideously

With horrid found, though having little sense,

And thereby wanting due intelligence,

Have man'd the face of goodly poetry,

And made a noisier of their faculty. Spenser.

Come, let us, cheer we up his fighths,

And show the best of our delights;

I'll charm the air to give a found.

While you perform your antick round. Shalke

Doth a time again a stone in the bottom of the

water, and it maketh a found; so a long pole stuck

up in gravel, in the bottom of the water, maketh a

found. Bacon.

The warlike found of trumpets loud

When'er he spoke, his voice was heard around.

Loud as a trumpet with a silver found. Dryden.

That which is conveyed into the brain by the

ear is called *found*; though, all it adest the percep-

ceptive part, it be nothing but motion. Locke.

2. Mere empty noise opposed to meaning.

He contented himself with doubtful and general

terms, which might make no ill found in men's

ears. Locke.

Let us consider this proposition as to its mean-

ing; for it is the sense and not found that must be

the principle. Locke.

O lavish land! for found at such expence?

But then, the fates it in her bills for sense. Young.

To SOUND, *v. n.*

1. To make a noise; to emit a noise.

Trumpet once more to found at general doom.

Milton.

That with one blast through the whole band
does bound,
And first taught speaking-trumpets how to found. Dryden.

Thither the silver sounding lyres
Shall call the tending loves and young desires. Dryden.
2. To exhibit by found, or likeness of
found

Why do you start, and seem to fear

Things that do found to us? Shalke.

They being told there was small hope of cure

To be expected to their evils from hence,

Were willing at the first to give an ear

To any thing that sounded liberty. Ben Jonson.

This relation *found* rather like a chymical

dream than a philosophical truth. Wicks.

3. To be conveyed in found.

From you founded out the word of the Lord.

1 Theologian.

To SOUND, *v. a.*

1. To cause to make a noise; to play on.

And many nymphs about them flocking round,

And many trumps which then horns did found. Spenser.

Michael had found

Th' archangel trumpet. Milton.

Alcimus lay, none to renown'd

The warrior trumpet in the field to found;

With breathing beats to kindle fierce alarms,

And route to dare their fate in honourable arms. Dryden.

2. To betoken or direct by a found.

Once Jove from Ida did both bolts hurl;

And, when he pleas'd to thunder, part the fray;

Here heav'n in vain that kind retreat should found,

He leader cannon had the thunder down'd. Waller.

3. To celebrate by found.

Sun found his praise. Milton.

So UNBOARD, *n. f.* [found and board.]

Board which propagates the found in

organs.

Try it without any foundboard along, only harp-

with at one end of the string. Bacon.

As in an or, an, from one blast of wind,

To many a row of pipes the foundboard breathes. Milton.

So UNDOING, *adj.* [from *found*.] Sonorous;

having a magnificent sound.

Obsolete words may thereby revived, when more

found or more significant than those in practice. Dryden.

So UNDO, *adv.* [from *found*.]

1. Healthily; heartily.

2. Lustily; stoutly; strongly.

When Duncan is asleep,

Where to the rather shall this hard day's journey

Soundly invite him. Shalke.

They did ply

My feet and hands with cords, and to the mast

With other half is made me foundly fast. Chapman.

Who had to often in your aid

So many ways been foundly paid. Hudibras.

Have no concern,

Provided Punch, for there's the jest.

Be foundly maul'd, and plague the rest. Swift.

Their nobility and gentry are one half maul'd,

banished, or converted: they all foundly feel the

smart of the last Irish war. Swift.

3. Truly; rightly.

The wisest are always the readiest to acknowledge,

that foundly to judge of a *fact* is the weightiest

thing which any man can take upon him. Hooker.

The doctrine of the church of England, expressed

in the thirty-nine articles, is so foundly and ortho-

doxy settled, as cannot be questioned without ex-

treme danger to our religion. Bacon.

4. Fast; closely; it is used of sleeping.

Now when that idle dream was to him brought,

Unto that elfen knight he had him try,

Where he slept foundly, void of evil thought. Fairy Queen.

When the succession of ideas ceases, our percep-

tion of duration ceases with it, which every one

experiments whilst he sleeps foundly. Locke.

SOURNESS, *n. f.* [from *found*.]

1. Health; heartiness.

I would I had that corporal *foundness* now,
As when thy father and myself in friendship
First tried our soldiership. *Shakespeare.*

2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt state.

In the end, very few excepted, all became sub-
ject to the sway of time: other odds there was
none amongst them, saving only that some fell
sooner away, and some later, from the *foundness* of
belief. *Hooker.*

Lady is misled in his politics; but he hath
given proof of his *foundness* in religion. *Swift.*

As the health and strength, or weakness, of our
bodies is very much owing to their methods of
treating us when we were young, so the *foundness*
or folly of our minds is not less owing to those first
teapings and ways of thinking, which we eagerly
received from the love, tenderness, authority, and
constant conversation of our mothers. *Lewis.*

3. Strength; solidity.

This predestined, it may stand then very well
with strength and *foundness* of reason, even thus to
answer. *Hobbes.*

SOUR, *n. f.* [*soupe*, Fr.] Strong decoction
of flesh for the table.

Spongy morsels in strong ragouts are found,

And in the *soup* the flimsy trail is drown'd.
Let the cook doubt the bark of the footman's new
levery; or, when he is going up with a dish of *soup*,
let her follow him softly with a ladle-toll. *Swift.*

SOUR, *adj.* [run, runig, Saxon; *sur*,
Welsh.]

1. Acid; austere; pungent on the palate
with astringency, as vinegar, or unripe
fruit.

All *four* things, as vinegar, provoke appetite.

Their drink is *sour*. *Bacon.*

But let the bounds of licences be fix'd;

Not things of disagreeing natures mix'd,

Not sweet with *sour*, nor lards with serpents join'd. *Dryden.*

Both ways deceitful is the wine of power;

When new 'tis heady, and when old 'tis *sour*. *Harte.*

2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish;

raucous; severe.

He was a scholar,

Lofty and *sour* to those that lov'd him not. *Shakespeare.*

A man of pleasant and popular conversation,

rather free than *sour* and reserved. *Wotton.*

Tiberius, otherwise a very *sour* man, would

punctually perform this rite unto others, and ex-
pect the same. *Brown.*

3. Afflictive; painful.

Let me embrace these *sour* adversities;

For wife men say it is the wisest course. *Shakespeare.*

4. Expressing discontent.

He said a *sour* thing to Laura the other day. *Tatler.*

Sullen and *sour*, with discontented mien

Jocasta frown'd. *Pope.*

The lord treasurer often looked on me with a

sour countenance. *Swift.*

SOUR, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Acid

substance.

A thousand *sours* to temper with one sweet,

To make it seem more dear and dainty. *Spenser.*

To **SOUR**, *v. a.*

1. To make acid.

His angelick nature had none of that carnal

seven which ferments to the *souring* of ours. *Decay of Piety.*

Thus kneaded up with milk, the new made man

His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;

Till knowledge misapplied, misunderstood,

And pride of empire, *sour'd* his balmy blood. *Dryden.*

One passion, with a different turn,

Makes wit inflame or anger burn;

So the sun's heat, with different pow'rs,

Repens the grape, the liquor *sours*. *Swift.*

2. To make harsh, or unkindly.

Tutts of graft *sour* land. *Mortimer.*

3. To make uneasy; to make less pleasing.

Hail, great King!

To find your happiness, I must report

The queen is dead. *Shakespeare.*

He brought envy, malice, and ambition, into

Paradise, which *sour'd* to him the sweetness of the

place. *Dryden.*

4. To make discontented.

Not my own disgrace

Hath ever made me *sour* my patient cheek.

Or bend one wrinkle on my sovereign's face. *Shakespeare.*

Three crabbed mouths had *sour'd* themselves to

death,

Ere I could make thee open thy white hand. *Shakespeare.*

In me, as yet ambition had no part;

Pride had not *sour'd*, nor wrath debas'd, my

heart. *Harte.*

To **SOUR**, *v. n.*

1. To become acid.

Asks milk, when it *sours* in the stomach, and

when turned sour, will purge thoroughly. *Arbushut.*

2. To grow peevish or crabbed.

They kept out melancholy from the virtuous, and

hinder the hatred of vice from *souring* into love-
nity. *Addison.*

If I turn my eyes from them, or seem displeased,

they *sour* upon it. *Addison.*

SOURCE, *n. f.* [*source*, Fr.]

1. Spring; fountain; head.

Kings that rule

Behind the hidden *sources* of the Nile. *Addison.*

2. Original; first cause.

This *source* of men, while yet but few,

With some regard to what is just and right

Shall lead their lives. *Milton.*

This is the true *source* and original of this mil-
luct. *Dryden.*

Of himself is none;

But that eternal Infinite, and one,

Who never did begin, who never can end,

On him all beings, as their *source*, depend. *Dryden.*

3. First producer.

Famous Greece,

That *source* of art and cultivated thought,

Which they to Rome, and Romans thither, brought. *Waller.*

SOURDET, *n. f.* [from *sourd*, Fr.] The

little pipe of a trumpet.

SOURISH, *adj.* [from *sour*.] Somewhat

sour.

By distillation we obtain a *sourish* spirit, which

will dissolve coal. *Boyle.*

SOURLY, *adv.* [from *sour*.]

1. With acidity.

The stern Athenian prince

Then *sourly* snail'd. *Dryden.*

SOURNESS, *n. f.* [from *sour*.]

1. Acidity; acuteness of taste.

Sourness consisteth in some grossness of the body;

and incorporation doth make the mixture of the

body more equal, which induceth a milder taste. *Bacon.*

If the spring, like youth, it yields an acid taste;

But summer doth, like age, the *sourness* waste. *Denham.*

He knew

For fruit the grafted pear-tree to disuse,

And tame to plumbs the *sourness* of the trees. *Dryden.*

Of acid or *sour* one has a notion from taste,

sourness being one of those simple ideas which one

cannot describe. *Asbuthnot.*

Has his *sourness*, drawn to near its end?

Pope.

2. Asperity; harshness of temper.

Pelagius curped at the curious neatness of men's

apparel in those days, and, through the *sourness* of

his disposition, spoke somewhat too harshly thereof. *Hooker.*

He was never thought to be of that *sourness*

sourness, which some men pretend to in religion. *King Charles.*

Her religion is equally free from the weakness

of superstition and the *sourness* of enthusiasm: it is

not of an uncomfortable melancholy nature. *Addison.*

Take care that no *sourness* and moroseness

gingle with our serious frame of mind. *Neale.*

SOURSOR, *n. f.* [*guanabano*, Lat.] A

tard-apple.

It grows in several parts of the Spanish We

Indies, where it is cultivated for its fruits. *Mate.*

SOT, *n. f.* [*sot*, Fr.] A small denomina

tion of money.

SOUSE, *n. f.* [*soute*, salt, Dutch.]

1. Pickle made of salt.

2. Any thing kept parboiled in salt pickle

And he that can rear up a pig in his house,

Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *souse*. *Taylor.*

All-faunts, do lay for pork and *souse*,

For sprats and sprplings for your house. *Taylor.*

To **SOUSE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To parboil, or steep in pickle.

Oh, though it sink, they drop by drop impart;

But *souse* the cabbage with a bounteous bean. *Pope.*

2. To throw into water. A ludicrous

sense.

They *soused* me into the Thames with as

remote as they drown blind puppies. *Shakespeare.*

Who those were that run away,

And yet gave out th' had won the day,

Although the rabble *soused* them for it

O'er head and ears in mud and dirt. *Butt.*

They *soused* me over head and ears in mud

when a boy, so that I am now one of the

cate-hardened of the Ironides. *Mil.*

To **SOUSE**, *v. n.* [Of this word I know to

the original: it must come from *sous*,

diffous, down, Fr.] To fall as a bird

its prey.

Thus on some silver swan or tim'rous hare,

Jove's bird comes *sousing* down from upper air,

Her crooked talons trus the fearful prey,

Then out of sight the towers. *Dryden.*

Jove's bird will *souse* upon th' tim'rous hare,

And tender kids with his sharp talons tear. *Dryden.*

To **SOUSE**, *v. a.* To strike with sudden

violence, as a bird strikes his prey.

The gallant monarch is in arms,

And like an eagle o'er his airy towers,

To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest. *Shakespeare.*

SOUSE, *adv.* With sudden violence.

low word.

Such make a private study of the street,

And, looking full at every man they meet,

Run *souse* against his chaps, who stands amazed,

To find they did not see, but only gaz'd. *Butt.*

SOUTERRAIN, *n. f.* [*souterain*, Fr.] A

grotto or cavern in the ground. *Ne*

English.

Delicacies against extremities of heat, as *south*

grottoes, or *souterrains*, are necessary for preservation

of health. *Arbuthnot.*

SOUTH, *n. f.* [ruð, Sax. *sud*, Dutch

sud, French.]

1. The part where the sun is to us at noon

opposed to north.

East and west have no certain points of beam

but north and south are fixed; and felt on the

southern people have invaded the northern

contraries. *Butt.*

2. The southern regions of the globe.

The queen of the south.

From the north to call

Deerepit winter, from the south to bring

Solstitial summer's heat. *Pope.*

3. The wind that blows from the south.

All the contagion of the south light on you

You flames of Rome, you! *Shakespeare.*

SOUTH. *adj.* [from the noun.] Southern; meridional.

One hour of delay more is a South sea. *Shakespeare.*
How thy garments are worn, when thou dost tread
the earth by the South wind. *Job.*
Moss while the South wind sails, and with black
wings,
Wide hovering, all the elements together drove. *Milton.*

SOUTH. *adv.*

1. Toward the south.

His regiment lies half a mile
South from the mighty power of the king. *Shakespeare.*

2. From the south.

Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping, gather in a fair and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not South. *Bacon.*

SOUTHEAST. *n. f.* [South and east.] The point between the east and south; the point of winter sunrise.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the south or southeast sun, doth hasten their ripening. *Bacon.*

The three seas of Italy, the *Ligurian* towards the south, the *Ionian* towards the south, and the *Adriatic* on the northeast side, were commanded by three different nations. *Arluynst.*

SOUTHERLY. *adj.* [from south.]

1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south; not absolutely southern.

2. Lying toward the south.

Unto such as live under the pole, that is only north which is above them, that is only southerly which is below them. *Brown.*

Two other country bills give us a view of the most easterly, westerly, and southerly parts of England. *Grant.*

3. Coming from about the south.

I am but mad north, northwest; when the wind is southerly, I know a hawk from a hand-saw. *Shaksp.*

SOUTHERN. *adj.* [from *south*, Sax. from *south*.]

1. Belonging to the south; meridional.

Frowning Ausier seeks the southern sphere,
And rots with endless rain the unwholesome year. *Dryden.*

2. Lying toward the south.

Why mourn I not for thee,
And with the southern clouds contend in tears? *Shakespeare.*

3. Coming from the south.

Men's bodies are heavier when southern winds blow than when northern. *Bacon.*

SOUTHERNWOOD. *n. f.* [from *south* and *wood*, Lat.] A plant that agrees in most parts with the wormwood, from which it is not easy to separate it. *Miller.*

SOUTHING. *adj.* [from south.] Going toward the south.

I will conduct thee on thy way,
When next the southing sun inflames the day. *Dryden.*

SOUTHING. *n. f.* Tendency to the south.

Not far from hence, if I observe aright
The southing of the stars and polar light,
Scilla lies. *Dryden.*

SOUTHMOST. *adj.* [from south.] Furthest toward the south.

Next Chemos, the oblique dread of Moab's sons,
From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild
Of southmost Abarim. *Milton.*

SOUTHSAY. *n. f.* [properly *southsay*.] Prediction.

All those were idle thoughts and fantasies,
Devils, dreams, opinions, and words,
Saw, visions, souths, and prophecies,
And all that feigned is, as long as I live, lies. *Shakespeare.*

To SOUTHSAY. *v. n.* [See *SOUTHSAY*.] To predict.

Young men, hovering between hope and fear,
might easily be carried into the superstition of
southsaying by bachelors. *Camden.*

SOUTHSAYER. *n. f.* [properly *southsayer*.] See *SOUTHSAY*. A predictor.

SOUTHWARD. *adv.* [from south.] Toward the south.

A prisoner in a room twenty foot square, is at liberty to walk twenty foot southward, but not northward. *Locke.*

Every life, from the dreary months,
Flies conscious southward. *Thomson.*

SOUTHWEST. *n. f.* The southern regions. Countries are more fruitful to the southwest than in the northern parts. *Raleigh.*

SOUTHWEST. *n. f.* [south and west.] Point between the south and west; winter sunset.

Phenice is an haven of Crete, and lieth toward the southwest. *Acts.*

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the south or southwest sun, doth hasten their coming on and ripening; and the southeast is found to be better than the southwest, though the southwest be the hotter coast. *Bacon.*

SOUVENANCE. *n. f.* [French.] Remembrance; memory. A French word which, with many more, is now happily diffused.

If thou wilt renounce thy miscreance,
Life will I grant thee for thy valiance,
And all thy wrongs will wipe out of my *souvenance*. *Spenser.*

Gave wondrous great countenance to the knight,
That of his way he had no *souvenance*,
Nor care of *vow'd* revenge. *Spenser.*

Sow. *n. f.* [rugen, Saxon; *soeg*, *source*, Dutch.]

1. A female pig; the female of a boar.

Boars have great fangs, *sows* much less. *Bacon.*
A sow beneath an oak shall lie along,
All white herself, and white her thirty young. *Dryden.*

For which they scorn and hate them worse
Than dogs and cats do *sow* gelders. *Hudibras.*

The *sow* gelder's horn has something musical in it, but this is seldom heard. *Spectator.*

2. Perhaps from *sow* might come *sowen*, *swen*, *swine*; *swina*, Saxon.

And wilt thou swim
To hovel thee with *swine*, and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw? *Shakespeare.*

3. An oblong mass of lead.

4. [millepeda, Lat.] An insect; a millepede. *Ainsworth.*

SOWBREAD. *n. f.* [cycloamen, Lat.] A plant.

To SOW. *v. n.* [suan, Gothick; *rapan*, Sax. *jayen*, Dutch.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest.

The one belongeth unto them that seek, the other unto them that have found happiness; they that pray do but yet *sow*, they that give thanks declare they have reaped.

They that *sow* in tears shall reap in joy. *Psalms.*

He that *soweth* to his flesh shall reap corruption; but he that *soweth* to the spirit, shall reap life everlasting. *Galatians.*

Sow to yourselves in righteousness, and reap in mercy. *Hosea.*

To Sow. *v. a.* part. pass. *sown*.

1. To scatter in the ground, in order to growth; to propagate by seed.

Like was not to be *sown*,
Save in that soil where all good things did grow,
And freely sprung out of the fruitful ground.
As incorrupted nature did them *sow*. *Shakespeare.*

From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the harvest which thou hast *sown*. *Shakespeare.*

I As my law is you, and it shall bring fruit is you.

Many plants which grow in the hotter countries, being set in the colder, will, being *sown* of seeds late in the spring, come up, and abide most part of the summer. *Bacon.*

When to turn
The fruitful soil, and when to *sow* the corn,
I sing, *Meccenas*.

The proud mother views her precious brood,
And happier branches, which she never *sow'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To spread; to propagate.

Frowardness is in his heart; he deviseth mischief continually, he *soweth* discord. *Proverbs.*

To *sow* a jangling noise of words unknown. *Milton.*

Since then they stand secur'd by being join'd,
Twere worthy a king's head to *sow* division,
And seeds of jealousy, to loose their bonds. *Shakespeare.*

And *sow* dissension in the hearts of brothers. *Addison.*

3. To impregnate or stock with seed.

He shall give the rain of thy seed, that thou shalt *sow* the ground withal.

The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, capable of great improvement; and it is the worst husbandry in the world to *sow* it with trifles or importunities. *Hale.*

4. To besprinkle.

He *sow'd* with stars the heav'n, thick as a field. *Milton.*

Morn now *sow'd* the earth with orient pearl. *Milton.*

To Sow. *v. a.* [for *sow*.] To join. by needlework.

Some tree, whose broad smooth leaves together *sow'd*,
And girded on, may cover round. *Milton.*

To Sow. *v. a.* To throw into the water. See *SOUSE*.

He *sowed* me up to the middle in the pond. *L'Estrange.*

SO'WER. *n. f.* [from *sow*.]

1. He that sprinkles the seed.

A *sower* went forth to sow.
It is thrown round, as grain by a skilful *sower*. *Matthew.*

2. A scatterer.

Terming Paul and his doctrine a *sower* of words, a very babler or trifler. *Hakewill.*

3. A breeder; a promoter.

They are *sowers* of suits, which make the court swell, and the country pine. *Bacon.*

SO'WINS. *n. f.* Flummery, made of oatmeal somewhat soured.

These *sowins*, that is, summery, being blended together, produce good yeast. *Mortimer.*

See where Norah with the *sowins* comes. *Swift.*

To SOWL. *v. a.* [from *sow*, as hogs are pulled by dogs, *Skinner*; from *sole*, a strap, a rein, *Kennet*.] To pull by the ears.

He'll go and *sowl* the porter of Rome gates by the ears. *Shakespeare.*

SOWN. The participle of *sow*. It is used barbarously by *Swift* for *sowed*.

A goodly country, naturally beautified with roses, *sown* with pease. *Heylin.*

An hundred and fifty of their best *sown* together, made up the breadth and length. *Gulliver.*

SO'WITHSTLE. *n. f.* [from *stille*, Latin] A wheel.

Southistles though coney eat, yet they and cattle will not touch; the milk of which, rubbed on warts, weareth them away, which *stille* is a correlative. *Bacon.*

SPAAD. *n. f.* [from *stille*, Latin] A kind of mineral.

English talc, of which the counterpane is called plaister; the finer, *spad*, earth-ink, or *stille* der's hair. *Woodward.*

SPACZ. *n. f.* [from *stille*, Latin] A kind of mineral.

SPACZ. *n. f.* [from *stille*, Latin] A kind of mineral.

1. Room; local extension.

Space is the relation of distance between any two bodies or points. *Locke.*

Oh undistinguish'd *space* of woman's wit! *Shakespeare.*

This which yields or fills all *space.* *Milton.*

Pure *space* is capable neither of resistance nor motion. *Locke.*

Space and motion can never be actually infinite: they have a power only and a capacity of being increased without end; so that no *space* can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may be imagined; no motion so swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley.*

2. Any quantity of place.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole *space* that's in the tyrant's grasp,
And the rich east to boot. *Shakespeare.*

There was but two ways to escape; the one
through the woods, about ten miles *space* to *Widdow.*

In such a great ruin, where the fragments are
great and hard, it is not possible they should be so
adjusted in their fall, but that they would lie hol-
low, and many unfilled *spaces* would be intercepted
amongst them. *Burnet.*

Measuring first with careful eyes
The *space* his spear could reach, aloud he cries. *Dryden.*

3. Quantity of time.

There is a competent time allowed every man;
and, as it is certain death is the conclusion of it, 'tis
possible some *space* before death. *Hammond.*

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night
To mortal men, he with his horrid crew
Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulph,
Confounded, though immortal. *Milton.*

In a lever the motion can be continued only
for so short a *space*, as may be answerable to that
little distance betwixt the fulcrum and the weight. *Wilkins.*

God may defer his judgments for a time, and
give a people a longer *space* of repentance: he may
stay till the iniquities of a nation be full; but sooner
or later they have reason to expect his vengeance. *Tillotson.*

The lives of great men cannot be writ with any
tolerable degree of elegance or exactness, within a
short *space* after their decease. *Addison.*

4. A small time; a while.

Sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to stay your deadly strife a *space.* *Fairy Queen.*

Composition quell'd
His best of man, and gave him up to tears
A *space*, till firmer thoughts restrain'd excess. *Milton.*

SPACIOUS. *adj.* [*spacieux*, Fr. *spatiosus*, Lat.] Wide; extensive; roomy; not narrow.

The former buildings, which were but mean,
contented them not: *spacious* and ample churches
they erected throughout every city. *Hooker.*

Convey your pleasures in a *spacious* plenty;
And yet seem cold. *Shakespeare.*

Mercer with *spacious* beauty fills the sight,
But too much awe chafes the bold delight. *Cowley.*

Like an English gen'l will I die,
And all the ocean make my *spacious* grave:
Women and cowards on the land may lie;
The sea's a tomb that's proper for the brave. *Dryden.*

SPACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *spacious*.] Extensively.SPACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *spacious*.] Roominess; wide extension.SPADLE. *n. f.* [diminutive of *spade*.] A little spade.

Others destroy moles with a *spadde*, working in
the mornings and evenings for them. *Milner.*

SPADE. *n. f.* [*spad*, Sax. *spade*, Islandick and Dutch.]

1. The instrument of digging.

Take the air of the earth new turned up, by dig-
ging with the *spade*, or standing by him that
diggeth. *Bacon.*

Many learned men affirm, that some whales
have been eat through by the sea, and others cut
by the *spade*. *Brown.*

His next advance was to the soldier's trade,
Where, if he did not nimbly ply the *spade*.

His fiery officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*

Here nature never difference made
Between the keptr and the *spade*. *Swift.*

2. A deer three years old. *Ainsworth.*

3. A fruit of cards.

SPA'DERONE. *n. f.* [named from the form.]

The shoulderblade.

By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side

part'd,
Which usually they boil, the *spade-bone* being bar'd. *Dryden.*

SPADICEOUS. *adj.* [*spadicus*, Lat.] Of

a light red.

Of those five Scaliger beheld, though one was

spadicous, or of a light red, and two inclining to

red, yet was there not any of this complexion

among them. *Brown.*

SPADILLE. *n. f.* [*spadille*, or *espadille*,

Fr.] The ace of *spades* at ombre.

SPAGYRICK. *adj.* [*spagyricus*, Lat. A

word chined by *Paracelsus* from *spaker*,

a searcher, Teutonic.] Chymical.

SPAGYRIST. *n. f.* A chymist.

This change is so unexampled, that though among

the more curious *spagyrista* it be very well known,

yet many naturalists cannot easily believe it. *Boyle.*

SPEAKE. The old preterit of *speak*.

So *spake* the archangel Michael, then paus'd. *Milton.*

SPALL. *n. f.* [*espaule*, Fr.] Shoulder.

Out of use.

Their mighty strokes their habergions distmay'd,
And naked made each other's nuzly *spallen*. *Fairfax.*

SPALT or SPILT. *n. f.* A white, scaly,

shining stone, frequently used to promote

the fusion of metals. *Bailey.*

SPAN. *n. f.* [*span*, *pponne*, Sax. *spanna*,

Italian; *span*, Dutch. Perhaps origi-

nally the *expansion* of the hand.]

1. The *space* from the end of the thumb

to the end of the little finger extended;

nine inches.

A foot, the length of it, is a sixth part of the

fathom; a *span*, one eighth; a palm, or hand's

breadth, one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth, or

inch, one seventy-second; and a fore-finger's

breadth, one ninety-sixth. *Holder.*

Will you with counters sum

The vast proportion of his minute,

And buckle in a waste most fathomless,

With *spans* and inches for diminutive

As fears and reasons? *Shakespeare.*

Sum how brief the life of man

Runs his erring pilgrimage,

That the stretching of a *span*

Buckles in his sum of age. *Shakespeare.*

When I removed the one, although but at the

distance of a *span*, the other would stand like Her-

cules's pillar. *Brown.*

2. Any short duration,

You have licence time

To steal from spiritual leisure a brief *span*,

To keep your earthly audit. *Shakespeare.*

The virgin's part, the mother, and the wife,

So well the acted in this *span* of life. *Waller.*

Then conscience, unrelent'd by fears, began

To stretch her limits, and extend the *span*. *Dryden.*

Like a *span*, I'll every inch enjoy.

To *span* the hand extended.

On the *span* of the hand, I'll every inch enjoy.

And *span* the distance that between us lies. *Ticket.*

3. To measure.

My *span* is in life; the o'er-great *span*
Hath they'd him gold; my life is *span*d already. *Shakespeare.*

This soul doth *span* the world, and hangs connect

From either pole unto the centre;

Where in each room of the well-furnish'd tent

He lies warm, and without adventure. *Herbert.*

Harry, whose *span*ful and well-measur'd song

First taught our English musick how to *span*

Words with just note and accent, not to scan

With Midas' ears, counting short and long. *Milton.*

SPAN. The preterit of *spin*.

Together furiously they run

That to the ground came horse and man;

The blood out of their helmets *span*,

So sharp were their encounters. *Dryden.*

SPAN'COUNTER. *n. f.* [from *span*,

*span*farthing. *n. f.* counter and *span*-

thing.] A play at which money is thrown

within a *span* or mark.

Tell the king, that for his father's sake, Henry v.

in whole time boys went to *spancounter* for French

crowns, I am content he shall reign. *Shakespeare.*

Boys shall not play

At *spancounter* or blowpoint, but shall pay

Toll to some courtier. *Dennis.*

His chief solace is to steal down, and play at

spanfarthing with the page. *Swift.*

TO SPANE. *v. a.* To wean a child.

SPANG. *n. f.* [*spange*, Dut.] This word

seems to have signified a cluster of shin-

ing bodies.

The colours that shew best by candlelight are

white, carnation, and a kind of sea-water green;

and ouches or *spanges*, as they are of no great use,

so they are of most glory. *Bacon.*

SPANGLE. *n. f.* [*spange*, German, a

buckle, a locket; whence *ohrer spangen*,

ear-rings.]

1. A small plate or boss of shining metal.

2. Any thing sparkling and shining.

As hoary frost with *spangles* doth attire

The mossy branches of an oak half dead. *Fairy Queen.*

Thus in a starry night fond children cry

For the rich *spangles* that adorn the sky. *Hall.*

The twinkling *spangles*, the ornaments of the

upper world, lose their beauty and magnificence

vulgar spectators see them but as a confused huddle

of petty illuminants. *Glanville.*

That now the dew with *spangles* deck'd the

ground,

A sweeter spot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*

TO SPANGLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

besprinkle with *spangles* or shining

bodies.

They never meet in grove or green,

By fountain clear, or *spangled* starlight shewn. *Shakespeare.*

What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty,

As those two eyes become that heavenly face. *Shakespeare.*

Unpin that *spangled* breastplate which you wear,

That th' eyes of busy fools may be kept there. *Dumas.*

Four faces each

Had, like a double Janus; all their shape

Spangled with eyes; more numerous than those

Of Argus. *Milnes.*

Then appear'd

Spangling the hemisphere, then first adorn'd

With the bright luminaries, that set and rose. *Milnes.*

He cuts out a silk mantle from the skies,

Where the most brightly aure pleas'd the eye;

Thus he with starry vapours *spangles* all,

Took in their prime, as they grow, rise, and fall. *Cowley.*

The spacious firmament on high,

With all the blue ethereal sky,

And *spangled* heav'ns, a shining frame,

Their great Original proclaim. *Spectator.*

SPANIEL. *n. f.* [*spaniolus*, Lat. *spaniel*,

French.]

1. A dog used for sports in the field, re-

markable for fragility and obedience.

Span days I followed his *span* till I found him, being newly met with an excellent *spaniel* belonging to his dead companion. *Sidney.*
There are arts to reclaim the wildest men, as there are to make *spaniels* fetch and carry: chide 'em often, and feed 'em seldom. *Dryden.*

8. A low, mean, sneaking fellow; a courtier; a dedicator; a pensioner; a dependant; a placeman.

I mean sweet words,
Low crooked curtesies, and base *spaniel* fawning. *Shakespeare.*

I am your *spaniel*; and, Demetrius,
The more you beat me I will fawn on you. *Shaksp.*
To *SPANIEL*. v. n. [from the noun.] To fawn; to play the *spaniel*.

SPANISH *Broom*. n. f. [*genjka juncea*, Lat.] A plant so called, as being a native of Spain. *Miller.*

SPANISH *Fly*. n. f. [*cantharis*, Latin.] A venomous fly that shines like gold, and breeds in the tops of ashes, olives, &c. It is used to raise blisters.

SPANISH *Nut*. n. f. [*syrinchium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SPANKER. n. f. A small coin.

Your cure too costs you but a *spanker*. *Denham.*
SPANNER. n. f. The lock of a fufee or carabine. *Bailey.*

My prince's court is now full of nothing but buff coats, *spanners*, and musket-reils. *Houel.*

SPAR. n. f.

1. *Marasite*.
Spar is a mixed body, consisting of crystal, incorporated sometimes with *lac luna*, and sometimes with other mineral, stony, earthy, or metallic matter. *Woodward.*

Some stones, as *spar* of lead, dissolved in proper menstrua, become salts. *Newton.*

2. [*sparre*, Dut.] A small beam; the bar of a gate.

To *SPAR*. v. n. To fight with prelusive strokes.

To *SPAR*. v. a. [*sparran*, Saxon; *sperran*, German.] To shut; to close; to bar.

And if he chance come when I am abroad,
Spare the yate fast for fear of fraud;
Ne for all his worth, nor for his best,
Open the door at his request. *Spenser.*

Yet for the yode thereat half agast,
And kiddle the door *sparred* after her fast. *Spenser.*

Six gates 't' the city with massy staples,
And correlative and fulfilling bolts,
Spar up the sons of Troy. *Shakespeare.*

SPARABLE. n. f. [*sparran*, Sax. to fasten.] Small nails.

SPARADRAP. n. f. [In pharmacy.] A cerocloth.

With application of the common *sparadrap* for issues, this ulcer was by a fontanel kept open. *Wijeman.*

To *SPARE*. v. a. [*sparran*, Sax. *spærren*, Dut. *spargner*, Fr.]

1. To use frugally; not to waste; not to consume.

Thou thy father's thunder didst not *spare*. *Milton.*

2. To have unemployed; to save from any particular use.

All the time he could *spare* from the necessary cares of his weighty charge, he bestowed on prayer, and serving of God: he oftentimes spent the night alone in church, praying; his head-piece, gorget, and gauntlets lying by him. *Knolles.*

He had no bread to *spare*. *IEstrange.*
Only the foolish virgins entertained this foolish conceit, that there might be an overplus of grace sufficient to supply their want; but the wise knew not of any that they had to *spare*, but supposed all that they had little enough. *Milofon.*

Let a pamphlet come in a proper juncture, and every one who can *spare* a shilling shall be a subscriber. *Swift.*

3. To do without; to lose willingly.

I could have better *spar'd* a better man. *Shaksp.*

For his mind I do not care,
That's a toy that I could *spare*;
Let his title be but great,
His clothes rich, and band fit neat. *Ben Jonson.*

Sense of pleasure we may well

Spare out of life perhaps, and not repine;

But pain is perfect misery. *Milton.*

Now the night *spare* the ocean, and oppose

Your conduct to the fierce of her foes. *Waller.*

The fair blessing we vouchsafe to lend;

Nor can we *spare* you long, tho' often we may lend. *Dryden.*

4. To omit; to forbear.

We might have *spar'd* our coming. *Milton.*

Be pleas'd your politticks to *spare*;

I'm old enough, and can my self take care. *Dryden.*

5. To use tenderly; to forbear; to treat

with pity; not to afflict; not to destroy;

to use with mercy.

Spare us, good Lord. *Common Prayer.*

Who will let the discipline of wisdom over mine heart, that they *spare* me not for my ignorances? *Ecclesiasticus.*

Doth not each look a flash of lightning feel,
Which *spares* the body's flesh, but melts the steel? *Clarendon.*

6. To grant; to allow; to indulge.

Set me in the remotest place

That Neptune's frozen arms embrace;

Where angry Jove did never *spare*

One breath of kind and temperate air. *Recommon.*

7. To forbear to inflict or impose.

Spare my remembrance; 'twas a guilty day;

And still the blush hangs here. *Dryden.*

O *spare* this great, this good, this aged king,

And *spare* you foul the crime! *Dryden.*

Spare my fight the pain

Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you. *Dryden.*

To *SPARE*. v. n.

1. To live frugally; to be parsimonious; to be not liberal.

H' has wherewithal: in him

Sparing would show a worse sin than ill doctrine. *Shakespeare.*

Those wants, which they rather feared than felt,
would well enough be overcome by *sparing* and patience. *Knolles.*

In these relations, although he be more *sparing*,

his predecessors were very numerous. *Brown.*

Our labours late and early every morning,

Midst winter frosts; then, clad and fed with *sparing*,

Rise to our toils. *Ottway.*

God has not been *sparing* to men to make them barely two-legged creatures, and left it to Aristotle to make them rational. *Locke.*

When they discover the passionate desire of fame in the ambitious man, they become *sparing* and saving in their commendations; they envy him the satisfaction of an applause. *Addison.*

Now a reservoir, to keep and *spare*;

The next a fountain spouting through his hair. *Pope.*

No statute in his favour says

How free or frugal I shall pass my days;

I who at sometimes spend, at others *spare*,

Divided between carelessness and care. *Pope.*

2. To forbear; to be scrupulous.

His soldiers *spar'd* not to say that they should be unkindly dealt with, if they were defrauded of the spoil. *Knolles.*

To pluck and eat my fill I *spar'd* not. *Milton.*

3. To use mercy; to forgive; to be tender.

Their king, out of a princely feeling, was *sparing* and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon.*

SPARE. adj.

1. Scanty; not abundant; parsimonious; frugal.

He was *spare* but discreet of speech, better con-

ceiving than delivering; equally stout and kind. *Cervus.*

Men ought to beware, that they use not exercise and a *spare* diet both. *Bacon.*

Join with three calm peesed and quiet;

Spare fast, that oft with gods duth diet. *Milton.*

The masters of the world were bred up with *spare* diet; and the young gentlemen of Rome felt no want of strength, because they ate but once a day. *Locke.*

2. Superfluous; unwanted.

If that no *spare* clothes he had to give,

His own coat he would cut, and it distribute glad. *Spenser.*

As any of our sick waxed well, he might be removed; for which purpose there were set forth ten *spare* chambers. *Bacon.*

Learning seems more adapted to the female world than to the male, because they have more spare time upon their hands, and lead a more solitary life. *Addison.*

In my *spare* hours you've had your part;

Ev'n now my servile hand your sovereignty will obey. *Morris.*

3. Lean; wanting flesh; macilent.

O give me your *spare* man, and *spare* me the great ones. *Shakespeare.*

If my name were liable to fear,

I do not know the man I should avoid

So soon as that *spare* Cassius. *Shakespeare.*

His visage drawn he felt to sharp and *spare*,

His arms clung to his ribs. *Milton.*

SPARE. n. f. [from the verb.] Parsimony;

frugal use; husbandry. Not in use.

Since unchecked they may,

They therefore will make full his goods their prey,

Without all *spare* or end. *Chapman.*

Our victuals failed us, though we had made good *spare* of them. *Bacon.*

SPARER. n. f. [from *spare*.] One who

avoids expense.

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater *sparer* than a savor; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his fort, parsimony, and his savings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but sink his exchequer. *Watson.*

SPARERIB. n. f. [*sparre* and *rib*.] Ribs cut away from the body, and having on them *sparre* or little flesh; as, a *sparerib* of pork.

SPARGEACTION. n. f. [*spargo*, Latin.] The act of sprinkling.

SPARING. adj. [from *spare*.]

1. Scarce; little.

Of this there is wish you *sparing* memory, or none; but we have large knowledge thereof. *Bacon.*

2. Scanty; not plentiful.

If much exercise, then use a plentiful diet; and if *sparing* diet, then little exercise. *Bacon.*

Good air, solitary groves, and *sparing* diet, sufficient to make you fancy yourself one of the fathers of the desert. *Pope.*

3. Parsimonious; not liberal.

Virgil being so very *sparing* of his words, and leaving so much to be imagined by the reader, can never be translated as he ought in any modern tongue. *Dryden.*

Though *sparing* of his grace, to mischief bent,
He seldom does a good with good intent. *Dryden.*

SPARINGLY. adv. [from *sparing*.]

1. Not abundantly.

Give us leave

Freely to render what we have in charge;

Or shall we *sparingly* shew you far off

The dauphin's meaning? *Shakespeare.*

The borders whereon you plant fruit-trees should be large, and set with fine flowers; but thin and *sparingly*, lest they deceive the trees. *Bacon.*

2. Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly.

High titles of honour were in the king's minority *sparingly* granted, because dignity then waited on desert. *Hayward.*

Command but *sparingly* whom thou dost love;
But less condemn whom thou dost not approve. *Denham.*

3. With abstinence.

Christians are obliged to take even the innocent pleasures of life but *sparingly*. *Atterbury.*

4. Not with great frequency.

The morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, is more *sparingly* used by Virgil. *Dryden.*
Our sacraments, which had been frequented with so much zeal, were approached more *sparingly*. *Atterbury.*

5. Cautiously; tenderly.

Speech of touch towards others should be *sparingly* used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon.*

SPARK. n. f. [*spenica*, Sax. *spärke*, Dan.]

1. A small particle of fire, or kindled matter.

If any marvel how a thing, in itself so weak, could import any great danger, they must consider not so much how small the *spark* is that *flieeth*, as how apt things about it are to take fire. *Herrick.*

I am about to weep; but thinking that We are a queen, my drops of tears I'll turn To *sparks* of fire. *Shakespeare.*

I was not forgetful of the *sparks* which some men's distempers formerly studied to kindle in parliaments. *King Charles.*

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown Those seeds of fire that fatal birth disclose;
And first few scanty *sparks* about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin role. *Dryden.*

Oh, may some *spark* of your celestial fire
The last, the meanest, of your ions inspire! *Pope.*

2. Any thing shining.

We have, here and there, a little clear light, some *sparks* of bright knowledge. *Locke.*

3. Any thing vivid or active.

If any *spark* of life be yet remaining,
Down, down to hell, and lay I sent thee thither. *Shakespeare.*

4. A lively, showy, splendid, gay man. It is commonly used in contempt.

How many huffing *sparks* have we seen, that in the same day have been both the idols and the scorn of the same slaves. *L'Estrange.*

A *spark* like thee, of the mankilling trade,
Fell sick. *Dryden.*
As for the disputes of sharpeners, we don't read of any provisions made for the honours of such *sparks*. *Collier.*

The finest *sparks* and clearest beaux,
Drip from the shoulders to the toes. *Prior.*
I, who have been the poet's *spark* to-day,
Will now become the champion of his play. *Granville.*

Unlucky as Fungoso in the play,
These *sparks* with awkward vanity display
What the fine gentleman wore yesterday. *Pope.*

5. A lover.

To **SPARK. v. n.** [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. Not in use.

Fair is my love,
When the rose in her cheek appears,
Or in her eyes the fire of love doth *spark*. *Spenser.*

SPARKFUL. adj. [*spark* and *full*.] Lively; brisk; airy. Not used.

Hitherto with our *sparkful* youth laugh at their great grandfather's English, who had more care to do well than to speak minion-like. *Camden.*

SPARKISH. adj. [from *spark*.] 1. Airy; gay. A low word. It is commonly applied to men rather than women.

Is any thing more *sparkish* and better humour'd than Venus's accosting her son in the desert of Libya? *Wolfs.*

2. Showy; well dressed; fine.

A daw, to be *sparkish*, truck'd himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. *L'Estrange.*

SPARKLE. n. f. [from *spark*.] 1. A spark; a small particle of fire.

He, with repeated strokes
Of clashing flints, their hidden fires provokes;
Short flame succeeds; a bed of wither'd leaves
The dying *sparkles* in their fall receives.

Caught into life, in fiery flames they rise,
And, fed with stronger food, invade the skies. *Dryden.*

2. Any luminous particle.

To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injure even God himself, who, being that light which none can approach unto, hath sent out these lights whereof we are capable, even as so many *sparkles* resembling the bright fountain from which they rise. *Herrick.*

When reason's lamp, which, like the sun in sky,
Throughout man's little world her beams did spread,
Is now become a *sparkle*, which doth lie
Under the ashes, half extinct and dead. *Davies.*

Ah! then thy once-lov'd Eloisa see!
It will be then no crime to gaze on me:
See from my cheek the transient roses die,
See the last *sparkle* languish in my eye. *Pope.*

To **SPARKLE. v. n.** [from the noun.]

1. To emit sparks.

2. To issue in sparks.

The bold design
Pleas'd highly their infernal states, and joy
Sparkled in all their eyes. *Milton.*

3. To shine; to glitter.

A hair seen in a microscope loses its former colour, and is in a great measure pellucid, with a mixture of some bright *sparkling* colours, such a appear from the refraction of diamonds. *Locke.*

Politulus is a fine young gentleman, who *sparkles* in all the shining things of dress and equipage. *Watts.*

4. To emit little bubbles as liquor in a glass.

SPARKLINGLY. adv. [from *sparkling*.]

With vivid and twinkling lustre.

Diamonds sometimes would look more *sparklingly* than they were wont, and sometimes far more dull than ordinary. *Boyle.*

SPARKLINESS. n. f. [from *sparkling*.]

Vivid and twinkling lustre.

I have observed a manifestly greater clearness and *sparklingness* at some times than at others, though I could not refer it to the superficial clearness or foulness of the stone. *Boyle.*

SPARROW. n. f. [*spæppa*, Saxon; *puffer*, Lat.] A small bird.

Dimmy'd not this
Macbeth and Banquo? Yes.
As *sparrows* eagles, or the hare the lion. *Shakespeare.*

There is great probability that a thousand *sparrows* will fly away at the sight of a hawk among them. *Watts.*

SPARROWHAWK or Sparhawk. n. f. [*spæppahoc*, Sax.] The female of the musket hawk. *Hanmer.*

SPARROWGRASS. n. f. [corrupted from *asparagrus*.]

Your infant pease to *sparrowgrass* prefer,
Which to the supper you may best defer. *King.*

SPARRY. adj. [from *spar*.] Consisting of spar.

In which manner spar is usually found herein, and other minerals, or such as are of some observable figure; of which sort are the *sparry* strata, or icicles, called *stalactites*. *Woodward.*

SPASM. n. f. [*spasme*, Fr. *σπασμα*.] Convulsion; violent and involuntary contraction of any part.

All the maladies
Of ghastly *spasm*, or racking torture, qualms
Of heart-ack agony. *Milton.*

Wounds are subject to pain, inflammation, *spasm*. *Wise.*

Curminative things dilute and relax; because wind occasions a *spasm* or convulsion in some part. *Arbuthnot.*

SPASMODICK. adj. [*spasmodique*, Fr. from *spasme*.] Convulsive.

SPAT. The preterit of spit.

And when he had *spat* on the ground, he *spat* his eyes. *Guy.*

SPAT. n. f. The young of shellfish.

A recalcitrated *spat* found upon sea-shells, and

usually supposed to be the remains of the vehicle of the *spat* of some sort of shellfish. *Woodward.*

To **SPATIATE. v. n.** [*spatior*, Lat.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large.

Not used.

Wonder causeth astonishment, or an immovable posture of the body, caused by the fixing of the mind upon one cognition, whereby it doth not *spatiate* and transcur. *Bacon.*

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *spatiate* at large through the whole universe. *Herrick.*

To **SPATTER. v. a.** [*spat*, *spit*, Saxon.]

1. To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive.

The pavement swam in blood, the walls around
Were *spatter'd* o'er with brains. *Addison.*

2. To throw out any thing offensive.

His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend; his backward voice is to *spatter* foul speeches, and to detract. *Shakespeare.*

3. To asperse; to defame.

To **SPATTER. v. n.** To spit; to sputter; as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth.

They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with gust, instead of fruit
Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste
With *spattering* noise rejected. *Milton.*

SPATTERDASHES. n. f. [*spatter* and *dash*.] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPATTLING Poppy. n. f. [*papaver spumum*.] White behen: a plant which is a species of campan.

SPATULA. n. f. [*spatha*, *spathula*, Lat.] A spatte or slice.

Spatula is an instrument used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters or stirring medicines together. *Quercus.*

In raising up the hairy scalp smooth with my *spatula*, I could discover no fault in the bone. *Weyman.*

SP'VIN. n. f. [*espavent*, Fr. *spat*, Ital.]

This disease in horses is a bony excrescence, or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough, not far from the elbow, and is generated of the same matter by which the bones or ligaments are nourished: it is at first like a tender gristle, but by degrees comes to hardness. *Farrier's Dict.*

They've all new legs and lame ones; one would take it,
That never saw them pace before, the *spavin*.
And (springhalt) reign'd among them. *Shakespeare.*

If it had been a *spavin*, and the ass had petitioned for another farrier, it might have been reasonable. *L'Estrange.*

SPAW. n. f. [from *Spaw* in Germany.] A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.

To **SPAWL. v. n.** [*spæthan*, to spit, Sax.] To throw moisture out of the mouth.

He who does on iv'ry tables dine,
His marble floors with drunken *spawlings* dice. *Dryden.*

What mischief can the dean have done him,
That Traulus calls for vengeance on him?
Why must he sputter, *spawl*, and flaver it,
In vain, against the people's favorite? *Swift.*

SPAWL. n. f. [*spawl*, Sax.] Spittle; moisture ejected from the mouth.

Of spittle the instruction makes;
Then in the *spawl* her middle finger dips,
Anoints the temple, forehead, and the lips. *Dryden.*

SPAWN. n. f. [*spæne*, *spæne*, Dutch.]

1. The eggs of fish or of frogs.

Masters of the people,
Your multiplying *spawn* how can he foster
That's thousand to one good tree? *Shakespeare.*

God said, let the waters generate
scaly, with spawn abundant, living foal! Milton.
These ponds, in spawning time, abounded with
eggs, and a great deal of spawn.

Any product or offspring. In contempt.
'Twas not the spawn of such as these
but dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd seas.
and quail'd the stem Æacides. Ray.
This atheistical humour was the spawn of the
role superstitions of the Romish church and court.
Tillotson.

SPAWN. v. a. [from the noun.]

To produce as fishes do eggs.
Some report a sea-maid spawn'd him. Shakspeare.
To generate; to bring forth. In con-
tempt.

What practices such principles as these may
be, when they are laid out to the sun, you may
determine. Swift.

SPAWN. v. n.

To produce eggs as fish.
The fish having spawned before, the fry that goes
down hath had about three months growth under
ground, when they are brought up again. Brown.

To issue; to proceed. In contempt.
It is to fill a quality, and the mother of to many
ones that spawn from it, that a child should be
brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it. Locke.
PAWNER. n. f. [from spawn.] The fe-
male fish.

The barrel, for the preservation of their feed,
with the spawner and the melter, cover their spawn
with sand. Walton.

SPAY. v. a. [spado, Lat.] To castrate
female animals.

Be dumb, you beggars of the rythming trade;
sell your loose wit, and let your muse be spay'd.
Cleveland.

The males must be gelt, and the fows spayed;
he spayed the steers as the most profitable;
because of the great quantity of fat upon the in-
cises. Mortimer.

SPEAK. v. n. preterit spake or spoke;
participle passive spoken. [spekan, Sax.
spoken, Dutch.]

To utter articulate sounds; to express
thoughts by words.

Speaking is nothing else than a sensible expression
of the notions of the mind, by several discrimina-
tions of utterance of voice, used as signs, having by
content several determinate significances. Holder.

Hannah spake in her heart; only her lips moved,
but her voice was not heard. 1 Samuel.

To harangue; to make a speech.

Many of the nobility made themselves popular
by speaking in parliament against those things
which were most grateful to his majesty, and which
all passed, notwithstanding their contradiction.
Clarendon.

Therites, though the most presumptuous Greek,
yet durst not for Achilles' armour speak. Dryden.

To talk for or against; to dispute.

A knave should have some countenance at his
lord's request. An honest man, sir, is able to
speak for himself, when a knave is not. Shakspeare.

The general and his wife are talking of it;
And he speaks for you stoutly. Shakspeare.

When he had no power,
He was your enemy; still spoke against
Your liberties and charters. Shakspeare.

To discourse; to make mention.

Were such things here as we do speak about?
Or have we eaten of the insane root,
That takes the reason prisoner? Shakspeare.

Lot went out, and spake unto his sons in law.
Gen. xix.

The fire you speak of,
If any flames of it approach my fortunes,
I'll quench it not with water, but with ruin.
Ben Jonson.

The scriptures speak only of those to whom it
speaks. Hammond.

They could never be lost but by an universal
deluge, which has been spoken to already. Tillotson.
Lazarus speaks of a part of Caesar's army, that

came to him from the Leman-lake, in the begin-
ning of the civil war. Addison.

Had Luther spake up to this accusation, yet
Chryostom's example would have been his de-
fence. Atterbury.

To give sound.

Make all your trumpets speak, give them all breath,
Those clam'rous harbingers of blood and death.
Shakspeare.

To address; to con-
verse with.

Thou canst not fear us, Pompey, with thy sails,
We'll speak with thee at sea. Shakspeare.

I spake with one that came from thence,
That freely render'd me these news for true. Shakspeare.
Nicholas was by a herald sent for to come into
the great halls; Solymán disdainingly to speak with
him himself. Kneller.

To SPEAK. v. a.

1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce.
Mordecai had spoken good. Esther.

Consider of it, take advice, and speak your minds.
Judges.

They sat down with him upon the ground, and
none spake a word. Job.

When divers were hardened, and believed not,
but spoke evil of that way before the multitude,
he departed. Acts.

You from my youth
Have known and tried me, speak I more than truth?
Sandy.

What you keep by you, you may change and
mend,

But words once spoke can never be recall'd. Waller.

Under the tropick in our language spoke,
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. Waller.

He nowhere speaks it out, or in direct terms calls
them substances. Locke.

Colours speak all languages, but words are under-
stood only by such a people or nation. Spectator.

2. To proclaim; to celebrate.

It is my father's music
To speak your deeds, not little of his care
To have them recompens'd. Shakspeare.

3. To address; to accost.

If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee,
smile upon thee, put thee in hope, speak thee fair,
and say, What wantest thou? Lech. fignificus.

4. To exhibit; to make known.

Let heav'n's wide circuit speak
The Maker's high magnificence. Milton.

SPEAKABLE. adj. [from speak.]

1. Possible to be spoken.

2. Having the power of speech.

How canst thou speakable of mute?
Milton.

SPEAKER. n. f. [from speak.]

1. One that speaks.

These fables grew so general, as the authors
were lost in the generality of speakers. Bacon.

In conversation or reading, find out the true
sense, the idea which the speaker or writer adhears
to his words. Watts.

Common speakers have only one set of ideas,
and one set of words to clothe them in; and these
are always ready at the mouth. Swift.

2. One that speaks in any particular man-
ner.

Horace's phrase is, "torret jecur;"
And happy was that curious speaker. Prior.

3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or men-
tions.

After my death, I wish no other herald,
No other speaker of my living actions,
To keep mine honour from corruption. Shakspeare.

4. The prolocutor of the commons.

I have disabled myself, like an elected speaker
of the house. Dryden.

SPEAKING Trumpet. n. f. A stentoropho-
nick instrument; a trumpet by which
the voice may be propagated to a great
distance.

That with one blast the whole house
does bound,
And first might speaking trumpet how to sound. Dryden.

SPEAR. n. f. [g-sper, Welsh; spene, Sax.
spere, Dutch; sparc, old Fr. sparum, low
Latin.]

1. A long weapon with a sharp point, used
in thrusting or throwing; a lance.

Those brandishers of spears,
From many cities drawn, are they that are our
hinderers. Chapman.

Th' Egyptian, like a hill, himself did rear,
Like some tall tree; upon it seem'd a spear. Cowley.

Nor wanted in his grasp
What seem'd both shield and spear. Milton.

The flying spear
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. Pope.

The rout'd-up lion, resolute and slow,
Advances full on the pretended spear. Thomson.

2. A lance, generally with prongs, to kill
fish.

The orderers watching, until they be past up into
some narrow creek, below them cast a strong corded
net athwart the stream, with which, and their loud
shouting, they stop them from retiring, until the ebb
have abandoned them to the hunters mercy, who,
by an old custom, share them with such indifference,
as if a woman with child be present, the babe in
her womb is gratified with a portion: a point also
observed by the spear hunters in taking of salmon.
Carver.

To SPEAR. v. a. [from the noun.] To kill
or pierce with a spear.

To SPEAR. v. n. To shoot or sprout. This
is commonly written spire.

Let them not lie lest they should spear, and the
air dry and spoil the shoot. Mortimer.

SPEAR-GRASS. n. f. [spear and grass.]
Long stiff grass.

Tickle our noses with spear-grass to make them
bleed; and then bedubber our garments with it.
Shakspeare.

SPEAR-MAN. n. f. [spear and man.] One
who uses a lance in fight.

The spear-man's arm, by thee, great God, directed,
Sends forth a certain wound. Prior.

SPEAR-MINT. n. f. [mentha Romana, Lat.]
A plant; a species of mint.

SPEAR-WORT. n. f. [ranunculus flammula,
Lat.] An herb. Ainsworth.

SPECIAL. adj. [special, Fr. specialis, Lat.]

1. Noting a sort or species.

A special idea is called by the schools a species.
Watts.

2. Particular; peculiar.

Most commonly with a certain special grace of
her own, wagging her lips, and grinning instead of
smiling. Sidney.

The several books of scripture, having had each
some several occasion and particular purpose which
caused them to be written, the contents thereof are
according to the exigence of that special end where-
unto they are intended. Hooker.

On all men alive,
I never yet beheld that special face,

Which I could fancy more than any other. Shakspeare.

Nought to vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some special good doth give.

Shakspeare.

The fourth commandment, in respect of any one
definite and special day of every week, was not
simply and perpetually moral. Watts.

Our Saviour is represented every where in scrip-
ture as the special patron of the poor and the afflicted,
and as laying their interest to heart more nearly than
those of any other of his members. Atterbury.

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular
purpose.

O'Neil, upon his marriage with a daughter of
Kildare, was made denizen by a special act of par-
liament. Davies.

Such things are evident by natural light, which
men of a mature age, in the ordinary use of their
faculties, with the common help of mutual society,
may know and be sufficiently assured of without
the help of any special revelation. Wilkes.

4. Extraordinary; uncommon.

That which necessity of some special time doth

cause to be enjoined, bindeth no longer than during that time, but doth afterward become free. *Hooker.*
The other scheme takes *special* care to attribute all the work of conversion to grace. *Hammond.*

Though our charity should be universal, yet as it cannot be actually exercised but on particular times, so it should be chiefly on *special* opportunities. *Spratt.*

He bore

A paunch of the same bulk before;
Which still he had a *special* care
To keep well cramm'd with thimble fare. *Hudibras.*

5. Chief in excellence.

The king hath drawn
The *special* head of all the land together. *Shaksp.*
SPECIALLY. *adv.* [from *special*.]

1. Particularly, above others.

Specialty the day that thou stoodst before the Lord. *Deuteronomy.*

A brother beloved, *specialty* to me.

2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.

If there be matter of law that carries any difficulty, the jury may, to deliver themselves from an attain, find it *specialty*. *Hale.*

SPECIALTY. *n. f.* [*specialité*, Fr. from *SPECIALITY*.] *special.* Particularity.

On these two general heads all other *specialities* are dependent. *Hooker.*

The packet is not come
Where that and other *specialities* are bound. *Shaksp.*
Specialty of rule hath been neglected. *Shaksp.*

When men were sure, that, in case they rested upon a bare contract without *speciality*, the other party might wage his law, they would not rest upon such contracts without reducing the debt into a *specialty*, which accorded many suits. *Hale.*

SPECIES. *n. f.* [*species*, Latin.]

1. A sort; a subdivision of a general term.

A *special* idea is called by the schools a *species*; it is one common nature that agrees to several singular individual beings: so horse is a *special* idea or *species*, as it agrees to Bucephalus, Trot and Snowball. *Watts.*

2. Clafs of nature; single order of beings.
He intendeth the care of *species* or common natures, but letteth loose the guard of individuals or single existencies. *Brown.*

The Phoenix Pindar is a whole *species* alone.

Cowley.

For we are animals no less,
Although of different *species*. *Hudibras.*
Thou nam'st a race that must proceed from me,
Yet my whole *species* in myself I see. *Dryden.*

A mind of superior or meaner capacities than human, would constitute a different *species*, though united to a human body in the same laws of connexion: and a mind of human capacities would make another *species*, if united to a different body in different laws of connexion. *Bentley.*

3. Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representation.

An apparent diversity between the *species* visible and audible is, that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth. *Bacon.*

It is a most certain rule, how much any body hath of colour, so much hath it of opacity, and by so much the more mist it is to transmit the *species*. *Ray.*

The *species* of the letters illuminated with blue, were nearer to the lens than those illuminated with deep red, by about three inches, or three and a quarter; but the *species* of the letters illuminated with indigo and violet appeared so confused and indistinct, that I could not read them. *Newton.*

4. Representation to the mind.

Wit in the poet, or wit-writing, is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. *Dryden.*

5. Show; visible exhibition. Not in use; and perhaps, in the following quotation, misprinted for spectacles.
Shews and *species* gave best with the people. *Bacon.*

6. Circulating money.
As there was in the splendour of the Roman empire a less quantity of current *species* in Europe than

there is now. Rome possessed a much greater proportion of the circulating *species* of its time than any European city. *Arbuthnot.*

7. Simples that have place in a compound medicine.

SPECIFICICAL. *adj.* [*specificque*, Fr. *species* *SPECIFIC*.] *and facio*, Lat.]

1. That makes a thing of the species of which it is.

That thou to truth the perfect way may'st know,
To thee all her *specifick* forms I'll show. *Denham.*

The understanding, as to the exercise of this power, is subject to the command of the will, though, as to the *specifick* nature of its acts, it is determined by the object. *South.*

By whose direction is the nutriment so regularly distributed into the respective parts, and how are they kept to their *specifick* uniformities? *Glanville.*

These principles I consider not as occult qualities, supposed to result from the *specifick* forms of things, but as general laws of nature, by which the things themselves are formed; their truth appearing to us by phenomena, though their causes be not yet discovered. *Newton.*

As all things were formed according to these *specifick* platforms, so their truth must be measured from their conformity to them. *Norris.*

Specifick gravity is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or weight which any species of natural bodies have, and by which they are plainly distinguishable from all other bodies of different kinds. *Quincy.*

The *specifick* qualities of plants reside in their native spirit, oil, and essential salt: for the water, fixt salt, and earth, appear to be the same in all plants. *Arbuthnot.*

Specifick difference is that primary attribute which distinguishes each species from one another, while they stand ranked under the same general nature or genus. Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit, yet this is but a general or generic difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the *specifick* difference of wine therefore is its pressure from the grape; as cyder is pressed from apples, and perry from pears. *Watts.*

2. [In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper. It is usually applied to the *arcana*, or medicines that work by occult qualities.

The operation of purging medicines has been referred to a hidden propriety, a *specifick* virtue, and the like shifts of ignorance. *Bacon.*

If the would drink a good decoction of sarsa, with the usual *specificks*, the might enjoy a good health. *Wijeman.*

SPECIFICALLY. *adv.* [from *specifick*.]

In such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.

His faith must be not only living, but lively too; it must be put into a posture by a particular exercise of those several virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of this duty. *South.*

Human reason doth not only gradually, but *specifically*, differ from the fantastick reason of brutes, which have no conceit of truth, as an aggregate of divers simple concepts, nor of any other universal. *Grew.*

He must allow that bodies were endowed with the same affections then as ever since; and that, if an axe head be supposed to float upon water, which is *specifically* lighter, it had been supernatural. *Bentley.*

To SPECIFICATE. *v. a.* [from *species* and *facio*, Lat.] To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities.

Man, by the instituted law of his creation, and the common influence of the divine goodness, is enabled to act as a reasonable creature, without any particular, *specificating*, concurrent, new imputed act of the divine special providence. *Hale.*

SPECIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *specifick*; *specificatio*, Fr.]

1. Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark.

This *specification* or limitation of the question, hinders the disputers from wandering away from the precise point of enquiry. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Particular mention.

The constitution here speaks generally, without the *specification* of any place. *A. B. F.*

To SPECIFY. *v. a.* [from *species*; *specific*, Fr. French.] To mention; to show by some particular mark of distinction.

As the change of such laws as have been *specified* is necessary, so the evidence that they are laws must be great. *Hooker.*

St. Peter doth not *specify* what these waters were. *Barrow.*

He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries, and the uses of the soils, are *specified*. *Pope.*

SPECIMEN. *n. f.* [*Specimen*, Latin.] A sample; a part of any thing exhibited, that the rest may be known.

Several persons have exhibited *specimens* of the art before multitudes of beholders. *Spectator.*

SPECIOUS. *adj.* [*speciosus*, Fr. *speciosus* Latin.]

1. Showy; pleasing to the view.

The rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and *specious* form Religion satisfied. *Milton.*

She next I took to wife,
O that I never had! fond with too late!
Was in the vale of Suree, Dabla,
That *specious* monster, my accomplish'd snare. *Milton.*

2. Plausible; superficially, not solidly right striking at first view.

Bad men boast
Their *specious* deeds on earth which glory excite
Or close ambition varnish'd o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

Somewhat of *specious* they must have to recommend themselves to princes; for folly will not easily go down in its natural form. *Dryden.*

Temptation is of greater danger, because it is covered with the *specious* names of good nature and good manners. *Rogers.*

This is the only *specious* objection which our Romish adversaries urge against the doctrine of this church in the point of celibacy. *Atterbury.*

SPECIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *specious*.] With fair appearance.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity especially to that perfonated devotion under which any kind of impiety is wont to be disguised, as put off more *speciously*. *Hannay.*

SPECK. *n. f.* [*speccet*, Saxon.] A small discoloration; a spot.

Every *speck* does not blind a man.

Government of the Tongue.

Then are they happy, when
No *speck* is left of their habitual stains;
But the pure ether of the soul remains. *Dryden.*
To SPECK. *v. a.* To spot; to stain with drops.

Flow'r

Camation, purple, azure, or *speck'd* with gold. *Milton.*

SPECKLE. *n. f.* [from *speck*.] Small *speck*; little spot.

To SPECKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with small spots.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his *speckled* breast.
And often bounding on the bruised grass
As for great joy of his new comen guest. *Fairy Queen.*

Speckled vanity

Will sicken soon and die,
And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould. *Milton.*

Saw'st thou not late a *speckled* serpent
His gilded spires to climb on yon fair tree?
Before this happy minute I was he. *Dryden.*

The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and *speckled* snake;
Pleas'd the green lustre of the scales survey,
And with their fork'd tongue and pointed tail
Shall play. *Pope.*

The tortoise here and elephant riding,
Transform'd to combs, the peacock and the white.
Pope.

PECK or Speight. n. f. A woodpecker.
Ainsworth.

SPECTACLE. n. f. [*Spectacle*, Fr. *Spectaculum*, Latin.]

1. A show; a gazing stock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable.

In open place produc'd they me,
To be a publick spectacle to all. *Shakespeare.*
We are made a spectacle unto angels and men. *1 Corinthians.*

2. Any thing perceived by the sight.
Forth riding underneath the castle wall,
A doughty of dead carcases he spy'd,
The dreadful spectacle of that sad house of pride. *Fairy Queen.*

When pronouncing sentences, seem not glad;
Such spectacles, though they are just, are sad. *Denham.*

3. [In the plural.] Glasses to assist the sight.

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloons,
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side. *Shak.*
We have helps for sight above spectacles and glasses. *Bacon.*

Shakespeare was naturally learned: he needed not the spectacles of books to read nature; he looked inwards and found her there. *Dryden.*

The first spectacle-maker did not think that he was leading the way to the discovery of new planets. *Grew.*

This is the reason of the decay of sight in old men, and shews why their sight is mended by spectacles. *Newton.*

This day then let us not be told,
That you are sick, and I grown old;
Nor think on our approaching ills,
And talk of foretels and pills. *Swift.*

SPECTACLED. adj. [from the noun.] Furnished with spectacles.

All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights
Are open'd to see him. *Shakespeare.*

SPECTATION. n. f. [*Spectatio*, Latin.] Regard; respect.

This simple spectation of the lungs is differenced from that which concomitates a pleurisy. *Harvey.*

SPECTATOR. n. f. [*Spectateur*, French; *spectator*, Latin.] A looker-on; a beholder.

More
Than history can pattern, though devia'd
And play'd to take spectators. *Shakespeare.*

It proves a good repast to the spectators, the dish pays the host. *Shakespeare.*

An old gentleman mounting on horseback, got up heavily, but desired the spectators that they would count fourscore and eight before they judged him. *Dryden.*

He mourns his former vigour lost to far,
To make him now spectator of a war. *Dryden.*

What pleasure hath the owner more than the spectator? *Scot.*

SPECTATORSHIP. n. f. [from *spectator*.] Act of beholding.

Thou stand'st 't' th' state of hanging, or of some death more long in *spectatorship*, and cracher in suffering. *Shakespeare.*

SPECTRE. n. f. [*Spétre*, French; *spectrum*, Latin.]

1. Apparition; appearance of persons dead.
The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend,
With bold fanatic *spectres* to rejoice. *Dryden.*

The very poetical use of the word, for a *spectre* doth imply an exact resemblance to some real being it represents. *Stillingfleet.*

There are nothing but *spectres* the understanding runs to itself, to flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*

2. Something made preternaturally visible. *SPECTRUM. n. f.* [Latin.] An image; a visible form.

This prism had some veins running along within the glass, from the one end to the other, which scattered some of the sun's light irregularly, but had no sensible effect in increasing the length of the coloured *spectrum*. *Newton.*

SPECULAR. adj. [*Specularis*, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass.

It were but madness now t' impart
The skill of *specular* stone. *Donne.*

Quicksilver may, by the fire alone, in glass vessels, be turned into a red body; and from this red body may be obtained a mercury, bright and *specular* as before. *Boyle.*

A speculum of metal without glass, made some years since for optical uses, and very well wrought, produced none of those rings; and thence I understood that these rings arise not from the *specular* surface alone, but depend upon the two surfaces of the plate of glass whereof the speculum was made, and upon the thickness of the glass between them. *Newton.*

2. Assisting sight. Improper.

The hidden way
Of nature wouldst thou know, how first the frames
All things in miniature, thy *specular* orb
Apply to well-dissected kernels; to!
In each observe the slender threads
Of first-beginning trees. *Philips.*

TO SPECULATE. v. n. [*Speculer*, French; *specular*, Latin.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.

Consider the quantity, and not *speculate* upon an intricate relation. *Digby.*

As news-writers record facts which afford great matter of speculation, their readers *speculate* accordingly, and, by their variety of conjectures, become confumate statesmen. *Addison.*

TO SPECULATE. v. a. To consider attentively; to look through with the mind.

Man was not meant to gaze, or look upward, but to have his thoughts sublime; and not only behold, but *speculate* their nature with the eye of the understanding. *Brown.*

SPECULATION. n. f. [*speculation*, French; from *speculate*.]

1. Examination by the eye; view.

2. Examiner; spy. This word is found nowhere else, and probably is here misprinted for *speculator*.

They who have, as who have not, whom their great fars
Throne and let high servants
Which are to France the tips and *speculations*,
Intelligent of our state. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation.

In all these things being fully persuaded, that what they did, it was obedience to the will of God, and that all men should do the like; there remained, after *speculation*, practice whereunto the whole world might be framed. *Hooker.*

Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep
I turn'd my thoughts; and with capacious mind
Consider'd all things visible. *Milton.*

News-writers afford matter of *speculation*. *Addison.*

4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation.

From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and most part of his natural *speculations*. *Temple.*

5. Mental scheme not reduced to practice.

This terrestrial globe, which before was only round in *speculation*, has since been surrounded by the fortune and boldness of many navigators. *Temple.*

This is a consideration not to be neglected, or thought an indifferent matter of mere *speculation*. *Locke.*

6. Power of sight. Not in use.

Thy bones are marrowless; thy blood is cold;
Thou hast no *speculation* in thine eyes
Thou hast a with. *Shakespeare.*

SPECULATIVE. adj. [*speculatif*, French; from *speculate*.]

1. Given to speculation; contemplative.

If all other uses were utterly taken away, yet the mind of man being by nature *speculative*, and delighted with contemplation in itself, they were to be known even for mere knowledge sake. *Hooker.*

It encourages *speculative* persons, who have no turn of mind to increase their fortunes. *Addison.*

2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical.

Some take it for a *speculative* platform, that reason and nature would that the best should govern, but nowise to create a right. *Bacon.*

These are not *speculative* flights, or imaginary notions, but are plain and undeniable laws, that are founded in the nature of rational beings. *Law.*

SPECULATIVELY. adv. [from *speculative*.]

1. Contemplatively; with meditation.

2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.

SPECULATOR. n. f. [from *speculate*.]

1. One who forms theories.

He is dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not through-paced *speculators* in those great theories. *Morre.*

2. [*speculateur*, French.] An observer; a contemplator.

Although lapidaries and questuary enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals, and natural *speculators*, conceive the stones which bear this name to be a mineral concretion. *Brown.*

3. A spy; a watcher.

All the boats had one *speculator*, to give notice when the fish approached. *Broomer.*

SPECULATORY. adj. [from *speculate*.] Exercising speculation.

SPECULUM. n. f. [Latin.] A mirror; a looking-glass; that in which representations are formed by reflection.

A rough and coloured object may serve for a *speculum*, to reflect the artificial rainbow. *Boyle.*

SPEED. The pret. and part. pass. of speed.

His horse full of windgalls, *speed* with the spavins, and rayed with the yellows. *Shakespeare.*

Barbarossa, *speed* of that he desired, staid not long at Constantinople, but *speed* his course towards Italy. *Knolles.*

With all his harness soon the god was *speed*;
His flying hat, his wings upon his heels. *Dryden.*

SPEECH. n. f. [from *speak*.]

1. The power of articulate utterance; the power of expressing thoughts by words, or vocal sounds.

There is none comparable to the variety of instructive expressions by *speech*, wherewith man alone is endowed, for the communication of his thoughts. *Holder.*

Though our ideas are first acquired by various sensations and reflections, yet we convey them to each other by the means of certain sounds, or written marks, which we call words; and a great part of our knowledge is both obtained and communicated by these means, which are called *speech*. *Watts.*

2. Language; words considered as expressing thoughts.

In *speech* be eight parts. *Accidence.*
The acts of God to human ears
Cannot without process of *speech* be told. *Milton.*

3. Particular language, as distinct from others.

There is neither *speech* nor language, but their voices are heard among them. *Ps. Common Prayer.*

4. Any thing spoken.

A plague upon your epileptick visage!
Smile you my *speeches* as I were a fool? *Shakespeare.*

5. Talk; mention.

The duke did of me demand
What was the *speech* among the Londoners,
Concerning the French journey. *Shakespeare.*

Speech of a man's self ought to be seldom. *Boo*
 6. **Oratorical**; *harangue*.
 The constant design of their oratory is all their
speeches, was to drive home one particular point.

7. Declaration of thoughts.
 I with leave of *speech* *replied*. *Milton*
Speechless, *adj.* [from *speech*.]

8. Deprived of the power of speaking;
 made mute or dumb.
 He fell down, foam'd at mouth, and was *speech-*
less. *Shakespeare*

The great god Pan hath broken his pipes, and
 Apollo's priests are become *speechless*. *Raleigh*
 A single vision transports them: it finds them in
 the eagerness and height of their devotion; they
 are *speechless* for the time that it continues, and
 prostrate when it departs. *Dryden*
Speechless with wonder, and half dead with fear.

2. Mute; dumb.

I kneel'd before him;
 'Twas very faintly he said rise: dismiss'd me
 Thus, with his *speechless* hand. *Shakespeare*
 From her eyes
 I did receive fair *speechless* messages. *Shakespeare*
 He that never hears a word spoken, it is no wonder
 he remains *speechless*; as any one must do, who
 from an infant should be bred up among mutes.

To **SPEED**, v. n. pret. and part. pass. *speed*
 and *speeded*. [*speeden*, Dutch.]

6. To make haste; to move with celerity.
 So well they *speed*, that they be come at length
 Unto the place where the Paynim lay
 Devoid of outward sense and native strength,
 Cover'd with charmed cloud from view of day.

Do you think me a swallow, an arrow, or a
 bullet? Have I, in my poor and cold motion, the
 expedition of thought? I *speeded* hither with the
 greatest stretch inch of possibility. *Shakespeare*

'Tould alter high decrees, I to that place
 Would *speed* before thee, and be louder heard. *Milton*
 See where I dwell *speeds*! a trusty soldier.

2. [Hebrew, to grow rich, Sax.] To have
 good success.

Timon is drunk, indeed;
 And so, that's once drunk, will hardly *speed*. *Shakespeare*

Now if this suit lay in Bianca's power,
 How quickly should you *speed*. *Shakespeare*
 When first this tempter took the girl from hell,
 I told you then he thought prevail, and *speed*
 In his bad errand. *Milton*

3. To succeed well or ill.
 Make me not fight like the basilisk:
 I've look'd on thousands, who have *speed* the better
 By my regard, but kill'd none so. *Shakespeare*
 Macbeth shew'd them what an offence it was
 rashly to depart out of the city, which might be
 unto them dangerous, although they should *speed*
 never so well. *Kneller*

These were violators of the first temple; and
 those that profaned and abused the second, *speed* no
 better. *South*

4. To have any condition, good or bad.
 Ships heretofore in seas like fishes *speed*,
 The nightingale still upon the smallest tree. *Waller*
 To **SPEED**, v. a.

1. To dispatch in haste; to send away
 quickly.

The tyrant's self, a thing unus'd, began
 To feel his heart relent with meek compassion;
 But, not dispos'd to ruth or mercy then,
 He *speed* him thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax*

2. To hasten; to put into quick motion.
 She,

Hearing to much, will *speed* her foot again,
 Led hither by pure love. *Shakespeare*
 Saturn, tow'rd the coast of earth beneath,
 Down from the eclipsed *speed* with hop'd success,
 Throws his steep flight in many an airy wheel. *Milton*

The great *speed* no more
 The great *speed* no more
 3. To dispatch in haste;
 4. To dispatch; to destroy; to kill; to
 mischief; to ruin.

With a *speeding* thrust his heart he found;
 The lukewarm blood came rushing thro' the
 wound. *Dryden*

A dire dilemma! either way I'm *speed*;
 If lives they write, if friends they read, me dead. *Pope*

5. To extenuate; to dispatch.
 Judicial acts are all those writings and matters
 which relate to judicial proceedings, and are *speed*
 in open court at the instance of one or both of the
 parties. *Ayliffe*

6. To assist; to help forward.
 Lucina,
 Reach'd her midwife hands to *speed* the throws. *Dryden*

Propitious Neptune fear'd their course by night
 With rising gales, that *speed* their happy flight. *Dryden*

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
 And wait a sign from Iudus to the pole. *Pope*

7. To make prosperous; to make to suc-
 ceed.

If any bring not this doctrine, receive him not
 into your house, neither bid him God *speed*. *St. Paul*

Me was chosen, though he stood low upon the
 roll, by a very unusual concurrence of providential
 events, happened to be *speed*. *Fell*

SPEED, n. f. [*speed*, Dutch.]
 1. Quickness; celerity.

Earth receives
 As tribute, such a sunless journey brought
 Of incorporeal *speed*, her warmth and light;
Speed! to describe whole swiftness number fails. *Milton*

We observe the horse's patient service at the
 plough, his *speed* upon the highway, his docibil-
 ity, and desire of glory. *More*

2. Haste; hurry; dispatch.
 When they strain to their utmost *speed*, there is
 still the wonted distance between them and their
 aims: all their eager pursuits bring them no ac-
 quiescence. *Deacy of Piety*

3. The course or pace of a horse.
 He that rides at high *speed*, and with a pistol
 kills a sparrow flying. *Shakespeare*

4. Success; event of any action or incident.
 The prince your son, with mere conceit and fear
 Of the queen's *speed*, is gone. *Shakespeare*

O Lord, I pray thee lend me good *speed*. *Genesis*
SPEEDILY, adv. [from *speedy*.] With
 haste; quickly.

Post *speedily* to your husband,
 Shew him this letter. *Shakespeare*

Send *speedily* to Bertran; charge him strictly
 Not to proceed. *Dryden*

SPEEDINESS, n. f. [from *speedy*.] The
 quality of being speedy.

SPEEDWELL, n. f. [*veronica*, Latin.] A
 plant; fluellin.

In a scarcity in Sicily a rumour was spread of
 its raining millet seed; but it was found to be only
 the seeds of the ivy-leaved *speedwell*, or small
 henbit. *Berham*

SPEEDY, adj. [from *speed*.] Quick; swift;
 nimble; quick of dispatch.

How near's the other army?
 —Near, and on *speedy* foot: the main defery
 Stands on the hourly thought. *Shakespeare*

Back with *speedy* fall
 Zophiel, of charmed the swiftest wing,
 Came flying. *Milton*

Let it be enough what thou hast done,
 When spotted death's ran arm'd through ev'ry
 street.
 With poison'd darts, which not the good could
 shun,
 The *speedy* could outfly, or valiant meet. *Dryden*

SPEIGHT, n. [*spicatus martius*, Latin.] A
 bird.

SPELL, n. [*spell*, Saxon, a word.]
 A charm, consisting of some words of
 power. Thus *Horace* says words:
 Some verbs, & voces quibus hunc laur
 dolorem

Spells.
 Start not; her actions shall be holy:
 You hear my *spell* is lawful: do not then be,
 Until you see her do the again; for then
 You kill her death. *Shakespeare*

Some have delivered the poetry of spirits, the
 they stand in awe of charms, *spells*, and conjura-
 tions, letters, characters, notes, and dithes.

Thou dar'st not thus disparage glorious arms,
 Had not *spells*.

And black enchantments, sonic magician's art,
 Arm'd thee or charge thee strong. *Milton*

Begin, begin; the mystick *spell* prepare. *Milton*
 Yourself you so excel,
 When you vouchsafe to breathe my thought,
 Thus like a spirit, with this *spell*
 Of my own teaching I am caught. *Waller*

Then reach'd her midwife hands to *speed* the throw
 And spoke the pow'ful *spells* that babies to bur-
 diclose. *Dryden*

2. A turn of work; a vicissitude of labour
 A low word.

Their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure
 above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by
spells: the rusticus of the time they wear out
 coytes and kayles. *Corn*

To **SPELL**, v. a. pret. and part. pass. *spell*
 or *spelt*. [*spellen*, Dutch.]

1. To write with the proper letters.
 In the criticism of *spelling*, the word *spelling* ought
 to be with *l*, and not with *y*; and if this be
 then it is false *spelled* throughout. *Dryden*

2. To read by naming letters singly.
 I never yet saw man,
 How wise, how noble, young, how rarely fear'd
 But she would *spell* him backward; if fair he'd,
 She'd swear the gentleman should be her heir. *Shakespeare*

3. To charm.

I have you fast:
 Unchain your spirits now with *spelling* charms,
 And try if they can gain your liberty. *Shakespeare*

This, gathered in the planetary hour,
 With noxious weeds, and *spelt* with words of pow'
 Dire stepdames in the magic bowl infuse. *Dryden*

To **SPELL**, v. n.

1. To form words of letters.
 What small knowledge was, in them did dwell,
 And he a god, who could but read or *spell*. *Dryden*

By passing on the vowels and consonants on the
 sides of four dice, he has made this a play for his
 children, whereby his eldest son in coats he
 played himself into *spelling*. *Locke*

The Latin being written of the same character
 with the mother tongue, by the assistance of a *spell-*
 ling book it is legible. *Speelman*

Another cause, which hath maimed our language
 is a foolish opinion that we ought to *spell* exactly
 as we speak. *Swift*

2. To read.

If I read aught in heaven,
 Or heav'n write aught of fate, by what the stars
 Voluminous or single characters,
 In their conjunction met, give me to *spell*,
 Sorrows and labours, opposition, hate,
 Attend thee. *Milton*

When gowns, not arms, repell'd
 The fierce Egipt, and the African bold,
 Whether to fight, flee, or to unfold
 The drift of hollow states, hard to be *spelt*. *Milton*

And may at last my weary ago
 Find out the peaceful hermitage,
 Where I may sit and rightly *spell*
 Of every star that moves a doth glow,
 And every herb that springs and grows.

3. To read unskilfully.

As to his understanding, they bring him in well
 of all notions; a red-unwritten blank, that make him

world only to read and spell out a God in the work of creation.

SPILT, v. n. To split; to break. A bad word.

Feed *grain* with oats, *spelt* beans, barley meal, or ground malt mixed with beer. *Mortimer.*

SPINTER, n. f. A kind of femimetal.

Metals in fusion do not flame, for want of a copious issue, except *spinter*, which flames copiously, and thereby flames. *Newton.*

To SPEND *v. a.* [*spenban*, Saxon; *spen-der*, Italian.]

1. To consume; to exhaust; to waste. Our cautious malice vainly shall be spent.

2. To employ; to expend. I will very gladly *spend* and be spent for you. *2 Corinthians.*

There is all in the dwelling of the wife, but a foolish man *spendeth* it up. *Proverbs.*

We must *expend* the slaughter Victor to spend all his rage. *Milton.*

More is brought into England by nothing but *spending* here less of foreign commodities than what we carry to market can pay for. *Locke.*

3. To bestow, as expense; to expend, as cost.

Wherefore do ye *spend* money for that which is a bribe? *Isaiah.*

4. To bestow for any purpose: often with *upon*.

When we can intreat an hour to serve, We *spend* it in true words upon that business, Even so would great the time. *Shakespeare.*

He *spends* his time upon the debate, though it not make any mention to him of the proposed motion. *Boyle.*

5. To effuse.

Coward dogs *spend* their mouths, when what they seem to threaten.

Runs far before them, *Shakespeare.*

6. To squander; to lavish.

The whole of our reflections terminate in this, what course we are to take to pass our time; some to let, and others to *spend*, their estates. *Wake.*

7. To pass; to suffer to pass away.

In those pastoral pastimes a great many days were *spent*, to follow their flying predecessors. *Shakespeare.*

They *spend* their days in wealth, and in a moment down to the grave. *Job.*

He *spends* his life with his wife, and remembers neither father nor mother. *1 Peter.*

Say you law us, ye immortal lights, How oft unseem I have we *spent* the nights, On the I dream flairs, to find for love, And *spend* it at us from above. *Coleridge.*

When he was of riper years, for his father's accomplishment, he *spent* a considerable part of his time travelling. *Pope.*

8. To waste; to wear out; to exhaust of force.

The waves ascended and descended, till their force being *spent* by degrees, they settled at last. *Burnet.*

They bend their bows, they whirl their things at us, Expecting arrows fall, and strew the ground. *Dryden.*

The winds are misd, the storm blows high, and you care, my friends, to keep it up as all day, and direct it right, and has *spent* itself on Cato's head. *Addison.*

9. To fatigue; to harass.

Nepos, but only the hope of spoil did relieve his being scarce clothes to cover their nakedness, and their bodies *spent* with long labour and heat. *Kneller.*

10. To come your shipping in our ports to lay, and disabled in so long a way? *Dryden.*

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain; we sit, an heartless number, spent with watching, and as it d out with duty. *Dryden.*

Some *spent* with toil, some with despair oppress'd, and headlong from the heights; the flames consumed the rest. *Dryden.*

11. To be lost or wasted.

The found *spendeth*, and is dissipated in the open air, but in such a manner it is conserved and contracted. *Bacon.*

On mountains, it may be, many dews fall, that *spend* before they come to the valleys. *Bacon.*

12. To be employed to any use.

There have been cups and an image of Jupiter, made of wild vines; for the vines that they use for wine are so often cut, that their sap *spendeth* into the grapes. *Bacon.*

13. To be lost or wasted.

Thou oft hast seen me Wrestling with vice and faction; now thou see'st me Spent, overpowered, despairing of success. *Addison.*

To SPEND, *v. n.*

1. To make expense.

He needeth your tongue must *spend* at lesser rate. Than in its flames to wrap a nation's fate. *Druden.*

He *spends* as a person who knows that he must come to a reckoning. *South.*

2. To prove in the use.

Butter *spend* as it came from the richer soil. *Temple.*

3. To be lost or wasted.

The found *spendeth*, and is dissipated in the open air, but in such a manner it is conserved and contracted. *Bacon.*

On mountains, it may be, many dews fall, that *spend* before they come to the valleys. *Bacon.*

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SPENDER, *n. f.* [from *spend*.]

1. One who spends.

Let not your recreations be lavish *spenders* of your time; but healthful, short, and apt to refresh you. *Taylor.*

2. A prodigal; a lavisher.

Bishop Morton told the commissioners, who were to levy the benevolence, if they met with any that were sparing, to tell them that they must needs have, because they laid up; and if they were *spenders*, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living. *Bacon.*

SPENDTHRIFT, *n. f.* [*spend* and *thrift*.]

A prodigal; a lavisher.

Bitter cold weather starved both the bird and the *spendthrift*. *L'Estrange.*

Some fawning miser does feed With present fumes the unwary *spendthrift's* need. *Dryden.*

Most men, like *spendthrift* heirs, judge a little in hand better than a great deal to come. *Locke.*

The son, bred in sloth, becomes a *spendthrift*, a prodigal, and goes out of the world a beggar. *Swift.*

SPERABLE, *adj.* [*sperabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be hoped. Not in use.

We may cast it away, if it be found but a bladder, and discharge it of so much as is vain and not *sperable*. *Bacon.*

SPERM, *n. f.* [*sperme*, Fr. *sperma*, Lat.] Seed; that by which the species is continued.

Some creatures bring forth many young ones at a birth, and some out of one; this may be caused by the quantity of *sperm* required, or by the purities of the seed which may be in the *sperma*. *Bacon.*

There is required to the impregnation of the female animal a great quantity of seed, many excretions, concoctions, reflections, and circulations. *Bacon.*

SPERMACEOL, *n. f.* [Lat.] Corruptedly pronounced *paraffin*.

A particular sort of whale affords the oil whence this is made, and that is very improperly called *sperma*, because it is only the oil which comes from the head of which it can be made. It is changed from what it is naturally, the oil which is very brown and rank. The peculiar property of it is, to float into flakes, not much unlike the cherted substance of tallow, but in this state is yellow, and has a certain rankness, from which it is free by the process of distillation. It is then a soft, smooth, white, and in some measure transparent. *Quincy.*

SPERMATICAL, *adj.* [*spermatique*, Fr.]

SPERMATICK, *adj.* [from *sperm*.]

1. Seminal; consisting of seed.

The primordials of the world are not mechanical, but *spermatical* or vital. *Morre.*

Metals and sundry meteors rude shapes have no need of any particular principle of life, or *spermatical* form, distinct from the rest or motion of the particles of the matter. *Morre.*

2. Belonging to the sperm; containing sperm.

The moisture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the *spermatical* vessels. *Bacon.*

Two different forces must concur to their generation: there is in both a great apparatus of *spermatical* vessels, wherein the more spirituous part of the blood is by many digestions and circulations exalted into sperm. *Bacon.*

To SPERMATIZE, *v. n.* [from *sperm*.] To yield seed.

Aristotle affirming that women do not *spermatize*, and confer a receptacle, rather than essential principles of generation, deductively includes both sexes in mankind. *Bacon.*

SPERMATOCYST, *n. f.* [*σπέρμα* and *κύστη*.] A rupture caused by the contraction of the seminal vessels, and the semen falling into the scrotum. *Barley.*

SPERMOLOGIST, *n. f.* [*σπερματολόγος*.] One who gathers or treats of seeds. *Diet.*

To SPERSE, *v. a.* [*sperfo*, Lat.] To disperse; to scatter. Not in use.

The wasteful wind, Which blows cold forms, built out of Scythian mow That *spers* those clouds, and in so short a thought This dreadful shape was vanishing to nought. *Spenser.*

He making speedy way through *spiced* air, And through the world of waters wide and deep, To Morpheus' house doth hastily repair. *Fairly Qu.*

To SPER, *v. a.* [*spet* in Scotland is a superabundance of water; as, that tide or fresh was a high *spet*.] To bring or pour abundantly.

Mysterious dame, That ne'er art call'd but when the dragon womb Of Stygia darkness puts her thickest gloom, And makes one blot of all the air, Stop thy cloudy throne chair. *Milton.*

To SPEW, *v. a.* [*spēpan*, Sax. *spēcan*, Dutch.]

1. To vomit; to eject from the stomach.

A swordfish small but from the rest did under, That in his throat him packing gott under His wide abyss, him forced forth to *spew*, That all the sea did roar like heaven's thunder, And all the waves were leam'd with filthy hue. *Spenser.*

2. To eject; to cast forth.

When earth with thine and mud is cover'd o'er, On hollow plains *spew* then wat'ry store. *Dryden.*

When yellow sands are sifted from below, The glittering billows give a golden flow; And when the foamy bottom shows the black, The Scythian dye the tainted waters take. *Dryden.*

3. To eject with loathing.

Keep thy flatness, and commit not any of these abominations, that the land *spew* not you out. *Leviticus.*

Concoctions farts ought to be *spewed* out, as the farts of cows. *Bacon.*

To SPEW, *v. n.* To vomit; to cast the stomach.

He could have found in The cloud a dry, and the face of the sun: But better was it that they should be *spewed*, Than that the world should offend on him or you. *Jonson.*

SPUWY, *adj.* [from *spew*.] Wet; foggy.

A provincial word.

The lower valleys in wet winters are so *spuwy*, that they know not how to feed them. *Mortimer.*

To SPHACULATE, *v. a.* [from *sphacelus*, medical Latin.] To affect with a gangrene.

The long retention of matter *sphaculates* the limb. *Sharp.*

To SPHACULATE, *v. n.* To mortify; to suffer the gangrene.

The skin, by the great distention, having been rendered very thin, will, if not taken away, *sphaculate*, and the rest degenerate into a cancerous ulcer. *Sharp.*

SPHACELUS. *n. f.* [*sphacelus*, Fr.] A gangrene; a mortification. It is the ground of inflammation, gangrene, &c. *Wise.*

SPHERE. *n. f.* [*sphere*, Fr. *sphæra*, Lat.] 1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference. First the sun, a mighty sphere, he fraught.

2. Any globe of the mundane system. What is within the moon's fair shining sphere, What is in every other star unseen, Of other worlds he happily should hear? *Fairy Qu.* And then mortals e'er Had heard the musick of the spheres. *Dryden.*

3. A globe representing the earth or sky. Two figures on the sides embos'd appear; Conon, and what's his name who made the sphere, And shew'd the seasons of the rising year? *Dryden.*

4. Orb; circuit of motion. Half unspun, but narrower bound Within the visible diurnal sphere. *Milton.*

5. [from the sphere of activity ascribed to the power emanating from bodies.] Province; compass of knowledge or action; employment. To be call'd into a huge sphere, and not to be seen to move in't. *Shakespeare.*

The enemies he could not but contract good store, While moving in so high a sphere, and with so vigorous a lustre. *King Charles.*

Every man, versed in any particular business, finds fault with these authors, so far as they treat of matters within his sphere. *Addison.*

Ye know the spheres and various tasks assign'd By laws eternal to the æthereal kind. *Pope.*

The hermit's pray'r permitt'd, not approv'd; Soon in an higher sphere Eulogus mov'd. *Harte.*

TO SPHERE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To place in a sphere. The glorious planet Sol, In noble eminence enthron'd and sphere'd Amidst the rest, whose most'enable eye Corrects the ill aspects of planets evil. *Shakespeare.*

2. To form into roundness. Light from her native east To journey through the airy gloom began, Sphere'd in a radiant cloud; for yet the sun Was not. *Milton.*

SPHERICAL. *adj.* [*sphérique*, Fr. from *sphere*.] 1. Round; orbicular; globular. What descent of waters could there be in a spherical and round body, wherein there is no high nor low? *Raleigh.*

Though fountains spread round, so that there is an orb or spherical area of the found, yet they go farthest in the forelines from the first local impulsion of the air. *Bacon.*

By discernment of the moisture drawn up in vapours, we must know the reason of the spherical figures of the drops. *Glanville.*

A fluid must necessarily fall into a spherical surface. *Keil.*

Where the central nodule was globular, the inner surface of the first crust would be spherical, and it the crust was in all parts of the same thickness, that whole crust would be spherical. *Woodward.*

2. Planetary; relating to the orbs of the planets. We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains by spherical predominance. *Shakespeare.*

SPHERICALLY. *adv.* [from *spherical*.] In form of a sphere.

SPHERICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *sphere*.] **SPHERICITY**. *n. f.* Roundness; rotundity; globosity.

Such bodies receive their figure and limits from such lets as hinder them from attaining to that sphericalness they aim at. *Digby.*

Water consists of small, smooth, spherical particles: their smoothness makes 'em slip easily upon

one another: the sphericity keeps 'em from touching, and another is more perfect than one. *Cheyne.*

SPHEROID. *n. f.* [*sphaeroides*, Fr.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere. They are not solid particles, by the necessity they are under to change their figures into oblong spheroids, in the capillary vessels. *Cheyne.*

SPHEROIDICAL. *adj.* [from *spheroid*.] Having the form of a spheroid. If these corpuscles be spheroidical, or oval, their shortest diameters must not be much greater than those of light. *Cheyne.*

SPHERULE. *n. f.* [*sphærule*, Lat.] A little globe. Mercury is a collection of exceeding small, vastly heavy spherules. *Cheyne.*

SPHINX. *n. f.* [*sphinx*, Fr.] A famous monster in Egypt, that remained by conjoined Nilus, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion. *Peacham.*

SPIAL. *n. f.* [*spial*, Fr.] A spy; a scout; a watcher. Obsolete. His ears be as spials, alarm to cry. *Tusser.*

He privy spial's plac'd in all his way, To weet what counse he takes, and how he fares. *Spenser.*

For he by faithful spial was assur'd That Egypt's king was forward on his way. *Fairfax.*

Their trust towards them had rather been us to good spials and good whisperers, than good magistrates and officers. *Bacon.*

SPICE. *n. f.* [*spices*, French.] 1. A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate; an aromatick substance used in sauces. Dang'rous rocks, Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side, Would scatter all the spices on the stream. *Shaksp.*

Is not manhood, learning, gentleness, and virtue, the spice and salt that seasons a man? *Shakspere.*

Garlick, the northern spice, is m-mighty request among the Indians. *Temple.*

High sauces and rich spicers are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

2. A small quantity, as of spice to the thing seasoned. Think what they have done, And then run stark mad; for all Thy by-gone fooleries were but spices of it. *Shaksp.*

It containeth singular relations, not without some spice or sprinkling of all learning. *Brown.*

So in the wicked there's no vice, Of which the saints have not a spice. *Hudibras.*

TO SPICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with spice; to mix with aromatick bodies. His mother was a votress of my order, And in the spiced Indian air by night Full often the bath gossip'd by my side. *Shakspere.*

With a festival She'll first receive thee; but will spice thy bread With flow'ry poisons. *Chapman.*

These hymns may work on future wits, and so May great grandchildren of thy prunes grow; And so, though not revive, embalm and spice The world, which else would putrify with vice. *Donne.*

What though some have a fraught Of cloves and nutmegs, and in cinnamon sail, If thou hast wherewithal to spice a draught, When griefs prevail? *Herbert.*

SPICER. *n. f.* [from *spice*.] One who deals in spice. Nauges have been derived from occupations as Salter and Spicer. *Canden.*

SPICERY. *n. f.* [*spicerie*, Fr. from *spice*.] 1. The commodity of spices. Their canals were laden with spicery, and balm and myrrh. *Raleigh.*

She in whose body The western treasure, eastern spicery, Europe and Africk, and the unknown rest, Were easily found. *Donne.*

A repository of spices. The honey, the cellar and its families, are too well known to be here insisted upon. *Addison.*

SPICK AND SPAN. [This word I should not have expected to have found authorized by a polite writer. *Span-new* is used by Chaucer, and is supposed to come from *spannan*, to stretch, Saxon; *capandere*, Latin; whence *span*. *Span-new* is therefore originally used of cloth newly extended or dressed at the clothiers, and *spick and span* is newly extended on the spikes or tenters: it is however a low word.] Quite new; now first used. While the honour thou hast got In *spick and span* new, pouting hot, Strike her up bravely. *Butler.*

They would have these reduced to nothing, and then others created *spick and span* new out of nothing. *Burke.*

I keep no antiquated stuff; But *spick and span* I have enough. *Swift.*

SPIGNELE or **SPIGNEL**. *n. f.* [*spicula*, Lat.] The herb malmudony or bearwort. *Dut.*

SPIGOSITY. *n. f.* [*spica*, Lat.] The quality of being spiked like ears of corn; fullness of ears. *Dut.*

SPICEY. *adj.* [from *spice*.] 1. Producing spice; abounding with aromatics. Off at sea north-east winds blow Sabean odour, from the spicy shore Of Araby the blest: with such delay Well pleas'd they suck their counse; and many a league, Cheer'd with the grateful smell, old ocean smiles. *Milnes.*

For them the Idumean balm did sweat, And in hot Ceilon spicy forests grew. *Dryden.*

2. Aromatick; having the qualities of spice. The regimen in this disease ought to be of spicy and cephalick vegetables, to dispel the viscosity. *Arbutnot.*

Under southern skies exalt their sails, Led by new stars, and borne by spicy gales! *Pope.*

SPIDER. *n. f.* [*Skinner* thinks this word softened from *spinder*, or *spinner*, from *spin*: *Jannus*, with his usual felicity, dreams that it comes from *σπίς*, to extend; for the spider extends his web. Perhaps it comes from *speden*, Dutch, *speyden*, Danish, to spy, to be upon the catch. *Dor*, *Bopa*, Saxon, is a *bee*, or properly a *humble bee*, or *flingish bee*. May not *spider* be *spy dor*, the insect that watches the dor? The animal that is a web for flies. More direful hap betide that hated wretch. Than I can wish to adders, spiders, vipers. *Swift.*

The spider's web to watch we'll laud, And, when it takes the bee, We'll help out of the tyrant's hand The innocent to free. *Donne.*

Ipudious, restless, watchful spider, Fear no odious daniel's broom; Extend thy awful subrick wider, And spread thy business round my room. While I thy detestable fabric stare at, And think on hapless poet's fate. Take thee confin'd to noisome garret, And rudely build'd rooms of state. *D. Jones.*

The spider's touch how exquisitely fine! Fee'st at each thread, and lives along the line. *Swift.*

SPIDERCATCHER. *n. f.* [from *spider* and *catcher*; *picus murarius*, Lat.] A woodcatcher; *picus murarius*, Lat.] **SPIDERWORT**. *n. f.* [*sphalangium*, Lat.] A plant with a lily-flower, composed of six petals. *Milnes.*

SPIJCKER. *n. f.* [*spijker*, Dut.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in liquor. *Donne.*

Bare Hungarian might, with those the flight
wield.
Take up the *spike*, and play the pole in your
mouth.
SPIKE. *n. f.* [*spica*, Latin.]

1. An ear of corn.
Drawn up in ranks and files, the bearded *spikes*
Guard it from birds, as with a stand of pikes.
Denham.

Suffering not the yellow boards to rear,
He tramples down the *spikes*, and intercepts the
year.
Dryden.

The gleaners,
Spike after spike, their sparring harvest pick.
Thomson.

2. A long nail of iron or wood; a long
rod of iron sharpened: so called from
its similitude to an ear of corn.

For the body of the ships, no nation equals
England for the oakum timber; and we need not
borrow of any other iron for *spikes*, or nails to
fasten them.
Bacon.

The head of your *spike* would be seen to more
advantage, if it were placed on a *spike* of the
tower.
Dryden.

He wears on his head the *corona radiata*, another
type of his divinity: the *spikes* that shoot out re-
present the rays of the sun.
Addison.

SPIKE. *n. f.* A smaller species of lavender.
The oil of *spike* is much used by our artificers in
their varnishes; but it is generally adulterated. Hill.
TO SPIKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with long nails.
Lay long planks upon them, pinned or *spiked*
down to the pieces of oak on which they lie.
Mason.

Lay long planks upon them, *spiking* or pinning
them down fast.
Mortimer.

2. To set with spikes.
A youth, leaping over the *spiked* pales, was
suddenly frightened down, and in his falling he
was caught by those spikes.
Weyman.

3. To make sharp at the end.
SPIKENARD. *n. f.* [*spica nardi*, Lat.] A
plant; and the oil or balsam produced
from the plant.

It grows plentifully in Java. It has been known
to the medical writers of all ages.
Hill.

A woman, having an ambagious box of ointment
of *spikenard*, brake and poured it on his head.
Mark.

He cast into the pile bundles of myrrh, and
heaves of *spikenard*, enriching it with every spicy
thrust.
Spectator.

SPIEL. *n. f.* [*spylen*, Dutch.]
A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of
iron.

The oysters, besides gathering by hand, have a
peculiar dredge, which is a thick strong net, fast-
ened to three *spies* of iron, and drawn at the boat's
side.
Carr.

Have near the bungle a little venthole,
fitted with a *spiel*.
Montimer.

A small quantity of money. I know
not whence derived.

The bishops, who consecrated this ground, were
not to have a *spiel* or sportule from the creden-
tial letter.
Ayliffe.

TO SPILL. *v. a.* [*spilian*, Saxon; *spullen*,
Dutch; *spilla*, Islandick.]

To shed; to lose by shedding.
Be dashed, dear God, with our true blood,
Which, as thou know'st, unjustly must be *spilt*.
Shakespeare.

Friend or brother,
He forfeits his own blood that *spills* another.
Shakespeare.

Themselves exact their cruelty,
And I condemn'd as this blood to *spill*.
They having *spilt* much blood, and done much
waste,
Sending nations; and achiev'd thereby
fame in the world, high titles, and rich prey;
shall change their course to pleasure, ease, and sloth.
Milton.

Medea must not draw her murdering knife,
And *spill* her children's blood upon the stage.
Reynolds.

TO SPILL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
With treachery to shed one's mother's race;
And to revenge his blood, so justly *spilt*.
What is it less than to partake his guilt? Dryden.

Nor the Centaur's tale
Be here repeated; how, with lust and wine
Inflam'd, they fought and *spilt* their drunken souls.
At feasting hour.
Philips.

2. To destroy; to mischief.
Thus is our thought with pain of thistle tilled;
Thus be our noblest parts dried up with sorrow.
Thus is our mind with too much minding *spilled*.
Sidney.

Why are you so fierce and cruel?
Is it because your eyes have power to kill?
Then know that mercy is the Mighty's jewel,
And greater glory than to have than *spill*.
Thou all-shaking thunder,
Crack nature's mould, all germs *spill* at once.
That make ingrateful man.
Shakespeare.

Be not hungry with these fires;
For then their throats will kill me:
Nor look too kind on my desires;
For then my hopes will *spill* me. Ben Jonson.

All bodies are with other bodies fill'd;
But she receives both heav'n and earth together.
Nor are their forms by rash encounters *spilt*;
For there they stand, and neither toucheth either.
Davies.

3. To throw away.
This fight shall damp the raging Russian's breast,
The poison *spill*, and half-drawn sword arrest. Tuckey.

TO SPILL. *v. a.*
1. To waste; to be lavish.
Thy father bids thee spare, and chides for *spilling*.
Sidney.

2. To be shed; to be lost by being shed.
He was so topfull of himself, that he let *spill*
on all the company: he spoke well indeed, but
he spoke too long.
Watts.

SPILLER. *n. f.* [I know not whence de-
rived.] A kind of fishing line.
In harbours they are taken by *spillers* made of a
cord, to which divers shorter are tied at a little
distance, and to each of these a hook is fastened
with a bait: this *spiller* they sink in the sea where
those fishes have their accustomed haunts. Gares.

SPILLTH. *n. f.* [from *spill*.] Any thing
poured out or wasted.
Our vaults have wept with drunken *spilt* of wine.
Shakespeare.

TO SPIN. *v. a.* pret. *spun* or *span*; part.
spun. [*spinnan*, Saxon; *spinnen*, Dut.]

1. To draw out into threads.
The women *spin* goats hair.
Frodo.

2. To form threads by drawing out and
twisting any filamentous matter.
You would be another Penelope, yet all the
year the *spin*, in Ulysses's absence, did but fill
Ithaca full of moths.
Shakespeare.

The fates but only *spin* the counter clue,
The finest of the wool is left for you.
Dryden.

3. To protract; to draw out.
By one delay after another, they *spin* out their
whole lives, till there's no more future left before
'em.
L'Estrange.

Why should Rome fill a moment ere her time?
No, let us draw her term of freedom out
In its full length, and *spin* it to the last. Addison.

4. To form by degrees; to draw out ted-
iously.
I passed lightly over many particulars, on which
learned and witty men might *spin* out large vo-
lumes.
Digby.

It is cure lies among the lawyers, let nothing
be said against intangling property, *spinning* out
causes, and lqueezing clients.
Collier.

Men of large thoughts and quick apprehensions
are not to expect any thing here, but what, being
spun out of my own coarse thoughts, is fitted to
men of my own size.
Locke.

The lines are weak, another's pleas'd to say;
Lord Fanny *spins* a thousand such a day. Pope.

5. To put into a turning motion, as a boy's
top.

TO SPIN. *v. a.*
1. To exercise the art of spinning, or draw-
ing threads.

We can sing our legs and arms upwards and
downwards, backwards, forwards, and round, as
they that *spin*.
Mory.

Ten thousand stalks their various blossoms spread;
Peaceful and lowly in their native soil,
They neither know to *spin*, nor care to toil.
For this Alcides learn'd to *spin*.
His club laid down, and lion's skin.
Pope.

2. [*spingere*, Italian.] To stream out in
a thread or small current.
Together furiously they ran,
That to the ground came horse and man;
The blood out of their helmets *span*,
So sharp were their encounters.
Dryden.

3. To move round as a spindle.
Whether the sun, predominant in heav'n,
Rule on the earth, or earth rise on the sun;
He from the east his flaming road begins,
Or the from west her silent course advance
With motionless pace, that *spinning* sleeps
On her soft axle, while the paces even
And bears thee fast with the smooth air along.
Solicit not thy thoughts.
Milton.

As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimple some huge beam to bore
Urg'd on all hands, it mumbly *spins* about,
The grain deep piercing till it scopa it out.
Pope.

SPINACH. *n. f.* [*spinachia*, Latin.]
SPINAGE. *n. f.* plant.

It hath an apetalous flower, consisting of many
filaments included in the flower-cup, which are pro-
duced in spikes upon the male plants, which are
barren; but the embryos are produced from the
wings of the leaves on the female plants, which
afterward become roundish or angular seeds, which,
in some sorts have thorns adhering to them.
Miller.

Spinage is an excellent herb, crude or boiled.
Mortimer.

SPINAL. *adj.* [*spina*, Lat.] Belonging to
the backbone.

All *spinal*, or such as have no ribs, but only a
back bone, are somewhat analogous to them. Brown.

Those solids are entirely nervous, and proceed
from the brain and *spinal* marrow, which by their
bulk appear sufficient to furnish all the filaments
or threads of the solid parts.
A. B. H. H. H.

Descending vessels from his couch, the fall
Lay'd his joint neck, and *spinal* marrow bound.
Philips.

SPINDLE. *n. f.* [*spindel*, Saxon.]

1. The pin by which the thread is formed,
and on which it is conglomerated.

Bodies fibrous by nature incorporate with other
thread, especially if there be a little wreathing;
as appears by the twisting of thread, and twist-
ing about of *spindles*.
Bacon.

Sing to those that hold the vital sheers,
And turn the adamant *spindle* round
On which the fate of gods and men is wound.
Milton.

Upon a true repentance, God is not so fatally
tied to the *spindle* of absolute probation, as not
to keep his promise, and send merciful pardons.
L'Estrange.

So Pallas from the dusty field withdrew,
And, when imperial Jove appear'd in view,
To mind's female arts, the *spindle* and the clew,
Forgot the to spare her to well had they'd,
And, with that midwife's hand had told, obey'd.
Stepney.

Do you take me for a Roman matron,
Bred truly to the *spindle* and the loom?
A. Philips.

2. A long slender stalk.
The *spindles* must be tied up, and, as they grow
in height, rods set by them, lest by their bending
they should break.
Montimer.

3. Any thing slender. In contempt.
Repose yourself, if those *spindle* legs of yours
will carry you to the next chair.
Dryden.

The marriage of one of our heiresses with so
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eminent courtier, gave us *spindle* shanks and cramps. *Tatler.*

To *SPIN*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 'To shoot into a long small stalk.

Another ill accident in drought is the *spindling* of the corn, which withers is rare, but in hotter countries common; inasmuch as the word calamity was first derived from calamus, when the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Bacon.*

When the flowers begin to *spindle*, all but one or two of the biggest, at each root, should be nipped off. *Mortimer.*

SPINDLE'S *KE*. *adj.* [*spindle* and *shank*.] Having small legs.

His lawyer is a little rivelled, *spindle* shanked gentleman. *Adel.*

SPINULETUM. *n. f.* [*crinomyus*, Lat.] A plant; prickwood.

SPINE. *n. f.* [*spina*, Lat.] The backbone. The *spine* entered his right side, reaching within a finger's breadth of the *spine*. *Wifman.*

There are who think the marrow of a man, which in the *spine*, while he was living, ran; When dead, the path corrupted will become a *spine*, and hies within the hollow tomb. *Dryden.*

SPINEL. *n. f.* A sort of mineral. *Spinel* ruby is of a bright rosy red; it is softer than the rock or balas ruby. *Woodward.*

SPINET. *n. f.* [*spinette*, Fr.] A small harpichord; an instrument with keys.

When mirth delights in her *spinnets*, A fiddler may his fortune get. *Swift.*

SPINIFEROUS. *adj.* [*spina* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing thorns.

SPINKE. *n. f.* A finch; a bird. Want sharpens peck, and gold adorns; The *spinke* chauns sweetest in a hedge or thorns. *Harte.*

SPINNER. *n. f.* [from *spin*.]

1. One skilled in spinning. A practiced *spinner* shall spin a pound of wool worth two shillings for his piece. *Grant.*

2. A garden spider, with long jointed legs. Weaving spiders come not here; Hence, you long-legg'd *spinnere*, hence! *Shakespeare.*

SPINNING Wheel. *n. f.* [from *spin*.] The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn.

My *spinning wheel* and rake Let Susan keep for her dear sister's sake. *Gay.*

SPINNY. *adj.* I suppose, small, slender. A barbarous word.

They plow it early in the year, and then there will come some *spunny* grass that will keep it from scalding. *Mortimer.*

SPINOSITY. *n. f.* [*spinofus*, Lat.] Crabbedness; thorny or briary perplexity.

Philosophy consisted of nought but dry *spinofities*, lean notions, and endless altercations about things of nothing. *Glauville.*

SPINOUS. *adj.* [*spinofus*, Lat.] Thorny; full of thorns.

SPINSTER. *n. f.* [from *spin*.]

1. A woman that spins. The *spindlers* and the knitters in the sun, And the free maids that weave their thread with bones, Do use to chant it. *Shakespeare.*

One Michael Cassio, That never set a squadron in the field, Nor the division of a battle knows More than a *spinstler*. *Shakespeare.*

2. [In law.] The general term for a girl or maiden woman.

If a gentlewoman be termed *spinstler*, she may abate the writ. *Lord Coke.*

I desire that a yearly annuity of twenty pounds shall be paid to Rebecca Dingley, of the city of Dublin, *spinstler*, during her life. *Swift.*

SPINSTRY. *n. f.* [from *spinstler*.] The work of spinning.

SPIN. *adj.* [*spina*, Lat.] Thorny; briary; perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

The first attempts are *spin* imperfect; much more in so difficult and *spin* as to nice a subject. *Digby.*

SPINACLE. *n. f.* [*spiraculum*, Lat.] A breathing hole; a vent; a small aperture.

Most of these *spinacles* perpetually send forth fire, more or less. *Woodward.*

SPIRAL. *adj.* [*spirale*, Fr. from *spira*, Lat.] Curve; winding; circularly involved, like a screw.

The process of the fibres in the ventricles, running in *spiral* lines from the tip to the base of the heart, shews that the tyfole of the heart is a circular construction, as a purse is shut by drawing the strings contrary way. *Ray.*

Why earth or sun diurnal stages keep, In *spiral* tracts why through the zodiac creep. *Blackmore.*

The intestinal tube affects a straight, instead of a *spiral*, cylinder. *Arbutnot.*

SPIRALLY. *adv.* [from *spiral*.] In a spiral form.

The fibres are composed of two orders of fibres, running circularly or *spirally* from base to tip. *Ray.*

SPIRATION. *n. f.* [*spiratio*, Lat.] Breathing.

SPIRE. *n. f.* [*spira*, Lat. *spira*, Ital. *spira*, Swedish.]

1. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted, every wreath being in a different plane; a curl; a twist; a wreath.

His head Crested aloft, and carbuncle his eyes; With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect Amidst his curling *spires*, that on the grass Floated redundant. *Milton.*

A dragon's fiery form belied the god, Sublime on radiant *spires* he rode. *Dryden.*

An seems to consist of *spires* contorted into small spheres, through the interstices of which the particles of light may freely pass; it is light, the solid substance of the *spires* being very small in proportion to the spaces they take up. *Chyene.*

2. Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid, so called, perhaps, because a line drawn round and round in less and less circles would be a *spire*; a steeple. With glistering *spires* and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton.*

He cannot make one *spire* of grass more of less than he hath made. *Hale.*

These pointed *spires* that wound the ambient sky, Inglorious change! shall in destruction lie. *Prior.*

3. The top or uppermost point. 'Twere no less than a traducement to silence, that

Which to the *spire* and top of pines vouch'd, Would seem but modest. *Shakespeare.*

To *SPIRE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shoot up pyramidically.

It is not so apt to *spire* up as the other sorts, being more inclined to branch into arms. *Mortimer.*

2. [*spiro*, Lat.] To breathe. Not in use. *Spenser.*

SPIRIT. *n. f.* [*spiritus*, Lat.]

1. Breath; wind. All purges have in them a new *spirit* or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach. *Bacon.*

All bodies have *spirits* and pneumatical parts within them, but the main difference between animate and inanimate are, that the *spirits* of things animate are all contained within themselves, and branched in veins as blood is; and the *spirits* have also certain seats where the principal do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort: but the *spirits* in things inanimate are that in and out of the tangible parts, as air in snow. *Bacon.*

The balmy *spirit* of the western breeze. *Anon.*

2. [*spirit*, Fr.] An immaterial substance; an intellectual being.

Spirit is a substance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving, dwells. *Locke.* She is a *spirit*; yet not like air or wind, Nor like the *spirits* about the heart or brain; Nor like those *spirits* which alchemists do find, When they in every thing seek gold in vain; For the all natures under heav'n doth pass, Being like those *spirits* which God's bright luce do see;

Or like himself, whose image once she was, Though now, alas! she scarce his shadow be: For of all forms she holds the first degree, That are to gross material bodies knit, Yet the hottest is bodyless and free, And though confin'd is almost infinite. *Dante.* I shall depend upon your constant friendship like the trust we have in benevolent *spirits*, who, though we never see or hear them, we think constantly praying for us. *P.*

If we include space, there will remain in the world but matter and mind; or body and *spirit*. *Harte.*

You are all of you pure *spirits*. I don't mean that you have no bodies that want meat and drink, and sleep and clothing; but that all that deserves to be called you, is nothing else but *spirit*. *L.*

3. The soul of man. The *spirit* shall return unto God that gave it. *Job.*

Look, who comes here? a grave unto a soul, Holding th' eternal *spirit* 'gainst her will. In the vile prison of afflicted breath. *Shakespeare.*

Every thing that you call yours, be it your *spirit*, is but like your clothing; something that is only to be used for a while, and then to end, and die, and wear away. *L.*

4. An apparition. They were terrified, and supposed that they had seen a *spirit*. *L.*

Perhaps you might see the image, and not the glass; the former appearing like a *spirit* in the air. *Bacon.*

Whilst young, preserve his tender mind from all impressions of *spirits* and goblins in the dark. *Locke.*

5. Temper; habitual disposition of mind. He fits

Upon their tongues a various *spirit*, to raise Quite out their native language. *Milton.*

That peculiar law of Christianity, which forbids revenge, no man can think it glorious, who considers the restless torment of a malicious and revengeful *spirit*. *Talbot.*

Nor once disturb their heavenly *spirits* With Scaph's cheats, or Caesar's merits. *P.*

Let them consider how far they are from that *spirit* which prays for its most unjust enemies; they have not kindness enough to pray for those by whose labours and service they live and raise themselves. *L.*

He is the devout man, who lives no longer at his own will, or the way and *spirit* of the world, but to the will of God. *L.*

6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind. 'Tis well blown, lady,

This morning, like the *spirit* of a youth That means to be of note, begins betimes. *Shakespeare.*

Farewell the big war, The *spirit* firing drum, th' ear piercing air. *Shakespeare.*

The king's party, called the cavaliers, began to recover their *spirits*. *L.*

7. Genius; vigour of mind. More ample *spirit* than luteo was want

Here needs me, whilst the famous accents Of my most dreaded sovereign I recount, By which all earthly princes the dust of earth are. *L.*

To a mighty work thou goest, O thou That equal *spirits* and equal powers dost. *L.*

A wild Tartar, when he speaks A man that's handsome, valiant, wise, If he can kill him, thinks 't inherit

His wit, his beauty, and his *spirit*. *P.*

The noblest *spirit* or genius cannot be enough of mankind, to pretend to the heroic virtue. *L.*

8. Turn of mind; power of mind, moral or intellectual.

You were as'd
To say extremity was the trier of spirits,
That cannot chance common men could bear.

Jack but half thy mighty spirit for me.
A perfect judge will read each work of wit
With the same spirit that its author writ:
Survey the whole, nor seek slight faults to find,
Where nature moves, and rapture warms, the mind.

Intellectual powers distinct from the body.

These discourses made so deep impression upon
The mind and spirit of the prince, whose nature
Was inclin'd to adventures, that he was transported
With the thought of it.

For 'twas perhaps he also saw
The feast of Montezuma.

Sentiment; perception.
You are too great to be by me gain'd;
Your spirit is too true, your tears too certain.

Engeriness; desire.
God has changed men's tempers with the times,
And made a spirit of building succeed a spirit of
destruction.

Man of activity; man of life, fire, and
enterprise.

The watry kingdom is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits, but they come.
Persons distinguished by qualities of the
mind. A French word, happily grow-
ing obsolete.

Romantic varieties, from the rising up of some
imagined spirits amongst us, conclude that the
body of our church is schismatical, because
the branches or members thereof were such.

On pitying God did well form'd spirits raise,
For the tollsome business of their days,
Before the gloaming nation, and to give
New life, and then the rules in peace to live.

Such spirits as he desired to please, such would
obey his judges.

That which gives vigour or cheerfulness
to the mind; the purest part of the
body, bordering, says *Sydenham*, on im-
materiality. In this meaning it is com-
monly written with the plural termina-
tion.

Though thou didst but jest,
Ah my vex'd spirits I cannot take a truce,
But they will quake.

When I sit and tell
The warlike feats I've done, his spirits fly out
of my story.

And when all our lamps are burnt,
The body wasted, and our spirits spent,
When we have all the learned volumes turn'd,
Which could men's wits both help and ornament,
What can we know, or what can we discern?

It was the time when gentle night began
To couch with sleep the busy spirits of man.

Toing thy penite, would heav'n my breath pro-
long.

How worthy such a song,
As Orpheus should transcend my lays.

All men by experience find the necessity and
importance of the business of contemplation.
By means of the curious modulation of the
nerves, the organs of the spirits should
be saved.

Let me see body thus the secret soul
Expressed in words, with vigour fills, the whole;
Each motion guides, and every nerve sustains,
Each action, but in the effects remains.

He is always forced to drink a hearty glass, to
drive thoughts of business out of his head, and
to let his spirits showily enough for sleep.

Characteristical likeness; essential qua-
lities.
Roman pieces will appear best in a room where
the windows are high, because they are commonly

made to a descending light, which of all other death
set off men's faces in the next spirit.

16. Any thing eminently pure and refined.
Nor doth the spirit itself.

That most pure spirit of sense, behold itself.
17. That which hath power or energy.
There is in wine a mighty spirit, that will not be
congealed.

18. An inflammable liquor raised by distil-
lation: as brandy, &c.

What the chymists call spirit, they apply the
name to so many different things, that they seem
to have no settled notion of the thing. In general,
they give the name of spirit to any distilled vola-
tile liquor.

All spirits, by frequent use, destroy, and at last
extinguish the natural heat of the stomach. To keep
in distillations, what trickles down the sides of
the receiver, if it will not mix with water, is oil;
if it will, it is spirit.

19. It may be observed, that in the poets
spirit was a monosyllable, and therefore
was often written *sprite*, or, less pro-
perly, *spwright*.

The charge thereof unto a courteous spirit
Commanded was.

To SPIRIT, v. a.

1. To animate or actuate as a spirit.

So talk'd the spirited fly snake
2. To excite; to animate; to encourage;
to invigorate to action.

He will be faint in any execution of such a
command, unless spirited by the unanimous decrees
of a general diet.

Civil discussions never fail of introducing and
spiriting the ambition of private men.

Many officers and private men spirit up and
assist those obstinate people to continue in their
rebellion.

3. To draw; to entice.

In the southern coast of America, the southern
point of the needle vaneth toward the East, as
being disposed and spirited that way by the men-
dional and proper hemisphere.

The ministry had him spirited away, and carried
abroad as a dangerous person.

SPIRITALLY, adv. [from *spiritus*, Lat.]

By means of the breath.
Conceive one of each pronounced spiritually,
the other vocally.

SPIRITED, adj. [from *spirit*.] Lively;
vivacious; full of fire.

Dryness and translation of Vagel is noble and
spirited.

SPIRITEDNESS, n. f. [from *spirited*.] Dis-
position or make of mind.

He showed the narrow spiritedness, pride, and in-
tolerance of pedants.

SPIRITLESSNESS, n. f. [from *spirit* and
full.] Sprightliness; liveliness.

A cork's crowing is a tone that corresponds to
singing, attesting his mirth and spiritfulness.

SPIRITLESS, adj. [from *spirit*.] Dejected;
low; deprived of vigour; wanting cou-
rage; dejected.

A man to faint, for spiritless.
So dull, to dead in look, for low in zone,
Drew Priam's curtain.

Of their wanted vigour left them dead.
Exhausted, spiritless, affected, I die.

Nor did all Rome, grown up in idleness, supply
A man that for bold truth durst bravely die.

Art thou so base, for spiritless a slave?
Not so he bore the fate to which you doom'd him.

SPIRITOUS, adj. [from *spirit*.]

1. Refined; delicately; advanced near to
spirit.

More refin'd, more spiritous and pure,
As nearer to him plac'd, or nearer tending.

2. Fine; ardent; active.

SPIRITOUSNESS, n. f. [from *spiritous*.]
Fineness and activity of parts.

They, notwithstanding the great thickness and
spiritousness of the liquor, did lift up the upper
surface, and for a moment form a thin film like a
small hemisphere.

SPIRITUAL, adj. [from *spirituel*, French; from
spirit.]

1. Distinct from matter; immaterial; in-
corporeal.

Echo is a great argument of the spiritual essence
of sounds; for if it were corporeal, the repercussion
should be created by like instruments with the ori-
ginal sound.

Both visible and audible in their working, echo
no corporeal substance into their mediums, but
only carry certain spiritual species.

All creatures, as well spiritual as corporeal, de-
clare their absolute dependence upon the first Author
of all beings, the only self-existent God.

2. Mental; intellectual.

Spiritual armour, able to resist

Satan's assaults.
The time distiller has invaded his spirituals
the passions rebel, and there are so many govern-
ments, that there can be no government.

3. Not gross; refined from external things;
relative only to the mind.

Some, who pretend to be of a more spiritual and
refined religion, spend their time in contemplation,
and talk much of communion with God.

4. Not temporal; relating to the things
of heaven; ecclesiastical.

Place men in some public society, civil or
spiritual.

Thou art reverend
Touching thy spiritual function, not thy life.

I have made an offer to his majesty,
Upon our spiritual conversation,
As touching France, to give a greater sum
Than ever at one time the clergy did.

Those servants, who have believing masters, are
forbid to withdraw any thing of their worldly
respect, as presuming upon their spiritual kindness;
or to honour the masters, because they are become
their brethren in being believers.

The clergy's business lies among the body; nor
is there a more effectual way to forward the salva-
tion of men's souls, than for spiritual persons to
make themselves as agreeable as they can in the
conversations of the world.

She loves them as her spiritual children, and
they reverence her as their spiritual mother, with
an affection far above that of the fondest friends.

SPIRITUALITY, n. f. [from *spiritual*.]

1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence
distinct from matter.

It is light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth
nearest unto spirituality, and it is the most incorpo-
rality, then of all others the most subtle and pure.

2. Intellectual nature.

A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its
spirituality, and equal to all its capacities.

3. [from *spiritualité*, French.] Acts independent
of the body; pure acts of the soul;
mental refinement.

Many teach multiplications and exercises to duty
will fix upon the soul, and it will in your own
time and close application of mind to recover it to
such a frame, as shall dispose it for the spirituality
of religion.

4. That which belongs to any one as an
ecclesiastick.

Of common right, the dean and chapter are
guardians of the spiritualities, during the vacancy
of a bishoprick.

SPIRITUALITY, n. f. [from *spiritual*.]
Ecclesiastical body. Not in use.

We of the spirituality
Will note your highness such a night's firm,
As never did the clergy at one time.

SPIRITUALIZATION. *n. f.* [from *spiritualize*.] The act of spiritualizing.

To SPIRITUALIZE. *v. a.* [*Spiritualiser*, French; from *spirit*.] To refine the intellect; to purify from the secularities of the world.

This would take it much out of the care of the soul, to spiritualize and replenish it with good works.

We begin our survey from the lowest dregs of sense, and to ascend to our more spiritualized selves.

As to the future glory in which the body is to partake, that load of earth which now engages to corruption, must be calcined and spiritualized, and thus be clothed upon with glory.

If man will act rationally, he cannot admit any competition between a momentary satisfaction, and an everlasting happiness, as great as God can give, and our spiritualized capacities receive.

SPIRITUALLY. *adv.* [from *spiritual*.] Without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual.

In the same degree that virgins live more spiritually than other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a more excellent state.

SPIRITUOUS. *adj.* [*Spiritueux*, Fr. from *spirit*.]

1. Having the quality of spirit, tenuity, and activity of parts.

More refined, more spirituous and pure, As to him never tending.

The most spirituous and most fragrant part of the plant exhalies by the action of the sun.

2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy.

It may appear airy and spirituous, and fit for the welcome of cheerful guests.

SPIRITUOSITY. *n. f.* [from *spirit*.] **SPIRITUOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *spirit*.] The quality of being spirituous; tenuity and activity.

To SPIRT. *v. n.* [*Spryten*, Dutch, to shoot up, *Skinner*; *spritta*, Swedish, to fly out, *Lyc.*] To spring out in a sudden stream; to stream out by intervals.

Bottling of beer, while new and full of spirit, so that it *spirith* when the stopple is taken forth, maketh the drink more quick and windy.

Thus the small jett, which busy hands unlock, *Spirts* in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock.

To SPIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet.

When weary Proteus Retir'd for shelter to his wonted caves, His funny flocks about their shepherd play, And, rowling round him, *spirt* the bitter sea.

When rains the passage hude, Off the loose fumes *spirt* up a muddy tide Beneath thy careless foot.

SPIRT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Sudden ejection.

2. Sudden effort.

To SPIRTLE. *v. a.* [a corruption of *spirit*.] To shoot scatteringly.

The brown and mangled blood were *spirted* on the wall.

The terraqueous globe would, by the centrifugal force of that motion, be soon dilapidated and *spirted* into the encumbering space, was it not kept together by this noble continuance of the Creator.

SPIRY. *adj.* [from *spire*.]

1. Pyramidal.

Waste sandy valleys, once perplex'd with thorn, The *spiry* fir and shapely box adorn.

In these lone walls, their days eternal bound, These moss-grown domes with *spiry* turrets crown'd,

Where awful arches make a noon day night, And the dim windows shed a totem light,

Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray, And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day.

2. Wreathed; curled.

Hid in the *spiry* volumes of the books, I lurk within the *spiry* of a brake.

SPIRY. *adj.* [from *spire*, Latin.] Close; firm; thick. Not in use.

From his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the swelling windiness of much knowledge, issued this *spiry* and dense yet polished, this copious yet concise, treatise of the variety of languages.

SPIRITUDE. *n. f.* [from *spifus*, Latin.]

Grossness; thickness.

Drawing wine or beer from the lees, called racking, it will clarify the sooner; for though the lees keep the drink in heart, and make it lasting, yet they cast up some *spifitude*.

Spifitude is subdued by acrid things, and acrimony by inspissating.

SPIT. *n. f.* [*Spizan*, Saxon; *spit*, Dutch; *spedo*, Italian.]

1. A long prong on which meat is driven, to be turned before the fire.

A goodly city is this Antium; 'Tis I that made thy widows; then know me not, Lest that thy wives with *spits*, and boys with stones, In pony battle slay me.

They may be contrived to the moving of tails in a chimney corner, the motion of which may be applied to the turning of a *spit*.

With Peggy Dixon thoughtful sit, Contriving for the *spit* and *spit*.

2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.

Where the earth is washed from the quick, face it with the first *spit* of earth dug out of the ditch.

To SPIT. *v. a.* preterit *spat*; participle pass. *spit* or *spitted*. [from the noun.]

1. To put upon a spit.

I see my cousin's ghost Seeking out Romeo, that did *spit* his body Upon a rapier's point.

2. To thrust through.

Spitted fogs, I crush'd a heap of enemies.

To SPIT. *v. a.* [*Spazan*, Saxon; *spytter*, Danish.] To eject from the mouth.

A large mouth, indeed, That *spits* forth death and mountains.

Commotions which compel from each The sixth part of his substance, make bold mouths, Tongues *spit* their duties out, and cold hearts freeze Allegiance in them.

The sea thrusts up her waves, One after other, thicke and high, upon the groaning shores.

First in her self loud, but oppos'd with banks and rocks, the shores, And all her back in bristles set, *spits* every way her foam.

To SPIT. *v. n.* To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.

Very good orators, when they are here, will *spit* I dare meet Surrey,

And *spit* upon him whilst I say he lies. *Spits* in the face of heaven, is no bar To stop the foreign *spits*, but they come.

He *spit* on the ground, made clay of the spittle, and anointed the eyes of the blind man.

A maid came from her father's house to one of the tribunals of the Gentiles, and, declaring herself a Christian, *spit* in the judge's face.

A drunkard men abhor, and would even *spit* at him, were it not for fear he should do something more than *spit* at them.

Spit on your finger and thumb, and pinch the snuff till the candle goes out.

SPIITAL. *n. f.* [corrupted from *hospital*.] A charitable foundation. In use only in the phrases, a *spital* sermon, and rob not the *spital*.

To SPITCHCOCK. *v. a.* To cut an eel in

pieces and roast him. Of this word I find no good etymology.

No man lards salt pork with orange peel, Or garnishes his lamb with *spitchcock* rel.

SPIITE. *n. f.* [*Spijt*, Dutch; *despit*, Fr.]

1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence.

This breeding rather *spite* than shame in her, or if it were a shame, a shame not of the fault but of the repulse, she did thirst for a revenge.

Bewray they did their inward boiling hate, Each turning others to revenge their cause.

Done all to *spite* The great Creator; but their *spite* full serves His glory to augment.

Begone, ye critics, and restrain your *spite*; Codrus writes on, and will for ever write.

2. *SPITE of*, or *IN SPITE of*. Notwithstanding; in defiance of. It is often used without any malignity of meaning.

I'll guard thee free, And save thee in her *spite*.

Blessed be such a preacher, whom God made of to speak a word in season, and saved me in *spite* of the world, the devil, and myself.

In *spite* of me I love, and see too late My mother's pride must find my mother's fate.

For thy lov'd sake, *spite* of my boding fears, I'll meet the danger which ambition brings.

My father's fate, In *spite* of all the fortitude that shines Before my face in Cato's great example, Subdues my soul, and fills my eyes with tears.

In *spite* of all applications, the patient grows worse every day.

To SPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart malignantly.

Beguill'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, *spighted*, flamm, Most detestable death, by thee.

I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love, To *spight* a raven's heart within a dove.

2. To fill with spite; to offend.

So with play did he a good while fight against the fight of Zelmane, who, more *spited* with courtesy, than one that did nothing should be to resist her, burned away with choler any motion which might grow out of her own sweet disposition.

Darius, *spited* at the magi, endeavoured to kill not only their learning but their language.

SPITEFUL. *adj.* [*Spite* and *full*.] Malicious; malignant.

The Jews were the deadliest and *spitefullest* enemies of Christianity that were in the world in this respect their orders to be stoned.

All you have done Hath been but for a wayward son, *Spiteful* and wrathful.

Our public part of divine service and what is in every part thereof of religious and holy nature, the malice of *spiteful* wretches who have depicted it.

Contempt is a thing made up of an undervaluation of a man, upon a belief of his utter uselessness.

A *spiteful* endeavour to engage the rest of the world in the same flight esteem of him.

The *spiteful* stars have shed their venom down, And now the peaceless planets take their turn.

SPITEFULLY. *adv.* [from *spiteful*.] Maliciously; malignantly.

Twice tall Eadine, *spitefully* forewarn'd, That fatal beast like this I would have torn.

Vanessa sat, Scarce list'ning to their idle chat, Further than sometimes by a frown.

When they grew port, to pull them down: At last the *spitefully* was bent To try their widom's full extent.

SPITEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *spiteful*.] Malice; malignity; desire of vexing.

It looks more like *spiteful* and ill-nature,
has a diligent search after truth.

SPITTED. *adj.* [from *spit*.] Shot out
into length.

Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more
pued, may be brought again to be more branched
Bacon.

SPITTER. *n. f.* [from *spit*.]

One who puts meat on a spit.

One who spits with his mouth.

A young deer.

SPITTLE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *hospital*,
and therefore better written *spital*, or
spital.] A hospital. It is still retained
in Scotland.

To the *spittle* go,

And from the powdering tub of infamy
cast forth the lazar kite of Cressid's kind. *Shaksp.*

This is it
That makes the waned widow wed again,
the whom the *spittle* houle, and ulcerous fores,
Auld eat the gorge at; this embalm and spices
to the April-day again. *Shaksp.*

Cure the *spittle* world of maladies. *Cleveland.*

SPITTLE. *n. f.* [prophetic, Sax.] Moisture
of the mouth.

The saliva or *spittle* is an humour of eminent use.
Roy.

Momus and Atys in the mouth were bred,
And never hatch'd within the lab'ring head;
No blood from bitten nails those poems drew,
A char'd like *spittle* from the lips they flew.
Dryden.

The *spittle* is an active liquor immediately de-
cayed from the arterial blood: it is saporous.
Arbutnot.

A genius for all flations fit,
Whole meanest talent is his wit:
He heart too great, though fortune little,
To lack a rascal Rastaman's *spittle*. *Swift*

SPITVENOM. *n. f.* [*spit* and *venom*.]
Poison ejected from the mouth.

The *spitvenom* of their poisoned hearts breaketh
at the annoyance of others. *Hooker.*

SPLANCNOLOGY. *n. f.* [*splanchnologie*,
Fr. *σπλάνχνα* and *λογία*.] A treatise or
description of the bowels.

SPLASH. *v. a.* [*plaska*, Swedish.
They have both an affinity with *plash*.]
To daub with dirt in great quantities.

PLASHY. *adj.* [from *plash*.] Full of dirty
water; apt to daub.

SPLAY. *v. a.* To dislocate or break a
horse's shoulder bone.

PLAYFOOT. *adj.* [*splay*, or *display*, and
foot.] Having the foot turned inward.

Though full some traces of our rustic vein
And *playfoot* verte remain'd, and will remain
Pope.

PLAYMOUTH. *n. f.* [*splay* and *mouth*.]
Mouth widened by design.

All authors to their own defects are blind:
Hast thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,
To see the people when *playmouths* they make,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues loll'd out a foot. *Dryden.*

PLEEN. *n. f.* [*spleen*, Lat.]

The milt; one of the viscera, of which
the use is scarcely known. It is supposed
the seat of anger, melancholy, and mirth.
If the wound be on the left hypochondrium,
and the short ribs, you may conclude the *spleen*
wounded. *Wijeman.*

Anger; spite; ill humour.

His solemn queen, whose *spleene* he was dis-
pos'd
To tempt yet further, knowing well what anger it
inclos'd,

And how wicks' anger should be us'd. *Chapman.*

Create her child of *spleen*, that it may live
And be a thwart distemper'd torment to her. *Shaksp.*

Kind pity checks my spleen, leave scorn forbids
Those tears to flow, which would my eye-lids.

All envied; but the Turkish brethren shew'd
The least respect, and thus they vent their *spleen*
aloud:

Lay down those honour'd spoils *Dryden.*
In noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of *spleen* and four diddams. *Pope.*

3. A fit of anger.

Charge not in your *spleen* a noble person,
And spoil your nobler soul. *Shaksp.*

4. A sudden motion; a fit.

Brief as the lightning in the collid night,
That in a *spleen* unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And ere a man hath power to lay behold
The jaws of darkness do devour it up. *Shaksp.*

5. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours.

The *spleen* with fallen vapours clouds the brain,
And binds the spirits in its heavy chain;
Howe'er the cause fantastick may appear,
Th' effect is real, and the pain sincere. *Blackmore.*

Spleen, vapours, and small-pox above them all.
Pope.

Bodies chang'd to recent forms by *spleen*. *Pope*

6. Immoderate merriment.

They that desire the *spleen*, and would die with
laughing. *Shaksp.*

SPLEENED. *adj.* [from *spleen*.] Deprived
of the spleen.

Animals *spleen'd* grow salacious. *Arbutnot*

SPLEENFUL. *adj.* [*spleen* and *full*.] An-
gry; peevish; fretful; melancholy.

The common, like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down
Myself have calm'd their *spleenful* mutiny. *Shaksp.*

The cheerful soldiers, with new fires supplied,
Now long to execute their *spleenful* will. *Dryden.*

If you drink tea upon a promontory that over-
hangs the sea, the whistling of the wind is better
music to contending minds than the opera to the
spleenful. *Pope*

SPLEENLESS. *adj.* [from *spleen*.] Kind;
gentle; mild. Obsolete.

Mean time flew our ships, and freight we fetch'd
The fery's ale, a *spleenless* wind to stretch
Her wings to wait us, and to urg'd our keel.
Chapman.

SPLEENWORT. *n. f.* [*spleen* and *wort*;
splenion, Lat.] A plant; milkwate.

The leaves and fruit are like those of the fern;
but the pinnules are erect at their bases. *Milner.*

Safe pass'd the gnome through this fantastick
band,
A branch of healing *spleenwort* in his hand. *Pope*

SPLEENY. *adj.* [from *spleen*.] Angry;
peevish; humorous.

What though I know her virtuous,
And well deserving; yet I know her for
A *spleeny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to
Our cause. *Shaksp.*

SPLENDENT. *adj.* [*splendens*, Lat.] Shini-
ng; glossy; having lustre.

They assign'd them names from some remark-
able qualities, that is very observable in their red
and *splendent* planets. *Brown*

Metallick substances may, by reason of their
great density, reflect all the light incident upon
them, and so be as opaque and *splendent* as it is
possible for any body to be. *Newton.*

SPLendid. *adj.* [*splendide*, Fr. *splendi-*
dus, Lat.] Showy; magnificent; sumpt-
uous; pompous.

Unacceptable, though in be't'n, our state
Of *splendid* valPAGE. *Milton*

Deep in such alcove the prince was laid,
And slept beneath the pompous colonnade;
Fall by his side Philstratus lay spread,
In age his equal, on a *splendid* bed. *Pope.*

SPLendidly. *adv.* [from *splendid*.] Mag-
nificently; sumptuously; pompously.

Their condition, though it look *splendidly*, yet,
when you handle it on all sides, it will prick your
fingers. *Taylor.*

You will not admit you live *splendidly*; it can-

not be denied but that you live neatly and elegantly.
Mor.

How he lives and eats,
How largely gives, how *splendidly* he treats. *Dryden.*

He, of the royal stags
Splendidly fragrant, sits whole nights devoid
Of sweet repose. *Philips.*

SPLENDOUR. *n. f.* [*splendeur*, French;
splendor, Latin.]

1. Lustre; power of shining.

Splendour hath a degree of whiteness, especially
if there be a little repercussion; for a looking-
glass, with the steel behind, looketh whiter than
glass simple. *Bacon.*

The dignity of gold above silver is not much;
the *splendour* is alike, and more pleasing to some
eyes, as in cloth of silver. *Bacon.*

The first symptoms are a chafness, a certain *splen-*
dour or shining in the eyes, with a little moisture.
Arbutnot.

2. Magnificence; pomp.

Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans,
found no better way to procure an esteem and re-
verence to them, than by first procuring it to him-
self by *splendour* of habit and retinue. *South.*

'Tis use alone that tinctures expense,
And *splendour* borrow'd all her rays from sense. *Pope.*

SPLENETICK. *adj.* [*splenetique*, French.]

Troubled with the spleen; fretful; pee-
vish.

Honore purged himself from these *splenetick* re-
flections in odes and epodes, before he undertook
his satires. *Dryden.*

This daughter silently lowers, t'other steals a
kind look at you, a third is exactly well behaved,
and a fourth a *splenetick*. *Tatler.*

You humour me when I am sick;
Why not when I am *splenetick*? *Pope.*

SPLENICK. *adj.* [*splennique*, French; *splen-*
etic, Latin.] Belonging to the spleen.

Suppose the spleen obstructed in its lower part,
and *splenick* branch, a potent heat cauter the or-
gans to hold. *Harvey.*

The *splenick* vein hath divers cells opening into it
near its extremities in human bodies, but in quad-
rups the cells open into the trunks of the *splenick*
veins. *Han.*

SPLENISH. *adj.* [from *spleen*.] Fretful;
peevish.

Yourselves you must engage
Somewhat to cool your *splennish* rage,
Your grievous thirst; and to assuage
That itch, you drink this liquor. *Deighton.*

SPLenITIVE. *adj.* [from *spleen*.] Hot;
fierce; passionate. Not in use.

Take thy fingers from my throat;
For though I am not *splennive* and rash,
Yet I have in me something dangerous. *Shaksp.*

SPLENT. *n. f.* [for perhaps *splint*; *spiniella*,
Italian.]

Splenta is a callous hard substance, or an insensib-
le swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the thumb-
bone of a horse, and, when it grows big, spoils the
shape of the leg. When there is but one, it is called a
single *splent*, but when there is another opposite
to it, on the outside of the thumb-bone, it is called a
pugged or pum'd *splent*. *Farmer's Dict.*

To **SPLent.** *v. a.* [*splissin*, Dutch; *phes*,
Latin.] To join the two ends of a rope
without a knot.

SPLint. *n. f.* [*splinter*, Dutch.]

1. A fragment of wood in general.

2. A thin piece of wood, or other matter,
used by chirurgeons to hold the bone
newly set in its place.

The ancients, after the seventh day, us'd *splints*,
which not only kept the members steady, but brought
and of the same are made of tin, others of fish-bone,
and wood, tow'd up in linen cloths. *Hesman.*

To **SPLent.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To **SPLent.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To secure by splints.

This broken joint intent her to *splint*, and thus
crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was
before. *Shaksp.*

S P L

2. To shiver; to break into fragments.
SPLINTER. *n. f.* [*splinter*, Dutch.]
 1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence.
 He was slain upon a course at tilt, one of the splinters of Montgomery's staff going in at his beaver. Bacon.
 Amidst whole heaps of spires lights a hall,
 And now their odours arm'd against them fly;
 Some preciously by shattered porcelain fall,
 And some by aromatic splinters die. Dryden.
 2. A thin piece of wood.
 A plain Indian tan, used by the manner fort, made of the small stringy parts of roots, spread out in a round flat form, and so bound together with a splinter hoop, and strengthened with small bars on both sides. Greer.
To SPLINTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 To be broken into fragments; to be shivered.
To SPLIT. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *splitted*. [*splitten*, Dutch.]
 1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two.
 Do't, and thou hast the one half of my heart;
 Do't not, thou split'st thine own. Shakspeare.
 That felt hand
 Hath, with the courage which the heart did lend it,
 Splitted the heart.
 Wert thou serv'd up two in one dish, the rather
 To split thy fire into a double father? Cleaveland
 Cold winter split the rocks in twain. Dryden
 A skull so hard, that it is almost as easy to split
 A helmet of iron as to make a fracture in it. Ray.
 This effort is in some earthquakes so vehement,
 That it splits and tears the earth, making cracks or
 chasms in it some miles. Woodward.
 2. To divide; to part.
 Their logic has appeared the mere art of wrangling,
 and their metaphysics the skill of splitting
 an hair, of distinguishing without a difference. Watts.
 One and the same ray is by refraction disturbed,
 shattered, dilated, and split, and spread into many
 diverging rays. Newton.
 He instances Luther's feusality and disobedience,
 two crimes which he has dealt with; and,
 to make the more solemn shew, he split 'em into
 twenty. Atterbury.
 Oh! would it please the gods to split
 Thy beauty, size, and years, and wit,
 No age could furnish out a pair
 Of nymphs so graceful, wise, and fair;
 With half the lustre of your eyes,
 With half your wit, your years, and size. Swift.
 3. To dash and break on a rock.
 God's detestation, as a full and violent wind, drives
 him in an instant, not to the harbour, but on the
 rock where he will be irrecoverably split.
 Dean of Poitiers.
 Those who live by shores with joy behold
 Some wealthy vessel split on strand'd rock;
 And from the rocks leap down for shipwreck'd
 gold.
 And seek the tempest which the others fly. Dryden.
 4. To divide; to break into discord.
 In flutes notoriously irreligious, a ferret and ir-
 resistible power splits their counsels, and imites their
 most refined policies with frustration and a curie. South.
To SPLIT. *v. n.*
 1. To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer
 disruption.
 A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble split
 asunder by congealed water. Boyle.
 What is't to me,
 Who never sail on but unfaithful sea,
 If storms arise and clouds grow black,
 If the main split, and threaten wreck? Dryden.
 The road that to the lungs this store transmits,
 Into unnumber'd narrow channels splits. Blackmore.
 2. To burst with laughter.
 Each had a gravity would make you split,
 And took his head at me—y as a wit. Pope.

S P O

3. To be broken in pieces; to be split.
 When you, and your number sav'd with you,
 Hung on our ship's mast. Shakspeare.
 These are the rocks on which the fangome tribe
 of lovers daily split, and on which the politician,
 the alchymist, and projector are cast away. Specta.
 The journey sped a rock, and the wind was so
 strong that we were driven directly upon it, and
 immediately split. Swift.
SPLITTER. *n. f.* [from *split*.] One who
 splits.
 How should we rejoice, if, like Judas the first,
 Those splitters of persons in sunder should burst! Swift.
SPLITTER. *n. f.* Bustle; tumult. A low
 word.
To SPOIL. *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat. *spolier*,
 French.]
 1. To seize by robbery; to take away by
 force.
 Ye took joyfully the spoiling of your goods,
 knowing in yourselves that ye have in heaven an
 enduring substance. Hebrews.
 This mount,
 With all his verdure spoil'd, and trees admitt. Milton.
 2. To plunder; to strip of goods: with of
 before the thing taken.
 Yielding themselves upon the Turks faith, for the
 safe guard of their liberty and goods, they were most
 ingenuously spoil'd of all that they had. Knolles.
 Thou shalt not gain what I deny to yield,
 Nor reap the harvest, though the spoil'st the field. Prior.
 My sons their old unhappy fate despise,
 Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. Pope.
 3. To corrupt; to mar; to make useless.
 [This is properly *spolli*: *spollium*, Sax.]
 Beware lest any man spoil you, through philo-
 sophy and vain deceit. Caution.
 Spiritual pride spoils many graces. Taylor.
 Women are not only spoiled by this education,
 but we spoil that part of the world which would
 otherwise furnish most instances of an eminent and
 exalted piety. Law.
To SPOIL. *v. n.*
 1. To practise robbery or plunder.
 England was infested with robbers and outlaws,
 which, lurking in woods, used to break forth to rob
 and spoil. Spenser.
 They which hate us spoil for themselves. Pfalms.
 2. To grow useless; to be corrupted.
 He that gathered a hundred bushels of ears,
 or apples, had thereby a property in them: he was
 only to look that he used them before they spoil'd,
 else he robbed others. Locke.
SPOIL. *n. f.* [*spolium*, Lat.]
 1. That which is taken by violence; that
 which is taken from an enemy; plunder;
 pillage; booty.
 The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;
 For I have laden me with many spoils.
 I sing no other weapon but his name. Shakspeare.
 2. That which is gained by strength or
 effort.
 But grant our hero's hopes long toil
 And comprehensive genius crown,
 Each science and each art his spoil,
 Yet what reward, or what renown? Bentley.
 3. That which is taken from another.
 Gentle gales,
 Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense
 Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
 These balmy spoils. Milton.
 4. The act of robbery; robbery; waste.
 The man that hath not music in himself,
 Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
 Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils. Shakspeare.
 Too late, alas! we find
 The softness of thy sword, continued through thy foil,
 To be the only cause of unrecover'd spoil. Drayton.

S P O

- Go and speed!
 Havock, and spoil, and ruin are my gain. Malm.
 5. Corruption; cause of corruption.
 Company, villainous company, hath been the
 spoil of me. Shakspeare.
 6. The slough; the cast off skin of a ser-
 pent.
 Snakes, the rather for the casting of their skin,
 live till they be old. Bacon.
SPOILER. *n. f.* [from *spoil*.]
 1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.
 Such ruin of her manners Rome
 Hath suffer'd now, as she's become
 Both her own spoiler and own prey. Ben Jon.
 Providence, where it loves a nation, concern
 self to own and assert the interest of religion, by
 blasting the spoilers of religious persons and places. Net.
 Come you then here, thus far, thro' waves, to
 conquer,
 To waste, to plunder, out of mere compassion?
 Is it humanity that prompts you on?
 Happy for us, and happy for you spoilers,
 Had your humanity ne'er reach'd our world! A Pope.
 2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.
SPOILFUL. *adj.* [*spoil* and *full*.] Waste-
 ful; rapacious.
 Having oft in battle vanquish'd
 Thro' spoilful Picts, and swarming Federles,
 Long time in peace his realm established. Farquhar.
SPOKE. *n. f.* [*spaca*, Sax. *speiche*, Ger-
 man.] The bar of a wheel that pass-
 es from the nave to the felly.
 All you gods,
 In general synod take away her power;
 Break all the spokes and felines of her wheel,
 And bow the round nave down the hill of heav'n. Shakspeare.
 No heir e'er drove so fine a coach,
 The spokes, we are by Ovid told,
 Were silver, and the axle gold. Sa.
SPOKE. The preterit of *speake*.
 They spoke best in the glory of their conquest.
SPOKEN. The participle passive of *speake*.
 Would'st thou be spoken for to the king? Bay.
 The original of these signs for commemoration
 found in the rock, in spoken language. H.
SPOKESMAN. *n. f.* [*spoke* and *man*.] One
 who speaks for another.
 'Tis you that have the reason.
 To do what?
 —To be a spokesman from madam Silvia. Shakspeare.
 He shall be thy spokesman unto the people. H.
To SPOLIATE. *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.] To
 rob; to plunder.
SPOLIATION. *n. f.* [*spoliation*, Fr. *spolie-
 tio*, Lat.] The act of robbery or pila-
 tion.
 An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void
jure & facto, and sometimes *de facto*, and not
jure; as when a man suffers a spoliation by his
 act. Bay.
SPO'NDIL. *n. f.* [*spondil*, Fr. *q. adven-
 Lat.*] A foot of two long syllables.
 We see in the choice of the words the work of
 the tongue and the striving to keep it open in
 them: Homer clogs the verse with *spondils*, and
 leaves the vowels open. Bay.
SPO'NDYL. *n. f.* [*σπονδυλος*, *spōndyl*,
 Fr. *spondylus*, Lat.] A vertebra;
 a joint of the spine.
 It hath for the spine or back-bone a cartilage of
 substance, without any *spondil*: its processions are
 tubercles. Bay.
SPONGE. *n. f.* [*spongia*, Lat.] A soft
 porous substance, supposed by some to be
 the mud of animals. It is remarkable for

making up water. It is too often writ-
ten *sponge*. See *SPONGE*.
Sponges are gathered from the sides of rocks,
being as a large but tough moss.
They opened and washed part of their *sponges*.
Saunders.

Great officers are like *sponges*: they suck till
they are full, and, when they come once to be
squeezed, their very heart's blood comes away.
Lyftranger

To *SPONGE*. - *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
blot; to wipe away as with a sponge.

Except between the words of translation and the
mind of scripture itself there be contradiction, very
little difference should not seem an intolerable ble-
mish necessarily to be *sponged* out.
Hooker

To *SPONGE*. - *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge;
to gain by mean arts.

The ant lives upon her own, honestly gotten;
whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common
fool-leech, that *sponges* upon other people's
treasures.
Lyftranger

Here went the dean, when he's to seek,
To *sponge* a breakfast once a week.
Saunders

SPONGER. - *n. f.* [from *sponge*.] One who
hangs for a maintenance on others.

A generous rich man, that kept a splendid and
open table, would try which were *friends*, and
which only trencher-flies and *spongers*.
Lyftranger

SPONGINESS. - *n. f.* [from *spongy*.] Soft-
ness, and fulness of cavities, like a
sponge.

The lungs are exposed to receive all the drop-
pings from the brain: a very fit cistern, because of
their *spongy* texture.
Harvey

SPONGIOUS. - *adj.* [*spongius*, Fr. from
sponge.] Full of small cavities like a
sponge.

All thick bones are hollow or *spongius*, and con-
tain an oblongous substance in little vesicles, which
by the heat of the body is exhaled through these
bones to supply their fibres.
Cheyne

SPONGY. - *adj.* [from *sponge*.]

1. Soft and full of small interstitial holes.
The lungs are the most *spongy* part of the body,
and therefore able to contract and dilate itself.
Bacon

A *spongy* excrecence groweth upon the roots of
the larch-tree, and upon cedar, very white, light,
and friable, called *agarick*.
Bacon

The body of the tree being very *spongy* within,
though hard without, they easily contrive into
cannels.
Mor

Into earth's *spongy* veins the ocean sinks,
Those rivers to replenish which he drinks.
Denham

Return, unhappy swain!
The *spongy* clouds are fill'd with gathering rain.
Druden

Her bones are all very *spongy*, and more re-
markably those of a wild bird, which flies much,
and long together.
Greaves

2. Wet; drenched; soaked; full like a
sponge.

When their drench'd natures lie as in a death,
What cannot you and I perform upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? What not put upon
His *spongy* officers, who shall bear the guilt?
Shakespeare

SPONK. - *n. f.* [a word in Edinburgh which
denotes a match, or any thing dipt in
sulphur that takes fire: as, any *sponks*
will ye buy?] Touchwood.

SPONSAL. - *adj.* [*sponsalis*, Lat.] Relating
to marriage.

SPONSION. - *n. f.* [*sponsio*, Lat.] The act
of becoming surety for another.

SPONSOR. - *n. f.* [Lat.] A surety; one
who makes a promise or gives security
for another.

In the baptism of a male there ought to be two
males and one woman, and in the baptism of a fe-
male child two women and one man; and these are
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called *sponsors* or *godfathers*; and education in the
true christian faith.

The *sponsor* ought to be of the same station with
the person to whom he becomes surety.
The rash hermit, who with impious prayer
Had been the *sponsor* of another's care.
Harte

SPONTANEITY. - *n. f.* [*spontaneitas*, school
Lat. *spontaneus*, Fr. from *spontaneous*.]
Voluntariness; willingness; accord un-
compelled.

Necessity and *spontaneity* may sometimes meet
together, so may *spontaneity* and liberty; but real
necessity and true liberty can never.
Strict necessity they simple call;
It binds the will, that things foreknown
By *spontaneity*, not choice, are done.
Dryden

SPONTANEOUS. - *adj.* [*spontaneus*, Fr. from
sponte, Lat.] Voluntary; not com-
pelled; acting without compulsion or
restraint; acting of itself; acting of its
own accord.

Many unalloyed motions in animals, though I
cannot call them voluntary, yet I use them *sponta-
neous*. I have reason to conclude, that these are
not simply mechanical.
Hale

They now came forth
Spontaneous; for within their spirit mov'd
Attendant on their lord.
Milton

While John for mine pins does declare,
And Roger loves to pitch the bar,
Both legs and arms *spontaneous* move,
Which was the thing I meant to prove.
Prior

Begin with tenets, of every art the foul,
Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole;
Spontaneous beauties all around advance,
Start ev'n from difficulty, strike from chance;
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow.
Pope

SPONTANEOUSLY. - *adv.* [from *spontaneous*.]
Voluntarily; of its own accord.

This would be as impossible as that the lead of an
edifice should naturally and *spontaneously* mount
up to the roof, while lighter materials employ
themselves beneath it.
Bentley

When torus *spontaneously* acid, and the curd
into cheese as hard as a stone.
Arbuthnot

SPONTANEOUSNESS. - *n. f.* [from *sponta-
neous*.] Voluntariness; freedom of will;
accord unforced.

The faculties and instincts of brutes, the *sponta-
neousness* of many of their animal motions, are not
explicable, without supposing some active determi-
nate power connected to and inherent in their spi-
rits, of a higher extraction than the bare natural
modification of matter.
Hale

SPOOL. - *n. f.* [*puhl*, German; *spohl*,
Dutch.] A small piece of cane or reed,
with a knot at each end; or a piece of
wood turned in that form to wind yarn
upon; a quill.

To *SPOOL*. - *v. n.* [probably from *spume*,
or *foam*, as a ship driven with violence
spumes, or raises a foam.] To go on
swiftly. A sea term.

When virtue *spooms* before a prosperous gale,
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail.
Dryden
SPOON. - *n. f.* [*spoon*, Dutch; *spone*,
Danish; *spoonn*, Islandick.] A concave
vessel with a handle, used in eating
liquids.

Wouldst thou down thyself,
Put but a little water in a *spoon*,
And it shall be as all the ocean,
Enough to stifle such a villain up.
Shakespeare
This is a devil, and no monster: I will leave
him; I have no long *spoon*.
Or'er cold coffee trifle with the *spoon*,
Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon.
Pope

To *SPOON*. - *v. n.* In sea language, is when
a ship, being under sail in a storm, can-
not bear it, but is obliged to put rig
before the wind.
Bailey

SPOONBILL. - *n. f.* [*spoon and bill*; *podiceps*,
Lat.] A bird.

The shoveller, or *spoonbill*; the former name the
more proper, the end of the bill being broad like
a shovel, but not concave like a spoon, but per-
fectly flat.
Grew

Ducks and geese have such long broad bills to
quaffer in water and mud, to which we may
recon the bill of the *spoonbill*.
Derham

SPOONFUL. - *n. f.* [*spoon and full*.]

1. As much as is generally taken at once
in a spoon. A medical spoonful is half
an ounce.

Preferbe him, before he do use the receipt, that
he take such a pill, or a *spoonful* of liquor.
Bacon

2. Any small quantity of liquid.

Surely the choice and mixture of the materials
of which the whole body is composed, and what
we take daily by pounds, is at least of as much im-
portance as of what we take seldom, and only by
grains and *spoonfuls*.
Arbuthnot

SPOONMEAT. - *n. f.* [*spoon and meat*.]
Liquid food; nourishment taken with a
spoon.

We prescribed a slender diet, allowing only
spoonmeats.
Weyman

Wretched
Are mortals born to sleep their lives away!
Go back to what thy infancy began;
Eat pap and *spoonmeat*; for thy gurgles cry.
Dryden

Be fullen, and retort the lullaby,
Diet most upon *spoonmeats*, as veal or cock broth.
Harvey

SPOONWORM. - *n. f.* Scurvygrass.

Spoonworm was there, scorbutic to supply;
And centauries, to clear the jaundic'd eye.
Harte

SPORADICAL. - *adj.* [*sporadicus*; *spora-
dique*, French.]

A *sporadic* disease is an endemic disease, what
in a particular season affects but few people.
Arbuthnot

SPORT. - *n. f.* [*spott*, a make-game, Island-
ick.]

1. Play; diversion; game; frolick and
tumultuous merriment.

Her *spots* were such as carried riches of know-
ledge upon the stream of delight.
As flow to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They fill us for their *spot*.
Shakespeare

When their hearts were merry, they said, I call
for Simon, that he may make us *spot*; and they
called for him, and he made them *spot*.
As a mad-man who casteth firebrands, arrows,
and death, so is the man that deceiveth his neigh-
bour, and hath, and not in *spot*?
Piercy

The discourse of fools is unknown, and their *spot*
is in the wantonness of sin.
Leclerc

2. Mock; contemptuous mirth.

It I suspect without cause, why then make *spot*
at me, then let me be your jest.
They had his messengers in derision, and made
a *spot* of his prophets.
Shakespeare

To make *spot* with his word, and to endeavour
to render it ridiculous, by turning that holy book
into gallery, is a direct affront to God.
Tillotson

3. That with which one plays.

Each on his rock transia'd, the *spot* and prey
Of wrecking whirlwinds.
Milton

Commit not thy prophetic mind
To sitting leaves, the *spot* of every wind,
Let thy disperse in air.
Dryden

Some grave their wings on marble; *spot* more
just.

Stoop'd down serene, and wrote them on the dust,
Trod under foot, the *spot* of every wind,
Sweet from the earth, and blotted from his mind;
There secret in the grave he bade them lie,
And griev'd they could not 'scape th' Almighty's
eye.
Dr. Bladen on Dr. Butler

4. Play; idle gingle.

An author who should introduce such a *spot* of
words upon our stage, would meet with small ap-
plause.
Brown

5. *Diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing.*

*New forsook mountain sport, up to yon hill,
Your legs are young.* *Shakespeare.*
The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, and the sports of the field, had a great desire to make a great park, for red as well as fallow deer, between Richmond and Hampton Court. *Clarendon.*

To SPORT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To divert; to make merry. It is used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

The poor man wept and bled, cried and prayed, while they sported themselves in his pain, and delighted in his prayers, as the argument of their victory. *Sidney.*

Away with him, and let her sport herself
With that she's big with. *Shakespeare.*
Against whom do ye sport yourselves? against whom make ye a wide mouth, and draw out the tongue? *W'ib.*

What pretty stories these are for a man of his seriousness to sport himself withal! *Atterbury.*

Let such writers go on at their dearest peril, and sport themselves, in their own deceivings. *Watts.*

2. To represent by any kind of play.

Now sporting on thy lyre the love of youth,
Now virtuous age and venerable truth;
Expressing justly Sappho's wanton art
Of odes, and Pindar's more majestic part. *Dryden.*

To SPORT. v. n.

1. To play; to frolic; to game; to wanton.

They, sporting with quick glance,
Shew to the sun their wav'd coats dropt with gold. *Milton.*

Luriss, as she sported at this play, was drowned
In the river Peneus. *Broome.*

2. To trifle.

If any man turn religion into raillery, by hold
Jests, he renders himself ridiculous, because he
sports with his own life. *Tillotson.*

SPORTFUL. adj. [from sport and full.]

1. Merry; frolic; wanton; acting in jest.

How with a sportful malice it was follow'd,
May rather pluck on laughter than revenge. *Shakespeare.*

Down he alights among the sportful herd
Of those four-footed kinds. *Milton.*

2. Ludicrous; done in jest.

His highness, even in such a slight and sportful
Damage, had a noble sense of just dealing. *Wotton.*
Behold your own Alcianus, while he tard,
He drew his glittering helmet from his head,
In which the youth to sportful arms he led. *Dryden.*

They are no sportful productions of the soil, but
did once belong to real and living fishes; seeing
each of them doth exactly resemble some other
shell on the sea-shore. *Boottley.*

A catalogue of this may be had in Albericus
Gentilis; which, because it is too sportful, I for-
bear to mention. *Baker.*

SPORTFULLY. adv. [from sportful.] Wantonly; merrily.

SPORTFULNESS. n. f. [from sportful.] Wantonness; play; merriment; frolic.

The otter got out of the river, and inwaded
himself so, as the ladies lost the further marking
of his sportfulness. *Sidney.*

SPORTIVE. adj. [from sport.] Gay; merry; frolic; wanton; playful; ludicrous.

I am not in a sportive humour now;
Tell me, and dally not, where is the money? *Shakespeare.*

Is it I
That drive thee from the sportive court, where thou
Wast shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of snaky muskets? *Shakespeare.*

While thus the constant pair alternate snail
Joyful above them and around them play'd
11

Angels and sportive loves, a numerous crowd,
Smiling they clapt their wings, and low they bow'd. *Prior.*

We must not hope wholly to change their origi-
nal tempers; nor make the gay pensive and grave,
nor the melancholy sportive, without spoiling them. *Locke.*

No wonder savages or subjects slain,
Were equal crimes in a despotick reign;
Both doom'd alike for sportive tyrants bled,
But subjects starv'd while savages were fed. *Pope.*

SPORTIVENESS. n. f. [from sportive.] Gayety; play; wantonness.

Shall I conclude her to be simple, that has her
time to begin, or refuse sportiveness as freely as I
have? *Walton.*

SPORTSMAN. n. f. [sport and man.] One who pursues the recreations of the field.

Mamius lets us know the pagan hunters had
Melenger for their patron, as the christians have
their St. Hubert: he speaks of the constellation
which makes a good sportsman. *Addison.*

SPORTULE. n. f. [sportule, Fr. sportula, Lat.] An alms; a dole.

The bishops, who consecrated the ground, had a
full or sportule from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe.*

SPOT. n. f. [spotte, Danish; spotte, Flemish.]

1. A blot; a mark made by discoloration.

This three years day, these eyes, though clear
To outward view of blemish or of spot,
Beret of sight, their seeing have forgot. *Milton.*

A long series of ancestors shews the native lustre
with advantage, but if he any way degenerate
from his line, the least spot is visible on ermine. *Dryden.*

2. A taint; a disgrace; a reproach; a fault.

Yet Chloe sure was form'd without a spot;
'Tis true, but something in her was forgot. *Pope.*

3. I know not well the meaning of spot in this place, unless it be a scandalous woman, a disgrace to her sex.

Let him take thee,
And hoist thee up to th' shouting plebeians;
Follow his chariot, like the greatest spot
Of all thy sex. *Shakespeare.*

4. A small extent of place.

That spot to which I point is paradise,
Adam's abode; those lusty shades, his bow'r. *Milton.*

He who, with Plato, shall place beatitude in
the knowledge of God, will have his thoughts
raised to other contemplations than those who
looked not beyond this spot of earth, and those per-
ishing things in it. *Locke.*

About one of these breathing passages is a spot
of myrtles, that flourish within the steam of these
vapours. *Addison.*

Abdallah converted the whole mountain into a
kind of garden, and covered every part of it with
plantations or spots of flowers. *Guardian.*

He that could make two ears of corn grow upon
a spot of ground where only one grew before,
would deserve better of mankind than the whole
race of politicians. *Swift.*

5. Any particular place.

I would be busy in the world, and learn;
Not, like a coarse and useless dunghill weed,
Fix'd to one spot, and rot just as I grow. *Otway.*

As in this grove I took my last farewell,
As on this very spot of earth I fell,
So the my prey becomes ev'n here. *Dryden.*

Here Adrian fell: upon that fatal spot
Our brother died. *Granville.*

The Dutch landscapes are, I think, always a
representation of an individual spot, and each in
its kind a very faithful, but very confined, portrait. *Reynolds.*

6. Upon the SPOT. Immediately; without changing place. [Sur le champ.]

The lion did not chop him up immediately upon
the spot; and yet he was resolv'd he should not
escape. *L'Estrange.*

It was determined upon the spot, according to
the oratory on either side prevailed. *Swift.*

To SPOT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To mark with discolorations; to maculate.

They are polluted off'rings, more abhor'd
Than spotted livers in the sacrifice. *Shakespeare.*

Have you not seen a handkerchief,
Spotted with strawberries, in your wife's hand? *Shakespeare.*

But serpents now more amity maintain;
From spotted skins the leopard does refrain,
No weaker lion's by a stronger skin. *Tate.*

2. To patch by way of ornament.
I counted the patches on both sides, and found
the tory patches to be about twenty stronger than
the whig; but next morning the whole poppet-
show was filled with faces spotted after the whigish
manner. *Spectator.*

3. To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint.

This vow receive, this vow of God maintain,
My virgin life no spotted thoughts shall stain. *Sidney.*

The people of Armenia have retained the chris-
tian faith from the time of the apostles, but at this
day it is spotted with many absurdities. *Abbe.*

SPOTLESS. adj. [from spot.]

1. Free from spots.

2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted.

So much fairer
And spotless shall mine innocence arise,
When the king knows my truth. *Shakespeare.*

I date my life lay down, that the queen is spotless
In th' eyes of Heaven. *Shakespeare.*

You grac'd the several parts of life,
A spotless virgin, and a faultless wife. *Waller.*

We sometimes wish that it had been our lot to
live and converse with Christ, to hear his divine dis-
courses, and to observe his spotless behaviour; and
we please ourselves perhaps with thinking, how
ready a reception we should have given to him
and his doctrine. *Atterbury.*

Eternal sunshine of the spotless mind,
Each pray'r accepted, and each wish resign'd. *Pope.*

SPOTTER. n. f. [from spot.] One that spots; one that maculates.

SPOTTY. adj. [from spot.] Full of spots; maculated.

The moon, whose orb
Through optick glass the Turk an artful views
In Valamoras to defery new lands,
Rivers, or mountains, on her spotted globe. *Milton.*

SPOUSAL. adj. [from spouse.] Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal.

There shall we consummate our spousal rites. *Shakespeare.*

Hope's chaste kiss wrongs no more joy's muddy
head,
Than spousal rites prejudice the marriage bed. *Crahaue.*

This other, in her prime of love,
Spousal embraces vitated with gold. *Milton.*

Sleep'st thou, careless of the nuptial day?
Thy spousal ornament neglected lies;
Arise, prepare the bridal train, arise. *Pope.*

SPOUSAL. n. f. [epousalles, Fr. sponsalia Lat.] Marriage; nuptials.

As man and wife, being two, are one in love,
So be there 'twixt your kingdoms such a spousal,
That never may ill office, or fell jealousy,
Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms,
To make divorce of them incorporate league. *Shakespeare.*

The amorous bird of night
Sung spousal, and bid haste the evening star,
On his hill top to light the bridal lamp. *Milton.*

The spousals of Hippolyta the queen,
What tilts and tournaments at the feast were seen! *Dryden.*

Ethereal music did her death prepare,
Like joyful sounds of spousals in the air;
A radiant light did her crown'd temples gild. *Dryden.*

S P O

SPOUSE, *n. f.* [*sponsus, sponsa*, Latin; *sponse*, French.] One joined in marriage; a husband or wife.

She is of good esteem;
Belide, so qualified as may become
The *sponse* of any noble gentleman. *Shakespeare.*
At once, farewell, O faithful *sponse* they said;
At once th' encroaching rinds their closing lips
invade. *Dryden.*

SPOUSE, *adj.* [from the noun.] Wedded; espoused; joined together as in matrimony.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; she *sponse'd* about him twines
The marriageable arms. *Milton.*

SPOUSELESS, *adj.* [from *sponse*.] Wanting a husband or wife.

To tempt the *sponseless* queen with am'rous wiles,
Rebels the nobles from the neighb'ring isles. *Pope.*

SPOUT, *n. f.* [from *spuyt*, Dutch.]

1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel, out of which any thing is poured.
She gushing to begin some speech, her eyes
Became two *spouts*. *Shakespeare.*
In whales that breathe, it is the water should get
into the lungs, an ejection thereof is contrived by
a *spout* at the head. *Brown.*

If you chance it to lack,
Be it claret or sack,
I'll make this *spout*
To deal it about,
Or this to run out,
As it were from a *spout*. *Ben Jonson.*
As waters did in storms, now pitch run out,
As lead, when a fir'd church becomes one *spout*. *Donne.*

In Gaza they couch vessels of earth in their
walls, to gather the wind from the top, and to pass
it down in *spouts* into rooms. *Bacon.*
Let the water be fed by some higher than the
pool, and delivered into it by fan *spouts*, and then
discharged by some equality of bores, that it stay
little. *Bacon.*

In this single cathedral, the very *spouts* are
loaded with ornaments. *Addison.*
From silver *spouts* the grateful liquors glide,
And China's earth receives the smoking tide. *Pope.*
2. Water falling in a body; a cataract,
such as is seen in the hot climates, when
clouds sometimes discharge all their
water at once.

Not the dreadful *spout*,
Which shipmen do the hurricane call,
Confring'd in mists by the almighty son,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword
Falling on Diomedes. *Shakespeare.*

The force of their motions pressing more in some
places than in others, there would fall hot showers,
but great *spouts* or cascades of water. *Huot.*

TO SPOUT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pour
with violence, or in a collected body, as
from a *spout*.

We will bear home that lusty blood again,
Which bore we came to *spout* against your town. *Shakespeare.*

I intend two fountains, the one that sprinkles or
spouteth water, the other a fair receipt of water.

She swims in blood, and blood does *spouting* throw
To heav'n, that heav'n's such a cruelties might know. *Wallar.*

Next on his belly floats the mighty whale;
He twists his back, and rears his threat'ning tail.
He *spouts* the tide. *Creech.*

TO SPOUT, *v. n.* To issue as from a *spout*.
They laid them down hard by the murmuring
musk of certain waters, which *spouted* out of the
side of the hills. *Widney.*

No hands could force it thence, so fix'd it stood,
Till out it rush'd, expell'd by streams of *spouting*
blood. *Dryden.*

It *spouts* up out of deep wells, and flies forth at
the tops of them, upon the face of the ground.

Woodward.

S P R

All the glittering hill
Is bright with *spouting* trails.

SPRAG, *adj.* Vigorous; sprightly. A provincial word.

A good *sprag* memory. *Shakespeare.*

TO SPRAIN, *v. a.* [corrupted from *strain*.]
To stretch the ligaments of a joint without
dislocation of the bone.

Should the big last extend the shoe too wide,
The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,
Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ankle *sprain*. *Gay.*

SPRAIN, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Extension
of the ligaments without dislocation of
the joint.

I was in pain, and thought it was with some
spain at tennis. *Temple.*

SPRAINTS, *n. f.* The dung of an otter.

SPRANG, The preterit of *spring*.

Mankind *spring* from one common original,
whence this tradition would be universally dis-
fused. *Tillotson.*

SPRAT, *n. f.* [*sprot*, Dutch; *sarda*, Lat.]
A small sea fish.

So oft, in feasts with costly changes clad,
To crammed maws a *sprat* new stomach brags. *Sidney.*

All fowls do lay for porke and fowle,
For *spouts* and spurlings for their house. *Tusser.*
Of roundish there are but, *spat*, barn, finch.

TO SPRAWL, *v. n.* [*spradde*, Danish; *spartelen*, Dutch.]

1. To struggle, as in the convulsions of
death.
Hang the child, that he may see it *sprawl*;
A sight to vex the father's soul. *Shakespeare.*

Some lie *sprawling* on the ground,
With many a gash and bloody wound. *Hudibras.*

2. To tumble or creep with much agitation
and contortion of the limbs.

The birds were not fledged; but, upon *sprawling*
and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they
tumbled. *L'Estrange.*

Telamon hap'd to meet
A rising root that held his fallen'd feet;
So down he fell, whom *sprawling* on the ground
His brother from the wooden gyves unbound. *Dryden.*

Hence, long before the child can crawl,
He learns to kick, and wince, and *sprawl*. *Prior.*
Did the fiars do this feat once only, which gave
beginning to humap race? who were there then in
the world, to observe the births of those full men,
and calculate their nativities, as they *sprawled* out
of ditches? *Bentley.*

He ran, he leapt into a flood,
There *spawled* a while, and scarce got out,
All cover'd o'er with slime. *Swift.*

SPRAY, *n. f.* [of the same race with *spout*
and *spout*.]

1. The extremity of a branch.

At sight whereof each bird that sits on *spray*,
And every beak that to his den was fled,
Came forth afresh out of their late dismay,
And to the light lit up their drooping head. *Hubbard's Tale.*

This droops this lofty pine, and hangs his *sprays*,
That Libanor's pride does in her younger days. *Shakespeare.*

The wind that whistles through the *sprays*
Maintains the comfort of the lung;
And hidden birds, with native lugs,
The golden sleep prolong. *Dryden.*

2. The foam of the sea, commonly written
spry.

Winds raise some of the salt with the *sprom*. *Arbutnot.*

TO SPREAD, *v. a.* [*spneban*, Sax. *spreyden*, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover
or fill a larger space than before.

He bought a field where he had *spread* his tent. *Geogist.*

S P R

Rizpah *spread* sackcloth for her upon the tomb. *Samuel.*
Silver *spread* into plates is brought from Tadmor. *Jeremiah.*

Faire attendants then
The sheets and bedding of the man of men,
Within a calm of the hollow keels,
Spread and made soft. *Chapman.*

Make the trees more tall, more *spread*, and more
hasty than they use to be. *Bacon.*

Shall funeral eloquence her colours *spread*,
And scatter roses on the wealthy dead? *Young.*

2. To cover by extension.
Here cheeks their freshness lose and wanted grace,
And an unusual paleness *spreads* her face. *Crane.*

3. To cover over.
The workman melteth a graven image, and the
goldsmith *spreads* it over with gold. *Isiah.*

4. To stretch; to extend.
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair. *Shakespeare.*

He arose from kneeling, with his hands *spread* up
to heav'n, and he blessed the congregation. *1 Kings.*

The stately trees tall *spread* their branches. *Milton.*

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
Fall by his side Pilstratus lay *spread*,
In age his equal, on a splendid bed. *Pope.*

5. To publish; to divulge; to disseminate.
They, when departed, *spread* abroad his fame in
all that country. *Matthew.*

6. To emit as effluvia or emanations; to
diffuse.

Their course thro' thickest constellations held,
They *spread* their bane. *Milton.*

TO SPREAD, *v. n.* To extend or expand
itself.

Can any understand the *spreadings* of the clouds,
or the noise of his tabernacle? *Job.*

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the
greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehension only
of their *spreading* and ambitious designs. *Bacon.*
Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall. *Bacon.*

Great Pan, who wont to chase the fair,
And lov'd the *spreading* oak, was there. *Addison.*

The valley opened at the farther end, *spreading*
forth into an immense ocean. *Addison.*

SPREAD, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Extent; compass.
I have got a fine *spread* of improvable lands;
and am already ploughing up some, fencing others. *Addison.*

2. Expansion of parts.
No flower hath that *spread* of the woodbind. *Bacon.*

SPREYER, *n. f.* [from *spread*.]

1. One that *spreads*.
By confounding ourselves, we should be *spreaders*
of a worse infection than any we are likely to draw
from papists, by our conformity with them in ceremonies. *Hooker.*

2. Publisher; divulger; disseminator.
If it be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused
for a *spreader* of false news. *Swift.*

SPRINT, *part.* [from *sprence*, to *sprinkle*;
sprengean, *spnenan*, Saxon; *sprengean*,
Dutch.] Sprinkled. Obsolete.

O lips, that kiss'd that hand with my tears
sprint. *Sidney.*

SPRING, *n. f.* [*spring*, Welsh; so *Davies*;
but it is probably of the same race with
spring.] A small branch; a spray.

The substance is true ivy; after it is taken
down, the friends of the family are desirous to
have some *spring* to keep. *Bacon.*

Our chilling climate hardly bears
A *spring* of days in fifty years;
While every fool his claim alleges,
As it grew in common hedges. *Swift.*

SPRING, *Chrysal*, *n. f.*

In perpendicular fissures, chrysalis is found in
form of a hexangular column, adhering at one
end to the stone, and near the other *springing*
gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is
called by lapidaries *spring* or rock *chrysal*. *Woodward.*

SPRACED. *adj.* [from *spring*.] Full of small branches.

SPRIGHT. *n. s.* [contraction of *spirit*; *spiritus*, Latin. It was anciently written *sprete* or *spryte*; and *spirit*, as now written, was long considered in verse as a monosyllable: this word should therefore be spelled *sprite*, and its derivatives *spriately*, *spriately*; but custom has determined otherwise.]

1. Spirit; shade; soul; incorporeal agent.

She doth display
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
Through which her words to wit do make their way,

To bear the message of her *spriests*. *Spenser.*

Earth he called out of deep darkness dread

Legions of *spriests*, the which, like little flies

Platt'ring about his ever damned head,

Await where to their service he applies. *F. Que. n.*

While with heav'nly clarity he spoke,

A screaming blaze the silent shadows broke;

The birds obscene to forests wung'd their flight,

And gaping graves receiv'd the guilty *spriest*. *Dryden.*

2. Walking spirit; apparition.

The ideas of goblins and *spriests* have no more
to do with darkness than light; yet let but a foolish
soul inculcate these often on the mind of a child,
possibly he shall never be able to separate them
again. *Locke.*

3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage.

O chastity! the chief of heav'nly lights,
Which mak'st us most immortal shape to wear,

Hold thou my heart, establish thou my *spriests*;

To only thee my constant course I bear,

Till spotless soul unto thy bosom fly;

Such life to lead, such death I vow to die. *Sidney.*

4. An arrow. Not in use.

We had in use for sea fight short arrows called
spriests, without any other heads save wood sharp-
ened; which were discharged out of muskets, and
would pierce through the sides of ships where a
bullet would not. *Bacon.*

TO SPRIGHT. *v. a.* To haunt as a *spriest*.

A ludicrous use.

I am *spriest* with a fool. *Shakespeare.*

SPRIGHTFUL. *adj.* [*spriest* and *full*.]

Lively; brisk; gay; vigorous.

The spirit of the time shall teach me speed —

— Spoke like a *spriest* noble gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

Steeds *spriest* as the light. *Coates.*

Happy my eyes when they behold thy face —

My heavy heart will leave its dismal beating

At sight of thee, and bound with *spriest* joys. *Otway.*

SPRIGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *spriest* and *full*.]

Briskly; vigorously.

Norfolk, *spriest*ly and bold,

Stays but the summons of the appellant's trumpet. *Shakespeare.*

SPRIGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *spriest*.] Dull;

enervated; sluggish.

Are you grown

Benumb'd with fear, or virtue's *spriest* cold? *Colley.*

SPRIGHTLINESS. *n. s.* [from *spriest* and *full*.]

Liveliness; briskness; vigour; gayety;

vivacity.

The soul is clogged when she acts in conjunction
with a companion to heavy; but, in dreams, ob-
serve with what a *spriest* and alacrity does
she exert herself. *Addison.*

SPRIGHTLY. *adj.* [from *spriest*.] Gay;

brisk; lively; vigorous; any; vivacious.

Produce the wine that makes us bold,

And *spriest*ly wit and love inspires. *Dryden.*

When now the *spriest* trumpet, from afar,

Had giv'n the signal of approaching war. *Dryden.*

Each morn they wak'd me with a *spriest* lay:

Of opening heav'n they sung, and gladsome day. *Prior.*

The *spriest*ly Sylvia trips along the green;

She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen. *Pope.*

TO SPRING. *v. n.* pret. *spring* or *spring*; anciently *spring*; part. *spring*. [*springan*, Saxon; *springen*, Dutch.]

1. To arise out of the ground, and grow, by vegetative power.

All ye publish'd virtues of the earth,

Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate

In the good man's distress. *Shakespeare.*

To his musick plants and flowers

Ever *spring*, as inn and flowers

There had made a lasting spring. *Shakespeare.*

To satisfy the desolate ground, and cause the

bed of the tender herb to *spring* forth. *Job.*

Other fell on good ground, and did yield fruit

that *spring* up and increased. *Mark.*

Tell me, in what happy fields

The thistle *spring*, to which the lily yields? *Pope.*

2. To begin to grow.

That the nipples should be made with such per-

forations as to admit passage to the milk when

drawn, otherwise to retain it; and the teeth of the

young not *spring*, are effects of providence. *Ray.*

3. To proceed as from seed.

Ye shall eat this year such things as grow of

themselves; and in the second year that which

*spring*eth of the same. *2 Kings.*

Much more good of sin shall *spring*. *Milton.*

4. To come into existence; to issue forth.

Hadst thou sway'd as kings should do,

Giving up ground unto the house of York,

They never thia had *spring* like summer flies. *Shakespeare.*

Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it

perit, *Pope.*

And each warm with *spring* mutual from the heart.

5. To arise; to appear; to begin to appear

or to exist.

When the day began to *spring*, they let her go. *Judith.*

To them which sat in the region and shadow of

death, light is *spring* up. *Matthew.*

Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,

Taint not the pure beams of the *spring* day

With your dull influence: it is for you

To sit and frow upon night's heavy brow. *Craik.*

Do not blast my *spring* hopes,

Which thy kind hand has planted in my soul. *Race.*

6. To issue with effect or force.

Swift fly the years, and rise the expected morn!

Oh *spring* to light, auspicious babe, be born! *Pope.*

7. To proceed as from ancestors, or a

country.

How youngly he began to serve his country,

In a long continued; and what stock he *spring*s of;

The noble house of Marcus. *Shakespeare.*

Our Lord *spring*ing out of Judea. *Hebrews.*

All these

Shall, like the brethren *spring* of dragon's teeth,

Rumour and other, and he fall amongst 'em. *Johnson.*

Heroes of old, by rapine and by spoil,

In search of fame did all the world embroil;

Thus to their gods each then allied his name,

This *spring* from Jove, and that from Titan came. *Graville.*

8. To proceed as from a ground, cause, or

reason.

They found new hope to *spring*

Out of despair. *Milton.*

Some have been deceived into an opinion, that

the inheritance of rule or men, and property in

things, *spring* from the same original, and descend

by the same rules. *Lake.*

9. To grow; to thrive.

What makes all this but Jupiter the king,

At whose command we perish and we *spring*?

Then 'tis our best, since thus ordain'd to die,

To make a virtue of necessity. *Dryden.*

10. To bound; to leap; to jump; to rush

hastily; to appear suddenly.

Some strange commotion

Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and starts;

Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground;

Then lays his finger on his temple; straight

*spring*s out into full gait, then stops again. *Shakespeare.*

I *spring* not more in joy at first hearing he was
a man child, than slow in first seeing he had proved
himself a man. *Shakespeare.*

He called for a light, and *spring* in, and fell be-

fore Paul. *Acts.*

When heav'n was nam'd, they lov'd their land

again; *Dryden.*

Then *spring* the forth, they follow'd her amon.

Afraid to sleep,

Her blood all terv'd, with a furious leap

She *spring* from bed. *Dryden.*

Nor lies she long; but, as her fates ordain,

*Spring*s up to life; and, fresh to second pain,

Is lay'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden.*

See, aw'd by heav'n, the blooming Hebrews

Her artful tongue, and more persuasive eyes;

Aud, *spring*ing from her disappointed arms,

Prefers a dunce on to forbidden charms. *Blackmore.*

The mountain flag that *spring*s

From height to height, and bounds along the plain,

Nor has a master to restrain his course,

That mountain flag would Vauou rather be

Than be a slave. *Philips.*

11. To fly with elastic power; to start.

A link of horsehair, that will easily slip, turns to

the end of the stick that *spring*s. *Montmorency.*

12. To rise from a covert.

My doors are hateful to my eyes,

Fill'd and dam'd up with gaping creditors,

Watchful as towers when their game will *spring*. *Oliver.*

A covey of partridges *spring*ing in our front, put

our infantry in disorder. *Addison.*

13. To issue from a fountain.

Israel's servants digg'd in the valley, and found

a well of *spring*ing water. *Genesis.*

Let the wide world his praises sing,

Where Tagus and Euphrates *spring*;

And from the Danube's frothy banks to those

Where from an unknown head great Nilus flows. *Rowe.*

14. To proceed as from a source.

'Tis true from force the noblest title *spring*s,

I therefore hold from that which first made kings. *Dryden.*

15. To shoot; to issue with speed and

violence.

Then shook the sacred *spring*, and sudden light

Spring thro' the vaulted roof, and made the temple

bright. *Page.*

The pow'r behold! the pow'r in glory done,

By her bent bow and her keen arrows known. *Dryden.*

The friendly gods a *spring*ing gale enlarg'd;

The fleet swift tiding o'er the larger flow,

Till Grecian clouds appear'd. *Page.*

TO SPRING. *v. a.*

1. To start; to rouse game.

Thus I reclaim'd my bozzard love to fly

At what, and when, and how, and where I choi'd;

Now negligent of sport I lie;

And now, as other lawbreakers use,

I *spring* a mistress, swear, write, sigh, and die;

And the game kill'd, or lost, go talk or lie. *Dum.*

That *spring* the game you were to let,

Before you'd time to draw the net. *Hudibras.*

A large cock pheasant he *spring* in one of the

neighbouring woods. *Spectator.*

Here I use a great deal of diligence before I can

spring any thing; whereas in town, whilst I am

following one character, I am crossed by another,

that they puzzle the chase. *Addison.*

See how the well-taught pointer leads the way!

The scent grows warm, he stops, he *spring*s the

prey. *Gay.*

2. To produce quickly or unexpectedly.

The nurse, surpris'd with fright,

Starts up and leaves her bed, and *spring*s a light. *Dryden.*

Thus man by his own strength to heav'n would

in soar,

And would not be oblig'd to God for more:

Vain, wretched creature, how art thou misled!

I to think thy wit these godlike notions bred!

These truths are not the product of thy mind;

But drop from heav'n, and of a nobler kind:

Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy light

And reason saw not, till faith *spring*s the light. *Dryden.*

He that has such *springing* seal, and *spring* such mighty discoveries, must needs be an admirable patriot. Collier.

3. To make by starting: applied to a ship. People discharge themselves of burdensome refections, as of the cargo of a ship that has *spring* a leak. L'Estrange.

No more accuse thy pen; but charge the crime On native sloth, and negligence of time: Beware the publick laughter of the town, Thou *spring*'st a leak already in thy crown. Dryden.
Whether the *spring* a leak, I cannot find, Or whether the was overset with wind, But down at once with all her crew she went. Dryden.

4. To discharge: applied to a mine. Our miners discovered several of the enemies mines, who have *spring* divers others which did little execution. Tatler.
Spring a mine, whereby the whole nest was overthrown. Addison.

5. To contrive on a sudden; to produce hastily; to offer unexpectedly. The friends to the cause *spring* a new project, and it was advertised that the crisis could not appear, till the ladies had shewn their zeal against the Pretender. Swift.

6. To pass by leaping. A barbarous use. Unbecoming skill To *spring* the fence, to rein the prancing steed. Thomson.

7. Of the verb *spring* the primary sense is to grow out of the ground: so plants *spring*, thence *spring* the season; so water *spring*, thence *spring* a fountain. Plants rise unexpectedly, and waters break out violently; thence any thing done suddenly, or coming hastily, is said to *spring*; thence *spring* means an elastic body. Thus the active significations all import suddenness or force.

SPRING. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The season in which plants rise and vegetate; the vernal season. Orpheus with his lute made trees, And the mountain-tops that freeze;
Bow themselves when he did sing:
To his musick plants and flowers Ever *spring*, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting *spring*. Shakspeare.
The *spring* visiteth not these quarters, so timely as the eastern parts. Curcio.
Come, gentle *spring*, ethereal mildness come, And from the bottom of yon dropping cloud Up on our plains descend. Thomson.

2. An elastic body; a body which, when distorted, has the power of restoring itself to its former state.

This may be performed by the strength of some such *spring* as is used in watches. the *spring* may be applied to one wheel, which shall give an equal motion to both the wheels. Wilkins.

The *spring* must be made of good steel, well tempered, and the wider the two ends of the *spring* stand asunder, the milder it throws the chape of the vice open. Moron.

He that was sharp-sighted enough to see the configuration of the minute particles of the *spring* of a clock, and upon what peculiar impulse its elastic motion depends, would no doubt discover something very admirable. Locke.

3. Elastic force. Here's, what a *spring* was in his arm, to throw! How high he held his shield, and rose at ev'ry blow! Dryden.

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not rebound from one another: impenetrability makes them only stop. If two equal bodies meet directly in vacuo, they will by the laws of motion stop where they meet, lose their motion, and remain in rest; unless they be elastic, and receive new motion from their *spring*. Newton.

The soul is gathered within herself, and recovers that *spring*, which is weakened when she operates more in concert with the body. Addison.

In adult persons, when the fibres cannot any more yield, they must break, or lose their *spring*. Arbuthnot.

4. Any active power; any cause by which motion or action is produced or propagated. My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak, And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold, Like nature letting down the *spring* of life; So much the name of father awes me still. Dryden.

Nature is the same, and man is the same, has the same affections and passions, and the same *spring*s that give them motion. Ruymer.

Our author thus by vulgar *spring*s to move Pope. 5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle. The prisoner with a *spring* from prison broke; Then stretch'd his tattered'd tans with all his might, And to the neighbouring maple wing'd his flight. Dryden.

With what a *spring* his furious soul broke loose, And left the limbs still quivering on the ground! Addison.

6. A leap; a start of plank. Each petty hand Can steer a ship becalm'd; but he that will Govern, and carry her to her ends, must know His tides, his currents, how to shift his sails; Where her *spring*s are, her leaks, and how to stop 'em. Ben Jonson.

7. A fountain; an issue of water from the earth. Now stop thy *spring*s; my sea shall suck them dry, And swell so much the higher by their ebb. Shakspeare.
*Spring*s on the tops of hills pass through a great deal of pure earth, with less mixture of other waters. Bacon.

When in th' effects she doth the causes know, And seeing the stream, thinks where the *spring* doth rise; And 'er'ing the branch, conceives the root below; These things she views without the body's eyes. Davies.

He adds the running *spring*s and standing lakes, And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. Dryden.
Nile hears him knocking at his sixenfold gates, And looks his hidden *spring*, and fears his nephews fates. Dryden.

He bathed himself in cold *spring* water in the midst of winter. Locke.
The water that falls down from the clouds, sinking into beds of rock or clay, breaks out in *spring*s, commonly at the bottom of hilly ground. Larch.

8. A source; that by which any thing is supplied. To that great *spring* which doth great kingdoms move, The sacred *spring* whence right and honour streams, Diffusing virtue, shedding peace and love In every place, as Cynthia sheds her beams. Dryden.

I move, I see, I speak, disquiet, and I know; Though now I am, I was not always so: Then that from which I was such before, Whom, as my *spring* of being, I adore. Dryden.

Rolling down through so many barbarous ages, from the *spring* of Virgil, it bears along with it the filth of the Goths and Vandals. Dryden.

He has a secret *spring* of spiritual joy, and the continual feast of a good conscience within, that forbids him to be miserable. Bentley.

9. Rise; beginning. About the *spring* of the day, Samuel called Saul to the top of the house. 1 Samuel.

10. Cause; original. The season of the quicker or slower termination of this dilemma, arises from these three *spring*s. Blackmore.

The first *spring*s of great events, like those of great rivers, are often mean and little. Swift.

SPRING. } *n. f.* A youth. Obsolete. SPRINGAL. }

Before the bull the pictur'd winged love, With his young brother sport, light fluttering Upon the waves, as each had been a dove; The one his bow and shafts, the other *spring*. A burning tread about his head did move. As in their fire's new love both triumphing. Spenser.

SPRING. *n. f.* [from *spring*.] A gin; a noose which, fastened to any elastic body, catches by a *spring* or jerk. As a woodcock to my own *spring*, Ofrick, I'm justly kill'd with mine own treachery. Shakspeare.

Let goats for food their loads adders lend, But neither *spring*s, nets, nor snares employ. Dryden.
With many *spring*s we the birds betray, Slight lines of hair torquise the shany prey. Pope.

SPRINGER. *n. f.* [from *spring*.] One who routes game. SPRINGHALT. *n. f.* [*spring* and *halt*.] A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs. They've all new legs, and lame ones: one would take it, That never saw them pace before, the spavin And *springhalt* reign'd among them. Shakspeare.

SPRINGINESS. *n. f.* [from *springy*.] Elasticity; power of restoring itself. Where there is a continued endeavour of the parts of a body to put themselves into another state, the progress may be much more slow; since it was a great while before the texture of the corpuscles of the fluid were so altered as to make them lose their former *springiness*. Boyle.

The air is a thin fluid body, endowed with elasticity and *springiness*, capable of condensation and rarefaction. Bentley.

SPRINGLE. *n. f.* [from *spring*.] A *spring*; an elastic noose. Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast, where every plain shooteth forth *springles* to take them. Carew.

To SPRINGLE. *v. a.* Misprinted, I suppose, for *sprinkle*. This is Timon's last, Who, flack and spangled with your flatteries, Withdrew off, and *springles* in your faces Your reeking villany. Shakspeare.

SPRINGTIDE. *n. f.* [*spring* and *tide*.] Tide at the new and full moon; high tide. Love, like *springtides*, full and high, Swells in every youthful vein; But each tide shows less supply, Till they quite shrink in again If a flow in age appear. Dryden.

'Tis but rain, and runs not clear. Many people die when the moon chiefly reigns; that is, in the night, or upon or near a *springtide*. Greaves.

SPRINGY. *adj.* [from *spring*.] 1. Elastic; having the power of restoring itself. Had not the Maker wrought the *springy* frame, Such as it is, to suit the vital flame, The blood, debarred of its nutritious food, Had cool'd and languish'd in the arterial road; While the first heat had flown, with frantic pain, To push the lazy tide along the coast. Blackmore.

This vast contraction and expansion forms unintelligible, by turning the particles of air to be *springy* and elastic, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive power. Newton.

Though the bundle of fibres which constitute the muscles may be small, the fibres may be strong and *springy*. Arbuthnot.

If our air had not been a *springy* body, no animal could have exercised the very function of respiration; and yet the ends of respiration are not served by that *springiness*, but by some other unknown quality. Bentley.

2. [from *spring*.] Full of *spring*s or fountains. Not nled. Where the sandy or gravelly lands are *springy* or wet, rather maul them for grain than corn. Mortimer.

To SPRINKLE. *v. a.* [*sprinkeln*, Dutch.] 1. To scatter; to disperse in small masses. Take handfuls of ashes of the tunicate, and let Moses *sprinkle* it towards the heaven. Exodus.

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S P R

3. To besprinkle; to wash, wet, or dust by scattering in small particles.
Let us draw near with a true heart, in full assurance of faith, having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. *Hebrews.*

Wings he wore
Of many a colour'd plume *sprinkled* with gold. *Milton.*

The prince, with living water *sprinkled* o'er
His limbs and body; then approach'd the door,
Possess'd the porch. *Dryden.*

To SPRINKLE. *v. n.* To perform the act of scattering in small drops.
The priest shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his fingers. *Leviticus.*

Baptism may well enough be performed by *sprinkling*, or effusion of water. *Aylmer.*
When dext'rous damels twirl the *sprinkling* mop,
And cleanse the spatter'd faith, and scrub the stains,
Know Saturday appears. *Gay.*

SPRINKLER. *n. f.* [from *sprinkle*.] One that sprinkles.

To SPRIT. *v. a.* [*sprytan*, Sax. *spruyten*, Dutch.] To throw out; to eject with force. Commonly *sprit*.

Toads sometimes exclude or *sprit* out a dark and liquid matter behind, and a venomous condition there may be perhaps therein; but it cannot be called their urine. *Brown.*

To SPRIT. *v. n.* To shoot; to germinate; to *sprout*. Used of barley wetted for malt.

SPRIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Shoot; *sprout*.

The barley, after it has been couched four days, will sweat a little, and shew the chit or *sprit* at the root-end of the corn. *Mortimer.*

SPRITSAIL. *n. f.* [*sprit* and *sail*.] The sail which belongs to the boltsprit mast. *Dut.*

Our men quitted themselves of the fireproof, by cutting the *spritsail* tackle off with their short hatchets. *Wifeman.*

SPRITE. *n. f.* [contracted from *spirit*.] A spirit; an incorporeal agent.

The *sprites* of fiery tergiversants in flame
Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Pope.*
Of these am I who thy protection claim;
A watchful *sprite*, and Ariel is my name. *Pope.*

SPRITFULLY. *adv.* [See SPRIGHTFULLY.] Vigorously; with life and ardour.

The Grecian *spritefully* drew from the darts the corse.

And heard it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman.*

SPRITELY. *adv.* [from *sprite*.] Gayly.
You have not seen young heifers, hilly kept,
Fill'd full of daisies at the field, and driven
Home to their hovels, all so *spritely* given,
That no room can contain them. *Chapman.*

SPRONG. The old pret. of *spring*.

Not mistrusting, till these new curiosities *sprung* up, that ever any man would think our labour herein mispent, or the time wastefully consumed. *Hooker.*

To SPROUT. *v. n.* [*sprytan*, Saxon; *spruyten*, Dutch. *Sprout*, *sprit*, and by a very frequent transposition *sprit* or *sput*, are all the same word.]

1. To shoot by vegetation; to germinate.

The *sprouting* leaves that saw you here,
And call'd their fellows to the fight. *Cowley.*

Try whether these things in the *sprouting* do increase weight, by weighing them before they are hang'd up; and afterwards again, when they are *sprouted*. *Bacon.*

That leaf faded, but the young buds *sprouted* on, which afterwards opened into fair leaves. *Bacon.*

We find no security to prevent germination, having made trial of grams, whose ends, cut off, have not withstanding *sprouted*. *Brown.*

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Old Baucis is by old Philemon seen
Sprouting with sudden leaves of sprightly green. *Dryden.*
Hence *sprouting* plants enrich the plain and wood;
For physick fume, and some design'd for food. *Blackmore.*

Envi'd Britannia, sturdy as the oak
Which on her mountain top she proudly bears,
Eludes the ax, and *sprouts* against the stroke,
Strong from her wounds, and greater by her wars. *Prior.*

Rub malt between your hands to get the corn
or *sprouting* clean away. *Mortimer.*

2. To shoot into ramifications.

Vitriol is apt to *sprout* with moisture. *Bacon.*

3. To grow.

Th' enl'ving daff its head begins to rear,
And on the ashes *sprouting* plumes appear. *Tickel.*

SPROUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shoot of a vegetable.

Stumps of trees, lying out of the ground, will put forth *sprouts* for a time. *Bacon.*

Early, ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the slumbering leaves, or tuff'd horn
Shakes the high thicket, hush! I all about,
Number my ranks, and visit every *sprout*. *Milton.*
To this kid, taken out of the womb, were brought
in the tender *sprouts* of shrubs; and, after it had
tasted, it began to eat of such as are the usual food
of goats. *Ray.*

SPROUTS. *n. f. pl.* [from *sprout*.] Young coleworts.

SPRUCE. *adj.* [Skinner derives this word from *sprout*, French; but he proposes it with hesitation: *Junius* thinks it comes from *sprout*: *Cajaubon* trifles yet more contemptibly. I know not whence to deduce it, except from *pruce*. In ancient books we find furniture of *pruce* a thing costly and elegant, and thence probably came *spruce*.] Nice; trim; neat without elegance. It was anciently used of things with a serious meaning; it is now used only of persons, and with levity.

The tree
That wraps that chrysal in a wooden tomb,
Shall be took up *spruce*, fill'd with diamond. *Donne.*
Thou wilt not leave me in the middle street,
Tho' some more *spruce* companion thou dost meet. *Donne.*

Along the crisped shades and bow'rs
Revels the *spruce* and jocund spring;
The graces, and the rosy-bosom'd hours,
Thither all their bounties bring. *Milton.*

I must not slip into too *spruce* a style for serious matters; and yet I approve not that dull insipid way of writing practis'd by many chymists.

He put his hand and beard in order,
The *sprucer* to accost and board her. *Hudibras.*

He is to *spruce*, that he can never be genteel. *Tatler.*

This Tim makes a strange figure with that ragged coat under his livery: can't he go *spruce* and clean? *Arbuthnot.*

To SPRUCE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

To dress with affected neatness.

SPRUCE. *n. f.* A species of fir.

SPRUCEBEER. *n. f.* [from *spruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinctured with branches of fir.

In ulcers of the kidneys, *sprucebeer* is a good balsamick. *Arbuthnot.*

SPRUCELEATHER. *n. f.* [corrupted for *Prussian leather*.] *Ainsworth.*

The leather was of *Pruce*. *Dryden.*

SPRUCELY. *adv.* [from *spruce*.] In a nice manner.

SPRUCENESS. *n. f.* [from *spruce*.] Neatness without elegance.

SPRUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *spring*.

S P U

Tall Norway fir their masts in battle spout,
And English oaks *sprung* leaks and planks repair. *Dryden.*

Now from beneath Malen's airy height
Aloft the *sprung*, and steer'd to Thebes her flight. *Pope.*

Who *sprung* from kings shall know less joy than I
will not easily bend. *Pope.*

SPRUNT. *n. f.* Anything that is short and

SPUD. *n. f.* A short knife; any short thick thing, in contempt.

My love to Sheelah is more firmly fix'd
Than strongest weeds that grow these flowers betwixt,
My *spud* these nettles from the flowers can part,
No knife so keen to weed thee from my heart. *Swift.*

SPOOLERS of Yarn. *n. f.* [perhaps properly *spoolers*.] Are such as are employed to see that it be well spun, and fit for the loom. *Dut.*

SPUME. *n. f.* [*spuma*, Latin.] Foam; froth.

Materials dark and crude,
Of spirituous and fiery *spume*, till touch'd
With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they shoot forth
So beauteous, opening to the ambient light. *Milton.*

Waters frozen in pans, after their dissolution, leave a froth and *spume* upon them, which is caused by the airy part diffused, by the congelable mixture. *Brown.*

To SPUME. *v. n.* [*spumo*, Latin.] To foam; to froth.

SPUMOUS. } *adj.* [*spumicus*, Latin; from

SPUMY. } the noun.] Frothy; foamy.
The cause is the putrefaction of the body by natural heat: the putrifying parts suffer a largeness, and becoming airy and *spumous*, ascend into the surface of the water. *Brown.*

Not with more madness, rolling from afar,
The *spumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war,
And mounting upwards with a mighty roar,
March onwards, and insult the rocky shore. *Dryden.*

The *spumous* and sordid state of the blood, in passing through the lungs, arises from its own elasticity, and its violent motion, the aerial particles expanding themselves. *Arbuthnot.*

SPUN. The pret. and part. pass. of *spin*.
The nymph nor *spin*, nor dress'd with artificial pride,
Her vest was gather'd up, her hair was tied. *Addison.*

SPUNGE. *n. f.* [*spongia*, Latin.] A sponge. See SPONGE.

When he needs what you have gleaned, it is but squeezing you, and, *sponging*, you shall be dry again. *Shakespeare.*

Considering the motion that was impress'd by the painter's hand upon the *sponge*, compounded with the specific gravity of the *sponge*, and the resistance of the air, the *sponge* did mechanically and unavoidably move in that particular line of motion. *Newton.*

To SPUNGE. *v. n.* [rather *To sponge*.]

To hang on others for maintenance.

This will maintain you, with the perquisite of *sponging* while you are young. *Swift.*

SPUNGINGHOUSE. *n. f.* [*sponge* and *house*.] A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison, where the bailiffs sponge upon them, or riot at their cost.

A bailiff kept you the whole evening in a *sponginghouse*. *Swift.*

SPUNGY. *adj.* [from *sponge*.]

1. Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge.

Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of *spungy* texture made.

Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worse air our staple trade. *Dryden.*

2. Wet; moist; watery.

I saw Jove's bird, the Roman eagle, wing'd
From the *spungy* south to this part of the west,
There vanish'd in the sun-beams. *Shakespeare.*

3. Having the quality of imbibing.

There is a lady of more softer words,
More *juicy* to suck in the fangs of fears. *Shaksp.*
Rotten wood; touchwood.
See SPONK.

To make white powder, the best way is by the
sunder of rotten willows: *spunk*, or touchwood pre-
pared, might perhaps make it rustier. *Brown.*

PUR. *n. f.* [*spuna*, Saxon; *spore*, Danish,
Icelandic, and Dutch; *esperon*, French.]

A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel,
with which he pricks his horse to drive
him forward.

He borrowing that homely armour for want of a
better, had come upon the *spur* to redeem Philo-
sophy's picture. *Sidney.*

Whether the body politick be
A horse whereon the governor doth ride,
And newly in the seat, that it may know
It can command it, lets it straight feel the *spur*.
Shaksp.

He presently set *spurs* to his horse, and departed
with the rest of the company. *Knolles.*

Was I for this untitled Sir,
A girl with rusty sword and *spur*,
To live and honour to wage battle? *Hudibras.*

Incitement; incitation. It is used
with *to* before the effect. *Dryden* has
used it with *of*; but, if he speaks pro-
perly, he means to make the following
word personal.

Scarcely then that nothing can move, unless there
be some end, the desire whereof provoketh into
action, how should that divine power of the soul,
that part of our mind, ever stir itself into action,
unless it have also the like *spur*? *Hooker.*

What need we any *spur*, but our own cause,
To prick us to redress? *Shaksp.*

Hesitations are deep, and not vulgar; not made
upon the *spur* of a particular occasion, but out of
consideration of the future; to make his people more
and more happy. *Bacon.*

Reward is the *spur* of virtue in all good arts, all
valuable attempts, and emulation, which is the
other *spur*, will never be wanting, when particular
rewards are proposed. *Dryden.*

The chief, if not only, *spur* to human industry
and action, is uneasiness. *Locke.*

The former may be a *spur* to the latter, till age
takes him in love with the study, without any
kindly bait. *Chyco.*

A stimulus; a prick; any thing that
galls and teases.

Great and patience, rooted in him both,
Engle their *spurs* together. *Shaksp.*

The sharp points on the legs of a cock
with which he fights.

Of birds the bill is of like matter with the teeth;
for their *spur*, it is but a nail. *Bacon.*

Animals have natural weapons to defend and
kill, some talons, some claws, some *spurs* and
teeth. *Ray.*

Any thing standing out; a snag.

The strong-bad's pronomenary
for I made shake, and plucked up by the *spurs*
he pine and cedar. *Shaksp.*

SPUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To prick with the spur; to drive with
the spur.

My friend, who always takes care to cure his
dear starting fire, spurred him up to the very
edge of the coach. *Addison.*

Your father, when he mounted,
could 'em in strongly, and he *spurred* them hard.
Dryden.

Who would be at the trouble of learning, when
his ignorance is carested? But when
a brow-beat and man them, you make them
en, for though they have no natural mettle; yet
they are *spurred* and kicked, they will mend
or pace. *Collins.*

To instigate; to incite; to urge forward.

Lovers break not hours,
Let it be to come before their time:
teach they *spur* their expedition. *Shaksp.*
Let the awe he has got upon their minds be so

tempered with the marks of good-will, that affec-
tion may *spur* them to their duty. *Locke.*

3. To drive by force.

Love will not be *spurred* to what it loaths. *Shaksp.*

TO SPUR. *v. n.*

1. To travel with great expedition.
With backward bows the Parthians shall be there,
And, *spurring* from the fight, console their tear:
A double wreath shall crown our Caesar's brows.
Dryden.

2. To press forward.

Alcarnus took th' alarm, while yet he led,
And, *spurring* on, his equals soon o'erpaids. *Dryden.*
Some bold men, though they begin with minute
ignorance and error, yet, by *spurring* on, refine
themselves. *Crow.*

SPUR-GALLED. *adj.* [*spur* and *gall*.] Hurt
with the spur.

I was not made a horse,
And yet I bore a burthen like an ass,
Spur-gall'd and tir'd by jouncing Bohingbroke.
Shaksp.

What! shall each *spur-gall'd* hackney of the day,
Or each new-pretension'd tyophaunt, pretend
To break my windows, if I treat a friend? *Pope.*

SPURGE. *n. f.* [*espurge*, Fr. *spurgie*, Dut.
from *purgo*, Lat.] A plant violently
purgative. *Spurge* is a general name in
English for all milky purgative plants.
Skinner.

Every part of the plant abounds with a milky
juice. There are seventy-one species of this plant,
of which wartwort is one. Broad-leaved *spurge* is
a biennial plant, and used in medicine under the
name of cataputia minor. The milky juice in these
plants is used by some to destroy warts, but parti-
cular care should be taken in the application, be-
cause it is a strong caustic. *Miller.*

That the leaves of cataputia, or *spurge*, being
plucked upwards or downwards, perform their op-
erations by purge or vomit, is a strange conceit,
ascribing unto plants political operations. *Brown.*

SPURGE FLAX. *n. f.* [*thymelaea*, Lat.] A
plant.

SPURGE LAUREL or MEZERCON. *n. f.* [*chamae-
daphne*, Lat.] A plant.

SPURGE OLIVE. *n. f.* [*chamaelea*, Lat.] A
shrub.

SPURGE WORT. *n. f.* [*uphon*, Lat.] A
plant.

SPURIOUS. *adj.* [*spurius*, Latin.]

1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine.
Reformed churches reject not all traditions, but
such as are *spurious*, superfluous, and not consonant
to the prime rule of faith. *Whit.*

The coin that shows the first is generally rejected
as *spurious*, nor is the other esteemed more when
tick by the present Roman medals. *Addison.*

If any thing else has been printed, in which we
really had any hand, it is loaded with *spurious* ad-
ditions. *Saunders.*

2. Not legitimate; bastard.

Your Scipios, Cæsars, Pompeys, and your Catos,
These gods on earth, are all the *spurious* blood
Of violated minds. *Addison.*

SPURIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *spurious*.]
Adulterateness; state of being counter-
feit.

You proceed to Hippolytus, and speak of his
spuriousness with as much confidence as if you
were able to prove it. *Waterland.*

SPURRING. *n. f.* [*esperian*, Fr.] A small
sea-fish.

All-faints, do lay for porke and sowfe,
For *spirats* and *spurlings* for your house. *Tusser.*

TO SPURN. *v. a.* [*spornan*, Saxon.]

1. To kick; to strike or drive with the
foot.

They suppos'd I could rend bars of steel,
And *spurn* in pieces posts of adamant. *Shaksp.*
Say my request's unjust,
And *spurn* me back; but if it be not so,
Thou art not honest. *Shaksp.*

You that did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me as you *spurn* a stranger car
Over your threshold. *Shaksp.*

He in the furling smoke
Uplifted *spurn'd* the ground. *Milton.*

So was I forc'd
To do a sovereign justice to myself,
And *spurn* thee from my presence. *Dryden.*

Then will I draw up my legs, and *spurn* her
from me with my foot. *Spectator.*

A milk-white bull shall at your altars stand,
That threats a fight, and *spurns* the rising band.
Pope.

When Athens sinks by fates unjust,
When wild barbarians *spurn* her dust.
Now they, who reach Parnassus' lofty crown,
Employ their pains to *spurn* some others down.
Pope.

2. To reject; to scorn; to put away with
contempt; to disdain.

In wisdom I should ask your name;
But since thy outside looks so fair and warlike,
What late and nicely I might well delay,
By rule of knighthood, I disdain and *spurn*. *Shaksp.*

3. To treat with contempt.

Domesticks will pay a more cheerful service,
when they find themselves not *spurned* because for-
tune has laid them at their masters' feet. *Locke.*

TO SPURN. *v. n.*

1. To make contemptuous opposition; to
make insolent resistance.

A son to blunt the sword
That guards the peace and safety of your person;
Nay more, to *spurn* at your most royal image.
Shaksp.

I, Pandulph, do religiously demand
Why thou against the church, our holy mother,
So wilfully dost *spurn*? *Shaksp.*

Instruct me why
Vance should *spurn* against our rule, and stir
The tributary provinces to war. *Philips.*

2. To toss up the heels; to kick or struggle.

The drunken chaufman in the kennel *spurns*,
The glasses flatters, and his charge o'erturns. *Gay.*
SPURN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Kick; inso-
lent and contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
That put men of the unworthy takes. *Shaksp.*

SPURNER. *n. f.* A plant.

SPURNER. *n. f.* [from *spur*.] One who
uses *spurs*.

SPURNER. *n. f.* [from *spur*.] One who
makes *spurs*.

SPURRY. *n. f.* [*spurgula*, Lat.] A plant.

TO SPURT. *v. n.* [See TO SPURT.] To fly
out with a quick stream.

It from a puncture of a sweet, the manner of the
spurring out of the blood will flow it. *Wigman.*

SPURWAY. *n. f.* [*spur* and *way*.] A horse-
way; a bundle road distinct from a
road for carriages.

SPUTATION. *n. f.* [*sputum*, Lat.] The
act of spitting.

A moist cough in pueri receives its nomenclature
from a moist *sputation*, or expectoration; a dry one
is known by its dry cough. *Harvey.*

TO SPUTTER. *v. n.* [*sputo*, Latin.]

1. To emit moisture in small flying drops.
It is a muddy drop or two fall down,
It scalds along my cheeks, like the green wood,
That, *spitting* in the flame, works onwards into
tears. *Dryden.*

2. To fly out in small particles with some
noise.

The mighty virgin, while her wheel she plies,
Foresees the storm impending in the skies,
When sparkling lamps the *spitting* insight advance,
And in the sockets only bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

3. To speak hastily and obscurely, as with
the mouth full; to throw out the spittle
by hasty speech.

A pinking owl sat *sputtering* at the fan, and
asked him what he meant, to stand staring her in
the eyes? *L'Estrange.*

S P Y

They could neither of them speak their rage ;
and so fell a *sputtering* at one another, like two
roasting apples. *Congreve.*

Though he *sputter* through a fession,
It never makes the least impression ;
Whate'er he speaks for madness goes. *Swift.*
TO SPUTTER. v. a. To throw out with
noise and hesitation.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade ;
Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befall,
And *sputtering* under specious names thy gall. *Dryden.*

In the midst of caresses, and without the least
pretended incitement, to *sputter* out the basest
accusations! *Swift.*

SPUTTER. n. f. Moisture thrown out in
small drops.

SPUTTERER. n. f. [from *sputter.*] One
that sputters.

SPY. n. f. [*yspio*, Welsh; *espion*, French;
spie, Dutch; *speculator*, Latin. It is
observed by a German, that *spy* has been
in all ages a word by which the eye,
or office of the eye, has been expressed:
thus the *Arimaspians* of old, fabled to
have but one eye, were so called from
ari, which among the nations of *Cau-
casus* still signifies *one*, and *spi*, which
has been received from the old Asiatick
languages for an *eye*, *sight*, or one that
sees.] One sent to watch the conduct
or motions of others; one sent to gain
intelligence in an enemy's camp or
country.

We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
And take upon 's the mystery of things,
As if we were God's *spies*. *Shakespeare.*

Spies of the Volscians
Held me in chase, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about. *Shakespeare.*

Every corner was possessed by diligent *spies*
upon their master and mistress. *Clarendon.*

I come no *spy*.
With purpose to explore, or to disturb
The secrets of your realm. *Milton.*

Such command we had,
To see that none thence issued forth a *spy*.
Or enemy, while God was in his work. *Milton.*
Nothing lies hid from radiant eyes;
All they subdue become their *spies*:
Secrets, as chosen jewels, are
Presented to oblige the fair. *Waller.*

Over my men I'll set my careful *spies*,
To watch rebellion in their very eyes. *Dryden.*
These wretched *spies* of wit must then confess,
They take more pains to please themselves the less. *Dryden.*

Those who attend on their state, are so many
spies placed upon them by the publick to observe
them nearly. *Atterbury.*

TO SPY. v. a. [See *SPY.*]

1. To discover by the eye at a distance, or
in a state of concealment; to espy.

I light hath no tongue, but is all eye;
If it could speak as well as *spy*,
Thus were the world that it could say,
That being well I fain would stay. *Donne.*

A countryman *spied* a snake under a hedge,
half frozen to death. *I. E. Strange.*

My brother Guyomar, methinks, I *spy*;
Haste in his steps, and wonder in his eye. *Dryden.*
One in reading slipped over all sentences where
he *spied* a note of admiration. *Swift.*

2. To discover by close examination.
Let a lawyer tell he has *spied* some defect in an
entail, how solicitous are they to repair that error! *Decay of Piety.*

3. To search or discover by artifice.
Moses sent to *spy* out Jaaser, and took the vil-
lages. *Numbers.*

TO SPY. v. n. To search narrowly.

S Q U

It is my nature's plague
To *spy* into abuse; and oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not. *Shakespeare.*

SPY BOAT. n. f. [*spy* and *boat.*] A boat
sent out for intelligence.

Giving the colour of the sea to their *spyboats*, to
keep them from being discovered, came from the
Venetians. *Arbutnot.*

SQUAB. adj. [I know not whence derived.]
1. Unfeathered; newly hatched.

Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be drest,
When there's to many *squab* ones in the nest? *King.*

2. Fat; thick and stout; awkwardly bulky.
The nappy ale goes round;
Nor the *squab* daughter nor the wife were nice,
Each health the youths begin, Sun pledg'd it twice. *Bentham.*

SQUAB. n. f. A kind of sofa or couch; a
stuffed cushion.

On her large *squab* you find her spread,
Take a fat corpse upon a bed. *Pope.*

SQUAB. adv. With a heavy sudden fall,
plump and flat. A low word.

The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, and
dropt him down, *squab*, upon a rock, that dash'd
him to pieces. *L'Estrange.*

TO SQUAB. v. n. To fall down plump or
flat; to squelch or squish.

SQUABBISH. adj. [from *squab.*] Thick;
heavy; fleshy.

Diet renders them of a *squabbish* or lardy habit
of body. *Harvey.*

TO SQUABBLE. v. n. [*kiabla*, Swedish.]
To quarrel; to debate peevishly; to
wrangle; to fight. A low word.

Drunk? and speak parrot? and *squabble*? (wag-
ger? oh, thou invincible spirit of wine! *Shaksp.*
I thought it not improper, in a *squabbling* and
contentious age, to detect the vanity of confiding
ignorance. *Glauville.*

If there must be disputes, is not *squabbling* less
inconvenient than murder? *Collier.*

The sense of these propositions is very plain,
though logicians might *squabble* a whole day, whe-
ther they should rank them under negative or affir-
mative. *Watts.*

SQUABBLE. n. f. [from the verb.] A
low brawl; a petty quarrel.

In popular fictions, pragmatick fools commonly
begin the *squabble*, and crafty knaves reap the
benefit. *L'Estrange.*

A man whose personal courage is suspected, is
not to drive *squabbles* before him; but may be al-
lowed the merit of some *squabble*, or throwing a
bottle at his neighbour's head. *Arbutnot.*

SQUABBLER. n. f. [from *squabble.*] A
quarrelsome fellow; a brawler.

SQUABBLE. n. f. [*squab* and *pie*.] A pie
made of many ingredients.

Cornwall *squabpie*, and Devon whitepot brings;
And Leicester beans and bacon, food of kings. *King.*

SQUADRON. n. f. [*escadron*, Fr. *squa-
drone*, Ital. from *quadralus*, Latin.]

1. A body of men drawn up square.
Those half-rounding guards
Just met, and closing stood in *squadron* join'd. *Milton.*

2. Part of an army; a troop.
Eurimidon then rein'd his horse, that trotted
neighing by;
The king a foot-man, and so scowlers the *squadrons*
orderly. *Chapman.*

Nothing the Moors were more afraid of, than in
a set battle to fight with *squadrons* coming orderly
on. *Knolles.*

Then beauteous Atys, with Iulus bred,
Of equal age, the second *squadron* led. *Dryden.*

3. Part of a fleet; a certain number of
ships.

Rome could not maintain its dominion over so
many provinces, without *squadrons* ready equipt. *Arbutnot.*

S Q U

SQUADRONED. adj. [from *squadron.*]
Formed into *squadrons*.

They gladly thicker hale; and by a choir
Of *squadron'd* angels hear his carol sung. *Milton.*

SQUALID. adj. [*squalidus*, Lat.] Foul;
naughty; filthy.

A doleful note desires a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious compliments;
And *squalid* fortune into baseness flowing
Doth scorn the pride of wonted ornaments. *Spenser.*

Uncomb'd his locks, and *squalid* his attire,
Unlike the trim of love and gay desire. *Dryden.*

All these Cocytus bounds with *squalid* reeds,
With muddy ditches, and with deadly weeds. *Dryden.*

TO SQUALL. v. n. [*squala*, Swedish.]
To scream out as a child or woman
frighted.

In my neighbourhood, a very pretty prating
shoulder of veal *squalls* out at the sight of a knife. *Spectator.*

I put five into my coat-pocket; and as to the
sixth, I made a countenance as if I would eat him
alive. The poor man *squall'd* terribly. *Swift.*

Cornelius sunk back on a chair; the guests had
astonish'd; the infant *squall'd*. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

SQUAL. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Loud scream.
There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick sob, loud scream, and shriller *squall*. *Pope.*

2. Sudden gust of wind. A sailor's word.
SQUALLER. n. f. [from *squall.*] Screamer,
one that screams.

SQUALLY. adj. [from *squall.*] Windy;
gusty. A sailor's word.

SQUALOR. n. f. [Latin.] Coarseness,
naughtiness; want of cleanliness and neat-
ness.

Take heed that their new flowers and sweeten'd
do not as much corrupt as the others dryness and
squalor. *Ben Jonson.*

What can filthy poverty give else, but beggary,
filthiness, *squalor*, ugliness, hunger, and
thirst? *Bacon.*

SQUAMOUS. adj. [*squameus*, Lat.] Scaly,
covered with scales.

The sea was replenish'd with fish of the carni-
ginous and *squamous*, as of the testaceous and ce-
raceous kinds. *Woodward.*

Those galls and balls are produced in the gum
of oak, which may be called *squamous* oak cones. *Duches.*

TO SQUANDER. v. a. [*verschwenden*,
Teutonic.]

1. To scatter lavishly; to spend profusely,
to throw away in idle prodigality.

We *squander* away some part of our fortune at
play. *St.sbury.*

They often *squander'd*, but they never part. *Swift.*

Never take a favourite waiting-maid, to en-
joy how great a fortune you brought, and how little
you are allowed to *squander*. *Swift.*

Then, in plain prose, were made two *squander'd*
men; *Swift.*

To *squander* some, and some to hide again. *Pope.*

True friends would rather see such thoughts
they communicate only to one another, than see
they *squander* about to all the world. *Pope.*

How uncertain it is, whether the years we pro-
pose to ourselves shall be indulged to us, uncertain
whether we shall have power, or even inclination,
to improve them better than those we now *squander*
away. *Swift.*

2. To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse.

He hath an argosie bound to Tripolis, another
to the Indies, and other ventures he hath *squander'd*
abroad. *Shakespeare.*

The troops we *squander'd* first again appear
From several quarters, and include the rest. *Dryden.*

He is a successful warrior,
And has the soldiers' hearts; upon the first
Of Arragon our *squander'd* troops he calls. *Dryden.*

SQUANDERER. n. f. [from *squander*.] A spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.

Plenty in their own keeping teaches them from the beginning to be *squanderers* and wasters. *Locke*.

SQUARE. adj. [*yigwâr*, Welsh; *quadra*-*tes*, Latin.]

1. Cornered; having right angles.

All the doors and posts were *square*, with the windows. *Kings*.

Water and air the varied form confound;

The bright looks crooked, and the *square* grows round. *Prior*.

2. Forming a right angle.

This instrument is for striking lines *square* to other lines or straight lines, and try the squareness of their work. *Morven*.

3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content; as three square, five square.

Catching up in haste his three *square* shield,

And donning helmet, soon him buckled to the field. *Spenser*.

The clavicle is a crooked bone, in the figure of an S, one end of which being thicker, and almost three square, is inserted into the first bone of the forearm. *Wijeman*.

4. Parallel; exactly suitable.

She's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her. *Shakespeare*.

5. Strong; stout; well set: as, a *square* man.

6. Equal; exact; honest; fair: as, *square* dealing.

All have not offended;

For those that were, it is not *square* to take

On those that are, revenge; crimes like to lands

Are not inherited. *Shakespeare*.

7. [In geometry.] *Square* root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the *square*, as 4 is the *square* root of 16; because $4 \times 4 = 16$;

and likewise 6 the *square* root of 36, as $6 \times 6 = 36$.

SQUARE. n. f. [*quadra*, Latin.]

1. A figure with right angles and equal sides.

Then did a sharped spire of diamond bright,

For feet each way, in *square* appear to me,

Justly proportion'd up into his height,

So far as nether might his level see. *Spenser*.

Round of grassy turf their table was,

And on her ample *square* from side to side

All autumn pil'd. *Milton*.

2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side.

The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large *square* of the town. *Addison*.

3. Content of an angle.

In rectangle triangles the *square* which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the *squares* which are made of the sides containing the right angle. *Brown*.

4. A rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles.

5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; principles of workmanship or conduct.

Not now much used.

In St. Paul's time, the integrity of Rome was famous, Cometh many ways reproved; they of Calista much more out of *square*. *Hooker*.

The whole ordinance of that government was at first evil plotted, and through other evils came more out of *square*, to that disorder which it is now come unto. *Spenser*.

I have not kept my *square*, but that to come shall all be done by the rule. *Shakespeare*.

Nothing to much setteth this art of influence out of *square* and rule as education. *Ruleigh*.

6. Squadron; troops formed square. Not in use.

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He alone
Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had
In the brave *squares* of war. *Shakespeare*.

Our superfluous lacqueys and our peasants,
Who in uncessary action swarm

About our *squares* of battle, were enough

To purge this field of such a bidding foe. *Shakespeare*.

7. A *square* number is when another, called its root, can be exactly found, which multiplied by itself produces the *square*.

The following example is not accurate.

Advance thy golden mountains to the skies,

On the broad base of fifty thousand rise:

Add one round hundred; and, if that's not fair,

Add fifty more, and bring it to a *square*. *Pope*.

8. Quaternion; number four: though perhaps, in the following lines, *square* may mean only capacity.

I protest

Myself an enemy to all other joys

Which the most precious *square* of sense possesses,

And find I am alone solicitate

In your dear love. *Shakespeare*.

9. Level; equality.

Men should not themselves with their equals,

for a rich man that converts upon the *square* with a poor man, shall certainly undo him. *Fitzange*.

We live not on the *square* with such as these,

Such are our betters who can better please. *Dryden*.

10. Quartile; the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other.

To the other five

Their planetary motions and aspects,

To fix the *square*, and time, and opposite,

Of noxious efficacy. *Milton*.

11. Rule; conformity. A proverbial use.

I shall break no *squares* whether it be to or not

to *square*. *Fitzange*.

12. *Squares* go. The game proceeds.

Chessboards being full of *squares*.

One frog looked about him to see how *squares*

went with their new king. *Fitzange*.

To *SQUARE. v. a.* [*quadro*, Lat. from the noun.]

1. To form with right angles.

2. To reduce to a square.

Circles to *square*, and cubes to double,

Would give a man excessive trouble. *Prior*.

3. To measure; to reduce to a measure.

Stubborn critics, apt without a theme

For depreciation, to *square* all the text

By Cretus's rule. *Shakespeare*.

4. To adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape.

Dreams are toys;

Yet for this once, yet superfluently,

I will be *square'd* by this. *Shakespeare*.

How frankly I *square* my talk!

Thou'rt fad to have a stubborn soul,

That apprehends no further than this world,

And *square's* thy life accordingly. *Shakespeare*.

He employs not on us the hammer and the chisel,

with an intent to wound or mangle us, but only to *square* and fashion our hard and stubborn hearts. *Boule*.

God has designed us a measure of our undertakings; his word and law, by the proportions whereof we are to *square* our actions. *Deacon of Putney*.

The oracle was enforced to proclaim Socrates to be the wisest man in the world, because he applied his studies to the moral part, the *square* men's lives. *Hannond*.

The preaching much, but more his practice wrought;

A living sermon of the truths he taught;

For thus by rules he levell'd his life he *square'd*,

That all might see the doctrine which they heard. *Dryden*.

This must convince all such who have, upon a wrong interpretation, presumed to *square* opinions by theirs, and have in loud exclamations shown their abhorrence of university education. *Swift*.

5. To accommodate; to fit.

Eye me, blest providence, and *square* my trial

To my proportion'd strength. *Milton*.

Some professions can equally *square* themselves to, and thrive under, all revolutions of government. *South*.

6. To respect in quartile.

O'er Libya's sign a crowd of foes prevails,

The icy goat and crab that *square* the scales. *Crichton*.

To *SQUARE. v. n.*

1. To suit with; to fit with.

I let them by the rule, and, as they *square*,

Or deviate from undoubted doctrine, trace. *Dryden*.

His description *squares* exactly to mine. *Woodward*.

These marine bodies do not *square* with those opinions, but exhaust phenomena that thwart them. *Woodward*.

2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides.

Obsolete.

Are you such fools

To *square* for this? would it offend you then

that both should be so? *Shakespeare*.

But they do *square*, that all their eyes for fear

Creep into scorn cups, and hide them there. *Shakespeare*.

SQUAREDNESS. n. f. [from *square*.] The state of being square.

This instrument is for striking lines *square* to other lines or straight lines, and try the *squareness* of their work. *Morven*.

Motion, *squareness*, or any particular shape, are the accidents of body. *Watts*.

SQUASH. n. f. [from *quash*.]

1. Any thing soft and easily crushed.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy, as a *squash* is before it is a pease-cod, or a colling when it is almost an apple. *Shakespeare*.

2. [*melopopo*.] A plant.

Squash is an Indian kind of pumpkin that grows apace. *Boyle*.

3. Any thing unripe; any thing soft. In contempt.

How like I then was to this kennel,

This *squash*, this gentleman. *Shakespeare*.

4. A sudden fall.

Since they will overload my shoulders, I shall throw down the burden with a *squash* among them. *Arbutnot*.

5. A shock of soft bodies.

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash*, that sounded louder than the cataract of Niagara. *Swift*.

To *SQUASH. v. a.* To crush into pulp.

To *SQUAT. v. n.* [*quattare*, Ital.] To fit cowering; to fit close to the ground.

SQUAT. v. n. [from the verb.]

1. Cowering; close to the ground.

Him there they found,

Squat like a toad close at the ear of Eve. *Milton*.

Her dearest comrades never caught her

Squat on her home. *Swift*.

2. Short and thick; having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering.

The quill insect is so called from some similitude to the quill-fish: the head is broad and *squat*. *Grew*.

Alma in verse, in prose the mind,

Throughout the body, *squat* or tall,

Is bona fide all in all. *Prior*.

SQUAT. n. f.

1. The posture of cowering or lying close.

A fitch tall'n chert that hangs below the jaw;

Such wrinkles as a third hand would draw

For an old grandam apt, when with a grace

She sits at *squat*, and rubs her leathern face. *Dryden*.

2. A sudden fall.

Bruffs, *squats*, and falls, which often kill others,

can bring little hurt to those that are temperate. *Herbert*.

SQUAT. n. f. A sort of mineral.

The *squat* consists of tin ore and spar incorporated.

To *SQUEAK. v. n.* [*squaka*, Swedish.]

1. To set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry out with pain.
2. To cry with a shrill acute tone.

The sheeted dead
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets. *Shakspeare*
Cart wheels squeak not when they are humped. *Bacon*

It is the new Arion fall,
The late fall trembling underneath thy nail:
At thy well-sharpen'd thumb from flesh to thore,
The troubles squeak for fear, the lutes roar. *Dryden*
Blunderbusses, planted in every loop-hole, go
off at the squeaking of a fiddle, and the humming
of a guitar. *Dryden*
Who can endure to hear one of the rough old
Romans squeaking through the mouth of an
eunuch? *Addison*
How like lutes organs are to ours
They grant, if higher powers think fit,
A bear might soon be made a wit;
And that, for any thing in nature,
Pigs might squeak love odes, do's bark satire. *Pope*

In florid impotence he speaks,
And, by the prompter breathes, the puppet squeals. *Pope*
Zoilus calls the companions of Ulysses the
squeaking pigs of Ithaca. *Pope*

3. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain.

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him
upon the rack, and he squeals; I warrant him *Dryden*
SQUEAK, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shrill
quick cry, a cry of pain.
Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horror of pursuing dogs;
With many a deadly grunt and doleful squeak,
Poor wretch as if their pretty hearts would break. *Dryden*

To SQUEAL, *v. n.* [*squæla*, Swedish.] To
cry with a shrill sharp voice; to cry with
pain. *Squeak* forms a short sudden cry,
and *squall* a cry continued.

SQUEAMISH, *adj.* [for *quæmish* or
qualmish, from *qualm*.] Nice; fastidious;
easily disgusted; having the stomach
easily turned; being apt to take offence
without much reason. It is used always
in dislike either real or ironical.

Yet, for countenance sake, he seemed very
squæmish in respect of the charge he had of the
prince's Pamela. *Sidney*

Quoth he, that honour's very *squæmish*,
That takes a bating for a blemish,
For what's more honourable than tears,
Of him to tatter's seat in wars? *Herrick*

His under is tickle, and perhaps too plain
The men of *squæmish* taste to entertain. *Southey*
It is rare to see a man at once *squæmish* and
voracious. *Southey*

There is no occasion to oppose the ancients and
the moderns, or to be *squæmish* on either side.
He that wisely conducts his mind in the pursuit of
knowledge, will gather what lights he can from
either. *Locke*

SQUEAMISHLY, *adv.* [from *squæmish*.] In
a fastidious manner.

SQUEAMISHNESS, *n. f.* [from *squæmish*.]
Niceness; delicacy; fastidiousness.

The thorough-paced politician must look at the
squæmishness of his confidence, and read it another
lecture. *Southey*

Upon their principles they may receive the wor-
ship of the host of heaven, it is but conquering a
little *squæmishness* of stomach. *Scott*

To administer this dose, fifty thousand operators,
considering the *squæmishness* of some stomachs, and
the peevishness of young children, is but reason-
able. *Swift*

To SQUEEZE, *v. a.* [*squjan*, Saxon; *ys*
gwaigju, Welsh.]

1. To press; to crush between two bodies.

It is applied to the squeezing or pressing of things
downwards, as in the presses for printing. *Hall*

The sinking of the earth would make a convul-
sion of the air, and that crack must to shake or
squeeze the atmosphere, as to bring down all the
remaining vapours. *Burnet*

He reap'd the product of his labour'd ground,
And squeezed the combs with golden liquor crown'd. *Dryden*

None acted mournings forc'd to flow,
Or squeezed his eyes to make the torrent flow. *Dryden*

When Florio speaks, what virgin could with-
stand,

If gentle Pamon did not squeeze her hand? *Pope*

2. To oppress; to crush; to harry by ex-
tortion.

In a civil war people must expect to be crushed
and squeezed toward the burden. *L'Esclapart*

3. To force between close bodies.

To SQUEEZE, *v. n.*
1. To act or pass, in consequence of com-
pression.
A concave sphere of gold filled with water and
folded up, upon pressing the sphere with great
force, let the water squeeze through it, and stand
all over its mouth in a multitude of small drops,
like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of
the gold. *Newton*

What crowds of these, impatiently bold,
In founts and jingling syllables grown old,
Still run on poets, in a raging vein,
Even to the dregs and squeezings of the brain. *Pope*

2. To force way through close bodies.

Many a public minister comes empty, but
when he has crammed his guts, he is able to
squeeze hard before he can get off. *Locke*

SQUEEZE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Com-
pression; pressure.

A subtle air still stands with weathers
That bears imprints of winds, of gentle rain
Than those that erst Laertes and Achilles
Peaceful sleep, but let the tuneful squeeze
Of lab'ring elbow raise them, out they fly
Melodious, and with sprightly accents charm. *Philips*

SQUEECH, *n. f.* Heavy fall. A low ludi-
cious word.

He tore the earth which he had fix'd
From *squeech* of knight, and form'd and ray'd. *Herrick*

So soon as the poor devil had recovered the *squeech*,
away he leaps, bawling like mad. *Fielding*

SQUIB, *n. f.* [*schub*, German, to push
forward.] This etymology, though the
best that I have found, is not very prob-
able.]

1. A small pipe of paper filled with wild-
fire. Used in sport.

The armada at Cadix, Sir Walter Raleigh was
wont pretty to say, were suddenly driven away
with *squibs*, for it was no more than a stratagem
of fire boats in order, and sent upon them. *Bacon*

The most of the fourth company the French
valour to a *squib*, or fire of flag, which burns and
crackles for a time, but suddenly extinguishes. *Hovel*

Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present
blaze.

But true, and thank you, pay respect to bays. *Waller*
Lambert begins his speech,
Drives rattling o'er a broken arch,
With *squibs* and crackers and of, to throw
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift*

Crackles on vestals, as *squibs* on triumphs want,
Proclaim the glory, and augment the hate. *Young*

2. Any petty fellow. Not in use.

Asked for their paps I every *squib*,
That list at will them to revile or rub. *Spenser*
The *squibs*, in the common phrase, are called
libellers. *Tatler*

SQUILL, *n. f.* [*squilla*, *scilla*, Lat. *squille*,
French.]

1. A plant.

It hath a large and bulbous root, like an onion;
the leaves are broad, the flowers are like those of

ornithogalum, or the starry hyacinth. They grow
along a spike, and come out before the leaves. *Michx.*
Seed or kernels of apples and pears, put in
squills, which is like a great onion, will keep
earlier than in the earth itself. *Pliny*

'Twill down like oxymel of *squills*. *Rhetoric*
The salt-stomach atom
Can, in the truffle, furnish out a feast,
And nauseate, in the scaly *squill*, the cake. *Cord*

2. A fish.

3. An insect.

The *squill* insect is so called from *squæ*, to
tude to the *squall* fish, in having a head
covered with a crust, composed of several
the head broad as the *squall*.

SQUINANCY, *n. f.* [*squincæ*, *quincæ*,
Fr. *squintant*, Ital.] An inflammation
in the throat; a quincy.

Used for *squintancy* and inflammation of the
throat, it is much to have a mollifying and
lyng virtue.

In a *squancancy* there is danger of suffocation.

SQUINT, *adj.* [*squæte*, Dutch, old *sq*,
transverse.] Looking obliquely; looking
not directly; looking suspiciously.

When an equal point of hope is clear
Does arbitrate the event, my action is
That I incline to hope rather than fear,
and gladly banish *squint* suspicion. *Milton*

To SQUINT, *v. n.* To look obliquely, to
look not in a direct line of vision.

Some can *squint* when they will, not others
set upon a tale, with a countenance that
eyes with more outwards, to see the light, to
be a *squint*.

Not a period of this epistle but *squint* at
another over against it.

To SQUINT, *v. a.*

1. To turn the eye to oblique vision.

As the soul *squint* at the body, he gives
a pun, *squint* the eye, and makes the
eye *squint*. *Shakspeare*

2. To turn the eye obliquely.

I can begin already to *squint* one eye upon
crown, and another up in the luncheon. *Shakspeare*

SQUINTING, *adj.* [*squint* and *eye*.]

1. Having the sight directed obliquely.

He was to *squint* at me, that he had to
to look upon the man whom he had to
This is such a false word *squint* at me,
Which seeming to look upwards, he looks
Looks down upon my tears. *Shakspeare*

SQUINTINGLY, *adv.* Squinting. A
word.

The gambrel and the *squint* face mad
Of his awe there, left the *squint* face mad
Should with a swelling droopy madly *squint*. *Pope*

To SQUINT, *v. n.* To look *squint*. A
cant word.

I remember thine eyes well enough
Dost thou *squint* at me? *Shakspeare*

SQUIRT, *n. f.* [contraction of *squirt*,
querry, Fr.] See **ESQUIR**.

1. A gentleman in next in rank to a knight.

He will maintain you like a gentleman
Ay, that I will, come out and log on
degree of a *squirt*. *Shakspeare*

2. An attendant on a noble warrior.

Old Bates' form he took, And *squirt* of
Now left to rule Afanas
Knights, *squirts*, and deeds must out
stage. *Shakspeare*

3. An attendant at court.

Return with her—I could as well be
To kneel his throne, and *squirt* like penitents
To keep base life a-foot.

SQUIRREL, *n. f.* [*squirrel*, Fr. *squir*,
Lat.] A small animal that lives in
remarkable for leaping from tree to tree.

One chanc'd to find a nut,

Lat. Support; firmness; act of making firm.

Abundance, propagation, and

Lat.] To establish; to fix; to settle.

an attempt to procure,

King Chao-m

Is it probable that he, who had met whole armies in battle, should now throw away his staff out of fear of a dog? *Broomie.*

2. A prop; a support.

Hope is a lover's staff; walk hence with that, And manage it against despairing thoughts. *Shakespeare.*

The boy was the very staff of my age, my very prop. *Shakespeare.*

If a subject be a son, then ought he to be a staff unto his father, wherewith not to strike, but to sustain him. *Holjdon.*

3. A stick used as a weapon; a club; the handle of an edged or pointed weapon. A club properly includes the notion of weight, and the staff of length.

I cannot strike at wretched kernes, whose arms are laid to bear their staves. *Shakespeare.*

He that bought the skin ran greater risk than other that sold it, and had the worse end of the staff. *Strange.*

With forks and staves the felon they pursue. *Dryden.*

4. Any long piece of wood.

He forthwith from the glittering staff unfurled Th' imperial eagle. *Milton.*

To his single eye, that in his forehead glaid Like a tulip on, or a broad burnish'd shield, A torky staff we do set on by a guard, Which, in the spacious lacket turning round, Scoop'd out the big round jelly from its orb. *Addison.*

5. Round or step of a ladder.

Defending and descending by ladders, I attended at one of six hundred and thirty-nine staves, or eighty-nine fathoms. *Brown.*

6. An ensign of an officer; a badge of authority.

Methought this staff, mine office-badge in court, Was broke in twain. *Shakespeare.*

All his officers take their staves, but at their return new staves were delivered unto them. *Hayward.*

7. [Staff, Islandick.] A stanza; a series of verses regularly disposed, so as that, when the series is concluded, the same order begins again.

Cowley found out that no kind of staff is proper for an heroic poem, as being all too lyrical; yet though he wrote in couplets, whose rhyme is free from constraint, he affects half verses. *Dryden.*

When Cato once a paucity show'd, He bent him with a staff of his own ode. *Hart.*

STAFFISH. adj. [from staff.] Stiff; harsh. Obsolete.

A wit in youth not over dull, heavy, knotty, and lumpy; but hard, tough, and, though somewhat staffish, both for learning and whole course of living, proof always best. *Acham.*

STAFFTREE. n. f. A sort of evergreen pivet.

STAG. n. f. [Of this word I find no derivation.] The male red deer; the male of the hind.

To the place a poor frequented floor, That from the hunter's aim had taken a hurt, Did come to languish. *Shakespeare.*

The swift stag from under ground Bore up his branching head. *Milton.*

The inhabitants of seas and skies shall change; And fish on shore, and stags in air shall range. *Dryden.*

The stag Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more, And tears his hind legs with o'ertake his fore. *Pope.*

STAGE. n. f. [effage, Fr.]

1. A floor raised to view, on which any show is exhibited; a raised floor of temporary use.

2. The theatre; the place of scenic entertainments.

And much good do't you then, Brave plume and velvet men:

Can feed on ort; and, safe in your stage clothes,

Dare quit, upon your oaths, The flagers and the stage wrights too. *Ben Jonson.*

Those two Mytilene brethren, basely born, crept out of a small palpit unto the majesty of great kings. Herein admire the wonderful changes and chances of these worldly things, now up, now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a stage play. *Knolles.*

I maintain, against the enemies of the stage, that patterns of piety, decently represented, may second the precepts. *Dryden.*

One Livius Andronicus was the first stage player in Rome. *Dryden.*

Knights, squires, and steeds must enter on the stage. *Pope.*

3. Any place where any thing is publicly transacted or performed.

When we are born, we cry that we are come To this great stage of tools. *Shakespeare.*

4. [Statio, Lat.] A place in which rest is taken on a journey; as much of a journey as is performed without intermission.

I shall put you in mind where it was you promised to let out, or begin your first stage; and to teach you to go before me as my guide. *Hammond.*

Our next stage brought us to the mouth of the Tiber. *Addison.*

From thence compell'd by craft and age She makes the head her last stage. *Prior.*

We must not expect that our journey through the several stages of this life should be all smooth and even. *Atterbury.*

By opening a passage from Muscovy to China, and marking the several stages, it was a journey of to many days. *Baker.*

Men drop to fast, ere life's mid stage we tread, Few know to many friends alive as dead. *Young.*

5. A single step of gradual process.

The changes and vicissitudes in wars are many; but chiefly in the heats or stages of the war, the weapons, and the manner of the conduct. *Bacon.*

This is by some called the first stage of a consumption, but I had rather call it an ill habit preparatory to that disorder. *Blackmore.*

To prepare the soul to be a fit inhabitant of that holy place to which we aspire, is to be brought to perfection by gradual advances through several hard and laborious stages of discipline. *Rogers.*

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion. *Sharp.*

TO STAGE. v. a. [from the noun.] To exhibit publicly. Out of use.

I love the people; Put do not like to stage me to their eyes; Though it do well, I do not relish well Their loud applause. *Shakespeare.*

The quick comedians Extemp'rally will stage us, and present Our Alexandrian revells. *Shakespeare.*

STAGECOACH. n. f. [stage and coach.]

A coach that keep its stages; a coach that passes and repales on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.

The story was told me by a priest, as we travelled in a stagecoach. *Addison.*

When late their mury sides stagecoaches show, And then full horse through the town move slow, Then let the prudent walker shoes provide. *Gay.*

STAGEPLAY. n. f. [stage and play.]

Theatrical entertainment.

This rough cast unknown poetry was instead of stage plays for one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden.*

STAGEPLAYER. n. f. One who publicly represents actions on the stage.

Among slaves who exercised polite arts, none fold to do as stageplayers or actors. *Lebanon.*

STAGER. n. f. [from stage.]

1. A player.

You, life in your stage clothes, Dare quit, upon your oaths, The flagers and the stage wrights too. *Ben Jonson.*

2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of cunning.

I've heard old cunning flagers

Say, fools for argument uses wagers. *Phadon.*
One experienced flager, that had baffled twenty traps and tricks before, discovered the plot. *L'Estrange.*

Some flagers of the wiser sort Made all their idle wonderments their sport; But he, who heard what every fool could say, Would never fix his thought, but turn his way. *Dryden.*

One cries out, these flagers Come in good time to make more work for wagers. *Dryden.*

Be by a parson cheated! Had you been cunning flagers, You might yourselves be treated By captains and by majors. *Seyfi.*

STAGGERS. n. f. A disease in horses. *Dr.*

STAGGARD. n. f. [from stag.] A hog year old itag. *Amstutz.*

TO STAGGER. v. n. [flaggeren, Dutch]

1. To reel; not to stand or walk steadily.

He began to appear sick and giddy, and stagger; after which he fell down as dead. *P.*

He struck with all his might Full on the helmet of the unwary knight Deep was the wound, he stagger'd with the blow. *Dryden.*

Then revelling the Tentrites invade, By giddy heads and flagers long let's betray'd. *Dr.*

The immediate forerunners of an apoplexy are vertigo, staggering, and loss of memory. *Wilson.*

2. To faint; to begin to give way.

The enemy staggered, if you did your best, he falls at your feet; but if you did as he did, he will recover his strength. *Law.*

3. To hesitate; to fall into doubt; to become less confident or determined.

A man may, if he were fearful, stagger in his attempt. *Shakespeare.*

He staggered not at the promise of God through unbelief; but was strong in faith. *Rom.*

Three means to fortify belief are experience, reason, and authority: of these the most potent is authority; for belief upon reason, or experience will stagger. *Bacon.*

No heretics desire to stagger

Their light opinions like these Epurates;

For to their staggering thoughts are comforted, And other men's silent thought are as a sword. *Dr.*

If thou confidently depend on the truth of what without any doubting or staggering, this will be accepted by God. *Pope.*

But let it inward sink and drown my soul, Falsehood shall want its triumph. I began To stagger; but I'll prop myself with truth. *Dryden.*

TO STAGGER. v. a.

1. To make to stagger; to make to reel.

That hand shall burn in never-quenching fire, That staggers thus my person. *Shakespeare.*

2. To shock; to alarm; to make less steady or confident.

The question cut at first staggered me, Bearing a state of mighty moment. *Dr.*

Whoever will read the story of this war, will find himself much staggered, and perhaps puzzled. *Pope.*

When a prince's son in honour and pleasure enough to stagger his people in their allegiance. *Dr.*

The shells being lodged with the bones of skeletons, and other like natural fossils, it was a stagger a spectator, and make him ready to believe that the world were to be a stage.

STAGGERS. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A kind of horse apoplexy.

This is the past cure of the liver, stark mad with the staggers. *Shakespeare.*

2. Madnefs; wild conduct; irregular behaviour. Out of use.

I will throw thee from my care for ever Into the staggers, and the careless lap of youth and ignorance. *Shakespeare.*

STAGNANCY. n. f. [from stagnant.] The

state of being without motion or ventilation.

STAGNANT. *adj.* [*Stagnans*, Lat.] Motionless; still; not agitated; not flowing; not running.

What does the flood from putrefaction keep?
Should it be stagnant in its ample east,
The sun would through it spread destructive heat.

'Twas owing to this hurry and action of the water, that the sand now was cast into layers, and put to a regular settlement, from a water quiet and stagnant.

Immured and buried in perpetual sloth,
That gloomy slumber of the stagnant soul.
STAGNATE. *v. n.* [*Stagnare*, Lat.] To lie motionless; to have no course or stream.

The water which now arises must have all stagnated at the surface, and could never possibly have been refunded forth upon the earth, had not the strata been thus raised up.

The element moving through the capillary tubes of plants, and uniting itself to the vessel through which it flows.

Where warbling waters ooze,
Where marshes stagnate

STAGNATION. *n. f.* [from *stagnate*.] Stop of course; cessation of motion. It is often applied figuratively to moral or civil images.

As the Alps surround Geneva on all sides, they form a stagnation, where there would be a conflict of vapours, did not the north wind let it stream from time to time.

To what great ends subservient is the wind?
To scatter where'er this active vapour flies,
To scatter the clouds, and agitate the skies.

Is from stagnation and corruption faves
The ocean's ever-rolling waves

STAG. *part. adj.* [from *stagnare*.] Sober; grave; regular; composed; not wild; not volatile.

Put thyself
In a humour of less fear, ere wildness
Vaguely my staidest fancies

This seems to our weaker view,
Obscured with black, fluid wisdom's hue.

I could not be a persuader to them of studying much in the spring, after three years that they have well laid their grounds, but to ride out, with great and fluid guides, to all the quarters of the year.

Is the more at ease in his Roger's family, he is not at all of the same fluid persons.

STAGNANT. *n. f.* [from *stagnant*.] Sobriety; gravity; regularity; contrariety to wildness.

For being flood of youth, fiercely agitating the
The land, which is the very and fixed fluidity
Is the necessary to to fervent intentions.

It sometimes appears too gay, yet a secret
The prince of youth accompanies his writings,
With the fluidity and sobriety of age he wants.

STAGNANT. *n. f.* [*Stagnant*, Welsh, from *ys* a stagnation.

Rheg Gwyar or Gwawd,
Araghacawd. Talafjyn, an old British poet.]

To blot; to spot; to maculate.

I find me a looking-glass;
For at her breast will mix or stain the stone,
Why stain the lives

From the gash a stream
His arm or flow'd, ere while to bright.

For trace again, my fawn: be foes no more,
Nor than your country with your children's gore.

To die; to tinge.

To disgrace; to spot with guilt or infamy.

Of honour void, of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wanted ornaments now sold and stain'd.

STAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Blot; spot; discoloration.

We nowhere meet with a more pleasing flow than what appears in the heavens at the rising and setting of the sun, which is wholly made up of those different flames of light that flow themselves in clouds of a different situation.

Swift trouts, diversified with crimson flames;
And pikes, the tyrants of the watery plains.

2. Taint of guilt or infamy.
Nor death itself can wholly wash their stains,
But long contracted tithes even in the soul remain.

The reliques of inveterate vice they wear,
And spots of sin

To solemn actions of civility and justice, then suitable ornaments are a beauty: are they only in religion a stain?

Our opinion, concerning the force and virtue which such places have, is, I trust, without any blemish or stain of heresy.

Then heaven and earth, renew'd, shall be made pure
To sanctify, that shall receive no stain.

Ulysses' boys his hands to cast lots, for it he had made the choice himself, they whom he had rejected might have judg'd it a stain upon them for want of merit.

3. Cause of reproach; shame.
Henceby I will lead her that is the praise, and yet the stain, of all woman-kind.

STAINLESS. *adj.* [from *stain*.] 1. Free from blots or spots. Not in use.
The phoenix wings are not to stain
For faultless length and fluidity true.

2. Free from sin or reproach.
I cannot love him,
Yet I suppose him virtuous, know him noble,
Of great estate, of fresh and fluid youth.

STAIR. *n. f.* [*stiegen*, Saxon; *steghe*, Dutch.] Steps by which we ascend from the lower part of a building to the upper.

STAIR. was anciently used for the whole order of steps; but *stair* now, if it be used at all, signifies, as in *Milton*, only one flight of steps.

A good ladder to a high tower will not make his stair upright, but winding about it will compels about, that the steps must be the more unsteady.

How many cowards, whose hearts are all as fallow
As flaxen of hand, war yet upon their claims
The heads of Hercules and tower'd Mars!

Slaver with hips as common as the stairs
That mount the capital.

I would have one only goodly general over stairs,
Of some forty foot high.

St. James' Hotel repassing to the tower by night,
attended by two servants, stood at the main door, and sent the two up to the tower to the tower.

The stairs were such as were in the city
And stairs of colour and descending.

Satan rises on the lower stairs,
That lead'd by steps of gold to heaven's gate,
Looks down with wonder at the sudden view
Of all this world.

Flourishing he frames,
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings;
Nor heedful of stairs, but down the depth he threw
His body; on his back the door he drew.

STAIRCASE. *n. f.* [*stair* and *case*.] The part of a fabric that contains the stairs.

To make a complete staircase is a curious piece of architecture.

I cannot forbear mentioning a staircase, where the richness of the ascent, the disposition of the lights, and the convenient landings are admirably contrived.

STAKE. *n. f.* [*staca*, Saxon; *stacck*, Dutch; *staca*, Spanish.]

1. A post or strong stick fixed in the ground. The more I shook the stake which he had planted in the ground of my heart, the deeper still it sunk into it.

His credit in the world might stand the poor town in great need, as hitherto their ministers foreign education hath been the best stake in their hedge.

He wanted pikes to let before his archers,
Instead whereof sharp stakes, pluck'd out of hedges,
They pitched in the ground.

In France the grapes that make the wine grow upon low vines bound to small stakes, and the ruled vines in arbors make but verjuice.

Or thrust upon stakes, or bend the forks, or twine the bawling twigs to tie the struggling vine.

2. A piece of long tough wood.
While he whistled in his eyes round
The brand, a sharp-pointed stake strong Dryas found,
And in the shoulder's joint imbed the wound.

3. Any thing placed as a pallade or fence.
That hollow I should know what are you?
Speak

Could not too near, you fall on non-stakes else.

4. The post to which a beast is tied to be baited.
We met at the stake,
And bay'd about with many enemies.

Have you not let some honour at the stake,
And baited it with all the unmuzzled thoughts
That tyrannous hearts are in the dark?

5. Any thing pledged or wagered. I know not well whence it had this meaning: I suppose it is so named from being at stake, that is, in a state of hazard like an animal baited, and in hazard from which it cannot be withdrawn.

'Tis time that pleasure now to take,
Or little time to be to make.

And more widely the last stake,
Others, what interest hath I make
To save my last important stake.

When the most part have come to quake,
He ventures more for to great a stake.

The marching town is home to either shore,
And for their pikes the throwing nations fear.

6. The state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.
The game was so contrived, that one particular call took up the whole stake, and, when some others came up, you laid down.

7. The stake is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the workbench, to reinforce as occasion offers; or else it hath a strong iron spike at the bottom, let into some place of the workbench, not to be removed. Its office is to set small cold work straight upon, or to cut or punch upon with the cold chisel or cold punch.

8. To stake. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright.

Stake and bind up your weakest plants and flowers against the winds, before they in a moment prostrate a whole year's labour. *Eachin*

2. To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard.

Is a man betrayed in his nearest concerns? The game is, he relied upon the services of a pack of villains, whose signed nothing but their own game, and to stake him while they played for their lives. *South.*

Persons, after their passions have been long open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons than stake their miserable lives on the facets of a revolution. *Addison.*

They durst not stake their present and future happiness on their own chimerical imaginations. *Addison.*

I'll stake you' lamb that near the fountain plays, And from the brink he's dancing wide his eyes. *Pope.*

STALACTITES. *n. f.* [from *σταλαξ*] Spar in the shape of an icicle, accidentally formed in the perpendicular fissures of the stone. *Woodward.*

STALACTICAL. *adj.* Resembling an icicle. A cave was build with these stalactical pines on the top and sides. *Dryden.*

STALAGMITES. *n. f.* Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward.*

STALE. *adj.* [*stale*, Dutch.]

1. Old, long kept; altered by time. *Stale* is not used of persons, other wise than in contempt, except when it is applied to beer, it commonly means worse for age.

This Richard is a common case:

Suppose your eyes but equal eyes

Upon two different pots of ale;

Not knowing who it was you look'd on *stale*,

In this fast state your doubtful choice

Would never have the casting voice. *Pope.*

A *stale* vulgar sets up a shop in a place where the is not known. *Spektator.*

2. Used till it is of no use or esteem; worn out of regard or notice.

The *stale* regarded not the muttering multitude, knowing that rumours grow *stale*, and vanish with time. *Hayward.*

About her neck a paequet mail,

Fraught with advice, home rich, home *stale*. *Butler.*

Many things he get upon, to doth move, wit nimbly, it *stale*, it lets be known. *Greene.*

Pompey was a perfect favourite of the people;

but his potency as a *stale*, for want of a timely opportunity of introducing them upon the stage. *Swift.*

They reason and conclude by precedent,

And own it & admire when they never invent. *Pope.*

STALE. *n. f.* [from *stale*, Sax. to steal.]

1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose.

His heart being wholly delighted in deceiving us, we could never be warded; but rather one bird caught, served for a *stale* to bring in more. *Sadley.*

Still as he went he cooed *stales* did lay,

With cunning traps him to entrap unwares;

And pious quails plac'd in all his way,

To weet what course he takes, and how he fares. *Spenser.*

The trumpery in my house being hither,

For *stale* to catch these thieves. *Shakespeare.*

Had he none else to make a *stale* but me?

I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,

And I'll be chief to bring him down again. *Shakespeare.*

A pretence of kindness is the universal *stale* to all base projects: by this men are robbed of their fortunes, and women of their honour.

Government of the Tongue.

It may be a vizor for the hypocrite, and a *stale* for the ambitious. *Decay of Poetry.*

This easy fool must be my *stale*, set up

To catch the people's eyes: he's tame and merciful;

Him I can manage. *Dryden.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify a pretitute.

I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about

To link my dear friend to a common *stale*. *Shakespeare.*

3. [from *stale*, *adj.*] Urine; old urine.

4. Old beer; beer somewhat acidulated.

5. [*stale*, Dutch, a stick.] A handle.

But, seeing the arrow's *stale* without, and that the head did goe

No further than it might be scene, he call'd his sports again. *Chapman.*

It hath a long *stale* or handle, with a button at the end for one's hand. *Martin.*

To **STALE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To wear out; to make old. Not in use.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale Her minute variety. *Shakespeare.*

Were I a common laughter, or did use To *stale* with ordinary oaths my love

To every new pretence. *Shakespeare.*

A larded spiced flow, one that feeds

On all sorts of meats and drinks. *Shakespeare.*

Which, out of date, and *staled* by other men,

begin his fashion. *Shakespeare.*

To **STALE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make water.

Having, in this heat, a pull, And taken time for both together. *Hadley.*

STALENESS. *n. f.* [from *stale*.] Of old, of long time.

All your proud old mount ins And less than *stale* only equated with. *B. Jonson.*

STALENESS. *n. f.* [from *stale*.] Oldness; state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time.

The *stale* and wine, as well with water as above, have not been pallid, but some what better than bottles of the same kind, and *stale*, kept in a cellar. *In con.*

Provided our landlord's principles were sound, we did not take any notice of the *stale* of his provisions. *Idigen.*

To **STALK.** *v. n.* [precalan, Saxon.]

1. To walk with high and super steps. It is used commonly in a sense of dislike.

His monstrous enemy

With steady steps came *stalking* in his sight. *Spenser.*

Shall your city call us lord,

In that behalf which we challeng'd it?

Or shall we give the signal to our rage,

And *stalk* in blood to our poll's throat? *Shakespeare.*

Unfold th' eternal door.

You see before the gate what *stalking* ghost

Commands the guards, what sentries keep the post. *Dryden.*

With mainly men he *stalk'd* along the ground,

Not wouted voice belid nor vaunting sound. *Dryden.*

Then *stalking* through the deep

He toils the ocean, while the topmost wave

Scarcely reaches up his middle tide. *Addison.*

Vexatious thought full found my flying mind,

Nor found by hunts, nor to place confin'd;

Haunted my night, and terrified my days,

Stalk'd through my gardens, and pursued my ways,

Nor thit from artful bow'r, nor lost in winding maze. *Prior.*

Scornful turning from the shore

My haughty step, I *stalk'd* the valley o'er. *Pope.*

2. It is often used with some insinuation of contempt or abhorrence.

Britann

Stalk's close behind her, like a watch's fiend

Poising to be employ'd. *Dryden.*

They pass their precious hours in plays and sports,

Till death behind came *stalking* on un seen. *Dryden.*

'Tis not to *stalk* about, and draw fresh air

From time to time. *Addison.*

3. To walk behind a stalking horse or cover.

The king asked how far it was to a certain town: they said six miles. Half an hour after he asked again: one said six miles and a half. The king alighted out of his coach, and crept under the shoulder of his led horse: and when some asked his majesty what he meant, I must *stalk*, said he, for yonder town is shy, and flies me. *Bacon.*

STALK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. High, proud, wide, and stately step. Behind it forth there leapt

An ugly feud, more foul than dismal day;

The which with menfrowns *stalk'd* I chid him long. And ever as he went due watch upon him kept. *Spenser.*

Great Milton next, with high and haughty looks, Unletter'd in majestic numbers walks. *Spenser.*

2. [*stale*, Dutch.] The stem on which flowers or fruits grow.

A stock-gillyflower, gently nodding on a *stalk*, into a steep glass fell, and quivering cover it; after the glass was set, the flower with, and the *stalk* heretofore was more than it was.

Small more will serve, where flog,

All factors, ripe for use hangs on the *stalk*.

That ambrosia attracts not but is what is most

most into truth, for it is the *stalk* of the

stalks, he stay'd into the *stalk* of the

ambrosia, wax, and other *stalks*, to be

them, that of the *stalk* type

Rates are, and every *stalk* of the

How from their *stalks* to flow the *stalk* of the

3. The stem of a quill.

Viewed with a glass, they appear a little bladder, like those in the plant of a quill.

STALKING HORSE. *n. f.* [*stalking horse*, Dutch.] A horse entered into the fight of the game, a new, a

Let the countess give comendation for

for comendation, to beating to be the

state the *stalking horse* of his private

Hypocrisy is the devil's *stalk* of the

adulation of simplicity and reclusa

STALKY. *adj.* [from *stalk*.] Harsh

It grows upon a round stalk, and at the

beats a great *stalky* head. *Shakespeare.*

STALL. *n. f.* [precal, Saxon; *stall*, Dutch; *stalla*, Italian.]

1. A crib in which an ox is fed, or a

is kept in the stable.

A herd of oxen then he carry'd, with his

heads, for'd all

Of gold and tin, for colour must, and bell

from their *stall*.

Rush to their pastures.

Duncan's horses,

Beauteous and swift, the nimblest of the race,

Turn'd wild in nature, broke through the

Contending *stalls*, obedient

Solomon had forty thousand *stalls* of horse.

His fellow fought what lodging he could

At last he found a *stall* where a cow

2. A bench or form where any thing

to sale.

Stalls, bulks, windows,

Are smother'd up, heads fill'd, and ridges

With variable complexions, all agreed

In earnestness to see him. *Shakespeare.*

They are nature's coarser wares that

stall, exposed to the transient view of every

mon eye.

Pels Hoy last found it trouble some

And therefore plac'd her charms on a

The various launings of the country made

Harley, the nation's great top

Returning home one day from court,

Obey'd a parson near Whitehall

Cheapning old authors on a *stall*.

3. [*stall*, Swedish; *stall*, Amrock]

small house or shed in which

trades are practised.

All these together in one heap were the

Like carcasses of beasts in butcher's

And in another corner wide were

The antique ruins of the Romans

4. The seat of a dignified clergyman

choir.

The Pope creates a canon beyond the

limited, and commands the chapter to

such canon a *stall* in the choir and place in the chapter.

The dignified clergy, out of mere humility, have called their thrones by the names of *stalls*. Warburton.

To *STALL*. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To keep in a stall or stable.

For such enchainment, if you go me,
Few chunnies rocking you will crip;
The fat ox, that won't lag in the stall,
Knows best stabled in his cruminal. Spenser.

For my part, he keeps me rustically at home,
Or, to speak more properly, sties me here at home
Unkept for such you that keeping, for a gentle-
man of my birth, that differs not from the *stalling*
of oxen? Shakspeare.

Thus the forest pass'd,
And Alban plains, from Alba's name so call'd,
Were king Latmus then his oxen *stall'd*. Dryden.

2. [for *upstall*.] To invest.

Long may 't thou live to wait thy children's lofs,
And be another, as I see thee now,
Peck'd in thy nights as thou art *stall'd* in mine. Shakspeare.

To *STALL*. v. n.

1. To inhabit; to dwell.

We could not *stall* together in the world. Shakspeare.

2. To kennel.

STALLAGE. n. f. [from *stall*.]

1. Rent paid for a stall.

2. [In old books.] Laystall; dung; com-
post.

STALLED. adj. [*stall* and *fed*.] Fed not
with grass, but dry feed.

Every one must every day sustaine
The feed of one beast, the most fat and best
Of all the *stalled*, to the worst least. Chapman.
O all the *stalled*, and crammed tows, are often
doted in their livers. Arbuthnot.

STALLION. n. f. [*stallion*, an old Welsh
word: the one is derived from the other;
but which from which I cannot certainly
tell. Wotton. *stallion*, French; *stallone*,
Italian; *stallhengst*, Dutch. *Jenius* thinks
it derived from *stelan*, to leap.] A
horse kept for mares.

The perfect defects are breeding without choice
of blood, or shape or size. Temple.

Stall Dragon's progeny at last
Fovee add, and in frequent matches cast,
No favour for the *stallion* we retain,
And no respect for the degenerate strain. Dryden.

STALLWORK. adj. [*stall* and *worn*.] Long
kept in the stable. But it is probably a
misake for *stallwork*. [*stapelwerck*, Sax.
Dutch.]

His *stallwork* feed the champion stout bestrode. Shakspeare.

STAMINA. n. f. [Latin.]

1. The first principles of any thing.

2. The solids of a human body.

3. [In botany.] Those little fine threads
or capillaments which grow up within
the flowers of plants, encompassing round
the style, and on which the apices grow
at their extremities.

4. A flight fort of stail.

STAMINEOUS. adj. [*stamineous*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of threads.

2. *Stamineous* flowers are so far imperfect
as to want those coloured leaves which
are called petals, and consist only of the
filas and the filament; and such plants
as do bear these *stamineous* flowers *Ray*
pokes to constitute a large genus of
plants.

STAMPEL. n. f. A species of red colour.

Red fool, the first that doth appear

Ben Jonson.
To STAMMER. v. n. [*stamen*, a flam-
ment; Saxon; *stamen*, *stamen*, to flam-

mer, Dutch.] To speak with unnatural
hesitation; to utter words with difficulty.

Sometimes to her news of my self to tell

I go about; but then is all my best

Wry words, and *stammering*, or else doleful dumb;

Say then, can this but of enchantment come? Sidney.

I would thou couldst *stammer*, that thou might'st
pour out of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a nar-
row-mouth'd bottle, either too much at once, or
none at all. Shakspeare.

She *stammers*, oh what grace in hijing best!
If she says nothing, to be sure she's wife. Dryden.

Logan juice,
Which *stammering* tongues and *stammering* feet pro-
duce. Dryden.

Cornelius hoped he would come to *stammer* like
Demosthenes. Shakspeare.

Your hearers would rather you should be less
correct, than perpetually *stammering*, which is one
of the worst faults in rhetoric. Swift.

STAMMERER. n. f. [from *stammer*.] One
who speaks with hesitation.

A *stammerer* cannot with moderation beget for
the gift of tongue, or a pleasant to be com-
mend as Origen. Tertullian.

To STAMP. v. a. [*stamp*, Dutch;
stampen, Danish.]

1. To strike by pressing the foot hastily
downward.

It Aeneas thus deplore
His fall'nings, Paeon yet lingers more
He treads, he tames, he tames, he tames the ground.

The hollow tows with clamorous rings around. Dryden.

2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar.

I took the salt you had made, I beat it with fire,
and *stamped* and ground it very small. Deut.

Some apothecaries, upon *stamping* of colopum-
tula, have been put into a great fever by the
vapour only. Fagius.

3. [*stamp*, Fr. *stampare*, Ital. *stampare*,
Spanish.] To impress with some mark
or figure.

Height of place is intended only to *stamp* up the
endowments of a private citizen with public and
authority. South.

Here twells the shell with Ombra the first,
There, *stamped* with arms, Newgate flames com-
plete. Pope.

4. To fix a mark by impressing it.

Out of mere emulation, you have made
Your holy hat be *stamped* on the king's crown. Swift.

The pre-*stamped* concepts in nature, the pre-*stamped*
of transubstantiated concepts, the pre-*stamped* of the
city, and primary notions which nature *stamps* on
all men of common sense. Leibniz.

There is no positive law or sanction of God to
stamp an obliquity upon such a disordered *man*. Swift.

No content reason of this can be given, but
from the nature of man's mind, which both this
notion of a deity born with it, and *stamped* upon it,
or is of such a frame, that in the faculty of dis-
tinct will had out God. Leibniz.

Thou, O God, has given us no man to order
himself, though he has *stamped* on our mind char-
acters on our minds, when even we need be *stam-
ping*, yet, having furnished us with the faculties
our minds are endowed with, he hath not left him-
self without witnesses. Locke.

What tales tell they bed, it is more than
Siroe hard to tell the worth delivering him,
And *stamped* the noble mark of a champion.

Upon then better metal. Ronsard.

What an outpale he *stamped* on the world, he
was engaged in the pursuit of his coach, it had
but a power of *stamping* his feet on the ground, upon
his memory in such little characters. Watts.

5. To make by impressing a mark.

Two pennyweight of silver, stamped with a cer-
tain impression, shall here in Law be equivalent
to three pennyweight marked with another im-
pression, they will not run for *stamp* pieces or that
fashion, and quickly convert to silver. Locke.

6. To mint; to coin; to coin.

We are his hands and
And that most venerable man, which I

Did call my father, was I know not where
When I was *stamped*. Shakspeare.

To STAMP. v. n. To strike the foot sud-
denly downward.

What a fool art thou,
A *stamping* fool, to brag, to brag, and swear,
Upon my party! Thou couldst bleed like a slave,
Halt thou not spoke like thunder on my side? Shakspeare.

The men shall howl at the noise of the *stamping*
of the boots of his strong horses. Jeremiah.

There is such an echo among the old ruins and
vaults, that, if you *stamp* but a little louder than
ordinary, you hear the sound repeated. Addison.

He cannot bear the astonishing delight,
But laughs, exclaims, and *stamps*, and raves, and dies. Dennis.

They got to the top, which was flat and even,
and *stamped* upon it, they found it was hollow. Swift.

STAMP. n. f. [*stampe*, Fr. *stampa*, Ital.]

1. Any instrument by which a distinct and
lasting impression is made.

Some other nymphs, with colours faint
And peal'd flow, in my Capot paint,
And a cask he, it is true delivery,
She has a *stamp*, and prints the bay. Waller.

It cannot be a *stamp* without alloy. Dryden.

2. A mark set on any thing; impression.

Put to the pure retard one
The *stamp* of kings imports no more
Worth, than the metal held before. Carew.

But sacred name rises on me at and grace,
And, like his *stamp*, makes best metals pass:
To build a playhouse, while you throw down plays. Dryden.

Ideas are imprinted on the memory; some by an
object affecting the sense only; others, that have
more than once affected the mind, have yet been
little taken notice of, the mind, intent only on one
thing, not feeling the *stamp* deep into itself. Locke.

3. A thing marked or stamped.

The mere deposit of luxury he cuts;
Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. Shakspeare.

4. A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture
made by impression; a cut; a plate.

At once they put out very curious *stamps* of the
famous edifices, which are most famous for their
beauty and magnificence. Addison.

5. A mark set upon things that pay con-
tributions to the government.

Indecent paper *stamp*
Did very much like a stamp,
And here he could not be a stamp.

He is a *stamp* of the world. Swift.

6. A character of reputation, good or bad,
fixed upon any thing.

The perfume here is *stamped* upon me, of such a
peculiar *stamp* of impurity, that the mind is com-
mitted into a kind of double *stamp* of the mind, and
new experiments are made. Swift.

Where reason of the world is expected for any
opinion, we may receive it, and then authority,
but it is not the reason of our own period, as
which can give a *stamp* of the world. Locke.

7. Authority; currency; value derived
from any fullness or attestation.

Of the *stamp* of the world, which is attested
up to us, that an argument impels the attraction
of the *stamp*. Brown.

The common people do not, for fear of virtue
by the *stamp* of immortality, as much as by the
stamp that is set upon it by men of figure. L'Estrange.

2. Make; cast; form.

It is in the world we are not thought *stam-
ping*, such attributes in the world as we have,
As not a soldier of this *stamp* *stamp*
Should go to general court through the world. Shakspeare.

When one man of a exemplary improbity
discovered the *stamp* of the world in a court of
justice, he lies under the disadvantage of a strong
impression. L'Estrange.

Let a friend to the government relate to him a matter of fact, he gives him the *tip* in every look; but if one of his own *stamps* should tell him that the king of Sweden would be suddenly at Fush, he hugs himself at the good news.

A king of hearer's own *stamp*, not vulgar make; Blessed in giving, and avarice to take. *Harve.*
STAMP. *n. s.* [from *stamp*.] An instrument of pounding.

From the stamping-mill it passeth through the crasing-mill; but of late times they mostly use wet *stampers*. *Carew.*

STAMP, among our forefathers; was the termination of the superlative degree: to *Athelstan*, most noble; *Betstan*, the best; *Leofstan*, the dearest; *Wifstan*, the wisest; *Dunstan*, the highest. *Gibson's Camden.*
To STANCH. *v. a.* [*stancher*, French; *stagnare*, Italian.] To stop blood; to hinder from running.

Iron or a stone, laid to the neck, doth *stanch* the bleeding of the nose. *Bacon.*

Of veins of earth medicinal are *terra lemnia*, *terra sigillata communis*, and *bulus armenus*; whereof *terra lemnis* is the chief: the virtues of them are for curing of wounds, *stanching* of blood, and stopping of fluxes and rheums. *Bacon.*

Leeches, inwardly taken, taken upon the veins, and occasion an effluxion of blood, which cannot be easily *stanch'd*. *Brown.*

He is taught to hinder *stanching*, and assayed to *stanch* the blood by breathing of the vein. *Dryden.*

To STANCH. *v. n.* To stop.

A woman touched the hem of his garment, and immediately her issue *stanch'd*. *Lake.*

STANCH. *adj.* [This seems to come from the verb.]

1. Sound; such as will not run out.

What we endeavour in vain may be performed by some virtuous, that shall have *stancher* vessels, and more tunny days. *Boyle.*

2. Firm; sound of principle; truly; heartily; determined.

The standing absurdity, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a *stanch* churchman, is, that there is a calf's-head club. *Addison.*

In politics, I hear, you're *stanch*. *Prior.*

They mean to convince, not the grovelling herd, or giddy populace, but the grave and *stanch* men, men of sobriety and firmness. *Waterland.*

Each *staunch* polemic stubborn as a rock, Each fierce logician still expelling Locke, Came whip and spur. *Pope.*

3. In this sense is used a *stanch* hound. A dog that follows the scent without error or remissness.

4. Strong; not to be broken.

If I knew What hoop would hold us *stanch* from edge to edge O' th' world, I would pursue it. *Shakspere.*

You will lose their love: this is to be kept *stanch*, and carefully watched. *Locke.*

STANCHER. *n. s.* [from *stanch*.] One that stops blood.

STANCHION. *n. s.* [*stanchon*, French.] A prop; a support.

STANCHLESS. *adj.* [from *stanch*.] Not to be stopped.

There grows, In my most ill-compos'd affection, such A *stanchless* avarice, that, were I king, I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shaksp.*

She unto Scythia sent, for hunger him to gnaw, And thru't her down his throat, into his *stanchless* maw. *Dryden.*

To STAND. *v. n.* preterit *I stood*, *I have stood*. [*standan*, Gothick and Saxon; *stean*, Dutch; *stare*, Italian; *estar*, Spanish; *stare*, Latin.]

1. To be upon the feet; not to sit, kneel, or lie down.

The abolition to be pronounced by the priest alone *standing*, the people *sitting*.

Common Prayer.

2. To be not demolished or overthrown.

What will they then? what but unbuild A living temple, built by faith to *stand*? *Milton.*

3. To be placed as an edifice.

This poet's tomb stood on the other side of Naples, which looks towards Vesuvio. *Addison.*

4. To remain erect; not to fall.

To *stand* or fall, Free in thy own arbitrement it lies. *Milton.*

Chariot and charioteer lay overturn'd, And fiery foaming steeds; what *stood*, recoil'd O'erwearied through the saint Satanic host, Defensive scarce; or, with pale fear surpris'd, Flew ignominious. *Milton.*

5. To become erect.

Mute, and amaz'd, my hair with horror *stood*; Fear shrunk my features, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*

Her hair *stood* up; convulsive rage possess'd Her trembling limbs. *Dryden.*

6. To stop; to halt; not to go forward.

The leaders, having charge from you to *stand*; Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shaksp.*

Sun in Gideon *stood*, And thou moon in the vale of Ajalon. *Milton.*

Mortal, who this forbidden path In arms presum'st to tread, I charge thee *stand*, And tell thy name. *Dryden.*

7. To be at a stationary point, without progress or regression.

This nation of Spain runs a race still of empire, when all other states of christendom *stand* at a stay. *Bacon.*

Immense the pow'r, immense were the demand; Say, at what part of nature will they *stand*? *Pope.*

8. To be in a state of firmness, not vacillation.

Commonwealths by virtue ever *stood*. *Davies.*

My mind on its own centre *stands* unmov'd, And stable as the fabric of the world, Propt on itself. *Dryden.*

9. To be in any posture of resistance or defence.

Seeing how lothly opposite I *stood* To his unnatural purpose, in self motion With his prepared sword he charges home My unprovided body. *Shakspere.*

From enemies heav'n keep your majesty; And when they *stand* against you, may they fall. *Shakspere.*

10. To be in a state of hostility; to keep the ground.

If he would presently yield, Barbarossa promised to let him go free; but if he should *stand* upon his defence, he threatened to make him repent his foolish hardness. *Kneller.*

The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together, and *stand* for their life. *Ezther.*

We are often constrained to *stand* alone against the strength of opinion. *Brown.*

It was by the sword they should die, if they *stood* upon defence; and by the halter, if they should yield. *Hayward.*

11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way.

Who before him *stood* so to it? for the Lord brought his enemies unto him. *Lectesiaisticus.*

Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to *stand* against the wiles of the devil. *Eph.*

Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, whether they *stood* to it or ran away. *Bacon.*

12. To stay; not to fly.

Then the lightning-loving Deity cast A soule sight on my soldiers: nor *stood* fast One man of all. *Chapman.*

At the soldierly word *stand*, the sycers halted a little. *Clarendon.*

13. To be placed with regard to rank or order.

Amongst liquids endued with this quality of relaxing, warm water *stands* first. *Arbutnot.*

Theology would truly enlarge the mind, were it studied with that freedom and that sacred charity

which it teaches; for, this therefore *stand* always clear.

14. To remain in the present state.

If men make my brother offend, I will not *stand* while the world *stands*. *1 Corinthians.*

That sots and knaves should be to ruin To with their vile resemblance may remain; And *stood* recorded, at their own request.

To future days a libel or a jest? *Dryden.*

15. [*estar*, Spanish.] To be in any particular state; to be, emphatically expressed.

The sea, Aw'd by the rod of Moses so to *stand* Divided.

Accomplish what your signs foretold. *Mat.*

I *stand* resign'd, and am prepar'd to go. *Dryden.*

He struck the snakes, and *stood* again New sex'd, with straight recover'd into man. *1 Peter.*

They expect to be favoured, who, *standing* possessed of any one of those qualifications that lead to him. *Atterbury.*

Some middle prices shew us in what proportion the value of their lands *stood*, in regard to that of our own country. *Arbutnot.*

God, who sees all things intuitively, does not want these helps: he neither *stands* in need of gicks, nor uls it. *Locke.*

Pertians and Greeks like turns of nature *stand* And the world's victor *stood* subdued by sound. *Pope.*

Narrow capacities, imagining the great capabilities being disconcerted by little occasions, trace the malignant tables accordingly, and *stand* devoted by it, as by an evident mark of ignorance. *Pope.*

16. Not to become void; to remain in force.

God was not ignorant that the judges, whose sentence in matters of controversy he ordained should *stand*, oftentimes would be decieved. *Hooker.*

A thing within my bosom tells me, That no conditions of our peace can *stand*. *Shaksp.*

I will punish you, that ye may know that my word shall surely *stand* against you for evil. *Jer.*

My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant shall *stand* fast with him. *Ezech.*

17. To confist; to have its being or efficacy.

That could not make him, that did the first perfect, as pertaining to the conscience, what *stood* only in meats and drinks. *Hebrews.*

18. To be with respect to terms of a contract.

The hirelings *stand* at a certain wages. *Caro.*

19. To have a place.

If it *stand* Within the eye of honour, be assur'd My purse, my person, my extremest means, Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakspere.*

My very enemy's dog, Though he had bit me, should have *stood* that night Against my fire. *Shakspere.*

This excellent man, who *stood* not on the advantage ground before, provoked men of all qualities. *Clarendon.*

Chariots wing'd From th' armoury of God, where *stand* of old Myriads. *Milton.*

20. To be in any state at the time present.

Oppress'd nature sleeps: This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken *state*. *Shakspere.*

Which *stand* in hard cure. *Shakspere.*

So it *stands*; and thus I fear at last, Hume's knavery will be the duchess's wreck. *Shakspere.*

All which grace I now will amplify, and tell what case Thy household *stands* in. *Chapman.*

Our company assembled, I said, My dear friends, let us know ourselves, and how it *stands* with us. *Bacon.*

Gardiner was made king's solicitor, and the patent, formerly granted to Saint John, *stood* revoked. *Clarendon.*

Why *stand* we longer shivering under fears? *Milton.*

As things now *stand* with us, we have no power to do good after that illustrious manner our Saviour did. *Cicero.*

21. To be in a permanent state.

The traitor *Richard* *Long* *head*,
As two spent swimmers that do cling together,
And choke their air.

I in thy persevering shall rejoice,
And all the best *stand* fast.

22. To be with regard to condition or fortune.

I *stand* in need of one whose glories may
Redeem my crimes, ally me to his fame.

23. To have any particular respect.

Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon.

To *stand*, suspicious mistress.

An utter unattractiveness disobedience has to the
relation which man necessarily *stands* in towards
his maker.

24. To be without action.

A philosopher disputed with *Adrian* the emperor,
and did it but weakly: one of his friends, that
stood by, said, Alas! you were not like yourself
last day in argument with the emperor, I could
have answered better myself. Why, said the philosopher,
would you have me contend with him that
commands thirty legions?

25. To depend; to rest; to be supported.

This reply *standeth* all by conjectures. *Whig*
The presbyterians of the kirk, let's forward to
declare their opinion in the former part, *stand*
upon the latter only.

He that will know, must by the connection of the
proofs see the truth and the ground it *stands* on.

26. To be with regard to state of mind.

Stand in awe and in not: commune with your
own heart upon your bed and be still.

I desire to be present, and change my voice, for
I *stand* in doubt of you.

27. To succeed; to be acquitted; to be safe.

Readers, by whose judgment I would *stand* or
fall, would not be such as are acquainted only with
the French and Italian critics.

28. To be with respect to any particular.

Cæsar entreats
Not to consider in what case thou *stand'st*,
Further than he is *Cæsar*.

To heav'n I do appeal,
I have lov'd my king and commonweal;
As for my wife, I know not how it *stands*.

29. To be resolute of a party.

The cause must be presumed as good on our part
as on theirs, till it be decided who have *stood* for
the truth, and who for error.

30. To be in a place; to be representative.

Chilon said that kings friends and favourites were
like cutting counters, that sometimes *stood* for one,
sometimes for ten.

I will not trouble myself, whether these names
stand for the same thing, or really include one
another.

Their language being scanty, had no words in it
to *stand* for a thousand.

31. To remain; to be fixed.

Watch ye, *stand* fast in the faith, quit you like
men, be strong.

How soon hath thy prediction, fear blest!
Mend'rd this transient world, the race of time,
Till time *stand* fix'd.

32. To hold a course at sea.

Behold on *Latian* shores a foreign prince!
From the same parts of heav'n his navy *stands*,
To the same parts on earth his army *lands*.

Full for the port the *Ithacensis* *stands*,
And sail their sails, and issue on the land.

33. To have direction toward any local point.

The wand did not really *stand* to the metals,
when placed under it, or the metalline veins.

34. To offer as a candidate.

He *stood* to be elected one of the professors for the
university.

35. To place himself; to be placed.

The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that *stand* in better place,
Garr'd like him, that for a lucky word
Defy the matter.

He was commanded by the duke to *stand* while
and expect his answer.

I *stand* between the Lord and you, to show you
the Lord's word.

Stand by when he is going.

36. To flagnate; not to flow.

When *Ulys* glides along the lowly lands,
Or the black water of *Pomptina* *stands*.

37. To be with respect to chance.

Yourself, remembrance, then *stand* as fair
As any corner I have looked on.

Each child *stands* fair for the great lot, and
that he is poss'essed of the golden number.

He was a gentleman of considerable practice at
the bar, and *stood* fair for the first vacancy on the
bench.

38. To remain satisfied.

Though *Page* be a secure fool, and *stand* to firmly
on his wife's frailty, yet I cannot put off my
opinion so easily.

39. To be without motion.

I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time
gallops withal.—Whom *stands* it still withal?
With lawyers in the vacation; for they sleep be-
tween term and term, and then they perceive not
how time moves.

40. To make delay.

They will suspect they shall make but small
progress, if, in the books they read, they must
stand to examine and unravel every argument.

41. To insist; to dwell with many words,
or much pertinacity.

To *stand* upon every point, and be curious in
particulars, belongeth to the first author of the
story.

It is so plain that it needeth not to be *stood* upon.

42. To be exposed.

Have I lived to *stand* in the taunt of one that
makes triters of English?

43. To persist; to persevere.

Never *stand* in a lye when thou art accused, but
ask pardon and make amends.

The emperor, *standing* upon the advantage he
had got by the seizure of their fleet, obliged them
to deliver.

Hath the prince a full commission,
To hear, and absolutely to determine
Of what conditions we *stand* upon?

44. To persist in a claim.

45. To adhere; to abide.

Despair would *stand* out to the sword,
To try what turn it would do, or take, abroad.

46. To be consistent.

His faithful people, whatsoever they rightly ask,
the same shall they receive, for *far* as way *stand* with
the glory of God and their own everlasting good,
unto either of which it is no virtuous man's purpose
to seek any thing prejudicial.

Some instances of fortune cannot *stand* with some
others; but if you desire this, you must lose that.

It *stood* with reason that they should be rewarded
liberally out of their own labours, since they re-
ceived pay.

Sprightly youth and close application will hardly
stand together.

47. To be put aside with disregard.

We make all our address to the promises, hug
and caress them, and in the interim let the com-
mands *stand* by neglected.

48. To *stand* by. To support; to de-
fend; not to desert.

The ass hoped the dog would *stand* by him, if
set upon by the wolf.

If we meet with a repulse, we must throw off
the fox's skin, and put on the lion's; come, gentle-
men, you'll *stand* by me.

Our good works will attend and *stand* by us at
the hour of death.

49. To *stand* by. To be present, with-
out being an actor.

Margaret's curse is fall'n upon our heads,
For *standing* by when Richard kill'd her son.

50. To *stand* by. To repose on; to
rest in.

The world is inclined to *stand* by the *Arunde-*
lan institute.

51. To *stand* for. To propose one's self
a candidate.

How many *stand* for consulships?—three: but
his thought of every one *stand* will carry it.

If they were jealous that *Cosmopolanus* had a design
on their liberties when he *stood* for the consulship,
it was but just that they should give him a repul-

52. To *stand* for. To maintain; to
protest to support.

Those which *stand* for the presbytery thought their
cause had more sympathy with the discipline of
Scotland, than the hierarchy of England.

53. To *stand* off. To keep at a distance.
Stand off, and let me take my fill of death.

54. To *stand* off. Not to comply.
Stand to more off.

But give thyself into my sick desires.

55. To *stand* off. To forbear friendship
or intimacy.

Our blood is pour'd altogether
Would quite confound distinction; yet *stand* off
In differences so mighty.

Such behaviour frights away friendship, and
makes it *stand* off in dislike and aversion.

Though nothing can be more honourable than an
acquaintance with God, we *stand* off from it, and
will not be tempted to embrace it.

56. To *stand* off. To have relief; to
appear protuberant or prominent.

Picture is best when it *standeth* off, as if it were
carved; and sculpture is best when it *appeareth* so
tender as if it were painted; when there is such a
softness in the limbs, as if not a chisel had hewed
them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and
flushed them in oil.

57. To *stand* out. To hold resolution;
to hold a post; not to yield a point.

King *John* hath recom-
mended himself to Rome, his spirit is come in,
That *stand* out against the holy church.

Point is not yours not you,
While you *stand* out upon these traitorous terms.

58. To *stand* out. Not to comply; to
recede.

Thou shalt see me at Julius' face
What art thou but? *stand* it out!

59. To *stand* out. To be prominent or
protuberant.

Their eyes *stand* out with fatness.

60. To *stand* to. To ply; to persevere.

What gusts of weather from that gathering cloud
My thoughts preface? ere that the tempest
stand to your tackle, masts, and stretch your sails.

61. To *stand* to. To remain fixed in a
purpose.

He that will pass his land
As I have mine, may set his hand
And heart into this deed, when he hath read;
And make the purchase spread
To both our goods, if he to it will stand. *Herbert.*
I still stand to it, that this is his cause, as will
appear from the design of his words. *Southey.*

62. To STAND to. To abide by a contract or assertion.

As I have no reason to stand to the award of my enemies, so neither dare I trust the partiality of my friends. *Dryden.*

63. To STAND under. To undergo; to sustain.

If you unite in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot stand under them. *Shakespeare.*

64. To STAND up. To erect one's self; to rise from sitting.

65. To STAND up. To arise in order to gain notice.

When the accusers stood up, they brought none accusation of such things as I supposed. *Acts.*

66. To STAND up. To make a party.

When we stood up about the corn, he himself stuck not to call us the many-headed monster. *Shakespeare.*

67. To STAND upon. To concern; to interest. An impersonal sense.

Does it not stand me now upon? *Shakespeare.*
The king knowing well that it stood him upon,
by how much the more he had hitherto protracted
the time, by so much the sooner to dispatch with
the rebels. *Bacon.*

It stands me much upon
To enervate this objection. *Hudibras.*
Does it not stand them upon, to examine upon
what grounds they presume it to be a revelation
from God? *Locke.*

68. To STAND upon. To value; to take pride.

Men stand very much upon the reputation of
their understandings, and of all things hate to be
accounted fools: the best way to avoid this imputation
is to be religious. *Tillotson.*

We highly esteem and stand much upon our birth,
though we derive nothing from our ancestors but
our bodies; and it is useful to improve this advantage,
to imitate their good examples. *Ray.*

69. To STAND upon. To insist.

A radically, sea-for-tooth knave, to bear a gentleman
in hand, and then stand upon ceremony. *Shakespeare.*

To STAND. *v. a.*

1. To endure; to resist without flying or yielding.

None durst stand him;
Here, there, and every where, might'st thou see him. *Shakespeare.*

Love stood the siege, and would not yield to breach. *Dryden.*

Oh! had bounteous heav'n
Bestow'd Hippolitus on Phadria's arms,
So had I stood the shock of angry fate. *Southey.*

That not for fame, but virtue's better end,
He stood the furious foe, the timid friend,
The damning trick. *Pope.*

2. To await; to abide; to suffer.

Had him disband the legion,
Submit his actions to the publick censure,
And stand the judgment of a Roman senate. *Adrian.*

3. To keep; to maintain: with ground.

Turning at the length, he stood his ground,
And met his friend. *Dante.*

STAND. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A station; a place where one waits standing.

I have found you out a stand most fit,
Where you may have such vantage on the duke,
He shall not pass you. *Shakespeare.*
In this covert will we make a stand,
Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shakespeare.*
Then from his lofty stand on that high tree
Down he alights among the sportful herds. *Milton.*

The princely hierarch
In their bright stand there left his powers to seize
Possession of the garden. *Milton.*

The male bird, whilst the hen is covering her
eggs, generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring
bough, and divers her with his songs during
her sitting. *Spectator.*

I took my stand upon an eminence which was
appointed for a general rendezvous of these idle
carriers, to look into their several lodgings. *Spectator.*

Three persons entered into a conspiracy to assassinate
Timoleon, as he was offering up his devotions
in a certain temple: in order to it they took their
several stands in the most convenient places. *Addy.*

When just as by her stand Ariadne pass,
The window by design or chance fell down,
And to his view expos'd her blushing beauties. *Rowe.*

The urchin from his private stand
Took aim, and shot with all his strength. *Swift.*

2. Rank; post; station. Not used.

Father, since your fortune did attain
So high a stand, I mean not to defend. *Daniel.*

3. A stop; a halt.

A race of youthful and unhandled colts
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing;
If any air of mischief touch their ears,
You shall perceive them make a mutual stand.
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest gaze. *Shakespeare.*

The earl of Northampton followed the horse to
closely, that they made a stand, when he suddenly
charged and routed them. *Clarendon.*

Once more the fleeing soul came back,
To inspire the mortal frame,
And in the body took a doubtful stand,
Hovering like expiring flame, *Dryden.*

That mounts and falls by turns.
At every turn she made a little stand,
And thrust among the thorns her lily hand
To draw the rose. *Dryden.*

4. Stop; interruption.

The greatest part of trade is driven by young
merchants, upon borrowing at interest; so as, if
the usurer either call in or keep back his money,
there will ensue presently a great stand of trade. *Bacon.*

Should this circulation cease, the formation of
bodies would be at an end, and nature at a perfect
stand. *Woodward.*

5. The act of opposing.

We are come off
Like Romans; neither foolish in our stands,
Nor cowardly in retreat. *Shakespeare.*

6. Highest mark; stationary point; point
from which the next motion is regressive.

Our fans but the same things can with and do;
Vice is at stand, and at the highest flow.
Then, sister, quench thy tears, take all the winds
can blow. *Dante.*

In the beginning of summer the days are at a
stand, with little variation of length or shortness;
because the diurnal variation of the sun's path takes
more of a right line than of a spiral. *Dryden.*

The sea, since the memory of all ages, hath
continued at a stand, without considerable variation. *Bentley.*

7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed.

Every part of what we would,
Must make a stand at what your highness will. *Shakespeare.*

When I said I'll first this little wonder drive,
Flora vouch'd that the growing world to view,
Finding the painter's sentence at a stand,
The goddess snatch'd the pencil from his hand;
And finding the piece, she smiling said,
Behold one work of mine that ne'er shall fade. *Prior.*

8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment; hesitation.

A fool may so far irritate the men of a wife
man, as at last to put a body to a stand what to
make of him. *Locke.*

The well-thap'd changeling is a man, has a
rational soul, though it appear not: this is past
doubt. Make the ears a little longer, then you
begin to boggle: make the face yet narrower, and
then your are at a stand. *Locke.*

9. A frame or table on which vessels are placed.

Such squires are only fit for country towns,
To stink of ale, and doat a stand with cloths;
Who, to be chosen for the land's protectors,
Tope and get drunk before the wise electors. *Brown.*

After supper a stand was brought in, with a
vessel full of wine, of which he that pleased might
drink: but no liquor was forced. *Locke.*

STANDARD. *n. s.* [standard, Fr.]

1. An ensign in war, particularly the ensign
of the horse.

His armies, in the following day,
On those fair plains their standards proud display.
Erect the standard there of ancient might,
Yours be the advantage all, mine the revenge. *Locke.*

Behold Camillus loaded home
With standards well redeem'd, and foreign foes
overcome. *Dryden.*

To their common standard they repair;
The nimble horsemen scour the fields of air. *Dryden.*

2. [from stand.] That which is of un-
doubted authority; that which is the
test of other things of the same kind.

The dogmatist gives the lie to all dissenting
apprehensions, and proclaims his judgment the
test intellectual standard. *Gloucester.*

The heavenly notions are more suited than the
terrestrial models, and are both originals and
standards. *Hale.*

Our measures of length I cannot call standards,
for standard measures must be certain and fixed. *Hale.*

When people have brought right and wrong to
a false standard, there follows an envious malice.
The Romans made those times the standard of
their wit, when they subdued the world. *Strabo.*

From those ancient standards I defend to us;
own historians. *Pope.*

When I shall propose the standard whereby I
give judgment, any may easily inform himself of
the quantity and measure of it. *Woodward.*

The court, which used to be the standard of
propriety, and correctness of speech, even as
continued the worst school in England for that
accomplishment. *Swift.*

First follow nature, and your judgment, then
By her just standard, which is full the same. *Locke.*

3. That which has been tried by the proper
test.

The English tongue, if refined to a certain
standard, perhaps might be fixed for ever. *Locke.*

In comely rank call ev'ry merit forth,
Imprint on ev'ry act its standard worth. *Pope.*

4. A settled rate.

That precise weight and fineness, by law ap-
pointed to the pieces of each denomination,
called the standard. *Locke.*

The device of king Henry VII was pre-eminently
making farms of a standard, that is, maintained
with such a proportion of lands as may best be
subject to live in plenty. *Bacon.*

A standard might be made, under which
horse should be used for draught: this would
enlarge the breed of horses. *Locke.*

By the present standard of the coinage, two
shillings is coined out of one pound weight of
silver. *Arbutnot.*

5. A standing stem or tree.

A standard of a damask rose, with the petals
was set upright in an earthen pan, full of
water, half a foot under the water, the standard
being more than two foot above it. *Bacon.*

Plant fruit of all sorts and standard, most of
shrubs which lose their leaf.
In France, part of their gardens is laid out
flowers, others for fruits; some standards, some
against walls. *Temple.*

STANDARD-BEARER. *n. s.* [standard and
bear.] One who bears a standard or
ensign.

They shall be as when a standard-bearer
leads. *Locke.*

These are the *Standard-bearers* in our contending armies, the dwarfs and squires who carry the impediments of the giants or knights.

STANDARDER. n. f. [*termicularis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STANDFL. n. f. [from *stand*.] A tree of long standing.

The Drummers were nettled to see the princely *Standel* of their royal oak return with a branch of flowers. *Housh.*

STANDER. n. f. [from *stand*.]

1. One who stands.

2. A tree that has stood long.

The young spring was pitifully nipt and over-trodden by very beasts; and all the forest *standers* of all were rooted up and cast into the fire. *Afshom.*

STANDER by. One present; a mere spectator.

Explain some statute of the land to the *standers* by. *Hooker.*

I would not be a *stander by* to hear My sovereign mistress clouded so, without My present vengeance taken. *Shakespeare.*

When a gentleman is disposed to swear, it is not for any *standers by* to curtail his oaths. *Shakespeare.*

The *standers by* were clearly this event. All parties by they're sure, yet all dissent. *Denh.*

The *standers by* suspected her to be a duce's. *Addison.*

STANDER-GASS. n. f. [*satyrion*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STANDING. part. adj. [from *stand*.] Settled; established; not temporary.

Standing armies have the place of subjects, and the government depends upon the contented and discontented humours of the soldiers. *Temple.*

Laugh'd all the powers who favour tyranny, And all the *standing* army of the sky. *Dryden.*

Money being look'd upon as the *standing* measure of other commodities, men consider it as a *standing* measure, though when it has varied its quantity, it is not so. *Locke.*

Thus doth he advise them to erect among themselves *standing* counts by consent. *Hetteworth.*

Such a one, by pretending to distinguish himself from the herd, becomes a *standing* object of railing. *Addison.*

The common *standing* rules of the gospel are a more powerful means of conviction than any miracle. *Aterbury.*

Great *standing* miracle that heav'n assign'd! 'Tis only thinking gives this turn of mind. *Pope.*

2. Lasting; not transitory.

The landlord had swelled his body to a prodigious size, and worked up his complexion to a *standing* crimson. *Addison.*

3. Stagnant; not running.

He turned the wilderness into a *standing* water. *Psalms.*

This made their *standing* shrink From *standing* lake to tripping ebb. *Milton.*

4. Fixed; not moveable.

There's his chamber, His *standing* bed and trundle bed. *Shakespeare.*

STANDING. n. f. [from *stand*.] 1. Continuance; long possession of an office, character, or place.

Nothing had been more easy than to command a *patron* of a long *standing*. *Dryden.*

Although the ancients were of opinion that Egypt was formerly sea; yet this tract of land is as old, and of as long a *standing*, as any upon the continent of Africa. *Woodward.*

I wish your fortune had enabled you to have continued longer in the university, till you were of ten years *standing*. *Swift.*

2. Station; place to stand in.

Such ordinance as he brought with him, because it was fitter for service in field than for battery, did only beat down the battlements, and such little *standings*. *Kneller.*

His coming is in state; I will provide you a good *standing* to see his entry. *Bacon.*

3. Power to stand.

I sink in deep mire, where there is no *standing*. *Psalms.*

4. Rank; condition.

STANDISH. n. f. [*stand* and *dish*.] A case for pen and ink.

A Grubstreet patriot does not write to secure, but get something; should the government be overturned, he has nothing to lose but an old *standish*. *Addison.*

I bequeath to Dean Swift, esquire, my large silver *standish*, consisting of a large silver plate, an ink-pot, and a hand-box. *Swift.*

STANG. n. f. [*stang*, Saxon.] A perch; a measure of land.

These fields were intermingled with woods of half a *stang*, and the tallest tree appeared to be seven feet high. *Swift.*

STANK. adj. [*stanco*, Italian.] Weak; worn out.

Diggon, I am so *stank* and so *stank*, That unnet I may stand any more, And how the western wind bloweth fore, Beating the withered leaf from the tree. *Spenser.*

STANK. The pretent of stank.

The fish in the river died, and the river *stank*. *Bradley.*

STANARY. adj. [from *stannum*, Latin.] Relating to the tin-works.

A steward keepeth his court once every three weeks: they are termed *stannary* courts, of the Latin *stannum*, and hold plea of action of debt on trespass about white or black tin. *Carwe.*

STANZA. n. f. [*stanza*, Italian; *stunee*, French.] A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other; so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure or relation of rhyme. *Stanza* is originally a room of a house, and came to signify a subdivision of a poem; a stich.

So bold as yet no verse of mine has been, To wear that gem on any line;

Nor, till the happy nuptial house be seen, Shall any *stanza* with it shine. *Cowley.*

Horace confines himself strictly to one sort of verse or *stanza* in every ode. *Dryden.*

In quatrains, the last line of the *stanza* is to be considered in the composition of the first. *Dryden.*

Before his sacred name flows every fault, And each *stanza* seems with thought. *Pope.*

STAPLE. n. f. [*stape*, French; *stapel*, Dutch.] 1. A settled mart; an established emporium.

A *staple* of romance and lies, False tears, and real perjuries. *Prior.*

The customs of Alexandria were very great, it having been the *staple* of the Indian trade. *Arbuthnot.*

Tyre Alexander the Great sacked, and establishing the *staple* at Alexandria, made the greatest revolution in trade that ever was known. *Arbuthnot.*

2. I know not the meaning in the following passage.

Henry II. granted liberty of coming to certain abbies, allowing them one *staple*, and two purchases, at a rate. *Camden.*

3. The original material of a manufacture.

At Lenton, forner wool whole *staple* doth excel, And seems to overmatch the golden Phrygian tell. *Dryden.*

STAPLE. adj. [from the noun.] 1. Settled; established in commerce.

Some English wool, yet I know not in loom, And into cloth of frumpy *staple* made, Did into France of colder *staple* roam, To run with worse ware our *staple* trade. *Dryden.*

2. According to the laws of commerce.

What needy writer would not solicit to work under such masters, who will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themselves to examine whether it be *staple* or no? *Swift.*

STAPLE. n. f. [*stapul*, Saxon, a prop.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

I have seen *staples* of doors and nails born. *Peacham.*

The silver ring the pulld, the done *staple*: The bolt, obedient to the silver cord, To the strong *staple*'s smooth depth redord, Secured the valves. *Pope.*

STAR. n. f. [*stercopra*, Saxon; *stere*, Dutch.]

1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky.

When an astronomer uses the word *star* in its strict sense, it is applied only to the hot *stars*; but in a large sense it includes the planets. *Watts.*

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach Fill up the *stars*; Murdering impossibility, to make What cannot be, might work. *Shakespeare.*

Hither, the Syracusan's art translates Heaven's form, the course of things, and human fates.

The' no laden spirit, leaving the *star-deck'd* signs, The *starg* work in constant motion winds. *Hakewell.*

As from a cloud his fulgent head, And shape *starg* bright, appear'd. *Milton.*

2. The polestar.

Well, if you be not tuned Turk, there is no more talking by the *star*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Configuration of the planets, supposed to influence fortune.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes A pair of *star-cross'd* lovers take their life. *Shakespeare.*

We are apt to do aunts, and lay the blame upon our *stars* or fortune. *Leffrange.*

4. A mark of reference; an asterisk.

Remarks worthy of super observation, note with a marginal *star*. *Watts.*

STAR of Bethlehem. n. f. [*ornithogolum*, Latin.] A flower. *Miller.*

STARAPPLE. n. f. A globular or olive-shaped soft fleshy fruit, inclosing a stone of the same shape. This plant grows in the warmest parts of America, where the fruit is eaten by way of desert. It grows to the height of thirty or forty feet. *Miller.*

STARBOARD. n. f. [*stercopora*, Saxon.] Is the right-hand side of the ship, as larboard is the left.

On *starboard* the mariners will not leave their *starboard* and larboard, because some one at a count is gibbish. *Bramhall.*

STARCH. n. f. [from *starch*, Teutonic, stich.] A kind of viscous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened, and was formerly coloured.

Dislik'd your scilow *starch*, or sad your doublet, Was not exact. *Ben Jonson.*

With *starch* thus mad and the skin well stretched, prepare your ground. *Peacham.*

To *starch*. v. a. [from the noun.] To stiffen with starch.

Her goodly countenance I've seen Set off with kerchief *starch'd* and pumers clean. *G. y.*

STARCHAMBER. n. f. [*camera starchata*, Latin.] A kind of criminal court of equity. Now abolished.

I'll make a *starchamber* matter of it; if he were twenty for John Taltib, he shall not abuse Robert Shallow, a figure. *Shakespeare.*

STARCHED. adj. [from *starch*.] 1. Stiffened with starch.

2. Still; precise; formal.

Does the god of any where prescribe a *starched* squeezed countenance, a stiff formal gait, or a singularity of manners? *Swift.*

STARCHER. n. f. [from *starch*.] One whose trade is to starch.

STARCHY. adj. [from *starch*.] Stiffly; precisely.

STARICHNESS. *n. f.* [from *starch*.] Stiffness; precipitancy.

TO STARE. *v. n.* [crapanian, Saxon; *staren*, Dutch.]

1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horror.

Her modest eyes, abashed to behold
So many gazers as on her do *stare*,
Upon the lowly ground affixed are. *Spenser*.
Their *staring* eyes (sparkling with fervent fire,
And ugly shapes, did nigh the man dismay,
That, were it not for shame, he would retire. *Spenser*.

Look not big, nor *stare* nor fret:
I will be master of what is mine own. *Shakespeare*.
They were never satisfied with *staring* upon their
malls, sails, cables, ropes, and tacklings. *Abbot*.

I hear
The tread of many feet steering this way;
Perhaps my enemies, who come to *stare*
At my affliction, and perhaps to insult. *Milton*.
A Satyr, that comes *staring* from the woods,
Must not at first speak like an orator. *Waller*.
And, while he *stares* around with stupid eyes,
His brows with horror on his temples dyed. *Dryden*.
What dost thou make a shipboard?

Art thou of Bechtem's noble college free,
Stark *staring* mad, that thou shouldst tempt the sea?

Struggling, and wildly *staring* on the sky,
With fierce rage and fight. *Dryden*

Trembling the untroubled flood;
He *stared*, and roll'd his haggard eyes around. *Dry*
Broke out in crackling flames to thine thy fate,
Or his a dragon, or a tiger *stare*. *Dryden*.

Why dost thou not
Try the virtue of this gorce fawn,
To *stare* me into statue? *Dryden*.

I was unluckily prevented by the presence of a
bear, which, as I approached with my present,
threw his eyes in my way, and *stared* me out of my
resolution. *Addison*.

The wit at his elbow gave him a touch upon the
shoulder, and *stared* him in the face with to be-
witching a grin, that the whistler relaxed his
fibres. *Addison*.

She paid a tradesman once, to make him *stare*.
Pope.

Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,
While the fops envy, and the ladies *stare*? *Pope*.

Through nature and through art the sang'd,
And gracefully her subject chang'd:
In vain; her hearers had no *stare*
In all the spoke, except to *stare*. *Swift*.

2. **TO STARE in the face.** To be undeniably
evident.

Is it possible for people without scruple to offend
against the law which they carry about them in
indelible characters, and that *stares* them in the
face whilst they are breaking it? *Locke*.

3. **TO STARE out prominent.**
Take off all the *staring* frowns and jags in the
hive, and make them smooth. *Mortimer*.

STARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Fixed look.

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red:
He look'd a lion with a gloomy *stare*,
And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair. *Dryden*.

2. [*sturnus*, Latin.] Starling; a bird.

STARER. *n. f.* [from *stare*.] One who looks
with fixed eyes.

One selfapproving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid *stares*, and of loud buzzes. *Pope*.

STARFISH. *n. f.* [*star* and *fish*.] A fish
branching out into several points.

This has a ray of one species of English *starfish*.
Woodward.

STARGAZER. *n. f.* [*star* and *gaze*.] An
astronomer, or astrologer. In contempt.
Let the astrologers, the *stargazers*, and the
mouthy prognosticators, stand up and save thee. *Isaiah*.

A *stargazer*, in the height of his celestial obser-
vations, stumbled into a ditch. *L'Estrange*.

STARHAWK. *n. f.* [*stark*, Latin.] A sort
of hawk. *Ainsworth*.

STARK. *adj.* [strong, strong, Sax. *sterck*,
Dutch.]

1. Stiff; strong; rugged.

His heavy head devoid of careful care,
Whose senses all were straight benumb'd and *stark*. *Spenser*.

Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff
Under the hoofs of vanishing enemies. *Shakespeare*.
The north is not so *stark* and cold. *Ben Jonson*.
So soon as this spring is become *stark* enough, it
breaks the case in two, and flings the seed. *Derham*.

2. Deep; full; still.

Consider the *stark* security
The commonwealth is in now; the whole senate
Sleepy, and dreaming no such violent blow. *Ben Jonson*.

3. Mere; simple; plain; gross.

To turn *stark* fools, and subjects fit
For sport of boys, and rabble wit. *Hudibras*.
He pronounces the citation *stark* nonsense. *Collier*.

STARK. *adv.* Is used to intend or augment
the signification of a word: as, *stark* mad,
mad in the highest degree. It is now
little used but in low language.

Then are the best but *stark* wrought; for open sup-
porting others, comes of secret condemning them-
selves. *Sidney*.

The fruitful headed beast, amaz'd
At nothing beams of that sun-shiny shield,
Peculiar *stark* blind, and all his senses doz'd,
That down he tumbled. *Spenser*.

Men and women go *stark* naked. *Abbot*.

They both dance much, and, for more nimble-
ness, sometimes *stark* naked. *Heylin*.

He is *stark* mad, who ever says
That he hath been in love an hour. *Donne*.

Those seditions, that seemed moderate before,
became desperate, and those who were desperate
seemed *stark* mad; whence tumults, confused hal-
looms and howlings. *Haueard*.

Who, by the most cogent arguments, will dis-
robe himself at once of all his own opinions, and
turn himself out *stark* naked in quest of new opo-
tions? *Locke*.

In come squire South, all dressed up in feathers
and ribbons, *stark* staring mad, brandishing his
sword. *Arbutnot*.

STARCKLY. *adv.* [from *stark*.] Stiffly;
strongly.

As he lock'd up in sleep as guiltless labour,
When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones. *Shaksp*.

STARLESS. *adj.* [from *star*.] Having no
light of stars.

A boundless continent,
Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of night
Starless expos'd. *Milton*.

Cato might give them furies for another world;
But we, like leucies, are oblig'd to stand
In *starless* nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden*.

STARLIGHT. *n. f.* [*star* and *light*.] Lustre
of the stars.

Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear or spangled *starlight* stream. *Shakespeare*.

Nor walk by moon,
Or glittering *starlight*, without thee is sweet. *Milton*.

They danc'd by *starlight* and the friendly moon. *Dryden*.

STARLIGHT. *adj.* Lighted by the stars.

Owls, that mark the setting sun, declare
A *starlight* evening and a morning fair. *Dryden*.

STARLIKE. *adj.* [*star* and *like*.]

1. Stellated; having various points, re-
sembling a star in lustre.

Nightshade tree rises with a wooden stem, green-
leaved, and has *starlike* flowers. *Mortimer*.

2. Bright; illustrious.

The having turned many to righteousness shall
confer a *starlike* and immortal brightness. *Boyle*.

These reasons mov'd her *starlike* husband's heart;
But still he held his purpose to depart. *Dryden*.

STARLING. *n. f.* [jumping, Saxon; *sturnus*.] A small singing bird.

I will have a *starling* taught to speak
Nothing but Mortimer, and give it him,
To keep his anger still in motion. *Shakespeare*.

STARPAVED. *adj.* [*star* and *pave*.] Studded
with stars.

It progresses through the road of heav'n *starpav'd*. *Milton*.

STARPROOF. *adj.* [*star* and *proof*.] Imper-
vious to starlight.

Under the shady roof
Of branching elm *starproof*. *Milton*.

STAR-READ. *n. f.* [*star* and *read*.] Doc-
trine of the stars; astronomy. *Spenser*.

STARRED. *adj.* [from *star*.]

1. Influenced by the stars with respect to
fortune.

My third comfort,
Starred most unluckily, is from my bread
Held out to murder. *Shakespeare*.

2. Decorated with stars.

That *starred* Ethiop queen, that strove
To set her beauty's praise above
The sea-nymphs. *Milton*.

He furious hurl'd against the ground
His sceptre *starred* with golden studs around. *Pope*.

STARRY. *adj.* [from *star*.]

1. Decorated with stars; all standing with
stars.

Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky. *Pope*.

2. Consisting of stars; stellar.

Such is his will, that paints
The earth with colours fresh,
The darkest skies with *stars*. *Spenser*.

Of *starry* lights.

Heav'n and earth's compacted frame,
And flowing waters, and the *starry* flame,
And both the radiant lights, our common soul
Inspires and feeds, and animates the whole. *Dryden*.

3. Resembling stars.

Tears had dimm'd the lustre of her *starry* eyes. *Shakespeare*.

STARRING. *adj.* [*stellans*, Latin; from
star.] Shining with stellar light; blazing
with sparkling light.

Such his fell glances as the fatal light
Of *starring* comets that look kingdoms dead. *Cromwell*.

STARSHOOT. *n. f.* [*star* and *shoot*.] An eua-
sion from a star.

I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the
vulgar called a *starshoot*, as if it remained up to the
extinction of a falling star. *Boyle*.

TO START. *v. n.* [*startzen*, German.]

1. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch
or motion of the animal frame, on the
apprehension of danger.

Starting is no apprehension of the thing feared,
and in that kind it is a motion of thinking, and
likewise an inquisition, in the beginning, what the
matter should be, and in that kind it is a motion of
erection; and, therefore, when a man would sit on
suddenly to any thing, he *starteth*; for the *start* is
an erection of the spirits to attend. *Ramus*.

A shape appear'd
Bending to look on me: I *started* back,
It *started* back. *Shakespeare*.

An open enemy to flattery, especially from a
friend, from whom he *started* to meet the *start* of
appearance of that terrible kindred. *Boyle*.

I *start* as from some dreadful dream,
And often ask myself if yet awake. *Dryden*.

As his doubts decline,
He dreads just vengeance, and he *starts* at him. *Boyle*.

He *starts* at every new appearance, as if he were
waking and felicitous for fear of a surprise. *Boyle*.

2. To rise suddenly: commonly with *up*.

Then *started up*, in queen Elizabeth's reign, a
new presbyterian sect, which rendered a sort of
discipline to the queen and to the state. *Boyle*.

Chac'd by these' strange, trees starting from
the ground
Have follow'd with delight the powerful sound.

They starting up beheld the heavy fight. Dryden.
The sound often works in search of some hidden
ideas, though sometimes they start up in our minds
of their own accord. Locke.

Might Dryden bless once more our eyes,
New Blackmores and new Milbourns must arise;
Nay, should great Homer lift his awful head,
Zelus again would start up from the dead. Pope

3. To move with sudden quickness.

The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start, and raise up their drowsy heads. Cleaveland.

A spirit fit to start into an empire,
And look the world to law. Dryden.

She at the tumorous roll'd her eyes around,
And snatch'd the starting serpents from the ground. Pope.

4. To shrink; to winch.

What track, what starting hole, canst thou find
out, to hide thee from this open flame? Shaksp.

With trial fire touch me his finger end;
Fire be chaster, the flame will back defend,
And turn him to no pain; but, if he start,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. Shaksp. ire.

5. To deviate.

The lords and gentlemen take all the meanest fort
upon themselves; for they are best able to bring them
in, whenever any of them starts out. Spenser.

Th' old drudging fun from his long-beaten way
Shall at thy voice start and misguide the day;
The jocund orbs shall break their measur'd pace,
And stubborn poles change their allotted place. Cowley.

I rank him with the prodigies of fane,
With things which start from nature's common
rules,
With bearded infants, and with teeming mules. Creech.

Keep your soul to the work when ready to start
aside, unless you will be a slave to every wild
imagination. Watts.

6. To set out from the barrier at a race.

It seems to be rather a *terminus a quo* than a
true principle, as the starting post is none of the
horse's legs. Boyle.

Should some god tell me, that I should be born
And try again, his offer I should scorn;
Alas! when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my first starting place. Denham.

When in the goal they start,
The youthful characters with heaving heart
Rush to the race. Dryden.

The clangor of the trumpet gives the sign,
At once the wait, advancing in a line. Dryden

7. To set out on any pursuit.

Far courts of passion, where two lovers start
And run together, heart still yok'd with heart. Waller

People, when they have made themselves weary,
Get up their rest upon the very spot where they
stood. L'Estrange.

When two start into the world together, he that
is thrown behind, unless his mind proves generous,
will be displaced with the other. Collier.

TO START. *v. a.*

1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly; to
startle.

Diogenes, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,
Canst once start me. Shaksp. ire.

Being full of chopper and disemp'ring thoughts,
Upon his curious bravery dost thou come
To start my quiet? Shaksp. ire.

The very point of a fox-foot would have started
ye. L'Estrange.

2. To make to fly hastily from a hiding
place; to rouse by a sudden distur-

ance.

The blood more stirs
To rouse a lion than to start a hare. Shaksp. ire.

I started from its vernal bow'r
The rising game, and chac'd from flow'r to flow'r. Pope.

3. To bring into motion; to produce to view
or notice; to produce unexpectedly.

Brutus will start a spirit as soon as Cæsar.

What exception can possibly be started against
this flattery?

It was unadvisedly done, when I was enforcing
a weightier design, to start and follow another of
less moment. Spratt.

The present occasion has started the dispute
amongst us. Lefley.

Insignificant cavils may be started against every
thing that is not capable of mathematical demon-
stration. Addison

I was engaged in conversation upon a subject
which the people love to start in discourse. Addison.

4. To discover; to bring within pursuit.

The sensual men agree in pursuit of every plea-
sure they can start. Temple.

5. To put suddenly out of place.

One, by a fall in wrestling, started the end of
the clavicle from the sternum. Wyeman.

START. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A motion of terror; a sudden twitch
or contraction of the frame from fear
or alarm.

These flaws and starts would well become
A woman's story at a winter's fire,
Authorized by her grandam. Shaksp. ire.

The bright awaken'd Arete with a start;
Against his bosom bound'd his heaving heart. Dryden.

2. A sudden rousing to action; excite-
ment.

How much had I to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it start again. Shaksp. ire.

3. Sally; vehement eruption; sudden ef-
fusion.

Thou art like enough, through vassal fear,
Bare inclination, and the start of spleen,
To fight against me under Percy's pay. Shaksp. ire.

Several starts of fancy, off-hand, look well
enough; but bring them to the test, and there is
nothing in 'em. L'Estrange

Are they not only to disguise our passions,
To set our looks at variance with our thoughts,
To check the starts and fallies of the soul? Addison

We were well enough pleased with this start of
thought. Addison

4. Sudden fit; intermitted action.

He thought her eyes had cross'd her tongue;
For the did speak in starts distractedly. Shaksp. ire.

Thy forms are studied arts
Thy sally ways are narrow straits,
Thy curtesy but hidden starts,
And what thou call'st thy gifts are baits. Ben Jonson

Nature does nothing by starts and leaps, or in
a hurry, but all her motions are gradual. L'Estrange.

An ambiguous expression, a little clew, or a
start of passion, is not enough to take leave upon.
Collier.

5. A quick spring or motion; a shoot; a
push.

In strings, the more they are wound up and
framed, and thereby give a more quick start back,
the more treble is the sound, and the flacker they
are, or less wound up, the bader is the sound. Bacon

Both cause the firing to give a quicker start. Bacon.

How could water make those visible starts upon
freezing, but by some subtle freezing principle
which as suddenly shoots on it? Grew.

6. First emission from the barrier; act of
setting out.

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the start. Shaksp. ire.

All leapt to start it,
And every man then for the start cast in his proper
lot. Chapman

If a man deal with another upon conditions, the
start of first performance is all. Bacon.

7. To get the START. To begin before

another; to obtain advantage over an-
other.

Get the start of the majestic world. Shaksp. ire.

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid
asleep, under pretence of arbitrement, and the
other party during that time doth cautiously get
the start and advantage at common law, yet the
pretorian court will set back all things in *statu quo*
prima. Bacon.

Doubtless some other heart
Will get the start;
And, stepping in before,
Will take possession of the sacred shore
Of hidden sweets. Creech.

Ere the knight could do his part,
The figure had got to much the start,
It had to the lady flown his errand,
And told her all his tricks beforehand. Hudibras.

She might have forsaken him, if he had not got
the start of her. Dryden.

The reason why the mathematics and mecha-
nick arts have so much got the start in growth of
other sciences, may be referred to this, that their
progress hath not been retarded by that reverential
awe of former discoveries. Glanville.

The French year has got the start of ours more
in the works of nature than in the new style. Addison.

Conjure with 'em!

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The French year has got the start of ours more
in the works of nature than in the new style. Addison.

STARTER. *n. f.* [from start.]

1. One that shrinks from his purpose.

Stand to it boldly, and take quater,
'To let the tee I was no starter. Hudibras.

2. One who suddenly moves a question or
objection.

3. A dog that rouses the game.

If Sheridan was not the flumbeck bound in the
pack, he was at least the bull starter. Delany.

STARTINGLY. *adv.* [from starting.] By
sudden fits; with frequent intermis-
sion.

Why do you speak so startingly and rash?

STARTINGPOST. *n. f.* [start and post.]

Barrier from which the race begins.

TO STARTLE. *v. n.* [from start.] To
shrink; to move on, feeling a sudden
impression of alarm or terror.

The starting flood was seized with sudden fright,
And, bounding, o'er the point cast the knight. Dryden.

Why shinks the soul
Back on herself, and starts at destruction? Addison.

My frighted thoughts run back,
And startle into madness at the sound. Addison.

TO STARTLE. *v. a.*

1. To fright; to shock; to impress with
sudden terror, surprise, or alarm.

Such whispering wak'd her, but with startled eye
On Adam. Milton.

To hear the lark begin his flight,
And singing startle the dull night
From his watch-tower in the sky,
Till the dappled dawn outline. Milton.

The supposition that in civil Rome bodies need
not startle us, since some of the most ancient and
most learned fathers seemed to believe that they
had bodies. Locke.

Lock! Oh name it not!

The very mention shakes my mortal soul.

The gods are startled in their peaceful mansions,
And nature trembles at the shaking sound. South.

His book had been taken only found at Rome as
heretical. Some people, he found, were startled
at it; so he was forced boldly to make repairs,
to buoy up their courage. Atterbury.

Now the leaf
Incessant rustles, from the mournful grove
Out starting such as tedious walk below,
And slowly circles through the waving air. Thomson.

2. To deter; to make to deviate.

They would find occasions enough, upon the
account of his known inclinations to the king's ser-
vice, from which it was not possible to remove or
startle him. Glarendon.

Wilmot had more scruples from religion to *starve* him, and would not have attained his end by any gross act of wickedness. *Clarendon.*
STARVING. n. f. [from the verb.] Sudden alarm; shock; sudden impression of terror.

After having recovered from my first *starve*, I was very well pleased at the accident. *Spectator.*
STARVING. n. f. [from *starve* and *up*.] One that comes suddenly into notice.

That young *starve* hath all the glory of my overthrow. *Shakespeare.*
TO STARVE. v. n. [from *starve*, Saxon; *sterven*, Dutch, to die.]

1. To perish; to be destroyed. Obsolete.
 To her came message of the murderment,
 Wherein her guiltless friends should hope to *starve*. *Fairfax.*

2. To perish with hunger. It has *with or for* before the cause; of less properly.

Were the pains of honest industry, and of *starving* with hunger and cold, set before us, no body would doubt which to chuse. *Locke.*

An animal that *starves* of hunger, dies feverish and delirious. *Arbutnot.*

3. To be killed with cold. It has *with or for* before the cause.

Have I seen the naked *starve* for cold,
 While *starve* my charity controll'd? *Sandys.*

4. To suffer extreme poverty.

Sometimes virtue *starves* while vice is fed:
 What then? is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope.*

5. To be destroyed with cold.

Had the seeds of the pepper-plant been borne from Java to these northern countries, they must have *starved* for want of sun. *Woodward.*

TO STARVE. v. a.

1. To kill with hunger.

I can't blame his cousin king,
 That with'd him on the barren mountains *starv'd*. *Shakespeare.*

Hunger and thirst, or guns and swords,
 Give the same death in different words:
 To push this argument no further,
 To *starve* a man in law is murder. *Prior.*

If they had died through fasting, when meat was at hand, they would have been guilty of *starving* themselves. *Pope.*

2. To subdue by famine.

Thy *starves*
 Are wolfish, bloody, *starv'd*, and ravenous. *Shakespeare.*

He would have worn her out by slow degrees,
 As men by fasting *starve* th' untam'd disease. *Dryden.*

Attalus endeavoured to *starve* Italy, by stopping their convoy of provisions from Africa. *Arbutnot.*

3. To kill with cold.

From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice
 Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
 Immoveable, fix'd, and frozen round. *Milton.*

4. To deprive of force or vigour.

The powers of their mounds are *starved* by disuse,
 And have lost that reach and strength which nature fitted them to receive. *Locke.*

STARVELING. adj. [from *starve*.] Hungry; lean; pinning.

The thronging clusters thin
 By kind avulsion; else the *starveling* brood,
 Void of sufficient luffenance, will yield
 A slender autumn. *Philips.*

Poor *starveling* bard, how small thy gains!
 How disproportion'd to thy pains! *Swift.*

STARVING. n. f. An animal thin and weak for want of nourishment.

If I hang, I'll make a fat pair of gallows; for old Sir John hangs with me, and he's no *starveling*. *Shakespeare.*

Now thy *starve* is given, the letter's read;
 The body risen again, the which was dead;
 And thy poor *starveling* bountifully fed. *Donne.*

The fat ones would be making sport with the lean, and calling them *starvelings*. *L'Estrange.*

STARWORT. n. f. [after, Lat.] A plant; elecampane. *Miller.*

STATORY. adj. [from *statu*, Lat.] Fixed; settled.

The set and *statory* times of paring of nails, and cutting of hair, is but the continuation of ancient superstition. *Brown.*

STATE. n. f. [status, Latin.]

1. Condition; circumstances of nature or fortune.

I do not
 Infer as if I thought my sister's *state*
 Secure. *Milton.*

I found the whole city highly concerned for the hazardous *state* of Canthar, which was lost soon after. *Dominico Cantarini*, the present duke, was sedulous in that affair. *Brown.*

Their sins have the aggravation of being sins against grace, and forsaking and departing from God; which respect makes the *state* of apostates, as the most unexcusable, to the most desperately dangerous *state*. *Hammond.*

Thus have his prayers for others altered and amended the *state* of his own heart. *Law.*

Relate what *Latinus* was;
 Declare the past and present *state* of things. *Dryden.*

Like the papists is your poet's *state*,
 Poor and diamond. *Pope.*

2. Modification of any thing.

Keep the *state* of the question in your eye. *Boyle.*

3. Stationary point; crisis; height; point from which the next movement is regression.

The deer, that endureth the womb but eight months, and is complete at six years, cannot live much more than thirty, as having passed two general motions, that is, its beginning and increase; and having but two more *state* through, that is, its *state* and declination. *Brown.*

Innours have their several degrees and times, as beginning, augment, *state*, and declination. *Wyseman.*

4. [stat, Fr.] Estate; signiory; possession.

Strong was their plot,
 Their *states* far off, and they of wary wit. *Daniel.*

5. Mode of government.

No *state* can be named, wherein any part of the body of those imperial laws hath the just force of a law, otherwise than as custom hath particularly induced it. *Selden.*

6. The community; the publick; the commonwealth.

It any thing more than your sport
 Did move your greatness, and this noble *state*,
 To call on him, he hopes it is no other
 But for your health's sake. *Shakespeare.*

A *state's* anger
 Should not take knowledge either of fools or women. *Ben Jonson.*

I hear her talk of *state* matters and the senate. *Ben Jonson.*

What he got by fortune,
 It was the *state* that now must make his right. *Daniel.*

The *state* hath given you licence to stay on land for the space of six weeks. *Bacon.*

It is better the kingdom should be in good estate, with particular looks to many of the people, than that all the people should be well, and the *state* of the kingdom altogether lost. *Hayward.*

It is a bad exchange to wound a man's own conscience, thereby to save *state* fores. *King Charles.*

For you we *starv'd*, as did the Grecian *state*
 Till Alexander came. *Waller.*

Since they all live by begging, it were better for the *state* to keep them. *Graunt.*

These are the realms of unrelenting fate;
 And awful Rhadamantus rules the *state*:
 He hears and judges. *Dryden.*

7. Hence *single state*, in *Shakespeare*, for individuality.

My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,
 Shakes to my *single state* of man, that function
 Is smother'd in himself. *Macbeth.*

8. Civil power, not ecclesiastical.

The same criminal may be absolved by the church,

and condemned by the *state*; absolved or pardoned by the *state*, yet censured by the church. *Locke.*

9. A republick; a government not monarchical.

They feared nothing from a *state* so long as compels of land, and so weak, that the strength of their armies has ever been made up of foreign troops. *Temple.*

10. Rank; condition; quality.

Fair dame, I am not to you known,
 Though in your *state* of honour I am peer'd. *Shakespeare.*

High *state* the bed is where misfortune lies. *Locke.*

11. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness.

When in triumphant *state* the British muse,
 True to herself, shall oar-bow and oar. *Locke.*

There kings receiv'd the marks of *state*,
 In *state* the monarchs march'd; the helms, the
 The awful axes and the rods to *state*. *Locke.*

Let my attendants wait, I'll be alone.
 Where least of *state*, there most of love is shown. *Dryden.*

To appear in then robes would be a trouble to
 piece of *state*. *Locke.*

At home surrounded by a servile crowd,
 Prompt to oblige, and in detraction loud,
 About begot with me up, and words, and *state*,
 His very *state* acknowledged his tears. *Locke.*

If God has delivered me up to evil spirits, to be
 dragged by them to places of torment, could a
 be any comfort to me that they found me in a
 bed of *state*? *Locke.*

12. Dignity; grandeur.

She instructed him how he should keep *state*, and yet with a modest sense of his misfortune. *Bacon.*

The twin rows her *state* with easy feet. *Miles.*

He was loud, and in his gut
 Prefer'd a grave majestic *state*. *Baker.*

Such cheerful modesty, such humble *state*,
 Moves certain love. *Locke.*

Can this imperious lord forget to reign,
 Quit all his *state*, dejected, and to leave again? *Locke.*

He will consider, not what arts, or melodies,
 application will touch him richer and more
 than his brethren, or remove him from a *state* to
 life of *state* and pleasure; but will consider what
 what methods, what application can make work
 business most acceptable to God, and make a *state*
 trade a life of holiness, devotion, and piety. *Locke.*

13. A seat of dignity.

This chair shall be my *state*, this dagger my *step*
 ge, and this cushion my crown. *Shakespeare.*

As she affected not the grandeur of a *state* with
 a canopy, she thought there was no offence in
 elbow-chair. *Arbutnot.*

The brain was her study, the heart her *state*. *Arbutnot.*

14. A canopy; a covering of dignity.

Over the chair is a *state* made round of silk,
 what whiter than ours; and the *state* is *state*
 wrought with silver and silk. *Bacon.*

His high throne, under *state*
 Of richest texture spread, at th' upper end
 Was plac'd. *Locke.*

15. A person of high rank. Obsolete.

She is a duchess; a great *state*. *Locke.*

16. The principal persons in the government.

The bold design
 Pleas'd highly those infernal *states*. *Locke.*

17. Joined with another word, it signifies publick.

I am no courtier, nor versed in *state* affairs;
 life hath rather been contemplative than *state*. *Locke.*

Council! What's that? a pack of boards and
 The scavengers that sweep *state* nuisances. *Bacon.*

And are themselves the greatest.
 I am accus'd of reflecting upon great *state*. *Locke.*

TO STATE. v. a. [constater, Fr.]

1. To settle; to regulate.

This is *to state* a rule, that all *estates* prefer it to all *cases* of damage. *Decay of Piety.*
 This is *to state* accounts, and looks more like *Collier.*
 merchandise than friendship.
 He is capable of corruption who receives more than what is the *stated* and unquestioned fee of his office. *Adelphi.*

2. To represent in all the circumstances of modification.

Many other inconveniences are consequent to the *state* of this question; and particularly that, by those which thus *state* it, there hath never yet been assigned any definite number of fundamentals. *Hammond.*

Its present *state* *state* it to be what it now is. *Hale.*

Were our case *stated* to any sober heathen, he would never guess why they who acknowledge the possibility of prayer, and contend the same God, have not ask in the same form. *Decay of Piety.*

To *state* it early, mutation is the most advantageous way for a translator to show himself, but the greatest wrong which can be done to the memory of the dead. *Druiden.*

I pretended not fully to *state*, much less delineate, the truth contained in the text. *Atterbury.*
 Though I don't pretend to *state* the exact degree of mischief that is done by it, yet its plain and pastoral tendency to do harm is sufficient to justify the most absolute condemnation of it. *Lau.*

STATELINESS. *n. f.* [from *stately*.]

1. Grandeur; majestic appearance; august manner; dignity.

We may collect the excellency of the understanding then by the glorious reminders of it now, and guess at the *stateliness* of the building by the magnificence of its ruins. *South.*

For *stateliness* and majesty what is comparable to a house? *Merc.*

Appearance of pride; affected dignity.

Agnor, and such punctual ready bliss
 On his own design itself obtrude,
 Swell his vast looks to bigger *stateliness*. *Hammond.*

She *stated* *stateliness*; but wisely knew
 What just regard was to her title due. *Beeterton.*

STELY. *adj.* [from *state*.]

1. August; grand; lofty; elevated; majestic; magnificent.

A *stately* tyrant to her I'll rear,
 Than Rhodope's or Memphis' ever was. *Shakespeare.*

These regions have abundance of high cedars,
 and other *stately* trees casting a shade. *Raleigh.*
 Truth, like a *stately* dove, will not shew herself at the first sight. *South.*

He many a walk travers'd
 Of *stately* covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*
 Elevated in mind or sentiment.

He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness,
 and is *stately* without ambition, which is the vice of luxury. *Dryden.*

STELY. *adv.* [from the adjective]

Majestically.

To that *stately* tread or lowly creep. *Milton.*

STEROOM. *n. f.* [from *state* and *room*.]

A magnificent room in a palace or great house.

STATES. *n. f. pl.* [from *state*.]

Notably.

STATSMAN. *n. f.* [from *state* and *man*.]

A politician; one versed in the arts of government.

It looks grave enough

From a *statismen*. *Ben Jonson.*

The corruption of a poet is the generation of a *statismen*. *Pope.*

One employed in publick affairs.

It such actions may have passage free,
 And Gaves and persons shall our *statismen* be. *Shakespeare.*

It is a weakness which attends high and low; the

statismen who holds the helm, as well as the peasant

who holds the plough. *South.*

Absolute power is not a plant that will grow in

us, and *statismen*, who have attempted to cul-

tivate it here, have pulled on their own and their

maker's ruin. *Dunant.*

A British minister must expect to see many friends

fall off, whom he cannot gratify; since, to use the

phrase of a late *statismen*, the pasture is not large

enough. *Adelphi.*

Here Britain's *statismen* oft the fall foredoom

Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

STATSWOMAN. *n. f.* [from *state* and *woman*.]

A woman who meddles with publick

affairs: in contempt.

How she was in debt, and where she went

To raise fresh sums: she's a great *statismen*. *Ben Jonson.*

Several objects may innocently be criticised, as

the passions of our *statismen*. *Adelphi.*

STATICAL. *adj.* [from *statics*.]

Res-

STATICK } relating to the science of

weighing.

A man weigheth some pounds less in the height

of winter, according to experience, and the *statick*

aphorisms of Sanctuaries. *Brown.*

It were by a *statick* engine could regulate his in-

ferrible perspiration, he might often, by restoring

of that, foresee, prevent, or shorten a fit of the gout. *Arbuthnot.*

STATICKS. *n. f.* [from *statics*, French.]

The science which considers the weight

of bodies.

This is a catholic rule of *statics*, that if any

body be bulk for bulk heavier than a fluid, it will

sink to the bottom; and if lighter, it will float upon

it, having part extant, and part immersed, as

that so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the

immersed part be equal in gravity to the whole. *Boyle.*

STATION. *n. f.* [from *station*, French; *statio*,

Latin.]

1. The act of standing.

Their manner was to stand at prayer, whereupon

their meetings unto that purpose on those days what

the names of *stations* given them. *Ho.*

In *station* like the herald, Mercury,

New-light d on a heaven-killing bull. *Shakespeare.*

2. A state of rest.

All progression is performed by drawing on or

impelling forward some part which was before in

station or at quiet, where there are no joints. *Brown.*

3. A place where any one is placed.

The seditions remained within their *station*,

which, by reason of the multitude of the hostile

multitude, might more fitly be termed a *camp*

than a *camp*. *Harvard.*

The planets in their *station* hitting head. *Milton.*

4. Post assigned; office.

Michael in either hand leads them out of P. ra-

dis, the fiery serpent wasing behind them, and the

cherubims taking their *stations* to guard the place. *Milton.*

5. Situation; position.

To single *stations* saw what years' change,

With planets join'd, they clung another long. *Crichton.*

The fig and date, why love they to remain

In middle *station*, and an even plain,

While in the lower mouth the ground is found,

And while the hill with olive shade is crown'd? *Prior.*

6. Employment; office.

No member of a political body so mean, but it

may be used in some *station* or other. *P. F. H. G.*

By spending this day in religious exercises, we

acquire new strength and resolution to perform

God's will in our several *stations* the week follow-

ing. *Nelson.*

They believe that the common size of human

understanding is fitted to some *station* or other. *St. J.*

Whether those who are leaders of a party arrive

at that *station* more by a sort of instinct, or influence

of the stars, than by the possession of any great abili-

ties, may be a point of much dispute. *Swift.*

7. Character; state.

Far the greater part have kept their *station*. *Milton.*

8. Rank; condition of life.

I can be contented with an humble *station*, in

the temple of virtue, than to be set on the pinnacle. *Dryden.*

To *station*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

place in a certain post, rank, or place.

STATIONARY. *adj.* [from *station*.]

1. Fixed; not progressive.

Between the descent and ascent, where the image

seem'd *stationary*, I stopped the prism, and fixed it

in that position, that it should be moved no more. *Newton.*

2. Respecting place.

The same harmony and *stationary* constitution,

as it happened in many species, to do it fall out

in individuals. *Brown.*

3. Belonging to a stationer.

STATIONER. *n. f.* [from *station*.]

1. A bookseller.

Some modern tragedies are beautiful on the stage,

and yet Tryphon the *stationer* complains they are

scarcely asked for in his shop. *Dryden.*

With anchors, *stationers* obey'd the call;

Glory and gain the incensurable provoke,

And gentle Dulness ever loves a joke. *Pope.*

2. A seller of paper.

STATIST. *n. f.* [from *state*.] A statesman;

a politician; one skilled in government.

I do believe,

Statist though I am none, nor like to be, *Shakespeare.*

That this shall prove a war.

Their orators then their extoll'd, as *those*

The top of eloquence, *statists* indeed,

And lovers of their country. *Milton.*

STATUARY. *n. f.* [from *statuaire*, Fr. from

statua, Latin.]

1. The art of carving images or representa-

tions of life.

The northern nations, that overwhelmed it by

their numbers, were too barbarous to preserve the

remains of learning more essentially than they did

those of architecture and *statuary*. *Temple.*

2. One that practices or professes the art of

making statues.

On other occasions the *statuaries* took their sub-

jects from the poets. *Adelphi.*

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history,

undertake such a work with spirit and cheerfulness,

when he considers that he will be read with pleasure

but a very few years? This is like employing

an excellent *statuary* to work upon mouldering

stone. *Swift.*

STATUE. *n. f.* [from *statue*, Fr. *statua*, Latin.]

An image; a solid representation of any

living being.

The painter's head of her mother's *statue*, a piece

many years in clay, was now newly perfected

by that rare Italian master. *Shakespeare.*

They spoke not a word;

But like dumb *statues*, or like living fountains,

Stood each on other. *Shakespeare.*

Architects propounded unto Alexander to cut

the mountain Athos into the form of a *statue*, which

in his right hand should hold a town capable of

containing ten thousand men, and in his left a ves-

sel to receive all the water that flowed from the

mountain. *Wallis.*

A *statue* of Polydorus, called the rule, detests

the name forlorn to perfect agreement in all

its parts, that it is not possible to find a fault in it. *Dryden.*

To *statue*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

place as a statue.

Thou shalt be worshipp'd, lov'd, lov'd, and

ador'd;

And, were there sense in his idolatry,

My insubstance should be *statued* on thy friend. *Shakespeare.*

STATURP. *n. f.* [from *statu*, Fr. *statura*, Lat.]

The height of any animal.

What *staturs* we attain at seven years we some-

times double, most times come short of at one-and-

twenty. *Brown.*

A creature who might erect

His *statue*, and upright with front serene

Govern the rest. *Milton.*

Foreign men of mighty *staturs* came. *Dryden.*

*Thyself but dust, thy statue but a speck;
A moment thy duration, foolish man!* Prior.
We have certain demonstrations from Egyptian
mummies, and Roman urns and rings, and uncasures
and edifices, and many other antiquities, that hu-
man *statue* has not diminished for above two
thousand years. Bently.

STA'TUTABLE, *adj.* [from *statute*.] Accord-
ing to statute.

I met with one who was three inches above five
feet, the *statutable* measure of that club. Addison.
STA'TUTABLY, *adv.* [from *statutable*.] In
a manner agreeable to law.

STA'TUTE, *n. f.* [*statut*, French; *statutum*,
Latin.] A law; an edict of the legisla-
ture.

Not only the common law, but also the *statutes*
and acts of parliament, were specially intended
for its benefit. Spenser.

Blood hath been shed,
Ere human *statute* purg'd the general weal. Shakspeare.
There was a *statute* against vagabonds; where in
note the dislike the parliament had of goading
them as chargeable and pestiferous. Bacon.

Know the *statutes* of heaven and laws of eternity,
those immutable rules of justice. Tillotson.

O queen! indulg'd by favour of the gods
To build a town, with *statutes* to restrain
The wild inhabitants by death thy reign. Dryden.

TO STAVE, *v. a.* [from *stave*, in the plural
staves.]

1. To break in pieces: used originally of
barrels made of small parts or staves.

It is an irrelevant expression, or a thought too wan-
ton, to creep into my verses, let them be *staved*
or tormented like contumacious goods. Dryden.

2. To push away as with a staff: with *off*.
How can they escape the contagion of the writ-
ings, whom the virulence of the calumnies have
not *staved off* from reading? Ben Jonson.

The condition of a servant *staves* him off to a
distance; but the gospel speaks nothing but allur-
ement, attraction, and invitation. South.

3. To pour out by breaking the cask.

The feared disorders that might ensue, therefore
have been an occasion that divers times all the wine
in the city have been *staved*. Sandys.

4. To furnish with, bundles or staves.

This was the shameful end of Aloysius Gritus,
Solomon's deputy in Hungary; who, climbing too
fast up the evil *staved* ladder of ambition, suddenly
fell and never rose more. Kneller.

TO STAVE, *v. n.* To fight with staves.

Equal shame and envy stir'd
P' th' enemy, that one should beard
So many warriors, and to none,
As he had done, and *staved* it out. Hudibras.

TO STAVE and **TAIL**, *v. a.* To part dogs by
interposing a staff, and by pulling the tail.

The conquering foe they soon assail'd,
First *trulla stave'd*, and Cerdon *tail'd*. Hudibras.

STAVES, *n. f.* The plural of *staff*.

All in strange manner arm'd,
Some *rustick knives*, some *staves* in fire warm'd. Spenser.

They tie tentils up in bundles or *staves*. Milton.

STA'VE-SACK, *n. f.* [*herba pedicularis*,
Latin.] Larkspur; a plant.

TO STAY, *v. n.* [*staen*, Dutch.]

1. To continue in a place; to forbear
departure.

If she do bid me pack, I'll give her thanks,
As though she bid me *stay* by her a week. Shakspeare.
Not after resurrection shall he *stay*
Longer on earth than certain times t' appear. Milton.

He did ordain, that as many might depart as
would; but as many as would *stay* should have a very
good means to live, from the state. Bacon.

They flock'd in such multitudes, that they not
only *stayed* for their refreshment, but discharged divers.
Hayward.

The injur'd sea, which from her wonted place,
To gain some acres avarice did force,

If the new banks neglected once decay,
No longer will from her old channel *stay*. Waller.

Stay, I command you, *stay* and hear me first. Dryden.

Nor must he *stay* at home, because he must be
back again by one-and-twenty. Locke.

Every plant has its atmosphere, which hath various
effects on those who *stay* near them. Arbuthnot.

Servants sent on messages *stay* out longer than
the message requires. Swift.

2. To continue in a state.

The flames augment, and *stay*
At their full height; then languish to decay. Dryden.

3. To wait; to attend; to forbear to act.

I'll tell thee my whole device
When I am in my coach, which *stays* for us. Shakspeare.

Would ye tarry for them till they are grown?
would ye *stay* for them from having husbands? Raths.

We for his royal presence only *stay*
To end the rite. Dryden.

I *stay* for Taurus, whose devoted head
Is owing to the living and the dead,
My ion and I expect it from his hand. Dryden.

The father cannot *stay* any longer for the fortune,
nor the mother for a new set of babies to play with. Locke.

4. To stop; to stand still.

When the list pour out her larger spright,
she would command the hilly fun to *stay*,
Or backward to march. Spenser.

Perkin Warbeck, finding that when matters over-
go down the hill, they *stay* not without a new force,
resolved to try some exploit upon England. Bacon.

Throws his sleep flight in many an airy wheel,
Nor *stays* till, till on Niphates' top he lights. Milton.

5. To dwell; to be long.

Nor will I *stay*
On Amphiphr, or what deaths he dealt that day. Dryden.

I must *stay* a little on one action, which preferred
the relief of others to the consideration of yourself. Dryden.

6. To rest confidently: with *upon*.

Because ye trust in oppression, and *stay* thereon,
this shall be as a breach ready to fall. Shakspeare.

They call themselves of the holy city, and *stay*
themselves upon God. Shakspeare.

TO STAY, *v. a.*

1. To stop; to withhold; to repress.

All that may *stay* their minds from thinking that
true which they hearily wish were false, but can-
not think it so without some temple. Hooker.

The Syrens sing to allure them into danger; but
Orpheus sang so well that he *stayed* them. Raleigh.

He took nothing but a bit of bread to *stay* his
hunger. Locke.

To *stay* these sudden gusts of passion
That hurry you from reason, rest assur'd
The secret of your love lives with me only. Rowe.

Stay her stomach with these half hundred plays,
till I can procure her a romance big enough to in-
terfere her great soul with adventures. Pope.

Why could we then the wrath of heav'n to *stay*?
Be humbled all. Pope.

2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from
progression.

The joyous time will not be *stay'd*
Unless the do him by the forelock take. Spenser.

Your ships are *stay'd* at Venice. Shakspeare.

Unto the shore, with tears, with sighs, with moan,
They him conduct; curling the bounds that *stay*
Their willing fleet, that would have further gone. Daniel.

I will bring thee where no shadow *stays*
Thy coming, and thy soft embraces. Milton.

I was willing to *stay* my reader on an argument
that appears to me new. Locke.

3. To keep from departure.

If as a prisoner I were here, you might
Have then insisted on a conqueror's right,
And *stay'd* me here. Dryden.

4. [*stayer*, French.] To prop; to support;
to hold up.

On this determination we might *stay* ourselves
without further proceeding herein. Hooker.

Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands, the one on
the one side and the other on the other. Exodus.
Ballows and reeds, for vineyards *stayed* stand,
To *stay* thy vines. Dryden.

STAY, *n. f.* [*staye*, French.] See **STAY**.

1. Continuance in a place; forbearance
departure.

Determine
Or for her *stay* or going, the affair cries haste.

Should judges make a longer *stay* in a place
than usually they do, a day in a country would
be a very good addition.

Her long with ardent look his eye partly
Delighted! but desired more her *stay*. Milton.

The Thracian youth invades
Orpheus returning from the Elysian shades,
Embrace the hero, and his *stay* improve. Dryden.

So long a *stay* will make
The jealous king suspect we have been plotting.

What pleasure hop'st thou in my *stay*?
When I'm constrain'd and with myself at ease. Dryden.

When the wine sparkles,
Make haste, and leave thy business and thy care
No mortal interest can be worth thy *stay*. Dryden.

2. Stand; cessation of progression.

Plants, after full growth, continue at *stay*,
stand at a *stay*, except their young.

Masters of state seem'd never to stand at a
than to advance or decline. Dryden.

Made of sphere-metal, never to decay,
Until his revolution was at *stay*. Dryden.

Almighty crowd! the a *stay* of all things
Nor faith nor reason must either of a *stay*. Dryden.

Thou leap'st o'er all.

3. A stop; an obstruction; a hinder-
from progress.

His fell heart thought long that little way,
Giv'd with each step, torn with each fall.

4. Restraint; prudence; caution; due
steadiness; sobriety of judgment.

For her too,
In her own hand the crown she kept in store,
Till ripe years he taught and fringed *stay*. Dryden.

Many just and temperate princes will
and foretold the wisdom, *stay*, and modesty
of the king. Dryden.

With prudent *stay* he long desired
The rough contention.

5. A fixed state.

Who have before, or shall write after thee,
Their works, though toughly labour'd and white
Like infancy or age to man's turn *stay*. Dryden.

Or early and late twilight to mid day.
Alas! what *stay* is there in human state? Dryden.

And who can shun inevitable fate?

6. A prop; a support.

Obedience of creatures unto the law of nature
the *stay* of the whole world. Dryden.

What surety of the world, what hope, what
When this was once a king, and now is clay? Dryden.

My only strength, and *stay* of fortune
Whether shall I take me? where shall I
Trees live as so many *stays* for their young
hang like garlands from tree to tree. Dryden.

7. Tackling.

With *stays* and cordage last he nee'd a ship
And, roll'd on leavers, launch'd her in the deep. Dryden.

8. Steadiness of conduct.

STA'YED, *part. adj.* [from *stay*.] Tack-
settled; serious; not volatile.

Whatever is above these proceedings of the
nets of memory, or of want of a *stayed* and open
attention. Dryden.

He was well *stay'd*, and in his great
Pretor's grave majestic state. Dryden.

A *stayed* man and wife are seldom so indolent
not to find consolation in each other.

STA'YEDLY, *adv.* [from *stayed*.] Con-
posedly; gravely; prudently; soberly
calmly; judiciously.

STEADINESS. *n. f.* [from *stead*.]

1. Solidity; weight.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and currentness with *steadiness*, how can the language found otherwise than most full of sweetness? *Camden.*

2. Composure; prudence; gravity; judgment.

STEADY. *n. f.* [from *stay*.] One who stops, holds, or supports.

May Jove, the guardian of the capitol,
Be the great *stay* of our troops in rout,
Tutal your hopes, and animate the cohorts. *A. Phil.*

STEADY. *n. f.* [from *stay* and *face*.] A lace with which women fasten their boddices.

A *stay* from England should become a topic for censure at visits. *Smyth.*

STEADY. *n. f.* Without singular.

1. Boddices; a kind of stiff waistcoat made of whalebone, worn by women.

Notuborn *stays* her yielding shape embrace. *Gay.*

2. Ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling aft.

All masts, topmasts, and flagstaves, have *stays*, except the spiritual topmast, the mainmast, foremast, with the masts belonging to them, have also *stay* flags, which help to keep the mast from pitching forward or overboard. *Harris.*

[*trube*, Saxon.] Station; fixed anchorage.

They were come upon the *stays*, when one of the sailors descried a galley. *Sidney.*

Our ships lay anchor'd close: nor needed we
Feare harme on any *stays*. *Chapman.*

Any support; any thing that keeps another extended.

Weavers, stretch your *stays* upon the west. *Dryden.*

STEAD. *n. f.* [*stæb*, Saxon.]

Place. Obsolete.

Flie, therefore, by this fearful *stead* anon,
Lest thy fool hardize work thee sad confusion. *Spenser.*

They nigh approached to the *stead*
Where as those maermaids dwelt. *Spenser.*

The term of life is limited,
So may a man prolong nor shorten it;
The soldier may not move from watchful *stead*,
For leave his stand, until his captain bed. *Spenser.*

Room; place which another had or might have. It is scarcely used but with the preposition *in*.

If we had taken them clean away, or else removed them, so as to place in their *stead* others, we had done worse. *Hooker.*

There fell down many slain, and they dwelt in *steads* until the captivity. *1 Chronicles.*

Not do the boldest attempts bring forth
Vents full equal to their worth;
Sometimes fail, and in their *stead*
Calm and cowardice succeed. *Butler.*

Jenously then fix'd his soul,
And his face kindled like a burning coal;
How cold despair succeeding in her *stead*,
And palest turns the glowing red. *Dryden.*

Use; help. *To stand in stead*: to be of great use; to help; to advantage.

A complete man hath some parts, whereof the one could not deprive him of his essence; yet to see them *stand* him in singular *stead*, in respect of all uses. *Hooker.*

He makes his understanding the warehouse of
Wiser rather than a repository of truth, which
Stand him in *stead* when he has occasion for it. *Locke.*

The smallest act of charity shall stand us in great
Use. *Atterbury.*

The frame of a bed,
The genial bed,
How the feet, the borders, and the *stead*. *Dryden.*

STED, *Sted*, being in the name of a place
But is distant from any river, comes from
The Saxon *stæb*, *stæb*, a place; but if it

be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from *stæbe*, a shore or station for ships. *Gibson's Camden.*

TO STEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To help; to advantage; to support; to assist. A word somewhat obsolete.

We are neither in skill, nor audacity of power,
Greatly to *stead* you. *Sidney.*

It nothing *steads* us
To chide him from our eyes. *Shakespeare.*

Rich garments, linen, stuffs, and necessities,
Which since have *steaded* much. *Shakespeare.*

Can you so *stead* me
As bring me to the fight of Isabella? *Shakespeare.*

Your friendly aid and counsel much may *stead* me. *Rome.*

2. To fill the place of another. Obsolete.
We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead* up
your appointment, and go in your place. *Shakespeare.*

STEADFAST. *adj.* [*stead* and *fast*.]

1. Fast in place; firm; fixed.
Such was this giant's fall, that seem'd to shake
This *steadfast* globe of earth, as it for fear did quake. *Spenser.*

Laws ought to be like stony tables, plain, *steadfast*,
and unmovable. *Spenser.*

How reverend is the face of this tall pile,
Whose mally pillars rear their aged heads,
To bear aloft its arch'd and pondrous roof,
By its own weight made *steadfast* and unmovable,
Looking tranquility, it strikes an awe
And terror on my aching sight. *Congreve.*

2. Constant; resolute.
I hope her stubborn heart to bend,
And that it then more *steadfast* will endure. *Spenser.*

Be faithful to thy neighbour in his poverty;
abide *steadfast* unto him in the time of his trouble. *Ecclusiasticus.*

Him resist, *steadfast* in the faith. *1 Peter.*

3. Not turned aside by fear.
What form of death could him affright,
Who, unconcern'd, with *steadfast* light
Could view the furies mounting high,
And monsters rolling in the deep? *Dryden.*

STEADFASTLY. *adv.* [from *steadfast*.] Firmly; constantly.

God's omniscience *steadfastly* grasps the greatest
and most slippery uncertainties. *South.*

In general, *steadfastly* believe, that whatever God
hath revealed is infallibly true. *Wake.*

STEADFASTNESS. *n. f.* [from *steadfast*.]

1. Immutability; fixedness.
So hard these heavenly beauties be enfield,
As things divine, least passions do impress,
The more of *steadfast* minds to be admir'd,
The more they stay'd be on *steadfastness*. *Spenser.*

2. Firmness; constancy; resolution.

STEADILY. *adv.* [from *steadily*.]

1. Without tottering; without shaking.
Sin has a tendency to bring men under evils,
unless hindered by some accident, which no man
can *steadily* build upon. *South.*

2. Without variation or irregularity.
So *steadily* does fickle fortune tier
Th' obedient orb that it should never err. *Blackmore.*

STEADINESS. *n. f.* [from *steady*.]

1. State of being not tottering nor easily shaken.

2. Firmness; constancy.
John got the better of his choleric temper, and
wrought himself up to a great *steadiness* of mind,
to pursue his interest through all impediments. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Consistent unvaried conduct.
Steadiness is a point of prudence as well as of
courage. *L'Estrange.*

A friend is useful to form an undertaking, and
secure *steadiness* of conduct. *Collier.*

STEADY. *adj.* [*stæd*, Saxon.]

1. Firm; fixed; not tottering.
Their feat *steady*, their hands diligent, their
eyes watchful, and their hearts resolute.

2. Regular; constant; undeviating; unremitted.

He sails 'twixt worlds and worlds with *steady*
wing. *Milton.*

Steer the bounding bark with *steady* toil,
When the storm thickens and the billows boil. *Pepe.*

3. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to resolution or attention.

Now clear I understand
What oft my *steadfast* thoughts have search'd in
vain. *Milton.*

Steady to my principles, and not dispirited with
my afflictions, I have, by the blessing of God, over-
come all difficulties. *Dryden.*

A clear light keeps the understanding *steady*. *Locke.*

STEAK. *n. f.* [*stych*, Islandick and Erse, a
piece; *staka*, Swedish, to boil.] A slice
of flesh broiled or fried; a collop.

The foreman protested he had cured him very
well, and ordered to get the last *steak* of him. *Tatler.*

Fair ladies who contrive
To feast on ale and *steaks*. *Smyth.*

TO STEAL. *v. a.* *pieterit stole*, participle
pass. *stolen*. [*stelan*, Saxon, *stelen*, Dutch.]

1. To take by theft; to take clandestinely; to take without right. To *steal*, generally implies secrecy; to *rob*, either secrecy or violence.

Thou ran'st a tilt in honour of my love,
And *stol'st* away the ladies hearts of France. *Shakespeare.*

There are some shrewd contents in your famous
paper,
That *steal* the colour from Bassano's cheek;
Some dear friend dead. *Shakespeare.*

How should we *steal* silver or gold? *Genes.*

A schoolboy finding a bird's nest, shews it his
companion, and he *steals* it. *Shakespeare.*

2. To withdraw or convey without notice.
The law of England never was properly applied
to the Irish, by a purposed plot of government, but
as they could innuinate and *steal* themselves under
the name by their humble carriage and submission. *Spenser.*

Let's *stall* away; there's warrant in that theft
Which *steals* itself when there's no mercy left. *Shakespeare.*

3. To gain or effect by private and gradual means.

Young Lorenzo
Stole her soul with many vows of faith,
And ne'er a true one. *Shakespeare.*

Were it not that my fellow schoolmaster
Doth watch Bianca's steps so narrowly,
'Twere good to *steal* our marriage. *Shakespeare.*

They hate being alone, for fear some surprising
approachments should *steal* or force their way in. *Cidamy.*

Variety of objects has a tendency to *steal* away
the mind from its steady pursuit of any subject. *Watts.*

TO STEAL. *v. n.*

1. To withdraw privily; to pass silently.

First of mind to avoid further censure, and to
fly all company, one might *steal* away. *Sidney.*

My lord of Amiens and myself
Did *steal* behind him as he lay along
Under an oak. *Shakespeare.*

I cannot think it,
That he would *steal* away to guilty like
Seeing you coming. *Shakespeare.*

The most peaceable way, if you take a thief, is
to let him show what he is, and *steal* out of your
company. *Shakespeare.*

At time that lovers flights doth still conceal,
Through Athens' gate have we devis'd to *steal*. *Shakespeare.*

In my conduct shall your ladies come,
From whom you now must *steal* and take no leave. *Shakespeare.*

Others, weary of the long journey, lingering behind, were *stolen* away; and they which were left, mired with dirt and mire. *Kneller.*

A bride
Should vanish from her clothes into her bed,
As souls from bodies *steal*, and are not *spy'd*. *Donne.*

The vapour of charcoal bath killed many; and it is the more dangerous, because it cometh without any ill smell, and healeth on by little and little. *Bacon.*

A soft and solemn breathing found
Rose like a beam of rich distill'd perfumes,
And *stole* upon the air, that even silence
Was took ere she was ware. *Milton.*

As wife artists mix their colours so;
That by degrees they from each other go;
Black *steals* unheeded from the neighbouring white,
So on us *stole* our blessed change. *Dryden.*

At a time when he had no steward, he *stole*
away. *Saunders.*

Now his fierce eyes with sparkling fury glow;
Now sighs *steal* out, and tears begin to flow. *Pope.*

2. To practise theft; to play the thief; to take any thing thievelously; to have the habit of thieving.

Stealing is the taking from another what is his, without his knowledge or allowance. *Locke.*

The good humour is to *steal* at a minute's rest.
—Convey, the wife it call, *steal*! a sin for the phrase! *Shakespeare.*

STEALER. *n. f.* [from *steal*.] One who steals; a thief.

The transgression is in the *stealer*. *Shakespeare.*

STEALINGLY. *adv.* [from *stealing*.] Silly; by invisible motion; by secret practice.

They were diverse motions, they did *stealingly* slip one into another, as the latter part was ever in hand before the eye could discern the former was ended. *Sidney.*

STEALTH. *n. f.* [from *steal*.]

1. The act of stealing; theft.

The owner prooveth the *stealth* to have been committed upon him by such an outlaw, and to have been found in the possession of the prisoner. *Spenser.*
The *stealth* of mutual entertainment
With character two goals is written on Juliet. *Shakespeare.*

In the secret dark that none reproves,
Their pretty *stealths* shall work, and snares shall spread. *Spenser.*

The gods persuaded Mercury,
Their good observer, to this *stealth*. *Chapman.*

2. The thing stolen.

On his back a heavy load he bore

Of nightly *stealths*, and pillage fearful. *Fair Queen.*

Store of cabbins are but fluttish dens, that breed sickness in peace, leaving to cover *stealths*, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with splinters. *Raleigh.*

3. Secret act; clandestine practice. By *stealth*, means secretly; clandestinely; with desire of concealment; but, like *steal*, is often used in a good sense.

The wisdom of the time spirit borrowed from melody that pleasure, which, mingled with heavenly mysteries, causeth the smoothness and softness of that, which toucheth the ear, to convey, as it were by *stealth*, the treasure of good things into man's mind. *Hooker.*

I feel this youth's perfections,
With an invisible and subtle *stealth*,
To creep in at mine eyes. *Shakespeare.*

The monarch, blinded with desire of wealth,
With *steal* invades his brother's life by *stealth*,
Before the sacred altar. *Dryden.*

Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,
Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it false. *Pope.*

STEALTHY. *adj.* [from *stealth*.] Done clandestinely; performed by stealth.

Now wither'd murder, with his *stealthy* pace,
Moves like a ghost. *Shakespeare.*

STEAM. *n. f.* [from *steme*, Sax.] The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot.

Sweet odours are, in such a company as there is steam and heat, things of great refreshment. *Bacon.*
His out-rug foam propitious fire from heaven
Conform'd, with nimble glance and grateful steam. *Milton.*

While the temple spak'd with hallow'd steam,
They wash the virgins. *Dryden.*

Such the figure of a feast,
Which, were it not for plenty and for steam,
Might be resemb'd to a sick man's dream. *King.*
Some it bears in steam up into the air, in such a quantity as to be manifest to the smell, especially the sulphur. *Woodward.*

TO STEAM. *v. n.* [from *steman*, Sax.]

1. To smoke or vapour with moist heat.

Let the crude humours dance
In heated bras, *steaming* with fire intense. *Phillips.*

2. To send up vapours.

Ye mist that rise from *steaming* lake. *Milton.*
See! see! my brother's ghost hangs hovering there
O'er his warm blood, that *steams* into the air. *Dryden.*

O wretched we! Why were we hurried down
This lubric and adulterate age;
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,
To increase the *steaming* ordures of the stage? *Dryden.*

3. To pass in vapours.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy east
Got harnessed his fiery-footed team,
No read above the earth his flaming crest
When the last deadly smoke aloft did *steam*. *Spenser.*

The dissolved amber plainly swam like a thin film upon the liquor, whence it *steamed* away into the air. *Boyle.*

These minerals not only issue out at these larger exits, but *steam* forth through the pores of the earth, occasioning sulphureous and other offensive fumes. *Woodward.*

STEAM FOR STONE. *Spenser.*

STEATOMA. *n. f.* [from *stoma*, Gr.] A species of wen.

If the matter in a wen resembles milk curds, the tumour is called *stomatoma*. It like honey, melts; and it composed of fat, *stomatoma*. *Sharp.*

STEED. *n. f.* [from *steda*, Saxon.] A horse for state or war.

My noble *steed* I give him,
With all his trim belonging. *Shakespeare.*

Imprudent quaint, caparions, and *steeds*. *Milton.*

Stout are our men, and warlike are our *steeds*. *Wallis.*

She thought herself the trembling dame who fled,
And him the grisly ghost that spur'd the infernal *steed*. *Dryden.*

Who like our active African instructs
The fiery *steed*, and trains him to his hand? *Addis.*

See the bold youth strain up the threatning steep;
Hang o'er their couriers' heads with eager speed,
And earth rolls back beneath the flying *steed*. *Pope.*

Some nymphs affect a more heroic breed,
And vault from luxury to the manag'd *steed*. *Young.*

STEEL. *n. f.* [from *stiel*, Sax. *stael*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of iron, refined and purified by the fire with other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain closer and finer than common iron. Steel, of all other metals, is that susceptible of the greatest degree of hardness, when well tempered; whence its great use in the making of tools and instruments of all kinds. *Chambers.*

Steel is made from the purest and finest iron, by keeping it red hot, stratified with coal-dust and wood-ashes, or other substances that abound in the phlogiston, for several hours in a close furnace. *Hill.*

2. At her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stu'd with *steel-headed* darts, wherewith the quell'd
The savage beasts in her victorious play. *Spenser.*

STEEL. *n. f.* [from *stiel*, Sax. *stael*, Dutch.]

1. Made of steel.

Thy brother's blood the thirsty earth hath
Brown'd with the *steely* point of Clifford's sword. *Shakespeare.*

Here smokes his forge, he bares his sinews
And early strokes the foundling anvil warm,
Around his shop the *steely* sparkles flew.
As for the *steed* he shap'd the bending bow. *Shakespeare.*

2. Hard; firm.

That she would unman her noble heart
Of *steely* resistance against the sweet blows of love. *Hill.*

STEELVARD. *n. f.* [from *steel* and *vard*.]

kind of balance, in which the weight moved along an iron rod, and the

With mighty bars of long-enduring bras
The *steel-bound* doors and iron gates lie turn. *Shakespeare.*

They are not charm'd against your points of *steel*,
nor iron fram'd. *Shakespeare.*

A looking-glass, with the *steel* behind, looks
whiter than glass simple. *Shakespeare.*

Diamonds, though hard bodies, will not readily
strike fire with *steel*, much less with one another;
nor a flint easily with a *steel*, if they both be
the sparks being then quenched in their utterness. *Boyle.*

Both were of shining *steel*, and wrought to
As might the strokes of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*

2. It is often used metonymically for weapons or armour.

Brave Macbeth with his brandish'd *steel*,
Which smok'd with bloody execution,
Curv'd out his passage till he had sac'd the dome
Polish'd *steel* from far severely shines. *Shakespeare.*

He, sudden as the word,
In proud Pexippus' bosom plung'd the sword;
Toxus amaz'd, and with amazement flow;
Stood doubting; and, while doubting thus, he
Receiv'd the *steel* bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*

3. Chalybeate medicines.

After relaxing, *steel* strengthens the solid;
is likewise an antacid. *Boyle.*

4. It is used proverbially for hardness, as, heads of *steel*.

STEEL. *adj.* Made of steel.

A lance then took he, with a *steel* hilt
To be his keepe off both 'gainst men and dogs. *Shakespeare.*

TO STEEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To point or edge with steel.

Add proof unto mine armour with thy pay
And with thy blessing *steel* my lance's point. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make hard or firm. It is used, as
be applied to the mind, very often in a
bad sense.

Lies well *steel'd* with weighty arguments. *Shakespeare.*

So service shall with *steeted* fingers toil,
And labour shall refresh itself with hope. *Shakespeare.*

From his metal was his party *steel'd*;
Which, once in him rebated, all the rest
Torn'd on themselves, like dull and heavy lead. *Shakespeare.*

O God of battles! *steel* my soldiers hearts;
Presents them not with fear. *Shakespeare.*

Why will you fight against sweet sleep?
And *steel* your heart to such a world of care? *Shakespeare.*

Man, foolish man!

Scarcely know'st thou how thy self began,
Yet, *steel'd* with studied boldness, thou dost
To send thy doubtful reason's dazzled eye
Through the mysterious gulf of vast mortality. *Pope.*

Let the *steel'd* Turk be deaf to censure;
See virgins ravish'd with reluctant eyes. *Shakespeare.*

So perish all whose breasts the turn *steel'd*
And curs'd with hearts unknowing how to yield. *Shakespeare.*

STEELY. *adj.* [from *steel*.]

1. Made of steel.

Thy brother's blood the thirsty earth hath
Brown'd with the *steely* point of Clifford's sword. *Shakespeare.*

Here smokes his forge, he bares his sinews
And early strokes the foundling anvil warm,
Around his shop the *steely* sparkles flew.
As for the *steed* he shap'd the bending bow. *Shakespeare.*

2. Hard; firm.

That she would unman her noble heart
Of *steely* resistance against the sweet blows of love. *Hill.*

STEELVARD. *n. f.* [from *steel* and *vard*.]

kind of balance, in which the weight moved along an iron rod, and the

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bravior as it is removed further from the fulcrum.

STEEN or STEAN. *n. f.* [A vessel of clay or stone.]

STEEP. *adj.* [precip. Sax.] Rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous.

The mountains shall be thrown down, and the high places shall fall.

He now had conquer'd Anzur's steep ascent.

STEEP. *n. f.* Precipice; ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity.

As that the be an monster that propos'd cradle, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd; but once found out and solv'd, for grief and fight a least it headlong from th' Inhuman steep.

As high turrets for their airy steep pure foundations in proportion deep; and lofty cedars as far upwards shoot as the nether heavens they drive the root; how did her secure foundation lie, was not humble, but humility.

It attracts the beast to know his native force, take the bit between his teeth, and fly the next headlong steep of anarchy.

We had on each side naked rocks and mountains, broken into a thousand irregular steep and precipices.

Leaving o'er the rails, he musing stood, and view'd below the black canal of mud, here common shores a lulling murmur keeps, while torrents rush from Holborn's fatal steep.

STEEP. *v. a.* [slippen, Dutch.] To sink; to macerate; to imbue; to dip.

When his brother saw the red blood trail down so fast, and all his armour steep, every link's loud he 'gan to weep.

He, like an adder lurking in the weeds, wand'ring thought in deep desire does steep; and his frail eye with spoil of beauty feeds.

A hapless steeped in the harmless blood sweet young Rutland.

The conquering wine hath steep'd our sense soft and delicate Lather.

Many dream not to find, neither deliver, and yet are steep'd in favours.

Four days will quickly steep themselves in night; four nights will quickly dream away the time.

Most of the steepings are cheap things, and the pedes of the crop is a great matter of gain.

Whole droves of mounds are by the driving god spell'd to drink the deep Lethæan flood; to cease from toil draughts to steep the cares of their past labours and their unknown years.

What steeped in brine twelve hours prevent's fainting.

STEEPLE. *n. f.* [preopel, preypel, Sax.] A turret of a church, generally furnished with bells; a spire.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow! you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the cocks.

What was found in many places, and preached when fallen on the ground from the clouds, but the seed of ivy-berries; and though found steep or high places, might be conveyed thence or noted by birds.

Heaven I saw steep high, just over your house.

They, far from steeples and their sacred sound, held their sullen conveniences found.

STEEPLY. *adv.* [from steep.] With precipitous declivity.

STEEPNESS. *n. f.* [from steep.] Precipitous declivity.

The craggy declivity of that mountain left many parts of it inaccessible.

Lord Lovel swam over Trent on horseback, but could not recover the farther side, by reason of the rage of the bank, and so was drowned.

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Vineyards, meadows, and corn-fields lie on the borders, and run up all the sides of the Alps, where the barrenness of the rocks, or the steepness of the ascent, will suffer them.

STEEPLY. *adj.* [from steep.] Having a precipitous declivity. A poetical word for steep.

Who hath dispos'd, but thou, the winding way, Where springs down from the steepy crags do be at?

A prophet some, and some a poet cry, From steepy Othrys' top to Pylus drove His herd; and for his pains enjoy'd his love.

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme.

STEER. *n. f.* [steine, preon, preone, Sax. fier, Dutch.] A young bullock.

They think themselves half exempted from law and obedience; and having once tasted freedom, do, like a steer that hath been long out of his yoke, grudge and repine ever after to come under rule again.

Lacoon, Neptune's priest, With solemn pomp then sacrific'd a steer.

At whose strong chest the deadly tiger hangs, For plow'd for him.

TO STEER. *v. a.* [preonan, preyan, Sax. stieren, Dutch.] To direct; to guide in a passage: originally used of a ship, but applied to other things.

A comely palmer, clad in black attire, Of ripest years, and hairs all hoary gray, That with a trail his feeble steps did steer, Left his long way his aged limbs should tire.

If a pilot cannot see the pole star, it can be no fault in him to steer his course by such stars as do best appear to him.

TO STEER. *v. n.*

1. To direct a course at sea.

As when a ship, by skilful steerer's wright, Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind Veers oft, as oft to steers, and shifts her sail.

In a creature, whose thoughts are more than the sands and wider than the ocean, fancy and passion must needs run him into strange courses.

2. To direct a course at land.

STEEPAGE. *n. f.* [from steer.]

1. The act or practice of steering.

2. Direction; regulation of a course.

3. That by which any course is guided.

4. Regulation or management of any thing.

5. The stem or hinder part of the ship.

STEERSMATE. *n. f.* [Steer and mate, or STEERSMAN. *n. f.* [mate.] A pilot; one who steers a ship.

What pilot so expert but needs must wreck, Embark'd with such a steersmate at the helm?

In a storm, though the vessel be pressed never so hard, a skilful steersman will yet bear up against it.

Through it the joyful steersman clears his way, And comes to anchor in his inmost bay.

STEGANOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [steganos and grapho.] He who practices the art of secret writing.

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STEGANOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [steganos and grapho.] The art of secret writing, by characters or ciphers intelligible only to the persons who correspond one with another.

STEGNOTICK. *adj.* [steganotikos.] Binding; rendering covert.

STEM. *n. f.* [stela, Saxon; stiele, Dutch.] A stalk; a handle.

STELLAR. *adj.* [from stella, Latin.] Astral; relating to the stars.

Their stellar virtue, on all kinds that grow On earth; made hereby apter to receive Perfection from the sun's more potent ray.

STELLATE. *adj.* [stellatus, Lat.] Pointed in the manner of a painted star.

One making a regulus of antimony, without iron, found his regulus adorned with a more conspicuous star than I have seen in several stellate regulus of antimony and mass.

STELLATION. *n. f.* [from stella, Latin] Emission of light as from a star.

STELLED. *adj.* Starry.

STELLIFEROUS. *adj.* [stella and fero.] Having stars.

STELLION. *n. f.* [stellio, Latin] A newt.

STELLIONATE. *n. f.* [stellionatus, French; stellionatus, Latin.] A kind of crime which is committed [in law] by a deceitful selling of a thing otherwise than it really is: as, if a man should sell that for his own estate which is actually another man's.

It is the name of crimes capital, not actually committed.

STEM. *n. f.* [stemma, Latin.]

1. The stalk; the twig.

Two lovely berries molded on one stem, So with two seeming bodies, but one heart.

After they are first shot up thirty foot in length, they spread a very large top, having no bough nor twig in the trunk or stem.

Set them aloope a reasonable depth, and then they will put forth many roots, and so carry more floods upon a stem.

Thus, ere it was in the earth, God made, and every herb before it grew On the green stem.

The stem thus threaten'd, and the sap in thee, Drops all the branches of that noble tree.

Farewell, you flow'rs, whose buds with earthly care I watch'd, and to the cheerful sun did rear:

Who now shall bind your stems? or, when you fall, With fountain lucens your fainting souls feed?

The low'ring spring with lavish rain Beats down the stender stem and bearded gram.

2. Family; race; generation. Pedigrees are drawn in the form of a branching tree.

I will assay her worth to celebrate; And so attend ye toward her glittering state, Where ye may all, that are of noble stem, Approach.

Whoever will undertake the imperial diadem, must have of his own wherewith to support it; which is one of the reasons that it hath continued these two ages and more in that stem, now so much spoken of.

Doft thou in bounds aspire to deathless fame? Learn well their lineage and their ancient stem.

3. Progeny; branch of a family.

This is a *stem*
Of that victorious stock, and let us fear
His native nightiness. *Shakspeare.*
4. [*Stammen*, Swedish.] The prow or fore-
part of a ship.

Oranto's barque, ev'n in the hero's view,
From *stem* to *stem* by waves was overborn. *Dryden.*
To *STEM*. v. a. [*Stemma*, Islandick.] To
oppose a current; to pass cros or for-
ward notwithstanding the stream.

They on the trading flood,
Through the wide Ethiopian to the cape,
Ply, *stemming* nightly tow'rd the pole. *Milton.*
Above the deep they raise their scaly crests,
And *stem* the flood with their erect breasts. *Denb.*
In shipping such as this, the Irish kern
And untought Indian on the stream did glide,
Ere sharp-keel'd boats to *stem* the flood did learn,
Or fish-like oars did spread from either side. *Dryden.*
At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barbarous age,
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage. *Pope.*

STENCH. n. f. [from *stencan*, Saxon.]
1. A sink; a bad smell.

Death, death, oh amiable and lovely death!
Thou odoriferous *stench*, found rottenness,
Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night. *Shaksp.*
So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome *stench*,
Are from their hives and haunts driv'n away. *Shaksp.*
Physicians, by the *stench* of feathers, cure the
rising of the mother. *Bacon.*
The munnery will be found the salt of the earth,
the thing that keeps societies of men from *stench*
and corruption. *South.*

The hourly Nar
Corrupted with the *stench* of sulphur flows,
And into Tiber's streamth' infected current throws.
Addison.

2. I find it used once for a good smell.
Black bulls and bearded goats on altars lie,
And clouds of sw'ry *stench* involve the sky. *Dryden.*
To *STENCH*. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To make to sink. Not proper, or in
use.

The foulness of the ponds only *stenceth* the water.
Mortimer.

2. [for *staunch*, corruptly.] To stop; to
hinder to flow.

They had better skill to let blood than *stench* it.
King Charles.

Refringents to *stench*, and ineffatives to thicken
the blood. *Harvey.*

STENOGRAPHY. n. f. [*στενος* and *γραφω*.]
Shorthand.

O the accurst *stenography* of state!

The princely eagle shrunk into a bat. *Cleveland.*
STENTOROPHONICK. adj. [from *Stentor*,
the Homeric herald, whose voice was
as loud as that of fifty men, and *φωνη*, a
voice.] Loudly speaking or sounding.

Of this *stentorophonick* horn of Alexander there
is a figure preserved in the Vatican. *Derham.*

To *STEP*. v. n. [*strepian*, Saxon; *stappen*,
Dutch.]

1. To move by a single change of the
place of the foot.

One of our nation hath proceeded so far, that he
was able, by the help of wings, in a running pace,
to *step* constantly ten yds at a time. *Wilkins.*

2. To advance by a sudden progression.

Whosoever first, after the troubling the water,
stepped in, was made whole. *Joshua.*

Buried his father, by whose death he's *stepp'd*
into a great estate. *Shakspeare.*

3. To move mentally.

When a person is hearing a sermon, he may
give his thoughts leave to *step* back so far as to re-
collect the several heads. *Watts.*

They are *stepping* almost three thousand years
back into the remotest antiquity, the only true
mirror of that ancient world. *Pope.*

4. To go; to walk.

I am in blood
stept in so far, that should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakspeare.*
5. To come as it were by chance.

The old poets *step* in to the assistance of the
medalist. *Addison.*

6. To take a short walk.

See where he comes; so, please you, *step aside*
I'll know his grievance. *Shakspeare.*

My brothers, when they saw me wearied out,
Stepp'd, as they said, to the next thicket side
To bring me berries. *Milton.*

When your master wants a servant who happens
to be abroad, answer, that he had but that minute
stept out. *Swift.*

7. To walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely.
Pyrrhus, the most ancient of all the bathaws,
stept forth, and appealing unto his mercies, ear-
nestly requested him to spare his life. *Knolles.*

When you *stepp'd* forth, how did the monster rage,
In scorn of your soft looks and tender age! *Cowley.*

Home the swain retreats,
His flock before him *stepping* to the fold. *Thomson.*

STEP. n. f. [*strep*, Saxon; *stap*, Dutch.]

1. Progression by one removal of the foot.

Thou found and firm-set earth,
Hear not my *steps*, which way they walk. *Shaksp.*

Lang'ring perdition, worse than any death
Can be at once, shall *step* by *step* attend
You and your ways. *Shakspeare.*

Who was the first to explore th' untrodden path,
When life was hazarded in every *step*? *Addison.*

2. One remove in climbing; hold for the
foot; a stair.

While Solyman lay at Buda, seven bloody heads
of bulghos slain in battle, were set in order upon a
wooden *step*. *Knolles.*

The breadth of every single *step* or stair should
be never less than one foot, nor more than eighteen
inches. *Wotton.*

Those heights where William's virtue might have
flourish'd,
And on the subject world look'd safely down,
By Marlbro' pass'd, the props and *steps* were made
Sublimar yet to raise his queen's renown. *Prior.*

It was a saying among the ancients, Truth lies in
a well; and, to carry on this metaphor, we may
justly say, that logic does supply us with *steps*,
whereby we may go down to reach the water. *Watts.*

3. Quantity of space pass'd or measured by
one removal of the foot.

The gradus, a Roman measure, may be translated
a *step*, or the half of a passus or pace. *Arbuthnot.*

4. A small length; a small space.

There is but a *step* between me and death.

1 Samuel

5. [In the plural.] Walk; passage.

O may thy power, propitious still to me,
Conduct my *steps* to find the fatal tree
In this deep forest. *Dryden.*

6. Gradation; degree.

The fume in for substance hath sundry *steps* and
degrees, in respect whereof one man becomes a
more heinous offender than another. *Perkins.*

7. Progression; act of advancing.

To derive two or three general principles of mo-
tion from phenomena, and afterwards to tell us how
the properties and actions of all corporeal things fol-
low from those manifest principles, would be a very
great *step* in philosophy, though the causes of these
principles were not yet discovered. *Newton.*

One injury is best defended by a second, and thus
by a third: by these *steps* the old masters of the
palace in France became masters of the kingdom;
and by these *steps* a general during pleasure might
have grown into a general for life, and a general
for life into a king. *Swift.*

The quest must not proceed too swiftly towards
the determination of his point, that he may with
more ease draw the learner to those principles *step*
by *step*, from whence the final conclusion will arise.
Watts.

8. Footstep; print of the foot.

From hence *Astrea* took her flight, and here
The prints of her departing *steps* appear. *Dryden.*

9. Gait; manner of walking.

Sudden from the golden throne
With a submissive *step* I basted down;
The glowing garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

10. Action; instance of conduct.

The reputation of a man depends upon the *step*
steps he makes in the world. *Pope.*

STEP, in composition, signifies one who is
related only by marriage. [*strep*, Sax.,
from *strepian*, to deprive, or make an
orphan: for the Saxons not only said a
step-mother, but a *step-daughter*, or *step-son*;
to which it indeed, according to
this etymology, more properly belongs
but as it is now seldom applied but to
the mother, it seems to mean, in the
mind of those who use it, a woman who
has *stepped* into the vacant place of the
true mother.]

How should their minds chafe but misdoubt, let
this discipline, which always you match with divine
doctrine as her natural and true sister, be found to
to all kinds of knowledge a *step-mother*? *Hooker.*

His wanton *step-dame* loved him the more;
But, when the law her offer'd sweets refuse,
Her love she turn'd to hate. *Spenser.*

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most *step-mothers*,
Ill-eyed unto you. *Shakspeare.*

A father cruel, and a *step-dame* false, *Shakspeare.*
Cato, the elder, being aged, buried his wife, and
married a young woman: his son came to him, and
said, Sir, what have I offended, that you have
brought a *step-mother* into your house? The old
man answered, Nay, quite the contrary, son,
thou pleasest me so well, as I would be glad to
have more such. *Bacon.*

The name of *step-dame*, your practice'd art,
By which you have estrang'd my father's heart,
All you have done against me, or design,
Shows your aversion, but begets not mine. *Dryden.*

A *step-dame* too I have, a curld she,
Who rules my hen-peck'd fire, and orders me.

Any body would have guessed misa to have been a
bred up under the influence of a cruel *step-dame*, and
John to be the foundling of a tender mother. *Arbuthnot.*

STEPPINGSTONE. n. f. [*step* and *stone*.]
Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it
from wet or dirt.

Like *steppingstones* to save a slide,
In streets where kennels are too wide. *Swift.*

STERCORA'CEOUS. adj. [*stercora*, Lat.]
Belonging to dung; partaking of the
nature of dung.

Green juicy vegetable join a heap together, and
a heat equal to that of a human body; the *stercora*
take and odour, in taste resemble
putrid flesh, and in smell human faeces. *Abbot.*

STERCORA'TION. n. f. [from *stercora*, Lat.]
The act of dunging; the act of manure-
ing with dung.

The first help is *stercora'tion*: the sheep's dung
is one of the best, and the next, dung of horses
that of horses. *Pope.*

Stercora'tion is reasonable.

The exterior pulp of the fruit serves
for the security of the seed, which it hangs
the plant, but, after it is fallen upon the soil,
for the *stercora'tion* of the soil, and promote
the growth, though not the first germination
of the plant. *Locke.*

STEREOGRAPHY. n. f. [*στερεος* and *γραφω*.]
Stereographic, French.] The art of draw-
ing the forms of solids upon a plane.

STEREO'METRY. n. f. [*στερεος* and *μετρο*.]
Stereometrie, French.] The art of mea-
suring all sorts of solid bodies. *Harris.*

STERILE. adj. [*sterile*, French; *sterilis*,
Latin.] Barren; unfruitful; not pro-
ductive; wanting fecundity.

Our elders say,

The barren, touched in this holy chafe,
Shake off their *steril* curle. *Shaksp.*

The sea mangle *steril*, and rocky hard. *Shaksp.*
In very *steril* years, corn sown will grow to an-
cible kind. *Bacon.*

To separate seeds, put them in water: such as
are corrupted and *steril* swim. *Bacon.*

She is grown *steril* and barren, and her births of
animals are now very inconsiderable. *More.*

When the vegetative stratum was once washed
off by rains, the hills would have become barren,
the strata below yielding only mere *sterile* and
mineral matter, such as was inept for the forma-
tion of vegetables. *Woodward.*

STERILITY. *n. f.* [*sterilité*, French; *steri-
litas*, from *sterilis*, Latin.] Barrenness;
want of fecundity; unfruitfulness.

Spain is thin town of people, by reason of the
fertility of the soil, and because their natives are
exhausted by to many employments in such vast
territories. *Bacon.*

An eternal *sterility* must have possessed the world,
where all things had been fattened everlastingly
with the adamant chain of specific gravity, if
Almighty had not said, Let the earth bring
forth grass, the herb yielding feed, and the fruit-
tree yielding fruit. *Bentley.*

He had more frequent occasion for repetition than
any poet; yet one cannot ascribe this to any *steri-
lity* of expression, but to the genius of his times,
which delighted in their reiterated verses. *Pope.*

To **STERILIZE.** *v. a.* [from *steril*.] To
make barren; to deprive of fecundity,
or the power of production.

May we not as well suppose the *sterilizing* the
earth was suspended for some time, till the deluge
became the executioner of it? *Woodward.*

Go! *sterilize* the fertile with thy rage. *Savage.*

STERLING. *adj.* [Of this word many deri-
vations have been offered; the most pro-
bable of which is that offered by Camden,
who derives it from the *Easterlings*, who
were employed as coiners.]

1. An epithet by which genuine English
money is discriminated.

The king's treasure, that he left at his death,
amounted unto eighteen hundred thousand pounds
sterling. *Bacon.*

Several of them would rather chuse to count out
a tun in silver than in pounds sterling. *Addison.*

2. Genuine; having passed the test.

There is not one single witty phrase in this col-
lection, which hath not received the stamp and ap-
probation of one hundred years; he may therefore
be secure to find them all genuine, *sterling*, and
authentic. *Swift.*

STERLING. *n. f.* [*sterlingum*, low Latin,
from the adjective.]

1. English coin; money.

This visionary various projects tries,
And knows that to be rich is to be wise:
By useful observation he can tell
The sacred chariot that in true sterling dwell;
How gold makes a patrician of a slave,
A dwarf an Atlas, a Theristes a bravo. *South.*

Great name! which in our rolls records a band,
Leads honour, and protects the learned bands,
Accept this offering to thy bounty due,
And Roman wealth in English sterling view. *C. Arbuthnot.*

2. Standard rate.

STERN. *adj.* [*steynn*, Saxon.]

1. Severe of countenance; truculent of
aspect.

Why look you still so *stern* and tragical. *Shaksp.*
I would outlive the *sternest* eyes that look,
Outlive the heart most daring on the earth,
Pick the young sucking cubs from the she-bear,
Yes, mock the lion when he roars for prey,
To win thee, lady. *Shaksp.*

It shall not be amiss here to present the *stern* but
lively countenance of this so famous a man. *Knolles.*

Gods and men
Fear'd her *stern* frown, and she was queen o' th'
woods. *Milton.*

The judge supreme soon cast a stedfast eye,
Stern, yet temper'd with benignity. *Harte.*

2. Severe of manners; harsh; unrelenting;
cruel.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou, *stern*, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shaksp.*

The common executioner,
Whose heart th' accustom'd sight of death makes
hard.

Falls not the ax upon the humbled neck
But first begs pardon: will you *sterner* be
Than he that deals and lives by bloody drops? *Shaksp.*

Did this in Cæsar seem ambitious?

When that the poor have cried, Cæsar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff. *Shaksp.*

Then shall the war, and *stern* debate, and strife
Immortal, be the business of my life;
And in thy flame, the dusty spoils among,
High on the burnish'd roof my banner shall be hung. *Dryden.*

How, *stern* as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We left the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden.*

3. Hard; afflictive.

It wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern* time,
Thou shouldst have said, Go, porter, turn the key,
All cruels else submit to. *Shaksp.*

Mischance flood,
And with his *stern* Steele drew in streams the
blood. *Chapman.*

STERN. *n. f.* [*steyn*, Saxon; of the same
original with *stern*.]

1. The hind part of the ship where the
rudder is placed.

Let a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a
ship, view the separate and disjointed parts, as the
prow and *stern*, the ribs, masts, ropes, and shrouds,
he would form but a very lame idea of it. *Harris.*

They turn their heads to sea, their *sterns* to
land. *Dryden.*

2. Part of management; direction.

The king from Elum I intend to send,
And fit at chieftest *stern* of publick weal. *Shaksp.*

3. The hinder part of any thing.

She all at once her beasty body rear'd
With doubled toes high above the ground,
Though wrapping up her wreathed *stern* around. *Spenser.*

STERNAGE. *n. f.* [from *stern*.] The sternage
or *stern*. Not used.

Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight still. *Shaksp.*

STERNLY. *adv.* [from *stern*.] In a *stern*
manner; severely; truculently.

No mountain lion tore
Two lambs to *sternly*. *Chapman.*

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid interdiction. *Milton.*

Yet sure thou art not, nor thy face, the same,
Nor thy limbs moulded in to soft a frame;
Thou look'st more *sternly*, dost more strongly move,
And more of awe thou bear'st, and less of love. *Dry.*

STERNNESS. *n. f.* [from *stern*.]

1. Severity of look.

Of stature huge, and eke of courage bold,
That tens of men amaz'd their *sternness* do behold. *Spenser.*

How would he look, to see his work so noble
Wildly bound up! or how
Should I, in these my borrow'd haunts, behold
The *sternness* of his presence? *Shaksp.*

2. Severity or harshness of manners.

I have *sternness* in my soul enough
To hear of soldiers work. *Dryden.*

STERNON. *n. f.* [*steynon*.] The breastbone.

A soldier was shot in the breast through the
sternon. *Wifeman.*

STERNUTATION. *n. f.* [*sternutatio*, Lat.]

The act of sneezing.

Sternutation is a convulsive shaking of the nerves
and muscles, occasioned by an irritation of those in
the nostrils. *Quincy.*

Concerning *sternutation*, or sneezing, and the
custom of saluting upon that motion, it is generally

believed to derive its original from a disease
wherein *sternutation* proved mortal, and such as
thee died. *Brown.*

STERNUTATIVE. *adj.* [*sternutatif*, Fr.
from *sternuto*, Lat.] Having the quality
of provoking to sneeze.

STERNUTATORY. *n. f.* [*sternutatoire*, Fr.
from *sternuto*, Lat.] Medicine that pro-
vokes to sneeze.

Physicians, in persons near death, use *sternuta-
tives*, or such medicines as provoke unto sneezing,
when, if the faculty arise, and *sternutation* ensue,
they conceive hopes of life. *Brown.*

STEVEN. *n. f.* [*steyven*, Sax.] A cry, or
loud clamour.

Ne sooner was out, but faster than thought,
Fast by the hide the wolf Lowder caught,
And had not Fort's name to the *steyven*,
Lowder had been slain thence some even. *Spenser.*

To **STEW.** *v. a.* [*stuer*, Fr. *stoven*, Dut.]
To seeth any thing in a slow moist heat,

with little water.

Ere I was risen from the place, that show'd
My duty kneeling, came a tacking post.

Stew'd in his hate, built breastless *Shaksp.*
I braided my skin with playing at twoid and dew,
get with a madder of fence, three yearys to a dush
of *stew'd* prunes. *Shaksp.*

To **STEW.** *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow
moist heat.

STEW. *n. f.* [*stewe*, Fr. *stufa*, Ital. *stufa*,
Spanish.]

1. A bagnio; a hothouse.

As burning *stews* from his boiling *stew*
Dorth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
And rugged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrapt in coal-black clouds and filthy smoke. *Spenser.*

The Lydians were inhabited by Cæus to use any
armour, and give themselves to baths and *stews*. *Abbot.*

2. A brothel; a house of prostitution.

[This signification is by some imputed to
this, that there were licensed brothels
near the *stews* or fishponds in Southwark;
but probably *stew*, like bagnio, took
had signification from bad use. It may
be doubted whether it has any singular.
South uses it in a plural termination with
a singular sense. *Shaksp.* makes it
singular.]

There be that hate harlots, and never were at
the *stews*; that abhor falsehood, and never brake
promise. *Acham.*

I have seen corruption boil and bubble,
Till it o'er-run the *stew*. *Shaksp.*

With them there are no *stews*, no dilute
houses, nor courtesans. *Bacon.*

Her, though sev'n years she in the *stews* had
laid,

A numery dust receive and think a maid;
And, though in childbirth's labour she did lie,
Midwives would swear twere but a tympany. *Donne.*

What good rate for warld take the park or *stews*,
Who among troops of faultless mynion can choose? *Rowe.*

Making his own house a *stew*, a bachel, and a
school of lewdness, to mislead the rudiments of vice
into the unwary flexible years of his poor children. *South.*

3. [*steyzen*, Dutch, to hoist.] A storepond;
a small pond where fish are kept for the
table.

STEWARDS. *n. f.* [*steyward*, Saxon.]

1. One who manages the affairs of another.

There sat, yoked in red
Down to the ground, a comely personage,
That in his hand a white rod managed;
He *steward* was, high diet, ripe of age,
And in demeanour sober, and in council sage. *Spenser.*

Whilst I have gold, I'll be his *steward* still. *Shaksp.*

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, *Steward*, substitute,
Or lowly factor for another's gain. *Shakespeare*
How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou thyself be no longer *Steward*. *Luke*

Improve all those talents the providence of God hath intrusted us with, because we are but *Stewards*, and must give an account of them. *Nelson*

When a *Steward* defrauds his lord, he must connive at the rest of the servants while they are following the same practice. *Suif*

What can be a greater honour, than to be chosen one of the *Stewards* and dispensers of God's bounty to mankind? What can give a generous spirit more complacency, than to consider that great numbers owe to him, under God, their subsistence, and the good conduct of their lives. *Suif*

Just *Steward* of the bounty he receiv'd,
And dying poorer than the poor relief'd. *Harte*

2. An officer of state.
The duke of Suffolk is the first, and claims
To be high *Steward*. *Shakespeare*
STEWARDSHIP. *n. f.* [from *Steward*.] The office of a steward.

The earl of Worcester
Hath broke his oath, resign'd his *Stewardship*. *Shakespeare*

Shew us the hand of God
That hath dispos'd us from our *Stewardship*. *Shakespeare*
If they are not employed to such purposes, we are idle to our trust, and the *Stewardship* committed to us, and shall be one day severely accountable to God for it. *Calamy*

STEWPAW. *n. f.* [from *Stew* and *pan*.] A pan used for stewing.
STIBIAL. *adj.* [from *stibium*, Lat.] Antimonial.

The former depend upon a corrupt imbecerated melan choly, and the latter upon an adult *stibial* or enormous sulphur. *Harvey*

STIBIARIAN. *n. f.* [from *stibium*.] A violent man: from the violent operation of antimony. Obsolete.

His *stibiarian* prebends audaciously upon the royal throne, and after some sacrafication, tendereth a bitter pill of severity and cruelty; but, when the same was rejected because it was violent, then he presents his antimonial potion. *White*

STICADOS. *n. f.* [*sticadis*, Lat.] An herb.

STICK. *n. f.* [*sticca*, Saxon; *stecco*, Ital. *Steck*, Dutch.]

1. A piece of wood small and long.
Onions, as the hand, will shoot forth, and so will the herb onion, with which in the country they trim their houses, binding it to a lath or *stick* set against a wall. *Bacon*

Some strike from flashing flints their fiery seed,
Some gather *sticks* the kindled flames to feed. *Dryden*

2. Many instruments long and slender are called *sticks*.

To **STICK.** *v. a.* preterit *stuck*; participle past, *stuck*. [*stican*, Saxon.] To fasten on so as that it may adhere.

Two troops in fair array one moment shew'd;
The next, a field with fallen bodies strow'd:
The points of spears are *stuck* within the shield,
The steeds without their riders from the field,
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden*

Would our ladies, instead of *sticking* on a patch against their country, sacrifice their necklaces against the common enemy, what devices ought not to be made in their favour? *Addison*

Oh for some pendant *stick*,
Some gentle flames to blanch the land near;
To *stick* the deet's chair unto the throne,
Give law to words, or war with words alone. *Pope*

To **STICK.** *v. n.*

1. To adhere; to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power.

I will caule the fish on thy rivers to *stick* unto thy leaves. *Re.*

The green caterpillar breedeth in the inward parts of roses not blown, where the dew *sticks*. *Bacon*

Though the sword be put into the sheath, we must not suffer it there to rust, or *stick* so fast as that we shall not be able to draw it readily when need requires. *Raleigh*

If on your fame our sex a blot has thrown,
Twill ever *stick*, thro' malice of your own. *Young*
2. To be inseparable; to be united with any thing. Generally in an ill sense.

Now does he feel
His secret murders *sticking* on his hands. *Shakespeare*
He is often figuratized with it, as a note of infamy, to *stick* by him whilst the world lasteth. *Sunderfon*

In their quarrels they proceed to calling names, till they light upon one that is sure to *stick*. *Suif*
3. To rest upon the memory painfully.

The going away of that which had staid so long, doth yet *stick* with me. *Bacon*

4. To stop; to lose motion.
None of those, who *stick* at this impediment, have any enemies so bitter and implacable as they found theirs. *Kettlewell*

I shudder at the name!
My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue
Sticks at the sound. *Smith*

5. To resist emission.
Wherefore could I not pronounce amen?
I had most need of blessing, and amen
Stuck in my throat. *Shakespeare*

6. To be constant; to adhere with firmness: sometimes with *to*, and sometimes with *by*.

The knave will *stick by* thee, I can assure thee that: he will not out, he is true bred. *Shakespeare*
The first contains a *sticking* fast to Christ, when the christian profession is persecuted; and the second a rising from ill, as he rose to a new christian life. *Hammond*

Some *stick to* you, and some to t'other side. *Dryden*
They could not but conclude that to be their interest, and, being to convinced, pursue it and *stick to* it. *Voltaire*

We are your only friends; *stick by* us and we will *stick by* you. *Davenant*

The advantage will be on our side, if we *stick to* its essentials. *Addison*

7. To be troublesome by adhering: with *by* or *to*.
I am fustish to trifle away my time, rather than let it *stick by* me. *Pope*

8. To remain; not to be lost.
Proverbial sentences are formed into a verse, whereby they *stick* upon the memory. *Watts*

9. To dwell upon; not to forsake.
If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick* upon it with labour and thought, and not leave it till it has mattered the difficulty. *Locke*

Every man, besides occasional affections, has beloved studies which the mind will more closely *stick to*. *Locke*

10. To cause difficulties or scruple.
This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable of those who, from conscience, refuse to join with the revolution. *Swift*

11. To scruple; to hesitate.
It is a good point of civility for a man to shape the answer he would have in his own words and propositions; for it makes the other party *stick* the less. *Bacon*

The church of Rome, under pretext of exposition of scripture, doth not *stick* to add and alter. *Bacon*

Rather than impute our miscarriages to our own corruption, we do not *stick* to arraign Providence itself. *L'Estrange*

Every one without hesitation supposes eternity, and *sticks* not to attend infinity to duration. *Locke*

That two bodies cannot be in the same place, is a truth that no body any more *sticks at*, than at this maxim, that it is impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be. *Locke*

To *stick at* nothing for the publick interest, is

represented as the refined part of the Venetian wit. *Addison*

Some *stick* not to say, that the parson and attorney forged a will. *Arbuthnot*

12. To be stopped; to be unable to proceed.

If we should fail.
—We fail!

But grew your courage to the *sticking* place,
And we'll not fail. *Shakespeare*

They never doubted the commons; but heard all *stuck* in the lords' house, and desired the name of those who hindered the agreement between the lords and commons. *Clarendon*

He threw: the trembling weapon pass'd
Thro' nine bull-hides, each under other plac'd
On his broad shield, and *stuck* within the lan. *Dryden*

13. To be embarrassed; to be puzzled.
Where they *stick*, they are not to be further puzzled by putting them upon finding it out themselves. *Locke*

They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration, for want of perceiving the connexion of two ideas, that, to one more exercised, is as visible as any thing. *Locke*

Souls a little more capacious can take in the connexion of a few propositions; but if the chains be long, here they *stick* and are confounded. *Bacon*

14. To **STICK out.** To be prominent, with deformity.

His flesh is consumed away that it cannot be seen, and his bones that were not seen *stick out*. *Job*

15. To **STICK out.** To refuse compliance.

To **STICK.** *v. a.* [*stican*, Saxon; *sticken*, Dutch.]

1. To stab; to pierce with a pointed instrument.

The Heruli, when their old kindred fellows *stuck* them with a dagger. *Gre*

3. To fix upon a pointed body: as, to *stick* the fruit upon his knife.

3. To fasten by transfixion.
Her death!

I'll stand betwixt; it first shall pierce my heart,
We will be *stuck* together on his dart. *Shakespeare*

4. To set with something pointed.
A lottly pile they rear,
The fabric's front with cypress twigs they rear,
And *stick* the sides with boughs of balsam pear. *Dryden*

STICKINESS. *n. f.* [from *stick*.] Adhesive quality; viscosity; glutinousness; tenacity.

To **STICKLE.** *v. a.* [from the practice of prizefighters, who placed fences with staves or sticks to interpose occasionally.]

1. To take part with one side or other.

Fortune, as she's wont, turn'd *stickler*,
And for the foe began to *stickle*. *Shakespeare*

2. To contest; to altercation; to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence.

Let them go to't, and *stickle*,
Whether a conclave or conventicle. *Chaucer*
Heralds *stickle*, who got who,
So many hundreds years ago. *Hart*

3. To trim; to play fast and loose; to act a part between opposites.

When he's half of the christians killed, and the rest in a fair way of being routed, he *stickles* betwixt the remainder of God's host and the rest of fiends. *Dryden*

STICKLEBAG. *n. f.* [properly *stickle* from *stick*, to prick; *bag*, *panctus*, Latin.] The smallest of fresh-water fish.

A little fish called a *sticklebag*, without scales, hath his body fenced with several prickles. *Bacon*

STICKLER. *n. f.* [from *stickle*.]

1. A sidesman to fencers; a second to duellist; one who stands to jump combat.

Brutus came to part them, the *sticklers* and

being unable to persuade choleric hearers;
and part them he did.
Babbalan, the judge, appointed *sticklers* and trump-
eters, whom the others should obey. *Sidney.*

Our former chiefs, like *sticklers* of the war,
I taught 'em inflame the parties, then to poise:
The quarrel lov'd, but did the cause abhor;
I did not strike to hurt, but make a noise. *Dryd.*

An obdurate contender about any thing.
Quercetanus, though the grand *stickler* for the
diamonds, has this concession of the irresoluble-
ness of diamonds. *Boyle.*

The inferior tribe of common women have, in
the reigns, been the professed *sticklers* for such as
have acted against the true interest of the nation.
Addison.

The tory or high church clergy were the greatest
opponents against the exorbitant proceedings of king
James II. *Swift.*

All place themselves in the list of the national
stick, though they are great *sticklers* for liberty
and justice. *Swift.*

STICKY, adj. [from *stick*.] Viscous; adhe-
sive; glutinous.

Herbs which last longest are those of strong
stick, and with a sticky stalk. *Bacon.*

STIFF, adj. [*stiff*, Saxon; *stiff*, Danish;
or, Swedish; *stijf*, Islandick; *stijf*,
Dutch.]

Rigid, inflexible; resisting flexure; not
pliant; not limber; not easily flexible;
unpliant.

My rising on *stiff* pilions, tower
and aerial sky. *Milton.*

The glittering robe
Of flagging loose, or *stiff* with mazy gold.
Thomson.

Not soft; not giving way; not fluid;
not easily yielding to the touch.

Let us and less my boiling spirits flow;
Add *stiff* as cooling metals do. *Dryden.*

Mingling with that oily liquor, they were wholly
copacitate, and so grew more *stiff* and firm,
but not subsistence. *Barnet.*

Strong; not easily refuted.
On a *stiff* gale

Dr. Fleban saw it extend his wares. *Denham.*

Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued.
How *stiff* is my side tense,

And I stand up, and have ingenious feeling
For my better fellows! Better I were distract!
Shakespeare.

Obstinate; pertinacious.

It neither allows unmeet nor purpose the *stiff*
of any unnecessary custom heretofore re-
served. *Hooler.*

Told to others when the cause is cause, but it is a
to stand *stiff* in a foolish argument. *Taylor.*

Your duties, the Cretans own their cause,
And defend their holytable laws. *London.*

Hard; not written with ease; con-
strained.

Stiff, formal style. *Conderbert.*

Formal; rigorous in certain ceremo-
nies; not disengaged in behaviour;

riched; affected.

French are open, familiar, and talkative;
but *stiff*, ceremonious, and reserved. *Addison.*

Of forms are bad, but let not worse intrude,
Nor conquer art and nature to be rude. *Young.*

In *Shakespeare* it seems to mean, strongly
maintained, or asserted with good evi-
dence.

This is *stiff* news. *Shakespeare.*

STIFFEN, v. a. [*stiffian*, Saxon.]
To make stiff; to make inflexible; to
make unpliant.

When the blast of war blows in our ears,
Of the flocks, summon up the blood,

By pale nature with hard-favour'd rage. *Shaksp.*

He *stiffen* his neck, and hardened his heart,
turning into the Lord. *2 Chronicles.*

The poor, by them disrobed, naked lie,
With no other covering but the sky;

Expos'd to *stiffening* frost, and drenching showers,
Which thicken'd air from her black bosom pours.

Her eyes grow *stiffen'd*, and with sulphur burn. *Dryden.*

2. To make torpid.

Her *stiffening* grief,
Who saw her children slaughter'd all at once,
Was dull to mine. *Dryden and Lee.*

To *STIFFEN, v. n.*

1. To grow stiff; to grow rigid; to become
unpliant.

Aghast, astonish'd, and struck dumb with fear,
I stood; like bodies rose my *stiffening* hair. *Dryden.*

Fix'd in astonishment I gaze upon thee,
Like one just blasted by a stroke from heaven,
Who pants for breath, and *stiffens* yet alive;
In dreadful looks, a monument of woe. *Addison.*

2. To grow hard; to be hardened.

The tender soil then, *stiffening* by degrees,
Shut from the bounded earth the bounding seas. *Dryden.*

3. To grow less susceptible of impression;
to grow obstinate.

Some souls we see
Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity. *Dryden.*

STIFFHEARTED, adj. [*stiff* and *heart*.] Ob-
stinate; stubborn; contumacious.

They are impudent children, and *stiffhearted*. *Ezekiel.*

STIFFLY, adv. [from *stiff*.] Rigidly; in-
flexibly; stubbornly.

In matters divine, it is still maintained *stiffly*,
that they have no influence for ever. *Hooker.*

I commended them that stood *stiffly* for the
Lord. *2 John.*

The Indian fig of itself multiplies from root to
root; the plenty of the sap, and the softness of the
stalk, making the boughs being overladen and
not *stiffly* upheld, to weigh down. *Poore.*

STIFFNECKED, adj. [*stiff* and *neck*.] Stub-
born; obstinate; contumacious.

An infinite charge to her majesty, to find over
such an army as should tread down all that too doth
before them on foot, and lay on the ground. If the
stiffnecked. *Spenser.*

This *stiffneck'd* pride nor art nor force can bind,
Nor high-flown hopes to reason's lure defend. *Denham.*

STIFFNESS, n. f. [from *stiff*.]

1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardness; in-
capacitance to bend.

The *stiffness* and dryness of iron, to melt, must
be helped by moistening or opening it. *Bacon.*

The willow bows and recovers, the oak is stub-
born and inflexible, and the punishment of that
stiffness is one branch of the allegory. *De la Forge.*

2. Incapacity to motion; torpidity.

The pillars of this frame grow weak,
My sinews slacken, and an icy *stiffness*
Benumbs my blood. *Denham.*

3. Tenacity; not laxity.

To try new thoughts, one mounts into the wind,
And one below their ease or *stiffness* notes. *Dryd.*

4. Obstinacy; stubbornness; contumacious-
ness.

The vices of old age have the *stiffness* of it too;
and, as it is the latest time to learn in, for the
unfitness of it to unlearn will be found much
greater. *South.*

Firmness or *stiffness* of the mind is not from adhe-
rence to truth, but subordination to prejudice. *Locke.*

These hold their opinions with the greatest *stiff-
ness*; being generally the most fierce and firm in
their tenets. *Locke.*

5. Unpleasing formality; constraint.

All this religion sat easily upon him, without
any of that *stiffness* and constraint, any of those
forbidding appearances, which disfigure the ac-
tions of the sincerely pious. *Atterbury.*

6. Rigoroufness; harshness.

There fill yourself with those most joyous lights;
But speak no word to her of these two plights,
Which her too constant *stiffness* doth constrain. *Spenser.*

7. Manner of writing not easy, but harsh
and constrained.

Rules and critical observations improve a good
genius, where nature leadeth the way, provided he
is not too scrupulous; for that will introduce a
stiffness and affectation, which are utterly abhor-
rent from all good writing. *Felton.*

To *STIFFEN, v. a.* [*stiffer*, French.]

1. To oppress or kill by closeness of air;
to suffocate.

Where have you been broiling?
—Among the crowd 't' the abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more; I am *stified*
With the more rankness of their joy. *Shakespeare.*

Pray against his absolute decree
No more wails than breath against the wind,
Blown *stified* back on him that breathes it forth. *Milton.*

That part of the air that we draw out, left the
more room for the *stified* steam of the coals to be
received into it. *Boyle.*

Stified with kisses, a sweet death he dies. *Dryd.*

At one time they keep their patients to close and
warm, as almost to *stify* them with care; and, all
on a sudden, the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*

I took my leave, being half *stified* with the
closeness of the room. *Swift.*

2. To keep in; to hinder from emission.

Whist bodies become coloured by reflecting or
transmitting this or that sort of rays more copiously
than the rest, they stop and *stify* in themselves the
rays which they do not reflect or transmit. *Newton.*

3. To extinguish by hindering communi-
cation.

4. To extinguish by artful or gentle means.

Every reasonable man will pay a tax with cheer-
fulness for *stifying* a civil war in its birth. *Addison.*

5. To suppress; to conceal.

It's prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer—
Trust me, and let me know thy love's success,
That I may ever after *stify* mine. *Ormsby.*

6. To suppress artfully or fraudulently.

Their conclusions have been acknowledged by
the disputers themselves, till with labour and study
they had *stified* their late convictions. *Pope.*

On these two pillars will our faith for ever stand
firm and unmovable against all attempts, whether
of vain philosophy to better the doctrine, or of
vicious criticism to corrupt or *stify* the evidence. *Watson.*

You excel in the art of *stifying* and concealing
your retirement. *Swift.*

SIGMA, n. f. [*sigma*, Latin.]

1. A brand; a mark with a lot non.

2. A mark of infamy.

SIGNIFICANT, adj. [from *sigma*.] Brand-
SIGNIFICANT, n. ed or marked with
some token of infamy.

Thou art like a soul with open *significative*,
Mark'd by the detriments to be avoided. *Shakespeare.*

He is detest'd, crooked, old, and e'er
Vicious, ungente, toothy, blunt, unkind;
Significant in making, worse in mind. *Shakespeare.*

To *SIGNIFY, v. a.* [*significare*, French,
from *sigma*.] To mark with a brand;
to disgrace with a note of reprobation.

Men of learning, who take to business, discharge
it with greater honesty than men of the world;
because the former, in readiness, have been used to
find virtue extolled and vice *signified*; while
the latter have been vice triumphant, and virtue
discountenanced. *Addison.*

Sour enthusiasts affect to *signify* the finest and
most elegant authors, both ancient and modern,
as *signifying* to religion. *Addison.*

The privilege of *signifying* should be ascertained,
and whoever *signifies* them *signified* by public
censure. *Swift.*

SIGILLAR, adj. [from *sigillum*.] Belonging to
the stile of a dial.

At fifty-one and a half degrees, which is Lon-
don's latitude, make a mark, and, laying a ruler
to the center of the plane, and to this mark, draw
a line for the solar line. *Moxon.*

STILE. *n. f.* [*freigele*, from *freigan*, Saxon, to climb.]

1. A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another.

There comes my master, and another gentleman from Flogmare, over the *stile* this way. *Shakspeare.*

If they draw several ways, they be ready to hang themselves upon every gate or *stile* they come at. *Livingstone.*

The little fluting pile,
You see just by the church-yard *stile*. *Swift.*

2. [*stile*, French.] A pin to cast the shadow in a sundial. This should rather be *style*.

Erect the *stile* perpendicularly over the subtiler line, so as to make an angle with the dial plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Morgan.*

STILETTO. *n. f.* [*Italian*; *stilet*, French.]

A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a sharp point.

When a senator should be torn in pieces, he hired one, who, entering into the senate house, should assault him as an enemy to the state; and, stabbing him with *stilettes*, leave him to be torn by others. *Hakewill.*

TO STILL. *v. a.* [*stillan*, Saxon; *stullen*, Dutch.]

1. To silence; to make silent.

Is this the scourge of France?
Is this the Talbot to much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers *still* their babes? *Shakspeare.*

The third fair morn now blaz'd upon the main,
Then glaz'd smooth lay all the liquid plain,
The winds were hush'd, the billows faintly curl'd,
And a dead silence *still'd* the watry world. *Pope.*

2. To quiet; to appease.

In all restrainings of anger, it is the best remedy to make a man's self believe, that the opportunity of revenge is not yet come; but that he foresees a time for it, and to *still* himself in the mean time, and reserve it. *Bacon.*

3. To make motionless.

He having a full sway over the water, had power to *still* and compose it, as well as to move and disturb it. *Woodward.*

STILL. *adj.* [*stil*, Dutch.]

1. Silent; uttering no noise. It is well observed by *Junius*, that *st* is the found commanding silence.

We do not act that often jest and laugh
Tisold but true, *still* (some eat all the draught). *Shak.*
Your wife, Octavia, with her modest eyes,
And *still* conclusion, shall acquire no honour,
Denouncing upon me. *Shakspeare.*

The storm was laid, the winds retir'd
Obedient to thy will;
The sea, that roar'd at thy command,
At thy command was *still*. *Addison.*

2. Quiet; calm.

Atm when he spied
This in *still* waves of deep delight to wade,
Fiercely approaching to him, loudly cried. *Spenser.*
From hence my lines and I depart;
I to my soft *still* walks, they to my heart;
I to the nurse, they to the child of art. *Donne.*

Religious pleasure moves gently, and therefore constantly. It does not affect by rapture, but is like the pleasure of health, which is *still* and sober. *South.*

Hope quickens all the *still* parts of life, and keeps the mind awake in her most remote and indolent hours. *Addison.*

Salus Italicus has represented it as a very gentle and *still* river, in the beautiful description he has given of it. *Addison.*

How all things listen, while thy muse complains!
Such silence waits on Philomela's strains!
In some *still* evening, when the whispering breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

3. Motionless.

Gyreia sit *still*, but with no *still* pensiveness. *Sidney.*

Though the body really moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our minds follow in train, the thing seems to stand *still*, as we had in the hands of clocks. *Locke.*

That, in this state of ignorance, we short-sighted creatures might not mistake true felicity, we are endow'd with a power to suspend any particular desire. This is standing *still* where we are not sufficiently assured. *Locke.*

Thy stone, O Sisyphus, stands *still*;
Iron rolls upon his wheel. *Pope.*

STILL. *n. f.* Calm; silence.

Here the hunter,
Sometime a keeper here in Windsor forest,
Doth all the winter time, at *still* of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with target horns. *Shakspeare.*

He had never any jealousy with his father, which might give occasion of altering court or council upon the change; but all things passed in a *still*. *Bacon.*

STILL. *adv.* [*stille*, Saxon.]

1. To this time; till now.

It hath been anciently reported, and is *still* received, that extreme applauses of great multitudes have so roused the air, that birds flying over have fallen down. *Bacon.*

Thou, O matron!
Here dying, to the shore hast left thy name:
Cajeta *still* the place is call'd from thee,
The nurse of great *Aeneas*' infancy. *Dryden.*

2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

The desire of fame betrays the ambitious man into indecencies that lessen his reputation; he is *still* afraid, lest any of his actions should be thrown away in private. *Addison.*

3. In an increasing degree.

As God sometimes addresses himself in this manner to the hearts of men; so, if the heart will receive such motions by a ready compliance, they will return more frequently, and *still* more and more powerfully. *Smith.*

The moral perfections of the Deity, the more attentively we consider, the more perfectly *still* shall we know them. *Atterbury.*

4. Always; ever; continually.

Unless God from heaven did by vision *still* shew them what to do, they might do nothing. *Hooker.*
My brain I'll prove the female to my soul,
My soul the father; and these two beget
A generation of *still*-breeding thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

Whom the dialect of talking *still* once possesseth,
he can never hold his peace. *Ben Jonson.*
He told them, that if their king were *still* absent from them, they would at length crown apes. *Dodges.*

Chymists would be rich, if they could *still* do in great quantities, what they have sometimes done in little. *Boyle.*

Trade begets trade, and people go much where many people are already gone. To men run *still* to a crowd in the streets, though only to see. *Temple.*

The fewer *still* you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score. *Pope.*

5. After that.

In the primitive church, such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, after repeated, and kept *still* the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgift.*

6. In continuance.

I with my hand at midnight held your head;
And, like the watchful minutes to the hour,
Still and moon cheer'd up the heavy time,
Saying, what want you? *Shakspeare.*

STILL. *n. f.* [*from distil*.] A vessel for distillation; an alembick.

Nature's confederator, the bee,
Whose suckets are moist alchimy;
The *still* of his refining mold,
Minting the garden into gold. *Claveland.*

In distilling hot spirits, if the head of the *still* be taken off, the vapour which ascends out of the *still* will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the vapour from the candle to the *still*. *Newton.*

This fragrant spirit is obtained from all plants in the least aromatick, by a cold *still*, with a heat not exceeding that of summer. *Arbutnot.*

TO STILL. *v. a.* [*from distil*.] To distil; to extract, or operate upon, by distillation.

TO STILL. *v. n.* [*stillo*, Latin.] To drop; to fall in drops. Out of use.

His sceptre 'gainst the ground he threw,
And tears *still'd* from him which word'd all the crew. *Chapman.*

Short thick fobs, whose thund'ring volleys beat,
And roll themselves over her lubric throat
In panting murmurs, *still'd* out of her breast,
That ever bubbling spung. *Croshaw.*

STILLATION. *adj.* [*stillatus*, Latin.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

STILLATORY. *n. f.* [*from still* or *distil*.]

1. An alembick; a vessel in which distillation is performed.

In all *stillatories*, the vapour is turned back upon itself, by the encounter of the sides of the *stillatory*. *Pac.*

2. The room in which stills are placed; laboratory.

All offices that require heat, as kitchens, *stillatories*, stoves, should be meridional. *Hutton.*

These are nature's *stillatories*, in whose caverns the attending vapours are congealed to that universal aquaviva, that good fresh water. *Mor.*

STILLBORN. *adj.* [*still* and *born*.] Born lifeless; dead in the birth.

Grant that our hopes, yet likely of fair birth,
Should be *stillborn*, and that we now possess
The utmost man of expectation, we are
A body strong enough to equal with the king. *Shakspeare.*

Many casualties were but matter of sense; as, whether a child were abortive or *stillborn*. *Crout.*

The pale assistants on each other star'd,
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd.
The *stillborn* sounds upon the palate hung,
And died imperfect on the falling tongue. *Dryd.*

I know a trick to make you thrive,
O, 'tis a quaint device!

Your *stillborn* poems shall revive,
And scorn to wrap up spice. *Sh.*

STILLICIDE. *n. f.* [*stillicidium*, Lat.] A succession of drops.

The *stillicides* of water, if there be water enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinue. *Bacon.*

STILLICIDIOUS. *adj.* [*from stillicide*.] Falling in drops.

Crysal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not unlike the *stirius* or *stillicidious* dependencies of ice. *Brown.*

STILLING. *n. f.* [*from still*.]

1. The act of stilling.
2. A stand for casks.

STILLNESS. *n. f.* [*from still*.]

1. Calm; quiet; silence; freedom from noise.

How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music
Creep in our ears: soft *stillness* and the night
Become the touches of sweet harmony. *Shak.*

When black clouds draw down the lab'ring skies,
An horrid *stillness* first invades the ear,
And in that silence we the tempest fear. *Dryden.*

Virgil, to heighten the horror of *Aeneas*' passing by this coast, has prepared the reader by *Aeneas*' funeral, and the *stillness* of the night. *Dryden.*

If a house be on fire, those at next door may escape, by the *stillness* of the weather. *Say.*

2. Habitual silence; taciturnity.

The gravity and *stillness* of your youth
The world hath noted. *Shakspeare.*

STILLSTAND. *n. f.* [*still* and *stand*.] Absence of motion.

The tide, swell'd up unto his height,
Then makes a *stillstand*, running neither way. *Shakspeare.*

STILLY. *adv.* [*from still*.]

1. Silently; not loudly.

From clasp to clasp, through the foul womb of night.

The beam of either merry *stilly* sounds. *Shakespeare.*
2. Calmly; not tumultuously.

STILTS. *n. f.* [*stykter*, Swedish; *Stetten*, Dutch; *stælcen*, Saxon.] Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk.

Some could not be content to walk upon the stilts, but they must put themselves upon *stills*. *Howel.*

The heron, and such like fowl that live of fishes, walk on long *stills* like the people in the marshes. *More.*

Men must not walk upon *stills*. *L'Estrange.*
TO STIMULATE. *v. a.* [*stimulo*, Latin.]

1. To prick.
2. To prick forward; to excite by some pungent motive.

3. [In physick.] To excite a quick sensation, with a derivation toward the part. Extreme cold *stimulates*, producing first a rigour, and then a glowing heat; those things which *stimulate* in the extreme degree excite pain. *Arbuthnot.*

Some medicines lubricate, and others both lubricate and *stimulate*. *Sharp.*

STIMULATION. *n. f.* [*stimulatio*, Latin.] Excitement; pungency.

Some persons, from the secret *stimulations* of vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by wholesale. *Watts.*

TO STING. *v. a.* pret. *stung* or *stang*; participle passive *stang* or *stung*. [*stingan*, Sax. *stungen*, fore pricked, Islandick.]

1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions.

The snake, rolled in a flow'ry bank, With shining checker'd slough, doth *sting* a child That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakespeare.*

That snakes and vipers *sting*, and transmit their mischief by the tail, is not easily to be justified, the poison lying about the teeth, and communicated by the bite. *Brown.*

2. To pain acutely.

His unkindness, That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her To foreign casualties, gave her dear right To his degenerated daughters; these things *sting* him So venomously, that burning shame detains him From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare.*

No more I wave
To prove the hero.—Slander *stings* the brave. *Pope.*

The *stinging* lash apply. *Pope.*

STING. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp point with which some animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous.

Serpents have venomous teeth, which are mistaken for their *sting*. *Bacon.*

His rapier was a hornet's *sting*;
It was a very dangerous thing;
For if he chanc'd to hurt the king;
It would be long in healing. *Drayton.*

2. Any thing that gives pain.

The Jews receiving this book originally with such *sting* in it, shew that the authority was high. *Forbes.*

3. The point in the last verse.

It is not the jerk or *sting* of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis. *Dryden.*

4. Remorse of conscience.

STINGILY. *adv.* [from *stingy*.] Covetously.

STINGINESS. *n. f.* [from *stingy*.] Avarice; covetousness; niggardliness.

STINGLESS. *adj.* [from *sting*.] Having no sting.

He hugs this viper when he thinks it *stingless*. *Decay of May.*

STINGO. *n. f.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. A cant word.

STINGY. *adj.* [a low cant word. In this word, with its derivatives, the *g* is pronounced as in *gem*.] Covetous; niggardly; avaricious.

A *stingy* narrow-hearted fellow, that had a deal of choice fruit, had not the heart to touch it till it began to be rotten. *L'Estrange.*

He relates it only by parcels, and won't give us the whole, which forces me to bespeak his friends to engage him to lay aside that *stingy* humour, and gratify the publick at once. *Arbuthnot.*

TO STINK. *v. n.* preterit *stunk* or *stank*. [*stiman*, Saxon; *stinken*, Dutch.] To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction.

John, it will be *stinking* law for his breath. *Shakespeare.*

When the children of Ammon saw that they *stank* before David, they sent and hired Syrians. *2 Samuel.*

What a fool art thou, to leave thy mother for a nasty *stinking* goat! *L'Estrange.*

Molt of smells want names; sweet and *stinking* serve our turn for these ideas, which is little more than to call them pleasing and displeasing. *Locke.*

Chloris, this costly way to *stink* give o'er,
'Tis throwing sweet into a common shore;
Not all Arabia would sufficient be;
Thou smell'st not of thy sweets, they *stink* of thee. *Granville.*

STINK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Offensive smell.

Those *stinks* which the nostrils straight abhor are not most pernicious; but such airs as have some similitude with man's body, and so betray the spirits. *Bacon.*

They share a sin; and such proportions fall,
That, like a *stink*, 'tis nothing to them all. *Dryden.*

By what criterion do ye eat, d'ye think,
If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for *stink*? *Pope.*

STINKARD. *n. f.* [from *stink*.] A mean stinking paltry fellow.

STINKER. *n. f.* [from *stink*.] Something intended to offend by the smell.

The air may be purified by burning of stinkpots or *stinkers* in contagious lanes. *Harvey.*

STINKINGLY. *adv.* [from *stinking*.] With a stink.

Canst thou believe thy living is a life
So *stinkingly* depending? *Shakespeare.*

STINKPOT. *n. f.* [from *stink* and *pot*.] An artificial composition offensive to the smell.

The air may be purified by fires of pitch barrels, especially in close places, by burning of stinkpots. *Harvey.*

TO STINT. *v. a.* [*stynta*, Swedish; *stunta*, Islandick.] To bound; to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop.

The reason hereof is the end which he hath proposed, and the law whereby his wisdom hath *stinted* the effects of his power in such sort, that it doth not work infinitely, but correspondently, unto that end for which it worketh. *Hooker.*

Then hopeless, heartless, 'gan the cunning thief
Persuade us die, to *stint* all further strife. *Spenser.*

Nature wisely *stints* our appetite,
And craves no more than unadulter'd delight. *Dryden.*

I shall not go about to extenuate the latitude of the curse upon the earth, or *stint* it only to the production of weeds; but give it its full scope, in an universal diminution of the fruitfulness of the earth. *Woodward.*

A supposed heathen deity might be so poor in his attributes, so *stinted* in his knowledge, that a pagan might hope to conceal his perjury from his notice. *Addison.*

Few countries which, if well cultivated, would not support double their inhabitants; and yet fewer where one third are not extremely *stinted* in necessaries. *Suif.*

She *stints* them in their meals, and is very scrupulous of what they eat and drink, and tells them how many fine shapes the hot food spoiled in her time for want of such care. *Low.*

STINT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Limit; bound; restraint.

We must come at the length to some pause: for if every thing were to be desired for some other without any *stint*, there could be no certain and proposed unto our actions; we should go on we know not whither. *Hooker.*

The exteriors of mourning, a decent funeral, and black habits, are the usual *stints* of common husbands. *Dryden.*

2. A proportion; a quantity assigned.

Touching the *stint* of measure thereof, rites and ceremonies, and other external things of the like nature, being burtful unto the church, either in respect of their quality, or in regard of their number; in the former there could be no doubt or difficulty what would be done; their deliberation in the latter was more difficult. *Hooker.*

Our *stint* of woo

Is common; every day a sailor's wife, *Shakespeare.*
The masters of some merchant, and the merchant,
Have just our theme of woo. *Shakespeare.*

He that gave the hint
This letter for to print, *Denham.*
Must also pay the *stint*. *Denham.*

How much wine drink you in a day? my *stint* in company is a pint at noon. *Swift.*

STIPEND. *n. f.* [*stipendium*, Latin.]

Wages; settled pay.

All the earth
Her kings and tetrarchs, are their tributaries;
People and nations pay them hourly *stipends*. *Ben Jonson.*

'St. Paul's zeal was expressed in preaching without any offerings or *stipend*. *Taylor.*

STIPENDIARY. *adj.* [*stipendiarius*, Lat.]

Receiving salaries; performing any service for a stated price.

His great *stipendiary* prelates came with troops of evil appointed horsemen not half full. *Knolles.*

Place rectors in the remaining churches, which are now served only by *stipendiary* curates. *Swift.*

STIPENDIARY. *n. f.* [*stipendiaire*, Fr. *stipendiarius*, Lat.] One who performs any service for a settled payment.

This whole country is called the kingdom of Tunis; the king whereof is a kind of *stipendiary* unto the Turk. *Abbot.*

If thou art become
A tyrant's vile *stipendiary*, with grief
That valour thus triumphant I behold,
Which after all its danger and brave toil,
Deserves no honour from the gods or men. *Glover.*

STIPITIC. See STYPTIC.

TO STIPULATE. *v. n.* [*stipulator*, Lat. *stipuler*, Fr.] To contract; to bargain; to settle terms.

The Romans very much neglected their maritime affairs; for they *stipulated* with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for transport and war. *Arbuthnot.*

STIPULATION. *n. f.* [*stipulation*, Fr. *stipulatio*, Lat.] Bargain.

We promise obediently to keep all God's commandments; the hopes given by the gospel depend on our performance of that *stipulation*. *Bogers.*

STIPULATOR. *n. f.* One who contracts or bargains.

TO STIR. *v. a.* [*stipian*, Saxon; *stoorren*, Dutch.]

1. To move; to remove from its place.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *stir*, but it was lifted. *Temple.*

Other spirits
Shoot through their tracks, and distant masters all:
This foreign, by his arbitrary nod,
Reitains or sends his ministers abroad;
Swift and obedient to his high command,
They *stir* a finger, or they lift a hand. *Blackmore.*

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Preserve the right of thy place, but *stir* not

4 T

questions of jurisdiction; and rather assume thy right in silence than voice it with claims. *Bacon.*

One judgment in parliament, that cases of that nature ought to be determined according to the common law, is of greater weight than many cases to the contrary, wherein the question was not *stirred*; yes, even though it should be *stirred*, and the contrary affirmed. *Hale.*

3. To incite; to infligate; to animate.

With him is come the mother queen;

An *Atte* *stirring* him to blood and strife. *Shakespeare.*

If you *stir* these daughters hearts

Against their father, fool me not so much

To bear it tamely. *Shakespeare.*

Nestor next beheld

The subtle Pylian orator range up and downe the

field,

Embellishing his men at armes, and *stirring* all to

blowes. *Chapman.*

4. To raise; to excite.

The soldiers love her brother's memory,

And for her sake some mutiny will *stir*. *Dryden.*

5. To *STIR* up. To incite; to animate;

to infligate by inflaming the passions.

This would seem a dangerous commission, and

ready to *stir* up all the Irish in rebellion. *Spenser.*

The greedy thirst of royal crown,

That knows no kindred, no regards, no right,

Stir'd Perrex up to put his brother down. *Spenser.*

The words of Judas were very good, and able

to *stir* them up to valour. *2 Maccabees.*

Having overcome and thrust him out of his king-

dom, he *stirred* up the christians and Numidians

against him. *Knolles.*

The vigorous spirit of Montrose *stirred* him up

to make some attempt, whether he had any help

or no. *Clarendon.*

The improving of his own parts and happiness

stir him up to so notable, a design.

More against Atheism.

Thou with rebel influence dust dare

To own and to protect that hoary ruffian,

To *stir* the factious rabble up to arms. *Rowe.*

6. To *STIR* up. To put in action; to ex-

cite; to quicken.

Hell is moved for thee, to meet thee at thy

coming; it *stirreth* up the dead for thee. *Isaiah.*

Such mirth the jocund flute or gamelone pipe

Stirs up among the loose unletter'd hinds. *Milton.*

To *stir* up vigour in him, employ him in some

constant bodily labour. *Locke.*

The use of the passions is to *stir* up the mind

and put it upon action, to awake the understand-

ing, and to enforce the will. *Addison.*

To *STIR*, v. n.

1. To move one's self; to go out of the

place; to change place.

No power he had to *stir*, nor will to rife.

Spenser.

They had the semblance of great bodies behind,

on the other side of the hill; the falsehood of which

would have been manifest as soon as they should

move from the place where they were, and from

whence they were not to *stir*. *Clarendon.*

We acknowledge a man to be mad or melancholy,

who fancies himself to be glass, and so is afraid of

stirring, or, taking himself to be wax, dares not

let the sun shine upon him. *Law.*

2. To be in motion; not to be still; to pass

from inactivity to motion.

The great Judge of all knows every different

degree of human improvement, from these weak

stirrings and tendencies of the will, which have not

yet formed themselves into regular purposes, to the

last entire consummation of a good habit. *Spectator.*

3. To become the object of notice.

If they happen to have any superior character,

they fancy they have a right to talk freely upon

every thing that *stirs* or appears. *Watts.*

4. To rise in the morning. This is a collo-

quial and familiar use.

If the gentlewoman that attends the general's

wife be *stirring*, tell her there's one Callio out-
of her a little favour of speech. *Shakespeare.*

STIR, n. f. [*stir*, Runick, a battle;

stirf, noise, Welsh.]

a. Tumult; bustle.

What hallooing and what *stir* is this to day?

These are my mates, that make their wills their

law,

Have some unhappy passenger in chace. *Shaks.*

Tumultuous *stirs* upon this strife ensue. *Drayton.*

He hath spun a fair thread, to make all this *stir*

for such a necessity as no man ever denied.

Bishop Bramhall.

Tell, said the soldier, miserable *stir*,

Why all these words, this clamour, and this *stir*?

Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day?

Denham.

The great *stirs* of the disputing world are but the

conflicts of the humours. *Glanville.*

After all this *stir* about them, they are good for

nothing. *Tillotson.*

Consider, after so much *stir* about genus and

species, how few words we have yet settled defini-

tions of. *Locke.*

Silence is usually worse than the fiercest and

loudest accusations; since it proceeds from a kind

of numbness or stupidity of conscience, and an ab-

solute dominion obtained by sin over the soul, so

that it shall not so much as dare to complain or

make a *stir*. *South.*

2. Commotion; public disturbance; tu-

multuous disorder; seditious uproar.

Whosoever the earl shall die, all those lands

are to come unto her majesty; he is like to make

a *stir* there, though of himself of no power,

yet through supportance of some others who lie in

the wind. *Spenser.*

He did make these *stirs*, grieving that the name

of Christ was at all brought into those parts. *Abbot.*

Being advertised of some *stirs* raised by his un-

natural sons in England, he departed out of Ire-

land without a blow. *DuRoi.*

Raphael, thou hear'st what *stir* on earth

Satan, from hell 'scap'd through the darksome gulf,

Hath rais'd in Paradise, and how disturb'd

This night the human pair. *Milton.*

3. Agitation of thoughts; conflicting pas-

sion.

He did keep

The deck, with glove, or hat, or handkerchief

Still waving, as the *stirs* and fits of 's mind

Could best express how flow his soul fail'd on,

How swift his lap. *Shakespeare.*

STIRIOUS, adj. [from *stiria*, Lat.] Re-

sembling iceles.

Chrysal is found sometimes in rocks, and in

some places not much unlike the *stirious* or stillic-

ious dependencies of ice. *Brown.*

STIRP, n. f. [*stirps*, Lat.] Race; family;

generation. Not used.

Sundry nations got footing in that land, of the

which there yet remain divers great families and

stirps. *Spenser.*

Democracies are less subject to sedition than

when there are *stirps* of nobles. *Bacon.*

All nations of might and fame resorted hither;

of whom we have some *stirps* and little tribes with

us at this day. *Bacon.*

STIRRED, n. f. [from *stir*.]

1. One who is in motion; one who puts in

motion.

2. A riser in the morning.

Come on; give me your hand, *stir*; an early

stirrer. *Shakespeare.*

3. An inciter; an instigator.

4. STIRRED up. An inciter; an instigator.

A perpetual spring, not found elsewhere but in

the Indies only, by reason of the sun's neighbour-

hood, the life and *stirrer* up of nature in a perpe-

tual activity. *Raleigh.*

Will it not reflect on thy character, Nic, to turn

barterer in thy old days; a *stirrer* up of quarrels

betwixt thy neighbours? *Arbutnot.*

STIRRUPE, n. f. [*stirrup*, *stirnap*; from

stir, Saxon, to climb, and *nap*, a

cord.] An iron hoop suspended by a

strap, in which the horseman sets his

foot when he mounts or rides.

Neither is his manner of mounting unseemly,

though he lack *stirrups*; for in his getting up, his

horse is still going, whereby he gaineth way; and

therefore the *stirrup* was called so in Saxon, as it

was, a day to get up; being derived of the old

English word *stir*, which is to get up, or mount.

Ha! thou not kiss'd my hand, and held my

stirrup? *Shakespeare.*

His horsehipped with an old motby saddle, the

stirrups of no kindred. *Shakespeare.*

My friend, judge not me,

Thou seest I judge not thee.

Between the *stirrup* and the ground,

Mercy I ask'd, mercy I found. *Camden.*

At this the knight began to cheer up,

And raising up himself on *stirrup*,

Cried out, Victoria. *Hudibras.*

To STITCH, v. a. [*sticke*, Danish; *sticken*

Dutch.]

1. To sew; to work with a needle on any

thing.

2. To join; to unite, generally with some

degree of clumsiness or inaccuracy.

Having *stitched* together these animadversion

touching architecture and their ornaments. *Hutton.*

3. To *STITCH* up. To mend what was

rent.

It is in your hand as well to *stitch* up his

again, as it was before to rent it. *Shaks.*

I with a needle and thread *stitched* up the artery

and the wound. *Whitman.*

To STITCH, v. n. To practise needle

work.

STITCH, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A pass of the needle and thread through

any thing.

2. [from *stician*, Saxon.] A sharp lancet

nating pain.

If you desire the spleen, and will laugh yourself

into *stitches*, follow me; yond gull Malvolio is

turned heathen, a very renegade. *Shakespeare.*

A simple bloody sputation of the lungs is dis-

ferenced from a pleurisy, which is ever painful

and attended with a *stitch*. *Harvey.*

3. A link of yarn in knitting.

There fell twenty *stitches* in his stocking.

Mattews.

4. In *Chapman* it seems to mean furrows

or ridges.

Many men at plow he made, and drove cart

here and there,

And turn'd up *stitches* orderly. *Chapman.*

5. In the following line, allusion is made

to a knit stock.

A *stitch*-fall'n cheek, that hangs below the jaw,

Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw

For an old grandam ape. *Dryden.*

STITCHERY, n. f. [from *stitch*.] Needle-

work. In contempt.

Come lay aside your *stitchery*; play the idle

housewife with me this afternoon. *Shakespeare.*

STITCHWORT, n. f. [*anthemis*.] Camomile.

Ainslie.

STITHY, n. f. [*stedic*, Islandick; *stid*,

hard, Saxon.] An anvil; the iron body

on which the smith forges his work.

My imaginations are as soul

As Vulcan's *stithy*. *Shakespeare.*

To STIVE, v. a. [supposed of the same

original with *stew*.]

1. To stuff up close.

You would admire, if you saw them *stive* it in

their ships. *Saunders.*

2. To make hot or sultry.

His chamber was commonly *stived* with friends or

suitors of one kind or other. *Watson.*

STIVER, n. f. [*stiver*, Dutch.] A Dutch coin

about the value of a halfpenny.

STOAT, n. f. A small stinking animal.

STOCKAN, n. f. [*Irish*; *stock*, Erse.] An

attendant; a wallet-boy; one who runs

at a horseman's foot; a horseboy. Not

in use.

to work, which he finds in the life of a peasant; but
thenceforth becomes an horse-boy or a *stock* to
some horn, inhering himself to his sword, and the
gentlemanly trade of stealing. *Spenser.*

STOCCA'DO. *n. f.* [*Staccato*, from *stocco*, a
rapier, Ital.] A thrust with the rapier.
You stand on distance, your passes, *stoccados*,
and I knew not what. *Shakespeare.*

STOCK. *n. f.* [*stoc*, Saxon; *stock*, Dut.
stoc, French.]

1. The trunk; the body of a plant.

That furious bear
His precious horn, fought of his enemies,
Sinks in the *stock*, ne thence can be releas'd.

There is hope of a tree, if cut down, that it will
sprout again, though the root was old in the earth,
and the *stock* die in the ground. *Job.*

2. The trunk into which a graft is inserted.
The cion over-rueth the *stock* quite; and the
stock is passive only, and giveth alimant but no
motion to the graft. *Bacon.*

As fruits ungrateful to the planter's care,
On savage *stocks* inserted, learn to bear;
The cion virtues thus from pussions shoot,
Wild nature's vigour working at the root. *Pope.*

3. A log; a post.
That they kept thy truth so pure of old,
When all our fathers worshipp'd *stocks* and stones,
Forget not. *Milton.*

Why all this fury? What's the matter,
That asks must come from Thrace to dance?
Must stupid *stocks* be taught to flatter?
And is there no such wood in France? *Prior.*

4. A man proverbially stupid.
What tyranny is this, my heart to thrall,
And eke my tongue with proud restraint to tie,
That neither I may speak nor think at all,
But like a stupid *stock* in silence die? *Spenser.*

While we admire
This virtue and this moral discipline,
Let's be no *stocks*, nor no *stocks*. *Shakespeare.*

5. The handle of any thing.
6. A support of a ship while it is building.
Fresh supplies of ships,
And such as fitted since the fight had been,
Or new from *stocks* were fall'n into the road. *Dryden.*

7. [*Stocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thrust; a
stoccado.
To see thee here, to see thee there; to see thee
pass thy paneto, thy *stock*, thy reverse. *Shakespeare.*

8. Something made of linen; a cravat;
a close neckcloth. Anciently a cover for
the leg, now stocking.

His lackey with a linen *stock* on one leg, and a
kersey boot hose on the other. *Shakespeare.*

9. A race; a lineage; a family.
Say what *stock* he springs of.—
—The noble house of Marcius. *Shakespeare.*

His early virtues to that ancient *stock*
Gave as much honour as from thence he took.
Waller.

The like shall sing
All prophecy, that of the royal *stock*
Of David, so I unmar this king, shall rise
A son, the woman's seed. *Milton.*

Thou hast seen one world begin and end,
And man, as from a second *stock*, proceed. *Milton.*

To no human *stock*
We owe this fierce unkindness; but the rock,
That cloven rock, produc'd thee. *Waller.*

Thy mother was no goddess, nor thy *stock*
From Dardanus; but in some horrid rock,
Perfidious wretch, rough Caucasus thee bred. *Denham.*

10. The principal; capital store; fund
already provided.
Prodigal men
Feel not their own *stock* wasting. *Ben Jonson.*

Let the exportation of home commodities be
more in value than the importation of foreign, so
the *stock* of the kingdom shall yearly increase; for
then the balance of trade must be returned in
money or bullion. *Bacon.*

A king, against a storm, must forese to a con-
venient *stock* of treasure. *Bacon.*

'Tis the place where God promises and delights
to dispense larger proportions of his favour, that he
may fix a mark of honour on his sanctuary, and re-
commend it to the sons of men, upon the *stock* of
their own interest as well as his own glory. *South.*

Some honour of your own acquire;
Add to that *stock*, which justly we bestow,
Of those blest shades to whom you all things owe. *Dryden.*

Yet was she not profuse, but fear'd to waste,
And wisely manag'd that the *stock* might last;
That all might be supplied, and she not grieve,
When crowds appear'd, she had not to relieve;
Which to prevent, the full increas'd her store;
Laid up, and spar'd, that she might give the more. *Dryden.*

Beneath one law bees live,
And with one common *stock* their traffick drive:
All is the state's, the state provides for all. *Dryden.*

Nor do those ills on single bodies prey;
But oftner bring the nation to decay,
And sweep the present *stock* and future hope away. *Dryden.*

If parents die without actually transferring their
right to another, why does it not return to the com-
mon *stock* of mankind? *Locke.*

When we brought it out, it took such a quantity
of air into its lungs, that it swelled almost twice as
big as before; and it was perhaps on this *stock* of
air that it lived a minute longer the second time. *Addison.*

Be ready to give, and glad to distribute, by set-
ting apart something out of thy *stock* for the use of
some charities. *Atterbury.*

Of those stars, which our imperfect eye
Has doom'd and fix'd to one eternal sky,
Each, by a native *stock* of honour great,
May dart strong influence, and diffuse kind heat. *Prior.*

They had law-suits; but, though they spent their
income, they never mortgaged the *stock*. *Arbuthnot.*

She has divided part of her estate amongst them,
that every one may be charitable out of their own
stock, and each of them take it in their turns to pro-
vide for the poor and sick of the parish. *Lowe.*

11. Quantity; store; body.
He proposes to himself no small *stock* of fame in
future ages, in being the first who has undertaken
this design. *Arbuthnot.*

12. A fund established by the government,
of which the value rises and falls by arti-
fice or chance.
An artificial wealth of funds and *stocks* was in the
hands of those who had been plundering the pub-
lick. *Swift.*

Statesman and patriot ply alike the *stocks*,
Peereless and butler share alike the box. *Pope.*

To *Stock*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To store; to fill sufficiently.
If a man will commit such rules to his memory,
and *stock* his mind with portions of scripture answer-
able to all the heads of duty, his conscience can
never be at a loss. *South.*

I, who before with shepherds in the groves
Sung to my oaten pipe their rural loves,
Manur'd the globe, and *stock'd* the fruitful plain. *Dryden.*

The world begun to be *stocked* with people, and
human industry drained those uninhabitable places. *Burnet.*

Springs and rivers are by large supplies con-
tinually *stocked* with water. *Woodward.*

2. To lay up in store: as, he *stocks* what he
cannot use.

3. To put in the stocks. See *STOCKS*.
Call not your *stocks* for me: I serve the king,
On whose employment I was sent to you;
You shall do small respect, shew too bold malice
Against the grace and person of my master,
Stocking his messenger. *Shakespeare.*

4. To *Stock up*. To extirpate.
The wild boar not only spoils her branches, but
stocks up her roots. *Decay of Piety.*

STOCKDOVE. *n. f.* [*palmaber*.] Ring-
dove.

Stockdoves and turtles tell their am'rous pain,
And, from the lofty clus, of love complain. *Dryden.*

STOCKFISH. *n. f.* [*stockvisch*, Dutch.]
Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

STOCKGILLYFLOWER. *n. f.* [*leucoium*,
Lat.] A plant. *Müller.*

STOCKING. *n. f.* [The original word
seems to be *stock*; whence *stocks*, a prison
for the legs. *Stock*, in the old language,
made the plural *stocken*, which was used
for a pair of *stocks* or covers for the legs.
Stocken was in time taken for a singular,
and pronounced *stocking*. The like cor-
ruption has happened to *chick*, *chicken*,
chickens.] The covering of the leg.

In his first approach before my lady he will come
to her in yellow *stockings*, and 'tis a colour she
abhors. *Shakespeare.*

By the loyalty of that town he procured fines,
stockings, and money for his soldiers. *Clarendon.*

Unless we could expect that nature should make
jerkins and *stockings* grow out of the ground, what
could she do better than afford us so fit materials
for clothing as the wool of sheep? *Morse.*

He spent half a day to look for his odd *stocking*,
when he had them both upon a leg. *Leffrange.*

At am'rous Flavia is the *stocking* thrown;
That very night he long'd to lie alone. *Pope.*

The families of farmers live in filth and nat-
tiness, without a shoe or *stocking* to their feet. *Swift.*

To *STOCKING*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To dress in stockings.
Stocking'd with loads of fat town dirt he goes. *Dryden.*

STOCKJOBBER. *n. f.* [*Stock* and *job*.] A
low wretch, who gets money by buying
and selling shares in the funds.
The *stockjobber* thus from 'Change-alley gods
down,
And tips you the freeman a wink;
Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

STOCKISH. *adj.* [from *stock*.] Hard;
blockish.

The poet
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and
floods:
Since nought so *stockish*, hard, and full of rage,
But music for the time doth change his nature. *Shakespeare.*

STOCKLOCK. *n. f.* [*Stock* and *lock*.] Lock
fixed in wood.

There are locks for several purposes; as street-
door-locks, called *stocklocks*; chamber-door-locks,
called *spring-locks*; and cupboard locks. *Moxam.*

STOCKS. *n. f.* [commonly without the
singular. See *STOCKING*.]

1. Prison for the legs.
Fetch forth the *stocks*:
As I have life and honour, there shall he sit till noon. *Shakespeare.*

Tom is wipt from tything to tything, *stock*-
punished, and imprisoned. *Shakespeare.*

Matrimony is expressed by a young man standing,
his legs being fast in a pair of *stocks*. *Peachment.*

The *stocks* hinder his legs from obeying the de-
termination of his mind, if it would transfer his
body to another place. *Locke.*

2. Wooden work upon which ships are
built.

STOCKSTILL. *adj.* [*Stock* and *still*.] Mo-
tionless as logs.
Our preachers stand *stockstill* in the pulpit, and
will not so much as move a finger to set off the best
sermon. *Addison.*

STOKE. *Stoak*, seem to come from the
Saxon *stocce*, signifying the *stock* or
body of a tree *Gibson.*

STOLE. *n. f.* [*stola*, Lat.] A long vest.

Over all a black *stole* she did throw,
As one that only mourned. *Spenser.*
The solemn feast of Ceres now was near,
When long white linen *stoles* the matrons wear. *Dryden.*

STOLE. The preterit of *steal*.

A factor *stole* a gem away. *Pope.*

STOLEN. The participle passive of *steal*.

Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant. *Proverbs.*

STOLIDITY. *n. f.* [*stolidus*, Lat. *stolidité*, Fr.] Stupidity; want of sense.

There are the fools in the text, indocile untractable fools, whose *stolidity* can baffle all arguments. *Bentley.*

STOMACH. *n. f.* [*stomach*, Fr. *stomachus*, Latin.]

1. The ventricle in which food is digested.

If you're sick at sea,
Or *stomach* quailn'd at land, a dram of this
Will drive away distemper. *Shakespeare.*

This filthy simile, this beastly line,
Quite turns my *stomach*. *Pope.*

2. Appetite; desire of food.

Tell me, what is 't that takes from thee
Thy *stomach*, pleasure, and thy golden sleep? *Shakespeare.*

Will fortune never come with both hands full,
But write her fair words still in foulest letters?
She either gives a *stomach*, and no food;
Such are the poor in health: or else a feast,
And takes away the *stomach*; such the rich,
That have abundance and enjoy it not. *Shakespeare.*

As appetite or *stomach* to meet is a sign of health
in the body, so is this hunger in the soul a vital quality,
an evidence of some life of grace in the heart;
whereas decay of appetite, and the no manner of
stomach, is a most desperate prognostick. *Hammond.*

3. Inclination; liking.

He which hath no *stomach* to this fight,
Let him depart. *Shakespeare.*

The unusual distance of time made it subject to
every man's note, that it was an act against his
stomach, and put upon him by necessity of state. *Bacon.*

The very trade went against his *stomach*. *L'Estrange.*

4. [*Stomachus*, Lat.] Anger; violence of temper.

Disdain he called was, and did disdain
To be so call'd, and who fo did him call:
Stern was his look, and full of *stomach* vain,
His portance terrible, and stature tall. *Spenser.*

Is 't near dinner time?—I would it were,
That you might kill your *stomach* on your meat,
And not upon your maid. *Shakespeare.*

Instead of trumpet and of drum,
That makes the warrior's *stomach* come. *Butler.*

5. Sullenness; resentment; stubbornness.

Some of the chiefest lady professed with greater
stomach their judgments, that such a discipline was
little better than popish tyranny disguised under a
new form. *Hooker.*

They plainly saw, that when *stomach* doth strive
with wit, the match is not equal. *Hooker.*

Whereby the ape in wondrous *stomach* wox,
Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox. *Spenser.*

That nobles should such *stomachs* bear!
I myself fight not once in forty year. *Shakespeare.*

It stuck in the camel's *stomach*, that bulls should
be armed with horns, and that a creature of his size
should be left defenceless. *L'Estrange.*

Not courage, but *stomach*, that makes people
brave rather than they will be. *L'Estrange.*

This sort of crying proceeding from pride, obli-
vion, and *stomach*, the will, where the fault lies,
must be beat. *Locke.*

6. Pride; haughtiness.

Arius, a subtle-witted and a marvellous fair-
spoken man, was discontented that one should be
placed before him in honour, whose superior he
thought himself in desert, because through envy
and *stomach* prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shakespeare.*

TO STOMACH. *v. a.* [*stomachor*, Latin.]

To resent; to remember with anger and malignity.

Believe not all; or, if you must believe,
Stomach not all. *Shakespeare.*

Jonathan loved David, and the people applauded
him; only Saul *stomach*ed him, and therefore
hated him. *Hull.*

The lion began to show his teeth, and to *stomach*
the affront. *L'Estrange.*

TO STOMACH. *r. n.* To be angry.

Let a man, though never so justly, oppose him-
self unto those that are disordered in their ways,
and what one amongst them commonly doth not
stomach at such contradiction, storm at reproach, and
hate such as would reform them? *Hooker.*

STOMACHED. *adj.* [from *stomach*.] Filled
with passions of resentment.

High *stomach'd* are they both, and full of ire;
In rage deaf as the sea, hasty as fire. *Shakespeare.*

STOMACHER. *n. f.* [from *stomach*.] An
ornamental covering worn by women on
the breast.

Golden quoifs and *stomachers*,
For my lads to give their dears. *Shakespeare.*

Instead of a *stomacher*, a girding of tuckcloth. *Ijajah.*

Thou marry'st every year
The lyric lark and the grave whispering dove,
The sparrow that neglects his life for love,
The household bird with the red *stomacher*. *Donne.*

STOMACHFUL. *adj.* [*stomachofus*, Latin;
stomach and *full*.] Sullen; stubborn;
perverse.

A *stomachful* boy, put to school, the whole world
could not bring to pronounce the first letter. *L'Estrange.*

Obstinate or *stomachful* crying should not be per-
mitted, because it is another way of encouraging
those passions which 'tis our business to subdue. *Locke.*

STOMACHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *stomach-
ful*.] Stubbornness; sullenness; ob-
stinacy.

STOMACHICAL. *adj.* [*stomachique*, Fr.]
STOMACHICK. *relating to the stom-
ach*; pertaining to the stomach.

An hypochondriack consumption is an extenu-
ation occasioned by an infarction and obstruction
of the *stomachick* vessels through melancholy hu-
mours. *Harvey.*

By a cutarrh the *stomachical* ferment is vitiated. *Flyer.*

STOMACHICK. *n. f.* [from *stomach*.] A
medicine for the stomach.

STOMACHLESS. *adj.* [*stomach* and *less*.]
Being without appetite.

STOMACHOUS. *adj.* [*stomachofus*, Latin.]
Stout; angry; sullen; obstinate. Ob-
solete.

That stranger knight in preference came,
And goodly salved them; but nought again
Him answered, as courtesy became;
But with stern looks, and *stomachous* disdain,
Gave signs of grudge and discontentment vain. *Spenser.*

STOND. *n. f.* [for *stand*.]

1. Post; station. Obsolete.

On th' other side, th' assieg'd castle's ward
Their steadfast *stonds* did mightily maintain. *Spenser.*

2. Stop; indisposition to proceed.

There be not *stonds* nor relivenets in a man's
nature; but the wheels of his mind keep way with
the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon.*

STONE. *n. f.* [*stains*, Gothick; *stean*,
Sax. *steen*, Dutch.]

1. Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not dys-
tyle or malleable, nor soluble in water.

Stones are, the softer and the harder. Of the
softer stones are, 1. The foliaceous or flaky, as talk.

2. To harden.

3. The *stons*, as the ancient. 3. The granulated,
as the gypsum. Of the harder stones are, 1. The
opaque stones, as flintstone. 2. The semi-transparent,
as agate. 3. The pellucid, as crystal and the gem.

Five sharp smooth stones from the nest break he
chole, *Conley.*
And fits them to his sling
Relentless time, destroying power,
Whom stone and brass obey. *Parnell.*

2. Piece of stone cut for building.
Should I go to church,
And not bethink me straight of dang'rous rocks!
The English used the stones to reinforce the pier. *Shakespeare.*
Hayward.

3. Gem; precious stone.
I thought I saw
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels. *Shakespeare.*

4. Any thing made of stone.
Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will mist or stain the stone,
Why then the lives. *Shakespeare.*

5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or
bladder; the disease arising from a cal-
culus.
A specick remedy for preventing of the flow-I
take to be the constant use of alcohol-ale. *Temple.*
A gentleman supposed his difficulty in urining
proceeded from the stone. *Hijmon.*

6. The cule which in some fruits contains
the seed, and is itself contained in the
fruit.
To make fruits without core or stone is a curiosity. *Bacon.*

7. Testicle.

8. A weight containing fourteen pounds.
A stone of meat is eight pounds.
Does Wood think that we will tell him a stone of
wool for his counters? *Smyth.*

9. A funeral monument.
Should some relenting eye
Glance on the stone where our cold reliques lie. *Pope.*

10. It is taken for a state of torpidness and
insensibility.
I have not yet forgot myself to stone. *Pope.*

11. STONE is used by way of exaggera-
tion.
What need you be so boist'rous rough?
I will not struggle, I will stand stone still. *Shakespeare.*

And there lies Whicam by my side,
Stone dead, and in his own blood dyed. *Hudibras.*
The fellow held his breath, and lay stone still,
as if he was dead. *L'Estrange.*
She had got a trick of holding her breath, and
lying at her length for stone dead. *L'Estrange.*
The cottagers, having taken a country-dance to-
gether, had been all out, and stood stone still with
amusement. *Pope.*

12. To leave no STONE unturned. To do
every thing that can be done for the pro-
duction or promotion of any effect.
Women, that left no stone unturn'd,
In which the cause might be concern'd,
Brought in their children's spoons and whistles,
To purchase swords, carbines, and pistols. *Hudibras.*
He crimes invented, left unturn'd no stone
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden.*

STONE. *adj.* Made of stone.
Present her at the lect,
Because she bought stone jugs, and no few'd quarts. *Shakespeare.*

TO STONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pelt, or beat, or kill with stones.
These people be almost ready to stone me. *Evans.*

Crucifixion was a punishment unknown to the
Jewish laws, among whom the stoning to death was
the punishment for blasphemy. *Stephens.*

On partridge's wing; then, and flow my heart,
And mak' me out what I intend to do
A murder, which I thought a sacrifice. *Shaksp.*

STONERBARK. *n.f.* [*Sanivraga anglicana.*]
An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STONECHATTER. *n.f.* [*rubetra*, Latin.]
A bird.

STONECRAY. *n.f.* A distemper in hawks.

STONECROP. *n.f.* A sort of tree.
Stemecrop tree is a beautiful tree, but not com-
mon. *Mortimer.*

STONECUTTER. *n.f.* [from *stone* and *cut-*
ter.] One whose trade is to hew stones.

A *stonecutter's* man had the vesicles of his lungs
so stuffed with dust, that, in cutting, the knife
went as if through a heap of sand. *Derham.*

My prosecutor provided me a monument at the
stonecutter's, and would have erected it in the
parish-church. *Swift.*

STONEFLY. *n.f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

STONEFLY. *n.f.* An insect. *Ainsworth.*

STONEFRUIT. *n.f.* [*stone* and *fruit.*] Fruit
of which the seed is covered with a hard
shell enveloped in the pulp.

We gathered ripe apricocks and ripe plums
upon one tree, from which we expect some other
sorts of *stonefruit*. *Boyle.*

STONEHAWK. *n.f.* [*lithofalco*, Lat.] A
kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STONEHORSE. *n.f.* [*stone* and *horse.*] A
horse not castrated.

Where there is most arable land, *stonehorses* or
geldings are more necessary. *Mortimer.*

STONEPIT. *n.f.* [*stone* and *pit.*] A quarry;
a pit where stones are dug.

There is one found in a *ston pit*. *Woodward.*

STONEPITCH. *n.f.* [from *stone* and *pitch.*]
Hard insipidated pitch.

The Egyptian mummies are reported to be as
hard as *stonepitch*. *Bacon.*

STONEPLOVER. *n.f.* [*pluvialis cinerea.*] A
bird. *Ainsworth.*

STONEPICKLE. *n.f.* [*mascinata.*] A bird.
Ainsworth.

STONWORK. *n.f.* [*stone* and *work.*] Build-
ing of stone.

They make two walls with flat stones, and fill
the space with earth, and so they continue the
stonwork. *Mortimer.*

STONINESS. *n.f.* [from *stone.*]

1. The quality of having many stones.
The name *Hexton* owes its original to the *stoni-*
ness of the place. *Hearne.*

Small gravel or *stoniness* is found therein.
Mortimer.

2. Hardness of mind.

He hath some *stonyness* at the bottom. *Hammond.*

STONY. *adj.* [from *stone.*]

1. Made of stone.

Nor *stone* tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shaksp.*

With love's light wings did I o'erperch these
walls;

For *stone* limits cannot hold love out. *Shakspere.*

Nor slept the winds
Within their *stone* caves, but rush'd abroad

From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vast wilderness, whose tallest pines,

Though rooted deep as high and sturdiest oaks,
Bow'd their stiff necks, laden with stormy blasts,

Or torn up sheer. *Milton.*

Here the marshy grounds approach your fields,
And there the soil a *stone* harvest yields. *Dryden.*

As in spires he stood, he turn'd to *stone*;
The *stone* snake retain'd the figure still his own.

They suppose these bodies to be only water petri-
fied, or converted into these sparry or *stone* icicles.
Woodward.

2. Abounding with stones.
From the *stone* Menalus
Bring your flocks, and live with us. *Milton.*

3. Petrified.

Now let the *stone* dart of senseless cold
Pierce to my heart, and pass through every side. *Spenser.*

4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting.

The *stone* hardness of too many patrons hearts,
not touched with any feeling in this case. *Hooker.*

Thou art come to answer
A *stone* adversary, an inhuman wretch
Un capable of pity. *Shakspere.*

Eight yards of uneven ground is three score and
ten miles a-foot with me, and the *stone*-hearted
villains know it. *Shakspere.*

At this sight
My heart is turn'd to *stone*; and, while 'tis mine,
It shall be *stone*. *Shakspere.*

I will clear their senses dark,
What may suffice, and soften *stone* hearts,
To pray, repent, and bring obedience due. *Milton.*

Ludiff's reuce, clad in widow's guise,
All sortitude of mind supplies;
For how can *stone* bowels melt,
In those who never pity felt? *Swift.*

STOOD. The preterit of *To stand.*

Adam, at the news,
Heart-struck with chilling gripe of sorrow stood. *Milton.*

STOOL. *n.f.* [*stols*, Gothick; *stool*, Sax.
stool, Dutch.]

1. A seat without a back, so distinguished
from a chair.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person,
with a back belonging to it, then a *stool* is a seat
for a single person without a back. *Watts.*

Thou fearful fool,
Why takest not of the same fruit of gold?
Ne sittest down on that same silver *stool*,
To rest thy weary person in the shadow cold? *Spenser.*

Now which were wise, and which were fools?
Poor Alma sits between two *stools*;
The more she reads, the more perplex. *Prior.*

2. Evacuation by purgative medicines.

There be medicines that move *stools*, and not
urine; some other urine, and not *stools*: those that
purge by *stool*, are such as enter not at all, or little,
into the melentery veins; but either at the first are
not digestible by the stomach, and therefore move
immediately downwards to the guts; or else are
afterwards rejected by the melentery veins, and
so turn likewise downwards to the guts. *Bacon.*

The peristaltick motion, or repeated changes of
contraction and dilatation, is not in the lower guts,
else one would have a continual needing of going
to *stool*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. STOOT of Repentance, or Cutty Stool, in
the kirks of Scotland, is somewhat analo-
gous to the pillory. It is elevated
above the congregation. In some places
there may be a seat in it; but it is gene-
rally without, and the person stands
therein, who has been guilty of fornication;
for three Sundays, in the forenoon;
and after sermon is called upon by name
and surname, the beadle or kirk-officer
bringing the offender, if refractory, for-
ward to his post; and then the preacher
proceeds to admonition. Here too are
set to publick view adulterers; only these
are habited in a coarse canvas, analogous
to a hairy or monastick vest, with a
hood to it, which they call the sack, or
sackcloth; and that every Sunday
throughout a year, or longer.

Unequal and unreasonable judgment of things,
brings many a great man to the *stool* of repentance.
L'Estrange.

STOOLBALL. *n.f.* [*stool* and *ball.*] A
play where balls are driven from stool to
stool.

While Betty dances on the green,
And Susan is at stoolball seen, *Prior.*

To STOOP. *v.n.* [*stropian*, Sax. *stuppen*,
Dutch.]

1. To bend down; to bend forward.

Like unto the boughs of this tree; he bended
downward, and *stooped* toward the earth. *Raleigh.*

2. To lean forward standing or walking.

When Pelopidas and Iphiclus were sent to Artax-
erxes, Pelopidas did nothing unworthy; but Iphic-
lus let fall his ring to the ground, and, *stooping* for
that, was thought to make his adoration. *Stillingfl.*

He *stooping* open'd my left side, and took
From thence a rib. *Milton.*

3. To yield; to bend; to submit.

I am the son of Henry the fifth,
Who made the dauphin and the French to *stoop*.
Shakspere.

Mighty in her ships stood Carthage long,
And swept the riches of the world from far;
Yet *stoop'd* to Rome, less wealthy, but more strong.
Dryden.

4. To descend from rank or dignity.

Where men of great wealth *stoop* to husbandry,
it multiplieth riches exceedingly. *Bacon.*

He that condescended so far, and *stooped* so low,
to invite and to bring us to heaven, will not refuse
us a gracious reception there. *Boyle.*

5. To yield; to be inferiour.

Death his death-wound shall then receive,
And *stoop* inglorious. *Milton.*

These are arts, my prince,
In which your Zama does not *stoop* to Rome. *Addis.*

6. To sink from resolution or superiority;
to condescend.

They, whose authority is required unto the satis-
fying of your demand, do think it both dangerous
to admit such concurrence of divided minds; and un-
meet that their laws, which, being once solemnly
established, are to exact obedience of all men, and
to constrain thereunto, should so far *stoop* as to hold
themselves in suspense from taking any effect
upon you, till some disputer can persuade you to
be obedient. *Hooker.*

7. To come down on prey as a falcon.

The bird of Jove *stoop'd* from his airy tour,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Mit.*

8. To alight from the wing.

Satan ready now
To *stoop* with wearied wings and willing feet,
On the bare outside of this world. *Milton.*

Twelve swans behold in beauteous order move,
And *stoop* with closing pinions from above. *Dryden.*

9. To sink to a lower place.

Cowering low
With blandishment, each bird *stoop'd* on his wing.
Milton.

STOOP. *n.f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of stooping; inclination downward.

2. Descent from dignity or superiority.

Can any loyal subject see
With patience such a *stoop* from sovereignty?
An ocean pour'd upon a narrow brook? *Dryden.*

3. Fall of a bird upon his prey.

Now will I wander through the air,
Mount, make a *stoop* at every fair. *Waller.*

An eagle made a *stoop* at him in the middle of
his exaltation, and carried him away. *L'Estrange.*

4. [*stoppa*, Sax. *stoope*, Dutch.] A vessel
of liquor.

Come, lieutenant, I have a *stoop* of wine; and
here without are a brace of gallants, that would
fain have a measure to the health of Othello.
Shakspere.

There is nothing more in me, fir, but may be
squeezed out without racking, only a *stoop* or two
of wine. *Denham.*

A caldron of fat beef, and *stoop* of ale,
On the huzzing mob shall more prevail,
Than if you give them, with the nicest art,
Ragouls of peacocks brains, or filbert tart. *King.*

STOOPINGLY. *adv.* [from *stooping.*] With
inclination downward.

Nani was noted to tread softly, to walk *stoop-*
ingly, and raise himself from benches with labo-
rious gesture. *Watson.*

To STOP. *v.a.* [*stopper*, French; *stoppare*,
Italian; *stoppen*, Dutch.]

1. To hinder from progressive motion.

From the oracle
They will bring all; whose spiritual counsel lead
Shall stop or spare me. *Shakespeare.*

2. To hinder from successive operation.

Can any dress and a way
To stop the approaches of decay,
And mend a ruin'd face? *Dorset.*

3. To hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse.

4. To hinder from action or practice.
Friend, 'tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition all the world well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd. *Shakespeare.*

As the truth of Christ is in me, no man shall stop
me of this boasting. *2 Corinthians.*

5. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to intercept.

Almost tall,
Pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war:
Fix'd in his throat the flying weapon stood,
And stopp'd his breath, and drank his vital blood. *Dryden.*

6. To repress; to suspend.

Every bold sinner, when about to engage in the
commission of any known sin, should arrest his con-
science, and stop the execution of his purpose with
this question: Do I believe that God has denounced
death to such a practice, or do I not? *South.*

7. To suppress.

He, on occasion of stopping my play, did me a
good office at court, by representing it as long ago
designed. *Dryden.*

8. To regulate musical strings with the fingers.

In instruments of strings, if you stop a string
high, whereby it hath less scope to tremble, the
sound is more treble, but yet more dead. *Bacon.*

9. To close an aperture.

Smite every fenced city, stop all wells of water,
and mar land with stones. *2 Kings.*

They pulled away the shoulder, and stopp'd their
ears, that they should not hear. *Zeck.*

A hawk's bell, the hole stopp'd up, hung by a
thread within a bottle-glass, and stop the glass
close with wax. *Bacon.*

His majesty stopp'd a leak that did much harm.
Bacon.

Stoppings and suffocations are dangerous in the
body. *Bacon.*

They first raised an army with this design, to
stop my mouth, or force my content. *King Charles.*

Cellius gives a precept about bleeding, that when
the blood is good, which is to be judged by the
colour, that immediately the vein should be stopp'd.
Arbuthnot.

10. To obstruct; to encumber.

Mountains of ice that stop the imagin'd way.
Milton.

11. To garnish with proper punctuation.

To STOP. v. n.

1. To cease to go forward.

Some strange commotion
Is in his brain: he bites his lip, and starts;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; straight
Springs out into full gait, then stops again. *Shaks.*

When men pursue their thoughts of space, they
stop at the confines of body, as if space were there
at an end. *Locke.*

If the rude throng pour on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop short, nor struggle through. *Gay.*

2. To cease from any course of action.

Encroachments are made by degrees from one
step to another; and the best time to stop is at the
beginning. *Leisley.*

STOP. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Cessation of progressive motion.

Thought's the slave of time, and life time's fool;
And time, that takes survey of all the world,
Must have a stop. *Shakespeare.*

The margold, whose courtier's face
Echoes the sun, and doth unlase
Her at his rise, at his full stop
Picks and shuts up her gaudy stop. *Cleveland.*

A lion, ranging for his prey, made a stop on a
sudden, at a hideous yelling noise which startled
him. *L'Estrange.*

2. Hindrance of progress; obstruction; act of stopping.

In weak and tender minds we little know what
misery this strict opinion would breed, besides the
stops it would make in the whole course of all
men's lives and actions. *Hooker.*

These gates are not sufficient for the communi-
cation between the walled city and its suburbs, as
daily appears by the stops and embarrassments of
coaches near both these gates. *Graunt.*

My praise the Fabii claim,
And thou, great hero, greatest of thy name,
Ordain'd in war to save the sinking state,
And, by delays, to put a stop to fate. *Dryden.*

Occult qualities put a stop to the improvement
of natural philosophy, and therefore have been
rejected. *Newton.*

Brokers hinder trade, by making the circuit which
the money goes larger, and in that circuit more
stops, so that the returns must necessarily be slower
and fainter. *Locke.*

Female zeal, though proceeding from so good a
principle, if we may believe the French historians,
often put a stop to the proceedings of their kings,
which might have ended in a reformation. *Addison.*

3. Repression; hindrance of operation.

'Tis a great step towards the mastery of our de-
sires, to give this stop to them, and shut them up in
silence. *Locke.*

4. Cessation of action.

Look you to the guard to-night:
Let's teach ourselves that honourable stop,
Not to outstrip discretion. *Shakespeare.*

5. Interruption.

Thou art full of love and honesty,
And weight'st thy words before thou giv'st them
breath;
Therefore these stops of thine fright me the more. *Shakespeare.*

6. Prohibition of sale.

If they should open a war, they foresee the con-
sumption France must fall into by the stop of their
wine and salts, wholly taken off by our two na-
tions. *Temple.*

7. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.

The proud Dueffa, full of wrathful spight
And fierce disdain to be affronted so,
Inforc'd her purple beast with all her might,
That stop out of the way to overthrow. *Spenser.*

On indeed they went: but O! not far;
A fatal stop travers'd their headlong course. *Daniel.*

Blessed be that God who cast rubs, stops, and
hindrances in my way, when I was attempting the
commission of such a sin. *South.*

8. Instrument by which the sounds of wind music are regulated.

You would play upon me, you would seem to
know my stops; you would pluck out the heart of
my mystery. *Shakespeare.*

Blest are those,
Whose blood and judgment are so well commingled,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger
To sound what stop she please. *Shakespeare.*

The harp
Had work, and rested not; the solemn pipe,
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop. *Milton.*

The sound
Of instruments, that made melodious chime,
Was heard of harp and organ; and who mov'd
Their stops, and chords, was seen; his volant touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pursued transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

A variety of strings may be observed on their
harps, and of stops on their tibias; which shews the
little foundation that such writers have gone upon,
who, from a short passage in a classic author, have
determined the precise shape of the ancient musi-
cal instruments, with the exact number of their
pipes, strings, and stops. *Addison.*

9. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers.

The further a string is strained, the less super-
straining goeth to a note; for it requires good
winding of a string before it will make any note at
all; and in the stops of lutes, the higher they go,
the less distance is between the frets. *Bacon.*

10. The act of applying the stops in medicine.

The organ found a time survives the stop.
Before it doth the dying note give up. *Daniel.*

11. A point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.

Even the iron-pointed pen,
That notes the tragick dooms of men,
Wet with tears still'd from the eyes
Of the stony destinies,
Would have learn'd a softer style,
And have been ashamed to spoil
His life's sweet story by the haste
Of a cruel stop ill-plac'd. *Crahan.*

STO'P'COCK. n. f. [stop and cock.] A pipe made to let out liquor, stopp'd by a turning cock.

No man could spit from him without it, but
would drivel like some paralytick or fool; the
tongue being as a stopcock to the air, till upon its
removal the spittle is driven away. *Grew.*

STO'P'GAP. n. f. [from stop and gap.] Something substituted; a temporary expedient.

STO'P'PAGE. n. f. [from stop.] The act of stopping; the state of being stopp'd.

The effects are a stoppage of circulation by too
great a weight upon the heart, and suffocation. *Arbuthnot.*

The stoppage of a cough, or spitting, increases
phlegm in the stomach. *Floyer.*

STO'P'PLE or Stopper. n. f. [from stop.] That by which any hole, or the mouth of any vessel, is filled up.

Bottles swung, or carried in a wheel-barrow
upon rough ground, fill not full, but leave some
air; for if the liquor come close to the stopple, it
cannot flower. *Bacon.*

There were no stops or stopples made for the
ears, that any loud or sharp noise might awaken it,
as also a soft and gentle murmur provoke it to sleep. *Ray.*

STO'RAX. n. f. [styrax, Latin.]

1. A plant.

2. A resinous and odoriferous gum.

I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrra,
as galbanum, and sweet storax. *Ecclesiasticus.*

STORE. n. f. [stór, in old Swedish and Runick, is much, and is prefixed to other words to intend their signification; stór, Danish; stoor, Islandick, is great. The Teutonic dialects nearer to English seem not to have retained this word.]

1. Large number; large quantity; plenty.

The ships are fraught with store of victuals, and
good quantity of treasure. *Bacon.*

Nones yet, but store hereafter from the earth
Up hither like aerial vapours flew,
Of all things transitory and vain, when sin,
With vanity had fill'd the works of men. *Milton.*

Jove grant me length of life, and years good store
Heap on my bended back. *Dryden.*

2. A stock accumulated; a supply hoarded.

We liv'd supine amidst our flowing store,
We slept securely, and we dreamt of more. *Dryden.*

Divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame:
The sweet enthusiast from her sacred store
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to solemn sounds. *Dryden.*

Thee, goddess, thee, Britannia's idle adores:
How has the oft exhausted all her stores!
How oft in fields of death thy presence sought,
Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought! *Addison.*

Their minds are richly fraught
With philosophick stores. *Thomson.*

3. The state of being accumulated; hoard.
Is not this laid up in store with me, and sealed
up among my treasures? *Deuteronomy.*

4. Storehouse; magazine.

Sulphurous and nitrous steam,
Concocted and adulter'd, they reduc'd
To blacked grain, and into store convey'd. *Milton.*
Store. *adj.* Hoarded; laid up; accumu-
lated.

What floods of treasure have flowed into Europe
by that action, so that the cause of christianity is
raised since twenty times told: of this treasure the
gold was accumulate and store treasure; but the
silver is full growing. *Bacon.*

TO STORE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish; to replenish.

Wife Plato said the world with men was stor'd,
That succour each to other might afford. *Denham.*
Her face with thousand beauties bless'd;
Her mind with thousand virtues stor'd;
Her power with boundless joy confest,
Her person only not ador'd. *Prior.*

2. To stock against a future time.

Some were of opinion that it were best to stay
where they were, until more aid and store of
victuals were come; but others said the enemy
were but barely stor'd with victuals, and therefore
could not long hold out. *Knollys.*

One having stor'd a pond of four acres with
carps, tench, and other fish, and only put in two
small pikes, at seven years end, upon the draught,
not one fish was left, but the two pikes grown to an
excessive bigness. *Hale.*

The mind reflects on its own operations about
the ideas got by sensation, and thereby stores itself
with a new set of ideas, which I call ideas of re-
flection. *Locke.*

To store the vessel let the care be mine
With water from the rocks, and rosy wine,
And life-sustaining bread. *Pope.*

3. To lay up; to hoard.

Let the main part of the corn be a common
stock, laid in and stor'd up, and then delivered
out in proportion. *Bacon.*

STOREHOUSE. *n. s.* [store and house.]

1. Magazine; treasury; place in which
things are hoarded and deposited against
a time of use.

By us it is willingly confessed, that the scripture
of God is a storehouse abounding with inestimable
treasures of wisdom and knowledge, in many kinds
over and above things in this kind barely ne-
cessary. *Hooker.*

Suffer us to famish, and their storehouses cramm'd
with grain! *Shakespeare.*
Joseph opened all the storehouses, and sold unto
the Egyptians. *Genesis.*

To these high powers a storehouse doth pertain,
Where they all arts and gen'ral reasons lay;
Which in the soul, ev'n after death, remain,
And no Lethæan blood can wash away. *Davies.*
My heart hath been a storehouse long of things
And sayings laid up, portending strange events. *Milton.*

The image of God was resplendent in man's
practical understanding, that storehouse of the
soul, in which are treasured up the rules of action
and the seeds of morality. *South.*

As many different sounds as can be made by
single articulations, so many letters there are in
the storehouse of nature. *Holder.*

2. A great mass deposited.

They greatly joyed merry tales to feign,
Of which a storehouse did with her remain. *F. Qu.*
Store. *n. s.* [from store.] One who
lays up.

STORED. *adj.* [from story.] Furnished
with stories; adorned with historical
pictures.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloisters pale,
And love the high embowed roof,
With antick pillar, massy proof;
And storied windows, richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light.
How greedy mission or impetuous wife
The trophied arches, storied halls, invade. *Pope.*

STORK. *n. s.* [stork, Saxon; cicoula, Lat.]
A bird of passage, famous for the regu-
larity of its departure.

Its beak and legs are long and red; it feeds upon
serpents, frogs, and insects: its plumage would be
quite white, were not the extremity of its wings,
and also some part of its head and thighs, black:
it sits for thirty days, and lays but four eggs:
they go away in the middle of August, and return
in spring. *Calmct.*

The stork in the heaven knoweth her appointed
times. *Jeremiah.*

Who bid the stork, Columbus like, explore
Heavens not his own, and worlds unknown before?
Who calls the council, states the certain day,
Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way?
Pope.

STORKSBILL. *n. s.* [geranium, Lat.] An
herb. *Ansforth.*

STORM. *n. s.* [storm, Welsh; storun,
Saxon; storm, Dutch; stormo, Italian.]

1. A tempest; a commotion of the ele-
ments.

Turn thy rudder hitherward a while,
Here may thy storm-beat vessel safely ride. *Spenser.*
We hear this fearful tempest sing.
Yet seek no shelter to avoid the storm. *Shakespeare.*

Them the upstays, and the while
Herself, though sweetly unsupported flower,
From her base prop to far, and storm to nigh.

Sulphurous hail shot after us in storm. *Milton.*
Then stay, my child! storms beat, and rolls the
main; *Milton.*

Oh beat those storms, and roll the seas, in vain!
Pope.

2. Assault on a fortified place.

How by storm the walls were won,
Or how the victor sack'd and burnt the town. *Dryd.*

3. Commotion; sedition; tumult; cla-
mour; bufile.

Whilst I in Ireland nourish a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black storm. *Shaksp.*
Her sister

Began to scold and raise up such a storm,
That mortal ears might hardly endure the din. *Shaksp.*

4. Affliction; calamity; distress.

A brave man struggling in the storms of fate. *Pope.*

5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.
As oft as we are delivered from those either im-
minent or present calamities, against the storm and
tempest whereof we all instantly craved favour
from above, let it be a question what we should
render unto God for his blessings, universally, sen-
sibly, and extraordinarily bestowed. *Hooker.*

TO STORM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
attack by open force.

From ploughs and harrows sent to seek renown,
They fight in fields, and storm the shaken town. *Dryden.*

There the brazen tow'r was storm'd of old,
When Jove descended in almighty gold. *Pope.*

TO STORM. *v. n.*

1. To raise tempests.
So now he storms with many a sturdy squire,
So now his blustering blast each coast doth squire. *Spenser.*

2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry.
Hoarse, and all in rage,
As inock'd they storm. *Milton.*

When you return, the master storms, the lady
scolds. *Swift.*

While thus they rail, and scold, and storm
It passes but for common form. *Swift.*

STORMY. *adj.* [from storm.]

1. Tempestuous.
Bellowing clouds burst with a stormy found,
And with an armed winter strew the ground. *Addison.*

The tender apples, from their parents rent
By stormy flocks, must not neglected lie. *Philips.*

2. Violent; passionate.

STORY. *n. s.* [storp, Saxon; storie, Dut.
storia, Italian; istoria.]

1. History; account of things past.

The fable of the dividing of the world between
the three sons of Saturn, arose from the true story of
the dividing of the earth between the three bre-
thren, the sons of Noah. *Balgh.*

These I have heard relating what was done
Ere my remembrance: now hear me relate
My story, which perhaps thou hast not heard. *Milt.*

The four great monarchies make the subject of
ancient story, and are related by the Greek and
Latin authors. *Temple.*

Matters of fact, concerning times, places, persons,
actions, which depend upon story, and the relation
of others, these things are not capable of being
proved by such scientific principles. *Wilkins.*

Governments that once made such a noise, as
founded upon the deepest counsels and the strongest
force, yet by some slight miscarriage, which let in
ruin upon them, are now so utterly extinct, that
nothing remains of them but a name; nor are there
the least traces of them to be found, but only in
story. *South.*

2. Small tale; petty narrative; account
of a single incident.

In the road between Berne and Soleure, a
monument erected by the republic of Berne tells
us the story of an Englishman not to be met with
in any of our own writers. *Addison.*

3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction.

Their flaws and faults would well become
A woman's story at a winter's fire, *Shakespeare.*

This scene had some bold Greek or British bard
Beheld of old, what stories had we heard
Of fairies, satyrs, and the nymphs their dames,
Then tents, their revels, and their am'rous flames!
Denham.

My maid left on the table one of her story books,
which I found full of strange impertinence, of poor
servants who came to be ladies. *Swift.*

4. [storp, place, Saxon.] A floor; a flight
of rooms.

Avoid enormous heights of seven stories, and
the contrary fault of low distended fronts. *Wotton.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raise a house about two stories;
A lyric ode would flate; a catch
Would tile; an epigram would thatch. *Swift.*

TO STORY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tell in history; to relate.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter,
rather than story him in his own hearing. *Shaksp.*

'Tis not vain or fabulous
What the sage poets, taught by th' heavenly muse,
Storied of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras and enchanted isles,
And ridged rocks whose entrance leads to hell. *Milton.*

It is storied of the brazen Colossus, in the island
of Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high; the
thumbs of it being too big, that no man could grasp
one of them with both his arms. *Wilkins.*

Recite them, nor in erring pity fear
To wound with storied griefs the filial ear. *Pope.*

2. To range one under another.

Because all the parts of an undisturbed fluid are
of equal gravity, or gradually placed or storied ac-
cording to the difference of it, any concretion that
can be supposed to be naturally and mechanically
made in such a fluid, must have a like structure of
its several parts; that is, either be all over of a
similar gravity, or have the more ponderous parts
nearer to its basis. *Hentley.*

STORYTELLER. *n. s.* [story and tell.] One
who relates tales in conversation; a haf-
torian, in contempt.

In such a satire all would seek a share,
And every fool will fancy he is there;
Old storytellers too must pine and die,
To see their antiquated wit laid by;
Like her, who mis'd her name in a harp-song,
And griev'd to find herself decay'd to song. *Dryden.*
Company will be no longer pestered with dull,
dry, tedious storytellers. *Swift.*

STOVE. *n. s.* [stog, Islandick, a fire-place;
stova, Saxon; estuve, French; stove,
Dutch.]

1. A hothouse; a place artificially made warm.

Fishermen who make holes in the ice, to dip up such fish with their nets as resort thither for breathing, light on swallows congregated in clouds of a slimy substance, and carrying them home to their *stoves*, the warmth recovereth them to life and flight.

Stoves, which could autumn of cold winter make, Egyptians in autumn to bring winter back. Bees. The heat which arises out of the lesser spiracles brings forth nitre and sulphur; some of which it affixes to the tops and sides of the grottoes, which are usually so hot as to serve for natural *stoves* or sweating-vaults. Woodward. The most proper place for onion is a *stove*. Wiseman.

2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.

If the season prove exceeding piercing, in your great house kindle some charcoals; and when they have done smoking, put them into a hole sunk a little into the floor, about the middle of it. This is the safest *stove*. Evelyn.

To *STOVE*. v. a. [from the noun.] To keep warm in a house artificially heated.

For December, January, and the latter part of November, take such things as are green all winter; orange trees, lemon trees, and myrtles, if they be *stowed*; and sweet marjoram warm set. Bacon.

To *STOUND*. v. n. [*stunde*, I grieved, I standick.]

1. To be in pain or sorrow. Out of use.

2. For *stunned*.

STOUND. *st.* [from the verb.]

1. Sorrow; grief; mishap. Out of use. The Scots retain it.

Begin and end the bitter baleful *stound*, If less than that I fear. Spenser.

The fox his copesinate found, To whom complaining his unhappy *stound*, He with him *stew'd* some better chance to find. Spenser.

2. Astonishment; amazement.

Thus we *stood*, as in a *stound*, And wet with tears, like dew, the ground. Gay.

3. Hour; time; season.

STOUR. n. f. [*stur*, Runick, a battle; *stouran*, Saxon, to disturb.] Assault; incursion; tumult. Obsolete.

And he that harrow'd hell with heavy *stour*, The faulty souls from thence brought to his heav'nly bow'r. Fairy Queen.

Love, that long since has to thy mighty pow'r Perforce subdued my poor captiv'd heart, And raging now therein with restless *stours*, Dost tyrannize in every weaker part. Spenser.

The giant struck to mainly merciless, That could have overthrown a stony tower; And, were not heav'nly grace that him did bless, He had been pouldered all as thin as flower. But he was wary of that deadly *stoure*. Spenser.

STOUT. adj. [*stout*, Dutch; *stolz*, proud, German; *stautan*, Gothick, is to strike.]

1. Strong; lusty; valiant.

When I was young, I do remember how my father said, A *stouter* champion never handled sword. Shakspeare. Some captain of the land or fleet, Stout of his hands, but of a soldier's wit, Cries, I have sense to serve my turn, in store, And he's a rascal who pretends to more. Dryden.

2. Brave; bold; intrepid. The *stout*-hearted are spoiled. Psalms. He lost the character of a bold, stout, and magnanimous man, which he had been long reputed to be. Clarendon.

3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud. The lords all stand, To clear their cause, most resolutely *stout*. Daniel.

There virtue and stout honour paid the guards, Those only friends that could not be debarr'd. Bushyft.

4. Strong; firm.

The *stoutest* vessel to the storm gave way, And suck'd through loosn'd planks the rushing sea. Dryden.

STOUT. n. f. A cant name for strong beer.

Should but his muse descending drop A slice of bread and mutton chop, Or kindly, when his credit's out, Surprise him with a pint of *stout*; Exalted in his mighty mind, He flies and leaves the stars behind. Swift.

STOUTLY. adv. [from *stout*.] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.

STOUTNESS. n. f. [from *stout*.]

1. Strength; valour.

2. Boldness; fortitude.

His bashfulness in youth was the very true sign of his virtue and *stoutness* after. Ascham.

3. Obstinacy; stubbornness.

Come all to ruin, let Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear Thy dangerous *stoutness*: for I mock at death With as stout heart as thou. Shakspeare.

To *STOW*. v. a. [*stow*, Saxon; *stoc*, old Frisick, a place; *stowen*, Dutch, to lay up.] To lay up; to repose in order; to lay in the proper place.

Foul thief! where hast thou *stow'd* my daughter? Shakspeare.

I th' holsters of the saddle-bow Two aged pistols he did *stow*. Hudibras.

Some *stow* their oars, or stop the leaky sides. Dryden.

All the patriots were beheaded, *stowed* in dungeons, or condemned to work in the mines. Addison.

The goddesses shov'd the vessel from the shores, And *stow'd* within its womb the naval stores. Pope.

So grieves th' advent'rous merchant, when he throws All his long-tail'd treasure his ship *stows* Into the angry main. Carew.

STOWAGE. n. f. [from *stow*.]

1. Room for laying up.

In every vessel is *stowage* for immense treasures, when the cargo is pure bullion, or merchandise of as great a value. Addison.

2. The state of being laid up.

'Tis plate of rare device, and jewels Of rich and exquisite form; their value's great; And I am something curious, being strange, To have them in safe *stowage*. Shakspeare.

3. Money paid for stowing of goods.

STOWE, *STOE*, whether singly or jointly, are the same with the Saxon *stow*, a place. Gibson.

STRA'BISM. n. f. [*strabism*, Fr. *strabismus*, Latin.] A squinting; act of looking askint.

To *STRA'DDLE*. v. n. [supposed to come from *striddle* or *stride*.] To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left; to part the legs wide.

Let man survey himself, divested of artificial charms, and he will find himself a forked *straddling* animal, with bandy legs. Arbuthnot and Pope.

To *STRA'GGLE*. v. a. [Of this word no etymology is known: it is probably a frequentative of *stray*, from *stravviare*, Italian, of *extra viam*, Latin.]

1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble.

But stay; like one that thinks to bring his friend A mile or two, and sees the journey's end, I *straggle* on too far. Suchling.

A wolf spied out a *straggling* kid, and pursued him. L'Estrange.

Children, even when they endeavour their utmost, cannot keep their minds from *straggling*. Locke.

2. To wander difperedly.

He likewise enriched poor *straggling* soldiers with great quantity. Shakspeare.

They stand in *straggling* ranks of the *straggling* soldiers, who oft of weariness stayed behind. Clarendon.

Form *straggling* mountains, for public good, To rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood; Houses to build, and them contiguous make, For cheerful neighbourhood and safety's sake. Tate.

3. To exuberate; to shoot too far.

Were they content to prune the lavish vine Of *straggling* branches, and improve the wine. Trim off the small superfluous branches on each side of the hedge, that *straggle* too far out. Mortimer.

4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body; to stand single.

Having passed the Syrens, they came between Scylla and Charybdis, and the *straggling* rocks, which seemed to call out great store of flames and smoke. Raleigh.

Wide was his parish, not contracted close In streets, but here and there a *straggling* house. Yet still he was at hand. Dryden.

STRA'GLER. n. f. [from *straggle*.]

1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forsakes his company; one who rambles without any settled direction.

The last should keep the countries from passage of *stragglers* from those parts, whence they use to come forth, and oftentimes use to work much mischief. Spenser.

Let's whip these *stragglers* o'er the seas again, Lash hence these over-weening rags of France, These famish'd beggars. Shakspeare.

Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by *stragglers*, and the other half broken. Swift.

2. Any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single.

Let thy hand supply the pruning knife, And crop luxuriant *stragglers*, nor be loth To strip the branches of their leafy growth. Dryden.

His pruning hook corrects the vines, And the loose *stragglers* to their ranks confines. Pope.

STRAIGHT. adj. [*strack*, old Dutch. It is well observed by Ainsworth, that for not crooked we ought to write *straight*, and for narrow, *strait*; but for freight, which is sometimes found, there is no good authority.]

1. Not crooked; right.

Beauty made barren the swell'd boast Of him that best could speak; feature, laming The shrine of Venus, or *straight*-pight Minerva. Shakspeare.

A hunter's horn and cornet is oblique; yet they have likewise *straight* horns; which, if they be of the same bore with the oblique, differ little in sound. Save that the *straight* require somewhat a stronger blast. Bacon.

There are many several sorts of crooked lines, but there is one only which is *straight*. Dryden.

Water and air the varied form confound; The *straight* looks crooked, and the square grows round. Prior.

When I see a *fruit* staff appear crooked while half under the water, the water gives me a false idea. Bacon.

2. Narrow; close. This should properly be *strait*. [*stroit*, Fr. See *STRAIT*.]

Queen Elizabeth used to say of her instructions to great officers, that they were like to garners *straight* at the first putting on, but did by and by wear loose enough. Bacon.

3. Tense; tight. Of this sense it is doubtful whether it belongs to *strait*, *chast*, narrow; or to *strait*, not crooked. Pull the cord *straight*, may mean, draw it till it has no flexure; tie it *strait* about you, may mean, draw it into a narrower compass. This ambiguity has perhaps confounded the orthography.

STRAIGHT. adv. [*straz*, Danish; *strait*, Dutch.] Immediately; directly. Thus

Straight is naturally derived from the adjective, as a *straight line* is the shortest line between two points.

If the devil come and roar for them, I will not fend them. I will after *straight*, And tell him so. *Shakespeare.*

Those stinks which the nostrils *straight* abhor and expel, are not the most pernicious. *Bacon.*

With chalk I first describe a circle here, Where the æthereal spirits must appear: Come in, come in: for here they will be *strait*: Around, around the place I fumigate. *Dryden.*

I know thy generous temper well; Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it, It *straight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze. *Addison.*

To STRAIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *straight*.]

1. To make not crooked; to make straight. A crooked stick is not *straightened*, except it be as far bent on the clean contrary side. *Hooker.*

Ourselves being so apt to err, the only way which we have to *straighten* our paths is, by following the rule of his will, whose footsteps naturally are right. *Hooker.*

2. To make tense; to tighten.

STRAIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *straight*.]

1. In a right line; not crookedly.

2. Tightly; with tension.

STRAIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *straight*.]

1. Rectitude; the contrary to crookedness. Some are for masts, as fir and pine, because of their length and *straightness*. *Bacon.*

2. Tension; tightness.

STRAIGHTWAY. *adv.* [*straight* and *way*.]

It is very often written *straightways*, and therefore is perhaps more properly written *straightwise*. Immediately; straight. Let me here for ay in peace remain, Or *straightway* on that last long voyage fare. *Spenser.*

Soon as he enter'd was, the door *straightway* Did shut. *Spenser.*

Like to a ship, that, having 'scap'd a tempest, Is *straightway* clam'd and boarded with a pirate. *Shakespeare.*

The Turks *straightway* breaking in upon them, made a bloody fight. *Knolles.*

As soon as iron is out of the fire, it denudeth *straightways*. *Bacon.*

The sound of a bell is strong; continueth some time after the percussion; but ceaseth *straightways* as the bell or string be touched. *Bacon.*

The sun's power being in those months greater, it then *straightways* hurries steams up into the atmosphere. *Woodward.*

To STRAIN. *v. a.* [*streindre*, French.]

1. To squeeze through something. Their salient ought to be light; nice boiled in *stray*, and *strained*. *Arbutnot.*

2. To purify by filtration. Earth doth not *strain* water so finely as sand. *Bacon.*

3. To squeeze in an embrace. I would have *strain'd* him with a strict embrace; But through my arms he slipped and vanish'd. *Dryden.*

Old Evander with a close embrace *Strain'd* his departing friend, and tears o'erflow'd his face. *Dryden.*

4. To sprain; to weaken by too much violence. The jury make no more scruple to pass against an Englishman and the queen, though it be to *strain* their oaths, than to drink milk unstrained. *Spenser.*

Prudes decay'd about may tack, *Strain* their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

5. To put to its utmost strength. By this we see, in a cause of religion, to how desperate adventures men will *strain* themselves for one of their own part, having law and authority against them. *Hooker.*

Too well I wote my humble vaine, And how my rhymes been ragged and unkempt; Yet as I coum my cunning I will *strain*. *Spenser.*

Vol. II.

Thus mine enemy fell, And thus I set my foot on's neck;—even then The princely blood flows in his cheek; he sweats, *Strains* his young nerves, and puts himself in posture That acts my words. *Shakespeare.*

My earthly by his heavenly overpowered, Which it had long stood under, *strain'd* to th' height In that celestial colloquy sublime, As with an object that excels the sense, Dazzled and spent, sunk down. *Milton.*

The lark and linnet sing with rival notes; They *strain* their warbling throats To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*

Nor yet content, she *strains* her malice more, And adds newills to those contriv'd before. *Dryden.*

It is the worst sort of good husbandry to a father not to *strain* himself a little for his son's breeding. *Locke.*

Our words flow from us in a smooth continued stream, without those *strainings* of the voice, motions of the body, and majesty of the hand, which are so much celebrated in the orators of Greece and Rome. *Atterbury.*

Strain'd to the root, the slooping forest pours A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves. *Thompson.*

6. To make straight or tense. A bigger string more *strained*, and a lesser string less *strained*, may fall into the same tone. *Bacon.*

Thou, the more he varies forms, beware, To *strain* his letters with a stricter care. *Dryden.*

7. To push beyond the proper extent. See they suffer death; But in their deaths remember they are men, *Strain* not the laws to make their torture grievous. *Addison.*

There can be no other meaning in this expression, however some may pretend to *strain* it. *Swift.*

Your way is to wrest and *strain* some principles, maintained both by them and me, to a sense repugnant with their other known doctrines. *Hutchinson.*

8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural. The lark sings so out of tune, *Straining* harsh discords and unpleasing sharps. *Shakespeare.*

He talks and plays with Fatima, but his worth Is forc'd and *strained*: in his looks appears A wild distracted fierceness. *Denham.*

To STRAIN. *v. n.*

1. To make violent efforts. To build his fortune I will *strain* a little, For 'tis a bond in men. *Shakespeare.*

You stand like greyhounds in the slips, *Straining* upon the start. *Shakespeare.*

They *strain*, That death may not them idly find 't attend Their certain law, but work to meet their end. *Daniel.*

Straining with too weak a wing, We needs will write epistles to the king. *Pope.*

2. To be filtered by compression. Caesar thought that all sea sands had natural springs of fresh water; but it is the sea-water; because the pit filled according to the measure of the tide; and the sea-water, passing or *straining* through the sands, leaveth the saltus behind them. *Bacon.*

STRAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An injury by too much violence. Credit is gained by custom, and seldom recovers a *strain*; but, if broken, is never well set again. *Temple.*

In all pain there is a deformity by a solution of continuity, as in cutting; or a tendency to solution, as in convulsions or *strains*. *Grew.*

2. [Frenze, Saxon.] Race; generation; descent. Thus far I can praise him; he is of a noble *strain*. *Shakespeare.*

Of approv'd valour. *Shakespeare.*

Twelve Trojan youths, born of their noblest *strains*. *Chapman.*

I took alive; and, yet enrag'd, will empty all their veins Of vital spirits. *Chapman.*

Why dost thou falsely feign Thyself a Sidury; from which noble *strains* He sprung, that could to far exalt the name Of love. *Walker.*

Turn then to Pharamond and Charlemagne, And the long heroes of the Gallic *strains*. *Prior.*

3. Hereditary disposition. Amongst these sweet knives and all this courtesy the *strain* of man 's bred out into baboon and monkey. *Shakespeare.*

Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which propagated, spoil the *strain* of a nation. *Tillotson.*

4. A style or manner of speaking. According to the genus and *strain* of the book of Proverbs, the words wisdom and righteousness are used to signify all religion and virtue. *Tillotson.*

In our library are as great *strains* of true sublime eloquence, as are any where to be found in our language. *Swift.*

Macrobius speaks of Hippocritus' knowledge in very lofty *strains*. *Baker.*

5. Song; note; sound. Wilt thou love such a woman? what, to make thee an instrument, and play false *strains* upon thee? *Shakespeare.*

Orpheus' self may heave his head From golden slumber on a bed Of heap'd Elysian flowers, and hear Such *strains* as would have won the ear Of Pluto, to have quite set free His half-regain'd Eurydice. *Milton.*

Their heavenly harps a lower *strain* began, And in soft music mourn the fall of man. *Dryden.*

When the first bold vessel dar'd the seas, High on the stern the Thracian reas'd his *strain*, While Argo saw her kindred trees Descend from Pelion to the main. *Pope.*

Some future *strain*, in which the muse shall tell How science dwindles, add how volumes swell. *Young.*

6. Rank; character. But thou who, lately of the common *strain*, Wert one of us, if still thou dost retain The same ill habits, the same follies too, Still thou art bound to vie, and still a slave. *Dryden.*

7. Turn; tendency; inborn disposition. Because heretics have a *strain* of madness, he applied her with some corporal chastisement, which with respect of time might happily reduce her to good order. *Hayward.*

8. Manner of speech or action. Such take too high a *strain* at the first, and are magnanimous more than tract of years can uphold; as was Scipio Africanus, of whom Livy saith, "ultima prae se habebat." *Bacon.*

STRAINER. *n. f.* [from *strain*.] An instrument of filtration. The excrementitious moisture passeth in birds through a finer and more delicate *strainer* than it doth in beasts, for feathers pass through quills, and hair through skin. *Bacon.*

Shave the goats' shaggy beard, lest thou too late In vain shouldst seek a *strainer* to dispart The lanky terrene dregs from purer mast. *Philips.*

The stomach and intestine are the press, and the best vessels the *strainers*, to separate the pure emulsion from its feces. *Arbutnot.*

These, when condens'd, the airy region pours On the dry earth in rain or gentle showers; Th' insinuating drops look through the sand, And pass the porous *strainers* of the land. *Blackmore.*

STRAIT. *adj.* [*etroit*, Fr. *stretto*, Italian.]

1. Narrow; close; not wide. Witnesses, like watches, go Just as they're set, too tall or slow; And, where in confusion they're *straight* laid, 'Tis ten to one that side is cast. *Hudibras.*

They are afraid to meet her, if they have missed the church; but then they are more afraid to see her, if they are faced as *strait* as they can possibly be. *Low.*

2. Close; intimate. He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Plexanthus into a *straight* degree of. *4 U*

Why dost thou falsely feign Thyself a Sidury; from which noble *strains* He sprung, that could to far exalt the name Of love. *Walker.*

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When the first bold vessel dar'd the seas, High on the stern the Thracian reas'd his *strain*, While Argo saw her kindred trees Descend from Pelion to the main. *Pope.*

Some future *strain*, in which the muse shall tell How science dwindles, add how volumes swell. *Young.*

6. Rank; character. But thou who, lately of the common *strain*, Wert one of us, if still thou dost retain The same ill habits, the same follies too, Still thou art bound to vie, and still a slave. *Dryden.*

7. Turn; tendency; inborn disposition. Because heretics have a *strain* of madness, he applied her with some corporal chastisement, which with respect of time might happily reduce her to good order. *Hayward.*

8. Manner of speech or action. Such take too high a *strain* at the first, and are magnanimous more than tract of years can uphold; as was Scipio Africanus, of whom Livy saith, "ultima prae se habebat." *Bacon.*

STRAINER. *n. f.* [from *strain*.] An instrument of filtration. The excrementitious moisture passeth in birds through a finer and more delicate *strainer* than it doth in beasts, for feathers pass through quills, and hair through skin. *Bacon.*

Shave the goats' shaggy beard, lest thou too late In vain shouldst seek a *strainer* to dispart The lanky terrene dregs from purer mast. *Philips.*

The stomach and intestine are the press, and the best vessels the *strainers*, to separate the pure emulsion from its feces. *Arbutnot.*

These, when condens'd, the airy region pours On the dry earth in rain or gentle showers; Th' insinuating drops look through the sand, And pass the porous *strainers* of the land. *Blackmore.*

STRAIT. *adj.* [*etroit*, Fr. *stretto*, Italian.]

1. Narrow; close; not wide. Witnesses, like watches, go Just as they're set, too tall or slow; And, where in confusion they're *straight* laid, 'Tis ten to one that side is cast. *Hudibras.*

They are afraid to meet her, if they have missed the church; but then they are more afraid to see her, if they are faced as *strait* as they can possibly be. *Low.*

2. Close; intimate. He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Plexanthus into a *straight* degree of. *4 U*

favours: his goodness being as apt to be deceived, as the other's craft was to deceive. *Shakspeare.*

3. Strict; rigorous.

Therefore hold I *strict* all thy commandments; and all false ways I utterly abhor. *Psalms.*

Fugitive was not relieved by the profit of their lands in England, for there is a *straighter* order taken. *Spenser.*

He now, forthwith, takes on him to reform Some certain edicts, and some *straight* decrees That lay too heavy on the commonwealth. *Shakspeare.*

Proceed no *straiter* 'gainst our noble Gloucester, Than from the evidence of good circum- He be approv'd in practice culpable. *Shakspeare.*

4. Difficult, distressful.

5. It is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written *straight*, [See STRAIGHT.]

A bell or a canon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the sight of the sounding body, and sounds are propagated as readily through crooked pipes as through *straight* ones. *Newton.*

STRAIT, n. f.

1. A narrow pass, or path.

Plant garriens to command the *deserts*, and narrow passages. *Spenser.*

Honour travels in a *straight* to narrow, Where one but goes a round. *Shakspeare.*

Fretton Magellanicum, or Magellan *straits*. *Abbot.*

They went forth unto the *straits* of the mountain. *Ludlow.*

The Saracens brought, together with their victories, their language and religion into all that coast of Africa, even from Egypt to the *straights* of Gibraltar. *Percival.*

2. Distress; difficulty.

The independent party, which abhorred all motions towards peace, were most *straight* as the other how to carry on their designs. *Clarendon.*

It was impossible to have administered such advice to the king, in the *straight* he was in, which, being pursued, might not have proved inconvenient. *Clarendon.*

They fell Bred up in poverty and *straights* at home, Lost in a desert here, and hunger bit. *Milton.*

Thus Adam, fore-bet, replied: O Heav'n! in evil *straight* this day I stand Before my Judge. *Milton.*

'Tis hard with me, whatever choice I make, I must not merit you, or must forsake: But in this *straight* to honour I'll be true, And leave my fortune to the gods and you. *Dryden.*

Kings reduced to *straights*, either by their own, or by the negligence of their predecessors, have been always involved in dark and mean intrigues. *Darwin.*

Some modern authors, observing what *straits* they have been put to in all ages to find out water enough for Noah's flood, say Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation. *Barnet.*

Let no man who owns a providence grow desperate under any calamity or *straight* whatsoever, but compose the anguish of his thoughts upon this one consideration, that he comprehends not those strange unaccountable methods by which providence may dispose of him. *South.*

Cretor fear The *straights* to which you're driven, and as he knows Cato's high worth, is anxious for your life. *Addison.*

Ulysses made use of the pretence of natural infirmity, to conceal the *straits* he was in at that time in his thoughts. *Broome.*

She watches their time of need and adversity; and, if she can discover that they are in great *straights* or affliction, she gives them speedy relief. *Long.*

To STRAIT, v. a. [from the noun.] To put to difficulties.

If you last Interpretation should abuse, and call this Your lack, of love or bounty, you were *straited* For a reply; at least, if you make care Of happy holding her. *Shakspeare.*

To STRAITEN, v. a. [from Strait.]

1. To make narrow.

The city of Sidon has a secure haven, yet with something a dangerous entrance, *straitened* on the north side by the sea-rumed wall of the mole. *Sandys.*

If this be our condition, thus to dwell In narrow circuit, *straitened* by a foe Subtle or violent. *Milton.*

Whatever *straitens* the vessels, so as the channels become more narrow, must bent; therefore *strait* cloaths and cold baths heat. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To contract; to confine.

The *straitening* and confining the profession of the common law, must naturally extend and enlarge the jurisdiction of the chancery. *Clarendon.*

The bonded man finds himself aggrieved by the falling of his rents, and the *straitening* of his fortune, whilst the bonded man keeps up his gain. *Locke.*

Feeling can give us a notion of all ideas that enter at the eye, except colours; but it is very much *straitened* and confined to the number, bulk, and distance of its objects. *Addison.*

The *straitens* which *straiten* the British commerce, will enlarge the French. *Addison.*

3. To make tight; to intend. See STRAIGHT.

Stretch them at their length, And pull the *straitened* cords with all your strength. *Dryden.*

Modesty, by her false guardians drawn, Charming in fury, and calumny in town, Galls, as they *straiten* at each end the cord, And dies when Dulcely gives her page the word. *Dunciad.*

4. To deprive of necessary room.

Waters when *straitened*, as in the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise. *Bacon.*

He could not be *straitened* in room or provisions, or compelled to fight. *Clarendon.*

The airy crowd Swam'd, and were *straiten'd*. *Milton.*

Several congregations find themselves very much *straitened*; and, if the mode increase I with it may not drive many ordinary women into meetings. *Addison.*

5. To distress; to perplex.

Men, by continually striving and fighting to enlarge their bounds, and encroaching upon one another, seem to be *straitened* for want of room. *Ray.*

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STRAITENED, adj. [from Strait and hand.]

1. Parimonious; sparing; meagrely.

STRAITENED, adj. [from Strait and lace.]

1. Girded with laces.

Let nature have scope to fashion the body as she thinks best; we have few well-shaped that are *straitened*, or much tampered with. *Locke.*

2. Stiff; constrained; without freedom.

STRAITLY, adv. [from Strait.]

1. Narrowly.

2. Strictly; rigorously.

Those laws he *straitly* requireth to be observed without breach or blame. *Hooker.*

3. Closely; intimately.

STRAITNESS, n. f. [from Strait.]

1. Narrowness.

The town was hard to besiege, and uneasy to come unto, by reason of the *straitness* of all the places. *Maccabees.*

It is a great error, and a narrowness or *straitness* of mind, if any man think that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pact. *Bacon.*

The *straitness* of my conscience will not give me leave to swallow down such canals. *King Charles.*

2. Strictness; rigor.

If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding, it shall become him well. *Shakspeare.*

Among the Romans, the laws of the twelve tables, did exclude the females from inheriting; and had many other *straitnesses* and hardships, which were successively remedied. *Hale.*

3. Distress; difficulty.

4. Want; scarcity.

The *straitness* of the conveniences of the room, had never reached to the aid to the aid of the, till the Spaniards brought it through them. *Locke.*

STRAKE, [the obsolete prater of strike.]

Struck.

Didst thou not see a bleeding hind, Whole right haunch curst my tied fast snow *strake*? *Spenser.*

Fearing lest they should fall into the quick-sands, they *strake* sail, and so were driven. *Act.*

STRAKE, n. f.

1. A long mark; a streak. See STREAK.

2. A narrow board.

STRAND, n. f. [Strand, Saxon; Strande, Dutch; Strand, Islandick.]

1. The verge of the sea, or of any water.

I saw sweet beauty in her face, Such as the daughter of Agenor had, That made great Jove to humble him to her hand, When with his knees he kiss'd the Cretan strand. *Shakspeare.*

Some wretched lines from this neglected land May find my hero on the foreign strand, Warm'd with new fires. *Prior.*

2. A twist of a rope. I know not whence derived.

To STRAND, v. a. [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the shallows.

Tarhon's alone was lost, and *stranded* flood, Stuck on a bank, and beaten by the flood. *Dryden.*

I have seen of both those kinds from the sea, but so few that they can only be such as have strayed from their main residence, and been accidentally intercepted and *stranded* by great storms. *Woodward.*

Some from the *stranded* vessel force their way, Fearful of fate, they meet it in the sea; Some, who escape the fury of the wave, Sicken on earth, and sink into a grave. *Prior.*

STRANGE, adj. [Strange, Fr. extraneus, Latin.]

1. Foreign; of another country.

I do not contain the knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues. *African.*

The natural subjects of the state should bear a sufficient proportion to the *strange* subjects that they govern. *Bacon.*

2. Not domestic.

As the man loves least at home to be, That hath a flutish house, haunted with sprites, So he, impatient her own faults to see, Turns from herself, and in *strange* things delight. *Dana.*

3. Wonderful; causing wonder.

It is evident, and it is one of the *strangest* secrets in fables, that the whole found is not in the whole air only; but is also in every small part of the air. *Bacon.*

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive *Strange* alteration in me. *Milton.*

Thus the *strange* cure to our split blood applied Sympathy to the distant wound does guide. *Cowley.*

It is *strange* they should be so silent in this matter, when there were to many occasions to speak it, if our Saviour had plainly appointed such a fallible judge of controversies. *Tillotson.*

Strange to relate! from young Julius' head A laurel flame arose, which gently spread Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden.*

4. Odd; irregular; not according to the common way.

Desire my man's abode, where I did leave him He's *strange* and poevish. *Shakspeare.*

A *strange* proud return you may think I make you, madam, when I tell you it is not from every body I would be thus obliged. *Sedding.*

5. Unknown; new.

Long custom had inured them to the former kind alone, by which the latter was new and *strange* in their ears. *Hobbes.*

Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you know the character, I should not; and the signet is not strange to you. *Shakespeare.*
Joseph saw his brethren, but made himself strange unto them. *Genesis.*

Here passion first I felt,
Commotion strange! *Milton.*

6. Remote.
She makes it strange, but she would be best pleas'd
To be so sugar'd with another letter. *Shakespeare.*

7. Uncommonly good or bad.
This made David to admire the law of God at
that strange rate, and to advance the knowledge of
it above all other knowledge. *Tillotson.*

8. Unacquainted.
They were now, like sand without lime, ill bound
together, at a gaze, looking strange one upon an-
other, not knowing who was faithful. *Bacon.*

STRANGE. *interj.* An expression of wonder.
Strange! what extremes should thus preserve the
snow
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below.

Strange! that fatherly authority should be the
only original of government, and yet all mankind
not know it. *Locke.*

10. STRANGE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]
To wonder; to be astonished.

Were all the affections of Aristotle such as theo-
logy pronounceth impieties, which we strange not
at from one of whom a father saith, *Nec Deum
coluit, nec curavit.* *Glanville.*

STRANGELY. *adv.* [from *strange*.]

1. With some relation to foreigners.

As by strange fortune
It came to us, I do in justice charge thee
That thou commend it strangely to some place,
Where chance may nurse or end it. *Shakespeare.*

2. Wonderfully; in a way to cause won-
der, but commonly with a degree of
dislike.

My former speeches have but hit your thoughts,
Which can interpret farther: only, I say,
Things have been strangely borne. *Shakespeare.*

How strangely active are the arts of peace,
Whole restless motions less than wars do cease;
Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise;
And war more force, but not more pains, employs. *Dryden.*

We should carry along with us some of those vir-
tuous qualities, which we were strangely careless if
we did not bring from home with us. *Spratt.*

In a time of affliction, the remembrance of our
good deeds will strangely cheer and support our
spirits. *Catamy.*

It would strangely delight you to see with what
spirit he converses, with what tenderness he re-
proves, with what affection he exhorts, and with
what vigour he preaches. *Law.*

How strangely crowded misplace things and miscell,
Machines in one is liberty in all! *Hurt.*

STRANGENESS. *n. s.* [from *strange*.]

1. Foreignness; the state of belonging to
another country.

If I will obey the gospel, no distance of place, no
strangeness of country, can make any man a stran-
ger to me. *Spratt.*

2. Uncommunicativeness; distance of be-
haviour.

Ungird thy strangeness, and tell me what I shall
vent to my lady. *Shakespeare.*

Will you not observe
The strangeness of his alter'd countenance? *Shakespeare.*

3. Remoteness from common manners or
notions; uncouthness.

Men worthier than himself
Here tend the savage strangeness he puts on;
And undergo, in an observing kind,
His humorous predominance. *Shakespeare.*

4. Mutual dislike.

In this peace there was an article that no Eng-
lishman should enter into Scotland, and no Scotch-
man into England, without letters commendatory;
this might seem a means to continue a strangeness

between the nations; but it was done to feed in the
borderers. *Bacon.*

5. Wonderfulness; power of raising won-
der.

If a man, for curiosity or strangeness sake, would
make a puppet pronounce a word, let him consider
the motion of the instruments of voice, and the like
sounds made in inanimate bodies. *Bacon.*

This ruffled greater tumults and boilings in the
hearts of men, than the strangeness and seeming
unreasonableness of all the former articles. *South.*

STRANGER. *n. s.* [*stranger*, Fr.]

1. A foreigner; one of another country.
I am a most poor woman, and a stranger,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge indifferent. *Shakespeare.*

Your daughter hath made a gross revolt;
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling stranger
Of here and every where. *Shakespeare.*

There is no place in Europe so much frequented
by strangers, whether they are such as come out of
curiosity, or such who are obliged to attend the
court of Rome. *Addison.*

After a year's interregnum from the death of Ro-
mulus, the senate of their own authority chose a
successor, and a stranger, merely upon the same of
his virtues. *Swift.*

2. One unknown.

Strangers and foes do funder, and not kifs. *Shakespeare.*

You did void your rhaum upon my beard,
And foot me as you spurn a stranger cur
Over your threshold. *Shakespeare.*

We ought to acknowledge, that no nations are
wholly aliens and strangers the one to the other. *Bacon.*

His perusal of the writings of his friends and
strangers. *Fell.*

They came, and near him plac'd the stranger
guest. *Pope.*

Thus the majestic mother of mankind,
To her own charms most amiably blind,
On the green margin innocently flood;
And gaz'd indulgent on the crystal flood;
Survey'd the stranger in the painted wave,
And smiling, prais'd the beauties which she gave. *Young.*

3. A guest; one not a domestick.

He will vouchsafe
This day to be our guest: bring forth and pour
Abundance, fit to honour and receive
Our heavenly stranger. *Milton.*

4. One unacquainted.

My child is yet a stranger in the world;
She hath not seen the change of fourteen years. *Shakespeare.*

I was no stranger to the original: I had also
studied Virgil's design, and his disposition of it. *Dryden.*

5. One not admitted to any communica-
tion or fellowship.

I unpeep my detraction; here aljure
The taints and blames upon myself,
For strangers to my nature. *Shakespeare.*

Nickons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And strangers to the sun yet ripen here. *Glanville.*

To STRANGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To estrange; to alienate.

Will you, with those infirmities she owes,
Dower'd with our care, and stranger'd with our
oath,
Take her or leave her? *Shakespeare.*

To STRANGLE. *v. a.* [*strangula*, Lat.]

1. To choke; to suffocate; to kill by in-
tercepting the breath.

His face is black and full of blood;
His eye-balls farther out than when he liv'd,
Staring full ghastly, like a strangled man. *Shakespeare.*

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in;
And there be strangled ere my Romeo comes? *Shakespeare.*

Dost thou not know that thou hast strangled
thine husbands? *Job.*

The lion did tear in pieces enough for his whelp,
and strangled for his loneliness, and filled his holes
with prey. *Nahemich.*

So heinous a crime was the sin of adultery, that
our Simon succubus compelled the adulteress to
strangle herself; but he who debauched her was to
be hanged over her grave. *Ayliffe.*

2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or
appearance.

By the clock, 'tis day;
And yet dark night strangles the travelling lamp;
Is't night's predominance, or the day's shame? *Shakespeare.*

STRANGER. *n. s.* [from *strangle*.] One
who strangles.

The band that seems to tie their friendship to-
gether, will be the very strangler of their unity. *Shakespeare.*

STRANGLES. *n. s.* [from *strangle*.] Swel-
lings in a horse's throat.

STRANGULATION. *n. s.* [from *strangle*.]
The act of strangling; suffocation; the
state of being strangled.

A sponge is anticholous, not in itself, for its pow-
der is harmless; but because, being received into
the stomach, it swelleth, and, occasioning its con-
tinual distention, induceth a strangulation. *Brown.*

The reduction of the jaws is difficult; and, if
they be not timely reduced, there happen paralysis
and strangulation. *Wijeman.*

STRANGURY. *n. s.* [*crasyngia*; *stran-
gurie*, Fr.] A difficulty of urine at-
tended with pain.

STRAP. *n. s.* [*stroppe*, Dutch; *stroppa*,
Italian.] A narrow long slip of cloth
or leather.

These clothes are good enough to drink in, and
to be these boots too; and they be not, let them
hang themselves in their own straps. *Shakespeare.*

I found but one husband, a lively coxier, that
kicked and spurred all the while his wife was carry-
ing him on; and had scarce pass'd a day without
giving her the discipline of the strap. *Spectator.*

To STRAP. *v. a.* [from *strap*.] To beat
with a strap.

STRAPADO. *n. s.* Chastisement by
blows.

Were I at the *strappado*, or all the racks in the
world, I would not tell you on compulsion. *Shakespeare.*

STRAPPING. *adj.* Vast; large; bulky.
Used of large men or women in con-
tempt.

STRATA. *n. s.* [The plural of *stratum*,
Lat.] Beds; layers. A philological
term.

The terrestrial matter is disposed into strata, or
layers, placed one upon another, in like manner as
any earthy sediment, settling down from a fluid,
will naturally be. *Wardward.*

With how much wisdom are the strata laid,
Of different weight and of a different kind,
Of sundry forms for sundry ends design'd! *Blackmore.*

STRATAGEM. *n. s.* [*στρατημα*; *strata-
game*, Fr.]

1. An artifice in war; a trick by which
an enemy is deceived.

John Talbot I did fond for thee,
To tutor thee in stratagems of war. *Shakespeare.*

Every minute now
Should be the father of some stratagem. *Shakespeare.*

2. An artifice; a trick by which some ad-
vantage is obtained.

Route up your courage, call up all your counsels,
And think on all those stratagems which nature
Keeps ready to encounter sudden dangers. *Denham.*

Those oft are stratagems which errours seem;
Nor is it Homer nods, but we who dream. *Pope.*

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TO STRATIFY. *v. a.* [*stratify*; *Fr.* from *stratum*, Latin.] To range in beds or layers. A chymical term.

STRATUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] A bed; a layer. A term of philosophy.

Another was found in a perpendicular fissure of a *stratum* of stone in Langron iron mine, Cumberland. Woodward.

Drill'd through the sandy *stratum* ev'ry way
The waters with the sand's *stratum* rise. Twiss.

STRAW. *n. s.* [*strop*, Saxon; *stroo*, Dutch.]

1. The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is thrashed.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Tremble and start at wagging of a *straw*,
Intending deep suspicion. Shakspeare.

Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtles breaks;
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's *straw* doth pierce it. Shakspeare.

Apples in hay and *straw* ripened apparently;
but the apple in the *straw* more. Bacon.

My new *straw*-hat, that's truly lin'd with green,
Let Peggy wear. Gay.

More light he treads, more tall he seems to rise,
And fronts a *straw* breadth nearer to the skies. Tickel.

2. Any thing proverbially worthless.

Thy aims, thy liberty, beside
All that's on th' outside of thy hide,
Are mine by military law,
Of which I will not bate one *straw*. Hudibras.
'Tis not a *straw* matter whether the main cause
be right or wrong. T. T. Strange.

STRAWBERRY. *n. s.* [*fragaria*, Lat.] A plant. Miller.

Content with food which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on *strawberries* they fed. Dryden.
Strawberries, by their fragrant smell, seem to
be cordial: the seeds obtained by shaking the ripe
fruit in water, are an excellent remedy against the
stone. The juice of *strawberries* and lemons in
spring-water, is an excellent drink in bilious fevers. Arbuthnot.

STRAWBERRY Tree. *n. s.* [*arbutus*, Lat.]

It is ever green, the leaves roundish and
ferrated on the edges; the fruit is of a
fleshy substance, and very like a straw-
berry. Miller.

STRAWBUILT. *adj.* [*straw* and *built*.]
Made up of straw.

They on the smoothed plank,
The suburb of their *strawbuilt* cottdel,
New rubb'd with balm, expatiate. Milton.

STRAWCOLOURED. *adj.* [*straw* and
colour.] Of a light yellow.

I will discharge it in your *strawcoloured* beard. Shakspeare.

STRAWWORM. *n. s.* [*straw* and *worm*;
phryganion, Lat.] A worm bred in straw.

STRAWY. *adj.* [from *straw*.] Made of
straw; consisting of straw.

There the *strawy* Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him like the mower's swath. Shakspeare.

In a field of corn, blown upon by the wind, there
will appear waves of a colour differing from that of
the rest; the wind, by dispressing some of the ears,
and not others, makes the one reflect more from the
lateral and *strawy* parts than the rest. Boyle.

TO STRAY. *v. n.* [*stroe*, Danish, to scut-
ter; *stravare*, Italian, to wander.]

1. To wander; to rove.

My eye, descending from the hill, surveys
Where Thames among the wanton valley *strays*. Denham.

Lo, the glad gales o'er all her beauties *stray*,
Breathe on her lips, and in her bosom play. Pope.

2. To rove out of the way; to range
beyond the proper limits.

What grace hath thee more hither brought this
way?

Or doest thy feeble feet unwetting hither *stray*. Spenser.

No where can I *stray*,
Save back to England: all the world's my way. Shakspeare.

She doth *stray* about
By holy crosses, where the kneeling prays
For happy wedlock hours. Shakspeare.

Wand'rest thou within this lucid orb,
And *stray'd* from those fair fields of light above,
Amidst this new creation want'st a guide
To reconduct thy steps? Dryden.

3. To err; to deviate from the right.

We have erred and *strayed*. Common Prayer.
TO STRAY. *v. a.* To mislead. Obsolete.

Hath not else his eye
Stray'd his affection in unlawful love? Shakspeare.

STRAY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any creature wandering beyond its
limits; any thing lost by wandering.

She hath herself not only well detoured,
But taken and impounded as a *stray*
The King of Scots. Shakspeare.

Should I take you for a *stray*,
You must be kept a year and day. Hudibras.

When he has traced his talk through all its wild
rambles, let him bring home his *stray*; not like the
lost sheep, with joy, but with tears of penitence. Government of the Tongue.

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a
stray. Dryden.

He cries out, neighbour hast thou seen a *stray*
Of bullocks and of heifers pass this way? Addison.

2. Act of wandering.

I would not from your love make such a *stray*,
To match you where I hate. Shakspeare.

STREAK. *n. s.* [*strepce*, Saxon; *strecke*,
Dutch; *stria*, Italian.] A line of
colour different from that of the ground.
Sometimes written *stake*.

The west yet glimmers with some *streaks* of day;
Now spurs the latest traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. Shakspeare.

What mean those colour'd *streaks* in heav'n,
Disfend'd, as the brow of God appears? Milton.

The night comes on, we eager to pursue
Till the last *streaks* of dying day withdrew,
And doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive. Dryd.
Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear,
How ruddy, like your lips, their *streaks* appear! Dryden.

While the fantastick tulip strives to break
In two-fold beauty, and a parted *streak*. Prior.

TO STREAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stripe; to variegate in hues; to
dapple.

All the yearlings which were *streak'd* and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire. Shakspeare.

A mule admirably *streaked* and dappled with
white and black. Sandys.

To-morrow, ere fresh morning *streak* the east,
With first approach of light we must be ris'n,
And at our pleasant labour, to reform
Yon flow'ry *streaks*. Milton.

Now let us leave this earth, and lift our eye
To the large convex of yon azure sky;
Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now *streak'd* and glowing with the morning red,
Anon at noon in flaming yellow bright,
And chusing sable for the peaceful night. Prior.

2. To stretch. Obsolete.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and *streaks*
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks;
Where, glotting round her rock, to fish the falls. Chapman.

STREAKY. *adj.* [from *streak*.] Striped;
variegated by hues.

When the hoary head is hid in snow,
The life is in the leaf, and still between
The sits of falling shows appears the *streaky* green. Dryden.

STREAM. *n. s.* [*stream*, Saxon; *strom*,
Mandick; *stroom*, Dutch.]

1. A running water; the course of run-
ning water; current.

As plays the sun upon the glassy *stream*,
Twinkling another counterfeited beam. Shakspeare.

He brought *streams* out of the rock, and caused
waters to run down the rivers. Psalms.

Cocytus nam'd, of lamentation load
Heard in the infernal *stream*; fierce Phlegeton,
Whose waves of torrent fire in flame with rage;
Far off from these, a flow and silent *stream*,
Lethæ, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her wat'ry labyrinth. Milton.

O could I flow like thee, and make thy *stream*
My great example, as thou art my theme!
Thou' deep yet clear, tho' gentle yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without wearisome full. Dryden.

Thus from one common source our *streams* divide,
Ours is the *stream*, your's th' *Arcadian* side.
Divided interests, while thou think'st to *draw*,
Draw like two brooks thy middle *stream* away. Dryden.

2. Any thing issuing from a head, and
moving forward with continuity of parts.

The breath of the Lord is like a *stream* of heat
stone. Job.
You, Drances, never want a *stream* of words. Dryden.

The *stream* of beneficence hath, by several *tribe*
lets which have since fallen into it, wonderfully
enlarged its current. Atterbury.

3. Any thing forcible and continued.

Had their cables of iron chains had any *great*
length, they had been unportable; and, being
short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in
any *stream* of weather. Evelyn.

It is looked upon as insolence for a man to
adhere to his own opinion, against the current
stream of antiquity. Locke.

4. Course; current.

The very *stream* of his life, and the busi-ness he
hath helmed, must give him a better; proclamation. Shakspeare.

TO STREAM. *v. n.* [*stream*, Mandick.]

1. To flow; to run in a continuous cur-
rent.

God bad the ground be dry.
All but between those banks where rivers now
Stream, and perpetual draw their humid train. Milton.

On all sides round
Streams the black blood, and smokes upon the
ground. Pex.

2. To emit a current; to pour out water
in a stream; to be overflowed.

Then grateful Greece with *streaming* eyes would
raise. Pope.

Historick marbles to record his praise. Pope.

3. To issue forth with continuance, not by
fits.

Now to impartial love, that god most high,
Do my sighs *stream*. Shakspeare.

From opening skies may *streaming* glories issue,
And saints embrace thee. Pope.

TO STREAM. *v. a.* To mark with colours
or embroidery in long tracts.

The herald's mantle *streamed* with gold. Bacon.

STREAMER. *n. s.* [from *stream*.] An
enign; a flag; a pennon; any thing
flowing loosely from a stock.

His brave fleet
With silken *streamers* the young Phœbus fanning. Shakspeare.

The rosy morn began to rise,
And wad' her *streamer* through the skies. Dryden.

Brave Rupert from afar appears,
Whose waving *streamers* the glad general knows. Dryden.

The man of sense his meat devours,
But only swells the peck and flows;
And he must be an idle dreamer,
Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the *streamer*. Prior.

STREAMY. *adj.* [from *stream*.]

1. Abounding in running water.

However strong some gods and day,
Denied the goddess water: where deep Meles
And rocky Crata flow, the chariot smok'd
Obscure with rising dust. *Prior.*

2. Flowing with a current.

Before him flaming, his enormous shield
Like the broad sun illum'd all the field;
His nodding helm emits a streamy ray. *Pope*

STREET. *n. f.* [*prepe*, Saxon; *straz*,
German; *brada*, Spanish and Italian;
stiede, Danish; *stract*, Dutch; *stratum*,
Latin.]

1. A way, properly a paved way between two rows of houses.

He led us through fair streets, and all the way
we went there were gathered people on both sides,
standing in a row. *Bacon*

The streets are no larger than alleys. *Saunders*
When night

Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, down with insolence and wine;
Within the streets of Sodom. *Milton*

The Italians, say the ancients, always considered
the situation of a building, whether it were high or
low, in an open square, or in a narrow street, and
more or less devoted from their rule of art. *Addison*

When you battle with some crony servant in the
fame street, leave your own street-door open. *Swift*

2. Proverbially, a public place.

That there be no leading into captivity, and no
complaining in our streets. *Psalms*

Our public ways would be so crowded, that we
should want street-room. *Spectator*

Let us reflect upon what we daily see practised
in the world; and can we believe, if an apostle of
Christ appeared in our streets he would retract his
censure, and command us to be conformable to the
world? *Rogers*

STREETWALKER. *n. f.* [*street* and *walk*.]

A common prostitute, that offers herself
to sale in the open street.

STRENGTH. *n. f.* [*strengh*, Saxon.]

1. Force; vigour; power of the body.

But strength is in truth divided, and from just,
laudable, nought merits but disparage. *Milton*

Thou must outlive
Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will
change

To wither'd, weak, and grey. *Milton*

Th' insulting Trojans came,
And menace us with force, our fleet with flame:
Was it the strength of this tongue-valiant lord,
In that black hour, that sav'd you from the sword? *Dryden*

2. Power of endurance; firmness; durability; toughness; hardness.

Not founded on the brittle strength of bones. *Milton*

Firm Dorick pillars found the solid base,
The fair Corinthian crown the higher space,
And all below is strength, and all above is grace. *Dryden*

3. Vigour of any kind; power of any kind.

Strength there must be either of love or war,
even such contrary ways leading to the same
unity. *Holiday*

God, in all things wise and just,
Hinder'd not Satan to attempt the mind
Of man, with strength entire and free-will arm'd. *Milton*

This act
Shall crush the strength of Satan. *Milton*

4. Power of resistance; sureness; firmness.

Our cattle's strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn. *Shakespeare*

5. Support; security; that which supports.

Bereave me not thy aid,
Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress,
My only strength and stay. *Milton*

6. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty.

Antioch's large views, acuteness and penetration
of thought, and strength of judgment, few have
equalled. *Locke*

He enjoyed the greatest strength of good sense,
and the most exquisite taste of poeasies. *Addison*
We, like friendly colours, found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new strength and light. *Pope*

7. Spirit; animation.

methinks I feel new strength within me rise,
Wings growing, and dominion given. *Milton*

Adam and first matron live
Had ended now their orisons, and found
Strength added from above, new hope to spring
Out of despair. *Milton*

8. Vigour of writing; nervous diction; force, opposed to softness, in writing or painting.

Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and
know
What's roundly smooth, or languishingly slow;
And praise the airy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's strength and Waller's sweetness
join. *Pope*

Caracci's strength, Coreggio's softer line,
Paulo's free stroke, and Titian's warmth divine. *Pope*

9. Potency of liquors.

10. Fortification; fortrefs.
The rudiments of talking should not only be re-
tarded by the guard of our heart, but fenced in by
certain strengths placed in the mouth. *Ben Jonson*

He thought
This inaccessible high strength to have seiz'd. *Milt.*
Betray'd in all his strength, the wood belet:
All instruments, all arts, of ruin met. *Denham*

11. Support; maintenance of power.
What they boded would be a mischief to us, you
are providing, shall be one of our principal strengths. *Spratt*

12. Legal force; validity; security.
13. Confidence imparted.
Certain services were due from the soldier to his
captain, and from the captain to the prince; and
upon the strength of such tenures, in after times,
the descendants of these people and their kings
did subsist and make their wars. *Davenant*

The allies, after a successful summer, are too apt,
upon the strength of it, to neglect their prepara-
tions for the ensuing campaign. *Addison*

14. Armament; force; power.
What is his strength by land? *Shakespeare*
Nor was there any other strength designed to
attend about his highness than one regiment. *Clarendon*

15. Persuasive prevalence; argumentative force.
This presupposed, it may then stand very well
with strength and soundness of reason, thus to
answer. *Hooker*

To STRENGTH. *v. a.* To strengthen. Not
used.

Edward's happy order'd reign most fertile breeds
Plenty of mighty spirits, to strength his state. *Daniel*

To STRENGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *strength*.]

1. To make strong.

2. To confirm; to establish.
Authority is by nothing so much strengthened
and confirmed as by custom; for no man easily
disfruits the things which he and all men have
been always bred up to. *Temple*

Three, bold Longinus! all the Nine inspire,
And bid'st your crutch with a poet's fire:
An ardent judge, who, zealous in his truth,
With warmth gives sentence, yet is always just;
Whose own example strengthens all his laws,
And is himself that great tubline he draws. *Pope*

If it were true that women were thus naturally
vain and light, then how much more blameable is
that education, which seems contrived to strengthen
and increase this folly. *Law*

3. To animate; to fix in resolution.

Let us rise up and build: so they strengthened
their hands for this work. *Nehemiah*

Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and strengthen
him. *Deuteronomy*

4. To make to increase in power or security.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest,
With powerful policy strengthen them, says, Shaks.
They fought the strengthening of the heart. *1 Maccabees*

To STRENGTHEN. v. a. To grow strong.

Oh men for flattery and deceit renown'd!
Thus when ye are young ye learn it all like him;
Till, as your years increase, that strengthens too,
T' unloose poor minds. *Ottobry*

The athlete, that shall destroy all length,
Grows with his growth, and strengthens with his
length. *Pope*

STRENGTHENER. *n. f.* [from *strength*.]
STRENGTHENER. } by contraction *strength-*
ner.

1. That which gives strength; that which
makes strong.

Garlick is a great strengthener of the stomach,
upon decays of appetite, or indigestion. *Temple*

2. [In medicine.] Strengtheners add to
the bulk and firmness of the solids:
cordials are such as drive on the vital
actions; but these such as confirm the
flamma. *Quincy*

STRENGTHLESS. *adj.* [from *strength*.]

1. Wanting strength; deprived of strength.
Yet are these met, whose strength life's way is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay. *Shakespeare*

As the wretch, whose fever-weakened joints,
Like strong life's hinges, buckle under life,
Impotent of his fit, breaks like a fire
Out of his keeper's arms. *Shakespeare*

2. Wanting potency; weak. Used of li-
quors.

This liquor must be inflammable or not, and yet
subtle and pungent, which may be called spirit;
or else strengthless or insipid, which may be named
phlegm. *Boyle*

STRENUOUS. *adj.* [from *strenuus*, Latin.]

1. Brave; bold; active; valiant; danger-
ously laborious.

Nations grown corrupt
Love bondage more than liberty;
Bondage with ease than strenuous liberty. *Milton*

2. Zealous; vehement.

He resolves to be strenuous for taking off the test,
against the maxims of all wise christian govern-
ments, which always had some established religion,
leaving at best a toleration to others. *Swift to Pope*

Citizens within the bills of mortality have been
strenuous against the church and crown. *Swift*

STRENUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *strenuous*.]

1. Vigorously; actively.

Many can use both hands, yet will there divers
remain that can strenuously make use of neither. *Brown*

2. Zealously; vehemently; with ardour.

Writers dispute strenuously for the liberty of
conscience, and inveigh largely against all eccle-
siasticks, under the name of high church. *Swift*

There was no true catholic but strenuously con-
tended for it. *Waterland*

STREPEROUS. *adj.* [*strepo*, Lat.] Loud;
noisy.

Fortis conceives, because in a streperous eruption
it resist against fire, it doth therefore resist light-
ning. *Brown*

STRESS. *n. f.* [*prepe*, Saxon, violence; or
from *distress*.]

1. Importance; important part.

The stress of the table lies upon the ham'd of
having a numerous flock of children. *LeStrange*

This, on which the great stress of the business
depends, would have been made out with reasons
sufficient. *Locke*

2. Importance imputed; weight ascribed.

A body may as well lay too little as too much
stress upon a dream, but the less we heed them
the better. *LeStrange*

It showed how very little stress is to be laid upon
the precedents they bring. *Locke*

Consider how great a stress he laid upon this
duty, while upon earth, and how earnestly he re-
commended it. *Atterbury*

3. Violence; force, either adding or subtracted.

By *stretch* of weather driv'n,
At last they landed. Dryden.
Though the faculties of the mind are improved
by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stretch*
beyond their strength. Locke.

To *STRETCH*. v. a. [evidently from *distress*.]
To distress; to put to hardships or difficulties.

Stirred with pity of the *stretched* plight
Of this sad realm. Spenser.

To *STRETCH*. v. a. [repeccan, Saxon;
stretchen, Dutch.]

1. To extend, to spread out to a distance.
The *stretching* out of his wings shall fill the
breadth of thy land. Isaiah.

Stretch thine hand unto the poor. Ecclesiasticus.
Take thy rod, and *stretch* out thine hand. Exodus.
Eden *stretch'd* her knee

From Auran eastward to the royal towers
Of great Seleucia, built by Grecian kings. Milton.

2. To elongate, or strain to a greater space.

Regions to which
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what this garden is to all the earth
And all the sea, from one entire globe
Stretch'd into longitude. Milton.

3. To expand; to display.

Levinion on the deep,
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps. Milton.
What more likely to *stretch* forth the heavens,
and lay the foundation of the earth, than infinite
power? Tilletson.

4. To strain to the utmost.

This kiss, if it durst speak,
Would *stretch* thy spirits up into the air. Shakspeare.

5. To make tense.

So the *stretch'd* cord the shackled dancer tries.
Smith.

6. To carry by violence further than is
right; to strain: as, to *stretch* a text; to
stretch credit.

To *STRETCH*. v. n.

1. To be extended, locally, intellectually,
or consequentially.

Idolatry is a horrible sin, yet doth repentance
stretch unto it. Whitgift.

A third? a fourth?
What! will the line *stretch* out to th' crack of
doom? Shakspeare.

Thus to rich Ophir's rising morn is known,
And *stretch'd* out far to the burnt swarthy zone.
Cowley.

Your dungeon *stretching* far and wide beneath.
Milton.

2. To bear extension without rupture.

The inner membrane, that involved the liquor
of the egg, because it would *stretch* and
remain unbroken. Boyle.

3. To fully beyond the truth.

What an alloy do we find to the credit of the
most probable event that is reported by one who
uses to *stretch*. Government of the Tongue.

STRETCH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Extension; reach; occupation of more
space.

At all her *stretch* her little wings she spread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead:
Then flickering to his pallid lips, she strove
To print a kiss. Dryden.

Distraction, as strong as they are, the bones
would be in some danger of, upon a great and sudden
stretch or contortion, if they were dry. Ray.

2. Force of body extended.

He thought to swim the stormy main,
By *stretch* of arms the distant shore to gain. Dryden.

3. Effort; struggle: from the act of running.

Those put a lawful authority upon the *stretch*,
to the abuse of power, under the colour of prerogative.
L'Estrange.

Upon this alone we made our whole reliance to
wards the south, to gain the islands of Persia.
Addison.

4. Utmost extent of meaning.

Quotations, in their utmost *stretch*, can signify no
more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of
mind. Atterbury.

5. Utmost reach of power.

This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can,
And all beyond is fultome, false and vain. Greville.

STRETCHER. n. f. [from *stretch*.]

1. Any thing used for extension.

His hopes entail'd
His strength, the *stretcher* of Ulysses' string,
And his Steele's piercer. Chapman.

2. A term in bricklaying.

Tooth in the stretching course two inches with
the *stretcher* only. Mason.

3. The timber against which the rower
plants his feet.

This very speech inflames his fearful friends;
They tug at every oar, and every *stretcher* bends.
Dryden.

To *STREW*. v. a. [The orthography of this
word is doubtful. It is sometimes written
strew, and sometimes *strow*; I have taken
both: Skinner proposes *strow*, and Junius
writes *strow*. Their reasons will appear
in the word from which it may be derived.

Straw, Gothick; *stroyen*, Dutch;
repeccan, Saxon; *strewen*, German;
strow, Danish. Perhaps *strow* is best,
being that which reconciles etymology
with pronunciation. See *STROW*.]

1. To spread by being scattered.

The snow which does the top of Pindus *strew*,
Did never whiter shew. Spenser.

Is thine alone the seed that *strews* the plain?
The birds of heav'n shall vindicate their grain.
Pope.

2. To spread by scattering.

I thought thy bride-bed to have deck'd, sweet
maid!
And not have *strew'd* thy grave. Shakspeare.

Here he tears of perfect moan,
Wept for thee in Helicon;
And some flowers and some bays,
For thy horse, to *strew* the ways. Milton.

3. To scatter loosely.

The calf he bury'd in the fire, ground it to powder,
and *strewed* it upon the water, and made Israel
drink of it. Exodus.

With times and nocturnal orgies fir'd,
Whom e'en the savage beasts had spar'd, they kill'd,
And *strew'd* his mangled limbs about the bed.
Dryden.

STREWMENT. n. f. [from *strew*.] Any
thing scattered in decoration.

Her death was doubtful.—For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin chanta,
Her maiden *strewments*, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. Shakspeare.

STRIFE. n. f. [Latin.] In natural history,
the small channels in the shells of cockles
and scallops.

The salt, leisurely permitted to shoot of itself in
the liquor, exposed to the open air, did shoot into
more fair chrysaline *strife* than those that were
gained out of the remaining part of the same li-
quor by a more hasty evaporation. Boyle.

STRIFE. } adj. [from *stria*, Lat. *stria*,
STRIFED. } Fr.] Formed in striae.

These effluvia fly by *strifed* atoms and wind-
ing particles, as Des Cartes conceiveth, or glide by
streams attracted from either pole unto the equa-
tor. Brown.

Des Cartes imagines this earth once to have
been a sun, and so the centre of a lesser vortex,
whose axis still kept the same posture, by reason
of the *strife* particles sliding no fit pores for their
passages, but only in this direction. Ray.

CRYSTAL, when incorporated with the elements,
shows, if broke, a striated or stria texture, like
those of ice. Woodward.

STRATAGEM. n. f. [from *stria*; *stria*, Fr.]

Disposition of striae.

Parts of tuberculous hematite show several vari-
eties in the crust, *stratification*, and texture of the
body. Woodward.

STRICK. n. f. [*strixt*; *strix*, Latin.] A kind
of bad omen.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful messenger,
The hoarse night-raven, trumpet of doleful death,
The leather-winged bat, day's enemy,
The rueful *strick*, still waiting on the bier. Spenser.

STRICKEN. The ancient participle of
strike; but it has in the antiquated phrase
stricken (that is, advanced in years) a
meaning not borrowed from *strike*.

The cunningest mariners were to be conquered by
the storm, as they thought it best with *stricken* sails
to yield to be governed by it. Addison.

That shall I shew, as sure as hound
The *stricken* deer doth challenge by the bleeding
wound. Spenser.

Abraham and Sarah were old, and well *stricken*
in age. Genesis.

With blindness were those *stricken*. Wisdom.

Parker and Vaughan, having had a controversy
touching certain arms, were appointed to run some
courses, when Parker was *stricken* into the month
at the first course. Bacon.

Though the curl of Ulster was of greater power
than any other subject in Ireland, yet was he so far
stricken in years, as that he was unable to manage
the martial affairs. Davies.

STRICKLE, or *Strickle*, or *Stritchel*. n. f.

That which strikes the corn, to level it
with the bushel. Ainsworth.

STRICT. adj. [*strictus*, Latin.]

1. Exact; accurate; rigorously nice.

Thou'lt fall into deception unaware,
Not keeping *strictest* watch. Milton.

As legions in the field their front display,
To try the fortune of some doubtful day,
And move to meet their foes with sober pace,
Strict to their figure, though in wider space. Dryden.

He checks the bold design;
And rules as *strict* his labour'd works confine,
As if the Stagyrite o'erlook'd each line. Pope.

2. Severe; rigorous; not mild; not indul-
gent.

Implore her, in my voice, that she make friends
To the *strict* deputy. Shakspeare.

Thy will
By nature free, not over-ruled by fate
Inextricable, or *strict* necessity. Milton.

A *strict* hand be kept over children from the
beginning, they will in that age be tractable; and
if, as they grow up, the rigour be, as they deserve
it, gently relaxed, former restraints will increase
their love. Locke.

Numer the rites of *strict* religion knew;
On every altar laid the incense due. Prior.

3. Confined; not extensive.

As they took the compass of their commission
strict or larger, so their dealings were more or
less moderate. Hooker.

4. Close; tight.

The god, with speedy pace,
Just thought to strain her in a *strict* embrace. Dryden.

The fatal noose performed its office, and with
most *strict* ligature squeezed the blood into his
face. Arbuthnot.

5. Tense; not relaxed.

We feel our sides grow *strict* or lax according
to the state of the air. Arbuthnot.

STRICTLY. adv. [from *strict*.]

1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy.

His horse-troopers, that the vanguard had, he
strictly did command. Chapman.

To ride their horses temperately.
The other parts, being grosser, composed not only
water, *strictly* so called, but the whole mass of
liquid bodies. Burnett.

Charge him *strictly*
Not to proceed, but wait my farther pleasure. Dryden.

STRICTLY. *n. f.* [from *strict*.] 1. Accuracy; severity; without remission or indulgence.

In the discharge of thy place, let before thee the best examples; and after a time let before thee thine own, and examine thyself *strictly* whether thou dost not beg at first. *Bacon.*

God may with the greatest justice *strictly* require endeavour from us, and, without any inconsistency with his goodness, inflict penalties on those who are wanting. *Hogers.*

A weak prince again disposed the people to new attempts, which it was the clergy's duty to endeavour to prevent, if some of them had not proceeded upon a topick that, *strictly* followed, would enslave all mankind. *Saunders.*

3. Closely; tightly; with tenfeness.

STRICTNESS. *n. f.* [from *strict*.]

1. Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity.

I could not grant too much, or distrust too little, to men that pretended singular piety and religious exactness. *King Charles.*

Such of them as cannot be concealed, connive at, though in the *strictness* of your judgment you cannot pardon. *Dryden.*

Who were made privy to the secrets of heaven, but such as performed his revealed will at an higher rate of *strictness* than the rest? *South.*

Eusebius, who is not in *strictness* to be reckoned with the Anti-Niceenes. *Waterland.*

Though in *strictness* our Saviour might have pleaded exemption from the Jewish tribute, he exercised his divine power in a miracle to pay it. *Hogers.*

2. Severity; rigour.

These commissioners proceeded with such *strictness* and severity as did much obscure the king's mercy. *Bacon.*

3. Closeness; tightness; not laxity.

STRICTURE. *n. f.* [from *strictura*, Lat. a spark.]

1. A stroke; a touch.

The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain pallive *strictures*, or figuratives of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things with the highest reason. *Hale.*

2. Contraction; closure by contraction.

As long as there is thirst, with a free passage by urine, and *stricture* of the vessels, so long is water safely taken. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A slight touch upon a subject; not a set discourse.

Thus have I passed through all your letter, and given myself the liberty of these *strictures*, by way of reflection on all and every passage. *Hannond.*

STRIDE. *n. f.* [from *striden*, Saxon.] A long step; a step taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy, With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps into a manly *stride*. *Shakespeare.*

The monster mov'd on with horrid *strides*. *Milton.*

Her voice theologically loud, And matuline her *stride*. *Swift.*

STRIDE. *v. n.* preterit *strode* or *strid*; part. pass. *stridden*. [from the noun.]

1. To walk with long steps.

Mars in the middle of the shining shield Is grav'd, and *strides* along the liquid field. *Dryden.*

To Jove, or to thy father Neptune, pray, The brethren cried, and instant *strode* away. *Pope.*

2. To stand with the legs far from each other.

STRIDE. *v. a.* To pass by a step.

See him *stride* Valleys wide *Arbuthnot.*

STRIDULOUS. *adj.* [from *stridulus*, Latin.] Making a small noise.

It arises from a small and *stridulous* noise, which, being firmly rooted, maketh a division of parts. *Brown.*

STRIFE. *n. f.* [from *strive*.]

1. Contention; contest; discord; war; lawsuit.

I add my people were at great *strife* with the children of Amos. *Judges.*

Some preach Christ crucified of envy and strife, and some of good-will. *Philippians.*

He is proud, knowing nothing; but boasting about questions and *strife* of words. *1 Timothy.*

These acts of hateful *strife*, hateful to all, How hast thou distressed poor man's blessed peace! *Milton.*

These vows, thus granted, rais'd a *strife* above Betwixt the god of war and queen of love: She, granting first, had right of time to plead; But he had granted too, and would recede. *Dryden.*

'Tis this that shakes our country with alarms, An gives up Rome a prey to Roman arms, Produces fraud, and cruelty, and *strife*. *Addison.*

Inheriting no *strife*, Nor marrying discord in a nobler wife. *Pope.*

2. Contest of emulation.

Thus gods contended, noble *strife*! Who most should cote the wants of life. *Congrave.*

By wise governing, it may be so ordered, that both sides shall be at *strife*, not which shall flatter most, but which shall do the prince and the publick the most honest and the most faithful service. *Darvunt.*

3. Opposition; contrariety; contrast.

Artificial *strife* Lives in those touches, livelier than life. *Shakespeare.*

4. Natural contrariety: as, the *strife* of acid and alkali.

STRIFEFUL. *adj.* [from *strife* and *full*.] Contentious; discordant.

The ape was *strife*-ful and ambitious, And the fox guileful and most covetous. *Spenser.*

I know not what new creation may creep forth from the *strife*-ful heap of things, into which, as into a second chaos, we are fallen. *Dr. Mann.*

STRIMENT. *n. f.* [from *strimentum*, from *stringo*, Latin, to scrape.] Scraping; recement.

Many, besides the *striments* and sudorous adhesions from men's hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in its usual decoction. *Brown.*

TO STRIKE. *v. a.* preterit *struck* or *strok*; part. pass. *struck*, *strucken*, *stricken*, or *strok*. [from *strican*, Sax. *strichen*, Germ. *adstryken*, Islandick; *stricker*, Danish.]

1. To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow.

He at Philippi kept His sword e'en like a dancer, while I *struck* The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shakespeare.*

We will deliver you the cause, Why I, that did love Caesar, when I *struck* him, Proceeded thus. *Shakespeare.*

I must But wait his fall, whom I myself *struck* down. *Shakespeare.*

Then on the crowd he cast a furious look, And wether'd all the strength before he *strok*. *Dryden.*

2. To punish; to afflict.

To punish the just is not good, nor to *strike* princes for equity. *Proverbs.*

3. To dash; to throw by a quick motion.

The blood *strike* on the two side-poles. *Flodius.*

4. To notify by sound.

The Windsor bell hath *struck* twelve. *Shakespeare.*

The drums presently *striking* up a march, they plucked up their ensigns, and toward they go. *Knolls.*

A judicious friend moderates the pursuit, gives the signal for action, presses the advantage, and *strikes* the critical minute. *Collier.*

5. To stamp; to impress.

The memory is some men is very tenacious; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are *struck* deepest, and in minds the most retentive. *Locke.*

6. To contract; to lower; to vane. It is only used in the phrases to *strike* sail, or to *strike* a flag.

How many nobles then would hold their places, That must *strike* sail to (spouts of) vile fort! *Shakespeare.*

To this all differing passions and interests should *strike* sail, and, like swelling streams running different courses, should yet all make haste into the sea of common safety. *Temple.*

They *strike* sail where they think they shall be mastered, and murder where they can with safety. *Dryden.*

Now, did I not so near my labour's end *Strike* sail, and hasting to the harbour end, My song to flow'ry gardens might extend. *Dryden.*

7. To alarm; to put into emotion; to surprise.

Durst thou but view him right, shouldst see him black With murder, treason, sacrifice, and crimes That *strike* my soul with horror but to name them. *Shakespeare.*

The rest *struck* with horror stood, To see their leader cover'd o'er with blood. *Waller.*

Jack Straw at London-stone, with all his rout, *Struck* not the city with loud without. *Dryden.*

His virtues render our assembly awful, They *strike* with something like religious fear. *Addison.*

We are no sooner presented to any one we never saw before, but we are immediately *struck* with the idea of a proud, a reserved, an unfable, or a good-natured man. *Addison.*

Nice works of art *strike* and surprise us most upon the first view; but the better we are acquainted with them, the less we wonder. *Atterbury.*

Court virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate, Born where heav'n's influence is we can penetrate In life's low vale, the soil the virtues like, They please as beauties, here as wonders *strike*. *Pope.*

8. [from *ferire*.] To make a bargain.

Sign but his pact, he vows he'll never again The sacred names of tops and beaus profane: *Strike* up the bargain quickly; for I wear, As times go now, he offers very fair. *Dryden.*

I come to offer peace; to reconcile Past enmities; to *strike* perpetual leagues With Vmoe. *A. Phillips.*

9. To produce by a sudden action.

The court paved *strieth* up a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*

Waving wide her myrtle wand, She *strikes* an universal peace through sea and land. *Milton.*

These men are fortune's jewels moulded bright, Brought forth with their own fire and light; If I her vulgar stone for either took, Out of myself it must be *struck*. *Cowley.*

Take my caducues! With this th' internal ghosts I can command, And *strike* a terror through the Stygian brand. *Dryden.*

10. To affect suddenly in any particular manner.

When veris cannot be understood, nor a man's good wit seconded with the forward child under standing, it *strikes* a man more dead than a great reckoning in a little room. *Shakespeare.*

Strike her young bones, Ye taking nirs, with laurels. *Shakespeare.*

He that is *stricken* blind cannot forget The precious treasure of his eyesight lost. *Shakespeare.*

So cens'd the rival crew, when Purcell came, They sung no more, or only sang his name; *Struck* dumb, they all admir'd. *Dryden.*

Humility dilates envy, and *strikes* it dead. *Collier.*

Then do not *strike* him dead with a denial, But hold him up in life. *Addison.*

11. To cause to sound by blows: with up only emphatical.

Strike up the drums, and let the tongue of war Plead for our nation, and our being here. *Shakespeare.*

12. To forge; to mint.

Though they the lines on golden anvils beat, It looks as if they *struck* them at a heat. *Tate.*

Some very rare coins, *struck* of a pound weight, of gold and silver, Constantine sent to Chilperick. *Arbuthnot.*

13. It is used in the participle, I know not well how, for *advanced* in years.

The king Is wife and virtuous, and has noble queen Well *struck* in years; fair, and not jealous. *Shakespeare.*

14. To STRIKE off. To erase from a reckoning or account.

Deliver He'en, and all damage else Shall be *struck* off. *Shakespeare.*

I have this while with leaden thoughts oppress'd;
But I shall in a more convenient time
Strike off this scum of substance. *Shakespeare.*

When any wail'd in hands charged on our account,
it will not be struck off till we forsake and
turn away from it. *Kettlemore.*

Ask men's opinions; Score now shall tell
How trade increases, and the world goes well;
Strike off his pension by the setting sun,
And Britain, if not Europe, is undone. *Pope.*

15. To STRIKE off. To separate by a
blow, or any sudden action.

Germany had struck off that which appeared
corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome;
but sinned nevertheless in discipline still to return
therewith great conformity. *Hooker.*

They followed to fast that they overtook him,
and without further delay struck off his head. *Knolles.*
He was taken prisoner by Surmas, lieutenant-
general for the king of Parthia, who struck off his
head. *Hakewill.*

A mass of water would be struck off and separate
from the rest, and tossed through the air like a
flying river. *Burmet.*

16. To STRIKE out. To produce by col-
lision.

My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires,
My manhood, long misled by wand'ring fires,
Follow'd false lights; and, when their glimpse was
gone,

My pride struck out new sparks of her own. *Dryd.*

17. To STRIKE out. To blot; to efface.

By expurgatory animadversions, we might strike
out great numbers of hidden qualities; and, having
once a conceded list, with more safety attempt
their removals. *Brown.*

To methodize is as necessary as to strike out. *Pope.*

18. To STRIKE out. To bring to light.

19. To STRIKE out. To form at once by
a quick effort.

Whether thy hand strike out some free design,
Where life awakes and dawns at every line;
Or blend in beautiful tints the colour'd mass,
And from the canvass call the mimic face. *Pope.*

To STRIKE, v. n.

1. To make a blow.

I, in mine own woe charm'd,
Could not find death where I did hear him groan,
Nor feel him where he struck. *Shakespeare.*

It pleas'd the king
To strike at me upon his misconstruction,
When he tript me behind. *Shakespeare.*
He wither'd all their strength before he strook. *Dryden.*

2. To collide; to clash.

Holding a ring by a thread in a glass, tell him
that holdeth it, it shall strike so many times against
the side of the glass, and no more. *Bacon.*

3. To act by repeated percussion.

Bid thy mistress, when my drink is ready,
She strike upon the bell. *Shakespeare.*
Those antique minstrels, sure, were Charles-
like kings.

Cities like lutes, and subjects' hearts their strings;
On which with so divine a hand they strook,
Consent of motion from their breath they took. *Waller.*

4. To sound by the stroke of a hammer.

Cesar, 'tis strucken eight. *Shakespeare.*
Deep thoughts will often suspend the senses to
such, that about a man clocks may strike, and bells
ring, which he takes no notice of. *Grew.*

5. To make an attack.

Is not the king's name forty thousand names?
Arm, arm, my name; a puny subject strikes
At thy great glory. *Shakespeare.*

When, by their designing leaders taught
To strike at power which for themselves they
sought,

The vulgar, gull'd into rebellion, arm'd,
Their blood to action by their prize was warm'd. *Dryden.*

6. To act by external influx.

Consider the red and white colours in porphyre;
hinder light but from striking on it, and its colours
vanish. *Locke.*

7. To sound with blows.

Whilst any trump did sound, or drum did strike up,
His sword did not leave striking in the field. *Shakespeare.*

8. To be dashed; to be stranded.

The admiral galley, whereas the emperor was,
struck upon a sand, and there stuck fast. *Knolles.*

9. To pass with a quick or strong effect.

Now and then a glittering beam of wit or passion
strikes through the obscurity of the poem: any
of these effect a present liking, but not a lasting ad-
miration. *Dryden.*

10. To pay homage, as by lowering the
sail.

We see the wind sit fore upon our sails;
And yet we strike not, but securely perish. *Shakespeare.*
I'd rather chop this hand off at a blow,
And with the other fling it at thy face,

Than bear so low a sail, to strike to thee. *Shakespeare.*
The interest of our kingdom is ready to strike to
that of your poorest fishing towns: it is hard you
will not accept our services. *Swift.*

11. To be put by some sudden act or motion
into any state; to break forth.

It struck on a sudden into such reputation, that
it seems any longer to feul, but owns itself pub-
licly. *Government of the Tongue.*

12. To STRIKE in with. To conform;
to suit itself to; to join with at once.

Those who, by the prerogative of their age,
should frown youth into sobriety, imitate and strike
in with them, and are really vicious that they may
be thought young. *South.*

They catch at every shadow of relief, strike in at
a venture with the next companion, and, to the
dead commodity be taken off, care not who be
the chapman. *North.*

The cares or pleasures of the world strike in with
every thought. *Addison.*

He immediately struck in with them; but de-
scribed this march to the temple with so much
horror, that he shiver'd every joint. *Addison.*

13. To STRIKE out. To spread or rove;
to make a sudden excursion.

In this plan was the last general rendezvous
of mankind; and from thence they were broken into
companies, and dispersed; the several successive
generations, like the waves of the sea, over-reach-
ing one another, and striking out farther and far-
ther upon the land. *Burnet.*

When a great man strikes out into a sudden ir-
regularity, he needs not question the respect of a
retinue. *Collier.*

STRIKE, n. f. A bushel; a dry measure
of capacity; four pecks.

Wing, carthave, and bushel, peck, strike, ready
at hand. *Tusser.*

STRIKEBLOCK, n. f. A plane shorter
than the jointer, having its sole made
exactly flat and straight, and is used for
the shooting of a short joint. *Moxon.*

STRIKER, n. f. [from strike.] Person or
thing that strikes.

A bishop, then, must be blameless, not given to
wine, no striker. *1 Timothy.*
He thought with his staff to have struck the
striker. *Sandys.*

The striker must be dense, and in its best velocity. *Digby.*

STRIKING, part. adj. [from strike.] At-
tacking; surprising.

STRING, n. f. [from string, Saxon; string, German and Danish; stringhe, Dutch; stringo, Latin.]

1. A slender rope; a small cord; any
slender and flexible band.

Any lower bullet hanging upon the other above
it, must be conceived as if the weight of it were in
that point where its string touches the upper. *Wilkins.*

2. A riband.

Round Ormond's knee thou tie the mystick
string. *Prior.*

3. A thread on which any things are filed.

The poets pass by their books, having a string
with a hundred of antithetical appa's; and the re-
peating of certain words with them they compose
mottoes. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Any set of things filed on a line.

I have caught two of these dark underlining
vermin, and intend to make a string of them, in
order to hang them up in one of my papers. *Spectator.*

5. The chord of a musical instrument.

Thus when two brethren strings are set alike,
To move them both, but one of them we strike. *Cowley.*

The string that jars
When rudely touch'd, ungrateful to the sense,
With pleasure feels the master's flying fingers,
Swells into harmony, and charms the hearers. *Rowe.*

By the appearance they make in marble, there
is not one string-instrument that seems comparable
to our violins. *Addison.*

6. A small fibre.

Duckweed putteth forth a little string into the
water, from the bottom. *Bacon.*
In pulling broom up, the least strings it behind
will grow. *Mortimer.*

7. A nerve; a tendon.

The most piteous tale, which in recounting,
His grief grew puffant, and the strings of life
began to crack. *Shakespeare.*

The string of his tongue loosed. *Murk.*

8. The nerve or line of the bow.

The wicked bend their bow, they make ready
their arrows upon the string. *Psalms.*
Th' impetuous arrow whizzes on the wing,
Sounds the tough horn, and twangs the quiv'ring
string. *Pope.*

9. Any concatenation or series; as, a
string of propositions.

10. To have two STRINGS to the Bow.

To have two views or two expedients;
to have double advantage, or double le-
curety.

No lover has that pow'r
To enforce a desperate amour,
As he that has two strings to his bow,
And turns for love and money too. *Hudibras.*

To STRING, v. a. preterit string; part. pass.
string. [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with strings.

As not wise nature string the legs and feet
With firmest nerves, design'd to walk the street? *Cowley.*

2. To put a stringed instrument in tune.

Here the muse so oft her harp has string'd,
That not a mountain rears its head unstring'd. *Addison.*

3. To file on a string.

Men of great learning or genius are too full to
be exact; and therefore chuse to throw down their
pearls in heaps before the reader, rather than beat
the pains of stringing them. *Spectator.*

4. To make tense.

Toil string the nerves, and purified the blood. *Dryden.*

STRINGED, adj. [from string.] Having
strings; produced by strings.

Praise him with stringed instruments and organs. *Psalms.*

Divinely warbled voice
Answering the stringed noise,
As all their souls in blissful rapture took. *Milton.*

STRINGENT, adj. [stringens, Lat.] Bind-
ing; contracting.

STRINGHALT, n. f. [string and halt.]

Stringhalt is a sudden twitching and snatching up
of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the
other, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the
muscles that extend or bend the hough. *Far. Dict.*

STRINGLESS, adj. [from string.] Having
no strings.

Nothing; all is said;
His tongue is now a stringless instrument.
Words, life, and all, old Lancaster hath spent. *Shakespeare.*

STRIP. *v. a.* [from *stripen*, Dutch.] To strip, to deprive of covering; with *off* before the thing taken away.

By melting, expansive sweat, and an obstinate heat of the belly, the *stripy* parts of the tendons and membranes are left unrecruited. *Blackmore.*

To **STRIP**. *v. a.* [*Areopen*, Dutch.] To strip, to deprive of covering; with *off* before the thing taken away.

1. To make naked; to deprive of covering; with *off* before the thing taken away.

They began to *strip* her of her cloaths when I came in among them. *Sidney.*

They *strip* Joseph out of his coat. *Genesis.*

Scarce credible it is how soon they were *stript* and laid naked on the ground. *Hayward.*

Hadst thou not committed Notorious murder on those thirty men At Akelon, who never did thee harm, Then like a robber *stripp'd* them of their robes. *Milton.*

You cloath all that have no relation to you, and *strip* your master that gives you food. *L'Estrange.*

A rattling tempest through the branches went, That *stript* them bare. *Dryden.*

He saw a beauteous maid, With hair dishevell'd, issuing through the shade, *Stript* of her cloaths. *Dryden.*

He left the pillars, to rapine bred, Without control to *strip* and spoil the dead. *Dryden.*

The bride was put in form to bed; He follow'd *stript*. *Swift.*

2. To deprive; to divest.

The apostle, in exhorting men to contentment, although they have in this world no more than bare food and raiment, giveth us to understand that those are even the lowest of things necessary; that, if we should be *stript* of all these things, without which we might possibly be, yet these must be left. *Hooker.*

Now this curious built Phœnician ship, Returning from her convey, I will *strip* Of all her fleet'ning matter. *Chapman.*

We *strip* and divest ourselves of our own will, and give ourselves entirely up to the will of God. *Duppa.*

It is difficult to lead another by words into the thoughts of things, *stripped* of those specific differences we give them. *Locke.*

One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man blest with ease and audience, not of one just *stript* of all those advantages, and plunged in the deepest miseries, and now sitting naked upon a dunghill. *Atterbury.*

3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage; as, a thief *stripped* the house.

That which lays a man open to an enemy, and that which *strips* him of a friend, equally attacks him in all those interests that are capable of being weakened by the one, and supported by the other. *South.*

4. To peel; to decorticate.

If the leaves or dried stalks be *stripped* into small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electrics, no other ways than those of wheat or rye. *Brown.*

5. To deprive of all.

When some fond easy fathers *strip* themselves before they lie down to their long sleep, and settle their whole estates upon their sons, has it not been seen that the father has been requited with beggary? *South.*

6. To take off covering; with *off* emphatical.

He *strips* off his cloaths. *1 Samuel.*

Logic helps us to *strip* off the outward disguise of things, and to behold and judge of them in their own nature. *Watts.*

7. To cast off. Not in use.

His unkindness, That *strips* her from his benediction, turn'd her Vol. II.

To *strip* her of her benediction, turn'd her To his doghearted daughters: these things King *Shakespeare.*

8. To separate from something adhesive or connected. Not accurately used.

Amongst men who examine not scrupulously their own ideas, and *strip* them not from the marks men use for them, but confound them with words, there must be endless dispute. *Locke.*

STRIP. *n. f.* [probably for *stripe*.] A narrow shred.

These two apartments were hung in close mourning, and only a *strip* of bays round the other rooms *Swift.*

To **STRIP**. *v. a.* [*Arepen*, Dutch.]

1. To variegate with lines of different colours.

2. To beat; to lash.

STRIFE. *n. f.* [*Strepe*, Dutch.]

1. A lineary variation of colour. This seems to be the original notion of the word.

Gardeners may have three roots, among an hundred, that are rare, as purple and carnation of several *stripes*. *Bacon.*

2. A shred of a different colour.

One of the most valuable trimmings of their cloaths was a long *stripe* fowed upon the garment called *latus clavus*. *Arbutnot.*

3. A weal, or discoloration made by a lash or blow.

Cruelly marked him with inglorious *stripes*. *Thomson.*

4. A blow; a lash.

A body cannot be so torn with *stripes*, as a mind with remembrance of wicked actions. *Hayward.*

To those that are yet within the reach of the *stripes* and reproofs of their own conscience, I would address that they would not seek to remove themselves from that wholesome discipline. *Decay of Piety.*

STRIPED. *part. adj.* [from *stripe*.] Distinguished by lines of different colour.

STRIPPLING. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.] A youth; one in the state of adolescence.

'Thwart the lane, He, with two *stripplings*, lads, more like to run The country bare than to commit such slaughter, Made good the passage. *Shakespeare.*

Now a *strippling* cherub he appears, Not of the prime, yet such as in his face Youth find'd celestial. *Milton.*

Compositions on any important subjects are not matters to be wrung from poor *stripplings*, like blood out of the nose, or the plucking of untimely fruit. *Milton.*

As when young *stripplings* whip the top for sport, On the smooth pavement of an empty court, The wooden engine whirled. *Dryden.*

As every particular member of the body is nourished with a several qualified juice, to children and *stripplings*, old men and young men, must have divers diets. *Arbutnot.*

STRIPPER. *n. f.* [from *strip*.] One that strips.

To **STRIVE**. *v. n.* preterit *I strove*, anciently *I strived*; *part. pass. striven*. [*Streven*, Dutch; *striver*, Fr.]

1. To struggle; to labour; to make an effort.

The immutability of God they *strive* unto, by working after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*

Many brave young minds have, through hearing the praises and eulogies of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations, and to *strive* to the like deeds. *Speiser.*

Strive with me in your prayers to God for me. *Romans.*

So have I *strived* to preach the gospel. *Romans.*

Was it for this that Rome's best blood he spilt, With so much falsehood, so much guilt?

Was it for this that his ambition drove To equal Caesar's fate, and after Jove's Son, Our blessed Lord commands you to *strive* to be like him; because many will fail, who only seek to be like him. *Locke.*

These thoughts he *strives* to bury in sceptres, Rich meats, rich wines, and vain amusements. *Horace.*

2. To contest; to contend; to struggle in opposition to another: with *against* or *with* before the person opposed.

Do as adversaries do in law; *Strive* mightily, but eat and drink as friends. *Shakespeare.*

Strive for the truth unto death. *Ezekiel.*

Why dost thou *strive* against him? *Job.*

Change them that they *strive* not about words, to no profit. *1 Timothy.*

Avoid contentions and *strivings* about the law. *Titus.*

This is wantonable conflict for trial of our faith; so that these *strivings* are not a contending with superior powers. *L'Estrange.*

Thus does every wicked man that contemns God; who can save or destroy him who *strives* with his Maker? *Timothy.*

It intestine broils alarm the hive, For two pretenders oft for empire *strive*, The vulgar in divided factions jar, And murm'ring sounds proclaim the civil war. *Dryden.*

3. To oppose by contrariety of qualities.

Now private pity *strives* with public hate, Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate. *Denham.*

4. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence.

Nor that sweet grove Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspir'd Catalian spring, might with this paradise Of Eden *strive*. *Milton.*

STRIVER. *n. f.* [from *strive*.] One who labours; one who contends.

STROKAL. *n. f.* An instrument used by glass-makers. *Bailey.*

STROKE or *Strook*. The old preterit of *strike*, now commonly *struck*.

He, hoodwinked with kindness, least of all men knew who *stroke* him. *Sidney.*

STROKE. *n. f.* [from *strook*, the preterit of *strike*.]

1. A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another.

The cars were silver, Which to the tune of flutes kept *stroke*, and made The water which they beat to follow faster, As *amorous* of their *strokes*. *Shakespeare.*

His white man'd steeds, that bow'd beneath the yoke, He cheer'd to courage with a gentle *stroke*; Then urg'd his fiery chariot on the foe, And rising shook his lance in act to throw. *Dryden.*

2. A hostile blow.

As canons overcharg'd with double *cracks*, So they redoubled *strokes* upon the foe. *Shakespeare.*

He entered, and won the whole kingdom of Naples, without *striking* a *stroke*. *Bacon.*

Both were of shining steel, and wrought to pure, As might the *strokes* of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*

I had a long design upon] he ears of Curl; but the rogue would never allow me a fair *stroke* at them, though my penknife was ready. *Swift.*

3. A sudden disease or affliction.

Take this purse, then whom the heav'n's plagues Have humbled to all *strokes*. *Shakespeare.*

At this one *stroke* the man look'd dead in law; His flatterers scamper, and his friends withdraw. *Horace.*

4. The sound of the clock.

What is 't o'clock? —Upon the *stroke* of four. *Shakespeare.*

5. The touch of a penon.

On lasting as their colours why they shine!

Free to my stroke, yet fasten on thy time. Pope.

6. A touch; a masterly or eminent effort.

Another in my place would take it for a notable stroke of good breeding, to compliment the reader. I. K. Strange.

The boldest strokes of poetry, when managed artfully, most delight the reader. Dryden.

As he purchased the first success in the present war, by forcing into the service of the confederates an army that was raised against the n, he will give one of the finishing strokes to it, and help to conclude the great work. Addison.

A verdict more puts me in possession of my estate; I question not but you will give it the finishing stroke. A. Butcher.

Isidore's collection was the great and bold stroke, which in its main parts has been discovered to be an unpadding forgery. Baker.

7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.

8. Power; efficacy.

Their having equal authority for instruction of the young prince, and well agreeing, bare equal stroke in divers faculties. Haywood.

Perfectly opaque bodies can but reflect the incident beams; those that are diaphanous retract them too, and that refraction has such a stroke in the production of colours generated by the trajectory of light through drops of water, that exhibit a rainbow through divers other transparent bodies. Boyle.

He has a great stroke as the reader, when he condemns any of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them. Dryden.

The subtle effluvia of the male seed have the greatest stroke in generation. Ray.

10. To STROKE. v. a. [reparan, Sax.]

1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment; to sooth.

Thus children do the silly birds they find With stroking hurt, and too much crumming kill. Sidney.

The senior weaned his younger shall teach, More stroken and made of when aught it doth aile, More gentle ye make it for yoke or the pale. Tupper.

Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike, One doth not stroke me, nor the other strike. Ben Jonson.

He set forth a proclamation, stroking the people with fair promises, and humouring them with invectives against the king and government. Bacon.

He dried the falling drops, and yet more kind, He strok'd her cheeks. Dryden.

Come, let us practise death; Stroke the grim lion till he grow familiar. Dryden.

She pluck'd the rising flowers, and fed The gentle beast, and fondly strok'd his head. Addison.

2. To rub gently in one direction.

When the big-udder'd cows with patience stand, Waiting the strokings of the damsel's hand. Gay.

To STROLL. v. n. To wander; to ramble; to rove; to gad idly.

She's mine, and thine, and strolling up and down. Grandville.

Your wine lock'd up, your butler stroll'd abroad. Pope.

These mothers stroll, to beg sustenance for their helpless infants. Swift.

STROLLER. n. f. [from stroll.] A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond.

Two brother hermits, saints by trade, Disguis'd in tatter'd habits, went To a small village down in Kent; Where, in the strollers canting strain, They begg'd from door to door in vain. Swift.

The men of pleasure, who never go to church, form their ideas of the clergy from a low poor stroller they often observe in the streets. Swift.

STROND. n. f. [for strand] The beach; the bank of the water. Obsolete.

So looks the strond whereon th' impetuous flood Hath left a witness'd usurpation. Shakespeare.

STRONG. adj. [reparan, Sax.]

1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body.

Though 'gan the villain wax so fierce and strong, That nothing may sustain his furious force. He cast him down to ground, and all along. Dryden.

The strong-wing'd Mercury should fetch thee up, And set thee by Jove's side. Shakespeare.

That our oxen may be strong to labour. Job.

The Marston and Sabellian race, Strong-limb'd and stout. Dryden.

Ories the strong to greater strength must yield; He, with Parthenius, were by Rapo kill'd. Dryden.

2. Fortified; secure from attack.

Without Troy's strong immure The ravish'd Helen with wanton Paris sleeps. Shakespeare.

An army of English engaged between an army of a greater number, fresh and in vigour on the one side, and a town strong in fortification, and strong in men, on the other. Bacon.

It is no matter how things are; so a man observe but the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it is all truth: such cautions in the air will be as strong holds of truth as the demonstrations of Euclid. Locke.

3. Powerful; mighty.

While there was war between the houses of Saul and David, Abner made himself strong for Saul. 2 Samuel.

The merchant-adventurers being a strong company, and well underlet with rich men and good order, held out bravely. Bacon.

Those that are strong at sea may easily bring them to what terms they please. Addison.

The weak, by thinking themselves strong, are induced to proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the strong, by conceiving themselves weak, are thereby rendered as useless as if they really were so. South.

4. Supplied with forces. It has in this sense a very particular construction. We say, a thousand strong; as we say, twenty years old, or ten yards long.

When he was not six-and-twenty strong, Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low, My father gave him welcome to the shore. Shakespeare.

He was, at his rising from Exeter, between six and seven thousand strong. Bacon.

In Britain's lovely isle a shining throng War in his cause, a thousand beauties strong. Tickell.

5. Violent; forcible; impetuous.

A river of so strong a current, that it suffereth not the sea to flow up its channel. Heylin.

But her own king the likeness to his flames, Serene yet strong, majestic yet sedate, Swift without violence, without terror great. Prior.

6. Hale; healthy.

Better is the poor, being sound and strong in constitution, than a rich man afflicted in his body. Fecht, p. 105.

7. Forcibly acting on the imagination.

This is one of the strongest examples of a performance that ever was. Bacon.

8. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous.

Her mother, ever strong against that match, And firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed That he shall shuffle her away. Shakespeare.

In choice of committees for ripening business for the council, it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an indifferency by putting in those that are strong on both sides. Bacon.

The knight is a much stronger tory in the country than in town, which is necessary for the keeping up his interest. Addison.

9. Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the sight forcibly.

By mixing such powders, we are not to expect a strong and full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black, that is, a grey, or dun, or russet brown. Newton.

10. Potent; intoxicating.

Get strong beer to rub your horses' heels.

11. Having a deep tincture; affecting the taste forcibly.

Many of their propositions favour very strong of the old leaven of innovations. King Charles.

12. Affecting the smell powerfully.

The prince of Cambray's daily food Is asparagus, and basilisk, and toad; Which makes him have to strong a breath, Each night he sinks a queen to death. Hudibras.

Add with Cecropian thyme strong-scented centaury. Dryden.

The heat of a human body, as it grows more intense, makes the urine smell more strong. Arbuthnot.

13. Hard of digestion; not easily nutrimental.

Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age. Hebrews.

14. Furnished with abilities for any thing.

I was stronger in prophecy than in criticism. Dryden.

15. Valid; confirmed.

In process of time, an ungodly custom grown strong was kept as a law. Wycliffe.

16. Violent; vehement.

In the days of his flesh he offered up prayers, with strong crying and tears. Hebrews.

The scriptures make deep and strong impression on the minds of men; and whosoever denies this, a he is in point of religion atheistical, so in understanding brutish. J. Coker.

17. Cogent; conclusive.

Of strong prevailment in unhardened youth. Shakespeare.

Produce your cause; bring forth your strong reasons. Locke.

What strong cries must they be that shall down so loud a clamour of impieties! Deacy of Pitt.

The strongest and most important texts are those which have been controverted; and for that very reason, because they are the strongest. Watson.

18. Able; skilful; of great force of mind.

There is no English soul More stronger to direct you than yourself. If with the tap of reason you would quench Or but allay the fire of passion. Shakespeare.

19. Firm; compact; not soon broken.

Felt on his ankle fell the ponderous stone. Burns.

Burst the strong nerves, and crash'd the solid bones. Pope.

20. Forcibly written; comprising much meaning in few words.

Like her sweet voice is thy harmonious song. As high, as sweet, as easy, and as strong. Swift.

STRONGESTED. adj. [strong and hand.] Stronghanded.

John, who was pretty strong handed, gave him such a squeeze as made his eyes water. Arbuthnot.

STRONGHAND. n. f. [strong and hand.] Force; violence.

When their captain dieth, if the seniori should defend to his child, and an infant, no other way thrust him out by stronghand, being then unable to defend his right. Spenser.

They wanting land wherewith to sustain themselves, the Tuscans having more than enough, it was their meaning to take what they needed by stronghand. Raleigh.

STRONGLY. adv. [from strong.]

1. With strength; powerfully; forcibly.

The colewort is an enemy to any plant, because it draweth strongly the fattest juice of the earth. Bacon.

The dazzling light Had flash'd too strongly on his aching sight. Addison.

Water impregnated with salt attenuates strength. Arbuthnot.

When the soldiers *strongly* fixed to my sab-
 job, all that is said concerning it makes a deeper
 impression.

1. With strength; with firmness; in such
 a manner as to last; in such a manner as
 not easily to be forced.
 Great Dunstons be *strongly* fortified.

Shakespeare.

Let the foundations be *strongly* laid.

Ezra.

3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.

Shakespeare.

All these accuse him *strongly*.
 The various consequences of Wood's patent have
 been *strongly* represented by both houses.

Swift.

STRONG WATER. *n. f.* [*strong* and *water*.]
 Distilled spirits.

Metals receive in readily *strongwaters*; and
strongwaters do readily pierce into metals and
 stones; and some will touch upon gold, that will
 not touch upon silver.

Bacon.

STROOK. The preterit of *strike*, used in
 poetry for *struck*.

A sudden tempest from the desert flew
 With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew:
 Then, whirling round, the quins together *strook*.

Sandys.

That conq'ring look,
 When next beheld, like lightning *strook*
 My blasted soul, and made me bow.
 He, like a patient angler, ere he *strook*,
 Would let them play a while upon the hook.

Dryden.

STROPHE. *n. f.* [*strophe*, Fr. *scopé*.] A
 stanza.

STROVE. The preterit of *strive*.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he *strove*
 to climb to the height of terribleness.

Sidney.

To STROUT. *v. n.* [*strußen*, German.] To
 swell with an appearance of greatness;
 to walk with affected dignity; to strut.
 This is commonly written *strut*, which
 seems more proper.

To STROUT. *v. a.* To swell out; to puff
 out; to enlarge by affectation.

I will make a brief list of the particulars in an
 historical truth nowise *strouted*, nor made greater
 by language.

Bacon.

To STROW. *v. n.* [See To STREW.]

1. To spread by being scattered.

Angel foras lay entranc'd,
 Thick as autumnal leaves that *strow* the brooks
 In a labyrinth.

Milton.

2. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle.

All the ground
 With thiver'd armour *strown*.
 Come, shepherds, come, and *strow* with leaves
 the plain;

Milton.

Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain.

Dryden.

With other floats the standing water *strow*,
 With massy stones make bridges if it flow.

Dryden.

3. To spread.

There have been three years dearth of corn,
 and every place *strowed* with beggars.

Swift.

4. To scatter; to throw at random.

Synah, can I tell thee more?
 And of our ladies bowre;
 But little need to *strow* my store,
 Suffice this hill of our.

Spenjer.

The tree in forms
 The glad earth about her *strows*
 With treasure from her yielding boughs.

Waller.

Possession kept the beaten road,
 And gather'd all his brother *strow'd*.

Swift.

To STROWL. *v. n.* To range; to wander.

[See STROLL.]

'Tis the who nightly *strowls* with saunt'ring pace.

Gay.

To STROY. *v. a.* [for *destry*.]

Dig garden, *stroy* mallow, now may you at ease.

Tuffer.

STREX. The old preterit and participle

passive of *strike*.

This *struck* bear: the Trojans and their chief
 Bring holy peace, and beg the king's relief;
Struck with so great a name, and all on fire.

The youth replies, whatever you require. Dryden.

In a regular plantation, I can place myself in its
 several centers, so as to view all the walks *struck*
 from thence.

Spectator.

High on his car *Strut* my view,
 Whom scepter'd slaves in golden harness drew.

Pope.

Some to conceit alone their taste confine,
 And glitt'ring thoughts *struck* out at ev'ry line.

Pope.

STRUCKEN. The old participle passive of
strike.

Down fell the duke, his joints dissolv'd asunder,
 Blind with the light, and *strucken* dead with won-
 der.

Faust.

All liquors *strucken* make round circles, and
 dail.

Bacon.

Silent, and in face

Confounded, long they sat as *strucken* mute.

Milton.

STRUCURE. *n. f.* [*strucure*, Fr. *struttura*,
 from *struere*, Lat.]

1. Act of building; practice of building.
 His son builds on, and never is content,
 Till the last farthing is in *strucure* spent.

Dryden.

2. Manner of building; form; make.

Several have gone about to inform them; but,
 for want of insight into the *strucure* and consti-
 tution of the terraqueous globe, have not given satis-
 faction.

Woodward.

3. Edifice; building.

Exatann her *strucure* vast there dwells,
 And Hecatompylos her hundred gates.

Milton.

High on a rock of ice the *strucure* lay.
 There stands a *strucure* of majestic frame.

Pope.

STRUDE or STRODE. *n. f.* A flock of breed-
 ing mares.

Bailey.

To STRUGGLE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymo-
 logy.]

1. To labour; to act with effort.

2. To strive; to contend; to contest.

No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but
 he might have forborn it; not without some
 trouble from the *strugglings* of the contrary habit,
 but still the thing was possible.

South.

In the time of Henry VIII. differences of religion
 tore the nation into two mighty factions; and, un-
 der the name of Papist and Protestant, *struggled* in
 her bowels with many various events.

Temple.

I repent, like some despairing wretch
 That boldly plunges in the frightful deep,
 Then pants and *struggles* with the whirling waves,
 And catches every slender reed to save him.

Smith.

3. To labour in difficulties; to be in ago-
 nies or distresses.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, *struggles* still,
 Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill.

Dryden.

'Tis wisdom to beware,
 And better than the bait than *struggle* in the snare.

Dryden.

If men *struggle* through as many troubles to be
 miserable as to be happy, my readers may be per-
 suaded to be good.

Spectator.

STRUGGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; effort.

2. Contest; contention.

When, in the division of parties, men only strove
 for the first place in the prince's favour, an honest
 man might look upon the *struggle* with indifference.

Addison.

It began and ended without any of those unna-
 tural *struggles* for the chair, which have disturbed
 the peace of this great city.

Atterbury.

3. Agony; tumultuous distress.

STRUMA. *n. f.* [Latin.] A glandular
 swelling; the kingevil.

A gentleman had a *struma* about the instep,
 very hard and deep about the tendons.

Wifeman.

STRUMOS. *adj.* [from *struma*.] Hav-

ing swellings in the glands, tainted with
 the kingevil.

How to treat them when *strumous*. *Strumous*, or
 cancerous.

A glandulous consumption, such as does not
 affect the lungs with a rupture of its vessels, and
 coughing up blood, is produced by *strumous* or
 scrophulous humours.

Blackmore.

STRUMPET. *n. f.* [of doubtful original-
Stropo vieux mot palliard; Fr. *strumpet*,
 Lat.] A whore; a prostitute.

Trerour.

How like a younker or a prodigal
 The skafed back puts from her native bay,
 Hugg'd and embrac'd by the *strumpet* wind!

How like a prodigal deth the return,
 Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the *strumpet* wind!

Shakespeare.

Ne'er could the *strumpet*,
 With all her double vigour, art, and nature,
 Once for my temper, but this virtuous maid
 Subdues me quite.

Shakespeare.

It to preserve this vessel for my lord
 From any other foul unlawful touch,
 He not to be a *strumpet*, I am none.

Shakespeare.

Common sense is as tall and impudent as a
 common *strumpet*.

L'Esrange.

Honour had his due;
 Before the holy priest my vows were tied;
 So came I not a *strumpet*, but a bride.

Dryden.

To STRUMPET. *v. a.* To make a whore;
 to debauch.

If we two be one, and thou play false,
 I do digest the poison of thy flesh,
 Being *strumpeted* by the contagion.

Shakespeare.

STRUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of
string.

The *strung* bow points out the Cynthian queen.

Gay.

To STRUT. *v. n.* [*strußen*, German.]

1. To walk with affected dignity; to swell
 with stateliness.

Adore our errors, laugh at's while we *strut*
 To our confusion.

Shakespeare.

Does he not hold up his head, and *strut* in his
 gait?

Shakespeare.

Though thou *strut* and paint,
 Yet art thou both *strunk* up and old.

Ben Jonson.

The idle syren
Struts on the waves, and shews the brute below.

Dryden.

We will be with you ere the crowing cock
 Salutes the light, and *struts* before his feather'd
 flock.

Dryden.

2. To swell; to protuberate.

The goats with *strutting* dugs shall homeward
 speed.

Dryden.

The power appear'd, with winds suffic'd the sail,
 The belling canvas *strutted* with the gale.

Dryden.

As thy *strutting* bags with money rise,
 The love of gain is of an equal size.

Dryden.

STRUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An affecta-
 tion of stateliness in the walk.

Certain gentlemen, by marking countenances
 and an ungainly *strut* in their walk, have got pre-
 ferment.

Swift.

STUB. *n. f.* [Teut. Sax. *stuppe*, Danish;
stob, Dutch; *stipes*, Lat.]

1. A thick short stock left when the rest is
 cut off.

Dumetis guided the horses so ill, that the wheel
 coming over a great *stub* of a tree, overturned the
 coach.

Stdney.

All about old stocks and *stubs* of trees,
 Whereon nor fruit nor leaf was ever seen,
 Did hang upon the ragged rocky knaves.

Spenjer.

To buy at the *stub* is the best for the buyer,
 More timely provision, the cheaper is fire.

Tuffer.

I pon cutting down of an old timber tree, the
stub hath put out sometimes a tree of another kind.

Bacon.

We here
 Live on tough roots and *stubs*, to thirk inur'd,
 Men to much misery and hardships born.

Milton.

Priority *stubbled* we need are found.
Of weeds with knoes and human *stubb'd* and old;
Shedding the moss, and hideous to behold.

Dryden.

3. A log; a block.

You shall have more ado to drive our dullest and
lunest youth, our rocks and stubs, from the insidious
desire of such a happy nature, than we have now
to haul our choicest wits to that sinist' fust of
low-thistles and brambles.

Milton.

STUBB. v. a. [from the noun.] To force
up; to extirpate.

His two tasks serve for fighting and feeding; by
the help whereof he *stubs* up edible roots out of
the ground, or tears out the bark of trees.

Greiv.

The other tree was griev'd,
Grew scrubby, dried a-top, was stunted;
So the next parson *stubb'd* and burnt it.

Swift.

STUBBED. adj. [from *stub*.] Truncat'd;
short and thick.

A pain he in his head-piece feels,
Against a *stubb'd* tree he reels,
And up went poor Hobgoblin's heels.

Dryden.

To light the coy nymphs,
Hang upon our *stubb'd* horns
Garlands, ribbons, and fine posies.

Ben Jonson.

STUBBEDNESS. n. f. [from *stubb'd*.] The
state of being short, thick, and trun-
cated.

STUBBLE. n. f. [cf. *stouble*, French; *stoppel*,
Dutch; *stipula*, Lat.] The stalks of
corn left in the field by the reaper.

This forgotten

At some time, when his soaring insolence
Shall reach the people, will be the fire
To kindle their dry *stubble*, and their blaze
Shall darken him for ever.

Shakespeare.

You, by this much scene,
Know by the *stubble* what the corn hath bene.

Chapman.

If a small red flower in the *stubble* field, called
the wincpipe, open in the morning, be sure of a
fair day.

Racon.

His succeeding years afford him little more than
the *stubble* of his own harvest.

Dryden.

Thrice-happy Duck, employ'd in thrashing
stubble.

Thy toil is lessen'd, and thy profits double. Swift.
After the first crop is off, they plow in the wheat
stubble.

Mortimer.

STUBBORN. adj. [This word, of which
no obvious etymology appears, is derived
by *Minshew* from *stout-born*; referred by
Junius to *stump*; and deduced better by
Lye, from *stub*, perhaps from *stub-horn*.]

1. Obdurate; inflexible; contumacious.
Strifeful Atin in their *stubborn* mind
Coals of contention and hot vengeance tinct.

Spenser.

Then stood he neere the doore, and proud to draw
The *stubborne* bow, thrice tried, and thrice gave
law.

Chapman.

The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice, up t' accuse it, and
Disdainful to be tried by 't.

Shakespeare.

He believed he had so humbled the garritosi, that
they would be no longer so *stubborn*.
I'll not flatter this tempestuous king.

Clarendon.

But work his *stubborn* soul a nobler way. Dryden.

2. Persisting; persevering; steady.
All this is to be had only from the epistles them-
selves, with *stubborn* attention, and more than
common application.

Locke.

3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not easily
admitting impression.
Love softens me, and blows up fires which pass
Through my tough heart, and melt the *stubborn*
mould.

Dryden.

Take a plant of *stubborn* oak,
And labour him with many a sturdy stroke. Dryd.

4. Hardy; firm.
Patience under torturing pain.
Where *stubborn* stoicks would complain.

Swift.

5. Harsh; rough; rugged.
We will not oppose any thing that is hard and

stubborn, but by a soft answer diminish their force.

Barnet.

6. In all its uses it commonly implies
something of a bad quality, though
Locke has catachrestically used it in a
sense of praise.

STUBBORNLY. adv. [from *stubborn*.] Ob-
stinately; contumaciously; inflexibly.

Stubbornly he did repugn the truth,
About a certain question in the law.

Shakespeare.

He wilfully neglects his book, and *stubbornly*
refuses any thing he do.

Locke.

So close they cling, so *stubbornly* retire,
Their love's more violent than the chimney's fire.

Garth.

STUBBORNNESS. n. f. [from *stubborn*.] Ob-
stinacy; vitious stoutness; contumacy;
inflexibility. Dryden has used it in
commendation.

Happy is your grace,
That can translate the *stubbornness* of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a file.

Shakespeare.

He chose a course least subject to envy, between
full *stubbornness* and filthy flattery.

Hayward.

Patriots, in peace, assert the people's right,
With noble *stubbornness* resisting might.

Dryden.

Stubbornness, and an obstinate disobedience,
must be mastered with blows.

Locke.

It failed, partly by the accident of a storm, and
partly by the *stubbornness* or treachery of that
colony for whose relief it was designed.

Swift.

STUBBY. adj. [from *stub*.] Short and thick;
short and strong.

The bote is surrounded with a garland of black
and *stubby* bristles.

Greiv.

STUBNAIL. n. f. [*stub* and *nail*.] A nail
broken off; a short thick nail.

STUCCO. n. f. [Ital. *stucco*, Fr.] A kind
of fine plaster for walls.

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Grottesco roofs, and *stucco* floors.

Pope.

STUCK. The pret. and part. pass. of *stick*.

What more infamous brands have records *stuck*
upon any, than those who used the best parts for
the worst ends?

Decay of Piety.

The partners of their crime will learn obedience,
When they took up and fee their fellow-traitors
stuck on a fork; and black'ning in the sun.

Addison.

When the polypus, from forth his cave
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,
His ragged claws are *stuck* with stones and sands.

Pope.

Stuck o'er with titles, and hung round with
strings.

That thou may'st be by kings, or whores of kings.

Pope.

STUCK. n. f. A thrust.

I had a pass with rapier, scabbard and all; and
he gives me the *stuck* in with such a mortal motion,
that it is inevitable.

Shakespeare.

STUCKLE. n. f. [*stook*, Scottish.] A num-
ber of sheaves laid together in the field
to dry.

Ainsworth.

STUD. n. f. [*studu*, Saxon.]

1. A post; a stake. In some such mean-
ing perhaps it is to be taken in the fol-
lowing passage, which I do not under-
stand.

A barn in the country, that hath one single *stud*,
or one height of *studs* to the roof, is two stallings a
foot.

Mortimer.

2. A nail with a large head driven for or-
nament; any ornamental knob or pro-
tuberance.

Handles were to add,
For which he now was making *studs*.

Chapman.

A belt of straw, and ivy buds,
With coral clasps and amber *studs*.

Raleigh.

Crystal and myrrour cups, embos'd with gems
And *studs* of pearl.

Milton.

Upon a plane are several small oblong *studs*,
placed regularly in a quincunx order.

Woodward.

A *stud* is a kind of carriage wheel.

Waggon wheels, *studs* about.
3. [*stode*, Saxon; *stud*, Mandick, is a fal-
lion.] A collection of breeding horses
and mares.

In the *studs* of Ireland, where care is taken, we
see horses-bred of excellent shape, vigour, and fire.

Temple.

TO STUD. v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn
with studs or shining knobs.

Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl.

Shakespeare.

A silver *studded* ax, alike besow'd.

Dryden.

STUDENT. n. f. [*studens*, Lat.] A man
given to books; a scholar; a bookish
man.

Keep a gamester from dice, and a good *student*
from his book.

Shakespeare.

This grave advice some sober *student* bears,
And loudly rings it in his fellow's ears.

Dryden.

A *student* shall do more in one hour, when al-
things concur to invite him to any special study
than in four at a dull season.

Watts.

I slightly touch the subject, and recommend
to some *student* of the profession.

Arbuthnot.

STUDIED. adj. [from *study*.]

1. Learned; versed in any study; qual-
fied by study.

He died

As one that had been *studied* in his death,
To throw away the dearest thing he ow'd,
As 'twere a careless trifle.

Shakespeare.

I am well *studied* for a liberal thanks
Which I do owe you.

Shakespeare.

It will be fit that some man, reasonably *studied*
in the law, go as chanceller.

Bacon.

2. Having any particular inclination. Out
of use.

A prince should not be so loosely *studied* as to
remember too weak a composition.

Shakespeare.

STUDIER. n. f. [from *study*.] One who
studies.

Lupulus was a great *studier* of the stoical philo-
sophy: upon his death-bed his friend told him,
that he needed not use arguments to persuade him
to patience; the philosophy which he had *studied*
would furnish him: he answers him, Lord Jesus,
give me christian patience.

Tillotson.

There is a law of nature, as intelligible to a
rational creature and *studier* of that law, as the
positive laws of commonwealths.

Locke.

STUDIOUS. adj. [*studius*, Fr. *studiosus*,
Latin.]

1. Given to books and contemplation;
given to learning.

A proper remedy for wandering thoughts he that
shall propose, would do great service to the *studious*
and contemplative part of mankind.

Locke.

2. Diligent; busy.
Studious to find new friends and new allies.

Tickell.

3. Attentive to; careful; with of.
Divines must become *studious* of pious and vene-
rable antiquity.

Wick.

The people made
Stout for the war, and *studious* of their trade.

Dryden.

There are who, fondly *studious* of increase,
Rich foreign mould on their ill-natur'd land
Induce.

Philips.

4. Contemplative; suitable to meditation.
Let my due feet never fail
To walk the *studious* cloisters pale.

Milton.

Him for the *studious* shade
Kind nature torrid

Thomson.

STUDIOUSLY. adv. [from *studious*.]

1. Contemplatively; with close application
to literature.

2. Diligently; carefully; attentively.
On a short prunning hook his head reclines
And *studiously* surveys hisgen'rous vines.

Dryden.

All of them *studiously* cherish'd the memory of
their honourable extraction.

Arbuthnot.

STUDY. *n. f.* [*studium*, Fr. *studium*, Lat.]

1. Application of mind to books and learning.

During the whole time of his abode in the university, Hammond generally spent thirteen hours of the day in study. *Fell.*

Study gives strength to the mind; conversation, grace. *Temple.*

Engage the mind in study by a consideration of the divine pleasures of truth and knowledge. *Watts.*

2. Perplexity; deep cogitation.

Th' idea of her life shall sweetly creep into his study of imagination. *Shakespeare.*

The king of Castile, a little confused, and in a study, said, that can I not do with my honour. *Bacon.*

3. Attention; meditation; contrivance.

What can happen to me above this wretchedness? All your studies make me a curie like this. *Shakespeare.*

Without study this art is not attained, nor fit to be attained. *Hayday.*

Jud'ign they seem'd, and all their study bent to worship God aright, and know his works. *Milton.*

4. Any particular kind of learning.

Studies serve for delight in privateness and retiring, for ornament in discourse, and for ability in the judgement and disposition of business. *Bacon.*

5. Subject of attention.

The holy scriptures, especially the New Testament, are her daily study. *Law.*

6. Apartment appropriated to literary employment.

Get me a taper in my study, Lucius. *Shakespeare.*

Knock at the study, where they say he keeps, to ruminate strange plots. *Shakespeare.*

Let all studies and libraries be towards the east. *Wotton.*

Some servants of the king visited the lodgings of the secul'd members, and seated up their studies and trunks. *Clarendon.*

Both adorn'd their age;
One for the study, other for the stage. *Dryden.*

STUDY. *v. n.* [*studere*, Lat. *estudier*, French.]

1. To think with very close application; to muse.

I found a moral first, and then studied for a fable. *Swift.*

2. To endeavour diligently.

Study to be quiet, and do your own business. *1 The Galatians*

STUDY. *v. d.*

1. To apply the mind to.

Nothing lovelier can be found to woman, than to study household good. *Milton.*

If a gentleman be to study any language, it ought to be that of his own country. *Locke.*

2. To consider attentively.

He both studied her well, and translated her out of honesty into English. *Shakespeare.*

Study thyself: what rank, or what degree, The wife Creator has ordain'd for thee. *Dryden.*

You have studied every spot of ground in Flanders, which has been the scene of battles and sieges. *Dryden.*

3. To learn by application.

You could, for a need, study a speech of some famous lines, which I would set down. *Shakespeare.*

STUFF. *n. f.* [*stoffe*, Dut. *stoffe*, Fr.]

1. Any matter or body.

Let Phidias have rude and obstinate stuff to carve; though his art do that it should, his work will lack that beauty which otherwise in fitter matter it might have had. *Hooker.*

The workman on his stuff his skill doth show, And yet the stuff gives not the man his skill. *Davies.*

Of brick, and of that stuff, they cast to build a city and tower. *Milton.*

Place us here near the inner edge, because the triangle has the most substance of stuff. *Mason.*

2. Materials out of which any thing is made.

Thy virtue swells with stuff to fine and smooth, That thou art even natural in thine art. *Shakespeare.*

Cesar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of sterner stuff. *Shakespeare.*

Success or loss, what is or is not, serves As stuff for these two to make paradoxa. *Shakespeare.*

Thy father, that poor rags Must be thy subject, who in spite put stuff To some the-beggar, and compounded thee Poor rogue hereditry. *Shakespeare.*

Degrading prose explains his meaning ill, And flews the stuff, and nates the workman's skill. *Ryegommon.*

3. Furniture; goods.

Fare away to get our stuff aboard. *Shakespeare.*

He took away locks, and gave away the king's stuff. *Hayward.*

Groaning waggons loaded high With stuff. *Cowley.*

4. That which fills any thing.

With some sweet oblivious antidote Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakespeare.*

5. Essence; elemental part.

Though in the trade of war I have slain men, Yet do I hold it very stuff of the conscience To do no contriv'd murder. *Shakespeare.*

6. Any mixture or medicine.

I did compound for her A certain stuff, which being taken would seize The present power of life. *Shakespeare.*

7. Cloth or texture of any kind.

8. Textures of wool thinner and lighter than cloth.

Let us turn the wools of the land into cloaths and stuffs of our own growth, and the hemp and flax growing here into linen cloth and cordage. *Bacon.*

9. Matter or thing. In contempt.

O proper stuff! This is the very painting of your fear. *Shakespeare.*

Such stuff as madmen Tongue and brain not. *Shakespeare.*

At this stuffy stuff The large Achilles, on his prest bed billing, From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. *Shakespeare.*

Please not thyself the flattery crowd to hear; 'Tis fulsome stuff to feed thy itching ear. *Dryden.*

Such woful stuff as I or Shadwell write, To-morrow will be time enough To hear such mortifying stuff. *Swift.*

The free things that among rakes pass for wit and spirit, must be shocking stuff to the ears of persons of decency. *Clarissa.*

10. It is now seldom used in any sense but in contempt or dislike.

To STUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill very full with any thing.

When we've stuff'd These pipes, and these conveyances of blood, With wine and feeding, we have suppler soul. *Shakespeare.*

Each thing behld did yield Ours admiration: selves with cheeks heapt; Sheds stuff with laburs and gouts, distantly kept. *Chapman.*

Though plenteous, all too little seems To stuff this maw, this vast unbind-bound corps. *Milton.*

What have we more to do than to stuff our guts with these tigs? *L'Estrange.*

This crook drew hazel-boughs adown, And stuff'd her apron wide with nuts to brown. *Gay.*

2. To fill to uselessness.

With some oblivious antidote Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakespeare.*

3. To thrust into any thing.

Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, stuffing them close together, but without bruising, and they retain smell and colour fresh a year. *Bacon.*

4. To fill by being put into any thing.

Griss fill the lower up, my chamber child, Lies in his bed, whiles up and down with him, Seign out his vacant garments with his form. *Shakespeare.*

With inward arms the dire machine they load, And you bowch stuff the dark abode. *Dryden.*

Officious Baucis lays Two cushions, stuff'd with straw, the seat to raise. *Dryden.*

A bed, The stuffing leaves, with hides of bears o'spread. *Dryden.*

5. To swell out by putting something in.

I will be the man that shall make you great. I cannot perceive how, unless you give me your doublet, and stuff me out with straw. *Shakespeare.*

The gods for sin Should with a swelling droply stuff thy skin. *Dryden.*

6. To fill with something improper or superfluous.

It is not usual among the best patterns to stuff the report of particular lives with matter of public record. *Wotton.*

These accusations are stuffed with odious generals, that the proofs seldom make good. *Clarendon.*

For thee I dim these eyes, and stuff this head With all such reading as was never read. *Pope.*

7. To obstruct the organs of scent or respiration.

These gloves the count sent me; they are an excellent perfume. I am stuff'd, cousin, I cannot smell. *Shakespeare.*

8. To fill meat with something of high relish.

She went for partly to stuff a rabbit. *Shakespeare.*

He aim'd at all, yet never could excel In any thing but stuffing of his veal. *King.*

9. To form by stuffing.

An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be stuffed into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal. *Swift.*

To STUFF. *v. n.* To feed gluttonously.

Wedg'd in a spacious elbow-chair, And on her plate a triple share, As if he ne'er could have enough, Taught harmless man to cram and stuff. *Swift.*

STUFFING. *n. f.* [from stuff.]

1. That by which any thing is filled.

Rome was a furnace out of the neighbouring nations; and Greece, though one monarchy under Alexander, yet the people, that were the stuffing and materials thereof, existed before. *Hale.*

2. Relishing ingredients put into meat.

Arrach leaves are very good in portage and stuffing. *Mortimer.*

STUCCO OR STUCK. *n. f.* [*stucco*, Fr. *stucco*, Ital.] A composition of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly called plaster of Paris, with which figures and other ornaments resembling sculpture are made. See STRECCO. *Hailey.*

STUCK. *n. f.* A shaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey.*

STULTILOQUENCE. *n. f.* [*stultus* and *loquentia*, Lat.] Foolish talk. *Ditt.*

STUM. *n. f.* [*stum*, Swedish; supposed to be contracted from *mystum*, Latin.]

1. Wine yet unfermented; must.

An aqueous clammy vapour, that arises from the skin of grapes when they lie mashed in the vat, puts out a light when dipped into it. *Addison.*

2. New wine used to rouse fermentation in dead and vapid wines.

Let our wines without mixture or stum be all fire, Or call up the matter, and break the dour ruddle. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.

Drink every letter on 't in stum, And make it look champagne become Hudibras. *Swift.*

To STUM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.

To **STUMBLE**. v. n. [This word *Junius* derives from *stump*, and says the original meaning is to *strike*, or *trip*, against a *stump*. I rather think it comes from *tumble*.]

3. To trip in walking.
When she will take the rein, I let her run;
But she'll not *stumble*. *Shakespeare.*
A headfall being refrained to keep him from
stumbling, hath been often burst. *Shakespeare.*
As we pass'd along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought that *Gloster stumbled*; and in falling
Struck me, that I sought to stay him, overboard. *Shakespeare.*

The way of the wicked is as darkness; they
know not at what they *stumble*. *Proverbs.*
Cover'd o'er with blood,
Which from the patriot's breast in torrents flow'd,
He faints; his blood no longer bears the rein,
But *stumbles* o'er the heap his hand had stain'd. *Prior.*

2. To slip; to err; to slide into crimes or
blunders.
He that loveth his brother abideth in the light,
and there is none occasion of *stumbling* in him. *1 John.*

This my day of grace
They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste;
But hard he harden'd, blind be blinded more,
That they may *stumble* on, and deeper fall. *Milton.*

3. To strike against by chance; to light on
by chance: with upon.
This extreme dealing had driven her to put herself
with a great lady of that country, by which occasion
she had *stumbled* upon such mischances as were little
for the honour of her or her family. *Sidney.*
What man art thou, that thus bescreen'd in night
So *stumblest* on my counsel? *Shakespeare.*
A mouse, bred in a chest, dropped out over the
side, and *stumbled* upon a delicious morsel. *L'Estr.*
Ovid *stumbled*, by some inadvertency, upon *Lavinia*
in a bath. *Dryden.*

Many of the greatest inventions have been acci-
dentally *stumbled* upon by men busy and inquisitive.
Ray.
Write down *p* and *b*, and make signs to him to
endeavour to pronounce them, and guide him by
showing him the motion of your own lips; by which
he will, with a little endeavour, *stumble* upon one
of them. *Holder.*

To **STUMBLE**. v. a.
1. To obstruct in progress; to make to
trip or stop.
Such terms amuse'd them all,
And *stumbled* many. *Milton.*
If one illiterate man was *stumbled*, 'twas likely
others of his form would be so too. *Fell.*
One thing more *stumbles* me in the very founda-
tion of this hypothesis. *Locke.*

To **STUMBLE**. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. A trip in walking.
2. A blunder; a failure.
One *stumble* is enough to deface the character
of an honourable life. *L'Estrange.*

To **STUMBLE**. n. f. [from *stumble*.] One
that stumbles.
Be sweet to all: is thy complexion fair?
Then keep such company, make them thy ally;
Get a sharp wife, a servant that will lower:
A *stumbler* stumbles least in ragged way. *Herbert.*

To **STUMBLINGBLOCK**. } n. f. [from *stum-*
To **STUMBLINGSTONE** } ble.] Cause of
stumbling; cause of error; cause of
offence.
We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a
stumblingblock, and unto the Greeks foolishness. *1 Corinthians.*
Shakespeare is a *stumblingblock* to these rigid
criticks. *Spectator.*
This *stumblingstone* we hope to take away. *Burnet.*

STUMP. n. f. [*Stump*, Danish; *stompe*,
Dutch; *stompen*, Dan. to lop.] The
part of any solid body remaining after
the rest is taken away.

He struck so strongly, that the knotty sting
Of his huge tail he quite in sunder cleft:
Five joints thereof he bew'd, and but the *stump*
him left. *Spenser.*
Your colt's tooth is not cast yet.—Not while I
have a *stump*. *Shakespeare.*

He through the bushes scrambles;
A *stump* doth trip him in his pace,
Down comes poor *Hob* upon his face
Amongst the briars and brambles. *Drayton.*
Who, 'e'en they're waded to the *stumps*,
Are repented heit by *stumps*. *Hudibras.*

A coach-horse snapt off the end of his finger, and
I dressed the *stump* with common digestive. *Wifem.*
A poor ass, now wore out to the *stumps*, fell
down under his load. *L'Estrange.*
Against a *stump* his tusks the monster grinds,
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryd.*

A tongue might have some resemblance to the
stump of a feather. *Grew.*
Worn to the *stump* in the service of the maids,
'tis thrown out of doors, or condemned to kindle a
fire. *Swift.*

To **STUMPY**. adj. [from *stump*.] Full of
stumps; hard; stiff; strong. A bad
word.
They burn the stubble, which, being so *stumpy*,
they seldom plow in. *Motimes.*

To **STUN**. v. a. [*stunan*, Saxon; *gerstun*,
noise.]

1. To confound or dizzy with noise.
An universal hubbub wild
Of *stunning* sounds, and voices all confus'd,
Assaults his ear. *Milton.*
Still shall I hear, and never quit the score,
Stun'd with hoarse Codrus' Thefeid o'er and o'er? *Dryden.*

Too strong a noise *stuns* the ear, and one too
weak does not act upon the organ. *Chyene.*
So *Alme*, wearied of being great,
And nodding in her chair of state,
Stun'd and worn out with endless chat
Of Will did this, and Nan said that. *Prior.*

Shouts as thunder loud afflict the air,
And *stun* the birds releas'd. *Prior.*
The Britons, once a savage kind,
Defendants of the barbarous Huns,
With limbs robust, and voice that *stuns*,
You taught to modulate their tongues,
And speak without the help of lungs. *Swift.*

2. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow.
One hung a pole-ax at his saddle-bow,
And one a heavy mace to *stun* the foe. *Dryden.*
To **STUN**. The pret. and part. pass. of *sting*.
To both these sisters have I sworn my love:
Each jealous of the other, as the *stung*
Are of the adder. *Shakespeare.*

With envy *stung*, they view each other's deeds;
The fragrant work with diligence proceeds. *Dryd.*
To **STUN**. The pret. of *stunk*.
To **STUNT**. v. a. [*stunta*, Hollandic.] To
hinder from growth.

Though this usage *stunted* the girl in her growth,
it gave her a hardy constitution, she had life and
spirit. *Arbuthnot.*
There he stopt short, nor since has writ a title,
But has the wit to make the most of little;
Like *stunted* lute-bound trees, that just have got
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Pope.*

The tree
Grew scrubby, dried a-top, and *stunted*;
And the next parson stubb'd and burnt it. *Swift.*
To **STUPE**. n. f. [*stupa*, Latin.] Cloth or
flax dipped in warm medicaments, and
applied to a hurt or sore.

A fomentation was by some pretender to surgery
applied with coarse woollen *stupes*, one of which
was bound upon his leg. *Wifem.*
To **STUPE**. v. a. [from the noun.] To
stun; to drefs with *stupes*.
The scar divide, and *stupe* the part affected
with wine. *Wifem.*

To **STUPES**. n. f. [*Stupefactio*, Fr.
stupefactus, Latin.] Insensibility; cal-
lidity; stupidity; sluggishness of mind;
heavy folly.

All resistance of the dictates of conscience brings
a hardness and *stupefaction* upon it. *Soul.*
She lent to ev'ry child
Firm impudence, or *stupefaction* mild;
And straight succeeded, leaving scarce a room,
Cibberian forehead, or Cimberian gloom. *Pope.*

To **STUPEFACTIVE**. adj. [from *stupefactus*,
Latin; *stupefactivus*, French.] Causing
insensibility; dulling; obstructing the
senses; narcotick; opiate.

It is a gentle fomentation, and hath a very la-
tile mixture of some *stupefactive*. *Bacon.*
Opium hath a *stupefactive* part, and a heating
part; the one moving heat, the other a heat. *Bacon.*

To **STUPENDOUS**. adj. [*stupendus*, Latin]
Wonderful; amazing; astonishing.
All the *stupendous* acts deservedly are the sub-
ject of a history excellently written in Latin by a
learned prelate. *Clarendon.*

Great joy was at their meeting, and at sight
Of that *stupendous* bridge his joy increas'd, *Wifem.*
Portents and prodigies their souls amaz'd,
But most when this *stupendous* pile was rais'd. *Dryden.*

Mortals, fly this curst detested race;
A hundred of the same *stupendous* size,
A hundred Cyclops, live among the hills. *Addis.*
Our numbers can scarce give us an idea of the
vast quantity of systems in this *stupendous* piece of
architecture. *Cham.*

To **STUPID**. adj. [*stupidus*, French; *stupidus*,
Latin.]
1. Dull; wanting sensibility; wanting
apprehension; heavy; sluggish of under-
standing.

O that men should be so *stupid* grown
As to forsake the living God. *Milne.*
Men, boys, and women, *stupid* with surprise,
Where'er the passes fix their wond'ring eyes. *Dryd.*
If I by chance succeed,
Know, I am not *stupid*, or so hard,
Not to feel praise, or fame's deserv'd reward. *Dryd.*

With wild surprise
A moment *stupid*, motionless, he stood. *Thomson.*
2. Performed without skill or genius.
Wit, as the chief of virtue's friends,
Disclaims to serve ignoble ends;
Observe what loads of *stupid* rhymes
Oppress us in corrupted times. *Swift.*

To **STUPIDITY**. n. f. [*stupiditas*, French;
stupiditas, Latin.] Dullness; heaviness
of mind; sluggishness of understanding.

Shadwell alone, of all my sons, is he
Who stands confirm'd in full *stupidity*. *Dryden.*
To **STUPIDLY**. adv. [from *stupid*.]
1. With suspension or inactivity of under-
standing.
That spiced the evil one abstracted stood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
stupidly good. *Milton.*

2. Dully; without apprehension.
On the shield there were engraven maps of coun-
tries, which Ajax could not comprehend, but looked
on as *stupidly* as his fellow-beast the lion. *Dryden.*

To **STUPIFY**. v. a. [*stupefacio*, Latin:
this word should therefore be spelled
stupefy; but the authorities are against
it.]
1. To make stupid; to deprive of sensibi-
lity; to dull.

Those
Will *stupefy* and dull the sense a while. *Shakespeare.*
Consider whether that method, used to quiet loose
consciences, does not *stupefy* more. *Dorsey.*
The fumes of his passion do so really intoxicate
his discerning faculty, as the fumes of drink do.

The great officer of a powerful empire, given
substance or a little poison, and varied types of
viciousness.

SUBA'CT. v. a. [subactus, Latin.] To
reduce; to subdue.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the comfort
of air, but endeavour to subact it into a more dense
body.

SUBA'CTION. n. f. [subactus, Lat.] The
act of reducing to any state, as of mixing
two bodies completely, or beating any
thing to a very small powder.

There are of concubina two periods: the one
affiliation, or absolute conversion and subaction;
the other maturation: whereof the former is most
conspicuous in living creatures, in which there is
an absolute conversion and affiliation of the
nourishment into the body.

SUBA'LTERN. adj. [subalterne, French.]
Inferiour; subordinate; that in different
respects is both superiour and inferiour.
It is used in the army of all officers be-
low a captain.

Love's subalterns, a duteous band,
Like watchmen round their chief appear;
Each had his lantern in his hand,
And Venus, mask'd, brought up the rear.

There had like to have been a duel between
two subalterns, upon a dispute which should be go-
vernour of Portsmouth.

One, while a subaltern officer, was every day
complaining against the pride of colonels towards
their officers; yet, after he received his commission
for a regiment, he confessed the spirit of colonel-
ship was coming fast upon him, and it daily in-
creased to his death.

This sort of universal ideas, which may either be
considered as a genus or species, is called subal-
tern.

SUBALTERNATE. adj. [subalternus, Lat.]
Succeeding by turns.

SUBASTRINGENT. adj. [sub and astrigent.]
Astringent in a small degree.

SUBBEADLE. n. f. [sub and beadle.] An
under beadle.

They ought not to execute those precepts by
simple messengers, or subbeadles, but in their own
persons.

SUBCELESTIAL. adj. [sub and celestial.]
Placed beneath the heavens.

The most refined glories of subcelestial excellen-
cies are but more faint resemblances of these.

SURCHA'NTER. n. f. [sub and chapter; succentor, Latin.] The deputy of the
precentor in a cathedral.

SURCLAVIAN. adj. [sub and clavis, Latin.]

Subclavian is applied to any thing under the
armpit or shoulder, whether artery, nerve, vein, or
muscle.

The liver, though seated on the right side, yet, by
the subclavian division, doth equidistantly com-
municate its activity unto either arm.

The chyle first mixeth with the blood in the sub-
clavian vein, and enters with it into the heart,
where it is very imperfectly mixed, there being
no mechanism nor fermentation to convert it into
blood, which is effected by the lungs.

SURCONSTELLATION. n. f. [sub and constellation.] A subordinate or secondary
constellation.

As to the picture of the seven stars, if thereby
be meant the Pleiades, or subconstellation upon the
back of Taurus, with what congruity they are de-
scribed, in a clear night an ordinary eye may dis-
cover.

SURCONTRARY. adj. [sub and contrary.]
Contrary in an inferiour degree.

If two particular propositions differ in quality,
they are subcontraries; as, some vine is a tree;
some vine is not a tree. These may be both true
together, but they can never be both false.

**SURCONTRACTED. part. adj. [sub and con-
tracted.]** Contracted after a former
contract.

Your claim,
I bar it in the interest of my wife;
'Tis she is subcontracted to this lord,
And I her husband contradict your banes.

SUSCUTA'NEOUS. adj. [sub and cutaneous.]
Lying under the skin.

SUBDE'ACON. n. f. [subdeaconus, Latin.]
In the Romish church they have a subdeacon,
who is the deacon's servant.

SUBDE'AN. n. f. [subdecanus, Latin.] The
vicegerent of a dean.

Whenever the dean and chapter confirm any
act, that such confirmation may be valid, the dean
must join in person, and not in the person of a
deputy or subdean only.

SUBDE'CUPL. adj. [sub and decuplus, Latin.] Containing one part of ten.

SUNDER'FOURIOUS. adj. [sub and derivor.]
Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderness
and delicacy. Not used.

This subderisorous mirth is far from giving any
offence to us: it is rather a pleasant condiment of
our conversation.

SUBDITI'TIOUS. adj. [subditiuius, Latin.]
Put secretly in the place of something
else.

TO SUBDIVERSIFY. v. a. [sub and diversify.] To diversify again what is already
diversified.

The same wool one man felts into a hat, another
weaves it into cloth, another into muslin; and these
variously subdivided according to the fancy of
the artificer.

TO SUBDIVID'ER. v. a. [subdiviser, French, sub and divide.] To divide a part into
yet more parts.

In the rise of eight, in tones, there be two bee-
moles, or half notes; so as if you divide the tones
equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal
notes; and if you subdivide that into half notes, as
in the stops of a lute, it maketh the number thir-
teen.

When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, soon
after Antonius and Octavianus broke and subdi-
vided.

The glad father glories in his child,
When he can subdivide a fraction.

When the progenies of Cham and Japhet swarm-
ed into colonies, and those colonies were subdivi-
ded into many others, in time their descendants
lost the primitive rites of divine worship, retaining
only the notion of one deity.

SUBDIVI'SION. n. f. [subdivision, French; from subdivide.]

1. The act of subdividing.

When any of the parts of any idea are farther
divided, in order to a clear explication of the
whole, this is called a subdivision, as when a year
is divided into months, each month into days, and
each day into hours, which may be farther subdivi-
ded into minutes and seconds.

2. The parts distinguished by a second divi-
sion.

How can we see such a multitude of souls cast
under to many subdivisions of misery, without re-
flecting on the absurdity of a government that sa-
crifices the happiness of so many reasonable beings
to the glory of one?

In the decimal table the subdivisions of the cubit,
as span, palm, and digit, are deduced from the
shorter cubit.

SUBDOLOUS. adj. [subdolosus, Latin.] Can-
ning; subtle; sly.

TO SUBDUCE' v. a. [subduco, subducere, Latin.]

1. To withdraw; to take away.

Or nature said in me, and left some part
Not proof enough such object to sustain;
Or from my side subducing, took perhaps
More than enough.

3. To subduct by arithmetical operation;
Take the other operation of arithmetic, subduc-
tion; if out of that supposed infinite numbers of
antecedent generations we should subtract ten, the
residue must be less by ten than it was before, and
yet still the quotient must be infinite.

SUBDU'CTION. n. f. [from subducere.]
1. The act of taking away.

Possibly the divine beneficence subducting that
influence which it communicated from the time of
their first creation, they were kept in a state of
immortality till that moment of the subduction.

2. Arithmetical subtraction.

Suppose we take the other operation of arithme-
tick, subduction; if out of that infinite multitude
of antecedent generations we should subtract ten,
the residue must be less by ten than it was before
that subduction, and yet still the quotient be in-
finite.

TO SUBDU'E. v. a. [from subdo, or subjugo, Latin.]

1. To crush; to oppress; to sink; to over-
power.

Nothing could have subdued nature
To such a lowliness, but his unkind daughters.

Them that rose up against me half thou hadst
under me.

It ought were worthy to subdue
The soul of man.

2. To conquer; to reduce under a new
dominion.

Be fruitful and replenish the earth, and subdue it.

Augustus Cæsar subdued Egypt to the Roman
empire.

To overcome in battle, and subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils.

The Romans made those times the standard of
their wit, when they subdued the world.

3. To tame; to subact; to break.

Not is't unwholesome to subdue the land
By often exercise, and where before
You broke the earth, again to plow.

SUBDU'EMENT. n. f. [from subducere.] Con-
quest. Not used, nor worthy to be used.

I have seen thee,
As hot as Persius, spur thy Phrygian freed
Bravely despoiling tortois and subduing ants.

SUBDU'ER. n. f. [from subducere.] Conqueror;
tamer.

Great god of might, that reigneth in the mind,
And all the body to thy best doth frame;
Victor of gods, subduer of mankind,
That dost the lion and the tiger tame,
Who can express the glory of thy might?

Their curious eye
Discerns their great subduer's awful mien
And corresponding features fair.

Eyes are great subduers of acrimony, useful in
hoarseness and coughs, and extremely enlivening.

SUBDU'PLE. } adj. [subduplex, French; from subduplex, Lat.]

Containing one part of two.

As one of these under pulleys doth abate half of
that heaviness which the weight hath in itself, and
cause the power to be in a subduplex proportion
unto it, to two of them do abate half of that which
remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, and
three a suboctuple.

The motion, generated by the forces in the whole
passage of the body or thing through that space,
shall be in a subduplicate proportion of the forces.

SUBJA'CENT. adj. [subjacens, Lat.] Lying
under.

The superficial parts of mountains are washed
away by rains, and borne down upon the subjacent
plains.

TO SUBJECT. v. a. [subjecere, Lat.]

1. To put under.

The angel
Led them direct, and down the cliff as fast
To the subjacent plain.

The subject of a sentence is the name of the person or thing of which something is affirmed or denied. *Pope.*
To reduce to submission; to make subordinate; to make submissive. *Dryden.*
Think not, young warriors, your diminished same
hall foil of lustre, by *subjecting* rage
to the cool dictates of experienced age.
To enslave; to make obnoxious. *Dryden.*
I live on bread like you, feel want like you,
afe grief, need friends like you; *subjected* thus,
how can you say to me I am a king? *Shakespeare.*
I see thee, in that fatal hour,
subjected to the victor's cruel power,
and hence a slave. *Dryden.*
The blind will always be led by those that see,
a fall into the ditch; and he is the most *subjected*,
be most enslaved, who is so in his understanding. *Locke.*

To expose; to make liable.
If the vessels yield, it *subjects* the person to all
inconveniences of an erroneous circulation. *Arbuthnot.*

To submit; to make accountable.
God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation
to the scrutiny of our thoughts, and confine himself
to do nothing but what we must comprehend. *Locke.*

To make subservient.
He *subjected* to man's service angel wings. *Milt.*
SUBJECT. *adj.* [*subjectus*, Latin.]
1. Placed or situate under.

The eastern tower,
Whole height commands, as *subject*, all the vale
to see the fight. *Shakespeare.*

Living under the dominion of another.
Eau was never *subject* to Jacob, but founded a
distinct people and government, and was himself
prince over them. *Locke.*

Christ, since his incarnation, has been *subject* to
the Father; and will be so also in his human capacity,
after he has delivered up his mediatorial kingdom.
Waterland.

Exposed; liable; obnoxious.
Most *subject* is the fattest soil to weeds;
And he the noble image of my youth
is overpread with them. *Shakespeare.*

All human things are *subject* to decay.
And when fate summons monarchs must obey.
Dryden.

Being that on which any action operates,
whether intellectual or material.
I enter into the *subject* matter of my discourse.
Dryden.

SUBJECT. *n. f.* [*sujet*, French.]
1. One who lives under the dominion of another; opposed to *gouverneur*.
Every *subject's* duty is the king's,
But every *subject's* soul is his own. *Shakespeare.*

Never *subject* long'd to be a king.
As I do long and wish to be a *subject*. *Shakespeare.*
Those I call *subjects* which are governed by the
ordinary laws and magistracies of the sovereign.
Davies.

We must understand and confess a king to be a
sovereign, a *subject* to be a vassal; and therefore honour
to be by nature most due from the natural *subject*
to the natural king. *Holliday.*

The *subject* must obey his prince, because God
commands it; human laws require it. *Swift.*
Were *subjects* so but only by their choice,
And not from birth did *subject* dominion take,
Our prince alone would have the publick voice.
Dryden.

Heroick kings, whose high perfections have made
them await to their *subjects*, can struggle with and
subdue the corruption of the times. *Ducenaut.*

That on which any operation, either
mental or material, is performed.
Now spurs the latest traveller apace
To gain the temple inn, and near approaches
The *subject* of our watch. *Shakespeare.*

The *subject* for heroick song pleased me. *Milton.*
How he would have us fix our thoughts; not are
they too dry a *subject* for our contemplation.
Decay of Piety.

I will not venture on to vice a *subject* with my
severer style. *More.*
Make choice of a *subject* beautiful and noble,
which, being capable of all the graces that colours
and elegant design can give, shall form a perfect
art an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate.
Dryden.

The *subject* of a proposition is that concerning
which any thing is affirmed or denied. *Watts.*
My real design is, that of publishing your praises
to the world; not upon the *subject* of your noble
birth. *Swift.*

3. That in which any thing inheres or
exists.
Anger is certainly a kind of baseness, as it appears
well in the weakness of those *subjects*, in whom it
reigns, children, women, old folks, sick folks. *Bacon.*

4. [In grammar.] The nominative case to a
verb is called by grammarians the
subject of the verb. *Clarke.*

SUBJECTION. *n. f.* [from *subject*.]
1. The act of subduing.
After the conquest of the kingdom, and *subjection*
of the rebels, enquiry was made who there were
that, fighting against the king, had saved themselves
by flight. *Hale.*

2. [*subjection*, French.] The state of being
under government.
Because the *subjection* of the body to the will is
by natural necessity, the *subjection* of the will unto
God voluntary, we therefore stand in need of direction
after what sort our wills and desires may be
rightly conformed to his. *Hooker.*

How hard it is now for him to frame himself to
subjection, that, having once set before his eyes the
hope of a kingdom, hath found encouragement.
Spenser.

Both in *subjection* now to sensual appetite.
Milton.

SUBJECTIVE. *adj.* [from *subject*.] Relating
not to the object, but the subject.
Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished
into objective and *subjective*: objective is when
the proposition is certainly true in itself; and *subjective*,
when we are certain of the truth of it. *Watts.*

SUBINGRESSION. *n. f.* [*sub* and *ingressus*,
Latin.] Secret entrance.
The pressure of the ambient air is strengthened
upon the accession of the air sucked out; which
forceth the neighbouring air to a violent *subingression*
of its parts. *Boyle.*

To *SUBJOIN.* *v. a.* [*sub* and *joindre*, Fr.
subjungo, Latin.] To add at the end;
to add afterward.
He makes an excuse from ignorance, the only
thing that could take away the fault; namely, that
he knew not that he was the high-priest, and *subjoins*
a reason. *South.*

SUBJUGATE. *v. a.* [*subjuguer*, Fr.
subjungo, Lat.] To conquer; to subdue;
to bring under dominion by force.
O favorite virgin, that hast warm'd the breast
Whose sovereign dictates *subjugate* the east! *Prior.*
He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal.
Baker.

SUBJUGATION. *n. f.* [from *subjugate*.]
The act of subduing.
This was the condition of the learned part of the
world, after their *subjugation* by the Turks. *Hale.*

SUBJUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *subjungo*,
Latin.] The state of being subjoined;
the act of subjoining.
The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation;
and in dependence upon, or *subjunction* to,
some other verb. *Clarke.*

SUBJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [*subjunctivus*, Lat.
subjunctif, French.]
1. Subjoined to something else,
2. In grammar,

The verb undergoes a different formation to signify
the same intention as the indicative, yet not
absolutely, but relatively to some other verb, which
is called the *subjunctive* mood. *Clarke.*

SUBLAPSARIAN. } *adj.* [*sub* and *lapsus*,
SUBLAPSARY. } Latin.] Done after
the fall of man.

The doctrine of reprobation, according to the *sublapsarian* doctrine, being nothing else but a more
pretension or non-election of some persons whom
God left as he found, involved in the guilt of the
first Adam's transgression, without any actual personal
sin of their own, when he withdrew some
others as guilty as they. *Hammond.*

SUBLATION. *n. f.* [*sublatio*, Latin.]
The act of taking away.

SUBLAVATION. *n. f.* [*sublevo*, Latin.]
The act of raising on high.

SUBLIMABLE. *adj.* [from *sublime*.] Possible
to be sublimed.

SUBLIMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *sublimabile*.]
Quality of admitting sublimation.
He obtained another concrete as to taste and
smell, and only *sublimable*, as common salt
armoniac. *Boyle.*

To *SUBLIMATE.* *v. a.* from *sublime*.
1. To raise by the force of chymical fire.
2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate.
And as his actions rise, so raise they full their
vein

In words, whose weight best suits a *sublimated* strain.
Dryden.
Not only the gross and illiterate souls, but the
most aerial and *sublimated*, are rather the more
proper fuel for an immaterial fire. *Decay of Piety.*

The precepts of christianity are so excellent and
refined, and so apt to cleanse and *sublimate* the more
gross and corrupt, as thews flesh and blood never
revealed it. *Decay of Piety.*

SUBLIMATE. *n. f.* [from *sublime*.]
1. Any thing raised by fire in the retort.
Enquire the manner of subliming, and what metals
endure subliming, and what body the *sublimate*
makes. *Bacon.*

2. Quicksilver raised in the retort.
SUBLIMATE. *adj.* Raised by fire in the
vessel.
The particles of mercury, uniting with the acid
particles of spirit of salt, compose mercury *sublimate*;
and, with the particles of sulphur, cinabar. *Newton.*

SUBLIMATION. *n. f.* [*sublimation*, Fr.
from *sublimate*.]
1. A chymical operation which raises bodies
in the vessel by the force of fire.
Sublimation differs very little from distillation,
excepting that in distillation only the fluid parts of
bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry; and
that the matter to be distilled may be either solid or
fluid, but *sublimation* is only concerned about solid
substances. There is also another difference, namely,
that rarefaction, which is of very great use in distillation,
has hardly any room in *sublimation*; for the
substances which are to be sublimed, being solid, are
incapable of rarefaction; and so it is only impulse
that can raise them. *Quincy.*

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the settlement
of liquors, by heat, by precipitation, or *sublimation*;
that is, a calling of the several parts up or
down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon.*

Since oil of sulphur per campanum is of the same
nature with oil of vitriol, may it not be inferred that
sulphur is a mixture of volatile and fixed parts, so
strongly cohering by attraction, as to descend together
by *sublimation*? *Newton.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening
or improving.
She turns
Bodas to spirits, by *sublimation* orange. *Davies.*

Shall be procured to religious contemplation, who is
defective and short in mind, which are but the rudiments
and first draught of religion, a religion in the
perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of mankind
South.

SUBLINE. *v. a.* [from *subline*, Latin.]

1. High in place; exalted aloft.

They saw other poets, and towering th' air sublime
With elastic dapsils th' ground. *Milton.*

Sublime on their towers of steel is rear'd.

And due Tiphoeus there keeps the ward. *Dryden.*

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature.

My earthly strain'd to the height

In that celestial colloquy sublime. *Milton.*

Can it be, that souls sublime

Return to visit our terrestrial clime?

And that the generous mind, releas'd by death,

Can cover Jary limbs? *Longin.*

3. High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand.

Easy to stile thy work, in sense sublime. *Pope.*

4. Elevated by joy.

All yet left of that revolted rout,

Heavy-fall'n, in station food or just array,

Sublime with spectation. *Milton.*

Their hearts were proud and sublime,

Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine. *Milton.*

5. Lofly of men; elevated in manner.

He was sublime, and almost tumorous, in his look's

and gestures. *Johnson.*

His language was a sublime declaim.

Absolute ruler. *Milton.***SUBLINE**. *v. a.* [from *subline*, Latin.]

The grand or lofty style.

The sublime is a gallicism, but now natu-

ralized.

Longinus strengthens all his lays,

And is himself the great *sublime* he draws. *Pope.*

The sublime rises from the nobleness of thought,

the magnificence of the words, or the harmonious

and lively turn of the phrase; the perfect sublime

arises from all three together. *Johnson.***TO SUBLINE**. *v. a.* [from *subline*, Latin.]

To raise the adjective.]

1. To raise by a chymical fire.

Study our mankind's, those myrads

Of letters, which have pass'd twice thee and me;

Thence write our annals, and in them lessons be

To all, whom love's *subliming* fire invades. *Donne.*

2. To raise on high.

Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,

Nor can thy head, not help'd, itch *sublime*,Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb. *Dehnam.*

3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve.

Flowers, and then fruit,

Man's nourishment, by gradual scale *sublim'd*,To vital spirits aspire. *Milton.*

The faculties of man are moved by the inward

springs of the corporeal machine, which, even in the

most *sublimed* intellects, is dangerously influen-tial. *Johnson.*

Art, being strengthened by the knowledge of

things, may pass into nature by slow degrees, and so

be *sublimed* into a pure genius, which is capable of

distinguishing between the beauties of nature, and

that which is low in her. *Dryden.*

Meanly they seek the blessing to confine,

And force that fan but on a part to blow;

Who have not done the foulness with *sublime*,Put up the spirit in cold another clime. *Pope.***TO SUBLINE**. *v. n.* To rise in the chym-

ical vessel by the force of fire.

The particles of tal ammoniac in sublimation

carry up the particles of camphire, which will not

sublime alone. *Newton.*The fat is fixed in a gentle fire, and *sublimes* ina great one. *Johnson.***SUBLINE**. *adv.* [from *sublime*] Loftily;

grandly.

In such high lays, and all *sublime* by great,Thy lower chambers with all his radiant heat. *Parnell.*Fulham's to *sublime* body;It is not poetry, but pick'nursey. *Pope.***SUBLINE**. *n. f.* [from *sublime*, Latin.]

The fine or sublimity.

SUBLINE. *n. f.* [from *sublime*; *subli-*ne, French; *sublimus*, Latin.]

1. Height of place; local elevation.

2. Height of an are; excellence.

As religion looketh upon him whose majesty and power is infinite, as we ought we account not of it, unless we esteem it even according to that very height of excellency which our hearts conceive, when divine sublimity itself is rightly considered. *Hooker.*

In respect of God's incomprehensible sublimity and purity, things also arise, that God is neither a mind nor a spirit like other spirits, nor a light such as can be determined. *Raleigh.*

3. Loftiness of style or sentiment.

Milton's distant, shining excellency lies in the sublimity of his thoughts, of the greatness of which he triumphs over all the poets, modern and ancient, Homer only excepted. *Addison.*

SUBLINGUAL. *adj.* [from *sublingual*, French; *sub* and *lingua*, Latin.] Placed under the tongue.

Those *sublingual* humours should be intercepted, before they mount to the head, by *sublingual* pills. *Harvey.*

SUBMARINE. *adj.* [from *submarin*, French;*sub* and *mar*, Latin.]

Situated beneath the moon; earthly; ter-

restrial; of this world.

Dull *submarine* lovers! love,

Whole soul is tender, cannot admit

Of absence, 'cause it doth remove

The thing which elemented it. *Donne.*

Night inevitably, with her shadowy cone,

Halt way up hill this *submarine* vault. *Milton.*

Throughledge of knowledge we our course advance,

Ditching full new worlds of ignorance;

And these ditches make us all contents

That *submarine* science is but a cell. *Dehnam.*

The celestial bodies above the moon, being not

subject to chance, remain in perpetual order, while

all things *submarine* are subject to change. *Dryden.*

Ovid had would he, to beware

Of trolling gods, whose usual trade is,

Under presence of taking air,

To pick up *submarine* ladies. *Swift.*

The last philosopher to Rowley dies,

Where in a box the whole creation lies;

She feels the planets in their turns a dance,

And forms, farther, this *submarine* dance. *Young.***SUBMARINE**. *adj.* [from *sub* and *mare*, Lat.]

Lying or acting under the sea.

This contrivance may seem difficult, because these

submarine navigators will want winds and tides for

motion, and the light of the heavens for direction.

Not only the herbaceous and woody *submarine*

plants, but also the biophyte affect this manner of

growing, as I observed in corals. *Roy.***TO SUBMERGE**. *v. a.* [from *submerger*, Fr.*submergo*, Latin.] To drown; to put

under water.

So half my Egypt was *submerg'd*, and madeA culm for fish to make. *Shakespeare.***SUBMERSON**. *n. f.* [from *submerger*, French;from *submerger*, Latin.] The act of

drowning; state of being drowned.

The great Atlantic, and mentioned in Plato's

Timæus, almost contiguous to the western parts of

Spain and Africa, yet wholly swallowed up by that

ocean; which, if true, might infer a passage from

Africa to America by land before that *submer-*son. *Hale.***TO SUBMINISTER**. *v. a.* [from *subministrare*,

Latin.] To supply;

to afford. Not much in use.

Some things have been discovered, not only by

the industry of mankind, but even the inferior ani-

mals have *subministr'd* red unto man the invention ofmany things, natural, artificial, and medicinal. *Hale.*Nothing *subministrates* apter matter to be con-

verted into pestilent feminacies, than streams of many

folds. *Harvey.***TO SUBMINISTER**. *v. n.* To subserve;

to be useful to.

Factions, as fire and water, are good servants, but

bad masters, and *subminister* to the best and worstpurposes. *L'Estrange.***SUBMISSIVE**. *adj.* [from *submissus*, Latin.]

Humble; submissive; obsequious.

King James, mollified by the bishop's *submissive* and eloquent letters, wrote back, that though he were a part moved by his letters, yet he should not be fully satisfied except he spoke with him.

Nearer his presence, Adam, though not aw'd,

Yet with *submissive* approach, and reverence mov'd.

As to a superior nature, bowed low.

Rejoicing, but with awe. *Milton.*

In adoration at his feet I fell

Submiss: he rear'd me. *Milton.***SUBMISSION**. *n. f.* [from *submissio*, French;*submissus*, Latin.]

1. Delivery of himself to the power of another.

Submission, dauphin! 'tis a mere French word.

We English warriors wot not what it means. *Shakespeare.*

2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; humble or suppliant be-

haviour.

In all submission and humility

York doth present himself unto your highness.

Great prince, by that submission you'll command

Than e'er your haughty courage won before. *Shakespeare.*

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession

of error.

Be not as extreme in submission, as in offence.

4. Obsequiousness; resignation; obedience.

No duty in religion is more justly required by God

Almighty, than a perfect submission to his will in all things.

SUBMISSIVE. *adj.* [from *submissus*, Latin.]

Humble; testifying submission or pri-

ority.

On what *submissive* message art thou sent?Her at his feet *submissive* in distress

He thus with peaceful words uprais'd.

Sudden from the golden throne

With a *submissive* step I hant'd down,

The glowing god and from my hand I took

Love in my heart, she hence in my hand. *Pope.***SUBMISSIVELY**. *adv.* [from *submissus*, Latin.]

Humbly; with confession of inferiority.

The goddess,

Sot in her tone, *submissively* replies. *Dehnam.*Her speech even there *submissively* uprais'd

From rights of subjects, and the power of laws.

Then pious silence reigns, and talks de-

low. *Dehnam.***SUBMISSIVENESS**. *n. f.* [from *submissus*, Latin.]

Humility; confession of fault or inferiority.

It thou sin in wine and wantonness,

Doth not thereof, nor make thy theme thy glory

Finally gets pardon by *submissiveness*.

But he that boasts thus that out of his glory

He makes that war with God, and doth deny

With his poor clod of earth, the precious sky. *Dehnam.***SUBMISSLY**. *adv.* [from *submissus*, Latin.]

Humbly; with submission.

Humility consists, not in wearing men's clothes

and going softly and *submissly*, but in men's eyesof thyself. *Johnson.***TO SUBMIT**. *v. a.* [from *submittere*, French;*submitto*, Latin.]

1. To let down; to sink.

Sometimes the hill *submit* itself awhile

In small descents, which do its height beguile;

And sometimes mounts, but to as billows play,

Whole rise not hinders but makes short our way. *Dryden.*

Neptune flood,

With all his hosts of waters at command,

Beneath them to *submit* th' officious flood,And with his trident thov'd them off the flood. *Dryden.*

2. To subject; to resign without resistance

to authority.

bring to thy mistress, and submit thyself under her hand.

Christian people submit themselves to conformable observance of the lawful and religious constitutions of their spiritual rulers.

Will ye submit your neck, and chuse to bend the supple knee?

To leave to discretion; to refer to judgment.

Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden, is submitted to the house.

SUBMIT. v. n. To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another; to yield.

To thy husband's will
Time shall submit: he over thee shall rule.

Our religion requires from us, not only to forego pleasures, but to submit to pain, disgrace, and even death.

SUBMULTIPLE. n. f. A submultiple number or quantity is that which is contained in another number, a certain number of times exactly: thus 3 is submultiple of 21, as being contained in it seven times exactly.

SUBOCTAVE. } adj. [sub and octavus, sub and octave. } Latin; and octuple. } Containing one part of eight.

As one of three under pulleys abates half of that heaviness of the weight, and causes the power to be in a subduplex proportion; so two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, three a subsextuple, four a suboctuple.

Had they erected the cube of a foot for their principal concave, and geometrically taken its suboctave, the congruities, from the cube of half a foot, they would have divided the congruity into eight parts, each of which would have been regularly the cube of a quarter foot, their well-known palm; this is the course taken for our gallies, which has the power of suboctave.

SUBORDINACY. } n. f. [from subordi- } nate. Subordinacy } is the proper and analogical word.]

SUBORDINATE. adj. [sub and ordinatus, Latin.]

1. The state of being subject.

Parading the imagination through all its extravagancies, is no improper method of correcting, and bringing it to act in subordinacy to reason.

2. Series of subordination.

The subordinacy of the government changing hands so often, makes an unsteadiness in the pursuit of the publick interests.

3. Inferior in order, in nature, in dignity or power.

It was subordinate, not enslaved, to the understanding, not as a servant to a master, but as a queen to her king, who acknowledges a subjection, yet retains a majesty.

Whether dark passages of the night proceed from any latent power of the soul during her abstraction, or from any operation of subordinate spirits, has been a dispute.

4. Depending in a regular series.

Two armies were assigned to the leading of two generals, rather commanders than martial men, yet assisted with subordinate commanders of great experience.

His next subordinate

Asking, thus to him in secret spoke

These carry such plain characters of disagreement or animosity, that the several kinds and subordinate species of each are easily distinguished.

SUBORDINATE. v. a. [sub and ordinatus, Latin.] To range under another. Not in use, but proper and elegant.

It is a subordinate picture and sculpture to represent, as their mistress, so there are other minor arts subordinate to them.

SUBORDINATELY. adv. [from subordinated.] In a series regularly descending.

It being the highest step of it, to which all others subordinatedly tend, one would think it could be capable of no improvement.

SUBORDINATION. n. f. [subordination, Fr. from subordinare.]

1. The state of being inferior to another.

Nor can a council national decide, But with subordination to her guide.

2. A series regularly descending.

The natural creatures having a local subordination, the rational having a political, and sometimes a sacred.

3. Place of rank.

It we would suppose a ministry where every single person was of distinguished piety, and all great officers of state and law diligent in choosing persons who in their several subordinations would be obliged to follow the examples of their superiors, the empire of irreligion would be soon destroyed.

SUBORN. v. a. [suborner, Fr. subornare, Latin.]

1. To procure privately; to procure by secret collusion.

His judges were the self-same men by whom his accusers were suborned.

2. To procure by indirect means.

Those who by ling'ring sickness lose their breath, And those who by despair suborn their death.

SUBORNATION. n. f. [subornation, Fr. from suborn.] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

Thomas earl of Desmond was through false subornation of the queen of Edward iv. brought to his death at Treadwell unjustly.

Upon the head of it is forgetful man, And for his sake wear the detected blot Of murderous subornation.

The fear of punishment in this life will persuade men from few vices, since some of the blackest often prove the surest steps to favour; such as ingratitude, hypocrisy, treachery, and subornation.

SUBORNER. n. f. [suborner, Fr. from suborn.] One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPOENA. n. f. [sub and pana, Lat.] A writ commanding attendance in a court, under a penalty.

SUBQUADRUPLE. adj. [sub and quadruple.] Containing one part of four.

As one of three under pulleys abates half of that heaviness of the weight both in itself, and causes the power to be in a subduplex proportion unto it, two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion.

SUBQUINTUPLE. adj. [sub and quintuple.] Containing one part of five.

It unto the lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a subquintuple proportion.

SUBRECTOR. n. f. [sub and rector.] The rector's vicegerent.

He was chosen subrector of the college.

SUBREPTION. n. f. [subreptus, Lat.] The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or undue representation.

SUBREPTITIUS. adj. [subreptitius, Lat.] From a superior, by concealing some

truth which would have produced a grant.

TO SUBROGATE. v. a. [subrogo, Lat.] See SURROGATE.

TO SUBSCRIBE. v. a. [subscribe, Fr. subscribo, Latin.]

1. To give consent to, by underwriting the name.

They united by subscribing a covenant, which they pretended to be no other than had been subscribed in the reign of King James, and that his majesty himself had subscribed it, by which his petition people of all degrees engaged themselves in it.

2. To attend by writing the name.

Their particular tenour ought to be better examined, than in some other subscribed with an hundred hands.

3. To submit. Not used.

The king gave to-night his power to his son's election; all is gone.

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SUBSEQUENT. *adj.* [from *subsequens*, Lat.] This word is improperly pronounced long in the second syllable by *Shakspeare*. Following in train; not preceding.

In such instances, although small pricks to their *subsequent* volleys, there is seen the baby figure of the giant mass Of things to come, at large. *Shakspeare.*

The *subsequent* words come on before the precedent vanish. *Bacon.*

Why does each consenting sign With prudent harmony combine In turns to glow, and *subsequent* appear To gird the globe and regulate the year? *Prior.*

This article is introduced as *subsequent* to the treaty of Munster, made about 1648, when England was in the utmost confusion. *Suiff.*

SUBSEQUENTLY. *adv.* [from *subsequent*.] Not so as to go before; so as to follow in train.

To men in governing most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends; but they are forced to comply *subsequently*, and so strike in with things as they fall out, by posthumous after-applications of them to their purposes. *South.*

TO SUBSERVE. *v. a.* [*subservio*, Lat.] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally.

Not made to rule, But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command. *Milton.*

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glauclie.*

The memory hath no special part of the brain devoted to its own service, but uses all those parts which *subserve* our sensations, as well as our thinking powers. *Walsh.*

SUBSERVIENCE. *n. f.* [from *subserve*.] **SUBSERVIENCY.** *n. f.* Instrumental fitness, use, or operation.

Wicked spirits may by their cunning carry farther in a seeming confederacy or *subserviency* to the designs of a good angel. *Dryden.*

There is an immediate and *subserviency* of the spirits to the empire of the soul. *Hale.*

We cannot look upon the body, wherein appears so much fitness, use, and *subserviency* to infinite functions, any otherwise than as the effect of contrivance. *Bentley.*

There is a regular subordination and *subserviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends. *Cheyne.*

SUBSERVIENT. *adj.* [*subserviens*, Lat.] Subordinate; instrumentally useful.

Hammond had an incredible dexterity, scarce ever reading any thing which he did not make *subservient* in one kind or other. *Felt.*

Philosophers and common heathens believed one God, to whom all things were referred; but under this God they worshipped many inferior and *subservient* gods. *Sittingfleet.*

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another, and the most of them servient to man. *Ray.*

While awake, we feel none of those motions continually making the disposal of the corporeal principles *subservient* herein. *Grew.*

Sense is *subservient* unto fancy, fancy unto intellect. *Grew.*

We are not to consider the world as the body of God; he is an uniform being, void of organs, members, or parts; and they are his creatures, subordinate to him, and *subservient* to his will. *Newton.*

Most critics, fond of some *subservient* art, Still make the whole depend upon a part; They talk of principles, but notions prize, And all to one lord fully sacrifice. *Pope.*

SUBSEXUPLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *sexuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of six.

One of these under parties abates half of that heaviness the weight hath, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion unto it, two of them a subquadruple proportion, three a *subsextuple*. *Wilkins.*

TO SUBSIDE. *v. n.* [*subsideo*, Lat.] To sink; to tend downward. It is commonly used of one part of a compound, sinking in the whole. *Pope* has used it rather improperly.

He shook the sacred honours of his head, With terror trembled heav'n's *subsiding* hill, And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distill. *Dryden.*

Now Jove suspends his golden scales in air, Weighs the men's wits against the lady's hair: The doubtful beam long nods from side to side; At length the wits mount up, the hairs *subside*. *Pope.*

SUBSIDENCE. *n. f.* [from *subsideo*.] The **SUBSIDENCY.** *n. f.* act of sinking; tendency downward.

This gradual *subsideny* of the abyss would take up a considerable time. *Burnet.*

This miscellany of bodies being determined to *subsidence* merely by their different specific gravities, all those which had the same gravity subsided at the same time. *Woodward.*

By the alternate motion of those air bladders, whose surfaces are by turns freed from mutual contact, and by a sudden *subsidence* meet again by the ingress and egress of the air, the liquor is still farther attenuated. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBSIDIRAY. *adj.* [*subsidiare*, Fr. *subsidiarius*, Lat. from *subsidiy*.] Assistant; brought in aid.

Enter *subsidiaries* burn the blood, and are a sort of *subsidiary* gall. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBSIDY. *n. f.* [*subsideo*, Fr. *subsidium*, Lat.] Aid, commonly such as is given in money.

They advised the king to send speedy aids, and with much alacrity granted a great rate of *subsidy*. *Bacon.*

'Tis all the *subsidy* the present age can raise. *Dryden.*

It is a celebrated notion of a patriot, that a house of commons should never grant such *subsidies* as give no pain to the people, lest the nation should acquiesce under a burden they did not feel. *Addison.*

TO SUBSIGN. *v. a.* [*subsigno*, Lat.] To sign under.

Neither have they seen any deed, before the conquest, but *subsigned* with crosses and single names without signatures. *Camden.*

TO SUBSIST. *v. n.* [*subsisto*, Fr. *subsisto*, Latin.]

1. To be; to have existence.
2. To continue; to retain the present state or condition.

Firm we *subsist*, but possible to swerve. *Milton.*
The very foundation was removed, and it was a moral impossibility that the republic could *subsist* any longer. *Suiff.*

3. To have means of living; to be maintained.

He shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate; and gave me wherewithal to *subsist* in the long winter which succeeded. *Dryden.*

Let us remember those that want necessities, as we ourselves should have desired to be remembered, had it been our sad lot to *subsist* on other men's charity. *Atterbury.*

4. To inhere; to have existence by means of something else.

Though the general natures of these qualities are sufficiently distant from one another, yet when they come to *subsist* in particulars, and to be clothed with several accidents, then the difference is not so easy. *South.*

SUBSISTENCE or **SUBSISTENCY.** *n. f.* [*subsistence*, Fr. from *subsisto*.]

1. Real being.

The flesh, and the conjunction of the flesh with God, began both at one instant; his making and taking to himself our flesh was but one act; so that

in Christ there is no personal *subsistence* but one, and that from everlasting. *Hooker.*
We know as little how the union is dissolved, as how it is first commenced. *Glauclie.*
Not only the things had *subsistence*, but the very images were of some creatures existing. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Competence; means of supporting life. His viceroy could only propose to himself a comfortable *subsistence* out of the plume of his province. *Addison.*

3. Inherence in something else. **SUBSISTENT.** *adj.* [*subsistens*, Lat.]

1. Having real being. Such as deny spirits *subsistent* without bodies will with difficulty affirm the separate existence of their own. *Brown.*

2. Inherent. These qualities are not *subsistent* in those bodies but are operations of fancy begotten in function else. *Beattie.*

SUBSTANCE. *n. f.* [*substantia*, Fr. *substantia*, Latin.]

1. Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is.

Since then the soul works by herself alone, Springs not from sense, nor humours well agree Her nature is peculiar, and her own; She is a *substance*, and a perfect being. *Denham.*

The strength of gods, And this empyreal *substance*, cannot fail. *Milne.*

2. That which supports accidents. What creatures there inhabit, of what mold And *substance*? *Milne.*

Every being is considered as *subsisting* in itself, and then it is called a *substance*, or it is said to sit in and by another, and then it is called a *mode* or manner of being. *Wallis.*

3. The essential part. It will serve our turn to comprehend the *substance* without confining ourselves to scrupulous exactness in form. *Digby.*

This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin. *Barrow.*

They are the best epitomes, and let you sit with one cast of the eye the *substance* of a hundred pages. *Addison.*

4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty.

Shadows to-night Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard, Than can the *substance* of ten thousand soldiers Arm'd in proof, and led by shallow Richmond. *Shakspeare.*

He the future evil shall no less In apprehension than in *substance* feel. *Milne.*

Heroic virtue did his actions guide, And he the *substance*, not 't appearance, chose; To renege one such friend he took more pains, Than to destroy whole thousands of such foes. *Digby.*

God is no longer to be worshipped and believed in as a god foretelling and alluring by type, as a god who has performed the *substance* of what he promised. *Nigel.*

5. Body; corporeal nature.

Between the parts of opaque and coloured bodies are many spaces, either empty or replenished with mediums of other densities, as, water between the tinging corpuscles where with any liquor is impregnated, air between the aqueous globules that constitute clouds or mists, and for the most part space void of both air and water; but yet perhaps no wholly void of all *substance* between the parts of hard bodies. *Newton.*

The qualities of plants are more various than those of animal *substances*. *Arbuthnot.*

There may be a great and constant cough, with an extraordinary discharge of stagnant matter while, notwithstanding, the *substance* of the lungs remains sound. *Blackmore.*

6. Wealth; means of life.

He hath eaten me out of house and home, and hath put all my *substance* into that *substance* of his, but I will have some of it out again. *Shakspeare.*

We are destroying many thousand lives, and enervating our *substance*, but not for our own interest. *South.*

SUBSTANTIAL. *n. f.* [from *substantia*, Fr. from *substantia*, Lat.]

1. **Real; actually existing.**
If this atheist would have his chance to be a real and substantial agent, he is more stupid than the vulgar. *Beattie.*

2. **True; solid; real; not merely seeming.**
O blessed, blessed night! I am afraid,
Being in sight, all this is but a dream;
Too flattering sweet to be substantial. *Shakespeare.*
To give thee being, I lent
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life. *Milton.*

It happens to be a substantial good,
Not fram'd of accidents, nor subject to them,
I err'd to seek it in a blind revenge.
Time, as a river, hath brought down to us what
is more light and superficial, while things more
solid and substantial have been immerged. *Glenville.*

The difference betwixt the empty vanity of
ostentation, and the substantial ornaments of vir-
tue. *L'Estrange.*

Observations are the only safe grounds whereon to
build a lasting and substantial philosophy. *Woodw.*
A solid and substantial greatness of soul, looks
down with neglect on the censures and applauses
of the multitude. *Addison.*

The useful, charitable, humble employment of
yourself, is what I recommend to you with
greatest earnestness, as being a substantial part of
a wife and pious life. *Law.*

3. **Corporeal; material.**
How shine these planets with substantial rays?
Does innate lustre gild their measur'd days? *Prior.*
The sun appears flat like a plate of silver, the
moon as big as the sun, and the rainbow a large
substantial arch in the sky; all which are gross
falsehoods. *Watts.*

4. **Strong; stout; bulky.**
Substantial doors,
Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault. *Milt.*

5. **Responsible; moderately wealthy; pos-
sessed of substance.**
Trial of crimes and titles of right shall be made
by verdict of a jury, chosen out of the honest and
most substantial freeholders. *Spenser.*

The merchants, and substantial citizens, cannot
make up more than a hundred thousand families.
Addison.

SUBSTANTIALITY. *n. f.* [from *substantial*, Lat.]

1. **The state of real existence.**
2. **Corporeity; materiality.**
Body cannot act on any thing but by motion;
motion cannot be received but by quantity and
matter: the soul is a stranger to such gross substan-
tiality, and owns nothing of them. *Glenville.*

SUBSTANTIALLY. *adv.* [from *substantial*, Lat.]

1. **In manner of a substance; with reality
of existence.**
In him his Father shone substantially express'd. *Milton.*

2. **Strongly; solidly.**
Having to substantially provided for the north,
they promised themselves they should end the war
that summer. *Clarendon.*

3. **Truly; solidly; really; with fixed
purpose.**

The laws of this religion would make men, if
they would truly observe them, substantially religi-
ous towards God, chaste, and temperate. *Tillotson.*

4. **With competent wealth.**

SUBSTANTIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *substantial*, Lat.]

1. **The state of being substantial.**

2. **Firmness; strength; power of holding
or lasting.**
When substantialness combineth with delightfulness,
sublimity with sweetness, how can the language
which consists of these sound other than most
full of sweetness? *Comden.*

In degree of substantialness next above the Do-
mance, (including the third, and adorning the se-
cond degree. *Watson.*

SUBSTANTIALS. *n. f.* [without *angular*.]

Essential parts.
Although a custom introduced against the sub-
stantials of an appeal be not valid, as that it should
not be appealed to a superior but to an inferior
judge, yet a custom may be introduced against the
accidental of appeal. *Ayliffe.*

TO SUBSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [from *substantia*, Lat.]

To make to exist.
The accidental of any act is said to be whatever
advances to the act itself already substantiated. *Ayliffe.*

SUBSTANTIVE. *n. f.* [from *substantif*, Fr. *sub-
stantivum*, Lat.] A noun betokening the
thing, not a quality.

Claudian perpetually clothes his sense at the end
of a verse, commonly called golden, or two sub-
stantives and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt
them to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

SUBSTANTIVE. *adj.* [from *substantivus*, Lat.]

1. **Solid; depending only on itself. Not in use.**
He considered how sufficient and substantive this
land was to maintain itself, without any aid of the
foreigner. *Bacon.*

2. **Betokening existence.**
One is obliged to join many particulars in one
proposition, because the repetition of the substan-
tive verb would be tedious. *Ayrburn.*

SUBSTANTIVELY. *adv.* [from *substantivus*, Lat.]

As a substantive.
To SUBSTITUTE. *v. a.* [from *substituer*, Fr. *substitutus*, from *sub* and *statuo*, Lat.]

To put in the place of another.
In the original design of speaking, a man can
substitute none for them that can equally conduce
to his honour. *Government of the Tongue.*

If a swarthy tongue
Is underneath his humid palate hung,
Reject him then, and substitute another. *Dryden.*
Some few verses are inserted or substituted in
the room of others. *Congreve.*

SUBSTITUTE. *n. f.* [from *substitut*, Fr. from
the verb.]

1. **One placed by another to act with dele-
gated power.**

Were you sworn to the duke, or to the deputy?
—To him and his substitutes. *Shakespeare.*
You've taken up,
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The subjects of his substitute, my father,
And here upswaid'd them. *Shakespeare.*

Hast thou not made me here thy substitute,
And these inferior far beneath me sit?
Providence delegates to the supreme magistrate
the time power for the good of men, which that
supreme magistrate transfers to those several sub-
stitutes who act under him. *Addison.*

2. **It is used likewise for things; as, one
medicine is a substitute for another.**

SUBSTITUTION. *n. f.* [from *substitutio*, Fr. from *substitute*, Lat.] The act of placing any
person or thing in the room of another;
the state of being placed in the room of
another.

He did believe
He was the duke, from substitution,
And executing th' outward face of royalty,
With all prerogative. *Shakespeare.*

Nor sal, sulphur, or mercury can be separated
from any perfect metals; for every part, to be sepa-
rated, may easily be reduced into perfect metal
without substitution of that which chymists imagine
to be wanting. *Bacon.*

TO SUBSTRAC'T. *v. a.* [from *subtrahere*, Lat.]

subtraction, French.]

1. **To take away part from the whole.**

2. **To take one number from another.**

SUBSTRAC'TION. *n. f.* [from *subtrahere*, French.]

1. **The act of taking away part from the
whole.**
I cannot call this piece Tully's nor my own.

being much altered not only by the change of the
style, but by addition and subtraction. *Newton.*

2. **[In arithmetick.] The taking of a lesser
number out of a greater of like kind,
whereby to find out a third number, be-
ing or declaring the inequality, excess,
or difference between the numbers given.**

SUBSTRUCTION. *n. f.* [from *substructio*, from
sub and *struo*, Lat.] Underbuilding.
To found our habitation firmly, examine the bed
of earth upon which we build, and then the under-
fillings, or substruction, as the ancients called it. *Newton.*

SUBSTY'LAR. *adj.* [from *sub* and *stylus*, Lat.]

Substylar line is, in dialing, a right line,
whereon the gnomon or style of a dial
is erected at right angles with the plane. *Dill.*

Erect the style perpendicularly over the substylar
line, so as to make an angle with the dial-plane
equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Mason.*

SUBSULTIVE. *adj.* [from *subsultus*, Latin.]

SUBSULTORY. *adj.* [from *subsultus*, Latin.]

SUBSULTORILY. *adv.* [from *subsultus*, Latin.]

In a bounding manner; by fits; by starts.
The spirit spread even, and move not subsultori-
ly; for that will make the parts close and plant. *Bacon.*

SUBTANGENT. *n. f.* In any curve, is
the line which determines the intersec-
tion of the tangent in the axis prolonged. *Dill.*

TO SUBTEND. *v. a.* [from *sub* and *tendo*, Lat.]

To be extended under.
In rectangles and triangles, the square which is
made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is
equal to the squares which are made of the sides
containing the right angle. *Brown.*
From A to C draw a line, to end
In the line round, and let that line subtend
An equal triangle; now since the lines
Must three times touch the round, and meet three
times. *Where'er they meet in angles, those are trines.* *Creech.*

SUBTENSE. *n. f.* [from *sub* and *tensus*, Lat.]

The chord of an arch.

SUBTERR. [Lat.] In composition, signi-
fies under.

SUBTERRILENT. *adj.* [from *subterfugus*, Lat.]

SUBTERRILEOUS. *adj.* [from *subterfugus*, Lat.]

SUBTERRIFUG. *n. f.* [from *subterfuge*, Fr. *subter*
and *fugio*, Lat.] A shift; an evasion;
a trick.

The king cared not for subterfuges, but would
stand open, and appear in any thing that was to
his mind. *Bacon.*
Notwithstanding all their fly subterfuges and
finely evasions, yet the product of all their en-
deavours is but as the bath of the labouring moun-
tains, wind and emptiness. *Glanville.*

Affect not little shifts and subterfuges to avoid
the force of an argument. *Watts.*

SUBTERRANEAL. *adj.* [from *sub* and *terra*,
Lat. *subterranean*, Fr. *subterranean*, Lat.]

SUBTERRANEAN. *adj.* [from *sub* and *terra*,
Lat. *subterranean*, Fr. *subterranean*, Lat.]

SUBTERRANEOUS. *adj.* [from *sub* and *terra*,
Lat. *subterranean*, Fr. *subterranean*, Lat.]

SUBTERRANY. *adj.* [from *sub* and *terra*,
Lat. *subterranean*, Fr. *subterranean*, Lat.]

the word now used.] Lying under the
earth; placed below the surface.

Metals are wholly subterrany; whereas plants
are part above earth, and part under. *Bacon.*
In subterrany, as the subterrany of their tribes,
are bristly and mercury. *Bacon.*

The force
Of subterranean wind transports a hill
Torn from Pelorus, or the shattered side
Of thundering Etna, whose combustible
And fuel'd entrails thence consuming fire,
Sublim'd with mineral fury, and the winds. *Milton.*

Attention proceeded from the change made in the neighbouring subterranean parts by that great configuration.

Tell by what paths, what subterranean ways, back to the fountain's head the sea conveys The relient rivers.

Let my soft minutes glide obscurely on, Like subterraneous streams, unheard, unknown

This subterraneous passage was not at first designed to much for a highway as for a quarry.

Rous'd within the subterranean world, The expanding earthquake unobscured flukes Atpiring cities.

SUBTERRANEITY. *n. f.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under ground. Not in use.

We commonly consider subterraneities not in contemplations sufficiently respective unto the creation

SUBTILE. *adj.* [*subtile*, Fr. *subtilis*, Lat.] This word is often written *subtle*.

1. Thin; not dense; not gross.

From his eyes the fleeting fair Retur'd, like *subtile* smoke dissolv'd in air.

Deny Des Cart his *subtile* matter, You leave him neither fire nor water.

Is not the heat conveyed through the vacuum by the vibrations of a much *subtler* medium than air, which, after the air was drawn out, remained in the vacuum?

2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse.

But of the clock, which in our breasts we bear, The *subtile* motions we forget the while.

Her *subtile* form thou only canst define.

Each *subtile* line of her immortal face.

3. Piercing; acute.

Pals we the flow distill'd, and *subtile* pain, Which our weak frames are destin'd to sustain;

4. Cunning; artful; sly; subdoloas. In this sense it is now commonly written *subtle*.

Artus, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a *subtile*-witted and a marvellous two-spoken man, was discontented that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, less acute through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction.

Think you this York Was not incensed by his *subtile* mother To taunt and scorn you?

O *subtile* love, a thousand wiles thou hast By humble suit, by service, or by lure, To win a maiden's hold.

A woman, an harlot, and *subtile* of heart.

Nor shou his malice, and false guile, contain: *Subtile* he needs must be, who could seduce Angels.

5. Deceitful.

Like a bowl upon *subtile* ground, I've tumbled past the throw.

6. Refined; acute beyond necessity.

Things remote from use, obscure, and *subtile*

SUBTILELY. *adv.* [from *subtile*.]

1. In a subtile manner; thinly; not densely.

2. Finely; not grossly.

The constitution of the air appeareth more *subtily* by worms in oak apples than to the taste of men.

3. Artfully; cunningly.

truth sincerely to that of having been able to oppose it *subtly*.

Others have sought to ease themselves of addition by disputing *subtly* against it, and pertinaciously maintaining that additions are no real evils.

SUBTLENESS. *n. f.* [from *subtile*.]

1. Fineness; rareness.

2. Cunning; artfulness.

To SUBTILATE. *v. a.* [from *subtile*.] To make thin.

A very dry and warm or *subtilizing* air opens the surface of the earth.

SUBTILIZATION. *n. f.* [*subtilization*, Fr. from *subtilate*.] The act of making thin.

By *subtilization* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes, if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine.

SUBTILIZATION. *n. f.* [from *subtilize*.]

1. Subtilization is making any thing to volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour.

2. Refinement; superfluous acuteness.

To SUBTILIZE. *v. a.* [*subtilizer*, Fr. from *subtile*.]

1. To make thin; to make less gross or coarse.

2. To refine; to spin into useless niceties.

To SUBTILIZE. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement.

Qualities and moods some modern philosophers have *subtilized* on.

SUBTILITY. *n. f.* [*subtilite*, Fr. from *subtile*.]

1. Thinness; fineness; exility of parts.

2. Nicety; exility.

3. Refinement; too much acuteness.

4. Cunning; artifice; slyness.

5. Finding force now faint to be.

6. The rudeness and barbarity of savage Indians know not perfectly to hate all virtues as some men's *subtly*.

7. Slights proceeding

8. As from his wit and native *subtly*.

9. Finding force now faint to be.

10. The rudeness and barbarity of savage Indians know not perfectly to hate all virtues as some men's *subtly*.

11. Slights proceeding

12. As from his wit and native *subtly*.

SUBTLE. *adj.* [written often for *subtile*, especially in the sense of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning.

Some *subtle* headed fellow will put some quest, or devise some evasion, whereof the rest will take hold.

Shall we think the *subtle*-witted French Conjurers and fore-reers, that, afraid of him, By magick verse have thus contriv'd his end?

The serpent, *subtlest* beast of all the field.

The Arabians were men of a deep and *subtle* wit.

SUBTLY. *adv.* [from *subtile*.]

1. Slyly; artfully; cunningly.

2. Nicely; delicately.

To SUBTRACT. *v. a.* [*subtractio*, Latin.] They who derive it from the Latin write *subtract*; those who know the French original, write *subtrahere*, which is the common word.

To withdraw part from the rest.

Reducing many things unto charge, which, by confusion, became concealed and *subtracted* from the crown.

What is *subtracted* or subducted out of the extent of the divine perfection, leaves still a competent minute.

The same swallow, by the *subtracting* daily a her eggs, laid nineteen successively, and then gave over.

SUBTRACTER. *n. f.* [*subtrahere*, Latin.] The number to be taken out of a larger number.

SUBTRACTION. *n. f.* See SUBSTRACTION.

SUBTRAHEND. *n. f.* [*subtrahendum*, Latin.] The number out of which part is taken.

SUBTRIPLE. *adj.* [*subtriple*, Fr. *sub* and *triple*, Lat.] Containing a third, or one part of three.

The power will be in a *subtriple* proportion to the weight.

SUBVENTANEOUS. *adj.* [*subventaneus*, Lat.] Adde; windy.

Suitable unto the relation of the mares in Spain and their *subventaneous* conceptions from the western wind.

To SUBVERSE. *v. a.* [*subversus*, Latin.] To subvert; to overthrow.

Th' unalterable hour.

SUBVERSION. *n. f.* [*subversio*, Fr. *subversus*, Latin.] Overthrow; ruin; destruction.

These teck *subversion* of thy harlots live

It is far more honourable to suffer, than to prosper in their ruin and *subversion*.

These things refer to the opening and shutting of the abyss, with the dissolution or *subversion* of the earth.

Laws have been often abused, to the oppression and the *subversion* of that order they were intended to preserve.

SUBVERSIVE. *adj.* [from *subvert*.] Having tendency to overturn; with *of*.

To SUBVERT. *v. a.* [*subvertir*, Fr. *subverso*, Lat.]

1. To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside down.

God, by things seem'd weak, Subverts the worldly strong and worldly wise.

4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.

What people is so void of common sense,
To vote *succession* from a native prince? Dryden.
SUCCESSIVE. *adj.* [successif, Fr.]

1. Following in order; continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted.

Three with fiery courage he affails,
And each *successive* after other quails,
Still wondering whence so many kings should rise Daniel.

God hath set

Labour and rest, as day and night, to men Milton.
Successive.

God, by reason of his eternal indivisible nature,
Is by one single act of duration present to all the
successive portions of time, and all *successively* ex-
isting in them. South.

Send the *successive* ill through ages down,
And let each weeping father tell his son. Prior.

2. Inherited by succession. Not in use.

Countrymen,

Phad my *successive* title with your swords.

Shakespeare.

The empire being elective, and not *successive*,
the emperors, in being, made profit of their own
times. Raleigh.

SUCCESSIVELY. *adv.* [successivement, Fr.
from *successive*.] In uninterrupted order;
one after another.

Three sons he left,
All which *successively* by turns did reign. Henry Queen.

Is it upon record? or else reported
Successively from age to age? Shakespeare.

That king left only by his six wives three chil-
dren, who reigned *successively*, and died childless. Bacon.

We that measure times by first and last,
The sight of things *successively* do take,
When God on all at once his view doth cast,
And of all times doth but one instant make. Davies.

I inclined the paper to the rays very obliquely,
that the most refrangible rays might be more co-
piously reflected than the rest, and the whiteness
at length changed *successively* into blue, indigo, and
violet. Newton.

No such motion of the same atom can be all at
once: it must needs be made gradually
and *successively*, both as to place and time; seeing
that body cannot at the same instant be in more
places than one. Bentley.

We have a tradition coming down to us from
our fathers; a kind of inheritance *successively* con-
veyed to us by the primitive saints from the
apostles themselves. Waterland.

SUCCESSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *successive*.]
The state of being *successive*.

All the notion we have of duration is partly by
the *successiveness* of its own operations, and partly
by those external measures that it finds in motion. Hale.

SUCCESSLESS. *adj.* [from *success*.] Un-
lucky; unfortunate; failing of the event
desired.

A second colony is sent hither, but as *successless*
as the first. Heylin.

The hopes of thy *successless* love resign. Dryden.

The Bavarian duke,
Bold champion! brandishing his Noric Made,
Best temper'd steel, *successless* prov'd in field. Phillips.

Paul's rapity'd, and *successless* love,
Plant daggers in my heart. Addison.

Successless all her soft caresses prove,
To banish from his breast his country's love. Pope.

SUCCESSOR. *n. f.* [successeur, Fr. successor,
Lat.] This is sometimes pronounced
successour, with the accent in the middle.
One that follows in the place or character
of another: correlative to *predecessor*.

This king by this queen had a son of tender age,
but of great expectation, brought up in the hope of

themselves, and a ready acceptance of the im-
mortal people, as *successor* of his father's crown.

Sidney.

The *successor* of Moses in prophecies.

Ecclesiastical.

The fear of what was to come from an un-
known *successor* to the crown, clouded much
of that prosperity then, which now shines in chro-
mole. Clarendon.

The second part of confirmation is the prayer
and benediction of the bishop, the *successor* of the
apostles in this office. Hammond.

The fury savage offspring disappear,
And curse the bright *successor* of the year;
Yet crafty kind with daylight can dispense. Dryden.

Tate.

Whether a bright *successor*, or the same.
The descendants of Alexander's *successors* culti-
vated navigation in some lesser degree. Arbuthnot.

SUCCINCT. *adj.* [succinct, Fr. succinctus,
Latin.]

1. Tucked or girded up; having the clothes
drawn up to disengage the legs.

His habit fit for speed *succinct*. Milton.

His vest *succinct* then girding round his waist, Pope.

Perth rush'd the swain. Pope.

Four knives in garbs *succinct*. Pope.

2. Short; concise; brief.

A strict and *succinct* style is that where you can
take nothing away without loss, and that lo's man-
ifest Ben Jonson.

Let all your precepts be *succinct* and clear,
That ready wits may comprehend them soon. Royce.

SUCCINCTLY. *adv.* [from *succinct*.] Brief-
ly; concisely; without superfluity of
diction.

I shall present you very *succinctly* with a few
reflections that most readily occur. Boyle.

I'll recant, when France can shew me wit
As strong as ours, and as *succinctly* writ. Roscommon.

SUCCINCTNESS. *n. f.* [from *succinct*.] Bre-
vity; conciseness.

SUCCORY. *n. f.* [cichorium, Latin.] A
plant.

A garden-sallad

Offensive, radishes, and *succory*. Dryden.

The medicaments to diminish the milk are let-
tuce, purslane, endive, and *succory*. Wiseman.

To **SUCCOUR**. *v. a.* [secourir, French;
succurro, Latin.] To help; to assist in
difficulty or distress; to relieve.

As that famous queen

of Amazons, whom Pyrrhus did destroy,
Did shew herself in great triumphant joy,
To *succour* the weak state of sad afflicted Troy. Spenser.

A grateful beast will stand upon record, against
those that in their prosperity forget their friends,
that to their loss and hazard stood by and *succoured*
them in their adversity. L'Estrange.

SUCCOUR. *n. f.* [from the verb; secours,
French.]

1. Aid; assistance; relief of any kind;
help in distress.

My father,

Flying for *succour* to his servant Banister,
Being discus'd, was by that wretch betray'd. Shakespeare.

Here's a young maid with travel oppress'd,
And faints for *succour*. Shakespeare.

2. The person or thing that brings help.

Fear nothing else but a betraying of *succours*
which reason offereth. Wisdom.

Our watchful general hath discern'd from far
The mighty *succour* which made glad the foe. Dryden.

SUCCOURER. *n. f.* [from *succour*.] Helper;
assistant; reliever.

She hath been a *succourer* of many. Romans.

SUCCOURLESS. *adj.* [from *succour*.]
Wanting relief; void of friends or
help.

SUCCESS. *n. f.* [from *succedere*.]
She with extended arms his aid implores. Thomson.
SUCCESSFUL. *adj.* [from *succedere*.]
SUCCESSOR. *n. f.* [from *succedere*.]
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To assert that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and punished it as such, when, without any antecedent sin, he withdrew that actual grace, upon which it was impossible for him not to fall, highly reproaches the essential equity of the Divine Nature. *South.*
No promise can oblige a prince so much, still to be good, as long to have been such. *Dryden.*

4. A manner of expressing a particular person or thing.

I saw him yesterday
With such and such. *Shakespeare*
If you repay me not on such a day,
In such a place, such funs or fums as are
Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit
Be an equal pound of your flesh. *Shakespeare.*
I have appointed my servants to such and such place. *1 Samuel.*

Scarcely this word death from sorrow did proceed,
When in ruth'd one, and tells him such a knight
Is now arriv'd. *Daniel.*
Humbly overtook a party of the army, consisting
of three thousand horse and foot, with a train of
artillery, which he left at such a place, within three
hundred paces of Berwick. *Clarendon.*

That which doth constitute any thing in its
being, and distinguish it from all other things, is
called the form or essence of such a thing. *Hobbes.*
The same sovereign authority may enact a law,
commanding such or such an action to-day, and
a quite contrary law forbidding the same to-mor-
row. *South.*

Those artists who propose only the imitation of
such or such a particular person, without election
of those ideas before-mentioned, have been re-
proached for that omission. *Dryden.*

TO SUCK. *v. a.* [*sucan*, Sax. *fugos*, *fuc-*
tum, Lat. *succer*, Fr.]

1. To draw by making a rarefaction of
the air.

2. To draw in with the mouth.
"The cup of astonishment thou shalt drink, and
suck it out." *Ezekiel.*

We'll bind in hand to the dark manions go,
Where, sucking in each other's latest breath,
We may transfuse our souls. *Dryden.*

Still she drew
The sweets from ev'ry flower, and suck'd the dew. *Dryden.*

Transfix'd as o'er Castalia's streams he hung,
He suck'd new poisons with his triple tongue. *Pope.*

3. To draw the teat of a female.
Peltre, the more he suck'd, more taught the breast,
Like dropful folk full drink to be a thirst. *Sidney.*

A bitch will nurse young foxes in place of her
puppies, if you can get them once to suck her so
long, that her milk may go through them. *Luttrell.*

Did a child suck every day a new nurse, it would
be no more affrighted with the charge or faces at
six months old than at sixty. *Locke.*

4. To draw with the milk.
Thy valiantness was mine, thou suck'dst it from
me. *Shakespeare.*

Put on thy pride thyself.
To empty by sucking.

A vortex with whole swarms of flies jacking and
sucking him. *17th Century.*
Bears on tops of hills feed,
And creep within their bells to suck the balmy feed. *Dryden.*

5. To draw or drain.
I can suck melan choly out of a fong, as a weasel
sucks eggs. *Shakespeare.*

Pumping bath tir'd our men;
Scas into feast thro' us, we suck in again. *Dome.*

A cubical vessel of brass is filled an inch and a
half an hour; but because it sucks up nothing
of the earth doth, take an inch for half an hour's
rate. *Barnet.*

All the under passions,
As waters are by whirlpools suck'd and drawn,
Here quite devour'd in the vast gulph of empire. *Dryden.*

Old Ocean, suck'd through the porous globe,
Had long ere now forsook his horrid bed. *Thomson.*

VOL. II.

TO SUCK. *v. n.*

1. To draw by rarefying the air.
Continual repairs, the least defects in sucking
pumps are constantly requiring. *Mortimer.*

2. To draw the breast.
Such as are nourish'd with milk find the pains
and suck at them, whereas none of those that are
not designed for that nourishment ever offer to suck. *Royce.*

I would
Pluck the young sucking cuts from the she bear,
To win thee, lady. *Shakespeare.*

A nursing father bears with the sucking child
As with a lion. *Shakespeare.*

3. To draw; to imbibe.
The crown had suck'd too hard, and now, being
full, was like to draw let's. *Boyle.*

SUCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of sucking.

I hoped, from the defect of the quicksilver in
the tube, upon the first suck, that I should be able
to give a nearer guess at the proportion of force
betwixt the pressure of the air and the gravity of
the quicksilver. *Boyle.*

2. Milk given by females.
They draw with their suck the disposition of
nurses. *Spenser.*

I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. *Shakespeare.*

Those first unpolish'd matrons
Gave suck to infants of gigantic mold. *Dryden.*
It would be inconvenient for buds to give suck. *Royce.*

SUCKER. *n. f.* [*succer*, Fr. from *suck*.]

1. Any thing that draws.
2. The embolus of a pump.

Oil must be pour'd into the cylinder, that the
sucker may slip up and down in it more smoothly. *Boyle.*

The ascent of waters is by suckers or forcers, or
something equivalent therunto. *Hallam.*

3. A round piece of leather, laid wet on a
stone, and drawn up in the middle, rare-
fies the air within, which pressing upon its
edges, holds it down to the stone.

One of the round leathers wherewith boys play,
called suckers, not above an inch and half diameter,
being well soaked in water, will suck and pluck a
stone of twelve pounds up from the ground. *Crow.*

4. A pipe through which any thing is
sucked.

Mariners eye ply the pump.
So they, but the cruel, unattract'd, full move
The drawing sucker. *Philips.*

5. A young twig shooting from the stock.
This word was perhaps originally *juncch*,
[*succulus*, Lat.]

The cutting away of suckers at the root and body
doth make trees grow high. *Bacon.*

Out of this old root a sucker may spring, that
with a little shelter and good seasons may prove a
mighty tree. *Boyle.*

SUCKER. *n. f.* [from *suck*.] A worm-
meat, to be drawn in the mouth.

Nature's own sucker, the bee,
Whole suckers are most delicious;
The fish of his viscious mouth
Minting the garden into gold. *Cromwell.*

SUCKING-BOTTLE. *n. f.* [*suck* and *bottle*.]
A bottle which to children supplies the
want of a pap.

He that will try, children join these general ab-
stract speculations with the sucking-bottle, has
more real for his opinion, but less sincerity. *Locke.*

TO SUCKLE. *v. a.* [from *suck*.] To nurse
at the breast.

The breast of Heriba,
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier. *Shakespeare.*

She nurses me up and suckles me. *17th Century.*
Two thriving calves she suckles twice a day. *Dryden.*

The Roman soldiers bare on their helmets the
first history of Romulus, who was begot by the god
of war, and suckled by a wolf. *Addison.*

SUCKLING. *n. f.* [from *suck*.] A young
creature yet fed by the pap.

I provide a suckling.
That ne'er had nourishment but from the teat. *Dryden.*

Young animals participate of the nature of their
tender aliment, as sucklings of milk. *Arbutnot.*

SUCKION. *n. f.* [from *suck*; *fuction*, Fr.]
The act of sucking.

Sounds (extensive and intense) may be made by
suckion, as by emission of the breath. *Bacon.*

Though the valve were not above an inch and a
half in diameter, yet the weight kept up by suckion,
or supported by the air, and what was cut out of
it, weighed ten pounds. *Boyle.*

Cornelius regulated the suckion of his child.
Arbutnot.

SUDATION. *n. f.* [*sudo*, Lat.] Sweat.

SUDATORY. *n. f.* [*sudo*, Lat.] Hot-
house, sweating-bath.

SUDDEN. *adj.* [*soudan*, Fr. *roben*,
Saxon.]

1. Happening without previous notice;
coming without the common prepara-
tives; coming unexpectedly.

We have not yet let down this day of triumph,
To-morrow, in my judgment, is too sudden. *Shakespeare.*

There was never any thing so sudden, but Caesar's
thundering brag of I came, saw, and overcame. *Shakespeare.*

Herbs sudden flower'd,
Opening their various colours. *Milton.*

His death may be sudden to him, though it comes
by never to flow degrees. *Duty of Man.*

2. Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; pre-
cipitate. Not in use.

I grant him
Sudden, malicious, mauling of ev'ry sin. *Shakespeare.*

SUDDEN. *n. f.*

1. Any unexpected occurrence; surprise.
Not in use.

Parents should mark the witty evens of their
children at suddens and surprisals, rather than
pamper them. *Watson.*

2. On or of a Sudden. Sooner than was
expected; without the natural or com-
monly accustomed preparatives.

Following the flies at the very heels,
With them he cutters, who upon the sudden
Cruel to their gates. *Shakespeare.*

How art thou lost, how on a sudden lost!
Milton.

They keep their patients so warm as almost to
melt them, and all on a sudden the cold regimen
is in vogue.

When you have a mind to leave your master,
grow rude and fanny of a sudden, and beyond your
usual behaviour. *Suett.*

SUDDENLY. *adv.* [from *sudden*.]

1. In an unexpected manner; without pre-
paration; hastily.

You shall find traces of your Ancestors
Are richly come to harbour suddenly. *Shakespeare.*

Children of the sun mark the sound, the touch
of the bell striking could not so strongly to suddenly
that motion. *Bacon.*

To the pole they suddenly draw near,
And tumbling them to unexpected flight. *Dryden.*

She struck the warlike spear into the ground,
Which by cutting leaves did suddenly enclose,
And peaceful sheaves fill'd as the yoke. *Dryden.*

2. Without premeditation.
If thou canst excuse,
Do it without invention suddenly. *Shakespeare.*

SUDDENNESS. *n. f.* [from *sudden*.] State
of being sudden; unexpected presence;
manner of coming or happening unex-
pectedly.

SUE

At in the open hall amazed stood,
At suddenness of that unwary sight,
And wond'ring at his breathless hasty mood.

He speedily run forward, counting his suddenness his most advantage, that he might overtake the English.

The rage of people is like that of the sea, which once breaking bounds, overflows a country with that suddenness and violence as leaves no hope of flying.

SUDORIFICK. [*sudorifique*, Fr. *sudor* and *facio*, Lat.] Provoking or causing sweat.

Physicians may well provoke sweat in bed by bottles, with a decoction of *sudorifick* herbs in hot water.

Exhaling the most liquid parts of the blood by *sudorifick* or watery expositions, brings it into a morbid state.

SUDORIFICK. *n. f.* A medicine provoking sweat.

As to *sudorificks*, consider that the liquid which goes off by sweat is often the most subtle part of the blood.

SUDOROUS. *adj.* [from *sudor*, Lat.] Consisting of sweat. Not used.

Beside the fragments and *sudorous* adhesions from men's hands, nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual decoction thereof.

SUDS. *n. f.* [from *roeden*, to seeth; whence *robben*, Sax.]

1. A lixivium of soap and water.
2. To be in the *suds*. A familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.

To **SUE.** *v. a.* [*suer*, Fr.]

1. To prosecute by law.
If any sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.
2. To gain by legal procedure.
3. [In falconry.] To clean the beak, as a hawk.

To **SUE.** *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition.

Full little knowest thou that hast not try'd,
What hell it is in suing long to bide.

If me thou deign to love and sue,
At thy command, to all these mountains be.

When madens sue,
Men give like gods.

We were not born to sue, but to command.

Ambassadors came unto him as far as the mouth of the Euphrates, suing unto him for peace.

For this, this only favour let me sue,
Refuse it not: but let my body have
The last retreat of human kind, a grave.

Despise not them, that in our hands bear we
These holy boughs, and sue with words of pray'r.

'Twill never be too late,
To sue for chains, and own a conqueror.

The fair Egyptian
Courtied with freedom now the beauteous slave,
Now falling sued, and thren'ning now did rave.

By adverse destiny constrain'd to sue
For counsel and redress, he sues to you.

To **SUE.** *v. a.* To obtain by entreaty; with out. The expression is perhaps improper.

Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, but he is still our advocate, continually interceding with his Father in the behalf of all true penitents, and suing out a pardon for them in the court of heaven.

SUET. *n. f.* [*suet*, an old French word, according to Skinner.] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

The stomach being *suet*, yields not to escaroticks.

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SUF

SU'ETY. *adj.* [from *suet*.] Consisting of suet; resembling suet.

If the matter forming a wen resembles fat or a suet substance, it is called *suety*.

To **SUFFER.** *v. a.* [*suffero*, Lat. *souffrir*, French.]

1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense of pain.

A man of great wrath shall suffer punishment.

A woman suffered many things of physicians, and spent all the had.

Thus trampled, thus expell'd to suffer here,
Cling and these torments? Better these than worse.

By my advice, since late inevitable
Schidiasus, and omnipotent deities,
The victor's will To suffer as to do,
Our strength is equal, not the law unjust
That to do us

Obedience impos'd,
On penalty of death, and suffering death.

2. To endure; to support; not to sink under.

Our spirit and strength entire
Strain'd to suffer and support our pains.

3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder.

He wonder'd that your lordship
Would suffer him to spend his youth at home.

Oh have I seen a boat o'erweening our
Run back and bite, because he was withheld:
Who being suffered, with the bear's fell paw
Hath clapt his tail betwix his legs and cry'd.

My duty cannot suffer
To obey in all your daughter's hard commands!

Rebuke thy neighbour, and not suffer sin upon him.

I suffer them to enter and possess.

He that will suffer himself to be informed by observation, will find few signs of a soul accustomed to much thinking in a new-born child.

4. To pass through; to be affected by; to be acted upon.

The air now must suffer change.

To **SUFFER.** *v. n.*

1. To undergo pain or inconvenience.

My breast I arm, to overcome by suffering.

Prudence and good-breeding are in all stations necessary; and most young men suffer in the want of them.

2. To undergo punishment.

The father was first condemn'd to suffer upon a day appointed, and the son afterwards the day following.

He thus
Was forc'd to suffer for himself and us!

Hear to his father's sorrows with his crown.

3. To be injured.

Publick buhnets sufferers by private infirmities, and kingdoms fall into weakness by the diseases or decays of those that manage them.

SUFFERABLE. *adj.* [from *suffer*.] Tolerable; such as may be endured.

Now no more sufferable
It is sufferable in any to use what liberty they list in their own writing, but the contracting and extending the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office.

SUFFERABLY. *adv.* [from *sufferable*.] Tolerably; so as to be endured.

An infant Titan held she in her arms;
Yet sufferably bright, the eye might bear
The ungrown glories of his beamy hair.

To **SUFFER.** *n. f.* [from *suffer*; *souffrance*, Fr.]

1. Pain; inconvenience; misery.

He must not only die,
But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
To lingering suffering.

How much education may reconcile young people to pain and suffering, the examples of Sparta shew.

2. Patience; moderation.

He thought t' have slain her in his fierce despatch;
But hasty heat tempering with suffering woe,
He said his hand.

He hath given excellent suffering and vigour to the fullerers, arming them with courage

Not was his suffering of other kindnesses as a pity than that he evidenced in the reception of calumny.

And should I touch it nearly, bear it
With all the suffering of a tender friend.

3. Toleration; permission; not hindrance.

In process of time, sometimes by suffering, and sometimes by special leave and favour, they come to themselves outcries not in any sumptuous or itately manner.

Most wretched man,
That to affections does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But soon through suffering grow to fearful end.

Some villains of my court
Are in content and suffering in this

Both gloried to have 'scap'd the dycean threat
As gods, and by their own recover'd strength,
Not by the suffering of supernal power.

SUFFERER. *n. f.* [from *suffer*.]

1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience.

This evil on the Philistines is fall'n,
The sufferers then will scarce molest us here
From other hands we need not much to fear

He, when his love was bounded in a few,
That were unhappy that they might be true,
Made you the favorite of his last sad times,
That is, a sufferer in his subjects crimes.

She returns to me with joy in her face, not the sight of her husband, but from the good luck she has had at cards; and if she has been a loser, I am doubly a sufferer by it: she comes home out of humour, because she has been throwing away my estate.

The history of civil wars and rebellions does not make such deep and lasting impressions, as events of the same nature in which we or our friends have been sufferers.

Often these unhappy sufferers expire for want of sufficient vigour and spirit to carry on the usual regimen.

2. One who allows; one who permits.

SUFFERING. *n. f.* [from *suffer*.] Pain suffered.

Rejoice in my sufferings for you.

With what strength, what steadiness of mind,
He triumphs in the midst of all his sufferings!

We may hope the sufferings of innocent people, who have lived in that place which was the seat of rebellion, will secure from the like attempts

It increased the smart of his present sufferings to compare them with his former happiness.

Then it is that the reasonableness of God's providence, in relation to the sufferings of good men in this world, will be fully justified.

To **SUFFICE.** *v. n.* [*suffire*, Fr. *suffice*, Lat.] To be enough; to be sufficient, to be equal to the end or purpose.

If thou ask me why, suffice it, my genius is good.

To recount almighty works,
What words or tongue of seraph can suffice
Or heart of mag' to comprehend
The indolency we have, suffering for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change; being content; and that is enough.

He lived in such temperance, as was enough to make the longest life agreeable, and in such a course of piety, as, justified to make the most den death so alio.

SUF

SUFFICE. *v. a.*

To afford; to supply.

A strong and succulent moisture is able, without having help from the earth, to *justify* the sprouting of the plant.

Thou king of horned floods, whose plenteous urn *justifies* fountains to the fruitful corn,
Shall dare my morning song and evening vows.

The power appeard, with winds *justic'd* the sail,
The bellying canvas strutted with the gale.

To satisfy; to be equal to want or demand.

Israel, let it *justify* you of all your abominations.

Parched corn she did eat, and was *justic'd* by, and

Let it *justify* thee that thou know'st us happy.

He our conqueror left us this our strength,
That we may to *justify* his vengeance use.

When the herd, *justic'd* by, did late repair
To lonely heaths, and to the forest lair.

SUFFICIENCY. n. f. [*Justificientia*, Fr. from *justifiant*.]

1. State of being adequate to the end proposed.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that wring under the load of sorrow;

But no man's virtue nor *sufficiency*
To be to moral, when he shall endure
The like himself.

His *sufficiency* is such, that he belittles and polishes,
His plenty being unexhausted.

This he did with that readiness and *sufficiency*,
As at once gave testimony to his ability, and to the
Evidence of the truth he asserted.

2. Qualification for any purpose.

I am not to confound of my own *sufficiency*, as not
Willingly to admit the counsel of others.

The bishop, perhaps an Irishman, being made
Judge, by that law, of the *sufficiency* of the ministers,
May dislike the Englishman as unworthy.

Then pensioner De Wit was a minister of the
Greatest authority and *sufficiency* ever known in
That state.

3. Competence; enough.

An elegant *sufficiency*, content.

4. Supply equal to want.

The most proper subjects of dispute are questions
Not of the very highest importance, nor of the
Meanest kind, but rather the intermediate questions
Between them: and there is a large *sufficiency* of
Them in the sciences.

It is used by Temple for that conceit
Which makes a man think himself equal
To things above him; and is commonly
Compounded with *self*.

Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance.

EFFICIENT. adj. [*Suffisant*, Fr. *sufficiens*, Latin.]

Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

Heaven yet retains
Number *sufficient* to possess her realms.

Man is not *sufficient* of himself to his own happiness.

It is *sufficient* for me, if, by a discourse four times
Out of the way, I shall have given occasion to others
To cast about for new discoveries.

She would ruin us in silk, were not the quantity
That goes to a large pin cushion *sufficient* to make her
A gown and petticoat.

Sufficient beneficence is what is competent to maintain
A man and his family, and maintain hospitality,
And likewise to pay and satisfy such dues be-
longing to the bishop.

Seven months are a *sufficient* time to correct vice
In a Yahoo.

1. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise.

In saying he is a good man, understand me, that
he is *sufficient*.

SUFFICIENTLY. adv. [from *sufficient*.]

To a sufficient degree; enough.

It religion did possess sincerely and *sufficiently* the
Hearts of all men, there would need be no other re-
straint from evil.

Seem I to thee *sufficiently* possess'd
Of happiness?

All to whom they are propos'd, are by his grace
sufficiently moved to attend and consent to them, yet
not so much as to embrace them, for it were need-
ful by more, all would embrace them, and it was
were *sufficiently* moved, none would embrace them.

In a few days, or hours, if I am to leave this
carcase to be buried in the earth, and to find myself
either for ever happy in the favour of God, or eter-
nally separated from all light and peace; in any
words *sufficiently* express the bitterness of every
thing else?

SUFFISANCE. n. f. [Fr.] Excess; plenty. Obsolete.

There him rests in notorious *suffisance*
Of all gladness and kingly joyance.

To *SUFFOCATE. v. a.* [*suffocare*, Fr. *suffoco*, Lat.] To choke by exclusion or interception of air.

Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,
And let not hemph his windpipe *suffocate*.

This chaos, when degree is *suffocate*,
Follows the choking.

Air but momentarily remains in our bodies, only
to reanimate the heart; which being once per-
formed, left, being felt-heated again, it should *suffo-
cate* that part, it hatheth back the same way it
passed.

A swelling discontent is apt to *suffocate* and strangle
without passage.

All involved in smoke, the latent foe
From every chimney *suffocated* souls.

SUFFOCATION. n. f. [*suffocation*, Fr. from *suffocate*.] The act of choking; the state of being choked.

Diseases of stoppings and *suffocations* are danger-
ous.

White consists in an equal mixture of all the pri-
mitive colours, and black in a *suffocation* of all the
rays of light.

Mulberries are best corrected by vinegar. Some
of them being poisonous, operate by *suffocation*, in
which the best remedy is wine or vinegar, and both
and coming as soon as possible.

SUFFOCATIVE. adj. [from *suffocate*.] Having the power to choke.

From rain, after great frosts in the winter, glandu-
lous tumours and *suffocative* catarrhs proceed.

SUFFRAGAN. n. f. [*suffraganeus*, Lat.] A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

The four archbishops of Mexico, Lima, S. Foy, and
Dominico, have under their two dioceses two *suffra-
gan* bishops, all liberally endowed and provided for.

Suffragan bishops shall have more than one ruling
apostle.

Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, modestly took
upon him to declare five articles void, in his epistle
to his *suffragans*.

To *SUFFRAGATE. v. n.* [*suffragare*, Lat.] To vote with; to agree in voice with.

No tradition could universally prevail, unless
there were some common consent of somewhat in-
herent in nature, which fairs and *suffragates* with
it, and cloaths with it.

SUFFRAGE. n. f. [*suffrage*, Fr. *suffragium*, Lat.] Vote; voice given in a contro-
verted point.

Noble considerates, thus far is perfect,
Only your *suffrages* I will expect.

At the assembly for the choosing of consuls.

They would not abet by their *suffrages* or pre-
fence the designs of those innovations.

The fairest of our island dare not commit their
cause to the *suffrage* of those who most partially
adore them.

Fabius might joy in Scipio, when he saw
A beardless consul made a consul the law,
And join his *suffrage* to the votes of Rome.

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale,
is extremely agreeable, the ancients and moderns
giving the *suffrages* unanimously hereon.

Isidore and St. Austin confirm by their *suffra-
ges* the elevation made by the heathen writers.

To the law and to the testimony let the appeal be
in the last place, and next to the united *suffrage* of
the primitive churches, as the best and safest com-
ment upon the other.

SUFFRAGINOUS. adj. [*suffrago*, Latin.] Belonging to the knee joint of beasts.

In elephants the height of the forelegs is not di-
rectly backward, but laterally, and somewhat in-
ward, but the hough, or *suffraginus* flexura
behind, rather outward.

SUFFUMIGATION. n. f. [*suffumiga-
tion*, Fr. *suffumigo*, Lat.] Operation of
fumes raised by fire.

If the matter be so gross as it yields not to reme-
dies, it may be attempted by *suffumigation*.

SUFFUMIGE. n. f. [*suffumigo*, Lat.] A
medical fume. Not used.

For external means, drying *suffumiges* or smoke
are preferred with good success, they are usually
composed out of frankincense, myrrh, and pitch.

To *SUFFUSE. v. a.* [*suffusus*, Latin.] To spread over with something expan-
sible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

Suspicious, and fantastic furniture,
And jealousy *suffus'd*, with jaundice in her eyes.

To that recess,
When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies,
With me repeat.

Infant of love, a silver'd cheek,
With flowing rapture bright, dark looks succeed,
Suffus'd and glowing with inward fire.

SUFFUSION. n. f. [*suffusio*, Fr. from *suffuse*.] 1. The act of overspreading with any
thing.

2. That which is infused or spread.

A drop of rose in a glass'd their oils,
Or drop *suffusion* of oil.

The orb of Phœbus, when he climbs on high,
Appears at first but as a silver'd spot,
And when his chariot darts, and draws to bed,
His ball is with the same *suffusion* red.

To those that have the power, or like *suffusion*
of eyes, objects appear of that colour.

SUG. n. f. [*sugo*, Lat. to suck.] Sugar is a thickening on the *sugo*, or trout lice,
which is a kind of worm and like a clove or pin, with a
big head, and sticks close to him, and sucks his
moisture.

SUGAR. n. f. [*sacra*, Fr. *saccharum*, Latin.] 1. The native salt of the sugar-cane, ob-
tained by the exprestion and evaporation
of its juice.

All the blood of Zoranne's body stirr'd in her,
as wine will do when *sugar* is hastily put into it.

Lumps of *sugar* lose themselves, and twice
Their subtle essence with the soul of wine.

A grocer in London gave for his rebus a *sugar*-
loaf standing upon a star of ice.

Saccharum candidum shoots into angular figures,
by placing a great many sticks across a vessel of
liquid *sugar*.

If the child must have *sugar-plums* when he has a mind, rather than be out of humour; why, when he is grown up, must he not be satisfied too with wine? *Locke.*

In a *sugar-baker's* drying-room, where the air was heated fifty-four degrees beyond that of a human body, a sparrow died in two minutes. *Arbuthnot.*

A piece of some geniculated plant, being to be part of a *sugar-cane*. *Woodward.*

2. Any thing proverbially sweet.

Your fair discourse has been as *sugar*.

Making the hard way sweet and delectable.

3. A chymical dry crystallization.

Sugar of lead, though made of that impudic metal, and four salt of vinegar, has in it a sweetness surpassing that of common *sugar*. *Boyle.*

TO SUGAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To impregnate or season with sugar.

Short thick tobs
In panting murmurs still'd out of her breast.
That ever-bubbling spring, the *sugar'd* nest
Of her delicious soul, that there does lie,
Parting in streams of liquid melody. *Cragshaw.*

2. To sweeten.

Thou wouldst have plung'd thyself
In general riot, and never learn'd
The icy precepts of respect, but follow'd
The *sugar'd* game before thee. *Shakespeare.*
His glowing fire his errand daily fund,
And *sugar'd* speeches whisper'd in mine ear. *Fairfax.*

Who casts out threats, no man deceives,
But flattery still in *sugar'd* words betrays,
And poison in high-tasted meats conveys. *Denham.*

SUGARCANDY. *a. f.* [from *sugar* and *candy*.] Sugar candied, or crystallized.

SUGGARY. *adj.* [from *sugar*.] Sweet; tasting of sugar.

With the *sugg'ry* sweet thereof allure,
Chaste ladies ears to phantasies impure. *Spenser.*

TO SUGGEST. *v. n.* [*suggere*, *suggestum*, Lat. *suggester*, Fr.]

1. To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill; to tell privately.

Are you not ashamed?
What spirit *suggests* this imagination? *Shakespeare.*
I could never have suffered greater calamities, by denying to sign that justice my conscience *suggested* to me. *King Charles.*

These Romish casuists speak peace to the consciences of men, by *suggesting* something to them, which shall satisfy their minds, notwithstanding a known, actual, avowed continuance of their sins. *South.*

Some ideas make themselves way, and are *suggested* to the mind by all the ways of intimation and reflection. *Locke.*

Reflect upon the different state of the mind in thinking, which those instances of attention, reverie and dreaming, naturally enough *suggest*. *Tracy.*

Search for some thoughts thy own *suggesting* mind,
And others delated by heavenly power
Shall rise spontaneous. *Pope.*

2. To seduce; to draw to all by insinuation. Out of life.

When devils will their blackest sin put on,
They do *suggest* at first with heavenly shows. *Shakespeare.*

Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested*,
I might lodge her in an upper tower. *Shakespeare.*

3. To inform secretly. Out of life.

We must *suggest* the people, in what hatred
He still hath held them, that to 's power he would
Have made them mules. *Shakespeare.*

SUGGESTER. *n. f.* [from *suggest*.] One that reminds another.

SUGGESTION. *n. f.* [*suggestion*, Fr. from *suggest*.]

1. Private hint; intimation; insinuation; secret notification.

It allayeth all base and earthly cogitations,
banisheth and driveth away those evil secret *sug-*

gestions which our invincible enemy is always apt to insinuate. *Hooker.*

He was a man

Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes; one that by *suggestion*
Tied all the kingdom. *Shakespeare.*

Native and untaught *suggestions* of acquisitive children. *Locke.*

Another way is letting the mind, upon the *suggestion* of any new notion, run after fancies. *Locke.*

2. Secret intimation.

Arthur, they say, is kill'd to night
On your *suggestion*. *Shakespeare.*
TO SUGGESTION. *v. a.* [*suggello*, Lat.] To

be black and blue; to make livid by a bruise.

The head of the ox humeri was bruised, and remained *suggested* a long time. *Wifman.*

SUGGERE. *n. f.* [*suggere*, Latin.]

1. Self murder; the horrid crime of destroying one's self.

Child of despair, an I *suicide* my name. *Savage.*
To be cut off by the sword of injured friendship is the most dreadful of all deaths, next to *suicide*. *Clarissa.*

2. A self-murderer.

It late forbears us, honey strikes the blow;
We make misfortunes, *suicides* in woe. *Young.*

SUGILLAGE. *n. f.* [*souillage*, Fr.] Drain of filth. Obsolete.

When they have chosen the plot, and laid out the limits of the work, some Italians dig wells and cisterns, and other conveyances for the *sugillage* of the house. *Wotton.*

SUING. *n. f.* [This word seems to come from *suir*, to sweat, French; it is perhaps peculiar to *Bacon*.] The act of soaking through any thing.

Note the percolation or *suing* of the verjuice through the wood; for verjuice of itself would never have passed through the wood. *Bacon.*

SUIT. *n. f.* [*suite*, French.]

1. A set; a number of things correspondent one to the other.

Whose vertes they deduc'd from those first golden times,
Of sundry toits of feet, and sundry *suits* of rhymes. *Dryden.*

We, ere the day, two *suits* of armour sought,
Which borne before him on his steed he brought. *Dryden.*

2. Clothes made one part to answer another.

What a heard of the general's cut, and a horrid *suit* of the camp, will do among foaming bottles, and ale-wash'd wigs, is wonderful. *Shakespeare.*

For his device in handing a *suit*,
To judge of lace, pink, pinks, punt, cut and plait,
Of all the count to have the best conceit. *Dowry.*

Three or four *suits* one winter there does wait,
One *suit* does there three or four winters last. *Cowley.*

His majesty was supplied with three thousand *suits* of cloaths, with good proportions of shoes and stockings. *Clarendon.*

3. Consecration; series; regular order.

Every five and thirty years the same kind and *suite* of weather comes about again; as great frost, great wet, great droughts, warm winters, summers with little heat, and they call it the prime. *Bacon.*

4. Out of Suits. Having no correspondence. A metaphor, I suppose, from cards.

Wear this for me; one out of *suits* with fortune,
That would give more, but that her hand lacks means. *Shakespeare.*

5. [*suite*, Fr.] Retinue; company. Obsolete.

Plexirtus's ill led life, and worse-gotten honour,
Should have tumbled together to destruction, had there not come in Tydeus and Telenor, with fifty in their *suite* to his defence. *Sidney.*

6. [from *To sue*.] A petition; an address of entreaty.

Mine earl against your *suits* are stronger than
Your gates against my force. *Shakespeare.*

She gallops o'er a courtier's nose;
And then dreams he of smelling out a *suit*. *Shakespeare.*

Had I a *suit* to Mr. Shallow, I would honour him men with the imputation of being near their master. *Shakespeare.*

Merry shall make *suit* unto thee. *Shakespeare.*

My mind, neither with pride's itch, nor yet with
been
Poison'd with love to see or to be seen,
I had no *suit* there, nor new *suit* to view,
Yet went to court. *Pope.*

It will be as unreasonable to expect that God should attend and grant those *suits* of ours, which we do not at all consider ourselves. *De Witt.*

7. Courtship.

He that hath the steerage of my court,
Direct my *suit*. *Shakespeare.*

Then determinations are, to return to the home, and to trouble you with no more *suit*, and you may be won by some other fort than your father's imposition. *Shakespeare.*

8. In *Spenser* it seems to signify private prosecution.

High amongst all knights hath hung thy shield
Thenceforth the *suit* of earthly conquest thence,
And wash thy hands from guilt of bloody deeds. *Spenser.*

9. [In law.] *Suit* is sometimes put for the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgment.

All that had any *suits* in law came unto them. *Shakespeare.*

Wars are *suits* of appeal to the tribunal of God's justice, where there are no superiors on earth to determine the cause. *Bacon.*

Involve not thyself in the *suits* and parties of great personages. *Taylor.*

To Alberch alone refer your *suit*,
And let his sentence finish your dispute. *Dryden.*

A *suit* of law is not a thing unlawful in itself, but may be innocent, if nothing else comes in to make a sin thereof; but then it is our sin, and a matter of our account, when it is either upon an unjustifiable ground, or carried on by a sinful management. *Kettell.*

John Hall was flattered by the lawyers that as *su* would not last above a year, and that before that time he would be in quiet possession of his business. *Arbuthnot.*

SUIT COVENANT. [In law.] Is where the ancestor of one man covenanted with the ancestor of another to sue at law.

SUIT COURT. [In law.] Is the court in which tenants owe attendance to the lord. *Baker.*

SUIT SERVICE. [In law.] Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord. *Baker.*

TO SUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit; to adapt to something else.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action, with this special observance, that you enter not the modesty of nature. *Shakespeare.*

The matter and manner of their tales, and of their telling, are to *suit* to their different educations and humours, that each would be improper on any other. *Dryden.*

2. To be fitted to; to become.

Compute the gains of his ungodly *suit*. *Dryden.*
Ill *suits* his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryden.*

Her purple habit fits with such a grace
On her smooth shoulders, and to *suits* her face. *Dryden.*

If different *suits* should give us a list of those innate practical principles, they would let down only such as *suit*ed their distinct hypocrisies. *Locke.*

3. To dress; to clothe.

Raise her notes to that sublime degree,
Which *suits* a song of piety and cheer. *Pope.*

Such a Sebastian was my brother too,
So went he *suit*ed to his watery tomb: *Pope.*

If spirits can assume both form and suit,
You come to fright us. *Shakespeare.*

Be better suited;

These weeds are memories o' those misfortunes;
I prythee put them off to woful hours. *Shaksp.*

I'll disrobe me

of these Italian weeds, and suit myself
As does a British peasant. *Shakespeare.*

To **SUIT**, *v. n.* To agree; to accord.

By one intefte, the other still remains,

Can it well suit with either; but soon prove

It suits alike. *Milton.*

The place itself was *suiting* to his care,

Age and visage as the cruel hour. *Dryden.*

Try does with a noble nature *suit*

Constraint does ill with love and beauty *suit*. *Dryden.*

This he says, because it *suits* with his hypothesis,

But proves it not. *Locke.*

Give me not an office

That *suits* with me for ill; thou know'st my temper. *Addison.*

SUITABLE, *adj.* [from *suit*.] Fitting;

according with; agreeable to: with *to*.

Through all those miseries, in both there ap-
peared a kind of nobleness not *suitable* to that al-
tention. *Sidney.*

What he did purpose, it was the pleasure of God
that Solomon his son should perform, in manner
suitable to their present and ancient state. *Hooker.*

To solemn acts of royalty and justice, their
suitable ornaments are a beauty; are they only in
religion a fash? *Hooker.*

It is very *suitable* to the principles of the Roman
church; for why should not their science as well
exterior be in an unknown tongue? *Tillotson.*

As the blessings of God upon his honest industry
had been great, so he was not without intentions
of making *suitable* returns in acts of charity. *Atterb.*

Expression is the diet of thought, and still

Appears more decent, as more *suitable*;

A die conceit in pompous words express'd,

Is like a clown in regal purple dress'd. *Pope.*

It is as great an absurdity to suppose holy pray-
ers and divine petitions without an holiness of
life *suitable* to them, as to suppose an holy and de-
vout life without prayers. *Izaak.*

SUITABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *suitable*.]

Fitness; agreeableness.

In words and styles, *suitableness* makes them ac-
cepted and effective. *Glanville.*

With ordinary minds, it is the *suitableness*, not
the excellence of a truth that makes it to be yielded
to, and it is seldom that any thing practically con-
vinces a man that does not please him first. *South.*

He creates these sympathies and *suitableness* of
nature that are the foundation of all true friend-
ship, and by his providence brings persons to af-
fect together. *South.*

Consider the laws themselves, and their *suitable-
ness* or unsuitableness to those to whom they are
given. *Tillotson.*

SUITABLY, *adv.* [from *suitable*.] Agree-

ably; according to.

Whoever speaks upon an occasion may take
any text *suitably* thereto; and ought to speak
suitably to that text. *South.*

Some rank deity, whose filthy face

We *suitably* o'er thinking fables place. *Dryden.*

SUITOR, *n. f.* [from *suit*.]

1. One that sues; a petitioner; a suppli-

cant.

As humility is in *suitors* a decent virtue, so the
refutation thereof, by such effectual acknowledg-
ments, not only argueth a found apprehension of
his supereminent glory and majesty before whom
he stand, but putteth also into his hands a kind of
pledge or bond for security against our unthankful-
ness. *Hooker.*

She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother,

Cut off by course of justice. *Shakespeare.*

My piteous soul began the wretchedness

Of *suitors* at court to mourn. *Donne.*

Not only bind thine own hands, but bind the

hand of *suitors* also from offering. *Bacon.*

Yet their port

Not of mean *suitors*; nor important left

Secund their petition, than when the ancient pair,

Democleion and chaste Pyrrha, to reforme

The race of mankind drown'd, before the flame

Of Themis flood devout. *Milton.*

I challenge nothing;

But I'm an humble *suitor* for these prisoners. *Daniel.*

My lord, I come an humble *suitor* to you. *Rowe.*

2. A wooer; one who courts a mistress.

I would I could find in my heart that I had not

a hard heart; for truly I love none.

—A dear happiness to women! they would else

have been troubled with a pernicious *suitor*. *Shaksp.*

He pass'd a year under the countess of his mo-
ther, and then became a *suitor* to Sir Roger Al-
ston's daughter. *Wotton.*

By many *suitors* sought, she moles then pains,

And still her vow'd virginity maintains. *Dryden.*

He drew his tent, tumbling, to his side,

Far from the *suitor* train, about a crowd. *Pope.*

SUITRESS, *n. f.* [from *suitor*.] A female

suppliant.

'Twere pity

That could refuse a boon to such a *suitress*;

'T have got a nobler friend to be your advocate. *Rowe.*

SULCATED, *adj.* [from *sulcus*, Lat.] FURROWED.

All are much chopped and *sulcated* by having

lain exposed on the top of the clay to the weather,

and to the erosion of the vitriolic matter raised

amongst the clay. *Woodward.*

SULL, *n. f.* A plough.

SULLEN, *adj.* [Of this word the etymo-

logy is obscure.]

1. Gloomily angry; sullenly discontented.

Will not continued till *sullen* and perverse, and

every day grew more intolent. *Clarendon.*

A man in a jail is *sullen* and out of humour at his

first coming in. *L. Elphinstone.*

Forc'd by my pride, I my concern suppress'd,

Pretended drowsiness, and with of rest,

And *sullen* I forsook the imperfect cell. *Pope.*

If we sit down *sullen* and inactive, in expecta-

tion that God should do all, we shall find ourselves

unhappily deceived. *Rogers.*

2. Mischievous; malignant.

Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine,

They threaten every fortune next with mine. *Dryden.*

The *sullen* bend her founding wings display'd,

Unwilling left the night, and sought the murther

house. *Dryden.*

3. Intractable; obstinate.

Things are as *sullen* as we are, and will be what

they are, whatever we think of them. *Tillotson.*

4. Gloomily; dark; cloudy; dismal.

Why are thine eyes fix'd to the *sullen* earth,

Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight? *Shakespeare.*

Night with her *sullen* wings to double shade,

The dark fowls in their clay nests were couch'd,

And now wild beasts came forth the woods to rove. *Milton.*

A glimpse of moon-shine, streak'd with red;

A dusky, *sullen*, and uncertain light,

That dances through the clouds, and shuts us in. *Dryden.*

No cheerful breeze this *sullen* region knows,

The dreaded east is all the wind that blows. *Pope.*

5. Heavy; dull; sorrowful.

Be thou the trumpet of our wrath,

And *sullen* prove not your own decay. *Shakespeare.*

SULLENLY, *adv.* [from *sullen*.] Gloomily;

malignantly; intractably.

To say they are moved without the assistance of

some principle that has wisdom in it, and come to

pass from chance, is *sullenly* to assert a thing be-
cause we will assert it. *Moss.*

He in chains demanded more

Than he impos'd in victory before.

He *sullenly* reply'd, he could not make

These offers now. *Dryden.*

The general mends his weary pace,

And *sullenly* to his revenge he fails;

So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,

And long behind his wounded volume trails. *Dryd.*

SULLENNESS, *n. f.* [from *sullen*.] Gloomi-
ness; moroseousness; sullenish anger; ma-
lignity; intractability.

Speech being as rare as precious, her silence with-
out *sullenness*, her modesty without affectation, and
her demureness without ignorance. *Sidney.*

To let my *sullenness*,

He to me they look with dark cheeks. *Donne.*

In those *sullen* hours, when the air is calm and
pleasant, it were an injury to *sullenness* against
nature, not to count and see her riches. *Milton.*

Q. It is not the sound out of my hypocrisy, *sullen-
ness*, or impatience, but out of a sincere love of
true knowledge and virtue. *Moss.*

With their comforts about me, and *sullenness*
enough to be no remedy, *sullenness* came to fur-
mer. *Temple.*

SULLENLY, *adv.* [without singular.] Morose

temper; gloominess of mind. A bur-
lesque word.

Let them die that age and *sullenly* have. *Shaksp.*

SULLIAGE, *n. f.* [from *souillure*, Fr.] Pollu-

tion; filth; stain of dirt; foulness.

Not in use.

Require it to make some satisfaction to his neigh-
bour for what it has detracted from it, by wiping
off that *sullage* it has call upon his name.

Government of the Tongue,

Calumniate stoutly, for though we wipe away
with never so much care the dirt thrown at us,
there will be left some *sullage* behind. *Decay of Piety.*

To **SULLY**, *v. a.* [from *souiller*, Fr.] To soil;

to tarnish; to dirt; to spot.

Silencing will *sully* and cancel more than gilding.

Bacon.

The falling temples which the gods provoke,

And statues *sully'd* yet with sacrilegious smoke.

Rolfe.

He's dead, whose love had *sully'd* all your reign,

And made you emperors of the world in vain. *Dryden.*

Lasting years shall weep their destin'd race,

Chag'd with all omens *sully'd* with disgrace. *Prior.*

Publick justice may be done to those virtu-
ous then humanity took care to conceal, which were
sully'd by the calumnies and slanders of malicious
men. *Nelson.*

Let there be no spots to *sully* the brightness of
this humanity. *Atterbury.*

Ye walkers too, that youthful colours wear,

Thence *sully'd* trade away with equal care,

The little chimney sweeper stalks along,

And marks with sooty stains the heedless throng. *Car.*

SULLY, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Soil; tar-

nish; spot.

You bring, the light *sully* on my son,

As 'twere a thing a little soil'd in th' working. *Shakespeare.*

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through

little spots and *sully* in his reputation. *Spectator.*

SULPHUR, *n. f.* [Lat.] Brimstone.

In his womb was hid metallick ore,

The work of *sulphur*. *Milton.*

Sulphur is produced by incorporating an oily or

bituminous matter with the fossil salt. *Watt.*

SULPHUREOUS, *adj.* [from *sulphur*.]

SULPHUREOUS, *adj.* [from *sulphur*.] Made

of brimstone; having the qualities of

brimstone; containing sulphur; impreg-

nated with sulphur.

My hour is almost come,

When I to *sulphurous* and tormenting flames

Must render up myself. *Shakespeare.*

Dart and javelin, stones and *sulphurous* fire.

Arden.

Is not the strength and vigour of the action be-

tween light and *sulphurous* bodies, observed above,

one reason why *sulphurous* bodies take fire more

readily, and burn more vehemently, than other

bodies do? *Newton.*

The fury heard, while on Cocytus' bank

Her *sulphurous* waters drink. *Pope.*

S U M

No sulphurous glooms
Swell'd in the sky, and lent the lightning forth.
Thomson.
SULPHUROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *sulphu-
reus*.] The state of being sulphurous.
SULPHURWORT. *n. f.* [*peucedanum*, Lat.]
The same with HOGSTICKLE.
SULPHURY. *adj.* [from *sulphur*.] Par-
taking of sulphur.
SULTAN. *n. f.* [Arabick.] The Turkish
emperor.

By this scimitar,
That won three fields of *Jaldan* Solyman. *Shaksp.*
SULTANA. } *n. f.* [from *jaldan*.] The
SULTANESS. } queen of an eastern em-
perour.

Turn the *sultana's* chambermaid. *Cleland*
Lay the tow'ring *sultanesse* aside. *Tron.*
SULTANRY. *n. f.* [from *jaldan*.] An
eastern empire.

I affirm the fame of the *sultany* of the Mamma-
lukes, where slaves bought for money, and of un-
known descent, reigned over families of them.
Bacon.

SULTRINESS. *n. f.* [from *sultry*.] The
state of being sultry; close and cloudy
heat.

SULTRY. *adj.* [This is imagined by
Skinner to be corrupted from *sulphury*,
or *factry*.] Hot without ventilation;
hot and close; hot and cloudy.
It is very *sultry* and *hot*. *Shaksp.*

The *sultry* breath
Of tainted air had cloy'd the jaws of death *Sandys*
Such as, born beneath the burning sky
And *sultry* fun, betwixt the tropicks lie. *Dryden.*
Our foe advances on us,
And envies ev'n *Lybia's* *sultry* deserts. *Addison*
Then would *sultry* heats and a burning air have
scorch'd and chapp'd the earth, and galled the
animal tribes in houses or dens. *Chapman.*

SUM. *n. f.* [*summa*, Latin; *somme*, Fr.]
1. The whole of any thing; many parti-
culars aggregated to a total.

We may as well conclude so of every sentence,
as of the whole *sum* and body thereof. *Hacker.*
How precious are thy thoughts unto me, O God!
how great is the *sum* of them! *Psalms.*
Th' almighty Father, where he sits
Shr'd in his sanctuary of heav'n secure,
Consulting on the *sum* of things, foreseen
This tumult, and permitted all, advis'd. *Milton.*
Such and no less is he, on whom depends
The *sum* of things. *Dryden.*
Weighing the *sum* of things with wife forec'd,
Solicitous of publick good. *Philips.*

2. Quantity of money.
I did lend to you
For certain *sums* of gold, which you deny'd me. *Shaksp.*
They who constantly let down their daily ex-
pences, have yet some let time of calling up the
whole *sum*. *Duty of Man.*
Britain, once despoil'd, can raise
As ample *sums* as Rome in Cæsar's days. *C. Leithnot.*

3. [*somme*, Fr.] Compendium; abridg-
ment; the whole abstracted.
Thus, in effect, is the *sum* and substance of that
which they bring by way of opposition against
those orders which we have common with the
church of Rome. *Hacker.*
They replumb'd the hearts of the nation into
them with words of memorable consolation,
strengthen'd men in the fear of God, gave them
wholesome instructions of life, and confirm'd them
in true religion: in *sum*, they taught the world no
less virtuously how to die, than they had done be-
fore how to live. *Hacker.*
This having learn'd, thou hast attain'd the *sum*
Of wisdom. *Milton.*
In *sum*, no man can have a greater veneration
for Chaucer than myself. *Dryden.*

4. [*somme*, Fr.] The decalogue of Moses declar'd *summarily*
those things which we ought to do; the prayer of
our Lord, whatsoever we should request or desire.
Hacker.

While we labour for these demonstrations out of
scripture, and do *summarily* declare the things
which many ways have been spoken, he contented
quietly to hear, and do not think my speech tedious.
Hacker.

When the parties proceed *summarily*, and they
chuse the ordinary way of proceeding, the cause
is made plenary. *Ayliffe.*

SUMMARY. *adj.* [*summaire*, Fr. from
sum.] Short; brief; compendious.

The judge
Directed them to mind their brief,
Not spend their time to shew their reading;
Sho'd have a *summary* proceeding. *Swift*

Thy *sum* of duty let two words contain;
Be humble, and be just. *Prior.*
In *sum*, the gospel, considered as a law, pre-
scribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids
every sin. *Rogers.*

4. The amount; the result of reasoning or
computation.

I appeal to the readers, whether the *sum* of what
I have said be not this. *Tillotson.*

5. Height; completion.
Thus I have told thee all my state, and brought
My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss,
Which I enjoy. *Milton.*

In saying ay or no, the very safety of our country,
and the *sum* of our well-being, lies. *L'Estrange.*

To SUM. *v. a.* [*summer*, French; from
the noun.]

1. To compute; to collect particulars in-
to a total; to call up. It has *up* em-
phatical.

You cast th' event of war,
And *sum*'d th' account of chance. *Shaksp.*
The high priest may *sum* the silver brought in.
2 Kings.

In sickness, time will seem longer without a
clock than with it; for the mind doth value every
moment, and then the hour doth rather *sum* up
the moments than divide the day. *Bacon.*
He that would reckon up all the accidents pre-
terments depend upon, may as well undertake to
count the sands, or *sum* up infinity. *South.*

2. To compile; to comprehend; to col-
lect into a narrow compass.
So lovely fait!
That what seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now
Mean, or in her *sum*'d up, in her contain'd.
Milton.

To conclude, by *summing* up what I would say
concerning what I have, and what I have not been,
in the following paper I shall not deny, that I
pretended not to write an accurate treatise of col-
ours, but an occasional essay. *Boyle.*

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard," in few words,
sums up the moral of this fable. *L'Estrange.*

This Atlas must our sinking state uphold;
In council cool, but in performance bold.
He *sums* their virtues in himself alone,
And adds the greatest, of a loyal son. *Dryden.*
A fine evidence *sum*'d up among you! *Dryden.*

3. [In falconry.] To have feathers full
grown.

With prosperous wing full *sum*'d. *Milton.*
S'UMACH-TREE. *n. f.* [*sumach*, French.]
A plant. The flowers are used in dying,
and the branches for tanning, in Ameri-
ca. *Miller.*

SUMLESS. *adj.* [from *sum*.] Not to be
computed.

Make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the oozy bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck and *sumless* treasures. *Shaksp.*
A *sumless* journey of incorporeal speed. *Milton.*
Above, beneath, around the palace shines
The *sumless* treasure of exhaul'd mines. *Pope.*

SUMMARILY. *adv.* [from *summary*.]
Briefly; the shortest way.

The decalogue of Moses declar'd *summarily*
those things which we ought to do; the prayer of
our Lord, whatsoever we should request or desire.
Hacker.

While we labour for these demonstrations out of
scripture, and do *summarily* declare the things
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is made plenary. *Ayliffe.*

SUMMARY. *adj.* [*summaire*, Fr. from
sum.] Short; brief; compendious.

The judge
Directed them to mind their brief,
Not spend their time to shew their reading;
Sho'd have a *summary* proceeding. *Swift*

SUMMIT. *n. f.* [*summitas*, Lat.] The
top; the utmost height.

Have I fall'n or no?
—From the dread *summit* of this chalky boun!
Look up a height, the drill-gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shaksp.*

S U M

S U M

SUMMARY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
Compendium; abstract; abridgment.

We are enforc'd from our most quiet libere
By the rough torrent of occasion;
And have the *summary* of all our griefs,
When time shall serve, to shew in articles. *Shaksp.*

In that comprehensive *summary* of our duty to
God, there is no express mention thereof. *Rogers.*
SUMMER. *n. f.* [*summer*, Saxon; *junet*,
Dutch.]

1. The season in which the sun arrives at
the luther solstice.

Sometimes bath the brightest day a cloud,
And, after *summer*, evermore succeeds
The barren winter with his nipping cold. *Shaksp.*
Can't such things be,
And overcome us like a *summer's* cloud,
Without our special wonder? *Shaksp.*

An hundred of *summer* fruits. *2 Sam.*
He was fitting in a *summer's* parlour. *Shaksp.*
In all the hives deck'd of *summer's* pride. *Shaksp.*
They mail and sow it with wheat, giving it a
summer's following till, and next year sow it with
pease. *Mortimer.*

Dry weather is best for most *summer* corn. *Mortimer.*
The dazzling roots,
Refulgent as the blaze of *summer* noon,
Or the pale radiance of the midnight moon. *Pope.*

Child of the fun,
See sultry *summer* comes. *Thomson.*

2. [*Trabs summaria*.] The principal beam
of a floor.

Oak, and the like true hearty timber, may be
better truss'd in cribs and transverse works to
summer, or girders, or binding beams. *Watts.*
Then enter'd in, and with that *summer*,
Whole leaves full shelter'd man from drought and
dew.

Working and winding slyly evermore,
The inward walls and *summer's* cleft and tore,
But grace shor'd there, and cut that as it grew.
Herbert.

To SUMMER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
pass the summer.

The fowls shall *summer* upon them, and all the
beasts shall winter upon them. *Isaiah.*

To SUMMER. *v. a.* To keep warm.

Maid well *summer'd*, and warm kept, are like
flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have
their eyes. *Shaksp.*

SUMMERHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *summer* and
house.] An apartment in a garden used
in the summer.

I'd rather live
With cheese and garlick, in a windmill, far,
Than feed on cates, and have him talk to me,
In any *summerhouse* in champaign. *Shaksp.*

With here a fountain never to be play'd,
And there a *summerhouse* that I know no shade. *Pope.*

There is too much virtue in eight volumes of *sum-
mators*, such a reverence of things sacred, so many
valuable remarks for our conduct in life, that they
are not improper to be in parlours or *summerhouses*
to entertain our thoughts in any moments of lei-
sure. *Bacon.*

SUMMERBAULT. *n. f.* [*fourbault*, Fr.]

SUMMERSET. } *Somerset* is a corrup-
tion.] A high leap in which the heels
are thrown over the head.

Some do the *summerfault*,
And o'er the bar like tumblers vault. *Hudibras.*
Frogs are oblig'd to use divers *summerfaults*. *Hudibras.*

And if at first he fail, his second *summerfault*
He instantly allays.

The treasurer cuts a caper on the strait rope. I
have seen him do the *summer* set upon a treasurer
fixed on the rope, which is no thicker than a com-
mon packthread. *Shaksp.*

SUMMIT. *n. f.* [*summitas*, Lat.] The
top; the utmost height.

Have I fall'n or no?
—From the dread *summit* of this chalky boun!
Look up a height, the drill-gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shaksp.*

Sun's heat, that makes the summit glow,
Enriches all the vales below. *Swift.*
To **SUMMON**. *v. a.* [*summoneo*, Lat.]
1. To call with authority; to admonish to appear: to cite.

Cateby, found lord Hastings,
And *summon* him to-morrow to the Tower. *Shaksp.*
The course of method *summon* me to discontinue
of the inhabitants.
The tithon is assisted by the governor of the city
where the feast is celebrated, and all the persons
of both sexes are *summoned* to attend. *Bacon.*
Rely on what thou hast of virtue, *summon* all.
Milton.

Nor trumpets *summon* him to war,
Nor drums disturb his morning sleep. *Dryden.*
We are *summoned* in to profess repentance and
amendment of all our sins. *Ketticwell.*

Love, duty, safety, *summon* us away;
To nature's voice, and nature we obey. *Pope.*
2. To excite; to call up; to raise: with
up epithet.

When the blast of war blows in our ears,
Summon the sinews, *summon* up the blood. *Shaksp.*
SUMMONER. *n. f.* [*from summon*.] One who
cites; one who summons.

Clofe pent up guilt
Rise you concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful *summons* grace. *Shaksp.*

SUMMONS. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] A call of
authority; admonition to appear; citation.
What are you?

Your name, your quality, and why you answer
This present *summons*? *Shaksp.*
He lent to *summon* the seditious, and to offer
action, but neither *summons* nor pardon was any
thing regarded. *Hayward.*

The sons of light
Hated, resorting to the *summons* high,
And took their seats. *Milton.*

This *summons*, as he resolved unfit either to dis-
pute or disobey, for could he not, without much
violence to his inclinations, submit unto. *Fell.*

Strike your tails at *summons*, or prepare
To prove the last extremities of war. *Dryden.*

SUMPTER. *n. f.* [*summier*, French; *somaro*,
Italian.] A horse that carries the clothes
or furniture.

Return with her!
Persuade me rather to be a slave and *sumpter*
To this distressed groom. *Shaksp.*

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And teacher'd axes among the mules and *sumpters*
went. *Dryden.*

Swifter mules, bred of large Flanders mares,
Mortimer.

SUMPTION. *n. f.* [*from sumptus*, Latin.]
The act of taking. Not in use.

The *sumption* of the mysteries does all in a capa-
ble subject. *Taylor.*

SUMPTUARY. *adj.* [*sumptuarius*, Latin.]
Relating to expense; regulating the cost
of life.

To remove that material cause of sedition, which
is want and poverty in the estate, serveth the open-
ing and well balancing of trade, the banishing of
intemperance, the repressing of waste and excess by
sumptuary laws. *Bacon.*

SUMPTUOSITY. *n. f.* [*from sumptuous*.] Ex-
pensive; costliness. Not used.

He added *sumptuously*, invented jewels of gold
and stone, and some engines for the war. *Raleigh.*

SUMPTUOUS. *adj.* [*sumptuosus*, from
sumptus, Latin.] Costly; expensive;
splendid.

We see how most christians stood then affected,
how joyful they were to behold the *sumptuous*
palaces of houses built unto God's glory. *Hooker.*

We are too magnificent and *sumptuous* in our
tables and attendance. *Atterbury.*

SUMPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [*from sumptuous*.]
1. Expensively; with great cost.

This monument five hundred years hath stood,
Which I have *sumptuously* re-edified. *Shaksp.*

Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, in a famine,
fold all the rich vessels and ornaments of the
church, to relieve the poor with bread, and lastly,
there was no reason that the dead temples of God
should be *sumptuously* furnished, and the living
temples suffer penury. *Bacon.*

2. Splendidly.
A good employment will make you live toler-
ably in London, or *sumptuously* here. *Sage.*

SUMPTUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from sumptuous*.]
Expensiveness; costliness.

I will not fall out with those that can recover
sumptuousness and charity. *Bacon.*

SUN. *n. f.* [*sanno*, Gothick, *sunna*, runic,
Saxon; *son*, Dutch.]

1. The luminary that makes the day.
Doth beauty keep which never *sun* can burn,
Nor storms do turn. *Sutney*

Bid her steal into the pleaded bow'r,
Where homey suckles ripen'd by the *sun*,
Forbid the *sun* to enter. *Shaksp.*

Though the re he but one *sun* existing in the world,
yet the idea of it being abstracted, to that more
substances might each agree in it, it is as much a
fact as if there were as many *sun*s as there are
stars. *Locke.*

By night, by day, from pole to pole they run;
Or from the setting seek the rising *sun*. *Hart.*

2. A sunny place; a place eminently
warmed by the sun.

This place has choice of *sun* and shade. *Milton.*

3. Any thing eminently splendid.
I will never consent to put out the *sun* of sove-
reignty to posterity, and all succeeding kings. *King Charles.*

4. Under the SUN. In this world. A pro-
verbial expression.

There is no new thing under the *sun*. *Eccles.*

To SUN. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To in-
flect; to expose to the sun; to warm in
the sun.

The cry to shady delve him brought at last,
Where Mamon cast his *sun* his treasury. *Speker.*

What am I thou art? delicious fare,
And then to *sun* thyself in open air. *Dryden.*

SUNBEAM. *n. f.* [*sun* and *beam*.] Ray of
the sun.

The Roman eagle, wing'd
From the spunky tow to this part of the west,
Vanish'd in the *sunbeams*. *Shaksp.*

Gliding through the ex'n
On a *sunbeam*. *Milton.*

There was a God, a being distinct from this vi-
sible world, and this was a truth wrote with a *sun-
beam*, legible to all mankind, and received by un-
iversal consent. *South.*

SUNBEAT. *part. adj.* [*sun* and *beat*.]
Shone on fiercely by the sun.

His length runneth yet with th' Atlantic main,
And waxes fruitful Nilus to convey
His *sunbeat* waters by so long a way. *Dryden.*

SUNBRIGHT. *adj.* [*sun* and *bright*.] Re-
sembling the sun in brightness.

Gathering up him self out of the mire,
With his eleven wings did fiercely fall
Upon his *sunbright* shield. *Spenser.*

Now would I have thee to my tutor,
How and which way I may bestow myself,
To be regarded in her *sunbright* eye. *Shaksp.*

High in the midst, exalted as a god,
Th' apostate in his *sunbright* chariot sat,
Idol of majesty divine and lost. *Milton.*

With flaming cherubims and golden shields. *Milton.*

SUNBURNING. *n. f.* [*sun* and *burning*.]
The effect of the sun upon the face.

If thou can't love a fellow of this temper, Kate,
whose face is not worth *sunburning*, let thine eyes
be thy cook. *Shaksp.*

The heat of the sun may darken the colour of
the skin, which we call *sunburning*. *Boyle.*

SUNBURST. *part. adj.* [*sun* and *burst*.]
1. Tanned; discoloured by the sun.

Where such radiant lights have shone,
No wonder if her cheeks be grown
Sunburst with lustre of her own. *Cleveland.*

Sunburnt and *swarthy* though she be,
She'll fire for winter on his provide. *Dryden.*
One of them, older and more *sunburnt* than the
rest, told him he had a widow in his line of life. *Addison.*

2. Scorched by the sun.

How many nations of the *sunburnt* soil
Does Niger blest? how many drink the Nile? *Blackmore.*

SUNCLAD. *part. adj.* [*sun* and *clad*.]
Clothed in radiance; bright.

SUNDAY. *n. f.* [*sun* and *day*.] The day
anciently dedicated to the sun; the first
day of the week; the christian sabbath.

It thou wilt needs thrust thy neck into a yoke,
wear the print of it, and high away *Sundays*. *Shaksp.*

And she were not kin to me, she would be as fair
on Friday as Helen is on *Sunday*. *Shaksp.*

At prime they cut'd on the *Sunday* morn;
Rich tap'd try typicals the fleets. *Dryden.*

Our *ancient* labours for the to's we seek,
Join night to day, and *Sunday* to the week. *Young.*

To **SUNDAY**. *v. a.* [*synonym*, Saxon.] To
part; to separate; to divide.

A vexation almost stops my breath,
That *sun'd* friends great in the hour of death. *Shaksp.*

It is *sun'd* from the main land by a handy
plum. *Carew.*

She that should all parts to reunion bow,
She that had all magnificence alone,
To draw and take a *sun'd* part in one. *Donne.*

A *sun'd* clock is a piece of land,
Not to be sold, but by the maker's hand
Repoll'd, without effort then to stand. *Donne.*

When both the chiefs are *sun'd* from the fight,
Then to the lawful king restore his right. *Dryden.*

The enormous weight was cast,
Which *sun'd* his body *sun'd* at the wall. *Dryd.*

Beasts, tigers, wolves, the lion's angry brood,
Whom heav'n endu'd with principles of blood,
He wily *sun'd* from the rest, to yell
In forests. *Dryden.*

Bring me lightning, give me thunder;
-- Jove may kill, but never shall *sun'd*. *Granville.*

SUNDRY. *n. f.* [*sundep*, Saxon.] Two;
two parts.

He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in
sundep. *Plinius.*

SUNDEW. *n. f.* [*ros-folius*, Lat.] An herb,
Antwort.

SUNDALE. *n. f.* [*sun* and *dial*.] A marked
plate on which the shadow points the
hour.

All your graces no more you shall have,
Than a *sun'd* in a grave. *Donne.*

The body, though it really moves, yet not chang-
ing perceivable distance, seems to stand still; as is
evident in the shadows of *sun'd*als. *Locke.*

SUNDRY. *adj.* [*sundep*, Saxon.] Several;
more than one.

That law, which is laid up in the bottom of
God, we call eternal, receiveth, according unto it,
different kind of things which are subject unto it,
coherent and *sun'd* kinds of men. *Hooker.*

Not of one nation was it peopled, but of *sun'd*
people of different manners. *Spenser.*

But, dallying in this place so long why do it thou
dwell,
So many *sun'd* things here having yet to tell? *Dayton.*

He caus'd him to be arrested upon complaint of
sun'd previous oppressions. *Darwin.*

How can the several bodies know,
If in herself a body's form the bear?
How can a mirror *sun'd* in various show,
If from all shapes and forms it be not clear? *Darwin.*

I have composed a *sun'd* collection, as the Advoca-
tial, Quodraginta, Pater, et Pentecostal. *Sunderlin.*

Sundry foci the rural realm furround. *Dryden.*

SUNFLOWER. *n. f.* [*corona folis*, Latin.]
A plant. *Miller.*

SUNFLOWER, *Little, n. f.* [*helianthemum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SUNO. The pret. and part. pass. of *jing*.

A larger rock then heaving from the plain,
He whirled it round, it *jing* across the main. *Pope.*
From joining stones the city sprung,
While to his harp divine Amphion *jing*. *Pope.*

SUNK. The pret. and part. pass. of *funk*.

We have large caves: the deeper are *sunk* six
hundred fathom, and some digged and made under
great hills. *Bacon.*

Thus we act, and thus we are,
Or tuis'd by hope, or *sunk* by care. *Pope.*
Sunk in Thalesius' arms the nymph he found. *Pope.*

His spirit quite *sunk* with these reflections that
solitude and disappointment brings, he is utterly
undistinguished and forgotten. *Scott.*

SUNLESS, *adj.* [from *sun*.] Wanting sun;
wanting warmth.

He thrice happy on the *sun's* side,
Beneath the whole collected shade reclines. *Thomson.*

SUNLIKE, *adj.* [*sun* and *like*.] Resembling
the sun.

The quantity of light in this bright luminary,
and in the *sunlike* fixt stars, must be continually
decreasing. *Cheyne.*

SUNNY, *adj.* [from *sun*.]

1. Resembling the sun; bright.

She saw Duella *sunny* bright,
Adorn'd with gold *sunbeams* and jewels shining clear. *Spenser.*
The eldest, that *sunlike* light,
Like *sunny* beams threw from her crystal face. *Spenser.*

My deary'd fair
A *sunny* look of his would soon repair. *Shakespeare.*
The chymist feeds

Perpetual flames, whose unrelit force
O'er sand and ashes, and the stubborn flint
Prevailing, turns into a subtle fire,
That in his furnace bubbles *sunny* red. *Philips.*

2. Expoted to the sun; bright with the
sun.

About me round I saw
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and *sunny* plains,
And liquid lapide of murm'ring streams. *Milton.*
Him walking on a *sunny* hill he found. *Milton.*
The silny gossamer now flits no more,
Nor halcyon bask on the *sun's* shore. *Dryden.*
But what avail her unshaded shores,
Her blooming mountains, and her *sunny* shores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The smiles of nature, and the charms of art,
While proud oppression in her valleys reigns,
And tyranny utters her happy plains? *Addison.*

3. Coloured by the sun.

Her *sunny* looks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shakespeare.*

SUNRISE, *n. f.* [*sun* and *rising*.]

SUNRISSING, *n. f.* [*sun* and *rising*.]

1. Morning; the appearance of the sun.

Send out a postulant
To Stanley's regiment, bid him bring his power
Before *sunrising*. *Shakespeare.*

They intend to prevent the *sunrising*. *Walton.*
We now believe the *sun* is not yet out, yet
upon ordinary occasions, we shall still use the popu-
lar terms of *sunrise* and *sunset*. *Beard.*

2. East.

In those days the *sun* is at the foot of the
nation, from the *sun* to the foot of the *sun*. *Langens.*

SUNSET, *n. f.* [*sun* and *set*.]

1. Close of the day; evening.

When the *sun* is the *sun* of the dew;
But for the *sun* of the *sun* of the *sun*. *Shakespeare.*
It is *sun* down.

The stars are of greater use than for me to *sun* *sun* *sun*. *Shakespeare.*

At *sun* to their ship they make return,
And shore secure on deck till *sun* *sun* *sun*. *Dryden.*

He now, obedient of the passing rays,
Eye the calm *sun* of the *sun* day. *Pope.*

2. West.

SUNSHINE, *n. f.* [*sun* and *shine*.] *Milton.*

seems to accent it *sunshine*.] Action of

the sun; place where the heat and lustre
of the sun are powerful.

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favour,
Would he abuse the countenance of the king,
Alack, what mischief might be set abroad,
In shadow of such greatness! *Shakespeare.*

He had been many years in that *sunshine*, when
a new comet appeared in court. *Clarendon.*

Sight no obstacle found here, nor shade,
But a *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from the equator. *Milton.*

It is at his absence
Blaz'd like a star of the first magnitude,
Now in his brighter *sunshine* am not seen. *Denham.*

Nor can we this weak flower a tempest call,
But drops of heat that in the *sunshine* fall. *Dryden.*

The more favourable you are to me, the more
definitely I see my faults: spots and blemishes are
never so plainly discovered as in the brightest *sun-*
shine. *Pope.*

SUNSHINE, *adj.* [from *sunshine*.] It was
SUNSHINY, *adj.* [anciently accented on the
second syllable.

1. Bright with the sun.

About ten in the morning, in *sunshiny* weather,
we took several fots of paper stained. *Pope.*

The bees prevent the bees getting abroad upon
every *sunshiny* day. *Mortimer.*

2. Bright like the sun.

The faithful-headed beast, amaz'd
At dashing beams of that *sunshiny* shield,
Became stark blind, and all his senses daz'd,
That down he tumbled. *Spenser.*

TO SUP, *v. a.* [*super*, Norman French;
supan, Sax. *foepen*, Dutch.] To drink
by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a
time; to sip.

Then took the angry witch her golden cup,
Which still the bore replete with magic arts,
Death and despair did many thereof *sup*. *Spenser.*

There I'll find a purer air
To feed my life with: there I'll *sup*
Balm and nectar in my cup. *Crowfoot.*

We saw it smelling to every thing set in the
room, and when it had smelt to them all, it *sup-*
ped up the milk. *Ray.*

He call'd for drink; you saw him *sup*
Potable gold in golden cup. *Swift.*

TO SUP, *v. n.* [*supper*, French.] To eat
the evening meal.

Will you *sup* with me?
— Anger's my meat, I *sup* upon my self,
And to shall have with feeding. *Shakespeare.*

When they had *supped*, they brought Tobias in.
1 *Tobit.*

There's none observes, much less repines,
How often this man *sup*s or dines. *Crowfoot.*

I feel all the pilgrims in the Canterbury tales as
dine, eat, and I had *supper* with them. *Dryden.*

TO SUP, *v. a.* To treat with supper.

It's almost *supped*, why have you left the
chamber? *Shakespeare.*

Sup them well, and look unto them all, *Shakespeare.*
Let's eat you have within be brought abroad,
To *sup* the stranger. *Chapman.*

SUP, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A small draught;
a mouthful of liquor.

Is not the *sup* that get a little *sup*,
And found it nice, but the cup. *Dryden.*

A piper lay the posture of a glass with water
in it, a few drops up to it for a *sup* to quench
his thirst. *Chapman.*

The least transgression of your's, if it be only
two bits and one *sup* more than your limit, is a
great default. *Swift.*

SUPPER, in composition, notes either more
than another, or more than enough, or
on the top.

SUPPERABLE, *adj.* [*superabilis*, Latin, *su-*
perable, French.] Conquerable; such as
may be overcome.

SUPPERABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *superable*.]
Quality of being conquerable.

TO SUPERABUND. *v. n.* [*super* and
abund.] To be exuberant; to be stored
with more than enough.

This case returneth again at this time, except the
clemency of his majesty *superabund.* *From.*
She *superabounds* with corn, which is quickly
convertible to coin. *Scott.*

SUPERABUNDANCE, *n. f.* [*super* and *abun-*
dance.] More than enough; great
quantity.

The precipitation of the vegetative territorial
matter at the deluge amongst the land, was to
trench the luxury and *superabundance* of the pro-
ductions of the earth. *Woodward.*

SUPERABUNDANT, *adj.* [*super* and *abun-*
dant.] Being more than enough.

So much *superabundant* zeal could have no other
design than to stamp that spirit raised against *W.*
Scott.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, *adv.* [from *super-*
abundant.] More than sufficiently.

Nothing but the uncreated fabric can adequately
fill and *superabundantly* satisfy the desire. *Cham-*
berlain.

TO SUPERADD. *v. a.* [*superaddo*, Latin.]
To add over and above; to join any
thing extrinsecal.

The peacock and it extremely to heart that he
had not the nightingale's voice *superadded* to the
beauty of plumes. *Scott.*

The schools dispute, whether in morals the ex-
ternal action *superaddo* any thing of good or evil,
the internal act of the will, but certainly the
essence of our judgments is wrought up to an high
pitch before it rises in an open demand. *Scott.*

The first of any living creature, in those ex-
ternal motions, is something distinct from and *super-*
added into its natural gravity. *Wilson.*

SUPERADDITION, *n. f.* [*super* and *addi-*
tion.]

1. The act of adding to something else.

The fabric of the eye, its late and useful addi-
tion, and the *superaddition* of muscles, are a certain
pledge of the existence of God. *Milton.*

2. That which is added.

Of these, much more than of the *super-*
addition, it may be affirmed, that being the ex-
planations of a Father of the church, and not of a
whole universal council, they were not necessary
to be explicitly acknowledged. *Hamm.*

An animal, in the course of hard labour, tends
to be nothing but reflects: let the same animal
continue long in rest, it will perhaps double its
weight and bulk: this *superaddition* is not owing to
fat. *Arbuthnot.*

SUPERADVENT, *adj.* [*superadventus*,
Latin.]

1. Coming to the increase or assistance of
something.

The soul of man may have matter of trouble
when he has done bravely by a *superadvent* of
assistance of his God. *Scott.*

2. Coming unexpectedly.

TO SUPERASCEND, *v. a.* [*super* and *as-*
nas, Latin.] To impair or diminish by
age or length of life.

In such deprivations he yet alive, do not need
not despair, nor will the elderly hope be ever
superascend. *Scott.*

When the sacramental test was put in execution,
the justices of peace through *superascend*, that had
down their commission, pronounced only to *super-*
and those of the lowest fortune, and some of the *super-*
ascend. *Scott.*

TO SUPERANNATE, *v. n.* To last beyond
the year. Not in use.

The dying of the roots of plants that are annual
is by the over-expenditure of the sap into *super-*
leaves; which being prevented, they will *super-*
annate. *Scott.*

SUPERANNATION, *n. f.* [from *super-*
annate.] The state of being disquali-
fied by years.

SUPERB, *adj.* [*superbe*, French; *superbus*, Latin.] Grand; pompous; lofty; august; stately; magnificent.

SUPERBILLY, *n. f.* [*methonica*, Latin.] A flower.

SUPERBLY, *adv.* [from *superb*.] In a superb manner.

SUPERBRO, *n. f.* [*super* and *carago*.] An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade.

Lord, were it in a land of Hectors, Iaves, *super* carago, sharpers, and directors, Pope.

SUPERFICIAL, *adj.* [*super* and *celus*, Ital.] Placed above the firmament.

I do not think that any *superficial* heaven, or whatever else, not himself, was imitate and

Many were for fetching down I know not what

SUPPERCHERY, *n. f.* [An old word of French origin.] Deceit; cheating.

SUPERCILIOUS, *adj.* [from *supercilium*, Latin.] Haughty; dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary; despotick; overbearing.

Those who are one while courteous, within a small time after are so *supercilious*, fierce, and ex-

Several *supercilious* critics will treat an author with the greater contempt, if he fancies the old Romans were a gudge.

SUPERCILIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *supercilious*.] Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously.

He, who was a punctual man in point of honour, received this address *superciliously* enough, sent it to the king without performing the least ceremony.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *supercilious*.] Haughtiness; contemptuousness.

SUPPERCONCEPTION, *n. f.* [*super* and *conception*.] A conception admitted after another conception.

Those *superconceptions*, where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer, seem idle.

SUPPERCONSEQUENCE, *n. f.* [*super* and *consequence*.] Remote consequence.

Not attaining the deuterocopy, and second intention of the words, they omit their *superconsequences* and coherences.

SUPERERSCENCE, *n. f.* [*super* and *erescere*, Latin.] That which grows upon another growing thing.

Wherever it growth it maintains a regular figure, like other *supererescences*, and like such as, living upon the back of others, are termed peralitical

SUPEREMINENCE, *n. f.* [*super* and *eminere*, Latin.] A common degree of eminence; eminence above others though eminent.

The archbishop of Canterbury, as he is primate of all England, and metropolitan, has a *supereminence*, and even some power over the archbishop

SUPEREMINENT, *adj.* [*super* and *eminent*.] Eminent in a high degree.

As humility is in tutors a decent virtue, so the emulation thereof by such effectual acknowledgments not only argueth a sound apprehension of the *supereminent* glory and majesty before whom

stand, but putteth also into his hands a kind of

SUPEREMINENTLY, *adv.* [from *supereminent*.] In the most eminent manner.

TO SUPEREROGATE, *v. n.* [*super* and *erogatio*, Latin.] To do more than duty requires.

So by an abbey's skeleton of late, I heard an *erogate* *supererogate*

Through imperfection, and the voice restore, As if the lord had been copier and over Clerk and

SUPEREROGATION, *n. f.* [from *supererogatio*.] Performance of more than duty requires.

The *supererogation* of such works of *supererogation* no manner of merit or reward, and is his duty to

SUPEREROGATORY, *adj.* [from *supererogatio*.] Performed beyond the strict demands of duty.

Supererogatory services, and too great benefits from subjects to kings, are of dangerous consequence.

SUPERELEVATION, *n. f.* [*super* and *elevatio*.] Elevation above the common rate.

In a *superlevation* of courage, they seem as greedy of death as of victory.

SUPERECELLENT, *adj.* [*super* and *excellens*.] Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

We discern not the abuse, suffer him to persuade us that we are as gods, something to *superexcellence*, that all must reverence and adore.

SUPERERECENCE, *n. f.* [*super* and *ererecence*.] Something superfluously growing.

As the scar separated between the scarifications, I rubbed the *supererence* of flesh with the vitrol stone

TO SUPERFETATE, *v. n.* [*super* and *fatere*, Latin.] To conceive after conception.

The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said to *superfetate*, which, both Aristotle, is because her eggs are hatched in her one after another.

SUPERFETATION, *n. f.* [*superfetatio*, French; from *superfetate*.] One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery together.

Superfetation must be by abundance of sap in the womb that putteth it forth.

If the *superfetation* be made with considerable intermission, the latter in itself commonly becomes abortive, for the first being confirmed engrosseth the aliment from the other.

SUPERFICIE, *n. f.* [*superficies*, Fr. *superficies*, Latin.] Outside; surface.

Then if it rise not to the former light Of *superficies*, conclude that soul is light

SUPERFICIAL, *adj.* [*superficialis*, Fr. *superficiel*, Latin.] From *superficies*, Latin.]

1. Lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface.

That, upon the *superficial* wound, heat and moisture cause putrefaction, in England is found not true.

From these phenomena several have concluded some general rupture in the *superficial* parts of the earth.

2. Shallow; contrived to cover something.

This *superficial* tale Is but a preface to her worthy praise.

3. Shallow; not profound; smattering; not learned.

Their knowledge is so very *superficial*, and so ill-grounded, that it is impossible for them to deference in what counts the beauty of those works.

SUPERFICIALITY, *n. f.* [from *superficial*.] The quality of being superficial.

By the falsity the colors of bodies receive degrees of false or obliquity, *superficiality*, or profundity

SUPERFICIALLY, *adv.* [from *superficial*.] 1. On the surface; not below the surface.

2. Without penetration; without close heed.

Perspective hath been with some diligence inquired, but the nature of sounds in general hath been pursued superficially

These things grow to mind from whence they grow, Deep under ground.

3. Without going deep; without searching to the bottom of things.

Put on this case and question now in hand Have glaz'd but *superficially* my present thoughts.

SUPERFICIALNESS, *n. f.* [from *superficial*.] 1. Shallowness; position on the surface

2. Slight knowledge; false appearance; show without substance.

SUPERFICIES, *n. f.* [Latin.] Outside; surface; superface.

He on her *superficies* stretch'd his line. A convex mirror makes objects in the middle to come out from the *superficies* the painter mulls, in respect of the light and shadows of his figures, give them more relief.

SUPERFINE, *adj.* [*super* and *finis*.] Eminently fine.

Some, by this journey of Jolon, understand the mystery of the philosopher's stone; to which also other *superfine* chymists draw the twelve labours of Hercules.

If you observe your cyder, by interposing it between a candle and your eye, to be very transparent, it may be called *superfine*.

SUPERFLUITY, *n. f.* [*super* and *fluere*, Latin.] More than is necessary.

The *superfluity* of grace is ordinarily proportioned to the faithful discharge of former fruits, making use of the foregoing sufficient grace.

SUPERFLUOUS, *adj.* [*super* and *fluere*, Latin.] The act of floating above.

Superfluity, which is a *superfluity* on the sea, is not the spirit of a whale

SUPERFLUITANT, *adj.* [*superfluitans*, Latin.] Floating above.

A chafky earth, heated and steeped in water, affordeth a crease of mists on the top, and a gross subsidence at the bottom, out of the cream, or *superfluities*, the best of these are made; out of the residue, the coarser.

SUPERFLUITY, *n. f.* [*superfluité*, Fr. from *superfluus*.] More than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity.

Having thus way cated the church, as they thought, it *superfluit* they set on till they had plucked up even those things which also had taken a great deal deeper root

They are as sick that fret with too much, as they that fret with nothing therefore it is no mean happiness to be teased in the mean *superfluit* comes sooner by white hairs, but competency lives longer.

A quiet mediocrity is full to be preferred before a troubled *superfluit* Like the sun, let bounty spread her ray, And let the *superfluit* away.

SUPERFLUOUS, *adj.* [*super* and *fluere*, Lat. *superfluus*, French.] Exuberant; more

than enough; unnecessary; offensive by being more than sufficient.

I think it *superfluous* to use any words of a subject *praised* itself as it needs no praises *Sidney*.
When a thing ceaseth to be available unto the end which gave it being, the continuance of it must then appear *superfluous* *Hooker*.

Our *superfluous* bequeys and our pedants,
Who in unnecessary action learn
About our figures of battle. *Shakespeare*.

A proper title of a peace, and purchase of
At a *superfluous* rate. *Shakespeare*.

As touching the manuring to the lands, it is
superfluous to write *2 Corinthians*.

Horace will on *superfluous* branches prune,
Give us new tales, and let our harps in tune,
Reformation.

If we know,
Why ask ye, and *superfluous* begin

Your message, like to end as much in vain? *Milton*
His confidence, clear'd him with a life well spent,
His patience a *superfluous* toiling lent,

Which made the poor who took, and poor who
gave, content. *Harte*

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, n. f. [from *superfluous*.] The state of being superfluous.

SUPERFLUOUS, n. f. [*super* and *fluvius*, Latin.] That which is more than is wanted.

Take physick, pomp,
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the *superfluous* to them. *Shakespeare*.

SUPERHUMAN, adj. [*super* and *humanus*, Latin.] Above the nature or power of man.

SUPERIMPRIGNATION, n. f. [*super* and *impregnation*.] Superconception; super-fetation.

SUPERINCUMBENT, adj. [*super* and *incumbens*, Latin.] Lying on the top of something else.

It is sometimes to extremely violent, that it forces the *superincumbent* strata; breaks them through-out, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations. *Woodward*.

TO SUPERINDUCE, v. a. [*super* and *induco*, Latin.]

1. To bring in as an addition to something else.

To *superinduce* any virtue upon a person, take the living creature in which that virtue is most eminent. *Bacon*.

Custom and corruption *superinduce* upon us a kind of necessity of going on as we began. *1. Ffr.*

Father is a nation *superinduced* to the substance of man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind, let man be what it will. *Locke*.

Long custom of sinning *superinduces* upon the soul new and absurd desires, like the distemper of the soul, feeding only upon filth and corruption. *South*.

2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something extraneous and *superinduced*. *Locke*.

In children, savages, and ill-natured people, learning not having cast their native thoughts into new moulds, nor, by *superinducing* foreign doctrines, confounded those fair characters nature had written, their innate notions might be open. *Locke*.

SUPERINDUCTION, n. f. [from *super* and *induce*.] The act of superinducing.

A good inclination is but the first rule draught of virtue; the *superinduction* of all habits quickly follows it. *South*.

SUPERINJECTION, n. f. [*super* and *injection*.] An injection succeeding another. *Diët.*

SUPERINSTITUTION, n. f. [*super* and *institution*. In law.] One institution upon

another; as if A be instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be instituted and admitted by the presentation of another. *Bailey*.

TO SUPERINTEND, v. a. [*super* and *intend*.] To oversee, to overlook; to take care of others with authority.

The king will appoint a council, who may *superintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. *Bacon*.

His argues design, and a *superintending* wisdom, power and providence in this special business of food. *Derham*.

Angels, good or bad, must be furnished with prodigious knowledge, to oversee Persia and Grecia of old, or if any such *superintend* the affairs of Great Britain now. *Watts*.

SUPERINTENDENCE, n. f. [from *superintend*.]

SUPERINTENDENCY, n. f. [and *intend*.] Superior care; the act of overseeing with authority.

Such an universal *superintendency* has the eye and hand of Providence over all, even the most minute and inconsiderable things. *South*.

The divine providence, which hath a visible respect to the being of every man, is yet more observable in its *superintendency* over societies. *Crew*.

An admirable indication of the divine *superintendency* and management. *Derham*.

SUPERINTENDENT, n. f. [*superintendant*, French; from *superintend*.] One who overlooks others authoritatively.

Next to Brahm, one Deuendre is the *superintendant* deity, who hath many more under him. *Stillington*.

The world pays a natural veneration to men of virtue, and rejoice to see themselves conducted by those who act under the care of a Supreme Being, and who think themselves accountable to the great Judge and *Superintendent* of human affairs. *Addison*.

SUPERIORITY, n. f. [from *superiour*.]

Preeminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect.

Belinisme makes the formal act of adoration to be subjection to a *superiour*; but he makes the mere apprehension of excellency to include the formal reason of it: whereas, mere excellency without *superiourity* doth not require any subjection, but only estimation. *Stillington*.

The person who advises, does in that particular exercise a *superiourity* over us, thinking us defective in our conduct or understanding. *Spectator*.

SUPERIOUR, adj. [*supérieur*, French; *superior*, Latin.]

1. Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another.

In commanding another, you do yourself right; for he that you command is either *superiour* to you in that you command, or inferior: if he be inferior, if he be to be commended, you much more: if he be *superiour*, if he be not to be commended, you much less glorious. *Bacon*.

Although *superiour* to the people, yet not *superiour* to their own voluntary engagements once passed from them. *Taylor*.

Heaven takes part with the oppressed, and tyrants are upon their behaviour to a *superiour* power. *1. Strange*.

Superior beings above us, who enjoy perfect happiness, are more steadily determined in their choice of good than we, and yet they are not less happy or less free than we are. *Locke*.

He laughs at men of far *superior* understandings to his, for not being as well dressed as himself. *Swift*.

2. Upper; higher locally.

By the refraction of the second prism, the breadth of the image was not increased; but its *superior* part, which in the first prism suffered the greater refraction, and appeared violet and blue, did again in the second prism suffer a greater refraction than its inferior part, which appeared red and yellow. *Newton*.

3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered; unaffected.

From amidst them forth he pass'd,
Long way through hostile scorn; which he felt, and
Superior, nor of violence fear'd ought. *Milton*.

Here passion first I felt,
Commotion strange! in all enjoyments else
Superior and unmov'd. *Milton*.

There is not in earth a spectacle more worthy than a great man *superiour* to his sufferings. *Spectator*.

SUPERIOUR, n. f. One more excellent or dignified than another.

Those under the great officers of state have more frequent opportunities for the exercise of benevolence than their *superiours*. *Spectator*.

SUPERLATION, n. f. [*superlatio*, Latin.]

Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety.

There are words that as much raise a style as others can depress it; *superlation* and overstatement's amplifies; it may be above truth, but not above a mean. *Ben Jonson*.

SUPERLATIVE, adj. [*superlatif*, Latin; *superlatus*, Latin.]

1. Implying or expressing the highest degree.

It is an usual way to give the *superlative* of things of eminence; and, when a thing is very great, presently to define it to be the greatest of all. *Bacon*.

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking; they are always in exclamation and pronouncement concerning every thing in the *superlative*. *Watts*.

2. Raising to the highest degree.

The high court of parliament in England is a *superlative*. *Bacon*.

Martyrdoms I reckon amongst miracles; because they seem to exceed the strength of human nature; and I may do the like of *superlative* and admirable holiness. *Bacon*.

The generality of its reception is with many the perfunctory argument of its *superlative* desert, and common judges measure excellency by numbers. *Glanville*.

Ingratitude and compassion never exhibit in the same breast; which shows the *superlative* minority of this vice, and the baseness of the mind in which it dwells. *Swift*.

SUPERLATIVELY, adv. [from *superlative*.]

1. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree.

I shall not speak *superlatively* of them, but as I may truly say, they are second to none in the christian world. *Bacon*.

2. In the highest degree.

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth, but *superlatively* and monstrously so in his old age. *South*.
The Supreme Being is a spirit most excellently glorious, *superlatively* powerful, wise and good. *Ben Jonson*.

SUPERLATIVENESS, n. f. [from *superlative*.] The state of being in the highest degree.

SUPERLUNAR, adj. [*super* and *luna*, Latin.]

Not sublunary; placed above the moon or not of this world.

The mind, in metaphysics, at a loss, May wander in a wilderness of mists; The head that turns at *superlunar* things, Pours'd with a tail, may peer on Watkins' wings. *Ben Jonson*.

SUPERNAL, adj. [*supernus*, Latin.]

1. Having a higher position; locally above us.

By heaven and earth was meant the solid matter and substance, as well of all the heavens and *supernal*, as of the globe of the earth and waters which covered it. *Newton*.

2. Relating to things above; placed above, celestial; heavenly.

That *supernal* Judge that *fers* good thoughts
In any breath of strong authority,
To look into the blots and stains of right. *Shaksp.*
He with frequent intercourse

Thither will send his winged messengers,
On errands of *supernal* grace. *Milton*
Both glorying to have 'scap'd the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd strength,
Not by the influence of *supernal* power. *Milton*
SUPERNATANT. *adj.* [*supernatans*,
Latin.] Swimming above.

Whilst the substance continued fluid, I could
make it with the *supernatant* menstruum, without
making between them any true union. *Boyle*

SUPERNATION. *n. f.* [from *supernatus*,
Latin.] The act of swimming on the top
of any thing.

Touching the *supernation* of bodies, take of
aquafortis two ounces, of quicksilver two drams,
the dissolution will not bear a fluid as big as a nut-
meg. *Bacon*

Bodies are differenced by *supernation*, as float-
ing on water; for crystal will sink in water, as
carrying in its own bulk a greater ponderosity than
the space of any water it doth occupy, and will
therefore only swim in molten metal and quicksilver. *Bacon*

SUPERNATURAL. *adj.* [*super* and *natural*.]
Being above the powers of nature.

There resteth either no way unto salvation, or,
if any, then surely a way which is *supernatural*, a
way which could never have entered into the heart
of a man, as much as once to conceive or imagine,
if God himself had not revealed it extraordinarily,
in which case we term it the mystery or secret way
of salvation. *Hooker*

When *supernatural* duties are necessarily exacted,
natural are not rejected as needless. *Hooker*

The understanding is secured by the perfection of
its own nature, or by *supernatural* assistance. *Tillotson*

No man can give any rational account how it is
possible that such a general flood should come, by
any natural means. And if it be *supernatural*,
that grants the thing I am proving, namely, such a
supreme being as can alter the course of nature. *Watkins*

What mira of providence are these,
through which we cannot see?

's faint by *supernatural* power set free
Are left at last in martyrdom to die. *Dryden*

SUPERNATURALLY. *adv.* [from *super-
natural*.] In a manner above the course
or power of nature.

The Son of God came to do every thing in mira-
cle, to love *supernaturally*, and to pardon infinitely,
to execute lay down the Sovereign while he assumed
the Saviour. *South*

SUPERNUMERARY. *adj.* [*supernumeraire*,
Fr. *super* and *numerus*, Latin.] Being above
a stated, a necessary, an usual, or a round
number.

Well it thrown out, as *supernumerary*
To my just number round! *Milton*

In sixty-three years there may be lost eighteen
days, omitting the intercalation of one day every
fourth year, allowed for this quadrant or six hours
supernumerary. *Bacon*

The odd or *supernumerary* six hours are not ac-
counted in the three years after the leap year. *Holder*

Besides occasional and *supernumerary* addresses,
David's certain perpetual returns exceeded
David's seven times a day. *Fell*

The produce of this tax is adequate to the ser-
vice for which it is designed, and the additional
tax is proportioned to the *supernumerary* expence
of year. *Addison*

Antiochus began to augment his fleet; but the
Roman senate ordered his *supernumerary* vessels to
be seized. *Arbutnot*

A *supernumerary* canon is one who does not re-
ceive any of the profits or emoluments of the church,
but only lives and serves there on a future expecta-
tion of some preferment. *Ayliffe*

SUPERPLANT. *n. f.* [*super* and *plant*.] A
plant growing upon another plant.

No *superplant* is a formed plant but misdece

SUPERPLUSAGE. *n. f.* [*super* and *plus*,
Lat.] Something more than enough.

After this there yet remained a *superplusage* for
the assistance of the neighbouring parishes. *Felt*
To **SUPERPONDERATE.** *v. a.* [*super* and
pondero, Latin.] To weigh over and above.

SUPERPROPORTION. *n. f.* [*super* and
proportio, Latin.] Overplus of proportion.

No defect of velocity, which requires as great a
superproportion in the cause, can be overcome in an
effect. *Digby*

SUPERPURATION. *n. f.* [*superpurgation*,
Fr. *super* and *purgation*.] More purga-
tion than enough.

There happening a *superpurgation*, he declined
the repeating of that purge. *Wajman*

SUPERREFLECTION. *n. f.* [*super* and *re-
flection*.] Reflexion of an image reflected.

Place one glass before and another behind, you
shall see the glass behind with the image within the
glass before, and again the glass before in that, and
divers such *superreflections*, till the species *speciei* at
last die. *Bacon*

SUPERSENSIENCY. *n. f.* [*super* and *sensio*,
Latin.] This were better written *super-
sensitivity*.] The act of leaping upon any
thing.

Their cotion is by *supersensiency*, like that of
horses. *Brown*

To **SUPERSCRIBE.** *v. a.* [*super* and *scribo*,
Latin.] To inscribe upon the top or out-
side.

Fabretti and others believe, that by the two
Fortunes were only meant in general the goddesses
who lent prosperity or afflictions, and produce in
their behalf an ancient monument, *superfcriptio*. *Addison*

SUPERSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [*super* and *scrip-
tio*, Latin.]

1. The act of superscribing.

2. That which is written on the top or
outside.

Doth this church's *supercription*
Portend some alteration in good will. *Shakspere*

Read me the *supercription* of these letters, I
know not which is which. *Shakspere*

No *supercriptions* of time,
Of honour or good name. *Sackling*

I learn of my experience, not by talk.
How counterfeited a coin they are who friends
Bear in their *supercription*; in prosperous days
They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head. *Milton*

It is enough her fame
May honour'd be with *supercription*
Of the sole lady, who had power to move
The great Northumberland. *Walt*

To **SUPERSEDE.** *v. a.* [*super* and *sedeo*,
Latin.] To make void or supersedeous by
superior power; to set aside.

Patience is the drunkenness of the mind, and
therefore its present workings not controllable by
reason, for as much as the proper effect of it is, for
the time, to *superse* the workings of reason. *South*

In this genuine acceptance of chance, nothing
is supposed that can *superse* the known laws of
natural motion. *Hentley*

SUPERSEDEAS. *n. f.* [In law.]

A writ which lieth in divers and sundry cases, in
all which it signifies a command or request to stay or
forbear the doing of that which in appearance of
law were to be done, were it not for the cause
whereupon the writ is granted. For example, a man
regularly is to have surety of peace against him of
whom he will swear that he is abroad; and the
justice required hereunto cannot deny him, yet if
the party be formerly bound to the peace, in chan-
cery or elsewhere, this writ lieth to stay the justice
from doing that, which otherwise he might not deny. *Cowell*

The far distance of this county from the court
hath afforded it a *superse* from takers and pur-
veyours. *Curew*

SUPERSTICABLE. *adj.* [*super* and
sticabile.] Overcostious; more than
is necessary or required.

A glass *supersticable* final at once. *South*

SUPERSTITION. *n. f.* [*superstition*, Fr.
superstitio, Latin.]

1. Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion;
observance of unnecessary and uncon-
manded rites or practices, religion
without morality.

A *superstition* being such, *superstition* reigns
Among the most, even then, poll'd the twins. *Shakspere*

2. Rite or practice proceeding from scru-
pulous or timorous religion. In this
sense it is plural.

They the truth
With *superstition* and traditions tint. *Milton*

If we had a religion that confined in a blind *su-
perstition*, that had no regard to the perfection of
our nature, people might well be said to have some
part of their life executed in a it. *Law*

3. False religion; reverence of beings
not proper objects of reverence; false
worship.

They had certain questions against him of their
own *superstition*. *At's*

4. Over-nicety; exactness too scrupulous.

SUPERSTITIOUS. *adj.* [*supersticius*, Fr.
superstitiosus, Latin.]

1. Addicted to superstition; full of idle
fancies or scruples with regard to re-
ligion.

At the kindling of the fire, and lighting of candles,
they say certain prayers, and use some other *super-
stitious* rites, which shew that they honour the fire
and the light. *Spenser*

Have I
Peen out of handlets *superstitious* to him?

And am I thus rewarded? *Shakspere*

Nature's own work it seem'd, nature taught art,
And, to a *superstitious* eye, the haunt
Of wood-gods and wood-nymphs. *Milton*

A venerable wood,
Where rites divine were paid, whose holy hair
Was kept and cut with *superstitious* care. *Dryden*

2. Over-accurate; scrupulous beyond need.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *supersti-
tious*.]

1. In a superstitious manner; with errone-
ous religion.

There reigned in this island a king, whose me-
mory of all others we most adore, not *superstitiously*
but as a divine instrument. *Bacon*

2. With too much care.

Number of these methods should be too scrupu-
lous, and *superstitiously* pursued. *Watts*

To **SUPERSTRAIN.** *v. a.* [*super* and
strain.] To strain beyond the just stretch.

In the straining of a thing, the further it is
pushed, the less *superstraining* goeth to a note. *Bacon*

To **SUPERSTRUCT.** *v. a.* [*superstruo*,
superstructas, Latin.] To build upon any
thing.

Two notions of fundamentality may be conceived,
one signifying that whereon our eternal bliss is im-
mediately *superstructed*, the other whereon our
obedience to the faith of Christ is founded. *Hammond*

If the habit of sin have not corrupted his *super-
struct*, the vicious christian may think it reasonable
to reform, and the preacher may hope to *superstruct*
good life upon such a foundation. *Hammond*

This is the only proper basis on which to *super-
struct* first innocency, and then virtue. *Decay of Piety*

SUPERSTITION, n. f. [from *super-struct.*] An edifice raised on any thing.

I want not to improve the honour of the living, by improving that of the dead; and my own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstitions* upon an old ruin. *Dehous*

SUPERSTITIVE, adj. [from *superstruct.*] Built upon something else.

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, hath no *superstive* resolve; that what were darkness is in an *superstive* light; and nothing is to be removed, but a *superstive* error can remove him from the *superstive* light, he is never to profit. *Harwood*

SUPERSTITION, n. f. [from *super* and *struct.*] That which is raised or built upon something else.

He who builds upon the present, built is upon the narrow compass of a point; and where the foundation is so narrow, the *superstition* cannot be high and strong too. *South*

Purgatory was not known in the primitive church, and is a *superstition* upon the Christian religion. *Lehman*

You have a *superstition* to your natural endowment at the *superstition* of study. *Dehous*

SUPERSTITION, n. f. [from *super* and *struct.*] More than substantial.

SUPERVACUOUS, adj. [from *super* and *vacuus*, Latin.] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose. *Dut.*

SUPERVACUOUSLY, adv. [from the adjective.] Needlessly.

SUPERVACUOUSNESS, n. f. [from the adjective.] Needlessness.

TO SUPERVENE, v. n. [from *super* and *venire*, Latin.] To come as an extraneous addition.

His good-will, when placed on any, was to fixed and rooted, that even *super* vice, to which he had the greatest determination unchangeable, could not easily remove it. *Fall*

Such a mutual gravitation can never *super* to matter, unless impelled by a divine power. *Butler*

SUPERVENIENT, adj. [from *super* and *venire*, Latin.] Added; additional.

If it were unjust to murder John, the *super* oath did not exonerate the fact, or oblige the juror into it. *Brown*

That branch of belief was in him *super* to Christian practice, and not all Christian practice built on that. *Hammond*

SUPERVENTION, n. f. [from *super* and *venire*, Latin.] The act of supervening.

TO SUPERVISE, v. t. [from *super* and *visus*, Latin.] To overlook; to oversee; to intend.

M. Bayle speaks of the vexation of the *super* of the prets, in terms of feeling that they move compassion. *Congreve*

SUPERVISOR, n. f. [from *super* and *visus*, Latin.] An overseer; an inspector; a superintendent.

A *super* for many signify an overseer of the poor, an inspector of the customs, a foreman of the highways, a *super* for the excise. *Harris*

How lately'st, my lo! I! *Shaksp.*

I am informed of the author and *super* of this pamphlet. *Dryden*

TO SUPERVISE, v. n. [from *super* and *visus*, Latin.] To oversee; to outlive.

Upon what principle can the soul be imagined to be naturally mortal, or what revolutions in nature will it not be able to resist and *super*? *Clarke*

SUPINATION, n. f. [from *supino*, Latin.] The act of lying, or state of being laid, with the face upward.

SUPINE, adj. [from *supinus*, Latin.]

1. Lying with the face upward: opposed to *prone*.

Upon these divers positions in man, wherein the spine can only be at right lines with the thigh: these remarkable postures, *prone*, *supine*, and erect. *Brown*

At him he lanc'd his spear, and pierc'd his breast;

On the hard earth the Lycian knock'd his head, And lay *supine*; and forth the spirit fled. *Dryden*

What advantage hath a man by this erection above other animals, the faces of most of them being more *supine* than ours? *Ross*

2. Learning backward with exposure to the sun.

He the vine
Casting around he plac'd, or hulk *supine*,
Extend thy loose battens. *Dryden*

3. Neglect; carelessness; indolent; drowsy; thoughtless; inattentive.

These men suffer by their absence, silence, negligence, or *supine* credulity. *King Charles*

Supine amidst our flowing fate
We slept securely. *Dryden*

Supine in Sylvia's snowy arms he lies,
And all the busy cares of life declines. *Tatler*

He became pedantic and *supine*, and openly exposed to any temptation. *Woodward*

SUPINE, n. f. [from *supinus*, Latin.]

In grammar, a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPINELY, adv. [from *supine*.]

1. With the face upward.

2. Drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently.

Who on the beds of his *supinely* lie,
They in the summer of their age shall die. *Sandys*

The old imprudent King,
Whole tenity first plac'd the gaping crowd;
But when long try'd, and found *supinely* good,
Like *Top's* log, they leapt upon his back. *Dryden*

He panting on thy breast *supinely* lies,
While with thy heavenly form he feeds his famish'd eyes. *Dryden*

Wilt thou then repine
To labour for thyself? and rather chuse
To be *supinely* hoping heaven will bless
Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread unearn'd? *Philips*

Beneath a verdant laurel's shade,
Horace, immortal bard! *supinely* laid. *Prior*

SUPINENESS, n. f. [from *supine*.]

1. Posture with the face upward.

2. Drowsiness; carelessness; indolence.

When this door is open to let diffusers in, considering their indolence and our *supineness*, they may in a very few years grow to a majority in the house of commons. *Swift*

SUPINITY, n. f. [from *supine*.]

1. Posture of lying with the face upward.

2. Carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness.

The fourth cause of error is a *supinity* or neglect of enquiry, even in matters wherein we doubt, rather believing than going to see. *Brown*

SUPPANTION, n. f. [from *sup* and *per*, Latin.] Placed under the feet.

He had flunder'd, but encrease thy riding after meals, that is, the labour descended upon their pendulous stability, they having no support or *suppantion* stability. *Brown*

SUPPER, n. f. [from *supper*, Fr. See *Sup*.]

The last meal of the day; the evening repast.

To-night we hold a solemn *supper*. *Shakspere*

I'll to my book:
For yet, ere *supper* time mult I perform
Much business. *Shakspere*

The hour of *supper* comes unearn'd.
His physicians, after his great fever that he had in Oxford, required him to eat *suppers*. *Fell*

SUPPERLESS, adj. [from *supper*.] Wanting *supper*; fasting at night.

Suppose a man's going *supperless* to bed, should introduce him to the table of some great prince. *Spectator*

Shakspere's bard, where *supperless* he sat,
And pind unconscious of his rising fate. *Pope*

TO SUPPLANT, v. a. [from *supplanter*, Fr. *sub* and *planta*, Latin.]

1. To trip up the heels.

His legs entwining
Each other, till *supplanted* down he fell;

A monstrous serpent on his belly prone.
The thronging populace with hasty strides
Obstruct the easy way; the rocking town
Supplants their footsteps; to and fro they reel. *Philips*

2. To displace by stratagem; to turn out.

It is *Philoctetes* his heart is set upon; it is my daughter I have borne to *supplant* me. *Shakspere*

Upon a just survey, take *sup* part,
And to *supplant* us for ingratitude. *Shakspere*

3. To displace; to overpower; to displace away.

If it be fond, call it a woman's fear,
Which fear, if better reasons can *supplant*,
I will subscribe, and say, I wrong'd the duke. *Shakspere*

Suspecting that the courtier had *supplanted* the friend. *Shakspere*

4. The sense in this passage seems to be mistaken.

For such doctrines as depend merely upon institution and the instruction of others, men do frequently differ both from themselves and from one another about them; because that which can plant, can *supplant*. *Shakspere*

SUPPLANTER, n. f. [from *supplant*.] One that supplants; one that displaces.

SUPPLE, adj. [from *supple*, French.]

1. Pliant; flexible.

The joints are more *supple* to all feats of activity in youth than afterwards. *Bacon*

Will ye submit your necks, and chuse to bend
The *supple* knee. *Shakspere*

And sometimes went, and sometimes ran
With *supple* joints, as lively vigour led. *Milton*

No women are apter to spin linen well than the Irish, who labouring little in any kind with their hands, have their fingers more *supple* and softer than other women of the poorer condition in England. *Temple*

2. Yielding; soft; not obstinate.

When we've stuff'd
These pipes and these conveyances of blood
With wine and feeding, we have *supple* souls
Than in our prettike talks. *Shakspere*

Ev'n softer than thy own, of *supple* kind,
More exquisite of taste, and more than man refin'd. *Brown*

If punishment reaches not the mind, and makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender. *Locke*

3. Flattering; fawning; bending.

There is something to *supple* and intimating in this absurd unnatural doctrine, as makes it extremely agreeable to a prince's ear. *Addison*

4. That makes supple.

Each part depriv'd of *supple* government,
Shall fail, and flunk, and cold appear, like death. *Shakspere*

TO SUPPLE, v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To make pliant; to make soft; to make flexible.

Poultices allaying pain, drew down the humours, and *suppled* the parts, then by making the passages wider. *Temple*

To *supple* a carcase, drench it in water. *Arbutnot*

2. To make compliant.

Knaves having, by their own importunate suit, convince'd or *suppled* them, they cannot chide. *Shakspere*

But they must blab.
A mother perishing till she had bent her daughter's mind, and *suppled* her will, the only end of cure: then, she established her authority thoroughly even. *Locke*

TO SUPPLE, v. n. To grow soft; to grow pliant.

The stones
Did first the rigour of their kind expel,
And *suppled* into softness as they fell. *Dryden*

SUPPLEMENT, n. f. [from *supplementum*, Latin.]

1. Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied.

Unto the word of God, being in respect of that

end for which God ordained it, perfect, exact, and absolute in itself, we do not add reason as a supplement of any man or defect therein, but as a primary instrument, without which we could not see the scriptures perfection that fruit and use by the scriptures yieldeth.

Hooker.
His blood will atone for our imperfection, his righteousness be imputed in supplement to what is lacking in ours.

Rogers.
Instructive satire, true to virtue's cause!
Young.
You thence supplement of publick laws!

2. Sore; supple. Not in use.

We had not spent

On riddle wine a ship-board; supplement

On large fort each man to his vessel drew. Chapman.

SUPPLEMENTAL. } *adj.* [from *supple-*

SUPPLEMENTARY. } *ment.*] Additional;

such as may supply the place of what is

left or wanting.

Supplemental acts of state were made to supply

effects of law, and to tonnage and poundage were

decree. Clarendon.

Druidy would not then pass the yard and

of no preaching be taken in as an easier sup-

plement of trade, by those that disliked the pains

of their own. Decay of Piety.

Provide his brood, next Smithfield fair,

With supplemental hobby horses;

And happy be their infant course. Prior.

SUPPLESS. *n. f.* [*supplese*, French, from

supple.]

Phantoms; flexibility; readiness to take

any form.

The fruit is of a pleasant taste, caused by the

pleasantness and gentleness of the juice, being that

which maketh the boughs also so flexible. Bacon.

Readiness of compliance; facility.

Study gives strength to the mind, conversation

ease, the first apt to give stiffness, the other sup-

ple. Temple.

A compliance and suppleness of their wills, being

by a ready hand introduced by parents, will seem

natural to them, preventing all occasions of strug-

gling. Locke.

SUPPLETORY. *adj.* [from *suppleo*, Latin.]

Brought in to fill up deficiencies.

SUPPLETORY. *n. f.* [*suppletorium*, Lat.]

That which is to fill up deficiencies.

That suppletory of an implicit belief is by Ro-

manus conceived sufficient for those not capable

of an explicit. Hammond.

SUPPLIANT. *adj.* [*suppliant*, Fr.] Ent-

reating; beseeching; precatory; sub-

missive.

To those legions your levy

Must be suppliant. Shakspeare.

To bow and sue for grace with suppliant knee

Milton

The rich grow suppliant and the poor grow

proud.

From out mighty gain, and these ask more.

Dryden.

Consent to his first decree,

To bow the haughty neck, and raise the suppliant

Free. Prior.

SUPPLIANT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

An humble petitioner; one who begs

submissively.

A youth from a Florentine undertook,

And sought thereby by the fair grace and speech

Of the poor suppliant. Shakspeare.

Honour's suitors come

The east with a recruit, and the west with gold,

Will stand like suppliants to receive her doom.

Dryden.

Spare this life, and hear thy suppliant's prayer

Dryden.

SUPPLICANT. *n. f.* [from *supplicare*.] One

that entreats or implores with great

submission; an humble petitioner.

The prince and people of Nineveh assembling

themselves a man army of supplicants, God did

not withstand them. Hooker.

The wise suppliant, though he prayed for the

condition he thought most desirable, yet left the

event to God. Rogers

Abraham, instead of indulging the suppliant in his desire of new evidence, refers him to what his brethren had.

A. Le Baron.

To SUPPLICATE. *v. n.* [*supplicare*, Fr. *supplicare*, Latin, from *supplicare*.] To implore; to entreat; to petition submissively and humbly.

Many things a man cannot with any comeliness say or do; a man cannot brook to supplicate a beg.

Bacon

Thither the kingdoms and the nations come, In supplicating crowds, to learn their doom.

Adams

SUPPLICATION. *n. f.* [*supplication*, Fr. from *supplicare*.]

1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty.

My lord proteeta will come this way by a city and then we may deliver our supplications in the quill.

Shakspeare

My mother bows,

As if Olympus to a mole-hill should

In supplication nod. Shakspeare

2. Petitionary worship; the adoration of a

suppliant or petitioner.

Praying with all prayer and supplication, with

all perseverance and supplication for all saints.

1. Ephesians.

Bend thine ear

To supplication, hear his sighs though mute.

Milton

A second sort of publick prayer is, that all in a

family that are members of it join in their common

supplications. Duty of Man

These prove the common practice of the worship

of images in the Roman church, as to the rites of

supplication and adoration, to be as extravagant as

among the heathens. Stillingsfleet.

We should testify our dependence upon God,

and our confidence of his goodness, by constant

prayers and supplications for mercy. Tillotson.

To SUPPLY. *v. a.* [*suppleo*, Lat. *supplicare*,

French.]

1. To fill up as any deficiencies happen.

Out of the fry of these raskell horseboys are

their kern supplied and maintained. Spectator

2. To give something wanted; to yield;

to afford.

They were princes that had wives, sons, and

nephews; and yet all these could not supply the

comfort of friendship. Bacon

I wanted nothing fortune could supply

Nor did the flourish tell that hour decay. Dryden.

3. To relieve with something wanted.

Although I neither lend nor borrow,

Yet, to supply the ripe wants of my head,

I'll break a custom. Shakspeare

4. To serve instead of.

Burning ships the handi'd sun supply,

And no light shines but that by which men die.

Keats

5. To give or bring, whether good or bad.

Nearer can supplies

Sighs to my breath, and sorrows to my eyes. Prior

6. To fill any room made vacant.

Upland creatures to supply our vacant room.

Milton

The sun was set; and Vesper, to supply

His absent beams, had lighted up the sky.

Dryden.

7. To accommodate; to furnish.

While trees the mount on tops with shades supply

Your honour, name, and praise shall never die.

Dryden

The reception of light must be supplied by some

open form of the fabric.

My lover, turning away several old servants, sup-

plied me with others from his own house. Swift

SUPPLY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Relief of

want; cure of deficiencies.

I mean that now your abundance may be a sup-

ply for their want, that their abundance also may

be a supply for your want. 2 Corinthians.

Art from that fund each just supply provides,

Works without show, and without pomp provides.

Pope.

To SUPPORT. *v. a.* [*supporter*, Fr. *sup-*

portare, Italian.]

1. To sustain; to prop; to bear up.

Stooping to support each flower of tender stalk.

Milton.

The palace built by Pallas, vast and proud,

Supported by a hundred pillars stood. Dryden.

The original community of all things appearing

from this donation of God; the sovereignty of

Adam, built upon his private donation, must fall,

not having any foundation to support it. Locke.

2. To endure any thing painful without

being overcome.

Strongly to endure and support our pains. Milton.

Could it then support that burden?

Milton.

This fierce demand on, and his insolence,

The patience of a god could not support. Dryden.

3. To endure; to bear.

She scarce awake her eyes could keep,

Unable to support the tines of sleep. Dryden.

None can support a diet of flesh and water with-

out acid, as salt, vinegar, and bread, without falling

into a putrid fever. Arbuthnot.

4. To sustain; to keep from fainting.

With mixed consolations recompens'd,

And out supported. Milton.

SUPPORT. *n. f.* [*support*, French, from the

verb.]

1. Act or power of sustaining.

Though the idea we have of a horse or stone be

but the collection of those several sensible qualities

which we find united in them, yet, because we

cannot conceive how they should subsist alone, we

suppose them existing in and supported by some

common subject, which support we denote by the

name substance, though it be certain we have no

clear idea of that support. Locke.

2. Prop; sustaining power.

3. Necessaries of life.

4. Maintenance; supply.

SUPPORTABLE. *adj.* [*supportable*, Fr. from

support.] Tolerable; to be endured.

It may be observed that Shakspeare ac-

counts the suit syllable.

As great to me, as late, and supportable

To make the dear lots, have I means much weaker.

Then you may call to comfort you. Shakspeare.

Allegations in the project of uniting children

might be very supportable, as things in their own

nature are. Swift.

I wish that whatever part of misfortunes they

must bear, may be rendered supportable to them.

Pope

SUPPORTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *support-*

able.] The state of being tolerable.

SUPPORTANCE. *n. f.* [from *support*.]

SUPPORTATION. } Maintenance; sup-

port. Both these words are obsolete.

Give some supportance to the bending twigs

Shakspeare

His quarrel he finds scarce worth talking of,

therefore draw for the supportance of his vow.

Shakspeare.

The benefited subject should render some small

portion of his gain, for the supportation of the

king's expence. Bacon.

SUPPORTER. *n. f.* [from *support*.]

1. One that supports.

You must walk by us upon either hand,

And good supporters are you. Shakspeare.

But such a relation cannot be founded in nothing,

and the thing here related as a supporter, or a sup-

port is not repeated to the mind by any distinct

idea. Locke.

2. Prop; that by which any thing is born

up from falling.

More might be added of helms, crests, mantles,

and supporters. Camden.

The sockets and supporters of flowers are dignified.

Lucan.

We shall be discharged of our load, but you, that

are designed for beams and supporters, shall bear.

1. 1. Pliny.

There is no loss of room at the bottom, as the re-

is in a building set upon supporters. Metastasio.

3. **Sustainer; comforter.**

The saints have a companion and *supporter* in all their miseries. *South.*

4. **Maintainer; defender.**

The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute in great part to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an introducer or *supporter*, not as a teacher. *Watson.*

Such propositions as these are competent to blast and defame any cause which requires such aids, and stands in need of such *supporters*. *Hammond.*

All examples represent ingratitude as sitting in its throne, with pride at its right hand, and cruelty at its left; worthy *supporters* of such a reigning impiety. *South.*

Love was no more, when loyalty was gone, The great *supporter* of his awful throne. *Dryden.*

5. **Supporters.** [In heraldry.] Beasts that support the arms.

SUPPOSABLE. *adj.* [from *supposé*.] That may be supposed.

Invincible ignorance is, in the far greatest number of men, ready to be confronted against the necessity of their believing all the ferals of any *supposable* catalogue. *Hammond.*

SUPPOSAL. *n. f.* [from *supposé*.] Position without proof; imagination; belief.

Young Fortinbras, Holding a weak *supposal* of our worth, Thinks our state to be out of flame. *Shakespeare.*

Little can be looked for towards the advancement of natural theory, but from those that are likely to mend our prospect; the defect of events, and sensible appearances, suffer us to proceed no further towards science, than to imperfect guesses and timorous *supposals*. *Glanville.*

When this comes, our former *supposal* of sufficient grace, as of the preaching of the word, and God's calls, is utterly at an end. *Hammond.*

Interest, with a Jew, never proceeds but upon *supposal* at least of a firm and sufficient bottom. *South.*

Artful men endeavour to entangle thoughtless women by bold *supposals* and offers. *Clarissa.*

TO SUPPOSE. *v. a.* [*supposer*, Fr. *suppono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illustration, without maintaining the truth of the position.

Where we meet with all the indications and evidences of such a thing, as the thing is capable of, *supposing* it to be true, it must needs be very irrational to make any doubt of it. *Hilkes.*

2. To admit without proof.

This is to be entertained as a firm principle, that when we have as great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly, *supposing* it were, we ought not to make any doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

Suppose some to negligent that they will not be brought to learn by gentle ways, yet it does not thence follow that the rough discipline of the cudgel is to be used to all. *Locke.*

3. To imagine; to believe without examination.

Tell false Edward, thy *supposed* king, That Lewis of France is lending over markers. *Shakespeare.*

Let not my lord *suppose* that they have slain all the king's sons; for Amnon only is slain. *Samuel.*

I *suppose* we should compel them to a quick result. *Milton.*

4. To require as previous.

This *supposeth* something, without evident ground. *Hale.*

5. To make reasonably supposed.

One falsehood always *supposes* another, and renders all you can say suspected. *Female Quixote.*

6. To put one thing by fraud in the place of another.

SUPPOSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Supposition; position without proof; unavowed conceit.

We come short of our *supposes* so far, That, after sev'n years' siege, yet Troy-walls stand. *Shakespeare.*

Is Egypt's safety, and the king's, and your's, Fit to be couched on a bare *suppose*. *Dryden.*

SUPPOSER. *n. f.* [from *supposé*.] One that supposes.

Thou hast by marriage made thy daughter mine, While counterfeit *supposers* blur'd thine eye. *Shakespeare.*

SUPPOSITION. *n. f.* [*supposition*, Fr. from *supposé*.] Position laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved.

In saying he is a good man, understand me that he is sufficient; yet his means are in *supposition*. *Shakespeare.*

Sing, Cyren, for thyself, and I will do; Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs, And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lye; And in that glorious *supposition* think He gains by death, that hath such means to die. *Shakespeare.*

This is only an infallibility upon *supposition*, that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

Such an original irresistible notion is neither requisite upon *supposition* of a deity, nor is it pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*

SUPPOSITIOUS. *adj.* [from *suppositus*, *suppositivus*, Latin.]

1. Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another. The destruction of Mithras was so fatal to Solyman's line, as the succession of the Turks from Solyman is suspected to be of strange blood; for that Selymus it was thought to be *supposititious*. *Bacon.*

It is their opinion, that no man ever killed his father; but that, if it should ever happen, the reputed son must have been illegitimate, *supposititious*, or begotten in adultery. *Addison.*

There is a Latin treatise among the *supposititious* pieces, ascribed to Athanasius. *Waterland.*

2. Supposed; imaginary; not real.

Some alterations in the globe tend rather to the benefit of the earth, and its productions, than their destruction, as all these *supposititious* ones manifestly would do. *Woodward.*

SUPPOSITIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *suppositivus*.] State of being counterfeit.

SUPPOSITIVELY. *adv.* [from *supposé*.] Upon supposition.

The unformed sinner may have some hope *suppositively*, if he do change and repent; the honest penitent may hope positively. *Hammond.*

SUPPOSITORY. *n. f.* [*suppositoire*, French; *suppositorium*, Latin.] A kind of solid clyster.

Nothing relieves the head more than the piles; therefore *suppositories* of honey, aloes, and rock-salt ought to be tried. *Arbutnot.*

TO SUPPRESS. *v. a.* [*supprimo*, *supprimo*, Fr.]

1. To crush; to overpower; to overwhelm; to subdue; to reduce from any state of activity or commotion.

Charles would have honour out of the Tower, To crown himself king, and *suppress* the prince. *Shakespeare.*

Every rebellion, when it is *suppressed*, doth make the subject weaker, and the prince stronger. *Darwin.*

Sir William Herbert, with a well armed and ordered company, set sharply upon them; and, oppressing some of the forwardest of them by death, *suppressed* the residue by fear. *Hayward.*

2. To conceal; not to tell; not to reveal.

Times not-revealed, which th' invisible King, Only omniscient, hath *suppressed* in night. *Milton.*

Still the *suppressor* the name, and this keeps him in a pleasing suspense; and, in the very close of her speech, he indirectly mentions it. *Broom.*

3. To keep in; not to let out.

Well did'st thou, Richard, to *suppress* thy voice For, had the passions of thy heart burst out, I fear we should have seen decyphers there More rancorous spight, more furious raging lines. *Shakespeare.*

SUPPRESSION. *n. f.* [*suppression*, Fr. *suppressio*, Lat. from *supprimo*.]

1. The act of suppressing.

2. Not publication.

You may depend upon a *suppression* of these verses. *Pope.*

SUPPRESSOR. *n. f.* [from *supprimo*.] One that suppresses, crushes, or conceals.

TO SUPPURATE. *v. a.* [from *pus*, *pus*, Lat. *suppurar*, Fr.] To generate pus or matter.

This disease is generally fatal; if it *suppurates*, the pus, it is evacuated into the lower belly, where it produceth putrefaction. *Arbutnot.*

TO SUPPURATE. *v. n.* To grow to pus.

SUPPURATION. *n. f.* [*suppuration*, Fr. from *suppurare*.]

1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a *suppuration*, then it must be promoted with *suppuratives*, and opened by incision. *Herman.*

This great attention must produce a great propensity to the putrescent alkaline condition of the fluids, and consequently to *suppurations*. *Arbutnot.*

2. The matter suppurated. The great physician of souls sometimes came to us without coming us; sin has fettered us only, and he must lance the imposthume, to let out death with the *suppurations*. *South.*

SUPPURATIVE. *adj.* [*suppuratif*, French, from *suppurare*.] Digestive; generating matter.

SUPPUTATION. *n. f.* [*supputation*, French, *supputo*, Latin.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation.

From these differing properties of day and night arise difficulties in carrying on and reconciling the *supputation* of time in long measures. *Hale.*

The Jews saw every day their Messiah inter their removed from the in; that the promises of the doctors, about his speedy manifestations, were to the predictions of the prophets, whom they could now no longer understand, were covered in obscurity, that all the *supputations* of time terminated in Jesus Christ, or were without period. *Hale.*

TO SUPPUTE. *v. a.* [from *supputo*, Latin.] To reckon; to calculate.

SUPRA. [Lat.] In composition, signifies above or before.

SUPRALAPSARIAN. } *adj.* [*supra* and *lapsus*, Lat.]

SUPRALAPSARY. } *adj.* [*supra*, Lat.] Antecedent to the fall of man.

The doctrine is *supralapsarian*, with whom the decree is *homoconditus*, man created fallen; and the sublapsarian, with whom man is fallen, or the corrupt man. *Hammond.*

SUPRAVULGAR. *adj.* [*supra* and *vulgar*.] Above the vulgar.

None of these motives can prevail with a man to furnish himself with *supra-vulgar* and noble qualities. *Locke.*

SUPREMACY. *n. f.* [from *supreme*.] Highest place; highest authority; state of being supreme.

No appeal may be made unto any one of higher power, in as much as the order of your dispute admitte no landing inequality of courts, no ritual judge to have any ordinary superiority on earth, but as many *supremacies* as there are parties, or several congregations. *Hale.*

As we under heaven are supreme head, So, under him, that great *supremacy*, Where we do reign, we will alone uphold. *Shakespeare.*

SUR

I am assur'd that women
Should look for rule, supremacy, and sway,
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey.
Shakespeare.

Put to proof his high supremacy,
Whether upheld by strength, or chance, or fate.
Milton.

He never had no intention to change religion;
He was not to turn protestant after he had cast
off the pope's jurisdiction.
Swift.
You're to and by nature for this supremacy,
As he is bound from the distinguishing character
of a secting.
Dryden.
I have wild curs that from their masters ran,
Following the supremacy of man,
And have the rebel race begun.
Dryden.

Supremacy of nature, or supremacy of perfection;
As he is bound of all perfection, and the highest
excellency possible.
Waterland.
To deny him this supremacy is to de throne the
Deity, and give his kingdom to another.
Rogers.

SUPREME. *adj.* [*supremus*, Lat.]
Highest in dignity; highest in author-
ity. It may be observed that *superiour*
is used often of local elevation, but *su-
preme* only of intellectual or political.
As no man serves God, and loveth him not; so
no man can any man sincerely love God, and not ex-
tremely abhor that sin which is the highest degree
of sin against the *supreme* Guide and Monarch
of the whole world, with whose divine authority
and power it inveigleth others.
Hooker.

The god of soldiers,
With the consent of *supreme* Jove, inform
Thy thoughts with nobleness!
Shakespeare.
My soul akes
To know, when two authorities are up,
Not to *supreme*, how soon confusion
May enter twixt the gap of both.
Shakespeare.

This strength, the seat of Deity *supreme*.
Milton.
The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shrubs rising up, and spreads by flow degrees;
Three centuries he grows, and three he flays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays.
Dryden.

2. Highest; most excellent.
No single virtue we can most commend,
Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend,
For she was all in that *supreme* degree,
That, as to one prevail'd, so all was she.
Dryden.
To him both heav'n
The right had giv'n,
And his own love bequeath'd *supreme* command.
Dryden.

SUPREMACY. *adv.* [from the adjective.]
In the highest degree.
The farwing chequill in his golden views
Specially blest, the poet in his muse.
Pope.
[*jur*, Fr.] In composition, means
upon, or over and above.

SURADDITION. *n. f.* [*jur* and *addition*.]
Something added to the name.
He lov'd with glory and admir'd success,
And the *suraddition*, Leonatus.
Shakespeare.

SURAL. *adj.* [from *sura*, Lat.] Being in
the calf of the leg.
He was wounded in the inside of the calf of his
leg, into the *sural* artery.
Wifeman.

SURCEP. *n. f.* [from *sure*.] Warrant;
security; assurance.
Give some *surceps* that thou art revenge;
Sub them, or tear them on thy chariot wheels.
Shakespeare.

SURBATE. *v. a.* [*solbatur*, Fr.] To
bruise and batter the feet with travel;
to harass; to fatigue.
Their march they continued all that night, the
trodden often alighting, that the foot might ride,
and others taking many of them behind them
to cover they could not but be extremely weary
and *surbated*.
Clarendon.
Chalky land *surbates* and spoils oxen's feet.
Mortimer.

SURBUR. The participle passive of *sur-*

beat, which *Spenser* seems to have used
for *surbate*.
A bear and tiger being met
In cruel fight, on Lybick ocean wide,
Espy a traveller with feet *surbat*,
Whom they in equal pity hope to divide.
Spenser.

SURCEP. *n. f.* [*jur* and *cep*, Fr.
cessio, Lat.]
1. To be at an end, to stop; to cease; to
be no longer in use or being.
Small favours and my prayers increase
Granting my suit, you give me all;
And thus my prayers and needs *surcep*.
For I have made your godhead all.
Dante.

2. To leave off; to practice no longer; to
refrain finally.
To fly also either from God, to despoil that
creatures unworthy shall be able to obtain any
thing at his hands, and under that pretence to *sur-*
cep from prayers, as booties of traitors officers,
were to him no less injurious than pernicious to our
own souls.
Hooker.

Not did the British squadrons now *surcep*.
To gall their foes of earth and
So pray'd he, whilst an angel's voice from high
Bade him *surcep* to importune the sky.
Harte.

SURCEP. *v. a.* To stop; to put an
end to. Obsolete.
All pain hath end, and every war hath peace;
But mine no peace, nor prayer, may *surcep*.
Spenser.

SURCEP. *n. f.* Cessation; stop.
It might very well agree with your principles, if
your discipline were fully planted, even to find
out your writs of *surcep* unto all courts of England
for the most things handled in them.
Hooker.

SURCHARGE. *v. a.* [*surcharge*, Fr.]
To overload; to overburden.
They put upon every portion of land a reasonable
rent, which they called *rent foot*, the which might
not *surcharge* the tenant of freeholder.
Spenser.
Tamas was returned to Tamas, in hope to have
suddenly surpris'd his enemy, *surcharged* with the
pleasures of so rich a city.
Knolles.

More remov'd,
I left heav'n, *surcharg'd* with potent multitude,
Might hap to move new broils.
Milton.
He ceas'd, discharging Adam with such joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been dew'd in tears
Without the vent of words.
Milton.
When grateful sorrow in her pomp appears,
Sure she is dress'd in Meleagris's tairs
Your head reclind, as boding grief from view,
Droops like a rose *surcharg'd* with morning dew.
Duden.

SURCHARGE. *n. f.* [*surcharge*, Fr. from
the verb.] Burden added to burden;
overburden; more than can be well
born.
The air, after receiving a charge, doth not re-
ceive a *surcharge*, or greater charge, with like ap-
petite as it doth the first.
Bacon.
An object of *surcharge* or excess destroyeth the
sense; as the light of the sun, the eye; a violent
sound near the ear, the hearing.
Bacon.
The moralists make this raging of a load to be a
surcharge of one madman upon another.
Elfrange.

SURCHARGER. *n. f.* [from *surcharge*.]
One that overburdens.

SURCINGLE. *n. f.* [*jur* and *cingulum*,
Latin.]
1. A girth with which the burden is bound
upon a horse.
2. The girdle of a callock.
Justly he chose the *surcingle* and gown.
Martel.

SURCULE. *n. f.* [*surculus*, Lat.] A shoot;
a twig; a sucker. Not in general use.
It is an arborescent excrecence, or superfluous,
which the tree cannot assimilate, and therefore
sprouteth not forth in boughs and *surcules* of the
same shape unto the tree.
Brown.

SUR

The *surcicle* dividing into two branches below
the cot, the outward fendeth two *surcicles* into
the flanks.
Brown.

SURCOAT. *n. f.* [*surcoat*, old Fr. *sur* and
coat.] A short coat worn over the rest
of the dress.
The honourable habilements, as robes of state,
pallament-robe, the *surcoat* and mantle.
Camden.

The commons were hotted in excess of ap-
parel, in wide *surcoats* reaching to their loins.
Camden.
That day in equal arms they fought for fame;
Then favours, then shields, their *surcoats* were the
time.
Dryden.

SURCO. *adj.* [*surcus*, Lat.]
1. Deaf; wanting the sense of hearing.
2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.
3. Not expected by any term.

SURDITY. *n. f.* [from *surd*.] Deafness.
SURDUMBER. *n. f.* [from *surd* and *num-*
ber.] That is incommensurate with
unity.

SURE. *adj.* [*seure*, Fr.]
1. Certain; unfailling; infallible.
The testimony of the Lord is *sure*, and giveth
wisdom unto the simple.
Psalms.
Who knows,
Let this be *sure*, whether our angry foe
Comereth, or will ever? How he can
Is doubtful, that he never will, is *sure*.
Milton.

2. Certainly doctified.
On a coin beyond it is valued according to the
silver in it. Tending it in balance is the latest way,
and the weightiest is *sure* to go.
Lucke.

3. Confident; undoubting; certainly know-
ing.
Your Laurence met them both;
Hence he knew well, and guests that it was he;
But, being ask'd, he was not *sure* of it.
Shakespeare.

Let no man seek what may befall;
Evil he may be *sure*.
Milton.
The youngest in the morning are not *sure*
That till the night their life they can secure.
Danham.

While fore of battle, while our wounds are given,
Why would we tempt the doubtful dye again?
In wars renew'd, our citium of success,
Sure of a shore, as unparts of the penne.
Dryden.
If you find nothing new in the matter, *sur* *sure*
much is will you in the flyle.
Wake.
Be silent always, when you doubt your sense,
And speak, though *sure*, with seeming diffidence.
Pope.

4. Safe; firm; certain; past doubt or
danger. To make *sure* is to secure, to
as that nothing shall put it out of one's
possession or power.
Thy kingdom shall be *sure* unto thee, after that
thou shalt have known that the heavens do rule.
Daniel.

He had me make *sure* of the bear, before I kill
his skin.
Elfrange.
They would make others on both sides *sure* of
pleading, in preference to instruction.
Dryden.
They have a nearer and *sure* way to the fel-
city of life, by tempering their passions, and re-
ducing their appetites.
Temple.
A peace cannot last, provided we make *sure* of
Spain.
Lucie.

Revenge is now my joy, let's not for me,
And I'll make *sure* he never shall be for thee.
Dryden.
I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
All to make *sure* the vengeance of this day.
Which even this day has ruin'd.
Dryden.
Make *sure* you, and give up Utopia.
Ceter will never relate thee such a tale.
Addison.
I have a story to make all actions worthy of
observation, which are *sure* to be observed.
Steele.

5. Firm; stable; steady; not liable to
failure.

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the cot, the outward fendeth two *surcicles* into
the flanks.
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Ceter will never relate thee such a tale.
Addison.
I have a story to make all actions worthy of
observation, which are *sure* to be observed.
Steele.

5. Firm; stable; steady; not liable to
failure.

Then the garland wear'st successively;
Yet though thou stand'st more sure than I could do,
Thou art not firm enough *Shakespeare.*
I with your horses swift and sure of foot,
And so I do commend you to their backs.

I wrapt in sure bands both their hands and feet,
And cut them under hatches. *Chapman.*
Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence;
The surest guard is innocence. *Rey amon.*
Partition firm and sure the waters to divide

Doubting thus of innate principles, men will call
pulling up the old foundations of knowledge and
certainty: I persuade myself that the way I have
pursued, being conformable to truth, lays those
foundations sure. *Locke*

To prove a genuine birth,
On female truth assenting faith relies:
Thus manifest of right, I build my claim,
Sure founded, on a firm maternal face. *Pope.*

6. **To be Sure.** Certain. This is a
vicious expression: more properly *be sure*.
Objects of sense would then determine the
views of all such, to *be sure*, who converted perpetually
with them *Attaching.*

Though the rhymist could not caluminate the *capit*
motum, to obtain its fixed fate, to *be sure* it must
have some. *Arbutnot.*

SURE. *adv.* [*surement*, Fr.] Certainly;
without doubt; doubtless. It is gener-
ally without emphasis; and, notwith-
standing its original meaning, expresses
rather doubt than assertion.

Something, *sure*, of fate
Hath look'd his clear spirit. *Shakespeare*
Her looks were flush'd, and fallen was her mien,
That *sure* the virgin goddess, had the been
Aught but a virgin, must the guilt have seen.

Albion.
Sure the queen would with him full unknown.
She loaths, detests him, thies his hated presence

Smith.
Sure upon the whole, a bad author deserves
better usage than a bad critic. *Pope.*

SUREFOOTED. *adj.* [*sure* and *foot*.]

Treading firmly; not stumbling.
True earnest sorrows, rooted miseries,
Anguish in grain, vexations ripe and blown,
Surefooted griefs, solid calamities. *Herbert.*

SURELY. *adv.* [*from sure*.]

1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt.
It is often used rather to intend and
strengthen the meaning of the sentence,
than with any distinct and explicable
meaning.

In the day that thou eat'st thereof thou shalt
surely die. *Genesis*
Thou surely hadst not come sole fugitive.

He that created something out of nothing, *surely*
can raise great things out of small *South.*

The curious have thought the most minute affairs
of Rome worth notice; and *surely* the considera-
tion of their wealth is at least of as great impor-
tance as grammatical eruptions. *Locke*

Surely we may presume, without affecting to be
in the seat of God, to think some very fallible
men liable to errors. *Waterhouse.*

2. Firmly; without hazard.

He that walketh righteously, walketh *surely*

Price

SURENESS. *n. f.* [*from sure*.] Certainly.

The subtleague, that for *sureness* took
Takes its own time to assault to make *Cooper*
He diverted himself with the speculation of the
seed of coral: and for more *sureness* he repeats it

Woodward

SURETISHIP. *n. f.* [*from surety*.] The

office of a surety or bondman; the act

of being bound for another.

Idly, like prisoners which whole months will

That only *suretiship* hath brought them there.

Conner

If here not clear'd no *suretiship* can bail
Condemned debtors from th' eternal goal.

Denham.

Hath not the greatest slaughter of armies been
effected by stratagem? And have not the fairest
estates been destroyed by *suretiship*? *Sark.*

SURETY. *n. f.* [*sureté*, Fr.]

1. Certainty; indubitableness.

Know of a *surety* that thy feed shall be a stranger

Genes

2. Security; safety.

There the princesses determining to bathe,
thought it was to privilege a place as no body
durst presume to come thither; yet, for the more
surety they looked round about. *Sedna.*

3. Foundation of stability; support.

We our state

Held, as you yours, while our obedience holds;
On *our surety* none. *Milton*

4. Evidence; ratification; confirmation.

She call'd the lands to *surety*,
That the world never put it from her finger.

Unless she gave it to yourself. *Shakespeare.*

5. Security against loss or damage; secu-
rity for payment.

There remains unpaid

A hundred thousand more, in *surety* of the which
One part of Aquitain is bound to us. *Shakespeare.*

6. Hostage; bondman; one that gives se-
curity for another; one that is bound for
another.

That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd
you,

One of the greatest in the christian world

Shall be my *surety*. *Shakespeare.*

I will be *surety* for him; of my hand shalt thou
requite him *Genes*

Yet be not *surety*, if thou be a father;

I owe a personal debt: I cannot give

My children's right, nor ought he take it.

Herbert.

All, in infancy, are by others presented with the
desires of the parents, and intercession of *sureties*,
that they may be early admitted by baptism into
the school of Christ. *Hammond.*

SURFACE. *n. f.* [*sur* and *face*, Fr.] Super-
ficies; outside; superface. It is ac-
cented by *Milton* on the last syllable.

Which of us who beholds the bright *surface*
Of this ethereal mold, whereon we stand.

Milton.

Errors like flows upon the *surface* flow;

He who would search for pearls must dive below.

Dryden.

All their *surfaces* shall be truly plain, or truly
spherical, and look all the same way, to us together
to compute one even *surface*. *Newton.*

TO SURETY. *v. a.* [*from sur* and *faire*,
Fr. to do more than enough, to overdo.]

To feed with meat or drink to satiety

and sickness; to cram overmuch.

The *surested* grooms

Do mock their charge with noes. *Shakespeare.*

TO SURETY. *v. n.* To be fed to satiety

and sickness.

They are as sick that *surety* with too much, as
they that starve with nothing. *Shakespeare.*

Fake heed lest your hearts be overcharged with
surety and drunkenness. *Locke.*

Though time had to *surety* in the vineyards,
and with the wines, that they had been left behind,
the generosity of the Spaniards sent them all home

Clarendon

They must be let loose to the children play they
fancy, which they should be weaned from, by
being made to *surety* of it. *Locke*

SURETY. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Sick-

ness or satiety caused by overfulness.

When we are sick in fortune, often the *sureties*
of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our dis-

asters the sun, the moon and stars. *Shakespeare.*

How all white hairs become a fool and jester!

I have long dream'd of such a kind of man,

So *surety*-well'd, so old, and so proane.

Shakespeare.

Now comes the sick hour that his *surety* made;
Now shall he try his friends that *surety* d' him.

Shakespeare

Why, disease, dost thou molest
Ladies, and of them the best?
Do not men grow sick of rice,
To thy attacks, by their nights
Spent in *sureties*?

Surf, its many times turn to purges, both up-

wards and downwards. *Ben Jonson.*

Peace, which he lov'd in life, did lend

Her hand to bring him to his end;

When age and death call'd for the score,
No *sureties* were to reckon for.

Our father

Has taken himself a *surety* of the world,
And cries, it is not late that we should take it

Surfeiter. *n. f.* [*from surfeit*] One

who riots; a glutton.

I did not think

This *surfeiter* would have done this, a

For such a petty war. *Shakespeare.*

SURFEITWATER. *n. f.* [*surfeit* and *water*]

Water that cures surfeits.

A little cold-distilled poppywater, which is

true *surfeitwater*, with aie and abstinence, and
cure's distempers in the beginning

SURGE. *n. f.* [*from surgo*, Lat.] A we-

ling sea; wave rolling above the general

surface of the water; billow; wave.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, midst
all the raging *surges*, unruled and undirected

any. *Spenser.*

The wind shak'd *surge*, with high and monstrous

man,

Seems to call water on the burning bear,
And quench the guards of the ever-bred pole

I never did like molestation view
On the enchain'd flood. *Shakespeare.*

He trod the water,

Whose enemy he flung aside, and breathed

The *surge* most swollen that met him *Shakespeare.*

It was formerly famous for the unfortunate
of Hero and Leander, drowned in the uncom-
monate *surges*. *Saunders.*

The sulphurous hail

Shot after us in storm, o'erblown, hath had

The fiery *surge*, that from the precipice
Of heav'n receiv'd us falling. *Milton.*

He sweeps the skies, and clears the cloudy air,
He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar

Purges the foaming *surges* to the shore. *Dryden.*

Thus, near Ilium's swelling flood,
With dread behold the rolling *surges* sweep

In heaps his slaughter'd sons into the deep

To SURGE. *v. n.* [*from surgo*, Lat.] To

swell; to rise high.

From midst of all the main

The *surging* waters like a mountain rise. *Spenser.*

He, all in rage, his ten-god ire belought,
Some cur'd vengeance on his son to cast,

From *surging* gulls two monsters brought

brought. *Spenser.*

The serpent mov'd, not with indented wave,
Prone on the ground, as since, but on his rear,

Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
I old above took, a *surging* maze! *Milton.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,

Though all to flavers dash'd, th' assault renew,

Vain battery, and in truth or bubbles end

SURGEON. *n. f.* [*corrupted by conversion*
from *chirurgon*.] One who cures

by manual operation; one whose duty is

to act in external maladies by the direc-
tion of the physician.

The wound was past the cure of a better *surge*,
than myself, for as I could but receive *surge* to

her dying words. *Shakespeare.*

I meddle with no woman's matters; but when

I am a *surge* to old shoes.

He that hath wounded his neighbour, is bound

the expences of the *surgeon*, and other medical

That most were sorely wounded, none were

slam:

The *surgeons* soon despoil'd them of their arms

And some with talves they cure. *Shakespeare.*

SURGERY. } *n. f.* [for *chirurgery*.] The
SURGERY. } act of curing by manual
 operation.

It would seem very evil surgery to cut off every
 unsound part of the body, which, being by other
 due means recovered, might afterwards do good
 service. *Spenser.*

Strangely visited people,
 The mere despair of surgery, he cures. *Shakespeare.*
 They are often turned over with the surgery of
 our sheep, and would you have us kiss tar?

SURGEY. *adj.* [from *surge*.] Rising in bil-
 lows.

Do public or domestic cares constrain
 This toilsome voyage o'er the flogging main? *Pope.*

SURLILY. *adv.* [from *surly*.] In a surly
 manner.

SURLINESS. *mf.* [from *surly*.] Gloomy
 moroseness; sour anger.

This pale they meet; their eyes with fury burn;
 None greets; for none the greeting will return;
 But in dumb *surlyness*, each arm'd with care
 His foe profess, as brother of the war. *Dryden.*

SURLING. *n. f.* [from *surly*.] A four mo-
 role fellow. Not used.

These four *surlings* are to be commended to fleur
 Gaulard. *Camden.*

SURLY. *adj.* [from *rup*, four, Saxon.]
 Gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; four;
 silently angry.

'Tis like you'll prove a jolly *surly* groom,
 That take it on you at the first to roundly.

That *surly* spirit, melancholy,
 Had bak'd thy blood, and made it heavy thick,
 Which else runs tickling up and down the veins,
 Making that idiot laughter keep men's eyes,
 And strain their cheeks to idle merriment.

Against the capitol I met a lion,
 Who glar'd upon me, and went *surly* by,
 Without annoying me. *Shakespeare.*

Rebuk'd by *surly* grooms, who wait before
 The sleeping tyrant's interdicted door. *Dryden.*

What it among the courtly tribe
 You lost a place, and sav'd a bribe?
 And then in *surly* mood came here
 For fifteen hundred pounds a year,

And force against the whigs harangu'd?
 The zephyrs floating loose, the timely rains,
 Now bott'ed into joy the *surly* storms. *Thomson.*

SURMISE. *v. a.* [*surmise*, Fr.] To sur-
 spect; to imagine imperfectly; to imagine
 without certain knowledge.

Man coveteth what exceedeth the reach of
 sense, yet somewhat above capacity of reason,
 somewhat divine and heavenly, which with hidden
 combustion it rather *surmiseth* than conceiveth:
 for what it seetheth, and what that is directly it
 knoweth not; yet very intensive desire thereof
 doth torment it, that all other known delights
 and pleasures are laid aside, and they give place
 to the search of this but only suspected desire.

Of questions and strives of words cometh envy,
 railings, and evil *surmisings*. *1 Timothy.*

His preference to these narrow bounds confin'd.

It wast'd nearer yet, and then she knew
 That what before she but *surmis'd*, was true.

It change was not wrought by altering the
 form or position of the earth, as was *surmised* by a
 very learned man, but by dissolving it. *Woodward.*

SURMISE. *n. f.* [*surmise*, Fr.] Imperfect
 notion; suspicion; imagination not sup-
 ported by knowledge.

To let go a private *surmise*, whereby the thing
 itself is not made better or worse; if just and allow-
 able reasons might lead them to do as they did,
 there are these confutes frustrate. *Hooker.*

They were by law of that proud tyranness,
 Provok'd with wrath, and envy's false *surmise*,
 Condemn'd to that dungeon merciless,
 Where they should live in woe, and in the wretch-
 edness. *Spenser.*

My compassionate heart
 Will not permit my eyes once to behold
 The thing, whereat it trembles by *surmise*. *Shakespeare.*
 My thought, whose murdering yet is but fan-
 tastical,

Shakes to my single state of man, that function
 Is smother'd in *surmise*. *Shakespeare.*
 No sooner did they spy the English turning
 from them, but they were of opinion that they
 fled towards their shipping: this *surmise* was con-
 firmed, for that the English ships removed the day
 before. *Hagyard.*

We double honour gain
 From his *surmise* prov'd false. *Milton.*

Hence guilty joys, dainties, *surmises*,
 False oaths, false tears, deceipts, disguises. *Pope.*
 No man ought to be charged with principles he
 actually disowns, unless his practices contradict
 his profession; not upon small *surmises*. *Saunders.*

TO SURMOUNT. *v. a.* [*surmonter*, Fr.]

1. To rise above.
 The mountains of Olympus, Atlas, and Atlas,
 over-reach and *surmount* all winds and clouds.

2. To conquer; to overcome.

Though no resistance was made, the English had
 much ado to *surmount* the natural difficulties of
 the place the greatest part of one day. *Hagyard.*
 He hardly escaped to the Persian court; from
 whence, if the love of his country had not *sur-*
 mounted its base ingratitude to him, he had many
 invitations to return at the head of the Persian fleet,
 but he rather chose a voluntary death. *Saunders.*

3. To surpass; to exceed.

What *surmounts* the reach
 Of human sense, I shall delineate so,
 By lik'ning spiritual to corporeal forms,
 As may express them best. *Milton.*

SURMOUNTABLE. *adj.* [from *surmount*.]
 Conquerable; superable.

SURMOUNTED. *n. f.* [from *surmount*.] One
 that rises above another.

SURMOUNTING. *n. f.* The act of getting
 uppermost.

SURMULLET. *n. f.* [*nugil*, Lat.] A sort
 of fish. *Ainsworth.*

SURNAME. *n. f.* [*surnom*, Fr.]

1. The name of the family; the name which
 one has over and above the christian
 name.

Many which were mere English joined with the
 Irish against the king, taking on them Irish habits
 and customs, which could never since be clean
 wiped away; of which sort be most of the *surnames*
 that end in *an*, as *Herman*, *Shuman*, and *Mungan*,
 which now account themselves natural Irish.

He, made heir not only of his brother's king-
 dom, but of his virtues and haughty thoughts, and
 of the *surname* also of *Barbarossa*, began to aspire
 to the empire. *Knutley.*

The epithets of great men, monsieur *Boileau* is
 of opinion, were in the nature of *surnames*, and re-
 peated as such. *Pope.*

2. An appellation added to the original
 name.

Witness may
 My *surname* *Coriolanus*: the painful service,
 The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
 Shed for my thankless country, are requir'd.
 But with that *surname*. *Shakespeare.*

TO SURNAME. *v. a.* [*surnommer*, French,
 from the noun.] To name by an appel-
 lation added to the original name.

Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the
 Lord, and *surname* himself by the name of Israel.

Pyreus, only famous for counterfeiting earth'n
 pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears,
 was *surnamed* *Rupographus*. *Peachment.*

How he, *surname'd* of Africa, distinguish'd
 In his prime youth the fair Iberian maid.

God commanded man what was good; but the
 devil *surname'd* it evil; and thereby baffled the
 command. *South.*

TO SURPASS. *v. a.* [*surpasser*, French.] To
 excel; to exceed; to go beyond in ex-
 cellence.

The climate's delicate,
 Fertile the soil, the temple much *surpassing*
 The common prate it bears. *Shakespeare.*

O, by what name, for thou above all these,
 Above mankind, or ought than mankind higher,
Surpass # for my naming? how may I
 Adore thee, author of the universe? *Milton.*

Achilles, Homer's hero, in strength and courage
surpassed the rest of the Grecian army. *Dryden.*

A nymph of late there was,
 Whose beauty form her fellows did *surpass*,
 The pride and joy of fair Arcadia's plains.

Under or near the line are mountains, which, for
 heights and number, *surpass* those of colder coun-
 tries, as much as the heat there *surpasses* that of
 the countries. *Woodward.*

SURPASSABLE. *adj.* [from *surpass* and
able.] That may be excelled. *Dict.*

SURPASSING. *participial adj.* [from *sur-*
pass.] Excellent in a high degree.

O thou! that, with *surpassing* glory crown'd,
 Look'st from thy sole dominion like the god
 Of this new world. *Milton.*

His miracles proved him to be sent from God,
 not more by that infinite power that was seen in
 them, than by that *surpassing* goodness they de-
 monstrated to the world. *Calamy.*

SURPASSINGLY. *adv.* [from *surpassing*.]
 In a very excellent manner. *Dict.*

SURPLICE. *n. f.* [*surpelis*, *surplis*, Fr. *sur-*
perplucium, Latin.] The white garb
 which the clergy wear in their acts of
 munification.

It will wear the *surplice* of humility over the
 black gown of a big heart. *Shakespeare.*

The *metus gabinus* is a long garment, not unlike
 a *surplice*, which would have been on the ground,
 had it hung loose, and was therefore gathered
 about the middle with a girdle. *Addison.*

SURPLUS. } *n. f.* [*sur* and *plus*, Fr.]

SURPLUSAGE. } A supernumerary part;
 overplus, what remains when use is sat-
 isfied.

It then thee list my offered grace to use;
 Take what thou please of all this *surplusage*;
 It thee list not, leave have thou to reuse. *Spenser.*

That you have your best if my poor house to visit,
 It is a *surplus* of your grace. *Shakespeare.*

When the price of corn falleth, men give over
surplus tillage, and break no more ground.

We made a substance so disposed to fluidity,
 that by to pull an agitation as only the *surplusage*
 of that which the ambient air is wont to have about
 the middle even of a winter's day, above what it
 hath in the last part. *Boyle.*

The officers spent all, so as there was no *surplus-*
age of treasure; and yet that all was not sufficient.

Whosoever degrees of assent one affords a pro-
 portion beyond the degrees of evidence, it is plain
 all that *surplusage* of assurance is owing not to the
 love of truth. *Locke.*

SURPRISE. } *n. f.* [*surprise*, French, from
SURPRISE. } the verb.]

1. The act of taking unawares; the state of
 being taken unawares.

Parson should mark he dully the witty excuses
 of their children, especially at sudden and
surprises; but rather mark than pauper them.

This let him know,
 Left wilfully transgressing, he pretend
Surprise, unacquainted unforewarn'd. *Milton.*

I let aside the taking of St. Domingo and St. Domingo in Hispaniola, as *surprise* rather than encounters. Bacon.

This strange *surprisel* put the knight And wrathful iquiro into a fright. Hudibras
There is a vast difference between them, as vast as between inadvertency and deliberation, between *surprise* and *for purpose*. South.

He whose thoughts are employed in the weighty cares of empire, is not pretensed to inspect minute things so carefully as private persons, the laws therefore relieve him against the *surprises* and machinations of deceitful men. Davenant.

2. A dish, I suppose, which has nothing in it.

Few care for carving trifles in disguise, Or that fantastick dish some call *surprisel*. King's Comedy.

3. Sudden confusion or perplexity. To *SURPRISE*. *v. a.* [*surpris*, Fr. from *surprendre*.]

1. To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly.

The cattle of Macduff I will *surpris*, Seize upon Fife, give to the edge of the sword His wife, his babes. Shakespeare.

Now do our ears before our eyes, Like men in mist, Discover who'd the *stagn* *surprise*, And who rebuts. Ben Jonson.

Did her well beware, Left, by some fair appearing good *surpris'd*, She dictate false, and misinform the will. Milton.

How shall he keep, what sleeping or awake, A weaker may *surpris*, a stronger take? Pope.

Who can speak The mingled passions that *surpris'd* his heart! Thomson.

2. To astonish by something wonderful. People were not so much frighted as *surpris'd* at the bigness of the camel. L'Estrange.

3. To confuse or perplex by something sudden.

Up he starts, discover'd and *surpris'd*. Milton
SURPRISING, *participial adj.* [from *surprise*.] Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern.

The greatest actions of a celebrated person, however *surprising* and extraordinary, are no more than what are expected from him. Spectator.

SURPRISINGLY, *adv.* [from *surprising*.] To a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder.

It out of these ten thousand we should take the men that are employed in publick business, the number of those who remain will be *surprisingly* little. Addison.

SURQUEDRY, *n. f.* [*sur* and *quid*, old Fr.] to think.] Overweening pride; insolence. Obsolete.

They overcommen, were deprived of their proud beauty, and the one moiety Transform'd to fish for their bold *surquedry*. Spenser.

Hath got such root in easy waven hearts, That men may not but chide their own good parts Extol, without suspect of *surquedry*. Donne.

SURREBUTTER, *n. f.* [In law.] A second rebutter; answer to a rebutter. A term in the courts.

SURREJOINDER, *n. f.* [*surrejoindre*, Fr.] In law.] A second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant, which the civilians call *triplicatio*. Bailey.

To *SURRENDER*. *v. a.* [*surrendre*, old French.]

1. To yield up; to deliver up
Solemn dedication of churches serves not only to make them publick, but farther also to *surrender* up that right which otherwise their founders might have in them, and to make God himself their owner. Hooker.

Recall those grants, and we are ready to *surrender* ours, resume all or none. Davenant.

2. To deliver up to an enemy: sometimes with up emphatical.

Ripe age bade him *surrender* late, His life and long good fortune unto final fate. Fairfax.

He, willing to *surrender* up the castle, forbade his soldiers to have any talk with the enemy. Knolles.

Surrender up to me thy captive breath, My pow'r is nature's pow'r, my name is death. Horne.

To *SURRENDER*. *v. n.* To yield; to give one's self up.

This mighty Archimedes too *surrenders* now. Clauville.

SURRENDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

SURRENDRY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of yielding.

Our general mother, with eyes Of conjugal attraction unprov'd, And meek *surrender*, half-embracing lean'd On our first father. Milton.

Having muster'd up all the forces he could, the clouds above and the deeps below he prepares for a *surrender*; affecting, from a mistaken computation, that all these will not come up to near the quantity requisite. Woodward.

Juba's *surrender* Would give up Africk unto Caesar's hands. Addison.

2. The act of resigning or giving up to another.

If our father carry authority with such disposition as he bears, this last *surrender* of his will but offend us. Shakespeare.

That hope quickly vanished upon the undoubted intelligence of that *surrender*. Clarendon.

As oppressed states made themselves homagers to the Romans to engage their protection, to we should have made an entire *surrendry* of ourselves to God, that we might have gained a title to his deliverances. Deacy of Piety.

In passing a thing away by deed of gift, is required a *surrender* on the giver's part of all the property he has in it; and to the making of a thing sacred, this *surrender* by its right owner is necessary. South.

SURREPTION. *n. f.* [*surreptus*, Latin.]

Sudden and unperceived invasion or intrusion.

Smug compatible with a regenerate estate, are sins of a sudden *surreption*. Hammond.

SURREPTITIOUS. *adj.* [*surreptitius*, Lat.]

[Done by stealth; gotten or produced fraudulently.]

Sealgar bath not translated the first; perhaps supposing it *surreptions*, or unworthy to great an assertion. Brown.

The Musonians numbered not only the sections and laws, but even the words and letters of the Old Testament, the better to secure it from *surreptitious* practices. Government of the Tongue.

A correct copy of the Dunciad, the many *surreptions* ones have rendered necessary. Letter to Publisher of Pope's Dunciad.

SURREPTITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *surreptitious*.] By stealth; fraudulently.

Thou hast got it more *surreptitiously* than he did, and with less edict. Government of the Tongue.

To *SURROGATE*. *v. a.* [*surrogo*, Latin.]

To put in the place of another.

SURROGATE. *n. f.* [*surrogatus*, Lat.] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

SURROGATION. *n. f.* [*surrogatio*, Latin.]

The act of putting in another's place.

To *SURROUND*. *v. a.* [*surrondre*, Fr.] To environ; to encompass; to enclose on all sides.

Yelling monsters that with ceaseless cry Surround me, as thou sawest. Milton.

Cloud and ever-during day, Surrounds me, from the cheerful ways of men Cut off. Milton.

Bad angels soon On wing under the burning cope of hell, Twixt upper, nether, and *surrendering* fires. Milton.

As the bodies that *surrend* as diversely as our organs, the mind is forced to receive the impressions. Locke.

SURSO'ID. *n. f.* [In algebra.] The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root. Tricom.

SURSO'ID Problem. *n. f.* [In mathematics.] That which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conick section. Harva.

SURTOU'T. *n. f.* [Fr.] A large coat worn over all the rest.

The *surout* if abroad you wear, Repels the rigour of the air; Would you be warmer, if at home You had the fabric, and the hood? Prior.

Sir Roger the mortally hated, and used to his fellows to squirt kennel-water upon him, so that he was forced to wear a *surout* of oiled cloth by which means he came home pretty clean, except where the *surout* was a little tatty. Arbuthnot.

To *SURVENE*. *v. a.* [*survenir*, Fr.] To supervene; to come as an addition.

Hippocrates mentions a suppoint on that *surveys* lethargies, which commonly terminates in a consumption. Illeg.

To *SURVEY*. *v. a.* [*surveoy*, old Fr.]

1. To overlook; to have under the view; to view as from a higher place.

Round he *surveys*, and well might where he stood, So high above. Milton.

Though with those streams he no resemblance bold, Whose foam is amber, and their gravel gold; His genuine and less guilty wealth 't explore, Search not his bottom, but *survey* his shore. Denham.

2. To oversee as one in authority.

3. To view as examining.

The husbandman's felt came that way, Of custom to *survey* his ground. Spectator.

Early abroad he did the world *survey*, As if he knew he had not long to tarry. Waller.

With alter'd looks All pale and speechless, he *survey'd* me round. Dryden.

4. To measure and estimate land or buildings.

SURVEY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. View; prospect.

Her towers in all their vast *survey* Useless besides! Milton.

Under his proud *survey* the city lies, And like a mitre beneath a hill doth rise. Latham.

No longer letted of his prey, He leaps up at it with enrag'd desire, O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide *survey*, And nods at ev'ry house his threatening fur. Dryden.

2. Superintendence.

3. Mensuration.

SURVEYOR. *n. f.* [from *survey*.]

1. An overseer; one placed to superintend others.

Wer't not tuncness then, To make the fox *surveyor* of the fold? Shakespeare

Bishop Fox was not only a grave counsellor in war or peace, but also a good *surveyor* of works. Foxe.

2. A measurer of land.

Should we *survey* The plot of situation, and the model; Question *surveyors*, know our own estate, How able such a work to undergo, To weigh against his opposite. Shakespeare.

Decempepla, *ten*, a measuring-rod for taking the dimensions of buildings; from hence came *decempeplator*, for a surveyor; used by Cicero. *Arbuthnot*.
SURVEYORSHIP, *n. f.* [from *surveyor*.]
The office of a surveyor.

To SURVEY, *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old Fr.]
To overlook; to have in view; to survey. Not in use.

That turret's frame most admirable was
In the highest heaven compassed around,
And lifted high above this earthly mass,
Which it survey'd, as hills do lower ground.

Spenser.

To SURVIVE, *v. n.* [*supervivo*, Latin;
survivre, French;]
1. To live after the death of another.

I'll assure her of

Her widowhood, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands and leases whatsoever. *Shakespeare*.
Tis that *survive*, let Rome reward with love. *Shakespeare*.

Try pleasure,

Which, when no other enemy survives,
Still conquers all the conquerors. *Denham*.

2. To live after any thing.

Now that he is dead, his immortal fame *sur-*
viveth, and flourisheth in the mouths of all people. *Spenser*.

The love of horses which they had alive,
And care of chariots, after death *survive*. *Dryden*.
The rhapsodies, called the characteristics,
would never have *survived* the first edition, if they
had not discovered to strong a tincture of infidelity. *Watts*.

3. To remain alive.

No longer now that golden age appears,
When patriarch-wits *survived* a thousand years;
Now length of fame, our second life, is lost,
And bare threescore is all ev'n that can boast;
Our sons their fathers' failing language see,
And such as Chaucer is, shall Dryden be. *Pope*.
To SURVIVE, *v. a.* To outlive.

SURVIVER, *n. f.* [from *survive*.] One
who outlives another.

Your father lost a father,
That father, his; and the *survivor* bound
In filial obligation, for some term,
To do obsequious sorrow. *Shakespeare*.

Although some died, the father beholding so
many decedents, the number of *survivors* must still
be very great. *Brown*.

I did discern

From his *survivors*, I could nothing learn. *Dryden*.
Her majesty is heir to the *survivor* of the late
king. *Swift*.

SURVIVORSHIP, *n. f.* [from *survivor*.]
The state of outliving another.

Such offices granted in reversion were void, unless
where the grant has been by *survivorship*. *Ayliffe*.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, *n. f.* [from *susceptible*.]
Quality of admitting; tendency to
admit.

The *susceptibility* of those influences, and the
effects thereof, is the general providential law
whereby other physical beings are governed. *Hale*.

SUSCEPTIBLE, *adj.* [*susceptible*, Fr.
Prior has accented this improperly on
the first syllable.] Capable of admit-
ting, disposed to admit.

He moulded him platonically to his own idea,
delighting first in the choice of the materials, be-
cause he found him *susceptible* of good form. *Watson*.

In their tender years they are more *suscep-*
tible of various impressions than afterwards, when
solicited by vulgar inclinations. *Leffrange*.

Children's minds are narrow, and usually *sus-*
ceptible but of one thought at once. *Locke*.

Blow with empty words the *susceptible* flame. *Pror*.

SUSCEPTION, *n. f.* [*susceptus*, Lat.] Act
of taking.

A canon, promoted to holy orders before he is
of lawful age for the *susception* of orders, shall
have a voice in the chapter. *Ayiffe*.

SUSCEPTIVE, *adj.* [from *susceptus*, Latin.]
This word is more analogical, though
less used, than *susceptible*.] Capable to
admit.

Since our nature is so *susceptive* of errors on all
sides, it is fit we should have notices given us how
far other persons may become the causes of false
judgments. *Watts*.

SUSCEPTENCY, *n. f.* [from *susceptient*.]
Reception; admission.

SUSCIPIENT, *n. f.* [*suscipiens*, Lat.]
One who takes; one that admits or re-
ceives.

To SUSCITATE, *v. n.* [*susciter*, Fr.
suscito, Lat.] To rouse; to excite.

It concurth but unto predisposed effects, and
only *suscitates* those forms whose determinations
are formal, and proceed from the idea of them-
selves. *Proun*.

SUSCITATION, *n. f.* [*suscitation*, Fr. from
suscitate.] The act of rousing or ex-
citing.

To SUSPECT, *v. a.* [*suspicio*, *suspectum*,
Latin.]

1. To imagine with a degree of fear and
jealousy what is not known.

Nothing makes a man *suspect* much, more than
to know little; and therefore men should remedy
suspicion by procuring to know more. *Bacon*.

Let us not then *suspect* our happy state,
As not secure. *Milton*.

From her hand I could *suspect* no ill. *Milton*.

2. To imagine guilty without proof.
Though many poets may *suspect* themselves for
the partiality of parents to their youngest children,
I know myself too well to be ever satisfied with my
own conceptions. *Dryden*.

Some would persuade us that body and extension
are the same thing, which changes the signification
of words; which I would not *suspect* them of, they
having so severely condemned the philosophy of
others. *Locke*.

3. To hold uncertain; to doubt.
I cannot forbear a story which is so well attested,
that I have no manner of reason to *suspect* the
truth. *Addison*.

To SUSPECT, *v. n.* To imagine guilt.
If I *suspect* without cause, let me be your jest. *Shakespeare*.

SUSPECT, *part. adj.* [*suspect*, Fr.] Doubt-
ful.

Sordid interests or affectation of strange relations
are not like to render your reports, *suspect* or sus-
tained. *Graham*.

SUSPECT, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Suspicion;
imagination without proof. Ob-
solete.

No fancy mine, no other wrong *suspect*,
Make me, O virtuous shame, thy laws neglect. *Sidney*.

The sale of offices and towns in France,
If they were known, as the *suspect* is great,
Would make thee quickly hop without a head. *Shakespeare*.

My most worthy master, in whose breast
Doubt and *suspect*, alas! are plac'd too late,
You should have fear'd false times, when you did
feast. *Shakespeare*.

There be so many false prints of praise, that a
man may justly hold it a *suspect*. *Bacon*.

Nothing more jealous than a favourite towards
the waning time and *suspect* of flattery. *Watson*.

They might hold true intelligence
Among themselves, without *suspect* to offend. *Daniel*.

If the king ends the differences, and takes away
the *suspect*, the case will be no worse than when
two duellists enter the field. *Suckling*.

To SUSPEND, *v. a.* [*suspendre*, Fr. *sus-*
pendo, Latin.]

1. To hang; to make to hang by any
thing.

As 'twixt two equal armies fate
Suspends uncertain victory;
Out souls, which, to advance our fate,
Were gone out, hung 'twixt her and me. *Denham*.

It is reported by Rufinus, that in the temple of
Scrapis there was an iron char, or *suspended* by load-
stones; which stones removed, the chariot fell and
was dashed to pieces. *Brown*.

2. To make to depend upon.

God hath in the scripture *suspended* the promise
of eternal life upon this condition, that, without
obedience and holiness of life, no man shall ever
see the Lord. *Tillotson*.

3. To interrupt; to make to stop for a
time.

The harmony
Suspended hell, and took with raptiment
The thronging audience. *Milton*.

The guard nor lights nor fires; their fate to me,
At once *suspends* their courage and their fear. *Deham*.

The British dame, fam'd for restless grace,
Commands not now but for the second place;
Our love *suspended*, we neglect the fairy
For whom we burn'd, to gaze adoring here. *Grenville*.

4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding.

Suspend your indignation against my brother,
till you can derive from him better testimony of
his intent. *Shakespeare*.

His answer did the nymph attend;
Her looks, her sighs, her gestures all did pray him;
But Godfrey wisely did his grant *suspend*,
He doubts the worst, and that a while did stay him. *Fairfax*.

To themselves I left them;
For I *suspended* their doom. *Milton*.

The reasons for *suspending* the play were ill
founded. *Dryden*.

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of
intellectual beings, in their steady prosecution of
true felicity, that they *suspend* this prosecution
in particular cases, till they have looked before
them. *Locke*.

5. To keep undetermined.

A man may *suspend* his choice from being deter-
mined for or against the thing proposed, till he has
examined whether it be really of a nature to make
him happy or no. *Locke*.

6. To debar for a time from the execution
of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

Good men should not be *suspended* from the exer-
cise of their ministry, and deprived of their liveli-
hood, for ceremonies which are on all hands ac-
knowledged indifferent. *Saunders*.

The bishop of London was summoned for not
suspending Dr. Sharp. *Swift*.

SUSPENSE, *n. f.* [*suspens*, Fr. *suspensus*,
Latin.]

1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or de-
termination; indeterminateness.

Till this be done, their good affection towards
the safety of the church is acceptable, but the way
they prescribe us to preserve it by, must rest in
suspense. *Hooker*.

Such true joy's *suspense*

What dream can I pretend to recompense? *Waller*.
Ten days the prophet in *suspense* remain'd,
Would no man's late pronouncement, at last contrain'd
By Itharus, be so vainly design'd. *Denham*.

Me for the sacrifice.

2. Act of withholding the judgment.

In propositions, where though the proofs in view
are of most moment, yet there are sufficient grounds
to suspect that there is fallacy, or proofs as confid-
able to be produced on the contrary side, there *sus-*
pense or dissent are often voluntary. *Locke*.

Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of
real bliss, the same necessity establishes *suspense*,
deliberation and tentativeness, whether its satisfaction
involves train our true happiness. *Locke*.

3. Stop in the midst of two opposites.

For thee the fates, tenfold kind, ordain
A cool *suspense* from pleasure or from pain.

SUSPENSIVE, *adj.* [*suspensus*, Latin.]

1. Held from proceeding.

The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his race, though deep *suppense* in heav'n
Held by thy voice. *Milton.*

2. Held in doubt; held in expectation.

The self-same orders allowed, but yet established
in more wary and *suppense* manner, as being to stand
in force till God should give the opportunity of some
general conference what might be left for every of
them afterwards to do, had both prevented all oc-
casion of just dislike which others might take, and
referred a greater liberty unto the authors them-
selves, of entering unto further consultation after-
wards. *Hooker.*

This said, he sat; and expectation held
His looks *suppense*, awaiting who appear'd
To second or oppose. *Milton.*

SUSPENSION. *n. f.* [*suspension*, Fr. from
suspend.]

1. Act of making to hang on any thing.
2. Act of making to depend on any thing.
3. Act of delaying.

Had we had time to pray,
With thousand vows and tears we should have
fought,
That sad decree's *suspension* to have wrought. *Waller.*

4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment.

In his Indian relations, wherein are contained
incredible accounts, he is *usually* to be read with
suspension; there are they which weakened his au-
thorities with former ages, for he is seldom men-
tioned without derogatory parentheticals. *Brown.*

The mode of the will, which answers to dubita-
tion, may be called *suspension*; and that which in
the fantastick will is obliquity, is constancy in the
intellectual. *Grew.*

5. Interruption; temporary cessation.

Nor was any thing done for the better adjusting
things in the time of that *suspension*, but every
thing left in the same state of unconcernedness as
before. *Clarendon.*

6. Temporary privation of an office; as, the clerk incurred suspension.

SUSPENSORY. *adj.* [*suspensoire*, Fr. *suf-
pensus*, Lat.] That by which any thing
hangs.

There are several parts peculiar to brutes which
are wanting in man, as the seventh or *suspensory*
muscles of the eye. *Ruy.*

SUSPICION. *n. f.* [*suspicion*, Fr. *suspi-
cio*, Lat.] The act of suspecting; ima-
gination of something ill without proof.

This *suspicion* Miso for the hoggish shrewdness
of her brain, and Mopsa for a very unlikely envy,
flamished upon. *Sidney.*

Suspicious amongst thoughts are like bats amongst
birds; they ever fly by twilight; they are to be re-
pelled, or at the least well guarded, for they cloud
the mind. *Lucan.*

Suspicion all our lives shall be thick full of eyes;
For reason is but traitor'd like a fox.
Who, ne'er to tame, so cherish'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild trick of his ancestors. *Shakspeare.*

Though wisdom wake, *suspicion* sleeps
At wisdom's gate; and to simplicity
Rebels her charge, while goodness thinks no ill
Where no ill seems. *Milton.*

SUSPICIOUS. *adj.* [*suspiciosus*, Latin.]
1. Inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine
ill without proof.

Nature itself, after it has done an injury, will
for ever be *suspicious*, and no man can love the
person he suspects. *South.*

2. Indicating suspicion or fear.
A wise man will find us to be rogues by our faces:
we have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained counte-
nance, often turning and flinking through narrow
lanes. *Swift.*

3. Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill.

They, because the light of his candle too much
drowned theirs, were glad to lay hold on to colour-
able matter, and exceeding forward to traduce him
as an author of *suspicious* innovations. *Hooker.*

I spy a black *suspicious* threatening cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun. *Shakspeare.*
Authors are *suspicious*, nor greedily be-
lowed, who pretend to deliver universal maxims,
things, and the occult abstrusities of things. *Milton.*

His life
Private, unactive, calm, contemplative,
Little *suspicious* to any king.
Many mischievous inferences are daily at work, to
make people of merit *suspicious* of each other. *Pope.*

SUSPICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *suspicious*.]

1. With suspicion.
2. So as to raise suspicion.

His guard entering the place, found Plangus with
his sword in his hand, but not naked, but standing
suspiciously enough, to one already *suspicious*. *Sidney.*

SUSPICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *suspicious*.]
Tendency to suspicion.

To make my estate known seemed impossible,
by reason of the *suspiciousness* of Miso, and my
young misdeeds. *Sidney.*

SUSPIRATION. *n. f.* [*suspiratio*, from
suspiro, Lat.] Sigh; act of fetching the
breath deep.

Not customary suits of solemn black,
Nor windy *suspiration* of forced breath,
That can denote me truly. *Shakspeare.*

In deep *suspirations* we take more large gulphs
of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love or
sorrow. *More.*

TO SUSPIRE. *v. n.* [*suspiro*, Lat.]

1. To sigh; to fetch the breath deep.
2. It seems in *Shakspeare* to mean only, to
begin to breathe; perhaps mistaken for
respire.

Since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
To him that did but yesterday *suspire*,
There was not such a gracious creature born. *Shakspeare.*

TO SUSTAIN. *v. a.* [*soutenir*, French;
sustineo, Latin.]

1. To bear; to prop; to hold up.
2. To support; to keep from sinking under
evil.

The admirable cunnosity and singular excellency
of this design will *sustain* the patience, and animate
the industry, of him who shall undertake it. *Holder.*

If he have no comfortable expectations of another
life to *sustain* him under the evils in this world, he
is of all creatures the most miserable. *Tillotson.*

3. To maintain; to keep.
- What food
Will he convey up thither to *sustain*
Himself and army? *Milton.*

But at on her, not she on it depends;
For she the body doth *sustain* and cherish. *Davis.*

My labour will *sustain* me. *Milton.*

4. To help; to relieve; to assist.
- They charged, on pain of perpetual displeasure,
neither to entreat for him, or any way *sustain* him. *Shakspeare.*

His sons, who seek the tyrant to *sustain*,
And long for arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death, asserting publick right. *Dryd.*

5. To bear; to endure.
- Can Ceyx then *sustain* to leave his wife,
And unconscion'd forsake the sweets of life? *Dryd.*

Shall Turnus then such endless toil *sustain*
In fighting fields, and conquer towns in vain?
The mind stands collected within herself, and
sustains the shock with all the force which is natural
to her; but a heart in love has its foundations
sapped. *Addison.*

6. To bear without yielding.
- Sa. hariffa's beauty's wine
Which to madness doth incline;
Such a liquor as no brain
That is mortal can *sustain*. *Waller.*

7. To suffer; to bear as inflicted.

If you omit
The offer of this time, I cannot promise,
but that you shall *sustain* more new disgraces,
With these you bear already. *Shakspeare.*

Were it I thought death menac'd would ensue
This my attempt, I would *sustain* alone
The worst and not persuade thee. *Milton.*

SUSTAINABLE. *adj.* [*soutenable*, French,
from *sustain*.] That may be sustained.

SUSTAINER. *n. f.* [from *sustain*.]
1. One that props; one that supports.
2. One that sustains; a supporter.

Thyself hast a *sustainer* been
Of much affliction in my *eye*. *Chapman.*

SUSTENANCE. *n. f.* [*sustenance*, Fr.]

1. Support; maintenance.
2. Necessaries of life; victuals.

Scarcely allowing himself fit *sustenance* of life,
rather than he would spend those goods for whole
take only he seemed to joy in life. *Shakspeare.*

There are to one end sundry means, as for the
sustenance of our bodies many kinds of food, many
sorts of raiment to clothe our nakedness. *Holder.*

Is then the honour of your daughter of greater
moment to her, than to my daughter her's, while
sustenance it was? *Addison.*

SUSTENTATION. *n. f.* [*sustentation*, Fr.
from *sustento*, Latin.]

1. Support; preservation from falling.
2. Use of victuals.

A very abstemious animal, by reason of its fleg-
idity and latancy in the winter, will long subsist
without a visible *sustentation*. *Lrous.*

3. Maintenance; support of life.

When there be great shoals of people, which go
on to populate, without foreseeing means of life and
sustentation; it is of necessity that once in an age
they discharge a portion of their people upon other
nations. *Locke.*

SUSURRATION. *n. f.* [from *susuro*, Lat.]
Whisper; soft murmur.

SUTE. *n. f.* [for *sute*.] Sort. I believe
only misprinted.

Touching matters belonging to the church of
Christ, thus we conceive, that they are not of one
jute. *Haller.*

SUTLER. *n. f.* [*soetler*, Dutch; *sutler*,
German.] A man that sells provisions
and liquor in a camp.

I shall *sute* be
Unto the camp, and profits will accrue. *Shakspeare.*

Send to the *sutler's*, there you'll find to eat
The bulky match'd with ruffians of his kind. *Dryd.*

SUTURE. *n. f.* [*sutura*, Latin.]

1. A manner of sewing or stitching, parti-
cularly of stitching wounds.

Wounds, if held in close contact for some time,
reunite by moleculaton: to maintain this contact,
several sorts of *sutures* have been invented, the
now chiefly described are the interrupted, the
glovers, the quilled, the twisted and the double;
but the interrupted and twisted are almost the only
victual ones. *Sharr.*

2. A particular articulation, the bones of
the cranium are joined to one another
by four *sutures*. *Querc.*

Many of our vessels degenerate into ligaments,
and the *sutures* of the skull are abolished in old
age. *Ashburn.*

SWAB. *n. f.* [*suabb*, Swedish.] A kind
of mop to clean floors.

TO SWAB. *v. a.* [*swebban*, Sax.] To clean
with a mop. It is now used chiefly at
sea.

He made his *swab* the deck. *Shellock.*
SWABBER. *n. f.* [*swabber*, Dutch.] A
 sweeper of the deck.
 The *swabber*, the boatswain and I,
 Lord Moll, Meg, and Marrian, and Margery.

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of
 this degenerate age, but the making a *swabber* and
 a *swabber*, the hero of a tragedy? *Dennis.*

SWADDLE. *v. a.* [*swedan*, Saxon.]

To swaddle; to bind in clothes, gene-
 rally used of binding new-born children.

Inveiled by a veil of clouds,
 And swaddled as new-born in fable shrouds;

For their a receptive I design'd. *Sandys.*

How soon doth man decay!

When cloths are taken from a chest of sweets,
 To *swaddle* infants, whole young breath

Scarce knows the way.

Those cloths are little wadding sheets,
 Which do consign and send them unto death.

Herbert.

They swaddled me up in my night-gown with long

pieces of linen, till they had wrapt me in about a

hundred yards of swathe. *Ad. jon.*

To beat; to cudgel. A low ludicrous

word.

Great on the bench, great in the saddle,
 That could as well bind o'er as *swaddle* *Hudb.*

SWADDLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Clothes

bound round the body.

I begged them to unlace me: no, no, say they,
 and upon that carried me to one of their houses, and

put me to bed in all my swaddles. *Addison.*

SWADDLING-BAND. *n. f.* [from *swad-*

swaddling CLOTH. } *dle.* Cloth

SWADDLING-CLOTH. } wrapped round

a new-born child.

From thence a tury their unsweeting rest,
 There as thou slept'st in tender *swaddling-band*,

And her bale eith' broad there for thee left:

Such men do changelings call, so changed by fairies

their. *Spenser.*

That great baby you see there is not yet out of

his *swaddling-cloths*. *Shakespeare.*

The *swaddling-bands* were purple, wrought with

gold. *Dryden.*

To SWAG. *v. n.* [*swigan*, Saxon; *swiga*,

landick.] To sink down by its weight;

to hang heavy.

They are more apt, in *swagging* down, to pierce

with the points, than in the jacent posture, and

crease the wall. *Hutton.*

Being a tall fish, and with his sides much compres-

sed, he hath a long fin upon his back, and another

answering to it upon his belly; by which he is

the better kept upright, or from *swagging* on his

sides. *Green.*

To SWAGE. *v. a.* [from *swage*.] To ease;

to soften; to mitigate.

Apt words have pow'r to *swage*

The terrors of a troubled mind,

And ease as balm to tender wounds. *Milton.*

Our waiting pow'r to mitigate and *swage*,

With levan touches, troubled thoughts, and a chafe

Anguish, and doubt, and tear from mortal minds. *Milton.*

I will love thee.

Though my distracted senses should forsake me,

I'd find some intervals, when my poor heart

Should *swage* itself, and be let loose to thee. *Ottway.*

To SWAGGER. *v. n.* [*swadder*, Dut.

to make a noise; *swegan*, Saxon.] To

bluster; to bully; to be turbulently and

tumultuously proud and insolent.

Drunk? insolent? *swagger*? and discourse fustian

with one's own shadow? Oh thou invincible

spirit of man! *Shakespeare.*

In the cage of one that I should fight withal, if

he be alive; a rascal that *swaggered* with me last

night. *Shakespeare.*

The lesser size of mortals love to *swagger* for

passion, and to boast inaffability of knowledge.

Glennville.

Many such asses in the world ha'f, look big, stare,
 dret, cock, and *swagger*, at the same nooty rate.

L'Estrange.

He chuck'd,

And scarcely design'd to set a foot to ground,

But *swagger'd* like a word. *Druden*

Couldst see, how weakly forever founded, both

some erect upon the ignorant, who think there is

long time more than ordinary in a *swagger*ing man,

that talks of nothing but deano diation. *Timon*

To be great, is not to be flattered, and to be

superbious; to *swagger* at our tootmen, and brow-

beat our inferiours. *Cato*

What a pleasure is it to be victorious in a cause

to *swagger* at the bar? for a lawyer I was born,

and a lawyer I will be. *Arctur*

SWAGGER. *n. f.* [from *swagger*.] A

blutner; a bully; a turbulent nooty

follow.

He's no *swaggerer*, hoists; a tame cheater: you

may stroke him as gently as a puppy greyhound.

Shakespeare.

SWAGGY. *adj.* [from *swag*.] Dependent

by its weight.

The beaver is called animal ventricosum, from his

swaggy and prominent belly. *Bacon*

SWAIN. *n. f.* [*swain*, Saxon and Runick.]

1. A young man.

That good knight would not so migh repair,

Huntel' straining from their joyous e'v'ning vain,

Whole fellowship seem'd far until for walke *swain*.

Spenser.

2. A country servant employed in hus-

bandry.

It were a happy life

To be no better than a homely *swain*. *Shakespeare.*

3. A pastoral youth.

Bless *swains*! whole nymphs in ev'ry grace excel:

Bless nymphs! whole *swains* those graces sing to

well. *Pope*

Leave the meer country to meet country *swains*,

And dwell where life in all life's glory reigns.

Hart.

SWAINMOTE. *n. f.* [*swainmote*, law

Latin.] A court touching matters of

the forest, kept by the charter of the

forest thrice in the year. This court of

swainmote is as incident to a forest, as

the court of piepowder is to a fair.

The *swainmote* is a court of freeholders

within the forest. *Corall.*

To SWAIL. } *v. a.* [*swelan*, Saxon; to

To SWEAL. } kindle.] To waite or

blaze away; to melt: as, the candle

swails.

SWAILER. *n. f.* Among the tin miners,

water-breaking in upon the miners at

their work. *Bailey.*

SWALLOW. *n. f.* [*swalepe*, Saxon; *hu-*

rundo.] A small bird of passage; or,

as some say, a bird that hes hid and

sleeps in the winter.

The *swallow* follows not summer more willingly

than we your lordship. *Shakespeare.*

Dallidils,

That come before the *swallow* darts. *Shakespeare.*

The *swallows* make use of celandine, and the

linnet of cuphegus. *Moss.*

When *swallows* fleet four high and sport in air,

He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gray.*

To SWALLOW. *v. a.* [*swelgan*, Saxon;

swelgen, Dutch.]

1. To take down the throat.

If little faults

Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,

Whose capital crimes chew'd, *swallow'd*, and dig-

ested, *Shakespeare.*

Appear before us!

Men are, at a venture, of the religion of the coun-

try; and must therefore *swallow* down opinions, as

filly people do empericks pills, and have nothing to

do but believe that they will do the cure. *Locke.*

2. To receive without examination.

Consider and judge of it as a matter of reason,
 and not *swallow* it without examination as a mat-

ter of faith. *Locke.*

3. To engross; to appropriate: often with

up emphatical.

Far be it from me, that I should *swallow* up or

despoil. *Samuel.*

Homer excels all the inventors of other arts in

this, that he has *swallowed* up the honour of those

who succeeded him. *Pope.*

4. To absorb; to take in; to sink in any

abyss; to engulf; with up.

Thou'lt you enter the winds, and let them fight

Against the charaxes, though the yefly waves

Confound land *swallow* navigation up. *Shakespeare.*

I may be pluck'd into the *swallowing* womb

Of this deep pit, poor *swallowing* grave. *Shakespeare.*

Death *swallowed* up in victory. *Comenius.*

If the earth open her mouth, and *swallow* them

up, ye shall understand that these men have pro-

voke'd the Lord. *Numbers.*

In bogs *swallow'd* up and lost. *Milton.*

He had many things from us, not that they would

swallow up our understanding, but divert our atten-

tion from what is more important. *Decay of Piety.*

Nature would absorb

To be forced back again upon herself,

And like a whirlpool *swallow* her own streams.

Dryden.

Should not the *swallow* *swallow* up?

My other crew, and draw them all into it? *Add.*

5. To occupy.

The necessary provision for life *swallows* the

greatest part of their time. *Locke.*

6. To seize and waste.

Corruption *swallow'd* what the liberal hand

Of bounty scatter'd. *Thomson.*

7. To engross; to engage completely.

The priest and the prophet are *swallowed* up of

wine. *Isaiah.*

8 *Swallow* implies, in all its figurative

senses, some nauseous or contemptuous

idea, something of grossness or of folly.

SWALLOW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The

throat; voracity.

Had this man of merit and mortification been

called to account for his ungodly *swallowing*, in going

down the estates of helpless widows and orphans, he

would have told them that it was all for charitable

uses. *South.*

SWALLOWTAIL. *n. f.* A species of willow.

The fluting willow that *swallowtail* beam to

of the pleasure of the leaf. *Bacon.*

SWALLOWWORT. *n. f.* [*asilepis*.] A

plant.

SWAM. The present of *swim*.

SWAMP. *n. f.* [*swamm*, Gothick; *swam*,

Saxon; *swamm*, landick; *swamme*, Dut.

swamp, Danish; *swamp*, Swedish.] A

marsh; a bog; a fen.

SWAMPY. *adj.* [from *swamp*.] Boggy;

fenny.

Swampy fens breathe destructive myriads.

Thomson.

SWAN. *n. f.* [*swan*, Saxon; *swan*, Danish;

swan, Dutch; *cygnus*, Latin.]

The *swan* is a huge water-fowl, that has a long

neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young.

Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is

like that of a goose, but something rounder, and a

little hooked at the lower end of it. The two fish

below its eyes are black and shining like ebony.

Swans are wings like tails, which catch the wind,

so that they are driven along in the water. They

feed upon herbs and some sort of grain like a goose,

and some are said to have lived three hundred years.

There is a species of *swan* with the feathers of their

heads, toward the beak, marked at the ends with

a gold colour inclining to red. The *swan* is reck-

oned by Moles among the most creatures; but it

was consecrated to Apollo the god of music, because

it was said to sing melodiously when it was near

expiring; a tradition generally received, but in-

correct. *Cu met.*

With untaunted eye
Compare her face with fairs that I shall show;
And I will make thee think thy swan a crow.

Shakespeare.

Let music sound, while he doth make his choice;
Then if he lose, he makes a swan-like end.

Shakespeare.

The fearful nations raise a screaming cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply,
A jarring sound retorts, and mingles in the sky,
Like that of swans returning to the floods.

Dryden.

The idea which an Englishman signifies by the name *swan*, is a white colour, long neck, black beak, black legs, and whole feet, and all these of a certain size, with a power of swimming in the water, and making a certain kind of noise.

Locke.

SWAN'SKIN. *n. f.* [*swan* and *skin*.] A kind of soft lannel, imitating for warmth the down of a swan.

SWAP. *adv.* [*ad suppa*, to do at a snatch, [Islandick.] Hastily; with hasty violence; as, he did it *swap*. It seems to be of the same original with *swamp*. A low word.

To SWAP. *v. a.* To exchange. See *To SWOP*.

SWARD. *n. f.* [*sward*, Swedish.]

1. The skin of bacon.

2. The surface of the ground; whence *green sward*, or *green sward*.

Water kept too long broke us and softens the *sward*, makes it subject to ruttles and coarse grass.

Note on Tupper.

The noon of night was past, and then the toe
Came dreading o'er the level *sward*, that lies
Between the wood and the swift screaming Ouse.

A. Phillips.

To plant a vineyard in July, when the earth is very dry and combustible, plow up the *sward*, and burn it.

Mortimer.

SWARE. The preterit of *swear*.

SWARM. *n. f.* [*swarm*, Saxon; *swarm*, Dutch.]

1. A great body or number of bees, or other small animals, particularly those bees that migrate from the hive.

A *swarm* of bees that cut the liquid sky,
Upon the topmost branch in clouds alight. Dryden.

2. A multitude; a crowd.

From this *swarm* of fair advantages,
You grip'd the general way into your hand.

Shakespeare.

If we could number up those prodigious *swarms* that had settled themselves in every part of it, they would amount to more than can be found.

Addison.

This *swarm* of themes that settles on my pen,
Which I, like summer-flies, shake off again,
Let others sing.

Young.

To SWARM. *v. n.* [*swarmman*, Saxon; *swermen*, Dutch.]

1. To rise as bees in a body, and quit the hive.

All hands employ'd,
Like labouring bees on a long summer's day;
Some sound the trumpet for the rest to *swarm*.

Dryden.

Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spied. Gay.
When bees hang in *swarming* time, they will presently rise, if the weather hold. Mortimer.

2. To appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng.

The merciless Macdonel,
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do *swarm* upon.

Shakespeare.

Our superfluous lacqueys, and our peasants,
Who in unnecessary action *swarm*
About our squares of battle.

Shakespeare.

What a multitude of thoughts at once
Awaken'd in me *swarm*, while I consider
What *swarm* within I feel myself, and hear
What *swarm* without comes often to my ears! Mit.

Then mounts the throne, high plac'd before the
firm;

In crowds around the *swarming* people join.

Dryden

3. To be crowded; to be overrun; to be thronged.

These garrisons you have now planted throughout
all Ireland, and every place *swarms* with soldiers.

Spenser.

Her lower region *swarms* with all sort of fowl,
her rivers with fish, and her seas with whole shoals.

Howel.

Those days *swarmed* with fables, and from such
ground took hints for fictions, poisoning the world
ever after.

Brown.

Late *swarms* with ills, the boldest are afraid,
Where then is pity for a tender maid?

Young.

4. To breed multitudes.

Not to thick *swarm'd* once the soil
Bedropp'd with blood of Gorgon.

Milton.

5. It is used in conversation for climbing
a tree, by embracing it with the arms
and legs.

SWART. } *adj.* [*swarts*, Gothick;
SWARTIL. } *pprept*, Saxon; *swart*,
Dutch.]

1. Black; darkly brown; tawny.

A nation strange, with visage *swart*,
And courage fierce, that all men did affray,
Through the world then *swarm'd* in every part.

Spenser.

A man

Of *swarth* complexion, and of crabbed hue,
That him full of melancholy did shew.

Spenser.

Whereas I was black and *swarth* before;
With those clear rays which the infus'd on me,
That beauty am I blest with, which you see.

Shakespeare.

No goblin, or *swart* fairy of the mine,
Hath hostile power o'er true virginity.

Milton.

2. In *Milton* it seems to signify gloomy;
malignant.

Ye valleys low,

On whose fresh lap the *swart* star sparsely looks.

Milton.

To SWART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
blacken; to dusk.

The heat of the sun may *swart* a living part, or
even black a dead or dissolving flesh.

Brown.

SWARTHILY. *adv.* [from *swarth*.]
Blackly; duskyly; tawnily.

SWARTHINESS. *n. f.* [from *swarth*.]
Darkness of complexion; tawniness.

SWARTHLY. *adj.* [See *SWART*.] Dark of
complexion; black; dusky; tawny.

Set me where, on some pathless plain,
The *swarth* Africans complain.

Reformation.

Though in the torrid climates the common colour
is black or *swarth*, yet the natural colour of the
temperate climates is more transparent and beau-
tiful.

Hale.

Here *swarth* Charles appears, and there
His brother with dejected air.

Addison.

Did they know Cato, our remotest kings
Would pour embattled multitudes about him;
Their *swarth* hells would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horror of the war,
And making death more grim.

Addison.

SWASH. *n. f.* [A cant word.] A figure,
whose circumference is not round, but
oval; and whose moldings lie not at right
angles, but oblique to the axis of the
work.

Moxon.

SWASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Impulse
of water flowing with violence.

Ditt.

To SWASH. *v. n.* To make a great clat-
ter or noise: whence *swashbuckler*. Not
in use.

We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside,
As many other mannish cowards have,
That do outface it with their semblances.

Shakespeare.

Draw, if you be men: Gregory, remember thy
swashing blow.

Shakespeare.

SWASHER. *n. f.* [from *wash*.] One who
makes a show of valour or force of arms.
Obsolete.

I have observed these three *swashers*; three such
antics do not amount to a man.

Shakespeare.

SWATCH. *n. f.* A swath. Not in use.

One I spreadeth those hands so in order to be,
As barle in *swatches* may fill it thereby.

Tupper.

SWATH. *n. f.* [*swade*, Dutch.]

1. A line of grafs cut down by the mower.

With toiling and raking, and setting on fire,
Grass, lately in *swatches*, is meat for an ox. Tupper.

The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *swath*.

Shakespeare.

As soon as your grafs is mown, if it be thick in
the *swath*, neither air nor sun can pass freely through it.

Mortimer.

2. A continued quantity.

An affection'd air, that cons state without book,
and utters it by great *swaths*.

Shakespeare.

3. [*preban*, to bind, Saxon.] A band; a
fillet.

An Indian comb, a stick whereof is cut into three
sharp and round teeth four inches long; the other
part is left for the handle, adorned with fine straw
laid along the sides, and lapped round about it a
several distinct *swaths*.

Gay.

Long pieces of linen they folded about me, till
they had wrapped me in above an hundred yards
of *swathe*.

Craven.

To SWATHE. *v. a.* [*preban*, Saxon.] To
bind, as a child with bands and rollers.

He had two sons; the eldest of them at five
years old.

T' th' *swathing* cloaths the other, from their nurses
Were stol'n.

Shakespeare.

Their children are never *swathed*, or bound about
with any thing, when they are first born; but as
put naked into the bed with their parents to lie.

Atis.

Swath'd in her lap the bold nurse bore him, and
With olive branches cover'd round about.

Dryden.

Master's feet are *swath'd* no longer,
If in the night too oft he kicks.

Prior.

Or shews his loco-motive tricks.

To SWAY. *v. a.* [*schwaben*, German, to
move.]

1. To wave in the hand; to move or
wield any thing easily: as, to *sway* the
sceptre.

Gleaming fire out of the iron play'd,
As sparkles from the anvil rise,

Spenser.

When heavy hammers on the wedge are *sway'd*.

2. To bias; to direct to either side.

Heav'n forgive me, that to much have *sway'd*
Your majesty's good thoughts away from me.

Shakespeare.

I took your hands: but was, indeed,
sway'd from the point, by looking down on Cato.

Shakespeare.

The only way to improve our own,
By dealing faithfully with none;

As bowls run true by being made,
On purpose false, and to be *sway'd*.

Hall.

When examining these matters, let not temper
and little advantages *sway* you against a more dis-
tinct interest.

Philips.

3. To govern; to rule; to overpower; to
influence.

The lady's mad: yet if it were so,
She could not *sway* her house, command her tel-
lowers.

Shakespeare.

With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing

The will of man is by his reason *sway'd*,
And reason says you are the worthier maid.

Shakespeare.

On Europe thence, and where Rome was to *sway*
The world.

Milton.

A gentle nymph, not far from hence,
That with moist curb *sways* the smooth serene

stream,

Milton.

Sabrina is her name.

Take heed, for passion sways
The judgment of a man, which else free will
Would not admit. *Milton.*
The judgment is sway'd by passion, and stored
with lubricious opinions, instead of clearly conceived
truths. *Glancville.*

This was the rare
To sway the world, and land and sea subdue. *Dryd.*
With these I went,
Nor idle flood with unassisting hands,
When savage beasts, and men's more savage bands,
Their virtuous rail subdu'd; yet those I sway'd
With powerful speech: I spoke, and they obey'd. *Dryden.*
They will do their best to persuade the world
that no man acts upon principle, that all is sway'd
by particular malice. *Duvenant*

1. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight.
In these personal respects, the balance sways on
our part. *Bacon.*
2. To have weight; to have influence.
The example of sundry churches, for approbation
of one thing, doth sway much; but yet still as hav-
ing the force of an example only, and not of a law.
Hooker.

3. To bear rule; to govern.
The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never sag with doubt, nor shake with fear. *Shakspere*
Hast thou sway'd as kings should do,
They never then had sprung like summer flies. *Shakspere*

Aged tyranny sways not us it hath power, but
as it is sullied. *Shakspere.*
Here thou shalt monarch reign;
There didst not; there let him still victor sway. *Milton.*

SWAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The swing or sweep of a weapon.
To strike with huge two-handed sway. *Milton.*
2. Any thing moving with bulk and power.
Are not you mov'd, when all the sway of earth
Shakes like a thing unfirm? *Shakspere.*
3. Weight; preponderation; call of the
balance.

Expert

When to advance, or stand, or turn the sway
Of battle. *Milton*
4 Power; rule; dominion.

History had some fear that the filling up the
seats in the consistory with to great number of lay-
men, was but to please the minds of the people, to
the end they might think their own sway some-
what. *Hooker.*

Only retain

The name and all the addition to a king;
The long, revenue, execution of the best,
Beloved sons, be yours. *Shakspere.*

Her father counts it dangerous

That she should give her sorrow so much sway,
As in his wisdom hastes our marriage,
To stop the inundation of her tears. *Shakspere.*

Truly, Camerlane's successors they;
I think a world too little for his sway. *Dryden.*
When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison.*

5 Influence; direction; weight on one
side.

In the end, very few excepted, all became subject
to the sway of time; other odds there was none,
Seeing that some fell sooner, and some later, from
the shackles of belief. *Hooker.*

An evil mind in authority doth not only follow
the sway of the desires already within it, but frames
to itself new desires not before thought of. *Saunders.*
They rush along, the rattling wheels give way,
The branches bend before their sweepy sway. *Dryden.*

To SWEAR. *v. n. pret. swore or suare;*
part. pass. *sworn.* [*swaran*, Gothick;
swepnan, Saxon; *swaeren*, Dutch.]

1. To obtest some superiour power; to
enter an oath.
If a man vow a vow unto the Lord, or swear an
oath to bind his soul with a bond, he shall not break
his word. *Numbers.*

These, these an hundred languages shall claim,
And savage Indians swear by Anna's name. *Tickel.*
2. To declare or promise upon oath.

We shall have old swearing
That they did give the rings away to men;
But we'll outface them, and outwear them too. *Shakspere.*

I gave my love a ring, and made him swear
Never to part with it; and here his hands,
I dare be sworn for him, he would not leave it,
Nor pluck it from his finger. *Shakspere.*

I would have kept my word,
But, when I swear, it is irrevocable. *Shakspere.*
Jacob said, swear to me; and he swore unto him
Genesis.

Bacchus taken at Rhodes by Demetrius Polior-
cetes, which he so esteemed, that, as Plutarch re-
ports, he swore he had rather lose all his father's
images than that table. *Peacham.*

3. To give evidence upon oath.

At what else
Might corrupt minds procure knives as corrupt
To swear against you? *Shakspere.*

4. To obtest the great name profanely.
Be careful of swearing the land mourns. *Jer.*
Obey thy parents, keep thy word jolly,
Swear not. *Shakspere.*

None so nearly disposed to scoffing at religion, as
those who have accustomed themselves to swear on
trifling occasions.
Think 't the shrill notes transpire the yielding air,
And teach the neighbouring echoes how to swear. *Young.*

To SWEAR. *v. a.*

1. To put to an oath; to bind by an oath
administered.

Moses took the bones of Joseph; for he had
sworn to the children of Israel. *Exodus.*
Sworn afore, man, like a duck, I can swim like
a duck, I'll be sworn. *Shakspere.*

Let me swear you all to secrecy;
And, to conceal my shame, conceal my life. *Dryd.*

2. To declare upon oath: as, he swore
treason against his friend.

3. To obtest by an oath.
Now, by Apollo, king, thou swear'st thy gods in
vain.

—O vassal! miscreant! *Shakspere.*

SWEARER. *n. f.* [from *swear*.] A wretch
who obtests the great name wantonly
and profanely.

And mark they all he hang'd that swear and he
—Every one.

—Who must hang them?

—Why, the honest men.

—Then the huns and swearers are fools; for
there are huns and swearers even to beat the honest
men, and hang them up. *Shakspere.*

Take not his name, who made thy mouth, in
vain:

It gets thee nothing, and hath no excuse;
Lust and wine plead a pleasure, advance a gain,
But the cheap swearer through his open throat
Lets his soul run for naught. *Herbert.*

Of all men a philosopher should be no swearer,
for an oath, which is the end of all controversies in
law, cannot determine any here, where reason
only must induce. *Bacon.*

It is the opinion of our most refined swears,
that the same oath or curse cannot, consistently
with true piety, be repeated above nine times
in the same company by the same person. *Swift.*

SWEAT. *n. f.* [*sweat*, Saxon; *suat*,
Dutch.]

1. The matter evacuated at the pores by
heat or labour.

Sweat is salt in taste; for that part of the non-
riment which is fresh and sweet, turneth into
blood and flesh; and the sweat is that part which is
excerned.

Some insensible effluvia, exhaling out of the
pores, comes to be checked and condensed by the
air on the superficies of it, as it happens to sweat
on the skins of animals.

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy sweat. *Milton.*

When Lucina brandishes his pen,
And flashes to the face of guilty men,
A cold sweat stands in drops on ev'ry part;
And rage succeeds to tears, revenge to smart.

Dryden.

Sweat is produced by changing the balance be-
tween the fluids and solids, in which health consists,
so as that projectile motion of the fluids overcome
the resistance of the solids. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Labour; toil; drudgery.

This painful labour of abridging was not easy,
but a matter of sweat and watching. *Maccabees.*
The field

To labour calls us, now with sweat impos'd.

Milton.

What from Jonson's oil and sweat did flow,
Or what more early nature did bestow
On Shakspere's gentler muse, in these full grown
Their graces both appear. *Danham.*

3. Evaporation of moisture.

Beans give in the mow, and therefore those that
are to be kept are not to be thrashed till March,
that they have had a thorough sweat in the mow.
Mortimer.

To SWEAT. *v. n. preterit sweat, sweated;*
part. pass. *sweaten*, [from the noun.]

1. To be moist on the body with heat or
labour.

Let them be free, carry them to your heirs,
Why sweat they under burthens? *Shakspere.*
Moses' face at the door, sweating and blowing,
and looking wildly, would needs speak with you.
Shakspere.

When he was brought again to the bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was sur'd
With such an agony, he sweat extremely. *Shaksp.*

About this time in Autumn, there reigned in the
city and other parts of the kingdom a disease then
new, which, of the accidents and manner thereof,
they called the sweating sickness. *Bacon.*

A young tall figure
Did from the camp at first before him go;
At first he did, but scarce could follow him,
Sweating beneath a shield's untroly weight. *Cowley.*

2. To toil; to labour; to drudge.

How the drudging goblin toils
To earn his cream bowl duly set;
When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy had hath thrush'd the corn. *Milton.*

Our author, not content to see
That others write as carelessly as he;
Though he pretends not to make things complete,
Yet, to please you, he'd have the poet sweat. *Waller.*

3. To emit moisture.

Wanted will sweat so that they run with water.
Bacon.

In cold evenings there will be a moisture or sweat-
ing upon the stool. *Mortimer.*

To SWEAT. *v. a.*

1. To emit as sweat.

Grave that's sweaten
From the mother's gibbet, throw
Into the flame. *Shakspere.*
For him the rich Arabia sweats her gums. *Dryden.*

2. To make to sweat.

SWEATER. *n. f.* [from *sweat*.] One that
sweats, or makes to sweat.

SWEATY. *adj.* [from *sweat*.]
1. Covered with sweat; moist with sweat.

The tablement bouted and clapp'd then clapp'd
hairs, and threw up the jersey night-caps.
Shakspere.

A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of sweat.

And then, to meet, and to contest,
Such cleanliness from head to heel,
No humorous frosts, or trowly frowns,
No noisome whiffs, or sweaty frowns. *Swift.*

3. Laborious; toilsome.

Those who labour
The sweaty force, who edge the crooked file,
Bend stubborn steel, and batten glowing honour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Pope.*

To SWEEP. *v. a. pret. and part. pass. swept.*

[*ppapan*, Saxon.]

1. To drive away with a besom.
2. To clean with a besom.
What woman, having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one, doth not sweep the house, and seek diligently till she find it? *Luke.*
3. To carry with pomp.
Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,
And, like a peacock, sweep along his tail. *Shaksp.*
4. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence.

Though I could,
With barefaced power, sweep him from my sight,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not. *Shaksp.*
The river of Kilron swept them away. *Julius.*
The blustering winds hurrying for victory sweep the snow from off the tops of those high mountains, and cast it down into the plains in such abundance, that the Turks lay as men buried alive. *Knolles.*

Flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too slow;
They miss or sweep but common souls away;
For such a loss Opdum his life must pay. *Waller.*
My looking is the fire of persecution,
That sweeps at once the people and the prince. *Dryden.*

I have already swept the stakes, and with the common good fortune of the generous gamblers can be content to sit. *Dryden.*

Is this the man who drives me before him
To the world's ridge, and sweeps me off like rubbish? *Dryden.*

Foot! time no change of motion knows;
With equal speed the torrent flows
To sweep fame, power, and wealth away;
The past is all by death posset,
And frugal fate that guards the rest,
By giving, bids them live, to-day. *Fenton.*
A duke holding in a great many hands, drew a huge heap of gold; but never observed a sharper, who under his arm swept a great deal of it into his hat. *Suif.*

5. To pass over with celerity and force.
6. To rub over.

Their long descending train
With rubies edg'd and sapphires swept the plain. *Dryden.*

7. To strike with a long stroke.
Defend, ye nine; defend, and sing;
The breathing instruments inspire,
Wake into voice each silent string,
And sweep the sounding lyre. *Pope.*

To SWEEP. *v. n.*

1. To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness. Perhaps in the first quotation we should read *swoop*.
Haste me to know it, that I with wings as swift
As meditation or the thoughts of love
May sweep to my revenge. *Shaksp.*
A poor man that oppresseth the poor, is like a sweeping rain which leaveth no food. *Proverbs.*
Cowen in her course
Tow'rd the Sabrian shores, as sweeping from her source,
Takes Towa. *Drayton.*

Before tempestuous winds arise,
Stars shooting through the darkness gild the night
With sweeping glories, and long trails of light. *Dryden.*

2. To pass with pomp; to pass with an equal motion.

She sweeps it through the court with troops of ladies,
More like an empress than duke Humphrey's wife. *Shaksp.*

In gentle dreams I often will be by,
And sweep along before your closing eye. *Dryden.*

3. To move with a long reach.
Nor always errs; for on the countlet draws
A sweeping stroke along the crackling jaws. *Dryd.*

SWEEP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sweeping.
2. The passage of any violent or continuing motion.

A door drags, when, by ill hanging on its hinges, or by the ill boarding of the room, the bottom edge of the door rides in its sweep upon the floor. *Mozon.*

A torrent swell'd

With wintry tempests, that disdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its sweep, trees, houses, men. *Philips.*

3. Violent and general destruction.

In countries subject to great epidemical sweeps, men may live very long, but where the proportion of the chroniclil disemper is great, it is not likely to be so. *Grant.*

4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear.

Having made one mention a little circularly, began a second, bringing it with an opposite sweep to meet the other. *Shaksp.*

SWEEPER. *n. f.* [from sweep.] One that sweeps.

SWEEPINGS. *n. f.* [from sweep.] That which is swept away.

Should this one broomstick enter the scene, covered with dust, though the sweepings of the finest lady's chamber, we should despise its vanity. *Swift.*

SWEEPNET. *n. f.* [sweep and net.] A net that takes in a great compals.

She was a sweepnet for the Spanish ships, which happily fell into her net. *Candem.*

SWEEPSTAKE. *n. f.* [sweep and stake.] A man that wins all.

Is't writ in your revenge,

That sweepstake you will draw both friend and foe,
Winner and loser? *Shaksp.*

SWEET. *adj.* [from sweep.] Passing with great speed and violence over a great compals at once.

They rush along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their sweepy sway. *Dryden.*

SWEET. *adj.* [*prete*, Sax. *foet*, Dutch.]

1. Pleasing to any sense.

Sweet expresses the pleasant perceptions of almost every sense; sugar is sweet, but it hath not the same sweetness as music; nor hath music the sweetness of a rose, and a sweet prospect differs from them all; nor yet have any of these the same sweetness as discourse, counsel, or meditation hath; yet the royal psalmist faith of a man, we took sweet counsel together; and of God, my meditation of him shall be sweet. *Watts.*

2. Luscious to the taste.

This honey tasted still is ever sweet. *Davies.*

3. Fragrant to the smell.

Balm his soul head with warm distilled waters,
And burn sweet wood, to make the lodging sweet. *Shaksp.*

Where a rainbow hangeth over or toucheth,
there breatheth a sweet smell; for that this happeneth but in certain matters which have some sweetness, which the dew of the rainbow draweth forth. *Bacon.*

Shred very small with thyme, sweet-margory,
and a little winter favours. *Watson.*

The balmy zephyrs, silent since her death,
Lament the ceasing of a sweeter breath. *Pope.*

The streets with treble voices ring,
To tell the bounteous product of the spring;
Sweet-smelling flowers, and elders early bud. *Gay.*

4. Melodious to the ear.

The dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop. *Milton.*

Her speech is grac'd with sweeter sound
Than in another's song is found. *Waller.*

No more the streams their murmurs shall forbear,
A sweeter music than their own to hear;
But tell the reeds, and tell the vocal shore,
Fair Daphne's dead, and music is no more. *Pope.*

5. Beautiful to the eye.

Heavy'st blest thee;
Thou hast the sweetest face I ever look'd on. *Shaksp.*

6. Not salt.

The white of an egg, or blood mingled with salt water, gushes the saltness, and maketh the water sweeter; this may be by adhesion. *Bacon.*

The faith drops with him.
Sweet waters mingle with the bitter main. *Dryden.*

7. Not four.

Time chaungeth fruits from more sweet to more sweet; but contrariwise liquors, even those that are of the juice of fruit, from more sweet to more four.

Fruit whose fruit is acid last longer than those whose fruit is sweet.

When metals are dissolved in acid mentums, and the acids in conjunction with the metal, act after a different manner, so that the compound has a different taste, much milder than before, and sometimes a sweet one; it is not because the acids adhere to the metallic particles, and thereby lose much of their activity. *Newton.*

8. Mild; soft; gentle.

Let me report to him
Your sweet dependency, and you shall find
A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness. *Shaksp.*

The Pleiades before him danc'd,
Shedding sweet influence. *Mit.*

Mercy has, could Mercy's self be seen,
No sweeter look than this propitious queen. *Waller.*

9. Grateful; pleasing.

Nothing to sweeten is as our country's earth,
And joy of those, from whom we claim our birth. *Chapman.*

Sweet interchange of hill and valley. *Milton.*

Than whom the Trojan host
No fairer face or sweeter air could boast. *Dryden.*

10. Not stale; not stinking; as, that meat is sweet.

SWEET. *n. f.*

1. Sweetness; something pleasing.

Pluck out
The multitudinous tongue, let them not lick
The sweet which is their poison. *Shaksp.*

What softer sounds are these salute the ear,
From the large circle of the hemisphere,
As if the center of all sweets met here? *Ben. Jon.*

If every sweet, and every grace,
Must fly from that forsaken face. *Carr.*

Hail! wedded love,
Perpetual fountain of domestic sweets! *Milton.*

Taught to live
The easiest way; nor with perplexing thoughts
To interrupt the sweet of life. *Mit.*

Now since the Larian and the Trojan brood
Have tasted vengeance, and the sweets of blood. *Dryden.*

Speak.
Can Ceyx then sustain to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forsake the sweets of life? *Dryden.*

We have so great an abhorrence of pain, that a little of it extinguishes all our pleasures, a little bitter mingled in our cup leaves no relish of the sweet.

Love had ordain'd that it was Adam's turn
To mix the sweets, and minister the urn. *Pope.*

2. A word of endearment.

Sweet! leave me here a while;
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would beguile
The tedious day with sleep. *Shaksp.*

Wherefore frowns my sweet?
Have I too long been absent from the lips? *Ben. Jon.*

3. A perfume.

As, in perfumes,
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost;
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich relief of all:
So the was all a sweet. *Dryden.*

Flowers
Innumerable, by the soft tooth-west
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their sweets from the odoriferous perfume. *Pope.*

SWEEFTREAD. *n. f.* The pumice of the calf.

Never tie yourself always to eat meats of easy digestion, as veal, pullets, or sweetbreads.

Sweet eat and cullops were with the wretched about the sides; unbiting what they deck'd. *Dryden.*

When you make a *brui* of real, remember your
facebook the butter loves a *facetbread*. *Swift*.

SWEETBRIAR. n. f. [*Sweet and briar.*] A
fragrant shrub.

For March come violets and peach-tree in bluf-
fom, the cornelian-tree in blossom, and *facetbriar*.
Bacon.

SWEETBROOM. n. f. [*grica, Latin.*] An
herb. *Ainsworth*.

SWEETICELLY. n. f. [*myrrhus, Lat.*] A
plant. *Miller*.

To SWEETEN. v. a. [from *sweet*.]

1. To make sweet.

The world the garden is, she is the flower
That *facet* all the place; she is the guest
On earth's price. *Sidney*.

Here is the smell of the blood still: all the per-
fumes of Arabia will not *facet* this little hand.
Shakespeare.

Give me an ounce of civet to *facet* my imagi-
nation. *Shakespeare*.

With fairest flow'rs, *Fidelo*,
I'll *facet* thy sad grave. *Shakespeare*.

Be humbly minded, know your post;
I'll *facet* your tea, and watch your toast. *Swift*.

To make mild or kind.
All kindnesses defend upon such a temper, as
seems of fresh waters falling into the main sea;
the sea follows them all, but is not changed or
sweetened by them. *South*.

Devotion softens his heart, enlightens his mind,
facet his temper, and makes every thing that
comes from him instructive, amiable, and affecting.
Law.

To make less painful.

She, the sweetness of my heart, even *facet* the
death which her sweetness brought upon me.
Sidney.

Thou shalt secure her helpless sex from harms,
And be thy cares will *facet* with her charms.
Dryden.

Interest of state and change of circumstances
may have *facet* these reflections to the pulter
but little solid meat for men. *Dryden*.

Thy mercy *facet* every foil,
Made every region please;

The hoary Alpin hills it warm'd,
And smooth'd the Tyrrhene fens. *Spectator*.

1. To palliate; to reconcile.

These lessons may be gilt and *facet* as we
order pills and potions, so as to take off the disgust
of the remedy. *L'Estrange*.

5. To make grateful or pleasing.

I would have my love
Angry sometimes, to *facet* off the rest
Of her behaviour. *Ben Jonson*.

5. To soften; to make delicate.

Cortez has made his memory immortal, by the
strength he has given to his figures, and by *facet*-
ing his lights and shadows, and melting them
into each other so happily, that they are even im-
perceptible. *Dryden*.

To SWEETEN. v. n. To grow sweet.

Where a wasp hath bitten in a grape, or any
fruit, it will *facet* hastily. *Bacon*.

SWEETENER. n. f. [from *facet*.]

1. One that palliates; one that represents
things tenderly.

But you who, till your fortune's made,
Must be a *facet* by your trade,
Must *facet* be never meant to ill. *Swift*.

These softness, *facet*, and compounder,
shake their heads so strongly, that we can hear
their pocket's jingle. *Swift*.

2. That which contemperate acrimony.
Powder of crabs eyes and claws, and burnt egg-
shells, are prescribed as *facet* of any sharp
humors. *Temple*.

SWEETHEART. n. f. [*Sweet and heart.*] A
lover or mistress.

Mistress, retire yourself
Into some covert; take your *facet*,
And pluck o'er your brow. *Shakespeare*.

Sweetheart. your colour, I warrant you, is as red
as any rose. *Shakespeare*.

One thing, *facet*, I will ask,
Take me for a new-fashion'd monk. *Cleaveland*.

A wench was wailing her head and crying;
she had newly parted with her *facet*.
L'Estrange.

She interprets all your dreams for thee,
Foretells th' estate, when the rich uncle dies.
And tells a *facet* in the theatre. *Dryden*.

SWEETING. n. f. [from *facet*.]

1. A sweet luscious apple.

A child will chuse a *facet*, because it is pre-
sently fair and pleasant, and refuse a rumet; be-
cause it is then green, hard and sour. *Afham*.

2. A word of endearment.

Trip no further, pretty *facet*;
Journies end in lovers meeting. *Shakespeare*.

SWEETISH. adj. [from *facet*.] Somewhat
sweet.

They esteem'd that blood pituitous naturally,
which abounded with an exceeding quantity of
facet chyle. *Flager*.

SWEETLY. adv. [from *facet*.] In a sweet
manner; with sweetness.

The best ware for my beloved goes down *facet*.
Cant.

He bore his great commission in his look;
But *facet* temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke.
Dryden.

No poet ever *facet* sung,
Unless he were like Phœbus young;
Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,
Unless like Venus in her prime. *Swift*.

SWEETMEAT. n. f. [*Sweet and meat.*] A
delicacies made of fruits preserved with
sugar.

Mopsa, as glad as of *facet* to go of such an
errand, quickly returned. *Sidney*.

Why all the charges of the nuptial feast,
Wine and deserts, and *facet* to digest.
Dryden.

There was plenty, but the dishes were ill sorted;
whole pyramids of *facet* for boys and women,
but little solid meat for men. *Dryden*.

Make your transparent *facet* truly nice,
With Indian sugar and Arabian spice. *King*.

It a child cries for any unwholesome fruit, you
purchase his quiet by giving him a less hurtful
facet this may preserve his health, but spoils
his mind. *Locke*.

At a lord-mayor's feast, the *facet* do not
make their appearance till people are cloyed with
beet and mutton. *Adams*.

They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting
and parting; but a professor, who always stands by,
will not suffer them to bring any presents of toys
or *facet*. *Swift*.

SWEETNESS. n. f. [from *facet*.] The qua-
lity of being sweet in any of its senses;
fragrance; melody; lusciousness; deli-
ciousness; agreeableness; delightfulness;
gentleness of manners, mildness of
aspect.

She, the *facet* of my heart, even sweetening
the death which her *facet* brought upon me.
Sidney.

The right form, the true figure, the natural colour
that is fit and due to the dignity of a man, to the
beauty of a woman, to the *facet* of a young
babe. *Afham*.

O our lives *facet*!
That we the pain of death would hourly bear,
Rather than die at once. *Shakespeare*.

Where a rainbow toucheth, there breatheth
forth a sweet smell: for this happeneth but in cer-
tain matters which have in themselves some *facet*,
which the gentle dew of the rainbow draweth
forth. *Bacon*.

His *facet* of carriage is very particularly re-
membered by his contemporaries. *Fell*.

Serene and clear harmonious *facet* flows,
With *facet* not to be express'd in prose. *Rafcom*.

Suppose two authors equally sweet, there is a
great distinction to be made in *facet*; as in
that of sugar, and that of honey. *Dryden*.

This old men's talk, though honey flow'd
In every word, would now lose all its *facet*.
Addison.

Praise the easy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's strength and Waller's *facet*
join. *Pope*.

A man of good education, excellent understand-
ing, and exact taste, these qualities are adorned
with great modesty, and a most amiable *facet*
of temper. *Swift*.

SWEETWILLIAM. n. f. [*armeria, Latin.*]
SWEETWILL. n. f. Plants. A species
of gilliflowers.

SWEETWILL. n. f. Gale or Dutch
myrtle.

To SWELL. v. n. participle pass. *swollen*.
[*swellan, Sax. swellan, Dutch.*]

1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to
extend the parts.

Propitious Jove smooth'd his wat'ry way,
He roll'd his river back, and pour'd his flood,
A gentle *facet*, and a peaceful flood. *Dryden*.

2. To tumify by obstruction.

Stomachily vitiated people,
All *facet* and obnoxious, pitiful to the eye,
The mere despair of surgery, he cures. *Shaf*.

Swat in his breast, his inward parts encrease,
All means are us'd, but all without success. *Dryd*.

3. To be extirpated.

My pity hath been balm to heal their wounds,
My misdoers hath alloy'd their *facet* griefs.
Shakespeare.

4. To look big.

Here he comes, *facet* like a Turkey-rook.
Shakespeare.

5. To be turgid. Used of style.

Pelcus and Telephus, exult and poor,
Forget their *facet* and gigantic woods. *Rafcom*.

6. To protuberate.

This iniquity shall be as a breach ready to fall,
facet out in a high wall. *Isaiah*.

7. To rise into arrogance; to be elated.

In all things else above our humble fate,
Your equal mind yet *facet* us into state. *Dryden*.

8. To be inflated with anger.

I will help every one from him that *facet*
against him, and will let him at rest. *Isaiah*.

We have made peace of enmity
Between these *facet* wrong-incented peers.
Shakespeare.

The hearts of princes kiss obedience,
So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits
They *facet* and grow as terrible as storms. *Shaf*.

9. To grow upon the view.

O for a mile of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!
A kingdom for a siege, prices to sell,
And monarchs to behold the *facet* scene. *Shakespeare*.

10. It implies commonly a notion of some-
thing wrong.

Your youth admires
The throws and *facet* of a *facet* soul,
Cato's bold flights, th' extravagance of virtue. *Addison*.

Immoderate valour *facet* into a fault. *Addison*.

To SWELL. v. a.

1. To cause to rise or increase; to make
tumid.

Went, blow the earth into the sea,
Or *facet* the curled waters 'bove the main. *Shaf*.

You who supply the ground with seeds of grain,
And you who *facet* those seeds with kindly rain. *Dryden*.

2. To aggravate; to brighten.

It is low ebb with his accident, when such pecca-
dillos are put to *facet* the charge. *Atterbury*.

3. To raise to arrogance.

All these miseries proceed from the same natural
causes which have usually attended kingdoms
facet with long plenty, pride, and excess. *Clarendon*.

The king of men, who, *facet*,
Resolv'd his presents, and his pay. *Dryd*.

SWELL. n. f. [from the verb.] Extension of bulk.

The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the *swell* at full of tide,
And neither way inclines. *Shakespeare.*

SWELLING. n. f. [from *swell*.]

1. Morbid tumour.

There is not a chronic disease that more frequently introduces the distemper I am discoursing of than *swellings* or ferrophulous swellings of ulcers. *Blackmore.*

2. Protuberance; prominence.

The superfluities of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings*, which, how shallow soever, do a little vary the thickness of the plate. *Newton.*

3. Effort for a vent.

My heart was torn in pieces to see the husband supping and keeping down the *swellings* of his grief. *Tatler.*

To SWELL. v. n. To break out in sweat, if that be the meaning.

Cheerful blood in faintness chill did melt,
Which, like a fever fit, through all his body *swell'd*. *Spenser.*

To SWELTER. v. n. [This is supposed to be corrupted from *fultry*.] To be pained with heat.

If the sun's excessive heat
Makes our bodies *swelter*,
To an other hedge we get
For a friendly shelter;
There we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath. *Chalkhill.*

To SWELTER. v. a. To parch, or dry up with heat.

Some would always have long nights and short days; others again long days and short nights; one climate would be scorched and *sweltered* with everlasting dog-days, while an eternal December blasted another. *Beattie.*

SWELTRY. adj. [from *swelter*.] Suffocating with heat.

SWEEP. The participle and preterit of sweep.

To SWEEP. v. n. To breed a green turf. [See *SWARD*.]

The clays that are long in *sweeping*, and little subject to weeds, are the best land for clover. *Mortimer.*

To SWERVE. v. n. [from *swerren*, Saxon and Dutch.]

1. To wander; to rove.

A maid thitherward did run,
To catch her sparrow, which from her did *swerve*. *Sidney.*

The *swerving* vines on the tall elms prevail,
Unhurt by southern show'rs or northern hail. *Dryden.*

2. To deviate; to depart from rule, custom, or duty.

That which angels do clearly behold, and without any *swerving* observe, is a law celestial and heavenly. *Hooker.*

Howsoever *swervings* are now and then incident into the course of nature, nevertheless, so constantly the laws of nature are by natural agents observed, that no man denieth but those things which nature worketh are wrought always, or for the most part, after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*

The ungodly have laid a snare for me; but yet I *swerve* not from thy commandments. *Common Prayer.*

Were I the fairest youth
That ever made the eye *swerve*. *Shakespeare.*

There is a protection very just which princes owe to their servants, when, in obedience to their just commands, upon extraordinary occasions, in the execution of their trusts, they *swerve* from the strict letter of the law. *Clarendon.*

Till then his majesty had not in the least *swerved* from the great parliament. *Clarendon.*

Amputation in the course of nature, defect and

swerving in the creature, would immediately follow. *Blackwell.*

Firm we submit, yet possible to *swerve*. *Milton.*

Many who, through the contagion of ill example, *swerve* exceedingly from the rules of their holy faith, yet would upon such an extraordinary warning be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury.*

3. To ply; to bend.

Now their mightiest quell'd, the battle *swerv'd*
With many an inroad gor'd. *Milton.*

4. [I know not whence derived.] To climb on a narrow body.

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear,
Upon the topmost branch: the tree was high,
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerv'd*. *Dryden.*

She fled, returning by the way she went,
And *swerv'd* along her bow with swift ascent. *Dryden.*

SWIFT. adj. [from *swift*, Saxon.]

1. Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid.

Thou art so far before,
That *swift* wing of recompence is slow
To overtake thee. *Shakespeare.*

Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay,
Swift wing'd with desire to get a grave. *Shaksp.*

Men of war, whose faces were like the faces of lions, and as *swift* as the roes upon the mountains. *1 Chronicles.*

We imitate and practise to make *swift* motions than any out of other natures. *Bacon.*

To him with *swift* ascent he up return'd. *Milton.*

Things that move so *swift* as not to affect the senses distinctly with several differing sensible distances of their motion, and so cause not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*

It pretives the ends of the bones from inefficiency, which they, being solid bodies, would contract from any *swift* motion. *Ray.*

Thy stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other Pegasus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the *swift*-limb'd racers of the flood. *Dorset.*

Clouded in a deep abyss of light,
While present, too severe for human sight,
Nor staying longer than one *swift*-wing'd night. *Prior.*

Mantiger made a circle round the chamber, and the *swift*-tooted martin pursued him. *Arabian Nights.*

There too my son,—ah once my best delight,
Once *swift* of foot, and terrible in fight. *Pope.*

Swift they defend, with wing to wing join'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and float upon the wind. *Pope.*

2. Ready; prompt.

Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak. *James.*

To mischief *swift*. *Milton.*

SWIFT. n. f. The current of a stream.

He can live in the strongest *swifts* of the water. *Walton.*

SWIFT. n. f. [from the quickness of its flight; *apus*.] A bird like a swallow; a martin.

Swifts and swallows have remarkably short legs, and their toes grasp any thing very strongly. *Desh.*

SWIFTLY. adv. [from *swift*.] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly; with celerity; with velocity.

These move *swiftly*, and at great distance; but then they require a medium well disposed, and their transmission is easily stopped. *Bacon.*

Pleas'd with the passage, we slide *swiftly* on,
And see the dangers which we cannot shun. *Dryden.*

In decent order they advance to fight;
Yet then too *swiftly* fleet by human sight,
And meditate too soon their everlasting flight. *Prior.*

SWIFTNESS. n. f. [from *swift*.] Speed; nimbleness; rapidity; quickness; velocity; celerity.

Let our proportions for these wars
Be soon collected, and all things thought upon,
That may with reasonable *swift*ness add
More feathers to our wings. *Shakespeare.*

We may enter
By violent *swift*ness that which we run at;
And lose by over-running. *Shakespeare.*

Speed to describe whole *swift*ness number fails. *Milton.*

Exulting, till he finds their nobler sense
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;
Then curses his conspiring feet, while silent
Betrays that safety which their *swift*ness lent. *Deane.*

Such is the mighty *swift*ness of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense behind. *Dryden.*

To SWIG. v. n. [from *swiga*, Islandick.] To drink by large draughts.

To SWILL. v. a. [from *swillan*, Saxon.]

1. To drink luxuriously and grossly.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes it
In your embowell'd bosoms. *Shakespeare.*

The most common of these causes are an hereditary disposition, and *swilling* down great quantities of cold liquors. *Arbuthnot.*

Such is the poet, fresh in pay,
The third night's profits of his play;
His morning draughts till noon can *swill*,
Among his brethren of the quill. *Swift.*

2. To wash; to drench.

As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean. *Shaksp.*

With that a German off has *swill'd* his throat,
Deluded, that imperial Rhine below'd.
The generous rummer. *Prior.*

3. To inebriate; to swell with plenitude.

I should be loth
To meet the rudeness and *swill'd* insolence
Of such late wassailers. *Milton.*

He drinks a *swilling* draught; and, lo! with a
Will supple in the bath his outward skin. *Dryden.*

SWILL. n. f. [from the verb.] Drink luxuriously poured down.

Give wine such *swill* as you have. *Mortimer.*

Thus as they swim in mutual *swill*, the rock
Reels fast from thence to thence. *Thomson.*

SWILLER. n. f. [from *swill*.] A luxuriously drinker.

To SWIM. v. n. preterit *swam*, *swum*. [from *swimman*, Saxon; *swimmen*, Dutch.]

1. To float on the water; not to sink.

I will scarce think you have *swam* in a garden. *Shakespeare.*

We have ships and boats for going under water and brooking of seas; also *swimming* girdles to supporters. *Boyle.*

2. To move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs.

Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *swim* to yonder point. *Shakespeare.*

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that *swim* on bladders,
These many summers in a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth. *Shakespeare.*

The soldiers counsel was to kill the prisoners, and any of them should *swim* out and escape. *Shakespeare.*

The rest, driven into the lake, were seeking to save their lives by *swimming*; they were slain as coming to land by the Spanish horsemen, on either side their *swimming* shot by the arquebusers. *Arbuthnot.*

Animals *swim* in the same manner as they do, and need no other way of motion for motion in the water, than for progression upon the land. *Boyle.*

The frightened wolf now *swims* among the sheep
The yellow lion wanders in the deep;
The stag *swims* faster than he ran before. *Dryden.*

Blue Triton gave the signal from the shore;
The ready Nereids heard, and *swam* before. *Dryden.*

To smooth the seas.

3. To be conveyed by the stream.

With tenders of our protection of them from the fury of those who would soon drown them, if they refused to *swim* down the popular stream. *King Charles.*

I swim with the tide, and the water under me
was buoyant. Dryden.

4. To glide along with a smooth or dizzy
motion.

She with pretty and with swimming gait
Following, her womb then rich with my young
squire. Shakespeare.

A hovering mist came swimming o'er his sight,
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. Dryden.

My back hand dropt, and all the idle pomp,
Priels, altars, victims *swam* before my light!

The fainting soul flood ready wing'd for flight,
And o'er his eye-balls *swam* the shades of night. Pope.

5. To be dizzy; to be vertiginous.

I am taken with a grievous *swimming* in my
head, and such a mist before my eyes, that I can
neither hear nor see. Dryden.

6. To be floated.

When the heavens are filled with clouds, when
the earth *swims* in rain, and all nature wears a
lowering countenance, I withdraw myself from
their uncomfortable scenes into the visionary
worlds of art. Spectator.

Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows *swim*.
Thomson.

7. To have abundance of any quality; to
flow in any thing.

They now *swim* in joy,
Free long to *swim* at large, and laugh; for which
The world's world of tears must weep. Milton.

To *swim*, v. a. To pass by swimming.

Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main,
By stretch of arms the distant shore to gain. Dryden.

To *swim*, n. f. [from the verb.] The
bladder of fishes by which they are sup-
ported in the water.

The braces have the nature and use of tendons,
in contracting the *swim*, and thereby transfusing
the air out of one bladder into another, or discharg-
ing it from them both. Grew.

SWIMMER, n. f. [from *swim*.]

1. One who swims.

Birds find ease in the depth of the air, as swim-
mers do in a deep water. Bacon.

Lairdorous and flat-billed birds being generally
swimmers, the organ is wisely contrived for action. Brown.

Life is oft prefer'd
By the bold *swimmer*, in the swift illapse
Of accident disastrous. Thomson.

2. The *swimmer* is situated in the fore legs
of a horse, above the knees, and upon
the inside, and almost upon the back
parts of the hind legs, a little below the
hams: this part is without hair, and
resembles a piece of hard dry horn.

Farrer's Dictionary.

SWIMMINGLY, adv. [from *swimming*.]

Smoothly; without obstruction. A low
word.

John got on the battlements, and called to Nick,
I hope the cause goes on *swimmingly*. Arbuthnot.

SWINE, n. f. [ppm, Saxon; *swijn*, Dutch.

It is probably the plural of some old
word, and is now the same in both num-
bers.] A hog; a pig. A creature
remarkable for stupidity and nastiness.
O monstrous beast! how like a *swine* he lies!

He *be swine* drunk; and in his sleep he does
little harm, save to his bedfellows. Shakespeare.

Now I sat his *swine*, for others cheer. Chapman.

Who knows not Circe,
The daughter of the sun? whose charmed cup
Whoever tasted, lost his upright shape,
And downward fell into a groveling *swine*. Milton.

Had the upper part, to the middle, been of human
shape, and all below *swine*, had it been murder to
destroy it? Locke.

How instinct varies in the growing *swine*,
Compar'd, half-reasoning elephant, with thine? Pope.

SWINEBREAD, n. f. [*cyclaminus*.] A kind

of plant; truffles. Bailey.

SWINEGRASS, n. f. [*centinodir*, Latin.]

An herb.

SWINEHERD, n. f. [ppm and hynb, Sax.]

A keeper of hogs.

There *swineherd*, that keepeth the hog. Tupper.
The whole interview between Ulysses and Eu-
meus has fallen into ridicule: Eumeus has been
judged to be of the same rank and condition with
our modern *swineherds*. Broom.

SWINEPIPE, n. f. [*turdus iliacus*.] A bird

of the thrush kind. Bailey.

To *swing*, v. n. [ppm, Saxon.]

1. To wave to and fro hanging loosely.

I tried it a pendulum would *swing* taiter, or con-
tinue *swinging* longer in our receiver, in case of
extinction of the air, than otherwise. Boyle.

If the coach *swing* but the lead to one side, the
used to knock to loud, that all concluded the was
overturned. Arbuthnot.

Jack hath hang'd himself: let us go see how he
swings. Arbuthnot.

When the *swinging* signs your ears offend
With creaking noise, then many floods impend. Gay.

2. To fly backward and forward on a rope.

To *swing*, v. a. preterit *swang*, *swung*.

1. To make to play loosely on a string.

2. To whirl round in the air.

His sword prepar'd,
He *swang* about his head, and cut the winds. Shakespeare.

Take bottles and *swing* them: fill not the bot-
tles full, but leave some air, else the liquor cannot
play nor flower. Bacon.

Swinging a red-hot iron about, or fastening it
unto a wheel under that motion, it will sooner
grow cold. Brown.

Swing thee in the air, then dash thee down,
To th' hazard of thy brains and water'd sides. Milton.

3. To wave loosely.

If one approach to dare his force,
He *swings* his tail, and swiftly turns him round. Dryden.

SWING, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Motion of any thing hanging loosely.

In casting of any thing, the arms, to make a
greater *swing*, are first cast backward. Bacon.

Men use a pendulum, as a more steady and re-
gular motion than that of the earth; yet if any one
should ask how he certainly knows that the two
successive *swings* of a pendulum are equal, it would
be very hard to satisfy him. Locke.

2. A line on which any thing hangs loose.

3. Influence or power of a body put in
motion.

The rain that batters down the wall,
For the great *swing* and rattle of his power,
They place before his hand that made the engine. Shakespeare.

In this encyclopedia, and round of knowledge,
like the great wheels of heaven, we're to observe
two circles, that, while we are daily carried about,
and whirled on by the *swing* and ript of the one,
we may maintain a natural and proper course in
the sober wheel of the other. Brown.

The descending of the earth to this orbit is not
upon that mechanical account Cartesian pretends,
namely, the strong *swing* of the more solid globuli
that overflow it. More.

4. Course; unrestrained liberty; abandon-
ment to any motive.

Commit, even to the full *swing* of his left. Chapman.

Take thy *swing*;
For not to take, is but the self-same thing. Dryden.

These exuberant productions only excited and
fomented his lusts, so that his whole time lay upon
his hands, and gave him leisure to contrive, and
with full *swing* pursue his follies. Woodward.

Let them all take their *swing*
To pillage the king,
And get a blue ribband instead of a string. Swift.

5. Unrestrained tendency.

Where the *swing* goeth, there follow, fawn, flatter,
laugh, and the lustily at other men's liking. Ascham.

Those that are so persuaded, desire to be wise in
a way that will gratify their appetites, and to give
up themselves to the *swing* of their unbounded pre-
sensions. Glanville.

Were it not for these, civil government were not
able to stand before the prevailing *swing* of corrupt
nature, which would know no honesty but ad-
vantage. South.

To *swing*, v. a. [ppm, Saxon.]

The g in this word, and all its deriva-
tives, sounds as in *gem*, *giant*.]

1. To whip; to chastise; to punish.

Sir, I was in love with my bed: I thank you,
you *swing'd* me for my love, which makes me the
bolder to chide you for yours. Shakespeare.

This very reverend teacher, quite worn out
With rheumatism, and crippled with his gout,
Fingers that he in youthful times has done,
And *swings* his sinuities in his foot. Dryden, Jun.

The printer brought along with him a bundle of
those papers, which, in the phrase of the whig-
coffee-houses, have *swung* out of the Examiner. Swift.

2. To move as a body. Not in use.

He, wroth to see his kingdom fall,
Swings the scaly horror of his folded tail. Milton.

SWINGER, n. f. [from the verb.] A swayer;
a sweep of any thing in motion. Not
in use.

The shallow water doth her force infringe,
And renders vain her tail's impetuous *swing*. Waller.

SWINGEBUCKLER, n. f. [*swinge* and
buckler.] A bully; a man who pretends
to feats of arms.

You had not four such *swingebucklers* in all the
arms of court again. Shakespeare.

SWINGER, n. f. [from *swing*.] He who
twings; a hurler.

SWINGING, adj. [from *swinge*.] Great;
huge. A low word.

The countryman seeing the lion disarmed, with a
swinging cudgel broke on the nuch. P. F. Arange.

A good *swinging* tom of John's roundest oak went
towards building of Heeus's country house. Arbuthnot.

SWINGINGLY, adv. [from *swinging*, or
swinge.] Vastly; greatly.

Henceforward he'll print neither pamphlets nor
liens,
And, if *swinging* can do't, shall be *swingingly*
mauld. Swift.

To *swinge*, v. n. [from *swing*.]

1. To dangle; to wave hanging.

2. To swing in pleasure.

SWISHING, adj. [from *swine*.] Besitting
swine; resembling *swine*; gross; brutal.

They *swipe* us drunkards and with *swish* phrase
Send our addit n. Shakespeare.

Samuel gluttony
No'er looks to heav'n amidst his gorgeous feast;
But, with besotted hate ingratitude,
Craves, and blasphemes his benefactor. Milton.

To *swink*, v. n. [ppm, Saxon.] To
labour; to toil; to drudge. Obsolete.

Riches, renew it, and principality,
For which men *swink* and sweat most faintly. Spenser.

For they do *swink* and sweat to feed the other,
Who live like lords of that which they do gather. Spenser.

To *swink*, v. a. To overlabour. Obsolete.

The labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came,
And the *swink'd* hedger at his supper sat. Milton.

SWINK, n. f. [ppm Saxon.] A swayer;
toil; drudgery. Obsolete.

5 C 2

Ah, Piers, been thy teeth on edge, to think
How great sport thy gawyn with little *swink*?
Spenser.

Thou'st but a lazy loarde,
And reke much of thy *swink*.
Spenser.

SWITCH. *n. f.* A small flexible twig.
Ketch me a dozen arabice slaves, and bring
these are but *switches*.
Shakespeare.

With a circle 'bout the wrist
To be by beadle exorcist,
The body feels the spur and *switch*.
Hudibras.

Mauritania, on the hilt medal, leads a horse
with something like a thread; in her other hand
she holds a *switch*.
Addison.

TO SWOON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
lull; to jerk.

Lay thy bridle's weight
Most of thy left side; thy right horse then *switch*-
ing, all thy throat
Spent in encouragements give him; and all the
rein let float.
Chapman.

SWIVEL. *n. f.* Something fixed in another
body so as to turn round in it.

SWOBBER. *n. f.* [See SWABBER.]
r. A sweeper of the deck.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown george with lousy *swobbers* led.
Dryden.

Four privileged cards that are only
incidentally used in betting at the game
of whist.

The clergyman used to play at whist and *swobbers*:
playing now and then a sober game at whist for pas-
time, it might be pardoned; but he could not digest
those wicked *swobbers*.
Swift.

SWOLLEN. } The participle passive of
SWOON. } *swell*.

Unto his aid the hastily did draw.
The dreadful beast, who *swells*, with blood of life,
Came ramping forth with proud presumptuous gait.
Spenser.

When thus the gather'd forms of wretched love
In my *swollen* bosom with long war had strove,
At length they broke their bounds; at length their
force

Bore down whatever met its stronger course;
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past.
Prior.

Whereas at first we had only three of these prin-
ciples, their number is already *swollen* to five.
Baker.

SWOM. The preterit of *swim*.
TO SWOON. *v. n.* [apponun, Saxon.] To
suffer a suspension of thought and sen-
sation; to faint.

So play the foolish throngs with one that *swoons*;
Come all to help him, and to stop the air
By which he should revive.
Shakespeare.

If thou stand'st not 'till the state of humming, or of
some death more long in expectation, and crueler
in suffering, behold now presently, and *swim* for
what's to come upon thee.
Shakespeare.

We see the great and sudden effect of smells in
fetching men again, when they *swim*.
Bacon.

The most *swimming* *swim*'d first away for pain.
Dryden.

Then, fear'd, cover'd a spoke.
The woman said it all a trick,
That he could *swim* when she was sick;
And knows that in that grief he reckon'd
On black-eyed death for his second.
Prior.

There appears such an ecstasy in his action,
that he seem'd *swim* to *swim* away in the tor-
por of joy.
Tatler.

SWOON. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hypo-
thymy; a fainting fit.

TO SWOOP. *v. a.* [I suppose formed from
the sound.]

1. To seize by falling at once as a hawk
upon his prey.

A fowl in Madagascar, called a ruck, the fea-
thers of whose wings are twelve paces, can with as
much ease *swop* up an elephant as our lites do a
mouse.
Withins.

This *swop*ring procedure in your hands did fall,
And *swop* the first you came to *swop* it all.
Dryden.

2. To prey upon; to catch up.

The physician looks with another eye on the me-
dicinal herb than the grazing ox, which *swops* it
in with the common grass.
Clautville.

3. To pass with violence. Not used.
The nine-foot trophy thus whilst the dash en-
tertain,

Proud Tamer *swops* along with such a lusty train,
As fits to brave a flood.
Dryden.

SWOOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Fall of a
bird of prey upon his quarry.

All my pretty ones?
Did you say all? What all? O hellkite! all?
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell *swop*?
Shakespeare.

The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and carried
away a whole litter of cubs at a *swop*.
L'Estrange.

TO SWOP. *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation.]
To change; to exchange one thing for
another. A low word.

When I drove a thrust home, he put it by,
And cried, as in derision, spare the thrupping;
Oh that infusing word! I would have *swopp'd*
Youth for old age, and all my life behind,
To have been then a momentary man.
Dryden.

SWORD. *n. f.* [from *swerd*, Saxon; *swerd*,
Dutch.]

1. A weapon used either in cutting or
thrusting; the usual weapon of fights
hand to hand.

Old unhappy traitor, the sword is out
That must destroy thee.
Shakespeare.

Each man took his sword, and slew all the males.
Genius.

But the sword
Of Michael from the armoury of God
Was giv'n him temper'd so, that neither keen
Nor solid might resist that edge: it met
The sword of Satan with steep force to smite
Defending, and in half cut thee; nor stay'd,
But with swift wheel reverse, deep entering fear'd
All his right side: then Satan first knew pain,
And with'd him to and fro convolv'd; to fore
The griding sword with discontinuous wound
Puls'd through him.
Milton.

2. Destruction by war: as fire and sword.
The sword without, and terror within.
Deut.

3. Vengeance of justice.
Justice to merit does weak aid afford,
She quits the balance, and reclaims the sword.
Dryden.

4. Emblem of authority.
Thus I, her sword bearer, do carry,
For civil deed and military
Hudibras.

SWORDED. *adj.* [from *sword*.] Girt with
a sword.

The sworded seraphim
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd.
Milton.

SWORDER. *n. f.* [from *sword*.] A cut-
throat; a soldier. In contempt.
A Roman sworder and banditto slave
Murder'd sweet Tully.
Shakespeare.

Clear will
Unstate his happiness, and be stag'd to th' new
Agonist a sworder.
Shakespeare.

SWORDFISH. *n. f.* [from *sword*.] A fish with
a long sharp bone issuing from his head.

A swordfish small him from the rest did sunder,
That in his throat him pricking tottly under,
His wide aby's him forced forth to spew.
S. enser.

Malpighi observed the middle of the optick nerve
of the swordfish to be a large membrane, folded,
according to its length, in many doubles, like a fan.
Derham.

Our little fleet was now engag'd to far,
That like the swordfish in the whale they fought;
The combat only seem'd a civil war,
Till through their bowels we our passage wrought.
Dryden.

SWORDGRASS. *n. f.* [gladiolus.] A kind
of sedge; glader.

SWORDKNOT. *n. f.* [sword and knot.]
Riband tied to the hilt of the sword.

Wipe with wipe, *swallow* with *swallow*
drive,
Beans banish bones, and coaches coaches drive.

SWORDLAW. *n. f.* Violence; the law by
which all is yielded to the stronger.
So violence

Proceeded, and oppression, and swordlaw,
Through all the plains, and refuge none was found.
Milton.

SWORDMAN. *n. f.* [sword and man.]
Soldier; fighting man.

Worthy fellows, and like to prove most worthy
swordmen.
Shakespeare.

At Lecca's house,
Among your swordmen, where so many associates
Both of thy mischief and thy madness met.
Ben Jonson.

Effes was made lieutenant-general of the army,
the darling of the swordmen.
Clarendon.

SWORDBLAYER. *n. f.* [sword and play.]
Gladiator; fencer; one who exhibits in
publick his skill at the weapons by fight-
ing prizes.

These they called swordplayers, and this is the
a swordfight.
Hakewell.

SWORN. The preterit of *swear*.
How soon unsay
What feign'd submission swore.
Milton.

SWORN. The participle passive of *swear*.
What does else want credit, come to me,
And I'll be sworn 'tis true.
Shakespeare.

I am sworn brother, sweet,
To grin necessity; and be and I
Will keep a league till death.
Shakespeare.

They that are mad against me, are sworn against
me.
Hakewell.

He refused not the civil offer of a Plinian,
though his sworn enemy; and would cut at the
ble of those who fought his ruin.
Calamy.

To shelter innocence,
The nation all elects some patron-knight,
sworn to be true to love, and slave to fame,
And many a valiant chief enrols his name.
Groom.

SWUM. The pret. and part. pass. of *swim*.
Air, water, earth,
By fowl, fish, beast, was swum, was
walk'd
Milton.

Frequent.
SWUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *swing*.
Her hand within her hair the wound,
Swung her to earth, and dragg'd her on the ground.
Addison.

SYN. *adj.* [properly *fib*, rib, Saxon.]
Related by blood. The Scottish dialect
still retains it.

If what my grandfire to me said, be true,
Siker I am very *fib* to you.
Spenser.

SYCAMINE. *n. f.* A tree. The sycamore
SYCAMORE. } of scripture is not the
same with ours.

Sycamore is our acer majus, one of the kinds of
maples: it is a quick grower.

If ye had faith as a grain of must seed, ye
might say unto this sycamine tree, be thou pluck'd
up, and it should obey you.
Milton.

I was no prophet, but as herdsman, and a gatherer
of sycamore fruit.

Go to yonder sycamore-tree, and hide your battle
of drunk under its hollow root.

Sycamores with cypressine were spread,
A hedge about the sides, a covering over head.
Dryden.

SYCOPIANT. *n. f.* [συκοφαντης *syco-
phanta*, Latin.] A talebearer; a make
bate; a malicious parasite.

Accusing *sycophants* of all men, did best last to
his nature; but therefore not seeming *sycophants*
because of no evil they said; they could bring up
new or doubtful thing unto him, but such as already
he had been apt to determine; so as they came but
as proofs of his wisdom, fearful and more fearful
while the fear he had figured in his mind had any
possibility of event.

the independent *symploche*, at the same time, both *symploche* to them, and in his sleeve laughs at them for believing.

SYMPLOCHIC. *v. n.* [*συμπλοχικός*; from the noun.] To play the *symploche*. A low bad word.

The *symploche* arts bring detected, that game is not to be played the second time; whereas a man of clear reputation, though his barque be split, has something left towards setting up again.

SYMPLOCHIC. *adj.* [from *symploche*.] Talebearing; mischievously officious.

SYMPLOCHIC. *v. n.* [*συμπλοχικός*; from *symploche*.] To play the talebearer.

SYLLABICAL. *adj.* [*syllabique*, French; from *syllable*.] Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables.

SYLLABICALLY. *adv.* [from *syllabical*.] In a syllabical manner.

SYLLABLE. *n. f.* [*συλλαβή*; *syllabe*, French.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation.

Each *syllable* that breath made up between them.

There is that property in all letters of syllables to be conjoined in *syllables* and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it.

2. Any thing proverbially concise.

Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any *syllable* of the law of God was written, did they not in as much as we do in every action not commended?

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, Crops in this potty pace from day to day, To the last *syllable* of recorded time; And all our yesterdays have lighted fools The way to dusty death.

He hath told to many melancholy stories, with one *syllable* of truth, that he hath blunted the edge of my fears.

TO SYLLABLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To utter; to pronounce; to articulate.

Not in use.

Any tongues that *syllable* men's names

On sands and shores, and desert wildernesses.

SYLLABUS. *n. f.* [rightly *SILLABUS*, which see.] Milk and acids.

No *syllabus* made at the milking pail, But what are compos'd of a pot of good ale.

Two lines would express all they say in two pages: 'tis nothing but whipt *syllabus* and froth, without solidity.

SYLLABUS. *n. f.* [*συλλαβός*.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SYLLOGISM. *n. f.* [*συλλογισμός*; *syllogisme*, French.] An argument composed of three propositions: as, every man thinks; Peter is a man, therefore Peter thinks.

A piece of rhetoric is a sufficient argument of logic, an apologue of *Syllogism* beyond a *Syllogism* in *Barbara*.

What a miraculous thing should we count it, if the flag and the steel, instead of a few sparks, should chance to knock out definitions and *syllogisms*!

SYLLOGISTICAL. *adj.* [*συλλογιστικός*; from *syllogism*.] Relating to a *syllogism*; consisting of a *syllogism*.

Though we suppose subject and predicate, and copula, and propositions and *syllogistical* conclusions

in their reasoning, there is no such matter; but the idle business is at the same moment present with them, without deducing one thing from another.

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain, simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple *syllogism*, since the complexion does not belong to the *syllogistical* form of it.

SYLLOGISTICAL. *adv.* [from *syllogistical*.] In the form of a *syllogism*.

A man knows first, and then he is able to prove *syllogistically*; so that *syllogism* comes after knowledge, when a man has no need of it.

TO SYLLOGIZE. *v. n.* [*syllogizer*, French; *συλλογίζω*.] To reason by *syllogism*.

Logic is, in effect, an art of *syllogizing*.

Men have endeavour'd to transform logic into a kind of mechanism, and to teach boys to *syllogize*, or frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge.

SYLVAN. *adj.* [better *silvan*.] Woody; shady; relating to woods.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm, A *sylvan* scene! and, as the ranks ascend, Shade above shade, a woody theatre

Of stateliest view.

Eternal greens the mossy margin grace, Watch'd by the *sylvan* genius of the place.

SYLVAN. *n. f.* [*syllain*, French.] A wood-god, or deity; perhaps sometimes a rustic.

Her private orchards, wall'd on ev'ry side, To lawless *syllains* all access deny'd.

SYMBOL. *n. f.* [*symbole*, Fr. *σύμβολον*; *symbolum*, Latin.]

1. An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form.

Beginning with the *symbol* of our faith, upon that the author of the gloss enquires into the nature of faith.

2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.

Salt, as incorruptible, was the *symbol* of friendship; which, if it casually fell, was accounted ominous, and their amity of no duration.

Words are the signs and *symbols* of things; and as, in accounts, ciphers and figures pass for real sums, so words and names pass for things themselves.

The heathens made choice of those lights as apt *symbols* of eternity, because, contrary to all sublunary beings, though they seem to perish every night, they renew themselves every morning.

SYMBOLICAL. *adj.* [*symbolique*, French; *συμβολικός*; from *symbol*.] Representative; typical; expressing by signs; comprehending something more than itself.

By this encroachment idolatry first crept in, men converting the *symbolical* use of idols into their proper worship, and receiving the representation of things unto them as the substance and thing itself.

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such *symbolical* actions as himself appointed.

SYMBOLICALLY. *adv.* [from *symbolical*.] Typically; by representation.

This distinction of animals was hieroglyphical, in the inward sense implying an abundance from certain uses, *symbolically* intimated from the nature of those animals.

It *symbolically* teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a real signature, and a sensible sermon.

SYMBOLIZATION. *n. f.* [from *symbolize*.] The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance.

The hieroglyphical symbols of scripture, excellently intimated in the species of things sacrificed in the dreams of Pharaoh, are oftentimes racked beyond their *symbolizations*.

TO SYMBOLIZE. *v. n.* [*symbolizer*, Fr. from *symbol*.] To have something in common with another by representative qualities.

Our king finding himself to *symbolize* by many things with that king of the Hebrews, honoured him with the title of this foundation.

The pleasing of colour *symbolizeth* with the pleasing of any single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth *symbolize* with harmony.

Antiole and the schools have taught, that air and water, being *symbolizing* elements, in the quality of moisture, are easily transmutable into one another.

They both *symbolize* in this, that they live to look upon themselves through multiplying passion.

I affectedly *symbolized* in careless mirth and freedom with the libertines, to circumvent libertinism.

The soul is such, that it strangely *symbolizes* with the thing it mightily desires.

TO SYMBOLIZE. *v. a.* To make representative of something.

Some *symbolize* the same from the mystery of its colours.

SYMMETRIC. *adj.* [from *symmetry*.] One eminently studious of proportion.

His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetry* would allow.

SYMMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *symmetry*.] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.

SYMMETRIST. *n. f.* [from *symmetry*.] One very studious or observant of proportion.

Some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being too true.

SYMMETRY. *n. f.* [*symmetrie*, Fr. *συμμετρία*.] Adaption of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another.

She by whose lines proportion should be Exam'd, measure of all *symmetry*; Whom had that ancient Icen, who thought souls made

Of harmony, he would at next have said That harmony was she.

And in the *symmetry* of her parts is found A power, like that of harmony and sound.

Symmetrie, equality, and correspondence of parts, is the discernment of reason, not the object of sense.

Nor were they only animated by him, but their measure and *symmetry* were owing to him.

SYMPATHETICAL. *adj.* [*sympathetique*, Fr. from *sympatheia*.] Having mutual sensation; being affected either by what happens to the other; feeling in consequence of what another feels.

Hecuphon are grounded the *sympathetic* mistakes in the cure of diseases, not only *sympathetic* receipts, but amulets, charms, and all incantatory applications.

United by this *sympathetic* bond, You grow familiar, intimate, and good.

To confer at the distance of the Indus by *sympathetic* conveyances, may be as usual to future times as to us in a literary correspondence.

To you our author makes her first request, Who speak the kindest, and who write the best: Your *sympathetic* hearts the hopes to move, From tender friendship and endearing love.

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves, and *sympathetical* and vital passions produced within ourselves.

SYMPATHETICALLY. *adv.* [from *sympathetick*.] With sympathy; in consequence of sympathy.

S Y M

To SYMPATHIZE. v. n. [*Sympathizer*, Fr. from *sympathy*.]

1. To feel with another; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually.

The men *sympathize* with the maliffs in robustious and rough coming on. *Shakespeare.*

The thing of courage, As round with rage, with rage doth *sympathize*. *Shakespeare.*

Nature, in awe to him, Hath do'd her gaudy trim, With her great maker to *sympathize*. *Milton.*

The limbs of his body is to every one a part of himself: he *sympathizes*, and is concerned for them. *Luthe.*

Their countrymen were particularly attentive to all their story, and *sympathized* with their heroes in all their adventures. *Spectator.*

Though the great acts of their mind exempt them from fear, yet none could do and *sympathize* more heartily. *Collier.*

2. To agree; to fit. Not proper.

Green is a pleasing colour, from a blue and a yellow mixed together, and by consequence blue and yellow are two colours which *sympathize*. *Dryden.*

SYMPATHY. n. f. [*Sympathie*, Fr. *συμπάθεια*.] Fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

A world of earthly blessings to my soul, If *sympathy* of love unite our thoughts. *Shakespeare.*

You are not young; no more am I: go to, then, there's *sympathy*: you are merry, so am I; ha! ha! then there's more *sympathy*: you love sack, and so do I; would you desire better *sympathy*? *Shakespeare.*

But what it is, The action of my life is like it, which I'll keep, If but for *sympathy*. *Shakespeare.*

I started back; It started back: but, pleas'd, I soon return'd; Pleas'd it return'd as soon, with answering looks Of *sympathy* and love. *Milton.*

They saw, but other light instead, a crowd Of ugly serpents; horror on them fell, And horrid *sympathy*. *Milton.*

Or *sympathy*, or some connat'ral force, Pow'ful at greatest distance to unite, With secret amity, things of like kind, By secret conveyance. *Milton.*

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate: it is this noble quality that makes all men to be of one kind; for every man would be a distinct species to himself, were there no *sympathy* among individuals. *Scott.*

Can kindness to desert like your's be strange? Kindness by secret *sympathy* is ty'd; For noble souls in nature are ally'd. *Dryden.*

There are such affections made in the minds of most men; and to this might be attributed most of the *sympathies* and antipathies observable in them. *Luthe.*

SYMPHONIOUS. adj. [from *symphony*.] Harmonious; agreeing in sound.

Up he rode, Follow'd with acclamation and the sound *Symphonious* of ten thousand harps, that tun'd Angelick harmonies. *Milton.*

SYMPHONIC. n. f. [*Symphonic*, Fr. *σύν and φωνή*.] Concert of instruments; harmony of mingled sounds.

A learned searcher from Pythagoras's school, where it was a maxim that the images of all things are latent in numbers, determines the concert proportion between breadths and heights, reducing symmetry to *sympphony*, and the harmony of sound to a kind of harmony in sight. *Wotton.*

Speak, ye who best can tell, ye sons of light, Angels! for ye behold him, and with songs And choral *symphonies*, day without night, Circle his throne rejoicing. *Milton.*

The trumpets sound, And warlike *sympphony* is heard around; The marching troops through Athens take their way; The great earl marshal orders their array. *Dryden.*

S Y N

SYMPHYISIS. n. f. [*σύν and φύσις*.]

Symphyisis, in its original signification, denotes a connecency, or growing together; and perhaps is meant of those bones which in young children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone. *Wisejan.*

SYMPOSIAC. adj. [*Sympotiacus*, Fr. *συμποσιακός*.] Relating to merrymakings; happening where company is drinking together.

By desiring a secrecy to words spoke under the rose, we only mean in society and comotation, from the ancient custom of *symposiack* meetings to wear chaplets of roses about their heads. *Brown.*

In some of those *symposiack* disputations amongst my acquaintance, I assumed that the dietetick part of medicine depended upon scientific principles. *Arbutnot.*

SYMPTOM. n. f. [*Symptome*, French; *σύμπτωμα*.]

1. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary or constant effect.

The *symptoms*, as Dr. Sydenham remarks, which are commonly febrile, are often nothing but the principles or seeds of a growing, but unripe gout. *Blackmoor.*

2. A sign; a token.

Ten glorious campaigns are passed, and now, like the sick man, we are expiring with all sorts of good *symptoms*. *Swift.*

SYMPTOMATIC. } adj. [*Symptomatique*, Fr. from *symptom*.] Happening concurrently or occasionally.

Symptomatical is often used to denote the difference between the primary and secondary causes in disease; as a fever from pain is said to be *symptomatical*, because it arises from pain only; and therefore the ordinary means in fevers are not in such cases to be had recourse to, but to what will remove the pain; for, when that ceases, the fever will cease, without any direct means taken for that. *Quincy.*

By fermentation and a cataplasm the swelling was diffused; and the fever, then appearing but *symptomatical*, lessened as the heat and pain abated. *Wisejan.*

SYMPTOMATICALLY. adv. [from *symptomatical*.] In the nature of a *symptom*.

The causes of a hube are vicious humours abounding in the blood, or in the nerves, excreted sometimes critically, sometimes *symptomatically*. *Wisejan.*

SYNAGOGICAL. adj. [from *synagogue*.] Pertaining to a synagogue.

SYNAGOGUE. n. f. [*Synagogue*, Fr. *συναγωγή*.] An assembly of the Jews to worship.

Go, Tubal, and meet me at our *synagogue*. *Shakespeare.*

As his custom was, he went into the *synagogue* on the sabbath. *Goff, cl.*

SYNALIPHA. n. f. [*συναλοιφή*.] A contraction or excision of a syllable in Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning, or cutting off the ending vowel; as, *ill' ego*.

Vugil, though smooth, is far from affecting it: he frequently uses *synaliphas*, and concludes his sense in the middle of his verse. *Dryden.*

SYNARTHROSIS. n. f. [*σύν and ἄρθρον*.] A close conjunction of two bones.

There is a conspicuous motion where the conjunction is called *diarthrosis*, as in the elbow; an obscure one, where the conjunction is called *synarthrosis*, as in the joining of the carpus to the metacarpus. *Wisejan.*

SYNCHONDROSIS. n. f. [*σύν and χόνδρος*.] *Synchondrosis* is an union by gristle, of the sternon to the ribs. *Wisejan.*

S Y N

SYNCHRONICAL. adj. [*σύν and χρονικός*.]

Happening together at the same time. It is difficult to make out how the air conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, the systole and diastole of the heart and lungs being far from *synchronical*. *Boyle.*

SYNCHRONISM. n. f. [*σύν and χρονισμός*.] Concurrence of events happening at the same time.

The coherence and *synchronism* of all the parts of the Mosical chronology, after the flood, bear a most regular testimony to the truth of his history. *Hale.*

SYNCHRONOUS. adj. [*σύν and χρονός*.] Happening at the same time.

The variations of the gravity of the air keep both the solids and fluids in an oscillatory motion, *synchronous* and proportional to their changes. *Arbutnot.*

SYNCOPE. n. f. [*Syncope*, Fr. *συνκοπή*.]

1. Fainting fit. The symptoms attending gunshot wounds are pain, fever, delirium, and *syncope*. *Wisejan.*

2. Contraction of a word by cutting off a part in the middle.

SYNCOPIST. n. f. [from *syncope*.] Contractor of words.

To outline all the modern *syncopists*, and thoroughly content my English readers, I intend to publish a *Spectator* that shall not have a single vowel in it. *Spectator.*

To SYNDICATE. v. n. [*Syndiquer*, Fr. *σύν and δικάω*.] To judge; to pass judgment on; to censure. An unusual word. Not in use.

Aristotle undertook to censure and *syndicate* his master, and all law-makers before him. *Hakewell.*

SYNDROME. n. f. [*συνδρομή*.] Concurrent action; concurrence.

All things being linked together by an uninterrupted chain of causes, every single motion owes a dependance on such a *syndrome* of prequired motions. *Glanville.*

SYNECDOCHE. n. f. [*Synecdoche*, Fr. *συνεκδοχή*.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

Because they are instruments of grace in the hand of God, and by these his holy spirit changes our hearts; therefore the whole work is attributed to them by a *synecdoche*; that is, they do in a manner the work for which God ordained them. *Taylor.*

SYNECDOCHICAL. adj. [from *synecdoche*.] Expressed by a *synecdoche*; implying a *synecdoche*.

Should I, Lindamer, bring you into hospitals, and show you there how many souls, narrowly led, a *synecdochical* bodies, see then earthen caskets moulder away to dust, those miserable persons, by the loss of one limb after another, surviving but part of themselves, and living to see themselves dead and buried by piecemeal? *Exile.*

SYNEURYSIS. n. f. [*σύν and ὑπόσις*.]

Syneurysis is when the connexion is made by a ligament. Of this in *symplysis* we find instance in the connexion of the ossa pubis together, especially in women, by a ligamentous substance. In articulation, it is either round, as that which unites the head of the os femoris to the coxa; or broad, as the tendon of the patella, which unites it to the os tibiae. *Wisejan.*

SYNOD. n. f. [*Synode*, Fr. *σύνδος*.]

1. An assembly called for consultation: it is used particularly of ecclesiastics. A provincial *synod* is commonly used, and a general *council*.

The glorious gods sit in hourly *synod* about thy particular prosperity. *Shakespeare.*

Since the mortal and intestine jars Twixt thy feditious countrymen and us, It hath in solemn *synod* been decreed, T' admit no traffick to our adverse town. *Shakespeare.*

The episcopate was not only condemned by the synod, but imputed to the emperor as extreme mad-
Beacon.

Flas-bitten synod, an assembly brew'd
Of clerics and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of presbytry, where laymen guide,
With the same woolpack clergy by their side.
Cleveland.

His royal majesty, according to these presbyterian
rules, shall have no power to command his clergy to
keep a national synod.
White.

Well have ye judg'd, well ended long debate,
Squad of gods! and, like to what ye are,
Grazing things resolve'd.
Milton.

Let us call to synod all the blest
Through heav'n's wide bounds.
Milton.
The second council of Nice, he saith, I most irre-
sistibly call that wise synod; upon which he falls
into a very tragical exclamation, that I should dare
to reflect so much dishonour on a council.
Stillingfleet.

Parent of gods and men, propitious Jove!
And you bright synod of the powers above,
On this my son your gracious gifts bestow.
Dryden.

Conjunction of the heavenly bodies.
Howe'er love's native hours are let,
Whatever starry synod met,
Tis in the mercy of her eye,
If poor love shall live or die.
Cragshaw.

The planetary motions and aspects
Of various efficacy, and when to join
In synod unbeweg'd.
Milton.
As the planets and stars have, according to astro-
logers, in their great synods, or conjunctions, much
more powerful influences on the air than are ascribed
to one or two of them out of that aspect; so divers
particulars, which, whilst they lay scattered among
the writings of several authors, were inconsiderable,
when they come to be laid together, may oftentimes
prove highly useful to physiology in their conjunc-
tions.
Boyle.

SYNODAL. *n. f.* [from *synod*.] Money
paid anciently to the bishop, &c. at
Easter visitation.
SYNODAL. } *adj.* [synodique, Fr. from
SYNODICAL. } *synodi.*
SYNODICK. }
Relating to synod; transacted in a
synod.

The various dignity of their several churches, and
of their many functions, rules, and orders in them,
by reason of the frequency of their synodical and
provincial meetings, have necessarily raised many
questions of place among them.
Selden.

St. Athanasius writes a synodical epistle to those
of Antioch, to compose the differences among them
upon the ordination of Paulinus.
Stillingfleet.

[Synodique, Fr.] Reckoned from one
conjunction with the sun to another.

The diurnal and annual revolutions of the sun, to
us are the measures of day and year; and the syno-
dical revolution of the moon measures the month.
Holler.

The moon makes its synodical motion about the
earth in twenty-nine days twelve hours and about
forty-four minutes.
Lacke.

SYNODICALLY. *adv.* [from *synodical*.]
By the authority of a synod or publick
assembly.

It shall be needful for those churches synodically
to determine something in those points.
Saunderson.

The alterations made by the commissioners were

brought to the convocation, then sitting, where they
were synodically agreed upon.
Nelson.

SYNONYMA. *n. f.* [Latin; *συνώνυμοι*.]
Names which signify the same thing.

To SYNONYMISE. *v. a.* [from *synonyma*.]
To express the same thing in different
words.

This word fortis we may synonymise after all
these fashions, stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, cou-
rageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid.
Camden.

SYNONYMOUS. *adj.* [synonymic, French;
συνώνυμοι.] Expressing the same thing
by different words.

When two or more words signify the same thing,
as wave and billow, mead and meadow, they are
usually called synonymous words.

These words consist of two propositions, which are
not distinct in sense, but one and the same thing
variously expressed, for wisdom and understanding
are synonymous words here.
Tillotson.

Fortune is but a synonymous word for nature and
necessity.
Bentley.

SYNONYMY. *n. f.* [συνωνυμία.] The qua-
lity of expressing by different words the
same thing.

SYNOPSIS. *n. f.* [σύνολοι.] A general
view; all the parts brought under one
view.

SYNOPTICAL. *adj.* [from *synopsis*.]
Affording a view of many parts at once.
We have collected so many synoptical tables,
calculated for his monthly use.
Everlyn.

SYNTACTICAL. *adj.* [from *syntaxis*,
Latin.]

1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.
2. Relating to the construction of speech.

SYNTAX. } *n. f.* [σύνταξις.]
SYNTAXIS. }

1. A system; a number of things joined
together.

They owe no other dependence to the first than
what is common to the whole syntax of beings.
Glanville.

2. That part of grammar which teaches the
construction of words.

I can produce a hundred instances to convince
any reasonable man, that they do not to much as
understand common grammar and syntax.
Nutt.

SYNTHE'SIS. *n. f.* [σύνθεσις.] The act of
joining; opposed to *analysis*.

The *synthesis* consists in assuming the causes dis-
covered and established as principles, and by them
explaining the phenomena proceeding from them
and proving the explanations.
Newton.

SYNTHETICK. *adj.* [συνθετικὸς.] Con-
joining; compounding; forming com-
position; opposed to *analytick*.

Synthetic method is that which begins with the
parts, and leads onward to the knowledge of the
whole: it begins with the most simple principles
and general truths, and proceeds by degrees to that
which is drawn from them, or compounded of them,
and therefore it is called the method of composition.
Watts.

SY'PHON. *n. f.* [This should be written
siphon; σίφων.] A tube; a pipe.

Take your glass, siphon, or crane; and draw it
off from its last faces into small bottles.
Martimer.

SY'RINGER. *n. f.* [σίριγξ.] A pipe through
which any liquor is squirted.

The heart seems not designed to be the fountain-
or conservatory of the vital flame, but as a machine
to receive the blood from the veins, and force it
out by the arteries through the whole body, as a
syringe doth any liquor, though not by the same
artifice.
Ray.

To SY'RINGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To spout by a syringe.
A flux of blood from the nose, mouth, and eye,
was stop'd by the syringing up of oxyerate.
Hijemari.

2. To wash with a syringe.

SYRINGOTOMY. *n. f.* [σίριγξ and *τομή*.]
The act or practice of cutting fistulas or
hollow fores.

SY'RTIS. *n. f.* [Latin.] A quicksand; a
bog.

A buggy *syrtis*, neither sea, nor good dry land.
Milton.

SYSTEM. *n. f.* [σύστημα, Fr. *système*.]

1. Any complexure or combination of
many things acting together.

2. A scheme which reduces many things to
regular dependence or co-operation.

3. A scheme which unites many things in
order.

He presently bought a *system* of divinity, with
design to apply himself straightway to that study.
Felt.

Aristotle brings morality into *system*, by treating
of happiness under heads, and ranges it in classes ac-
cording to its different objects, distinguishing virtues
into then several kinds, which had not been handled
systematically before.
Baker.

The best way to learn any science is to begin with
a regular *system*, or a short and plain scheme of that
science well drawn up into a narrow compass.
Watts.

SYSTEMA'TICAL. *adj.* [système, Fr. *système*.]
Methodical; written or formed with regular subordi-
nation of one part to another.

It will be necessary, in a discourse about the for-
mation of the world, to give you a brief account of
some of the most principal and systematical pheno-
mena that occur in it.
Bentley.

Now we deal much in essays, and unreasonably
despise systematic learning; whereas, our fathers
had a just value for regularity and systems.
Watts.

SYSTEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *systema-
tical*.] In form of a system.

I treat of the usefulness of writing books of essays,
in comparison of that of writing systematically.
Boyle.

Aristotle brings morality into *system*, and ranges
it into classes according to its different objects, dis-
tinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which
had not been handled systematically before.
Baker.

SYSTOLE. *n. f.* [σύστολη, Fr. *systole*.]

1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the
heart.

The *systole* resembles the forcible bending of a
spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its
natural size.
Ray.

2. [In grammar, the short-
ening of a long syllable.

T.

T A B

T. A mute consonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same sound, nearly approaching to that of *d*; but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the sound of an oblique *s*: as *nation*, *salvation*; except when *s* precedes *t*; as, *christian*, *question*.
TA'BBY. *n. f.* [*tabi*, *tabino*, Italian; *tabis*, Fr.] A kind of waved silk.
 Brocades, and *tabies*, and *gauzes*. *Swift*.
TA'BBY. *adj.* Brindled; brindled; varied with different colours.
 A *sabby* cat sat in the chimney corner. *Addison*.

On her *tabby* rival's face
 She deep will mark her now disgrace. *Prior*.
TABEFAC'ION. *n. f.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.]
 The act of wasting away.
 To TA'BIFY. *v. n.* [*tabefacio*, Lat.] To waste; to extenuate.
 Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabifies* the body. *Hansen*.
TA'BERD. *n. f.* [*taberda*, low Lat. *tabard*; Fr.] A long gown; a herald's coat: sometimes written *tabard*.
TA'BERDER. *n. f.* [from *taberd*.] One who wears a long gown.
TA'BERNACLE. *n. f.* [*tabernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Lat.]

1. A temporary habitation; a casual dwelling.
 They sudden rear'd
 Caslelial *tabernacles*, where they slept
 Fann'd with cool winds. *Milton*.
 2. A sacred place; a place of worship.
 The greatest conqueror did not only compose his divine odes, but let them to music: his works, though consecrated to the *tabernacle*, became the national entertainment, as well as the devotion of his people. *Addison*.
 To TA'BERNACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 To enbribe; to house.
 The word was made flesh, and *tabernacled* amongst us, and we beheld his glory. *John*.
TABID. *adj.* [*tabidus*, Fr. *tabidus*, Lat.]
 Wasted by disease; consumptive.
 The *tabid* disposition, or the ulcer or ulcers of the lungs, which are the foundation of this disease, is very different from a diminution of the body, and decay of strength from a mere relaxation. *Blackmore*.
 In *tabid* persons milk is the best restorative, being easily already prepared. *Arbutnot*.
TABIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *tabid*.] Consumptiveness; state of being wasted by disease.

TA'BLATURE. *n. f.* [from *table*.] Painting on walls or ceilings.
TABLE. *n. f.* [*table*, Fr. *tabula*, Lat.]
 1. Any flat or level surface.
 Upon the castle hill there is a bagno paved with fair *tables* of marble. *Sandys*.
 2. A horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes.
 We may again
 Give to our *tab*ca meat, sleep to our nights. *Shakespeare*.

T A B

Help to search my hon's; if I find not what I seek, let me for ever be your *table* sport.
Shakespeare.
 Children at a *table* never asked for any thing, but contentedly took what was given them. *Locke*.
 This shuts them out from all *table* conversation, and the most agreeable intercourse. *Spectator*.
 If there is nothing else to discourage us, we may safely come to the Lord's *table*, and expect to be kindly entertained by him when we do. *Kettlewell*.
 Nor hath the fruit in it any core or kernel; and differing from other apples, yet is a good *table* fruit. *Montiner*.

The nymph the *table* spread,
 Ambrosial cutes, with nectar rosy red. *Pope*.
 3. The persons sitting at table, or partaking of entertainment.
 Give me some wine, fill full,
 I drink to th' general joy of the whole *table*. *Shakespeare*.
 4. The fare or entertainment itself: as, *he keeps a good table*.
 5. A tablet: a surface on which any thing is written or engraved.
 He was the writer of them in the *tables* of their hearts. *Hooker*.

Twice pretty, though a plague,
 To see him every hour; to sit and draw
 His arched brows, his hawking eye, his curls,
 In our heart's *table*. *Shakespeare*.
 All these true notes of immortality,
 In our heart's *table* we shall written find. *Davies*.
 I prepar'd to pay, in verses rude,
 A most detested set of gratitude:
 Ev'n this had been your elegy which now
 Is offer'd for your health, the *table* of my vow. *Dryden*.

There are books extant which the atheist must allow of as proper evidence; even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting *tables* of right reason; wherein, if they do not wilfully shut their eyes, they may read their own folly written by the finger of God in a much plainer and more terrible sentence than *Belshazzar's* was by the hand upon the wall. *Bentley*.
 Among the Romans, the judge or praetor granted administration, not only according to the *tables* of the testament, but even contrary to those *tables*. *Antiff*.
 By the twelve *tables*, only those were called into succession of their parents, that were in the parent's power. *Ayliff*.

6. [*tableau*, Fr.] A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing upon a flat surface.
 I never lov'd myself,
 Till now, infixed, I beheld myself
 Drawn in the stat'ring *table* of her eye. *Shakespeare*.
 His *Jalyfus* or *Bacchus* he so esteemed, that he had rather lose all his father's images than that *table*. *Pracham*.
 Saint Anthony has a *table* that hangs up to him from a poor peasant, who fancied the saint had saved his neck. *Addison*.

7. An index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a syllabus.
 It might seem impertinent to have added a *table* to a book of so small a volume, and which seems to be itself but a *table*: but it may prove advantageous at once to learn the whole culture of any plant. *Evelyn*.
 Their learning reaches no farther than the *tables* of contents. *Wells*.

T A B

8. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view.
 I have no images of ancestors
 Wanting an ear, or nose; no forged *table*
 Of long delicious, to boast false honours from. *Ben Jonson*.
 9. The palm of the hand.
 Mistress of a fairer *table*
 Hath not history nor fable. *Ben Jonson*.
 10. Draughts; small pieces of wood shuffler on squares.

Monfieur the nice,
 When he plays at *tables*, chides the dice. *Shakespeare*.
 We are in the world like men playing at *tables*: the chance is not in our power, but to play it, and when it is fallen, we must manage it as we can. *Taylor*.
 11. To turn the *TABLES*. To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties: a metaphor taken from the vicissitude of fortune at gaming tables.
 They that are honest would be arrant knaves, the *tables* were turned. *L'Estrange*.
 If it be thus, the *tables* would be turned upon me; but I should only fail in my vain attempt. *Dryden*.

To TA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another.
 He lost his kingdom, was driven from the looms of men to *table* with the beasts, and to gaze on oxen. *Gold*.
 You will have no notion of delicacies, if you talk with them; they are all for rank and soul feeding. *Fletcher*.

To TA'BLE. *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to set down.
 I could have looked on him without admiration though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his side, and I to peruse him by item. *Shakespeare*.
TA'BLEBED. *n. f.* [from *table* and *bed*.]
 A bed of the figure of a table.
TA'BLEBEER. *n. f.* [*table* and *beer*.] Beer used at victuals; small beer.
TA'BLEBOOK. *n. f.* [*table* and *book*.] book on which any thing is graven or written without ink.

What might you think,
 If I had play'd the deik or *table-book*? *Shakespeare*.
 Nature wipes clean the *table-book* first, and the pourtrays upon it what she pleases. *Waller*.
 Put into your *table-book* whatsoever you judge worthy. *Dryden*.

Nature's fair *table-book*, our tender souls
 We scrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,
 Stale memorandums of the schools. *Swift*.
TA'BLECLOTH. *n. f.* [*table* and *cloth*.]
 Linen spread on a table.
 I will end with Odo holding master doctor's meal and Anne with her *tablecloth*. *Camara*.

TA'BLEMEN. *n. f.* A man at draughts.
 In clericals the keys are lined, and in colleges they use to line the *tablemen*. *Bacon*.
TA'BLER. *n. f.* [from *table*.] One who boards. *Austen*.

TA'BLETALK. *n. f.* [*table* and *talk*.] Conversation at meals or entertainments; *table discourse*.

T A B

Let me praise you while I have a stomach.
—No, let it serve for *tablet*. *Shakespeare.*
His fate makes *tablet* talk, divulg'd with scorn, *Dryden.*
And he a jest into his grave is born.
He improves by the *tablet* talk, and repeats in the
kitchen what he learns in the parlour. *Guardian.*
No fair adversary would urge loose *tablet* talk in
controversy, and build serious inferences upon
what was spoken but in jest. *Atterbury.*

TABLET, n. f. [from *table*.]
1. A small level surface.

2. A medicine in a square form.

It hath been anciently in use to wear *tablets* of
arsenic, or preservatives, against the plague; as
they draw the venom to them from the spirits. *Bacon*

3. A surface written on or painted.

It was by the authority of Alexander, that
through all Greece the young gentlemen learned,
in all other things, to design upon *tablets* of
bees' wood. *Dryden.*

The pillar'd marble, and the *tablet* brass,
Would ring, atop the victor's praise. *Prior.*

TABOUR, n. f. [*tabourin*, *tabour*, old
French.] A small drum; a drum
beaten with one stick to accompany a
pipe.

If you did but hear the pedlar at door, you would
never dance again after a *tabour* and pipe. *Shaksp.*

The shepherd knows not thunder from a *tabour*,
More than I know the sound of Marcus's tongue
From every manner man. *Shaksp.*

Some blow the bagpipe up, that plays the coun-
try round:

The *tabour* and the pipe some take delight to
sound. *Drayton.*

Morrice dancers danced a maid marian, and a
tabour and pipe. *Temple.*

TO TABOUR, v. n. [*taborer*, old French,
from the noun.] To strike lightly and
frequently.

And her maids shall lead her as with the voice
of doves, *tabouring* upon their breasts. *Nahum.*

TABOURER, n. f. [from *tabour*.] One who
beats the *tabour*.

Would I could see this *tabourer*. *Shaksp.*

TABOURET, n. f. [from *tabour*.] A small
tabour.

They shall depart the manor before him with
trumpets, *tabourets*, and other untrifles. *Spenser.*

TABOURINE, n. f. [French.] A *tabour*;
a small drum.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blare you the city's ear.

Make mangle with our rattling *tabourines*,
That heav'n and earth may strike their sounds
together.

Applauding our approach. *Shaksp.*

TABURE, n. f. *Tabourer*. Obsolete.

I saw a shoal of thepherds outgo,
Before them rode a lusty *tabure*,
That to the merry hornpipe plaud,
Whereto they danced. *Spenser.*

TABRET, n. f. A *tabour*.

Wherefore didst thou flit away, that I might
have sent thee away with mirth and with *tabret*.
Genius.

TABULAR, adj. [*tabularis*, Latin.]

1. Set down in the form of tables or ty-
pographies.

2. Formed in lamine.

All the modules that consist of one uniform sub-
stance were formed from a point, as the crusted
ones, nay, and most of the spotted ones, and in-
deed all whatever except those that are *tabular*
and plated. *Woodward.*

3. Set in squares.

TO TABULATE, v. a. [*tabula*, Latin.]

1. To reduce to tables or typographies.

2. To shape with a flat surface.

TABULATED, adj. [*tabula*, Latin.] Having
a flat surface.

Vol. II.

T A C

Many of the best diamonds are pointed with six
angles, and some *tabulated* or plain, and square.

TACHE, n. f. [from *tack*.] Any thing
taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a
button.

Make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the cur-
tains together with the *taches*. *Froius.*

TACHYGRAPHY, n. f. [*ταχὺς* and *γραφία*.]
The art or practice of quick writing.

TACIT, adj. [*tacite*, French; *tacitus*, Lat.]
Silent; implied; not exprest by words.

As there are formal and written leagues relative
to certain enemies, so is there a natural and *tacit*
confederation amongst all men against the common
enemy of human society, pirates. *Bacon.*

In elective governments there is a *tacit* covenant
that the King of their own making shall make his
makers' prices. *Locke.*

Capitulations not only produces misbecoming ex-
ceptions and carriage, but is a *tacit* reproach of
some civility. *Locke.*

TACITLY, adv. [from *tacit*.] Silently;
without oral expression.

While they are exposing another's weakness,
they are *tacitly* aiming at their own commendation.
Addison.

Indulgence to the vices of men can never be
tacitly implied, since they are plainly forbidden in
scripture. *Rogers.*

TACITURNITY, n. f. [*taciturnité*, French;
taciturnitas, Latin.] Habitual silence.

The secretest of natures
Have not more gift in *taciturnity*. *Shaksp.*

Some women have some *taciturnity*,
Some nunneries, some grains of chatuity. *Donne.*

Too great loquacity, and too great *taciturnity*,
by fits. *Arbutnot.*

TO TACK, v. a. [*tacher*, Breton.]

1. To fasten to any thing. It has now a
sense approaching to contempt.

Of what supreme almighty pow'r
Is thy great arm, which spans the east and west,
And *tacks* the centre to the sphere? *Herbert.*

True freedom you have well defin'd
But living as you list, and to your mind,
And loosely *tack'd*, all must be left behind. *Dryd.*

The symmetry of clothes tuncy appropriates to
the wearer, *tacking* them to the body as if they
belonged to it. *Gray.*

Frame to us to be covered with the hair-cloth
or a blanket *tack'd* about the edges. *Macaulay.*

They serve every turn that be demanded,
in hopes of getting some commendation *tack'd*
to their fees, to the great discouragement of the in-
ferior clergy. *Swift.*

2. To join; to unite; to stitch together.

There's but a shirt and an half in all my com-
pany; and the half that is two napkins *tack'd* to-
gether, and thrown over the shoulders like a
herald's coat without sleeves. *Shaksp.*

I *tack'd* two plays together for the pleasure of
variety. *Dryden.*

TO TACK, v. n. [probably from *tackle*.]
To turn a ship.

This verbiage they confute to be the compass,
which is better interpreted the rope that turns the
ship; as we say, makes it *tack* about. *Bacon.*

Seeing Holland fall into closer measures with us
and Sweden, upon the triple alliance, they have
tack'd some points nearer France. *Temple.*

On either side they nimbly *tack*,
Both strive to intercept and guide the wind. *Dryden.*

They give me signs
To *tack* about, and steer another way. *Addison.*

TACK, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A small nail.

2. The act of turning ships at sea.

At each *tack* our little fleet grows less,
And, like maim'd fowl, swim lugging on the main. *Dryden.*

3. To hold *TACK*. To last; to hold out.

Tack is still retained in Scotland, and
denotes hold, or persevering cohesion.

T A C

Martins boots doth bear good *tacks*,
When country folks do dauntless *tacks*. *Tupper.*

If this twig be made of wood
That will hold *tack*, I'll make the fur
Fly 'bout the ears of that old cur. *Hudibras.*

TACKLE, n. f. [*tacle*, Welch, an arrow.]

1. An arrow.

The *tacit* mouse, and in it went. *Chaucer.*

2. Weapons; instruments of action.

She to her *tackle* fell,
And on the knight let fall a peal
of blows to pierce, and put'd to home,
That he was dild. *Hudibras.*

Being at work without catching any thing, he
resolved to take up his *tackle*, and be gone. *LeStrange.*

3. [*tackel*, a rope, Dutch.] The ropes of
a ship; in a looser sense, all the instru-
ments of sailing.

After a ten a tall ship did appear,
Made all of heben and white ivory,
The sails of gold, of silk the *tackle* were,
Mild was the wind, calm seem'd the sea to be. *Spenser.*

At the helm
A seeming neerman steers, the silken *tackles*
Swell with the touch of those flower-soft hands
That yarely frame the office. *Shaksp.*

Thou hadst a grim appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in it; though thy *tackle's* torn,
Thou thou'st it a noble vessel. *Shaksp.*

A tately ship
With all her bravery on, and *tackle* trim,
Sails swift, and streamers waving,
Counted by all the winds that hold them play. *Milton.*

As for *tackle*, the Boeotians invented the oar;
Dadalus, and his son Icarus, the masts and sails. *Heylin.*

Free yet the tempest roars,
Stand to your *tackle*, mates, and stretch your oars. *Dryden.*

If he drew the figure of a ship, there was not a
rope among the *tackle* that climped him. *Spenser.*

TACKLED, adj. [from *tackle*.] Made of
ropes *tack'd* together.

My man shall
Bring thee cords, made like a *tackled* fish,
Which to the high top-gallant of my joy
Must be my convoy in the secret night. *Shaksp.*

TACKLING, n. f. [from *tackle*.]

1. Furniture of the mast.

They were staid at their ships and their *tacklings*.
Abbot.

Tackling, as sails and cordage, must be foreseen,
and laid on in store. *Bacon.*

Red fleets of lightning o'er the seas are spread;
Our *tackling* yield, and wrecks at last succeed. *Garth.*

2. Instruments of action: as, *fishing tack-*
ling, *kitchen tackling*.

I will furnish him with a rod, if you will furnish
him with the rest of the *tackling*, and make him a
fisher. *Walton.*

TACTICAL, } adj. [*τακτικός*, *taktiké*, *tactique*,
tactick, } French.] Relating to the
art of ranging a battle.

TACTICS, n. f. [*τακτική*.] The art of
ranging men in the field of battle.

When Tully had read the *tactics*, he was think-
ing on the bar, which was his field of battle. *Dryden.*

TACTILE, adj. [*tactile*, French; *tactilis*,
tactum, Latin.] Susceptible of touch.

At this proud yielding word
She on the scene her *tactile* sweets presented. *Beaumont.*

We have iron, sounds, light, figuration, *tactile*
qualities; some of a more active, some of a more
passive nature. *Hale.*

TACTILITY, n. f. [from *tactile*.] Percepti-
bility by the touch.

TACTION, n. f. [*taction*, French; *tactio*,
Latin.] The act of touching.

TADPOLE. *n. f.* [*tad, toad, and pola, a young one, Saxon.*] A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail; a porwidge.

I'll broach the *tadpole* on my rapier's point.

Shakespeare.
POOR TOM eats the toad and the *tadpole*.
The result is not a perfect frog, but a *tadpole*, without any feet, and having a long tail to swim with.

A black and round substance began to dilate, and after a while the head, the eyes, the tail to be discernable, and at last become what the ancients call *gyrinus*, we a porwidge or *tadpole*.

TA'RN. The poetical contraction of *taken*.

TA'FFETA. *n. f.* [*taffetas, French; taffetar, Spanish.*] A thin silk.

All hail, the richest beauties on the earth!
— Beauties no richer than rich *taffeta*.

Shakespeare.
Never will I trust to speeches penn'd,
Taffeta phrases, *Shake* terms precise,
Three pill'd hyperboles.

Shakespeare.
Some think that a considerable diversity of colours argues an equal diversity of nature; but I am not of their mind, for not to mention the changeable *taffety*, whose colours the philosophers call not real, but apparent.

TAO. *n. f.* [*tag, Islandick, the point of a lace.*]

1. A point of metal put to the end of a string.

2. Any thing paltry and mean.

It *tag* and *rag* be admitted, learned and unlearned, it is the fault of some, not of the law. *Whitgift.*

Will you hence
Before the *tag* return, whose rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters?

Shakespeare.
The *tag-rag* people did not clap him and his
him.

Shakespeare.
He invited *tag, rag, and bob-tail*, to the wedding.

L'Estrange.

3. A young sheep.

TO TAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit any thing with an end, or point of metal; as, to *tag a lace*.

2. To fit one thing with another, appended.

His courteous host

Tag every sentence with fawning word,
Such as my king, my prince, at least my lord.

Dryden.

'Tis *tagg'd* with rhyme, like Herceynthian Atys,
The mid-part chimes with art, which never fails.

Dryden.

3. The word is here improperly used.

Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhymes

The commonanders of the times.

Swift.

4. To join. This is properly to *tag*.

Resistance, and the succession of the house of

Hanover, the *whig* writers perpetually *tag* together.

Swift.

TA'GTAIL. *n. f.* [*tag and tail.*] A worm

which has the tail of another colour.

They *teed* on *tag* worms and lugges.

Carew.

There are *tag* worms; as the muth and *tag*.

Walton.

TAIL. *n. f.* [*taig, Saxon.*]

1. That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebres

of the back hanging loose behind.

Of have I seen a hot *swearing* cut

Run back and bite, because he was withheld,

Who having suffer'd with the bear's tell paw,

Hath clapt his *tail* betwixt his legs, and cry'd.

Shakespeare.

This sees the cub, and does himself oppose,

And men and beasts his active *tail* confounds.

Waller.

The lion will not kick, but will strike such a

stroke with his *tail*, that will break the back of his

opponent.

Mor.

Rous'd by the lash of his own stubborn *tail*,

Our lion now will foreign foes assail.

Dryden.

The *tail* fin is half a foot high, but underneath

level with the *tail*.

Grew.

2. The lower part.

The Lord shall make thee the head, and not the *tail*; and thou shalt be above, and not beneath.

Deuteronomy.

3. Any thing hanging long; a catkin.

Duratus writes a great praise of the distilled water

of those *tails* that hang upon willow trees.

Harvey.

4. The hinder part of any thing.

With the helm they turn and steer the *tail*.

5. To turn TAIL. To fly; to run away.

Would the *turn tail* to the heron, and fly quite

out another way; but all was to return in a higher

pitch.

5. To TAIL v. n. To pull by the tail.

The conquering *fox* they soon assail'd,

First *Tulla* they'd, and *Cordon* *tail'd*.

Hudibras

TAILED. *adj.* [from *tail*.] Furnished with

a tail.

Snouted and *tailed* like a boar, footed like a

goat.

*6. TAILLAGE. *n. f.* [*tailleur, French.*]*

Tailage originally signifies a piece cut out of

the whole; and, metaphorically, a share of a man's

substance paid by way of tribute. In law, it signifies

a toll or tax.

*7. TAILLE. *n. f.**

Taille, the fee which is opposite to fee-simple,

because it is to minced or pared, that it is not in his

free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is,

by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and

tied to the issue of the donee. This limitation, or

taille, is either general or special. *Taille* general

is that whereby lands or tenements are limited to

a man, and to the heirs of his body begotten; and

the reason of this term is, because how many soever

women the tenant, holding by this title, shall take

to his wives, one after another, in lawful matrimony,

his issue by them all have a possibility to

inherit one after the other. *Taille* special is that

whereby lands or tenements be limited unto a

man and his wife, and the heirs of their two

bodies begotten.

*8. TAILOR. *n. f.* [*tailleur, from tailleur, Fr. to**

cut.] One whose business is to make

clothes.

I'll entertain a score or two of *tailors*,

To study fashions to adorn my body.

Shakespeare.

Here's an English *tailor* come for stealing out of

a French hose; come, *tailor*, you may roast your

gouge.

Shakespeare.

The knight came to the *tailor's*, to take measure

of his gown.

Camden.

The world is come now to that pass, that the

tailor and shoemaker may cut out what religion

they please.

Howell.

It was prettily said by Seneca, that friendship

should not be nuptial, but unlit, though some-

what in the phrase of a *tailor*.

Collier.

In Covent Garden did a *tailor* dwell,

That sure a place deserv'd in his own hell.

King.

TO TAINT. *v. a.* [*tindre, French.*]

1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing.

The paniel, struck

Stiff by the tainted gale, with open nose

Draws full upon the latent prey.

Thomson.

2. To stain; to tully.

We come not by the way of accusation

To taint that honour every good tongue blesses.

Shakespeare.

Sirens taint

The minds of all men, whom they can acquaint

With their attractions.

Chapman.

They the truth

With superstitions and traditions taint.

Milton.

Those pure immortal elements

Eject him tainted now, and purge him off

As a diseased member.

Milton.

3. To infect; to poison; to diseafe.

Nothing taints so fast lungs sooner than inspiring

the breath of consumptive lungs.

Harvey.

Salt in fumes contract the vessels, and perhaps

the tainted air may affect the lungs by its heat.

Arbuthnot.

With wholesome herbage mixt, the direful bane

Of vegetable venom taints the plain.

Pope.

4. To corrupt.

A sweet-bread you found it tainted or fly-blown.

Swift.

The yellow tinging plague

Internal vision taints.

5. A corrupt contraction of taint.

TO TAINT. *v. n.* To be infected; to be

touched with something corrupting.

Till Birnam wood remove to Dunsinane.

Shakespeare.

I cannot taint with fear.

TAINT. *n. f.* [*teinte, Fr. from the verb.*]

1. A tincture; a stain.

2. An infect.

There is found in the summer a spider called a

taint, of a red colour, and so little that ten of the

largest will hardly outweigh a grain.

3. As killing of the canker to the rose,

Or taint worm to the weaning herds that graze.

4. Her offence

Must be of such unnatural degree,

That monsters it; or your forevouch'd affection

Fall'n into taint.

5. My hellhounds shall lick up the draft and filth,

Which man's polluting sin with taint hath died

On what was pure.

6. A father that breeds his son at home, can keep

him better from the taint of servants than abroad.

7. But is no rank, no station, no degree,

From this contagious taint of sorrow free?

8. A spot; a foil; a blemish.

Now I

Unspeak mine own detraction; here asjure

The taints and blames I laid upon myself.

*9. TAINTLESS. *adj.* [from *taint*.] Free from*

infection; pure.

No humorous grofs, or frowfy steams,

Could from her taintless body flow.

*10. TAINTURE. *n. f.* [*tinctura, Latin; tainte,**

French.] Taint; tinge; deli-

ment.

See here the tainture of thy nest,

And look thyself be faultless.

11. To TAKE. *v. a.* preterit took; part. pass.

taken, sometimes took. [*taka, Islandick;*

ey tek, I take; ey took, I took.]

1. To receive what is offered: correlative

to give; opposed to refuse.

'Then took I the cup, and the Lord's hand, and

made all the nations to drink.

2. Be thou advis'd, thy black design forsake;

Death, or this counsel, from Lucipius take.

3. An honest man may take a knave's advice,

But idiots only may be cozen'd twice.

4. Madam, were I as you, I'd take her counsel.

5. Distress'd myself, like you, confus'd I live,

And therefore can competition take and give.

6. To seize what is not given.

In fetters on the barking porter ty'd,

And took him trembling from his sovereign's side.

7. To receive.

No man shall take the nether or the upper mill-

stone to pledge.

8. To receive with good or ill will.

For, what we know must be,

Why should we, in our peevish opposition,

Take it to heart?

9. I will frown as thou frowns by, and let them tell

it as they list.

10. Lay you! if you speak ill of the devil, how he

takes it at heart!

11. Damascus, without any more ado, yielded up

the Turks; which the bassia took in to god part,

that he would not suffer his soldiers to enter it.

12. The king being in a rage, took it grievously that

he was mocked.

13. The queen, hearing of a declination of mo-

narchy, took it so ill as the would never after bear

of the other's suit.

14. A following hath ever been a thing evil, and

well taken in monarchies, so it be without too

much popularity.

15. The diminution of the power of the nobility

they took very heavily.

16. The diminution of the power of the nobility

they took very heavily.

I hope you will not expect from me things demonstrated with certainty; but will take it well that I should offer at a new thing.

If I have been a little pilfering, I take it hatterly of thee to tell me of it.

The sole advice I could give him in conscience, would be that which he would take ill, and not follow.

5. To lay hold on; to catch by surprise or artifice.

Who will believe a man that hath no house, and lodgeth wherefoever the night taketh him.

They silenced those who opposed them, by traducing them abroad, or taking advantage against them in the house.

Wife men are overborn when taken at a disadvantage.

Men in their loose ungarded hours they take, Not that themselves are wise, but others weak.

6. To snatch; to seize.

I am contented to dwell on the Divine Providence, and take up any occasion to lead me to its contemplation.

7. To make prisoner.

Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow, Where we may take him, and disgrace him for it.

King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter to'en.

This man was taken of the Jews, and should have been killed.

They entering with wonderful celerity on every side, slew and took three hundred Janizaries.

8. To captivate with pleasure; to delight; to engage.

More than history can pattern, though devils'd And play'd to take spectators.

To hear the story of your life, which must take the ear strangely.

Let her not take thee with her eyelids.

Taken by Perkin's amiable behaviour, he entertained him as became the person of Richard duke of York.

Their song was partial, but the harmony suspended hell, and took with ravishment the thronging audience.

If renounce virtue, though naked, then I do it yet more when she is thus beautified on purpose to allure the eye, and take the heart.

This beauty shines through some men's notions, sets off all that they do, and takes all they come near.

Cleombrotus was so taken with this prospect, that he had no patience.

9. To entrap; to catch in a snare.

Take us the foxes, that spoil the vines.

10. To understand in any particular sense or manner.

The words are more properly taken for the air or ether than the heavens.

You take me right, Eupolis; for there is no possibility of an holy war.

I take it, and iron brais, called white brais, hath some mixture of tin to help the lustre.

Why, now you take me; these are rites, that grace love's days, and crown it his nights;

These are the motions I would see.

Give them one simple idea, and see that they take it right, and perfectly comprehend it.

Charity, taken in its largest extent, is nothing else but the sincere love of God and our neighbour.

11. To exact.

Take no usury of him or increase.

12. To get; to have; to appropriate.

And the king of Sodom said unto Abram, Give me the persons, and take the goods to thyself.

13. To use; to employ.

This man always takes time, and ponders things maturely before he passes his judgment.

14. To blast; to infect.

Strike her young bones, You taking airs, with lameness!

15. To judge in favour of; to adopt.

The nicest eye could no distinction make, Where lay the advantage, or what side to take.

16. To admit any thing bad from without.

I ought to have a care To keep my wounds from taking air.

17. To get; to procure.

Snaking stones, they took fire out of them.

18. To turn to; to practise.

If any of the family be distressed, order is taken for their relief, if any be subject to vice, or take all courtesies, they are reprov'd.

19. To close in with; to comply with.

Old as I am, I take thee at thy word, And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword.

20. To form; to fix.

Resolutions taken upon full debate were seldom prosecuted with equal resolution.

21. To catch in the hand; to seize.

He put forth a hand, and took me by a lock of my head.

22. To admit; to suffer.

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command; Now take the mould; now bend thy mind to feel The stiff sharp motions of the forming wheel.

23. To perform any action.

Peradventure we shall prevail against him, and take our revenge on him.

Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark, and took hold of it, for the oxen shook it.

24. To receive into the mind.

When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, they took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus.

It appeared in his face, that he took great contentment in this question.

Doctor More, in his Ethics, reckons this particular inclination, to take a prejudice against a man for his looks, among the smaller vices in morality, and names it a protopolephia.

A student should never satisfy himself with bare attendance on lectures, unless he clearly takes up the sense.

25. To go into.

When news were brought that the French king besieged Constance, he posted to the sea-coast to take ship.

Tigers and lions are not apt to take the water.

26. To go along; to follow; to pursue.

The joyful short-lived news, soon spread around, Took the same train.

Observing still the motions of their flight, What course they took, what happy signs they shew.

27. To swallow; to receive.

Consider the insatiation of several bodies, and of their appetite to take in others.

Turkeys take down stones, having found in the gizzard of one no less than seven hundred.

28. To swallow as a medicine.

Tell an ignorant in place to his face that he has a wit above all the world, and, as fallows a dose as you give him, he shall readily take it down, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing.

29. To choose one of more.

Take to thee from among the cherubim Thy choice of flaming warriors.

Either but one man, or all men are kings; take which you please, it dissolves the bonds of government.

30. To copy.

Our phoenix queen was pourtray'd too so bright, Beauty alone could beauty take to right.

31. To convey; to carry; to transport.

Carry Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet, Take all his company along with him.

He sat him down in a street; for no man took them into his house to lodging.

32. To fasten on; to seize.

Wherefoever he taketh him, he teareth him; and he fasteneth.

No temptation hath taken you, but such as is common to man.

When the frost and rain have taken them, they grow dangerous.

At first they warn, then scorch, and then they take.

Now with long necks from side to side they feed; At length grown strong their mother fire forsake, And a new colony of flames succeed.

No beast will eat four grains till the frost hath taken it.

In burning of stubble, take care to plow the land up round the field, that the fire may not take the hedges.

33. Not to refuse; to accept.

Take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer, he shall be surely put to death.

Thou tak'st thy mother's word too far, said he, And hast usurp'd thy boasted pedigree.

He that should demand of him how begetting a child gives the father absolute power over him, will find him answer nothing: we are to take his word for this.

Who will not receive clipped money whilst he sees the great receipt of the exchequer admits it, and the bank and goldsmiths will take it of him?

34. To adopt.

I will take you to me for a people, and I will be to you a God.

35. To change with respect to place.

When he departed, he took out two pence, and gave them to the host.

He put his hand into his bosom; and when he took it out, it was leprous.

If you sit the artery, thrust a pipe into it, and call a straight ligature upon that pipe containing the pipe, the artery will not beat below the ligature; yet do but take it off, and it will beat immediately.

Lovers flung themselves from the top of the precipice into the sea, where they were sometimes taken up alive.

36. To separate.

A multitude, how great soever, brings not a man any nearer to the end of the inexhaustible stock of number; where still there remains as much to be added as it none were taken out.

The living labour now in pieces take, Of every part due observation make; All which fish art discovers.

37. To admit.

Let not a widow be taken into the number, neither therefore.

Though so much of heaven appears in my make, The foulest impressions I easily take.

38. To pursue; to go in.

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38. To pursue; to go in.

He alone
To find where Adam shelter'd took his way. *Milton.*

To the port she takes her way,
And stands upon the margin of the sea. *Dryden.*
Where injur'd Nilus takes his airy course. *Dryden.*

Give me leave to seize my destin'd prey;
And let eternal justice take the way. *Dryden.*
It was her fortune once to take her way
Along the sandy margin of the sea. *Dryden.*

39. To receive any temper or disposition of mind.

They shall not take shame. *Micah.*
Thou hast scourged me, and hast taken pity on me. *Isaiah.*

They take delight in approaching to God. *Isaiah.*

Take a good heart, O Jerusalem. *Baruch.*
Men die in desire of some things which they take to heart. *Bacon.*

Few are so wicked as to take delight
In crimes unprofitable. *Dryden.*
Children, kept out of all company, take a pride
To behave themselves prettily, perceiving that
selves esteemed. *Locke.*

40. To endure; to bear.

I can be as quiet as any body with those that are
quarrelsome, and be as troublesome as another when
I meet with those that will take it. *Swift.*
Won't you then take a jest?
He met with such a reception as those only de-
serve who are content to take it. *Swift.*

41. To draw; to derive.

The firm belief of a future judgment is the most
forcible motive to a good life, because taken from
this consideration of the most lasting happiness and
misery. *Tillotson.*

42. To leap; to jump over.

That hand which had the strength, ev'n at your
door,
To engulge you, and make you take the hatch. *Shakespeare.*

43. To assume.

Fit you to the custom,
And take 't ye, as your predecessors have,
Your honour with your form. *Shakespeare.*
I take liberty to say, that these propositions are so
far from having an universal assent, that to a great
part of mankind they are not known. *Locke.*

44. To allow; to admit.

Take not any term, howsoever authorized by the
language of the schools, to stand for any thing till
you have an idea of it. *Locke.*
Chemists take, in our present controversy, some-
thing for granted, which they ought to prove
Boyle. *Dryden.*

I took your weak excuses.

45. To receive with fondness.

I lov'd you still, and
Took you into my bosom. *Dryden.*

46. To carry out for use.

He commanded them that they should take
nothing for their journey save a staff. *Mark.*

47. To suppose; to receive in thought;
to entertain in opinion.

Thus I take it
Is the main motive of our preparations. *Shakespeare.*

The spirits that are in all tangible bodies are
scarce known: sometimes they take them for vac-
uum, whereas they are the most active of bodies. *Bacon.*

He took himself to have deserved as much as any
man, in contributing more, and appearing looser in
their first approach towards reflection. *Locke.*
Is a man unfortunate in marriage? Still it is be-
cause he was deceived; and so took that for virtue
and affection which was nothing but vice in a dis-
guise. *South.*

Depraved appetites cause us often to take that
for true imitation of nature which has no resem-
blance of it. *Dryden.*

So let his tresses, fill'd with trickling pearl,
Doubt his sex, and take him for a girl. *Tate.*
Time is taken for so much of infinite duration as
is measured out by the great bodies of the universe. *Locke.*

They who would advance in knowledge should
lay down this as a fundamental rule, not to take
words for things. *Locke.*

Few will take a proposition which amounts to no
more than this, that God is pleased with the doing
of what he himself commands, for an innate moral
principle, since it teaches to little. *Locke.*

Some Tories will take you for a Whig, some Whigs
will take you for a Tory. *Pope.*

As I take it, the two principal branches of preach-
ing are, to tell the people what is their duty, and
then to convince them that it is so. *Swift.*

48. To separate for one's self from any
quantity; to remove for one's self from
any place.

I will take of them for priests. *Isaiah.*
Hath God assayed to take a nation from the
midst of another? *Deuteronomy.*

I might have taken her to me to wife. *Genesis.*
Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for
God took him. *Genesis.*

Four heirs from his female store he took. *Dryden.*

49. Not to leave; not to omit.

The discourse here is about ideas, which he says
are real things, and we see in God: in taking this
along with me, to make it prove any thing to his
purpose, the argument must stand thus. *Locke.*

Young gentlemen ought not only to take along
with them a clear idea of the antiquities on medals
and figures, but likewise to exercise their arithme-
tick in reducing the sums of money to those of their
own country. *Arbutnot.*

50. To receive payments.

Never a wife leads a better life than she does; do
what she will, take all, pay all. *Shakespeare.*

51. To obtain by menfuration.

The knight coming to the taylor's to take mea-
sure of his gown, perceiveth the like gown cloth
lying there. *Camden.*

With a two foot rule in his hand measuring my
walls, he took the dimensions of the room. *Swift.*

52. To withdraw.

Honeycomb, on the verge of threescore, took me
aside, and asked me, whether I would advise him
to marry? *Spectator.*

53. To seize with a transitory impulse; to
affect so as not to last.

Tiberius, noted for his niggardly temper, only
gave his attendants their diet; but once he was
taken with a fit of generosity, and divided them
into three classes. *Arbutnot.*

54. To comprise; to comprehend.

We always take the account of a future state into
our schemes about the concerns of this world. *Atterbury.*

Had those who would persuade us that there are
innate principles, not taken them together in gro-
ss, but considered separately the parts, they would not
have been so forward to believe they were innate. *Locke.*

55. To have recourse to.

A parrot took a bush just as an eagle made a
troop at an hare. *Swift.*

The cat presently takes a tree, and sees the poor
fox torn to pieces. *Swift.*

56. To produce; to suffer to be produced.

No purposes whatsoever which are meant for the
good of that land will prosper, or take good effect. *Spenser.*

57. To catch in the mind.

There do best who take material hints to be judged
by history. *Locke.*

58. To hire; to rent.

If three ladies like a luckless play,
Take the whole house upon the poet's day. *Pope.*

59. To engage in; to be active in.

Question your royal thoughts, make the case
yours;

Be now the father, and propose a son;
Behold yourself to by a son disdain'd;
And then imagine me taking your part,
And in your power to silencing your son. *Shakespeare.*

60. To incur; to receive as it happens.

In streams, my hope, and rivers take thy chase;
There swims, said he, thy whole inheritance. *Addison.*

Now take your turn; and, as a brother Amos,
Attend your brother to the Stygian flood. *Dryden.*

61. To admit in copulation.

Five hundred asses yearly took the horse,
Producing mules of greater speed and force. *Bacon.*

62. To catch eagerly.

Dracones took the world; who grudg'd, long since,
The rising glories of the Dauidian prince. *Dryden.*

63. To use as an oath or expression.

Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord in vain. *Exodus.*

64. To seize as a disease.

They that come abroad under these showers, are
commonly taken with sickness. *Bacon.*

I am taken on the sudden with a swimming in
my head. *Dryden.*

65. To TAKE away. To deprive of.

If any take away from the book of this prophecy,
God shall take away his part out of the book of
life. *Revelation.*

The bill for taking away the votes of bishops was
called a bill for taking away all temporal juris-
diction. *Clarke.*

Many dispersed objects breed confusion, and take
away from the picture that gave in jetty what
gives beauty to the piece. *Dryden.*

You should be hunted like a beast of prey.
By your own law I take your life away. *Dryden.*

The funeral pomp which to your kings you pay
Is all I want, and all you take away. *Dryden.*

One who gives another any thing, has not always
a right to take it away again. *Locke.*

Not fortune nor fortune take this power away.
And is my Abelard less kind than they? *Pope.*

66. To TAKE away. To set aside; to re-
move.

If we take away consciousness of pleasure and
pain, it will be hard to know wherein to place per-
sonal identity. *Locke.*

67. To TAKE care. To be careful; to be
solicitous for; to superintend.

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out
the corn. Doth God take care for oxen? *1 Corinthians.*

68. To TAKE care. To be cautious; to
be vigilant.

69. To TAKE course. To have recourse
to measures.

They meant to take a course to deal with particu-
lars by reconciliements, and cared not for any
bad. *Bacon.*

The violence of storming is the course which God
is forced to take for the destroying, but can do
without changing the course of nature, for the re-
verting, of haueers. *Hannam.*

70. To TAKE down. To crush; to re-
duce; to suppress.

Do you think he is now so dangerous as ever
as he is counted, or that it is so hard to take him
down as some suppose? *Swift.*

Take down their mettle, keep them lean and back.
Dryden.

Lacqueys were never so saucy and presumptuous
as now, and he should be glad to see them take
down. *Swift.*

71. To TAKE down. To swallow; to take
by the mouth.

We cannot take down the lives of living
creatures, which time of the Paracelsus says,
they could be taken down, would make us immor-
tal: the next for subtilty of operation, to take bodies
putrefied, such as may be easily taken. *Bacon.*

72. To TAKE from. To derogate; to de-
tract.

It takes not from you, that you were born with
principles of generosity; but it adds to you that
you have cultivated nature. *Dryden.*

73. To TAKE from. To deprive of.

Conversation will add to their knowledge, but be
too apt to take from their virtue. *Locke.*

Gentle gods, take my breath from me. *Shakespeare.*

1. *To TAKE heed.* To be cautious; to beware.

Take heed of a mischievous man. Ecclesiasticus.

Take heed lest passion

sway thy judgment to do aught. Milton.

Children to serve their parents' interest live:

Take heed what doom against yourself you give. Dryden.

15. *To TAKE heed to.* To attend.

Nothing sweeter than to take heed unto the commandments of the Lord. Ecclesiasticus.

16. *To TAKE in.* To enclose.

Upon the sea-coast are parcels of land that would pay well for the taking in. Mortimer.

17. *To TAKE in.* To lessen; to contract:

as, he took in his sails.

18. *To TAKE in.* To cheat; to gull: as,

the cunning ones were taken in. A low vulgar phrase.

19. *To TAKE in hand.* To undertake.

Till there were a perfect reformation, nothing would prosper that they took in hand. Clarendon.

20. *To TAKE in.* To comprise; to comprehend.

These heads are sufficient for the explication of this whole matter, taking in some additional discourses, which make the work more even. Burnet.

This love of our country takes in our families, friends, and acquaintance. Addison.

The disuse of the tacker has enlarged the neck of a fine woman, that at present it takes in almost half the body. Addison.

Of these matters no satisfactory account can be given by any mechanical hypothesis, without taking in the superintendence of the great Creator. DeHoum.

21. *To TAKE in.* To admit.

An opinion brought into his head by course, because he heard himself called a father, rather than any kindness that he found in his own heart, made him take us in. Sidney.

A great vessel full being drawn into bottles, and then the liquor put again into the vessel, will not fill the vessel again so full as it was, but that it may take us more. Bacon.

Porter was taken in not only as a bed-chamber servant, but as an useful instrument for his skill in the Spanish. Wotton.

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me, I have a soul, that, like an ample shield,

Can take in all, and verge enough for more. Dryden.

The fight and touch take in from the same object different ideas. Locke.

There is the same irregularity in my plantations: take in none that do not naturally rejoice in the soil. Spenser.

2. *To TAKE in.* To win by conquest.

He sent Attila-aga with the janizaries, and pressed great ordinance, to take in the other cities of Tunis. Kneller.

Should a great beauty resolve to take me in with the artifice of her eyes, it would be as vain as to a thief to set upon a new-robb'd passenger. Suckling.

Open places are easily taken in, and towns not strongly fortified make but a weak resistance. Pulton.

3. *To TAKE in.* To receive locally.

We went before, and sailed unto Atos, there intending to take in Paul. Acts.

That which men take in by education is next to that which is natural. Titulston.

As no acid is in an animal body but must be taken in by the mouth, so it is not subdued it may get into the blood. Arbuthnot.

4. *To TAKE in.* To receive mentally.

Though a created understanding can never take in the secrets of the divine excellencies, yet so much as it can receive is of greater value than any other object. Hall.

The idea of extension joins itself so inseparably with all visible qualities, that it suffers to see no one without taking in impressions of extension too. Locke.

It is not in the power of the most enlarged understanding to frame one new simple idea in the mind, not taken in by the ways aforesaid. Locke.

A man can never have taken in his full measure of knowledge before he is hurried off the stage. A'd for.

Let him take in the instructions you give him, in a way suited to his natural inclination. Watts.

Some genius can take in a long train of propositions. Watts.

85. *To TAKE notice.* To observe.

86. *To TAKE notice.* To show by any act that observation is made.

Some laws restrained the extravagant power of the nobility, the diminution whereof they took very heavily, though at that time they took little notice of it. Clarendon.

87. *To TAKE oath.* To swear.

The king of Babylon is come to Jerusalem, and hath taken of the king's freed, and of him taken an oath. Ezechiel.

We take all oath of secrecy, for the concealing of these inventions which we think fit to keep secret. Bacon.

88. *To TAKE off.* To invalidate; to destroy; to remove. When it is immediately followed by *from*, without an accusative, it may be considered either as elliptically suppressing the accusative, or as being neutral.

You must forsake this room, and go with us; Your power and your command is taken off. And Cassio rules in Cyprus. Shakespeare.

The cruel ministers Took off her life. Shakespeare.

If the heads of the tribes can be taken off, and the misled multitude return to their obedience, such an extent of mercy is honorable. Bacon.

Sena loath its windmills by decoying; and subtle or windy spirits are taken off by incision or evaporation. Bacon.

To stop schisms, take off the principal authors by winning and advancing them, rather than engage them by violence. Bacon.

What taketh off the objection is, that in judging scandal we are to look to the cause whence it cometh. Bishop Sanderson.

The promises, the tenors, or the authority of the commander, must be the topic whence that argument is drawn; and all force of this is taken off by this doctrine. Hammond.

It will not be unwelcome to these worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, as being likely to find a clear progression when so many untruths are taken off. Brown.

This takes not off the force of our former evidence. St. James.

If the mark, by hindering its exportation, makes itself valuable, the melting-pot can easily take it off. Locke.

A man's understanding facing him, would take off that presumption most men have of the intellects. Locke.

It shows virtue in the fairest light, and takes off from the deformity of vice. Addison.

When we would take off from the reputation of an action, we ascribe it to vanity. Addison.

This takes off from the elegance of our tongue, but expresses our ideas in the readiest manner. Addison.

The justices decreed, to take off a halfpenny in a quart from the price of ale. Swift.

How many lives have been lost in hot blood, and how many likely to be taken off in cold! Bloom.

Favourable names are put upon all ideas, to take off the odium. Watts.

89. *To TAKE off.* To withhold; to withhold.

He perceiving that we were willing to say somewhat, in great civility took us off, and condescended to ask us questions. Bacon.

Your present dissembler is not so troublesome as to take you off from all satisfaction. Wake.

There is nothing more really and ungovernable than our thoughts: they will not be directed what objects to pursue, nor be taken off from those they

have once fixed on; but run away with a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view, let him do what he can. Locke.

Keep foreign ideas from taking off our mind from its present pursuit. Locke.

He has taken you off, by a peculiar instance of his mercy, from the vanities and temptations of the world. Wake.

90. *To TAKE off.* To swallow.

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the moment a man takes off his glass, with that sick stomach which, in some men, follows not many hours after, no body would ever let wine touch his lips. Locke.

91. *To TAKE off.* To purchase.

Corn, in plenty, the labourer will have at his own rate, else he'll not take it off the farmer's hands for wages. Locke.

The Spaniards having no commodities that we will take off, above the value of one hundred thousand pounds per annum, cannot pay us. Locke.

There is a project on foot for transporting our best wholen straw to Dunstable, and obliging us to take off yearly to many ton of straw hats. Swift.

92. *To TAKE off.* To copy.

Take off all their models in wood. Addison.

93. *To TAKE off.* To find place for.

The multiplying of nobility brings a state to necessity; and, in like manner, when more are bred scholars than prebends can take off. Bacon.

94. *To TAKE off.* To remove.

When Moses went in, he took the veil off until he came out. Exodus.

If any would reign and take up all the time, let him take them off, and bring others on. Bacon.

95. *To TAKE order with.* To check; to take course with.

Though he would have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was taken order with before it came to that. Bacon.

96. *To TAKE out.* To remove from within in any place.

Griefs are green; And all thy friends which thou must make thy friends. Have but their fangs and teeth newly set on out. Shakespeare.

97. *To TAKE part.* To share.

Take part in rejoicing for the victory over the Turks. Pope.

98. *To TAKE place.* To prevail; to have effect.

Where arms take place, all other pleas are vain; Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. Dryden.

The debt a man owes his father takes place, and gives the father a right to inherit. Locke.

99. *To TAKE up.* To borrow upon credit or interest.

The smooth pates now wear nothing but high shoes; and if a man is through with them in honest taking up, they stand upon security. Shakespeare.

We take up corn for them, that we may eat and live. Nehemiah.

She to the merchant goes, and takes up there, Rich crystals of the rock she takes up there. Dryden.

Huge ag of vases, and old china ware. I have anticipated already, and taken up from thence before I come to him. Dryden.

Men, for want of due payment, are forced to take up the necessaries of life at almost double value. Swift.

100. *To TAKE up.* To be ready for; to engage with.

His divisions and one power against the French, And one against Glendower; perforce, a third. Must take up us. Shakespeare.

101. *To TAKE up.* To apply to the use of.

We took up arms, not to revenge ourselves, But free the commonwealth. Addison.

102. *To TAKE up.* To begin.

They shall take up a lamentation for me. Ezech.

Princes friendship, which they take up upon the accounts of judgment and merit, they most times lay down out of humour. South.

TAK

103. *To TAKE up.* To fasten with a ligature passed under. A term of chirurgery.

A large vessel opened by incision must be *taken up* before you proceed. *Sharp.*

104. *To TAKE up.* To engross; to engage.

Over-much anxiety in worldly things *takes up* the mind, hardly admitting to much as a thought of heaven. *Duppa.*

Take my esteem:

If from my heart you ask or hope for more, I grieve the place is *taken up* before. *Dryden.*

I intended to have left the stage, to which my genius never much inclined me, for a work which would have *taken up* my life in the performance. *Dryden.*

To understand fully his particular calling in the commonwealth, and religion, which is his calling, as he is a man, *takes up* his whole time. *Locke.*

Every one knows that mines alone furnish these; but withal, countries stored with mines are poor; the digging and refining of these metals *taking up* the labour, and wasting the number of the people. *Locke.*

We were so confident of success, that most of my fellow-soldiers were *taken up* with the same imaginations. *Addison.*

The following letter is from an artist, now *taken up* with this invention. *Addison.*

There is so much time *taken up* in the ceremony, that before they enter on their subject the dialogue is half ended. *Addison.*

The affairs of religion and war *took up* Constantine so much, that he had not time to think of trade. *Arbuthnot.*

When the compass of twelve books is *taken up* in these, the reader will wonder by what methods our author could prevent being tedious. *Pope.*

105. *To TAKE up.* To have final recourse to.

Astobius asserts, that men of the finest parts and learning, rhetoricians, lawyers, physicians, despising the sentiments they had been once fond of, *took up* their rest in the christian religion. *Addison.*

106. *To TAKE up.* To seize; to catch; to arrest.

Though the sheriff have this authority to *take up* all such stragglers, and imprison them, yet shall he not work that terror in their hearts that a marshal will, whom they know to have power of life and death. *Spenser.*

I was *taken up* for laying them down. *Shaksp.*

You have *taken up*,

Under the counterfeited seal of God, The subjects of his substitute. *Shaksp.*

107. *To TAKE up.* To admit.

The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit, and did build great matters upon them. *Bacon.*

108. *To TAKE up.* To answer by replying; to reprimand.

One of his relations *took him up* roundly, for sleeping so much below the dignity of his profession. *L'Estrange.*

109. *To TAKE up.* To begin where the former left off.

The plot is purely fiction, for I *take it up* where the history has laid it down. *Dryden.*

Soon as the evening shades prevail, The moon *takes up* the wondrous tale, And nightly to the list'ning earth Repeats the story of her birth. *Spectator.*

110. *To TAKE up.* To lift.

Take up these cloaths here quickly. *Shaksp.*

Where's the cowls? The least things are *taken up* by the thumb and forefinger: when we would *take up* a greater quantity, we would use the thumb and all the fingers. *Ran.*

Milo *took up* a calf daily on his shoulders, and at last arrived at firmness to bear the bull. *Watts.*

111. *To TAKE up.* To occupy locally.

The people by such thick throngs swarmed to the place, that the chambers which opened towards the scaffold were *taken up*. *Hayward.*

All vicious enormous practices are regularly consequent, where the other hath *taken up* the being. *Hammond.*

TAK

Committees, for the convenience of the common-council who *took up* the Guildhall, set in Grocer's Hall. *Carendon.*

When my concernment *takes up* no more room than myself, then, to long as I know where to breathe, I know also where to be happy. *South.*

These things being compared, notwithstanding the room that mountains *take up* on the dry land, there would be at least eight oceans required. *Burnet.*

When these waters were annihilated, so much other matter must be created to *take up* their places. *Burnet.*

Princes were so *taken up* with wars, that few could write or read besides those of the long robes. *Temple.*

The buildings about *took up* the whole space. *Arbuthnot.*

112. *To TAKE up.* To manage in the place of another.

I have his horse to *take up* the quarrel. *Shaksp.*

The greatest empires have had their rise from the pretence of *taking up* quarrels, or keeping the peace. *L'Estrange.*

113. *To TAKE up.* To comprize.

I prefer in our countryman the noble poem of Palemon and Alcide, which is perhaps not much inferior to the *Iliad*, only it *takes up* seven years. *Dryden.*

114. *To TAKE up.* To adopt; to assume.

God's decrees of salvation and damnation have been *taken up* by some of the Romish and reformed churches, affixing them to men's particular entities, absolutely considered. *Hammond.*

The command in war is given to the strongest, or to the bravest; and in peace, *taken up* and exercised by the boldest. *Temple.*

Affluence is properly that confidence which a man *takes up* of the pardon of his sins, upon such grounds as the scripture lays down. *South.*

The French and we still change; but here's the curse,

They change for better, and we change for worse: They *take up* our old trade of conquering, And we are taking theirs, to dance and sing. *Dryd.*

He that will observe the conclusions men *take up*, must be satisfied they are not all rational. *Locke.*

Celubacy, in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, and *taken up* under a bold vow. *Atterbury.*

Lewis Baboon had *taken up* the trade of clotheier, without serving his time. *Arbutnot.*

Every man *takes up* those interests in which his humour engages him. *Pope.*

If those proceedings were observed, morality and religion would soon become fashionable court virtues, and be *taken up* as the only methods to get or keep employments. *Swift.*

Take up no more than you by worth may claim, I left you prove a bankrupt in your fame. *Young.*

115. *To TAKE up.* To collect; to exact a tax.

This great balsa was born in a poor country village, and in his childhood taken from his christian parents by such as *take up* the tribute children. *Kneller.*

116. *To TAKE upon.* To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to.

If I had no more wit than he, to *take* a fault upon me that he did, he had been hang'd for 't. *Shaksp.*

He *took* not on him the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham. *Hibicus.*

For contentment, I will not *take upon* me the knowledge how the princes of Europe, at this day, stand affected towards Spain. *Bacon.*

Would I could your suff'rings bear; Or once again could some new way invent, To *take upon* myself your punishment! *Dryden.*

She loves me, ev'n to suffer for my sake; And on herself would my refusal take. *Dryden.*

117. *To TAKE upon.* To assume; to claim authority. The sense sometimes approaches to neutral.

These dangerous unsafe lures i' th' king! bestrew them: He must be told on't, and he shall; the office Becomes a woman's: I'll *take* 't upon me. *Shaksp.*

TAK

Look that you *take* upon you any fault.

This every translator *taketh* upon himself to do. *Shaksp.*

The parliament *took* upon them to call an assembly of divines, to settle some church controversies, of which many were unfit to judge. *South.*

118. This verb, like *prendre* in French, is used with endless multiplicity of relations. Its uses are so numerous that they cannot easily be exemplified; and its references to the words governed by it so general and lax, that they can hardly be explained by any succedaneous terms. But commonly that is hardest to explain which least wants explication. I have expanded this word to a wide diffusion which, I think, is all that could be done.

To TAKE, v. n.

1. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.

The inclination to goodness, if it issue not toward men, it will take unto other things. *Bacon.*

The king began to be troubled with the gout, but the defluxion *taking* also into his breast, wasted his lungs. *Bacon.*

All men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful suspense of the event, some *took* towards the park. *Dryden.*

To smother thy lawless lust, the dying bride, Unwary, *took* along the river's side. *Dryden.*

2. To please; to gain reception.

An apple of Sodom, though it may entertain the eye with a florid white and red, yet fills the hand with stench and foulness: fair in look and rotten at heart, as the gayest and most *taking* things are. *South.*

Words and thoughts, which cannot be changed but for the worse, must of necessity escape the transient view upon the theatre; and yet without these a play may *take*. *Dryden.*

Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake, And hint he writ it, if the thing should *take*. *Addison.*

The work may be well performed, but will never *take* if it is not left off with proper scenes. *Addison.*

May the man grow wittier and wiser by studying that this stuff will not *take* nor please! and since by a little smattering in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and an humbler mind! *Bentley.*

3. To have the intended or natural effect.

In impressions from mind to mind, the impression *taketh*, but is overcome by the mind passive before it work any manifest effect. *Bacon.*

The clouds, expos'd to winter winds, will *take*; For putrid earth will best in vineyards *take*. *Bacon.*

4. To catch; to fix.

When flame *taketh* and openeth, it giveth a noise. *Bacon.*

5. *To TAKE after.* To learn of; to resemble; to imitate.

Beasts, that converse With man, *take after* him, as hogs Get pigs all th' year, and bitches dogs. *Hudibras.*

We cannot but think that he has *taken after* a good pattern. *Atterbury.*

6. *To TAKE in with.* To resort to.

Men once placed *take in* with the contrary faction to that by which they enter. *Bacon.*

7. *To TAKE on.* To be violently affected.

Your husband is in his old tunes again; he *takes on* yonder with my husband, that any mad-man I ever yet beheld seemed but tameless to this dittemper. *Shaksp.*

In horres, the smell of a dead horse *maketh* them fly away, and *take on* as if they were mad. *Bacon.*

8. *To TAKE on.* To claim a character.

I *take not on* me here as a physician: Nor do I, as an enemy to peace, Troop in the throngs of military men: But rather

To purge th' obstructions, which begin to stop Our very veins of life. *Shaksp.*

9. *To TAKE on.* To grieve; to pine.

How will my mother, for a father's death,
Take on with me, and ne'er be satisfied! *Shaksp.*
a. To TAKE to. To apply to; to be
fond of.

Have him understand it as a play of older people,
and he will take to it himself. *Locke.*
Miss Berkeley won't take to her book. *Swift.*
The heirs to titles and large estates could never
take to their books, yet are well enough qualified
to sign a receipt for half a year's rent, *Swift.*
11. To TAKE to. To betake to; to have
recourse.

If I had taken to the church, I should have had
more sense than to have turned myself out of my
benefice by writing libels. *Dryden.*

The callow stalks with lizard and with snake
Are fed, and, soon as ere to wing they take,
At fight those animals for food pursue. *Dryden.*
Men of learning who take to business, discharge
it generally with greater honesty than men of the
world. *Addison.*

1. To TAKE up. To stop.

The mind of man being naturally timorous of
death, and yet averse to that diligent search neces-
sary to its discovery, it must needs take up short of
what is really so. *Glennville.*

This grated harder upon the hearts of men,
than the strangeness of all the former articles that
took up chiefly in speculation. *South.*

Summers at last take up, and settle in a contempt
of religion, which is called sitting in the seat of
the scornful. *Tillotson.*

3. To TAKE up. To reform.

This rational thought wrought so effectually,
that it made him take up, and from that time prove
a good husband. *Locke.*

14. To TAKE up with. To be contented
with.

The ass takes up with that for his satisfaction,
which he reckoned upon before for his misfortune.

L'Estrange.
The law and gospel call aloud for active obe-
dience, and such a piety as takes not up with idle
inclinations, but shows itself in solid instances of
practice. *South.*

I could as easily take up with that senseless asser-
tion of the Stoicks, that virtues and vices are real
bodies and distinct animals, as with this of the
Atheists, that they can all be derived from the
power of mere bodies. *Bentley.*

A poor gentleman ought not to be a curate of a
parish, except he be cunninger than the devil. It
will be difficult to remedy this, because whoever
had half his cunning would never take up with a
vicarage of ten pounds. *Swift.*

In affairs which may have an extensive influence
on our future happiness, we should not take up with
probabilities. *Watts.*

15. To TAKE up with. To lodge; to
dwell.

Who would not rather take up with the wolf in
the woods, than make such a clutter in the world?

L'Estrange.
Are dogs such desirable company to take up
with? *South.*

16. To TAKE with. To please.

Our gracious master is a precedent to his own
subject, and seuorable mementos may be useful
and being discreetly used, cannot but take well
with him. *Bacon.*

TAKER. The participle pass. of take.

Thou art taken in thy mischief. *2 Samuel.*
He who letteth will let, until he be taken out of
the way. *2 Thessalonians.*

It concerns all who think it worth while to be in
causal with their immortal souls, not to abuse
themselves with a false confidence; a thing to easily
taken up, and so hardly laid down. *South.*

Seniger, comparing the two orators, says, that
which can be taken from Demosthenes, nor added
to Tully. *Denham.*

Though he that is full of them thinks it rather
an ease than oppression to speak them out, yet his
auditors are perhaps as much taken up with their
flow. *Government of the Tongue.*

The object of desire once taken away,
To them not less, but pity which we pay. *Dryden.*

TAKER. n. f. [from take.] He that takes.

He will hang upon him like a disease:
He is fomer caught than the poxillence.

And the taker runs presently mad. *Shakspere.*
The dear sale beyond the seas increased the num-
ber of takers; and the takers joining and brawling
one with another, and foreclosing the files, taking
their kind within harbour, decreased the number
of the taken. *Carew.*

The far distance of this country from the court
hath afforded it a superfluity of takers and pur-
veyors. *Carew.*

Berry coffee and tobacco, of which the Turks
are great takers, condense the spirits, and make
them strong. *Bacon.*

Few like the Fabii or the Scipios are,
Takers of cities, conquerors in war. *Denham.*

He to betray us did himself betray,
At once the taker, and at once the prey. *Denham.*

Seize on the king, and him your prisoner make,
While I, in kind revenge, my taker take. *Dryden.*

Each catches my their bonding spire,
They purchase but sophisticated ware,
'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,
Where both the giver and the taker cheat. *Dryd.*

TAKING. n. f. [from take.] Seizure; dis-
tricts of mind.

What a taking was he in, when your husband
asked who was in the basket! *Shakspere.*

She saw in what a taking
The knight was, by his furious quaking. *Butler.*

TALBOT. n. f. [It is born by the house of
Talbot in their arms.] A hound. It is
so used in *Wag's* translation of *Gratius*.

TALE. n. f. [tale, from tellan, to tell,
Saxon.]

1. A narrative; a story. Commonly a slight
or petty account of some trifling or fabu-
lous incident: as, a tale of a tub.

This story prepared their minds for the reception
of any tales relating to other countries. *Watts.*

2. Oral relation.
My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain. *Shaksp.*

Late is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shakspere.*

Hermion, for aught I could read,
Could ever hear by tale or history,
The course of true love never did run smooth. *Shakspere.*

We spend our years as a tale that is told. *Polon.*
3. [talan, to count, Sax.] Number reck-
oned.

Number may serve your purpose with the igno-
rant, who measure by tale, and not by weight. *Hooker.*

For every bloom his trees in spring afford,
An autumn apple was by tale retold. *Dryden.*

Both number twice a day the milky dams,
And once the takes the tale of all the lambs. *Dryden.*

The herald for the last proclaim
A silence, while they answer'd to their names,
To shun the fraud of musters tall: *Dryden.*

Reasons of things are rather to be taken by
weight than tale. *Cotlier.*

4. Reckoning; numeral account.
In packing, they keep a pit tale of the number
that every hogthead containeth. *Carew.*

Money being the common tale
Of things by measure, weight and tale;
In all the affairs of church and state,
'Tis both the balance and the weight. *Butler.*

Twelve returned upon the principal pannel, or
the rules, are sworn to try according to their evi-
dence. *Hale.*

5. Information; disclosure of any thing
secret.

From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot;
'And thereby hangs a tale. *Shakspere.*

Birds live in the air free, and are aptest by
their voice to tell tales what they find, and by their
flight to express the same. *Bacon.*

TALBEARING. n. f. [tale and bear.] One

who gives officious or malignant intelli-
gence.

The liberty of a common table is a tacit invita-
tion to all intruders; as buffoons, spies, talkers,
flatterers. *L'Estrange.*

In great families, some one false, paucity take-
bearer, by carrying stories from one to another,
shall influence the minds, and discompose the quiet
of the whole family. *South.*

TALBEARING. n. f. [tale and bear.] The
act of informing; officious or malignant
intelligence.

The said Imothy was extremely officious about
their mistress's person, endeavouring, by flattery
and talebearing, to set her against the rest of the
servants. *Arbutnot.*

TALENT. n. f. [talentum, Lat.]

1. A talent signified so much weight, or a
sum of money, the value differing accord-
ing to the different ages and countries.

Arbutnot.
Five talents in his debt,
His means most short, his creditors most straight. *Shakspere.*

Two tripods cast in antick mould,
With two great talents of the finest gold. *Dryden.*

2. Faculty; power; gift of nature. A
metaphor borrowed from the talents
mentioned in the holy writ. It is used
sometimes seriously, and sometimes
lightly.

Many who knew the treasurer's talent in remov-
ing prejudice, and reconciling himself to wavering
affections, believed the loss of the duke was un-
feasible. *Clarendon.*

He is chiefly to be considered in his three dif-
ferent talents, as a critic, satirist, and writer of
odes. *Dryden.*

'Tis not my talent to conceal my thoughts
Or carry smiles and sunshine in my face, &c.
When discontent sits heavy at my heart. *Addison.*

They are out of their element, and logic is
none of their talent. *Baker.*

Persons who possess the true talent of military
use like comets; they are seldom seen, and all at
once admired and feared. *Female Quixote.*

He, Agellus, though otherwise a very worthy
man, yet having no talent for disputation, recom-
mended Simulus, his lecturer, to engage in a con-
ference. *Wutsland.*

3. Quality; disposition. An improper and
mistaken use.

Though the nation generally was without any
ill talent to the church in doctrine or discipline,
yet they were not without a jealousy that property
was not enough discountenanced. *Clarendon.*

It is the talent of human nature to run from one
extreme to another. *Swift.*

TALISMAN. n. f. [I know not whence
derived: *talasman*, *Skinner*.] A magical
character.

If the physicians would forbid us to pronounce
gout, rheumatism, and stone, would that serve like
so many talismans to destroy the disease? *Swift.*

Of talismans and signs knew the powers,
And careful watch'd the planetary hour. *Pope.*

TALISMANICK. adj. [from talisman.] Magi-
cical.

The figure of a heart bleeding upon an altar, or
hid in the hand of a Cupid, has always been
looked upon as talismanick in direction of the nature.

Addison.

To TALK. v. n. [talen, Dutch.]

1. To speak in conversation; to speak
fluently and familiarly, not in set
speeches; to converse.

I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with
you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakspere.*

Now is this vice's dagger become a quize, and
talks so familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had
been sworn brother to him; and he never saw him
but once. *Shakspere.*

The prince refrained talking, and laid their
hand on their mouth. *Jah.*

T A L

The children of thy people still talk against thee.

Ezekiel.

Here free from court-compliances he walks.

And with himself, his best adviser, talks.

As God remembers that we are but flesh, unable

to hear the nearer approaches of divinity, and so

talks with us as once with Moïse through a cloud;

so he forgets not that he breathed into us the breath

of life, a vital active spirit.

Decay of Piety.

Mention the king of Spain, he talks very notably;

but if you go out of the Gazette you drop him.

Addison.

5. To prattle; to speak impertinently.

Hypocrites austere talk

Of purity.

My heedless tongue has talk'd away this life

Milton.

Consider well the time when Petavius first began

to talk in that manner.

Waterland.

3. To give account.

The crystalline sphere, whose balance weighs

The tripodian talk'd.

Milton.

The natural histories of Switzerland talk much

of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage

done.

Addison.

We will consider whether Adam had any such

heir as our author talks of.

Locke.

4. To speak; to reason; to confer.

Let me talk with thee of thy judgments.

Jeremiah.

Will ye speak wickedly for God, and talk

deceitfully for him?

Job.

It is a difficult task to talk to the purpose, and to

put life and perspicuity into our discourses.

Talking over the things which you have read

with your companions, lives them upon the mind.

Batts.

TALK. n. f. [from the verb.]

4. Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech.

We do remember; but our argument

is too heavy to admit much talk.

Shakespeare.

Perceiving his soldiers dismayed, he forbade them

to have any talk with the enemy.

Kneller.

How can he get wisdom that driveth oxen, is

occupied in their labours, and whose talk is of bul-

locks?

Eccelesiasticus.

This ought to weigh with those whose reading is

designed for much talk and little knowledge.

In various talk the instructive hours they pass,

Who gave the ball, or paid the visit last.

Pope.

2. Report; rumour.

I hear talk up and down of raising our money,

as a means to return our wealth, and keep our

money from being carried away.

Locke.

3. Subject of discourse.

What delight to be by such extoll'd,

To live upon their tongues and be their talk,

Of whom to be despis'd were no small pride?

Milton.

TALK. n. f. [talce, Fr.] A kind of stone.

Stones composed of plates are generally paral-

lel, and flexible and elastic: as, talk, cat-silver or

glimmer, of which there are three sorts, the yellow

or golden, the white or silvery, and the black.

Boissac.

Venetian talk kept in a heat of a glass furnace,

though brittle and discoloured, had not lost much

of its bulk, and seemed nearer of kin to talk than

mere earth.

Boyle.

TALKATIVE. adj. [from talk.] Prol of

prate; loquacious.

If I have held you overlong, lay hardly the

fault upon my old age, which in its disposition is

talkative.

Shakespeare.

This may prove an instructive lesson to the dis-

satisfied, not to build hopes on the talkative zealots

of their party.

Addison.

I am situated I cannot make a quicker progress

in the French, where every body is so courteous

and talkative.

Addison.

The coromond bird is talkative and grave,

That from his cage cries cuckold, whore, and

knave;

Though many a passenger he rightly cull,

You hold him no philosopher at all.

Pope.

TALKATIVENESS. n. f. [from talkative.]

Loquacity; garrulity; subsels of prate.

T A L

We call this talkativeness a feminine vice; but

he that shall appropriate loquacity to women, may

perhaps sometimes need to light Diogenes's candle

to seek a man.

Government of the Tongue.

Learned women have lost all credit by their im-

pertinent talkativeness and conceit.

Swift.

TALKER. n. f. [from talk.]

1. One who talks.

Let me give for instance some of those writers or

talkers who deal much in the worst nature or taste.

Watts.

2. A loquacious person; a prattler.

Keep me company but two years,

Thou shalt not know the sound of thine own

tongue.

—Farewell; I'll grow a taller for this year.

Shakespeare.

If it were desirable to have a child a more bulk

talker, ways might be found to make him so; but

a wife rather had rather his son should be silent

when a man, than pretty company.

Locke.

3. A boaster; a bragging fellow.

The greatest talkers in the days of peace have

been the most pusillanimous in the day of tempta-

tion.

Taylor.

TALKY. adj. [from talk.] Consisting of talk;

resembling talk.

The talky flakes in the firsts were all formed

before the subsidence, along with the land.

Woodward.

TALL. adj. [tall, Welsh.]

1. High in stature.

Bring word, how tall the is.

Shakespeare.

Two of nobler shape,

2. High; lofty.

Winds rush'd abroad

From the four hinges of the world, and fell

On the vast wilderness, whose tall, stiff pines,

Though rooted deep as high, and sturdied oaks,

How'd their stiff necks.

Milton.

They lop, and lop, on this and that hand, cutting

away the tall, found, and substantial timber, that

used to shelter them from the winds.

May they encrease as fast, and spread their

boughs,

As the high fame of their great owner grows!

May he live long enough to see them all

Dark shadows cast, and as his palace tall!

Yet think I see the love that shall be made,

The lovers walking in that am'rous shade.

Waller.

3. Sturdy; bulky.

I'll swear thou art a tall fellow of thy hands, and

that thou wilt not be drunk; but I know thou art

no tall fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt be

drunk, but I would thou wouldst be a tall fellow

of thy hands.

Shakespeare.

TALLAGE. n. f. [tallage, French.] Impoit;

excise.

The people of Spain were better affected unto

Philip than to Ferdinand, because he had imposed

upon them many taxes and tallages.

Baron.

TALLOW. n. f. [talge, Danish.] The grease

or fat of an animal; coarse suet.

She's the kitchen wench, and all grease; and I

know not what use to put her to, but to make a

lump of her, and run from her by her own light

I warrant her rage, and the tallow in them, will

burn a Lapland winter.

Shakespeare.

The new world is stocked with such store of kine

and bulls, brought hither out of Europe since the

first discovery, that the Spaniards kill thousands of

them yearly, for their tallow and hides only.

Hentley.

Snuff the candles close to the tallow, which will

make them run.

Swift.

TO TALLOW. v. a. [from the noun.] To

grease; to smear with tallow.

TALLOWCHANDLER. n. f. [tallow and

chandelier, Fr.] One who makes candles

of tallow, not of wax.

Nastiness, and several nasty trades, as tallow-

chandlers, butchers, and neglect of cleansing of

gotters, are great occasions of a plague.

Harvey.

TALLY. n. f. [from taller, to cut, Fr.]

1. A stick, notched or cut in conformity to another stick, and used to keep accounts by.

So right his judgment was cut fit,

And made a tally to his wit.

Hudibras.

The only talents in esteem at present are those

of Exchange Alley; one tally is worth a grove of

bays.

Carr.

Have you not seen a baker's maid

Between two equal pauniers sway'd?

Her tallies usefule he and idle,

It plac'd exactly in the middle.

Prior.

From his rug the skew'r he takes,

And on the stick ten equal notches makes;

With just resentment flings it on the ground,

There take my tally of ten thousand pound.

Swift.

2. Any thing made to suit another.

So suited in their minds and persons,

That they were fram'd the tallies for each other.

It may alien love had interpos'd,

It must have been an eye-sore to beholders.

Decker.

TO TALLY. v. a. [from the noun.] To

fit; to suit; to cut out, so as to answer

any thing.

Not sister either had, nor brother,

They seem'd just tally'd for each other.

Prior.

They are not so well tallied to the present sta-

tion.

Pope.

TO TALLY. v. n. To be fitted; to con-

form; to be suitable.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly tallied with

the channel.

Addison.

TALMUD. } n. f. The book containing

the Jewish traditions; the

rabbinical constitutions and explications

of the law.

TALNESS. n. f. [from tall.] Height of

stature; procerity.

An hideous giant, horrible and high,

That with his talness seem'd to threaten the sky.

Spenser.

The eyes behold so many naked bodies, as be

talnesses of stature could hardly be equalled in any

country.

Hayward.

TALON. n. f. [talon, Fr.] The claw of a

bird of prey.

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made

to have greater or longer talons.

Bacon.

Upward the noble bird directs his wing,

And, towing round his master's earth-born foot,

Swift he collects his fatal flock of prey,

Lifts his fierce talon high, and darts the forked beak.

Prior.

TAMARIND tree. n. f. [tamarindus, Lat.]

The flower of the tamarind-tree exhibits other ven-

leaves, which are so placed as to resemble a papia-

naceous one in some moisture; but these expand

circularly, from whose many-leaved flower-cup

rides the pointal, which afterward becomes a flat

pod, containing many flat angular seeds terminat-

ed with an acid black pulp.

Thou art the Mithras child, That of all wild beasts
is tyrant in the world, and of all tame beasts a slave.
Addison.

Crushed; subdued; depressed; dejected;
spiritless; heartless.

If you should need a pin,
You could not with more tame a tongue desire it.
Shakespeare.

And now their pride and mettle is asleep,
Their courage with hard labour tame and dull.
Shakespeare.

A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
And pregnant to good pity.

Pratt's hips, each savage furious beast,
That on his stores do daily feast;
And you, tame slaves of the laborious plough,
Your weary knees to your Creator bow.
Raynham.

Spiritless; unanimated: as, a tame
poem. A low phrase.

To TAME. *v. n.* [*gatamgan*, Gothick;
tamean, Sax. *tammen*, Dutch.]

1. To reduce from wildness; to reclaim;
to make gentle.

Those that tame wild horses,
Pace 'em not in their hands to make 'em gentle;
But stop their mouths with stubborn bits.
Shakespeare.

2. To subdue; to crush; to depress; to
conquer.

If the heavens do not their visible spirits
Send quickly down to tame the offences,
Humanity must perforce prey on itself.
Shakespeare.

They cannot tame
Or overcome their riches; not by making
Baths, orchards, fish-pools, letting in of seas
Here, and then there forcing them out again.
Ben Jonson.

A puling enckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a flat tamed piece.
Shakespeare.

A race unconquer'd, by their climate made bold,
be Caledonians, arm'd with want and cold,
have been for ages kept for you to tame. Waller.

TAMEABLE. *adj.* [from *tame*.] Suscep-
tive of taming.

Ganzas are supposed to be great fowls, of a strong
light, and easily tameable; divers of which may be
brought up as to join together in carrying the
weight of a man. Wilkins.

TAMELY. *adv.* [from *tame*.] Not wildly;
meanly; spiritlessly.

True obedience, of this madness cur'd,
Stoop tamely to the foot of majesty. Shakespeare.

What courage tamely could to death content,
And not by striking lift the blow prevent?
Dryden.

Once a champion of renown,
So tamely can you bear the ravish'd crown?
Dryden.

Has he given way?
Did he look tamely on, and let them pass?
Addison.

Can you love and reverence your prelate, whom
you tamely suffer to be abused?
Swift.

TAMENESS. *n. f.* [from *tame*.]

1. The quality of being tame; not wild-
ness.

2. Want of spirits; timidity.
Such a conduct must appear rather like tameness
than beauty, and expose his authority to insults.
Rogers.

TAMER. *n. f.* [from *tame*.] Conqueror;
subduer.

He, great tamer of all human art,
Dulness! whose good old cause I yet defend. Pope.

TAMING. *n. f.* A woollen stuff.

TAMING. *n. f.* The stopple of the mouth
of a great gun.

To TAMPER. *v. a.* [of uncertain deriva-
tion, derived by Skinner from *tempero*,
Latin.]

T A N

1. To be busy with physick.

'Tis in vain
To temper with your crazy brain.
Without tramping of your skull
As often as the moon's at full.

He tried waxes to bring him to a better com-
plexion, but there was no good to be done; the very
tampering cast him into a disease. L'Estrange.

2. To meddle; to have to do without fit-
ness or necessity.

That key of knowledge, which should give us
entrance into the recesses of religion, is by so much
tampering and wrenching made useless.

'Tis dangerous tampering with a muse,
The profits small, and you have much to lose;
For though true wit adorns your birth or place,
Degenrate lines degrade the attained race.
Decay of Piety.

Earl Waltheof being overtaken with wine, en-
gaged in a conspiracy; but, repeating next morn-
ing, repaired to the king, and discovered the whole
matter: notwithstanding which he was beheaded
upon the defeat of the conspiracy, for having but
thus far tampered in it. Addison.

3. To deal; to practise secretly.

Others tamper'd
For Fleetwood, Desborough, and Lambert.

To TAN. *v. a.* [*tannen*, Dutch; *tanner*,
French.]

1. To impregnate or imbue with bark.

A human skull covered with the skin, having
been buried in some limy soil, was tann'd or turned
into a kind of leather.

Black cattle produce tallow, hides, and beef;
but the greatest part of the hides are exported raw
for want of bark to tan them.

They sell us their bark at a good price for tan-
ning our hides into leather. Swift.

2. To imbrown by the sun.

His face all tan'd with scorching sunny ray,
As he had travell'd many a summer's day
Through boiling sands of Araby and Ind. Spenser.

Like sun-parch'd quarters on the city gate,
Such is thy tan'd skin's lamecutable state. Donne.

A brown for which heaven would disband
The galaxy, and stars be tan'd. Cleveland.

TANE for taken, ta'en. Ill spelt.

Two trophies tane from th' east and western
shore,
And both those nations twice triumph'd o'er.
May.

TANG. *n. f.* [*tanghe*, Dutch, acrid.]

1. A strong taste; a taste left in the mouth.

Sin taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured
into a vessel; so much of it as it fills it also sear-
sons: so that although the body of the liquor should
be poured out again, yet still it leaves that tang
behind it. South.

It is strange that the soul should never once re-
cal over any of its pure native thoughts, before it
borrowed any thing from the body; never bring
into the waking man's view any other ideas but
what have a tang of the cask, and derive their ori-
ginal from that union. Locke.

2. Relish; taste. A low word.

There was not the least tang of religion, which
is indeed the worst affectation in any thing he said
or did. Atterbury.

3. Something that leaves a sting or pain
behind it.

She had a tongue with a tang,
Would cry to a sailor, Go hang. Shakespeare.

4. Sound; tone: this is mistaken for tone
or twang.

There is a pretty affection in the Allemain,
which gives their speech a different tang from
ours. Holder.

To TANG. *v. n.* [This is, I think, mis-
taken for twang.] To ring with.

Be opposite with a kinsman, furly with thy ser-
vants; let thy tongue tang arguments of state; put
thyself into the trick of singularity. Shakespeare.

TANGENT. *n. f.* [*tangent*, French; *tan-
gens*, Latin.]

Tangent, in trigonometry, is a right line perpen-
dicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, and
which touches a circle in as not to cut it; but yet
intersects another line without the circle called a
secant, that is drawn from the centre, and which
cuts the arc to which it is a tangent. Travers.

Nothing in this hypothesis can retain the planets
in their orbs, but they would immediately desert
them and the neighbourhood of the sun, and vanish
away in tangents to their several circles into the
mundane space. Bentley.

TANGIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *tangible*.]

The quality of being perceived by the
touch.

TANGIBLE. *adj.* [from *tango*, Lat.] Per-
ceptible by the touch.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the comfort
of air, but endeavour to subact it into a more dense
body. Bacon.

By the touch, the tangible qualities of bodies
are discerned, as hard, soft, smooth. Locke.

To TANGLE. *v. a.* [See ENTANGLE.]

1. To implicate; to knit together.

2. To ensnare; to entrap.

She means to tangle mine eyes too,
'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eye balls, nor your cheek of cream,
Shakespeare.

I do, quoth he, perceive
My king is tangled in affection to
A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen.
Shakespeare.

You must lay lime to tangle her desires
By wailful sonnets, whose composed rhimes
Shall be full fraught with servicable vows.
Shakespeare.

If thou retire, the dauphin, well appointed,
Stands with the squares of war to tangle thee.
Shakespeare.

Now 'y'th victorious
Among thy slain self-kill'd,
Not willingly, but tangled in the fold
Of dire necessity. Milton.

Skil'd to retire, and in retiring draw
Hearts after them, tangled in amorous nets.
Milton.

With subtle cobweb cheats,
They're catch'd in knotted law-like nets;
In which when once they are entangled,
The more they strive, the more they're tangled.
Hudibras.

3. To embroil; to embarrass.

When my simple weakness strays,
Tangled in torrid ways,
He, my shepherd! is my guide,
He's before me, on my side. Crahan.

To TANGLE. *v. n.* To be entangled.

Shrubs and tangling bushes had perplex'd
All path of man or beast. Anon.

TANGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A knot
of things interwoven in one another, or
different parts of the same thing per-
plexed.

He leading swiftly row'd
In tangles, and made intricate seem straight,
To mischief swift. Milton.

Sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the tangles of Neera's hair. Milton.

TANIST. *n. f.* [an Irish word; an *tanis-
ther*, Erse.]

Presently after the death of any of their captains,
they assemble themselves to chuse another in his
stead, and nominate commonly the next brother;
and then next to him do they chuse next of the
blood to be *tanist*, who shall next succeed him in
the said captaincy. Spenser.

TANISTRY. *n. f.* [from *tanist*.]

The Irish hold their lands by *tanistry*, which is
no more than a personal estate for his life-time
that is *tanist*, by reason he is admitted thereunto
by election. Spenser.

If the Irish be not permitted to purchase estates
of freeholds, which might descend to their chil-
dren, must they not continue their custom of *tanis-
try*? which makes all their possessions uncertain.
Davies.

TAP

By the Irish custom of tansistry, the chieftains of every country, and the chief of every sept, had no longer estate than for life in their chieftaincies; and when their chieftaincy was dead, their sons, or next heirs, did not succeed them, but their tansists, who were elective, and purchased their elections by strong hand.

TANK. n. f. [*tanque*, Fr.] A large cistern or basin.

Handle your prining knife with dexterity: go tightly to your business: you have cost too much, and must earn it: here's plentiful provision, rascal; fullading in the garden, and water in the tank; and in holy days, the lishing of a platter of rice when you deserve it.

TANKARD. n. f. [*tankard*, Fr. *tankaerd*, Dutch; *tancard*, Irish.] A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.

Hath his tankard touch'd your brain? Sure they're full asleep again. Marius was the first who drank out of a silver tankard, after the manner of Bacchus. When any calls for ale, fill the largest tankard cup top full.

TANNER. n. f. [from *tan*.] One whose trade is to tan leather. Tanners use that lime which is newly drawn out of the kiln, and not slack'd with water or air.

TANPIT. n. f. [from *tan* and *pit*.] A pit where leather is impregnated with bark.

TANSEY. n. f. [*tanacetum*, Lat.] An odorous plant.

TANTALISM. n. f. [from *tantalize*.] A punishment like that of Tantalus.

A lively representation of a person lying under the torments of such a *tantalism*, or platonick hell.

To TANTALIZE. v. a. [from *Tantalus*, whose punishment was to starve among fruits and water which he could not touch.] To torment by the show of pleasures which cannot be reached.

Thy vain desires, at frise Within themselves, have *tantaliz'd* thy life.

Thou hadst once sped was not suffered to *tantalize* the male part of the commonwealth.

TANTAMOUNT. n. f. [Fr.] Equivalent.

If one third of our coin were gone, and men had equally one third less money than they have, it must be tantamount; what I escape of one third less, another must make up.

TANTIVY. adv. [from the note of a hunting horn, so expressed in articulate sounds, from *Tantavi*, says Skinner.] To ride *tantivy* is to ride with great speed.

TANTLING. n. f. [from *Tantalus*.] One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable.

Hard life, To be still hot summer's tansings, and The shinking slaves of winter.

To TAP. v. a. [*tappen*, Dutch; *tapper*, French.]

1. To touch lightly; to strike gently. 2. [*tappen*, Dutch.] To pierce a vessel; to broach a vessel. It is used likewise of the liquor.

That blood, already like the pelican, Hark thou *tapt* out, and drunkenly caroused.

He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have been spilling my blood. Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troublesome, and then *tap* it with a lancet.

TAP. n. f. [from the verb.] 1. A gentle blow.

TAP

This is the right fencing grace, *tap* for *tap*, and so part fair.

Each shakes her fan with a smile, then gives her right hand woman a *tap* upon the shoulder.

As at hot cockles once I laid me down, And felt the weighty hand of many a clown, Buxom gave a gentle *tap*.

So Hiron-leeches, when their patient lies In feverish restlessness with anclous'd eyes, Apply with gentle strokes their ozier rod, And *tap* by *tap* invite the sleepy god.

2. A pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

A gentleman was inclined to the Knight of Calcoigne's distemper, upon hearing the noise of a *tap* running.

TAP. n. f. [*tappan*, Sax.] A narrow fillet or band of linen.

Will you buy any *tap*, or lace for your cap. My dainty duck, my dear-a?

This pouch that's ty'd with *taps* I'll wager that the prize shall be my due.

On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with straw, With *tap*-ty'd curtains never meant to draw.

TAPER. n. f. [*tapein*, Sax.] A wax candle; a light.

Get me a *taper* in my study, Lucius: When it is lighted, come and call me.

My daughter and little for we'll dress With rounds of waxen *tapers* on their heads, And rattles in their hands.

If any snatch the pure *taper* from my hand, and hold it to the devil, he will only burn his own fingers, but shall not rob me of the reward of my good intention.

There the fair light, Like Hero's *taper* in the window plac'd, Such fate from the malignant air did find, As that exposted to the hoar'rous wind.

To see this fleet, Heav'n, as if there waited lights above, For *tapers* made two glaring comets rise.

TAPER. adj. [from the form of a taper.]

Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.

Her *taper* fingers, and her panting breast, He praises.

From the beaver the otter differs in his teeth, which are canine; and in his tail, which is telue, or a long *taper*.

To TAPER. v. n. To grow gradually smaller.

The back is made *tapering* in form of a pillar, the lower vertebrae being the broadest and largest; the superior lesser and lesser, for the greater stability of the trunk.

Such be the dog, With *tap*-ring tail, that nimble cuts the wind.

TAPESTRY. n. f. [*tapestrie*, *tapisserie*, *tapis*, Fr. *tapetum*, Lat.] Cloth woven in regular figures.

In the desk That's cover'd o'er with Turkish *tapestry*, There is a purse of ducats.

The caruments are with golden tissue spread, And horses' hoofs, for earth, on sliken *tap*-stry tread.

One room is hang with *tapestry*, in which are wrought the figures of the great persons of the family.

TAPET. n. f. [*tapetia*, Lat.] Worked or figured stuff.

To their work they sit, and each doth chuse What story the will for her *tapet* take.

TAPROOT. n. f. [*tap* and *root*.] The principal stem of the root.

Some put under the trees raised of seed, about four inches below the place where they sow their seeds, a small piece of tile to stop the running down of the *taproot*, which occasions it to branch when it comes to the tile.

TAPSTER. n. f. [from *tap*.] One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse.

The work of a *tapster* is to draw beer from the word of a *tapster*; they are both the constant of late reckonings.

Though you change your place, you need not change your trade: I'll be your *tapster* still.

The world is come now to that pass, that the vintner and *tapster* may broach what religion they please; and the apothecary may mingle her as he pleases.

Though the painting grows decay'd, The house will never lose its trade; Nay, though the treacherous *tapster* Thomas Hangs a new angel two doors from us.

TAR. n. f. [*tape*, Sax. *tarre*, Dutch; *tiere*, Danish.] Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine of fir drained out by fire.

Then, forming *tar*, their bridles they would champ,

And trampling the sine element would fiercely ramp.

A man will not lose a hog for a halfpenny worth of *tar*.

TAR. n. f. [from *tar* used in ships.] A sailor; a seaman, in contempt.

In senates bold, and fierce in war, A land commander, and a *tar*.

To TAR. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To smear over with *tar*. 2. To tease; to provoke.

There has been much to do on both sides; as the nation holds it no sin to *tar* them on to controversy.

Two curs shall tame each other; pride alone Must *tar* the mastiffs on, as 'twere the bone.

TARANTULA. n. f. [Italian; *tarantula*, Fr.] An insect whose bite is only cured by music.

This word, lover, did no less pierce poor Pyrochle, than the right time of music toucheth him that is sick of the *tarantula*.

He that uses the word *tarantula*, without having any idea of what it stands for, means nothing at all by it.

TARDATION. n. f. [*tardo*, Lat.] The act of hindering or delaying.

TARDIGRADOUS. adj. [*tardigradus*, Lat.] Moving slowly.

It is but a slow and *tardigradous* animal, preying upon advantage, and otherwise may be eluded.

TARDILY. adv. [from *tardy*.] Slowly; sluggishly.

He was indeed the glass, Wherein the noble youth did dress themselves; Speaking thick, which nature made his blemish, Became the accents of the valiant:

For those that could speak slow and *tardily*, Would turn their own perfection to abuse, To seem like him.

TARDINESS. n. f. [from *tardy*.] Slowness; sluggishness; unwillingness to action or motion.

A *tardiness* in nature, Which often leaves the history unspoke, That it intends to do.

TARDITY. n. f. [*tarditas*, from *tardus*, Lat. *tardiveté*, Fr.] Slowness; want of velocity.

Suppose some observable *tardity* in the motion of light, and then ask how we should arrive to perceive it?

Our explication includes time in the notion of velocity and *tardity*.

TARDY. adj. [*tardus*, Lat. *tardig*, Fr.] 1. Slow; not swift.

Nor should their age by years be told, Whose souls more swift than motion climb, And check the *tardy* flight of time.

2. Sluggish; unwilling to action or motion.

Behold that *tar* which a while before
 Forc'd the fiery English close to fight,
 Now draw their bearded vessels close to shore,
 As lacks no dar'd to smite the hobbin' thigh.
Dryden.

When certain to overcome, inclin'd to save,
 Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy brave. *Prior.*
 Dilatory; late; tedious.

You shall have letters from me to my son
 In your behalf, to meet you on the way;
 In your behalf, to meet you on the way;
 Be not so tardy by unwill'd delay. *Shakespeare.*

Death be as oft accus'd
 Of tardy execution, since denounc'd
 The day of his offence. *Milton.*

The tardy plants in our cold orchards plac'd,
 Retire their fruit for the next age's taste;
 There a small grain in some few months will be
 A firm, a lassy, and a spacious tree. *Waller.*

Tardy of aid, unfeeling heavy eyes,
 Awake, and with the dawning day arise. *Dryden.*

You may slowly censure him for being tardy in
 his payments. *Arbutnot.*

Unwary. A low word.

A wild, scoundrel base, quoth she, or die,
 Thy life is mine, and liberty:

But thou think'st I took thee tardy,
 And dar'st presume to be so hardy

To try thy fortune o'er a fresh,
 I'll wave my title to thy flesh. *Hudibras.*

Criminal; offending. A low word.

If they take them tardy, they endeavour to
 humble them by way of reprisal: those slips and

mismanagements are usually ridiculed. *Collier.*

To TARDY. v. a. [*tarder*, Fr. from the

adjective.] To delay; to hinder.

I chose

Camillo for the minister, to poison

My friend Polixenes; which had been done,

but that the good mind of Camillo tarried

My last command. *Shakespeare.*

TARE. n. f. [from *teeren*, Dutch, to con-

sume. *Skinner.*] A weed that grows

among corn.

Through hatred of tares, the corn in the field of

had is plucked up. *Hooker.*

The liberal contributions such teachers met with,

erred to invite more labourers, where their fig-

ure was their harvest; and by sowing tares they

reaped gold. *Decay of Pietty.*

My country neighbours begin not to think of

being in general, which is being abstracted from all

particular species, before they come to think of the

fly in their sheep, or the tares in their corn. *Locke.*

TARE. n. f. [Fr.] A mercantile word

denoting the weight of any thing con-

taining a commodity; also the allow-

ance made for it.

TARE. The preterit of *tear*.

The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they

tear. *Dryden.*

TARGE. } n. f. [*targa*, Sax. *targe*, Ital.

TARGET. } *targe*, Fr. *tarian*, Welsh,

which seems the original of the rest; an

targett, Erf. A kind of buckler or

shield born on the left arm. It seems

to be commonly used for a defensive

weapon, less in circumference than a

shield.

Glancing on his helmet made a targe

And open gash therein, were not his targe

That broke the violence. *Spenser.*

I took all their seven points in my target.

Shakespeare.

Henceforward will I hear

Upon my target three fair shining suns.

Shakespeare.

The arms the useth most is the target, to throw

well under, and fence away the blow. *Howel.*

Those leaves

They gather'd, broad as Amazonian targe.

Milton.

The Greeks *targetes* approach'd, their targets

rest

On their heads some scaling-ladders plac'd

Against the walls. *Berham.*

TARGETER. n. f. [from *target*.] One
 armed with a target.

For horsemen and for targetiers none could with
 him compare. *Chapman.*

TARGUM. n. f. [*targum*] A paraphrase
 on the pentateuch in the Chaldee lan-
 guage.

TARIFF. n. f. [perhaps a Spanish word;
tarif, Fr.] A cartel of commerce.

This branch of our trade was regulated by a tar-
 iff, or declaration of the duties of import and ex-
 port. *Addon.*

TARN. n. f. [*tiorn*, Islandick.] A bog;
 a fen; a marsh; a pool; a quagmire.

To TARNISH. v. a. [*ternir*, Fr.] To
 sully; to soil; to make not bright.

Let him pray for resolution, that he may dis-
 cover nothing that may discredit the cause, tarnish
 the glory, and weaken the example of the suffer-
 ing. *Collier.*

Low waves the rooted forest, ver'd, and fled]
 What of its tarnish'd honours yet remain. *Thomson.*

To TARNISH. v. n. To lose brightness.

If a fine object should tarnish by having a great
 many see it, or the music should run mostly into
 one man's ears, these satisfactions would be made
 inclosure. *Collier.*

TARPAULING. n. f. [from *tar*.]

1. Hempen cloth lined with tar.

Some the gall'd ropes with dauby marling bind,

Or searcloth matts with strong tarpauling coats. *Dryden.*

2. A sailor, in contempt.

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of
 this age, but the making a living tarpaulin and a
 swabber the hero of a tragedy? *Dennis.*

TARRAGON. n. f. A plant called herb
 dragon.

TARRIANCE. n. f. [from *tarry*.] Stay;
 delay; perhaps sojourn.

Dispatch me hence;

Come, answer not; but do it presently.

I am impatient of my tarrance. *Shakespeare.*

TARRIER. n. f.

1. A sort of small dog, that hunts the fox

or otter out of his hole. This should be

written *terrier*, from *terre*, French, the

earth.

The fox is earthed; but I shall send my two tar-

riers in after him. *Dryden.*

2. One that taries or stays.

To TARRY. v. n. [*targir*, Fr.]

1. To stay; to continue in a place.

Tarry I here, I but attend on death;

But fly I hence, I fly away from life. *Shakespeare.*

I yet am tender, young, and full of fear,

And dare not die, but fain would tarry here. *Dryden.*

2. To delay; to be long in coming.

Thou art my deliverer, make no tarrying, O

God! *Psalms.*

Who hath woe and redness of eyes? they that

tarry long at the wine. *Proverbs.*

3. To wait; to expect attending.

Tarry ye here for us until we come again.

Exodus.

To TARRY. v. a. To wait for.

I will go drink with you, but I cannot tarry

dinner. *Shakespeare.*

TARSEL. n. f. A kind of hawk.

Hil! Romeo, hil! O for a falconer's voice,

To lure this turs'd gentle back again! *Shakespeare.*

A falconer Henry is, when Emma hawks;

With her of tarsels and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

TARSUS. n. f. [*tarsus*; *tarso*, Fr.] The

space betwixt the lower end of the foot

bones of the leg, and the beginning of

the five long bones that are jointed with,

and bear up, the toes; it comprises several
 bones, and the three ossa cuneiformia.

Diff.

An obscure motion, where the conjunction is
 called *synanthrosis*; as in joining the tarsus to
 the metatarsus. *Hoffman.*

TART. adj. [*teart*, Sax. *taertig*, Dutch.]

1. Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of

taste;

2. Sharp; keen; severe.

Why so tart a favour

To trumpet such good tidings? *Shakespeare.*

When his humours grew tart, as being now in
 the lees of favour, they broke forth into certain
 sudden excesses. *Hutton.*

TART. n. f. [*tarte*, Fr. *tarta*, Ital. *taart*,

Dan.] A small pie of fruit.

Figures, with divers coloured earths, under the
 windows of the house on that side near which the
 garden stands, be but toys; you may see as good
 lights in tarts. *Bacon.*

TARTANE. n. f. [*tartana*, Ital. *tartano*,

Fr.] A vessel much used in the Medi-

terranean, with one mast and a three-

cornered sail.

I set out from Marseilles to Genoa in a tartane,

and arrived late at a small French port called

Cassia. *Addon.*

TARTAR. n. f. [*tartarus*, Lat.]

1. Hell. A word used by the old poets.

Now obsolete.

With this the damned ghosts he governeth,

And furies rules, and tartare temporeth. *Spenser.*

He's in tartar limbo worse than hell!

A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,

One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel. *Shakespeare.*

2. [*tarte*, Fr.] Tartar is what flows to

wine casks, like a hard stone, either

white or red, as the colour of the wine

from whence it comes: the white is pre-

ferable, as containing less dross or earthy

parts: the best comes from Germany,

and is the tartar of the rhenish wine.

Quincy.

The fermented juice of grapes is partly turned

into liquid drops or lees, and partly into that crust

or dry feculency that is commonly called tartar;

and this tartar may by the fire be divided into five

differing substances, four of which are not acids,

and the other not so manifestly acid as the tartar

itself. *Boyle.*

TARTAREAN. adj. [*tartarus*, Latin.]

1. Hellish.

His throne mix'd with tartarean sulphur. *Milton.*

TARTAREOUS. adj. [from *tartar*.]

1. Consisting of tartar.

In fruits, the tartareous parts of the sap are

thrown upon the fibres designed for the stone, and

the only upon the seed within it. *Querc.*

2. Hellish.

The spirit of God downward purg'd

The black tartareous cold infernal dregs,

Adverse to life. *Milton.*

To TARTARIZE. v. a. [from *tartar*.] To

impregnate with tartar.

TARTAROUS. adj. [from *tartar*.] Con-

taining tartar; consisting of tartar.

TARTLY. adv. [from *tart*.]

1. Sharply; severely; with acidity.

2. Sharply; with poignancy; with seve-

reity.

Seneca, an ingenious and sententious writer,

was by Caligula tartly called *arena sine calce*, sand

without lime. *Waller.*

3. With sourness of aspect.

How tartly that gentleman looks!

—He is of a very melancholy disposition. *Shakespeare.*

TARTNESS. n. f. [from *tart*.]

5 E 2

T A S

1. Sharpness; sourness; acidity.
Of these sweets put in three gallons, more or less, into an hoghead, as the *tartness* of your cyder requires. *Mortimer.*

2. Sourness of temper; poignancy of language.
They cannot be too sweet for the king's *tartness*. *Shakespeare.*

TASK. *n. f.* [*tasche*, Fr. *taska*, Ital.]

1. Something to be done imposed by another.

Relieve me from my *task* of servile toil
Daily in the common prison else enjoind me. *Milton.*

2. Employment; business.
His mental powers were equal to greater *tasks*. *Atterbury.*

No happier *task* these faded eyes pursue,
To read and weep is all they now can do. *Pope.*

3. To take to TASK. To reprove; to reprimand.

A holy man took a soldier to *task* upon the subject of his profession. *L'Estrange.*

He discovered some remains of his nature when he met with a football, for which Sir Roger took him to *task*. *Addison.*

TO TASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To burden with something to be done.

Like to a harvestman, that's *task'd* to mow,
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakespeare.*

Some things of weight,
That *task* our thoughts concerning us and France. *Shakespeare.*

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was crustily qualified too; and behold what innovation it makes here. I am unfortunate in the infirmity, and dare not *task* my weakness with any more. *Shakespeare.*

Divert thy thoughts at home;
There *task* thy wits, and exercise the loom. *Dryden.*

TA'SKER. } *n. f.* [*task* and *master*.]
TA'SKMASTER. } One who imposes tasks.

All is, if I have grace to use it so,
As ever in my great *taskmaster's* eye. *Milton.*
The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who will pay obedience to the commands of it, shall find it an unreasonable *taskmaster*, and an unreasonable exactor. *South.*

Hear, ye fallen powers below;
Hear, ye *taskers* of the dead. *Dryden and Lee.*

TA'SSEL. *n. f.* [*tasel*, Fr. *tasillus*, low Latin.] An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances.

Then took the squire an horn of bugle small,
Which hung adown his side in twisted gold
And *tasels* gay. *Spenser.*

Their heads are tricked with *tasels* and flowers. *Sundyn.*

TA'SSEL. } *n. f.* [*carduus fullonius*.] An
TA'SSEL. } herb. See TEAZLE. *Ainsl.*

TA'SSELED. *adj.* [from *tasel*.] Adorned with *tasels*.

Early, ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the dumbering leaves, or *tasel'd* horn
Shakes the high thickets, ha! I all about. *Milton.*

TA'SSES. *n. f.* Armour for the thighs. *Ainsl.*

TA'STABLE. *adj.* That may be tasted; savoury; relishing.

Their distilled oils are fluid, volatile and *table*. *Boyle.*

TO TASTE. *v. a.* [*taster*, to try, French.]

1. To perceive and distinguish by the palate.

The ruler of the feast *tasted* the water made wine. *Jol n.*

2. To try by the mouth; to eat at least in a small quantity.

Bold deed to *taste* it, under ban to touch *Milton.*

3. To essay first.

Roasted was seldom permitted to eat any other meat but such as the prince before *tasted* of. *Knoller.*

Thou and I marching before our troops,
May *taste* fate to them, mow them out a passage. *Dryden.*

4. To obtain pleasure from.

So shalt thou be *depos'd*, fair maid,
When by the fated lover *tasted*;
What first he did with tears invade,
Shall afterwards with scorn be *wasted*. *Corpus.*

5. To feel; to have perception of.

He should *taste* death for every man. *Hebrews.*

6. To relish intellectually; to approve.

Thou, Adam, wilt *taste* no pleasure. *Milton.*

TO TASTE. *v. n.*

1. To try by the mouth; to eat.

Of this tree we may not *taste* nor touch. *Milton.*

2. To have a smack; to produce on the palate a particular sensation.

When the mouth is out of *taste*, it maketh things *taste* bitter and loathsome, but never sweet. *Bacon.*

3. To distinguish intellectually.

Scholars, when good sense describing

4. To be tinged, or receive some quality or character.

Every idle, nice, and wanton reason
Shall, to the king, *taste* of this rebuke. *Shakespeare.*

5. To try the relish of any thing.

The body's life with meats and air is fed,
Therefore the soul doth use the *tasting* power
In veins, which through the tongue and palate
spread,

6. To have perception of.

Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never *taste* of death but once. *Shaksp.*

7. To take to be enjoyed.

What hither brought us? not hope here to *taste*
Of pleasure. *Milton.*

8. To enjoy sparingly.

Of nature's bounty men forbore to *taste*,
And the best portion of the earth lay waste. *Waller.*

9. To enjoy sparingly.

This fiery game your active youth maintain'd;
Not yet by years extinguish'd, though restrain'd;
You feaston still with sports your serious hours,
For age but *tastes* of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

TASTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of tasting; gustation.

East of fruits, whose *taste* gave eloquence. *Milton.*

2. The sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived.

Bees delight more in one flower than another,
and therefore have *taste*. *Bacon.*

3. Sensibility, perception.

I have almost forgot the *taste* of fears:
The time has been, my senses would have cool'd
To hear a night shriek. *Shakespeare.*

4. That sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue, the papillae of which are the principal instruments hereof.

Quincy.
Manna was like coriander seed, white; and the *taste* of it was like wafers made with honey. *Exodus.*

5. Intellectual relish or discernment.

Seeing they pretend no quarrel at other palms
which are in like manner appointed to be duly read, *Locke.*

T A T

why do these so much offend and disgust their *tastes*? *Hosier.*

Sion's songs to all true *tastes* excellent,
Where God is prais'd aright. *Milton.*

I have no *taste*
Of popular applause. *Dryden.*

As he had no *taste* of true glory, we see him
equipped like an Hercules, with a club and a
lion's skin. *Addison.*

This metaphor would not have been so general,
had there not been a conformity between the
mental *taste* and that sensitive taste which gives us
a relish of every flavour. *Addison.*

Your way of life, in my *taste*, will be the best.

How ill a *taste* for wit and sense prevails in the
world! *Swift.*

Pleasure results from a sense to discern, and a
taste to be affected with, beauty. *Scott.*

However contradictory it may be in geometry,
it is true in *taste*, that many little things will not
make a great one. *Reynolds.*

6. An essay; a trial; an experiment. Not
in use.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote
this as an essay or *taste* of my virtue. *Shakespeare.*

7. A small portion given as a specimen.

They thought it not safe to resolve, till they had
a *taste* of the people's inclination. *Bacon.*

Besides the prayers mentioned I shall give only
a *taste* of some few recommended to devout per-
sons in the manuals and offices. *Stillington.*

TASTED. *adj.* [from *taste*.] Having a par-
ticular relish.

Coleworts prosper exceedingly, and are better
tasted, if watered with salt water. *Bacon.*

TASTEFUL. *adj.* [*taste* and *full*.] High
relished; savoury.

Musick of sighs thou shalt not hear,
Nor drink one lover's *tasteful* tear. *Cowley.*

Not *tasteful* herbs that in these gardens rise,
Which the kind soil with milky sap supplies,
Can move. *Pope.*

TASTELESS. *adj.* [from *taste*.]

1. Having no power of perceiving taste.

2. Having no relish or power of stimulating
the palate; insipid.

By deprating chemical oils, and reducing them
to an elementary simplicity, they could never be
made *tasteful*. *Poole.*

3. Having no power of giving pleasure,
insipid.

The understanding cannot, by its natural habit,
discover spiritual truths; and the corruption of our
will and affections renders them *tasteful* and in-
sipid to us. *Ray.*

If by his manner of writing a critic is heavy and
tasteful, I throw aside his criticisms. *Spectator.*

4. Having no intellectual gust.

TA'STELESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *tasteful*.]

1. Insipidity; want of relish.

2. Want of perception of taste.

3. Want of intellectual relish.

TA'STER. *n. f.* [*tasteur*, Fr. from *taste*.]

1. One who takes the first essay of food.

Fair hope! our earlier heav'n! by thee
Young time is *taster* to eternity. *Cruikshank.*

Says the fly, Are not all places open to me?
Am not I the *taster* to pincers in all their enter-
tainments? *L'Estrange.*

Thy tutor be thy *taster*, ere thou eat,
There's poison in thy drink, and in thy meat. *Dryden.*

Apicius, here, the *taster* of the town,
Feeds twice a week, to settle their renown. *Yeats.*

2. A dram cup. *Ainsl.*

TO TATTER. *v. a.* [*totayan*, Sax.] To
tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Tat-*
tered is perhaps more properly an adjective.

Through *tatter'd* cloaths small wiles do appear
Robes and furr'd gowns hised. *Shakespeare.*

An apothecary late *tattered*
In *tatter'd* weeds, with overgrowing brows,
Culling of simples. *Shakespeare.*

T A U

Where wad the *tatter'd* ensigns of Raglar,
A yawning ruin hangs.
Little tyrants rag'd,
Tore from cold wintry limbs the *tatter'd* weed.

Here Satan vanish'd—He had fresh commands,
And knew his pupil was in able hands;
And now, the treasure found, and matron's store,
Sought other objects than the *tatter'd* poor.
TATTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A rag;
a fluttering rag.
This fable holds, from him that sits upon the
throne, to the poor devil that has scarce a *tatter*.

TATTERDEMA'LION. *n. f.* [*tatter* and *I*
know not what.] A ragged fellow.

A poor fellow was trudging in a bitter cold
morning with never a rag, a spark that was warm
and called to this *tatterdemalion*, how he could
endure this weather?

To TATTLE. *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.] To
prate; to talk idly; to use many words
with little meaning.

He stands on terms of honourable mind,
N. will be carried with every common wind
of court's inconstant mutability,
N. after every tattling fable fly.

The one is too like an image, and says nothing,
and the other too like my lady's eldest son, ever-
more tattling.

Examine it by the *tattling* quality of age, which
is always narrative.

The world is large enough to *tattle* of them.

The French language is extremely proper to
tattle; it is made up of too much reputation and
compliment.

TATTLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Prate; idle
chat; trifling talk.

They ask'd her, how the lik'd the play?
Then told the *tattle* of the day.

Such *tattle* often entertains
My lord and me as far as Staines.

A young academic shall dwell upon trade and
politics in a didactical style, while at the same
time persons well skilled in those different subjects
lean the impertinent *tattle* with a just contempt.

TATTLE. *n. f.* [from *tattle*.] An idle
talk; a prater.

Going from house to house, *tattlers*, busy bodies,
which are the canker and rust of idleness, as idleness
is the rust of time, are reproved by the apostle.

TATTOO. *n. f.* [from *tapotez tous*, French.]
The beat of drum by which soldiers are
warned to their quarters.

All those whose hearts are loose and low,
Start if they hear but the *tatto*.

TAVERN. *n. f.* [*taverne*, Fr. *taberna*, Lat.]
A house where wine is sold, and drinkers
are entertained.

Enquire at London, 'mong the taverns there;
For there they say he daily doth frequent,
With unrestrained loose companions.

You shall be called to no more payments; fear
no more *tavern* bills, which are often the saddest
of parting, as the procuring of mirth. *Shakespeare*

To reform the vices of this town, all *taverns* and
alehouses should be obliged to dismiss their company
by twelve at night, and no woman suffered to
enter any *tavern* or alehouse.

TAVERNER. *n. f.* [from *tavern*, man,
TAVERNKEEPER. } or *keep*; *tabernarius*,
TAVERNMAN. } Lat. *tavernier*, Fr.]
One who keeps a tavern.

After local names, the most in number have
been derived from occupations; as *tailor*, *an her*,
barber.

TAUGHT. The pret. and part. pass. of
teach.

All thy children shall be taught of the Lord.

How hast thou mis'dy'd use, taught to live.

T A W

To TAUNT. *v. a.* [*tanfer*, French, *Skinner*;
tanden, Dut. to show teeth, *Minshew*.]

1. To reproach; to insult; to revile; to
ridicule; to treat with insolence and
contumelies.

When I had at my pleasure *taunted* her,
She in mild terms beg'd my patience. *Shakespeare*
The bitterness and stings of *taunting* jealousy,
Vexatious days, and jarring joyless nights,
Have driv'n him forth. *Rousseau*

2. To exprobrate; to mention with up-
braiding.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and *taunt* my faults
With such full licence. *Shakespeare*

TAUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Insult;
scold; reproach; ridicule.

With scoffs and corns, and contumacious *taunts*,
In open market-place produc'd they me.
To be a public spectacle. *Shakespeare*

Julian thought it more effectual to persecute the
christians by *taunts* and ironies, than by tortures.

He by vile hands to common use debas'd,
Shall find them flowing round his drunken least,
With facetious *taunt* and impious jest. *Prior*

TAUNTER. *n. f.* [from *taunt*.] One who
taunts, reproaches, or insults.

TAUNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *taunting*.] With
insult; scoffingly; with contumely and
exprobration.

It *tauntingly* replied
To th' discontented members, th' mutinous parts,
That envied his receipt. *Shakespeare*

The wanton goddess view'd the warlike maid
From head to foot, and *tauntingly* the said. *Prior*

TAURICORNIOUS. *adj.* [*taurus* and *cornu*,
Lat.] Having horns like a bull.

Their descriptions must be relative, or the *tauri-
cornious* picture of the one the same with the other.

TAUTOLOGICAL. *adj.* [*tautologue*, Fr.
from *tautology*.] Repeating the same
thing.

TAUTOLOGIST. *n. f.* [from *tautology*.] One
who repeats tediously.

TAUTOLOGY. *n. f.* [*ταυτολογία*; *tauto*
and *logos*; *tautologie*, Fr.] Repetition
of the same words, or of the same sense
in different words.

All science is not *tautology*; the last ages have
shown us, what antiquity never saw, in a dream.

Saint Andrew's feet ne'er kept more equal time,
Not ev'n the feet of thy own Psyche's rhyme;
I though they in numbers as in sense excel,
So just, so like *tautology*, they tell.

Every paper addressed to our beautiful incu-
daries hath been filled with different considerations,
that enemies may not see use in *tautology*.

To TAW. *v. a.* [*tawen*, Dutch; *tapian*,
Sax.] To dress white leather, commonly
called alum leather, in contradistinction
from *tan* leather, that which is dressed
with bark.

TAW. *n. f.* A marble to play with.

Trembling I've seen thee
Mix with the children as they play'd at *taw*;
Nor fear the marbles as they bounding flew,
Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you. *Swift*

TA'WDRINESS. *n. f.* [from *taudry*.] Tinsel
finery; finery ostentatious without ele-
gance.

A clumsy bean makes his ungracefulness appear
the more ungraceful by his *taudriness* of dress.

TA'WDREY. *adj.* [from *Stawdrey*, Saint
Audrey or Saint Etheldred, as the
things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair.
Henshaw, *Skinner*.] Mainly showy;
splendid without cost; fine without
grace; showy without elegance. It is

T A X

used both of things, and of persons wear-
ing them.

Bind your fillets fast,
And gird in your wattle,
For more finery, with a *tax* lace. *Spenser*
He has a kind of cockatoo upon his crown, and
a few *tax* feathers. *L'Estrange*

Oh! Romulus, and father Mars, look down!
Your herdsman primitive, your homely clown,
Is turn'd a beau in a loose *tax* gown. *Dryden*
He rails from morning to night at effeminate tops
and *tax* counters. *Spe. tator*

Her eyes were wan and eager, her dress thin and
tax, her men genteel and childish. *Spectator*

TA'WDREY. *n. f.* A flight ornament.
Not the smallest beak,
But with white pibbles makes her *tax* for her
neck. *Dryden*

TA'WFER. *n. f.* [from *taw*.] A dresser of
white leather.

TA'WNY. *adj.* [*taut*, *tanné*, Fr.] Yellow,
like things tanned.

This child of fancy that Armada light,
For interim to our studies shall relate.

In high burn words, the worth of many a knight
From *tax* Spain, lost in the world's debate.

Eurus his body must be drawn the colour of the
tax Moor, upon his head a red sun. *Peacocks*

The *tax* lion pawing to get free.
Whilt they make the river Senaga to bound the
Moors, to that on the south side they are black, on
the other only *tax*, they seem not to derive it
from the sun.

Where's the worth that sets this people up
Above your own Numidia's *tax* tons?

TAX. *n. f.* [*tax*, Welsh; *taxe*, Fr. *taxe*,
Dutch.]

1. An impost; a tribute imposed; an ex-
cise; a tallage.

He, says Horace, being the son of a *tax* gatherer,
or collector, smells every where of the meanness
of his birth. *Dryden*

With wars and *taxes* others waste their own,
And hounds burn, and household gods deface,
To drink in bowls with glittering gems enshad.

The *tax* upon tillage was two shillings in the
pound in arable land, and four in plantations: this
tax was often levied in kind upon corn, and called
decuma, or tithes.

2. [*taxo*, Lat.] Charge; censure.

He could not without grief of heart, and without
some *tax* upon himself and his ministers for the
not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence
of some pamphlets.

To TAX. *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To load with imposts.

Jehoukim gave the silver and gold to Pharaoh,
but he *taxed* the land to give the money.

2. [*taxo*, Lat.] To charge; to censure;
to accuse. It has *of* or *with*, and some-
times *for*, before the fault imputed, and
is used both of persons and things.

How many hath he kill'd? I promised to eat all
of his killing — Niceto, you *tax* fighter Peneluck
too much; but he'll be meet with you.

I am not justly to be *taxed* with any presumption
for meddling with matters wherein I have no de-
sign.

Tax not divine disposal; wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceiv'd.

They cannot *tax* others omissions towards them,
without a tacit reproach of their own.

Decay of Pity.

He *taxed* not Homer nor Virgil for interlarding
their gods in the wars of Troy and Italy; neither
would he have *taxed* Milton for his choice of a
supernatural argument.

Men's virtues I have commanded as freely as I
have *taxed* their crimes.

He call'd him back aloud, and *tax'd* his fear;
And sure enough he heard, but durst not hear.

Take some rich and mighty murderer,
Too great for prison, which he breaks with gold,

TEA

Who frothes for new mischief does appear,
And dares the world to tax him with the old.

Dryden.

If this be chance, it is extraordinary; and I dare
not call it more, for fear of being taxed with super-
stition. *Dryden*

If he taxes both of long delay,
My guilt is less, who sooner came away. *Dryden.*

This salutation cannot be taxed with flattery,
since it was directed to a prince, of whom it had
been happy for Rome if he had never been born,
or if he had never died. *Addison.*

TAXABLE, *adj.* [from *tax*.] That may be
taxed.

TAXATION, *n. f.* [*taxation*, Fr. *taxatio*,
- *Lat.* from *tax*.]

1. The act of loading with taxes; impost;
tax.

The subjects could taste no sweeter fruits of
having a king, than grievous *taxations* to some vain
purposes; laws made rather to find faults than to
prevent faults. *Sedley.*

I bring no overture of war, no *taxation* of ho-
mage; my words are as full of peace as matter. *Shak.*

He daily such *taxations* did exact,

As were against the order of the state. *Daniel.*

Various news I heard,
Of old mismanagements, *taxations* new;
All neither wholly false nor wholly true. *Pope.*

2. Accusation; scandal.

My father's love is enough to honour; speak no
more of him, you'll be whipt for *taxation* one of
these days. *Shakspere.*

TAXER, *n. f.* [from *tax*.] He who taxes.

These rumours begot scandal against the king,
taxing him for a great *taxer* of his people. *Bacon.*

TEA, *n. f.* [a word, I suppose, Chinese;
thé, Fr.] A Chinese plant, of which the
infusion has lately been much drunk in
Europe.

The muffs' friend, *tea*, does our fancy aid,
Repels those vapours which the head invade.

Waller.

One has a design of keeping an open *tea* table.

Addison.

I have filled a *tea* pot, and received a dish of it.

Addison.

He swept down a dozen *tea* dishes.

Spectator.

Nor will you encourage the common *tea* table
talk. *Spectator.*

Green leaves of *tea* contain a narcotic juice,
which exudes by roasting: this is performed with
great care before it is exposed to sale. *Arbuthnot.*

A living *tea* pot stands; one arm held out,
One bent; the handle this, and that the spout.

Pope.

The mistress of the *tea* shop may give half an
ounce.

Swift.

The fear of being thought pedants hath taken
many young divines off from their severer studies,
which they have exchanged for plays, in order to
qualify them for *tea* tables. *Swift.*

When you sweep, never stay to pick up *tea*
spoons. *Swift.*

TEACH, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *taught*,
sometimes *teached*, which is now obso-
lete. [*teacum* Sax.]

1. To instruct; to inform, as a master:
correlative to *learn*.

I am too sudden bold:
To *teach* a teacher all beneath me. *Shakspere.*

The Lord will *teach* us of his ways, and we will
walk in his paths. *Isaiah.*

They *teach* all nations what of him they learn'd.

Milton.

2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words
to be learned.

Moses wrote this song and taught it.

Deuteronomy.

In vain they worship me, *teaching* for doctrines
the commandments of men.

Matthew.

Teach us by what means to shun
Th' incontinent senses. *Milton.*

3. To show; to exhibit so as to impress
upon the mind.

TEA

He is a good divine that follows his own instruc-
tions; I can easier *teach* twenty what were good
to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow
my own *teaching*. *Shakspere.*

If some men *teach* wicked things, it must be that
others should practise them. *South.*

4. To tell; to give intelligence.

Huswives are *tached*, instead of a clocke,
How winter night passeth by crowing of cocke. *Tuff.*

TO TEACH, *v. n.* To perform the office of
an instructor.

I have labour'd,
And with no little study, that my *teaching*,
And the strong course of my authority,

Might go one way. *Shakspere.*

The heads judge for reward, the priests *teach* for
hire, and the prophets divine for money. *Micah.*

TEACHABLE, *adj.* [from *teach*.] Docile;
susceptive of instruction.

'Tis sufficient that matters of faith and religion
be propounded in such a way, as to render them
highly credible, so as an honest and *teachable* man
may willingly and safely assent to them, and ac-
cording to the rules of prudence be justified in so
doing. *Watkins.*

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiassed,
and *teachable*, to learn our religion from the word
of God. *Watts.*

TEACHABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *teachable*.]
Docility; willingness to learn; capacity
to learn.

TEACHER, *n. f.* [from *teach*.]

1. One who teaches; an instructor; a pre-
ceptor.

Nature is no sufficient *teacher* what we should
do that may attain unto life everlasting. *Hooker.*

I went into the temple, there to hear
The *teachers* of our law, and to propose
What might improve my knowledge or their own. *Milton.*

These were notions born with us; such as *was*
were taught without the help of a *teacher*. *South.*

Imperious, with a *teacher's* air,
Boastful he claims a right to wildom's chair. *Blackm.*

2. One who without regular ordination
assumes the ministry.

Dissenting *teachers* are under no incapacity of
accepting civil and military employment. *Swift.*

3. A preacher; one who is to deliver doc-
trine to the people.

For the choice of a governor more sufficient, the
teachers in all the churches assembled themselves.

Raleigh.

Our lecture men, and some others, whom precise
people stile powerful *teachers*, do seldom honour it.

Wolves shall succeed for *teachers*. *White.*

He may teach his doctrine who ceases to be able
to preach to it. he may do it by appointing
teachers, and by a vigilant exacting from them the
instruction of their flocks. *South.*

TEAD, or TEDI, *n. f.* [*teda*, Latin.] A
torch; a flambeau. Not in use.

A bushy *tead*, a groom did light,
And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide. *Spenser.*

Hymen is awake,
And long since ready from his mask to move,
With his bright *tead* that flames with many a flake.

Spenser.

TEAGUE, *n. f.* A name of contempt used
for an Irishman.

TEAL, *n. f.* [*teelingh*, Dutch.] A wild fowl
of the duck kind.

Some ferse for food to us, and some but to feed
themselves; amongst the first fort we reckon the
dip-chick, coots, *teal*, wiggon. *Carew.*

TEAM, *n. f.* [*temo*, the team of a carriage,
Lat. *tyne*, Sax. a yoke.]

1. A number of horses or oxen drawing at
once the same carriage.

There a ploughman; all unwitting found,
As he his toilsome *team* that way did guide,
And brought thee up in ploughman's state to bide.

Spenser.

TEA

We fairies that do run
By the triple Hecate's team,

From the presence of the sun,
Following darkness like a dream,

Now are frolick. *Shakspere.*

Making such diff'rence betwixt wake and sleep
As is the diff'rence betwixt day and night,

The hour before the heavenly harpers' team
Begins his golden progress in the east. *Shakspere.*

I am in love; but a team of horse shall not pluck
that from me, nor who 'tis I love. *Shakspere.*

After the declining sun
Had chang'd the shadows, and their task was done,
Homes with their weary team they took their way.

He heav'd with more than human force to move
A weighty stone, the labour of a team. *Dryden.*

In stiff clays they may plow one acre of wheat
with a team of horse. *Mortimer.*

2. Any number passing in a line.

Lake a long team of snowy swans on high,
Which clap their wings and cleave the liquid sky.

Dryden.

TEAR, *n. f.* [*ea* in this word is pronounced
ce; *tean*, Saxon; *tuare*, Danish; *tear*
rhymes to *cheer*.]

1. The water which violent passion forces
from the eyes.

She comes; and I'll prepare
My *tear-stain'd* eyes to sue her musics.

Shakspere.

The pretty vaulting sea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing that thou wouldst have me drown'd
there.

With *tears* as salt as sea, through thy unkindness
Cromwell, I did not think to shed a *tear*.

In all my miseries; but thou hast forced me.
Let's dry our eyes. *Shakspere.*

Tears are the effects of compression of the me-
ture of the brain upon dilatation of the spirit.

She silently a gentle *tear* let fall.

2. Any moisture trickling in drops.

Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her fragrant flows, her trees with precious *tears*,
Her second harvests. *De.*

TO TEAR, *v. a.* pret. *tore*, anciently *tan*
part. pass. *tornd*. [*teapan*, Saxon; *tear*
Swedish: *ea* is pronounced as *a*; *tear*
rhymes to *square*.]

1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to re-
to separate by violent pulling.

Come, feeling night!
And with thy bloody and invisible hand
Cancel and *tear* to pieces that great bond
Which keeps me pale.

The one went out from me; and I find, *now*
he is torn in pieces, and I saw him not since.

John *tore* off lord Strutt's servants clothes, *tear*
and then they came home naked.

Ambassadors sent to Carthage were like to
tear to pieces by the populace. *Blount.*

2. To laniate; to wound with any thin
point drawn along.

Old men with dust deform'd their hoary hair,
The women beat their breasts, their cheeks th
tear. *Shakspere.*

Neither shall men *tear* themselves for their
mourning, to comfort them for the dead. *Jerem.*

3. To break, or take away by violence.

As storms the flues, and torrents *tear* the ground
Thus rag'd the prince, and scatter'd death about.

4. To divide violently; to shatter.

Is it not as much reason to say, that God de-
fatherly authority, when he fathers one in pos-
sion of it to have his government *tear* in pe-
ces and shared by his subjects? *Locke.*

5. To pull with violence; to drive vi-
olently.

He roar'd, he beat his breast, he tore his hair

From harden'd oak, or from a rock's cold wall
At least thou art from some *tear* tygress come;

Dryden.

TEA

On rough seas from their foundation torn.
Go by the winds, and in a tempest born. *Dryden.*
Blush rather, that you are a slave to passion,
Which, like a whirlwind, tears up all your virtues,
And gives you not the leisure to consider. *A. Philips.*

To take away by sudden violence.
Solyman
Rhodes and Buda from the christians tore. *Waller.*

The hand of fate
Has torn thee from me, and I must forget thee. *Addison.*

To make a violent rent.
In the midst a tearing groan did break
The name of Antony. *Shakspeare.*
To TEAR. v. n. [*tieren*, Dutch.] To
tune; to rave; to rant turbulently.
All men transported into outrages for small tri-
vial matters, fall under the incendo of this bull,
tation tearing mad for the pinching of a moule. *L'Estrange.*

TEAR. n. f. [from the verb.] A rent; a
fissure.

TEARER. n. f. [from *to tear*.] He who
rends or tears; one who blusters.

TEARFALLING. adj. [*tear and fall*.]
Tender; shedding tears.
I am in
So far in blood, that sin will pluck on sin:
Tearful pity dwells not in this eye. *Shakspeare.*

TEARFUL. adj. [*tear and full*.] Weep-
ing; full of tears.
Let meet that he
Should leave the helm, and, like a fearful lad,
With tearful eyes add water to the sea? *Shakspeare.*

This clears the cloudy front of wrinkled care,
And drives the tearful fumes of despair:
Calm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted
mood

All tale of woe delivers to the wind.
To TEASE. v. a. [*teyan*, Sax.]
1. To comb or unravel wool or flax.
2. To scratch cloth in order to level the
nap.

3. To torment with importunity; to vex
with assiduous importunence.
Not by the force of carnal reason,
But indefatigable teasing. *Butler.*
My friends always tease me about him, because
he has no estate. *Spectator.*

After having been present in public debates, he
was teased by his mother to inform her of what had
passed. *Addison.*

We system-makers can sustain
The thesis, which you grant was plain;
And with remarks and comments tease ye,
In case the thing before was easy. *Prior.*

TEASE. n. f. [*tearl*, Sax. *disficus*, Lat.]
A plant.

The species are three: one is called cardus ful-
leum, and, of singular use in raising the nap
upon woollen cloth. *Milton.*

TEASER. n. f. [from *tease*.] Any thing
that torments by incessant importunity.

A fly buzzing at his ear, makes him deal to the
best advantage. If you would have him come to him-
self, you must take off his little teaser, which holds
his reason at bay. *Collier.*

TEAT. n. f. [*teth*, Welsh; *tit*, Saxon;
tette, Dutch; *teton*, French.] The dug
of a beast; anciently the pap of a wo-
man.

Even at thy teat thou hadst thy tyranny. *Shakspeare.*
Sows cattle a fruitful year, watering the earth
better than rain; for the earth sucks it as out of
the teat. *Bacon.*

When we perceive that bats have teats, we infer,
that they suckle their younglings with milk. *Brown.*
It more pleases my sense,
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the teats
Of one or goat dropping with milk at even. *Milton.*

TED

Infants sleep, and are seldom awake but when
hunger calls for the teat. *Locke.*

The goat, how bright amidst her fellow stars,
Kind Amalthea, teach'd her teat dulcet
With milk, thy early food. *Prior.*

TE'CHILY. adv. [from *techy*.] Peevishly;
fretfully; frowardly.

TE'CHINESS. n. f. [from *techy*.] Peevish-
ness; fretfulness.

TE'CHNICAL. adj. [*τεχνικός*; *technique*,
Fr.] Belonging to arts; not in common
or popular use.

In technical words, or terms of art, they refrain
not from calling the same fulsome sometimes the
sulphur, and sometimes the mercury, of a body
Locke.

TECHY. adj. Peevish; fretful; irritable;
easily made angry; froward.

I cannot come to Cressid but by Pandar,
And he is as techy to be wold to wooe,
As he is stubborn-chaste against all fute. *Shakspeare.*

When it did taste the wormwood on the nipple,
and felt it bitter, pretty fool, to see it techy, and
fall out with the dug! *Shakspeare.*

TECTO'NICK. adj. [*τεκτονικός*.] Pertain-
ing to building.

To TED. v. a. [*teaban*, Saxon, to pre-
pare.] To lay grafs newly mown in
rows.

The smell of grain, or tedded grafs, or kine,
Or dany, each rural sight, each rural sound. *Milton.*
Hay-makers following the mowers, and casting
it abroad, they call tedding. *Mortimer.*

Prudent has tall'n heaps
Collecting, cheerd with the tepid wreaths
Of tedded grafs, and the sun's mellowing beams,
Rivall'd with artful heats. *Philips.*

TE'DDER, or TETHER. n. f. [*tudder*, Dut.
tindt, a rope, Islandick.]

1. A rope with which a horse is tied in the
field that he may not pasture too wide.

Tougher, Erse.

2. Any thing by which one is restrained.

We lived joyfully, going abroad within our
tedder. *Bacon.*
We shall have them against the wall; we know
the length of their tedder; they cannot run far from
us. *Child.*

TE DEUM. n. f. A hymn of the church,
so called from the first two words of the
Latin.

The choir
With all the choicest musick of the kingdom,
Together sung to Deum *Shakspeare.*

Te Deum was sung at Saint Paul's after the vic-
tory. *Bacon.*

TE'DIOUS. adj. [*tedieux*, French; *tedium*,
Latin.]

1. Wearisome by continuance; trouble-
some; irksome.

The one intense, the other still renits,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton.*

Pity only on fresh objects stays,
But with the tedious sight of woes decays. *Dryden.*

2. Wearisome by prolixity. Used of au-
thors or performances.

They unto whom we shall seem tedious are in
nowise injured by us, because it is in their own
hands to spare that labour which they are not
willing to endure. *Hooker.*

That I be not further tedious unto thee, hear us
of thy clemency a few words. *Acts.*
Chief in story to dissect
With long and tedious havoc fabled knights. *Milton.*

3. Slow.

But then the road was smooth and fair to see,
With such insensible declivity,
That what men thought a tedious course to run,
Was finish'd in the hour it first begun. *Herne*

TE'DIOUSLY. adv. [from *tedious*.] In
such a manner as to weary.

TEE

TE'DIOUSNESS. n. f. [from *tedious*.]

1. Wearisomeness by continuance.

She dislates them all within a while;
And in the sweetest finds a tedious fuge. *Davies.*

2. Wearisomeness by prolixity.

In vain we labour to persuade them, that any
thing can take away the tediousness of prayer, ex-
cept it be brought to the same measure and form
which themselves assign. *Hooker.*

3. Prolixity; length.

Since brevity's the soul of wit,
And tediousness the limbs and outward flourishes,
I will be brief. *Shakspeare.*

4. Uneasiness; tincomeness; quality of
wearying.

In those very actions whereby we are especially
perfected in this life, we are not able to persist;
forced we are with very weariness, and that often,
to interrupt them, which tediousness cannot fall
into those operations that are in the state of bliss
when our union with God is complete. *Hooker.*

More than kisses, letters mingle souls,
For thus friends absent speak: this ease controul's
The tediousness of my life. *Davies.*

To TEEM. v. n. [*team*, Saxon, offspring.]

1. To bring young.

If she must teem,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live
And be a thwart distemper'd torment to her. *Shakspeare.*

2. To be pregnant; to engender young.

Have we more sons! or are we like to have?
Is not my teeming date drunk up with time,
And wilt thou pluck my fair son from mine age? *Shakspeare.*

When the rising spring adorns the mead,
Teeming buds and cheerful greens appear. *Dryden.*

There are fundamental truths, the basis upon
which a great many others rest: these are teeming
truths, rich in store, with which they furnish the
mind, and, like the lights of heaven, give light and
evidence to other things. *Locke.*

3. To be full; to be charged as a breeding
animal.

We live in a nation where there is scarce a single
head that does not teem with politics. *Addison.*

To TEEM. v. a.

1. To bring forth; to produce.

What's the newest grief?
Each minute teems a new one. *Shakspeare.*
Common mother, thou
Whose womb unmeasurable, and infinite breest,
Teems and feeds all. *Shakspeare.*

The earth obey'd; and fruit
Op'ning her fertile womb, teem'd at a birth
Immense living creatures. *Milton.*

The deluge wrought such a change, that the earth
did not then teem forth its increase, as formerly, of
its own accord, but required culture. *Woodward.*

2. To pour. A low word, imagined by
Skinner to come from *townmen*, Danish,
to draw out; to pour. The Scots retain
it: as, teem that water out; hence *Sage*
took this word.

Teem out the remainder of the ale into the tank-
ard, and fill the glass with small beer. *Sage.*

TEEMER. n. f. [from *teem*.] One that
brings young.

TEEMFUL. adj. [*teampul*, Saxon.]

1. Pregnant; prolific.

2. Brimful.

TEEMLESS. adj. [from *teem*.] Unfruit-
ful; not prolific.

Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of death,
Their zeal has left, and such a teemless earth. *Dryden.*

TEEN. n. f. [*tean*, Saxon, to kindle; *teun*,
Flemish, to vex; *teonan*, Saxon, inju-
ries.] Sorrow; grief. Not in use.

Arrived there,
That bare head knight for dread and doleful teen
Would have fled, he durst approach no ear. *Spenser.*

Fry not in heartless grief and doleful teen. *Spenser.*

TEL

My heart bleeds
To think o' th' scene that I have turn'd you to.
Shakespeare.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of teen.
Shakespeare.

To TEEN. *v. a.* [from *teinan*, to kindle, Saxon.] To excite; to provoke to do a thing. Not in use.

TEENS. *n. f.* [from *teen* for *ten*.] The years reckoned by the termination *teen*; as, thirteen, fourteen. *Spenser.*

Our author would excuse these youthful scenes,
Begotten at his entrance in his teens;
Some childish fancies may approve the toy,
Some like the mule the more for being a boy.
Granville.

TEETH. The plural of *tooth*.
Who can open the doors of his face? his teeth are terrible round about. *Job.*

To TEETH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth; to be at the time of dentition.

When the symptoms of *teething* appear, the gums ought to be relaxed by softening ointment. *Arbuth.*

TEGUMENT. *n. f.* [*tegumentum*, Latin.] Cover; the outward part. This word is seldom used but in anatomy or physics.

Clip and trim those tender strings in the fashion of beard, or other hairy teguments. *Brown.*
Proceed by section, dividing the skin, and separating the teguments. *Wise.*
In the nutmeg another tegument is the mace between the green pericarpium and the hard shell. *Hay.*

To TEH-HE. *v. n.* [A cant word made from the sound.] To laugh with a loud and more insolent kind of cachinnation; to titter.

They laugh'd and *teh-he'd* with derision,
To see them take your deposition. *Hudibros.*

TEIL tree. *n. f.* [*tilia*, Latin.] The flume with linden or lime tree.

A *teitree* and an oak have their substance in them when they cast their leaves. *Junah.*

TEINT. *n. f.* [*teinte*, French.] Colour; touch of the pencil.

Glazed colours have a vivacity which can never be imitated by the most brilliant colours, because the different *teints* are simply laid on, each in its place, one after another. *Dryden.*

TELARY. *adj.* [*tela*, a web, Latin.] Spinning webs.

The pictures of *telary* spiders, and their position in the web, is commonly made lateral, and regarding the horizon; although we shall commonly find it downward, and their heads respecting the center. *Brown.*

TELESCOPE. *n. f.* [*telescope*, Fr. *teles* and *scopio*.] A long glass by which distant objects are viewed.

The *telescope* discovers to us distant wonders in the heavens, and shews the milky way, and the bright cloudy spots, in a very dark sky, to be a collection of little stars. *Watts.*

TELESCOPICAL. *adj.* [from *telescope*.] Belonging to a telescope; seeing at a distance.

To TELL. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *told*. *tellan*, Saxon; *tellen*, *tellen*, Dutch; *talen*, Danish.]

1. To utter; to express; to speak.
I will not eat till I have *told* mine errand. *Genesis.*

Thy message might in *telling* wound,
And in performing end us. *Milton.*

2. To relate; to rehearse.
I will declare what wife men have *told* from their fathers, and have not hid. *Job.*

When Gideon heard the *telling* of the dream, and the interpretation, he worshipped. *Judges.*

He longer will delay to hear thee tell
His generation. *Milton.*

You must know; but break, O break my heart,
Before I tell my fatal story out,
Th' usurper of my throne is my wife! *Dryden.*
The rest are vanish'd, none repaid the gate,
And not a man appears to tell their fate. *Pope.*

3. To teach; to inform.
He gently ask'd, where all the people be,
Which in that stately building went to dwell,
Who answer'd him full soft, he could not tell. *Spenser.*

I told him of myself; which was as much
As to have ask'd him pardon. *Shakespeare.*

Tell me now, what lady is the same,
To whom you swore a secret pilgrimage,
That you to-day promis'd to tell me of? *Shakespeare.*
The fourth part of a shewel of silver will I give
to the man of God to tell us our way. *1 Samuel.*
Saint Paul *telleth* us, we must needs be subject
not only for fear, but also for conscience sake. *Bishop Sanderson.*

Tell me how may I know him, how adore.
Milton.

4. To discover; to betray.
They will *tell* it to the inhabitants. *Numbers.*

5. To count; to number.
Here lies the learned Savile's heir,
So early wife, and lasting fair,
That none, except her years they *told*,
Thought her a child, or thought her old. *Waller.*
Numerous fails the fearful only *tell*;
Courage from hearts, and not from numbers, grows. *Dryden.*

A child can *tell* twenty before he has any idea
of infinite. *Locke.*
She doubts if two and two make four,
Though he has *told* them ten times o'er. *Prior.*

6. To make excuses. A low word.
Tush, never *tell* me; I take it much unkindly,
That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse
As if the strings were thine, shouldst know of this. *Shakespeare.*

To TELL. *v. n.*

1. To give an account; to make report.
I will compass thine altar, O Lord, that I may
publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell* of
all thy wondrous works. *Psalms.*
Ye that live and move, fair creatures! *tell*,
Tell, if ye saw, how came I thus, how here? *Milton.*

2. To TELL on. To inform of. A doubtful phrase.
David saved neither man nor woman alive, to
bring tidings to Gath, saying, Left they should *tell*
on us, saying, So did David. *1 Samuel.*

TELLER. *n. f.* [from *tell*.]

1. One who tells or relates.

2. One who numbers; a numberer.

3. A *teller* is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four in number: their business is to receive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith; they also pay all persons any money payable to them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt: they also make books of receipts and payments, which they deliver to the lord treasurer. *Cowell.*

TELLTALE. *n. f.* [*tell* and *tale*.] One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence.

You speak to Calcas, and to such a man
That is no fearing *telltale*. *Shakespeare.*

What, shall these papers lie like *telltals* here?
Shakespeare.

Let not the heavens hear these *telltale* women
Rail on the Lord's mounted. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis done: report displays her *telltale* wings,
And to each ear the news and tidings brings. *Fairfax.*

And to the *telltale* sun descry
Our conceal'd solemnity. *Milton.*

TEL

TEM

Eurydice and he are prisoners here,
But will not long be so: this *telltale* ghost
Perhaps will clear them both. *Dryden and Lee.*
A *telltale* out of school
Is of all wits the greatest fool. *Swift.*

TEMERARIOUS. *adj.* [*temerarius*, French; *temerarius*, Latin.]

1. Rash; heady; unreasonably adventurous; unreasonably contemptuous of danger.

Resolution without foresight is but a *temerarious* folly; and the consequences of things are the point to be taken into consideration. *L'Estrange.*

2. Careless; heedless; done at random.
Should he find upon one single sheet of parchment an oration written full of profound sense, adorned with elegant phrase, the wit of man could not persuade him that this was done by the *temerarious* dushes of an unguided pen. *Re.*

TEMERITY. *n. f.* [*temeritas*, Latin] Rashness; unreasonably contempt of danger.

The figures are bold even to *temerity*. *Cowley.*

To TEMPER. *v. a.* [*tempero*, Latin; *temperer*, French.]

1. To mix so as that one part qualifies the other.

I shall *temper* so
Justice with mercy, as may illustrate most
Them fully satisfied, and thee appease. *Milton.*

2. To compound; to form by mixture to quality as an ingredient.

If you could find out but a man
To bear a poison, I would *temper* it;
That Romeo should upon receipt thereof
Soon sleep in quiet. *Shakespeare.*

3. To mingle.
Prepare the sixth part of an ephah, and the third part of an hin of oil, to *temper* with the fine flour. *Leviticus.*

The good old knight, with a mixture of the talk and matter of the family, *tempered* the inquest after his own affairs with kind questions relating to themselves. *Adams.*

4. To beat together to a proper consistence.

The uncivil kerns of Ireland are in arms,
And *temper* clay with blood of Englishmen. *Shakespeare.*

The potter, *tempering* soft earth, fashions the vessel with much labour. *Watts.*

5. To accommodate; to modify.

Thy subsistence serving to the appetite of a eater, *tempered* itself to every man's liking. *Watts.*

6. To bring to due proportion; to moderate excess.

These soft fires with kindly heat
Of various influence foment and warm,
Temper or nourish. *Milton.*

7. To soften; to mollify; to allay; to soothe; to calm.

Solon, in his laws to the Athenians, laboured *temper* their warlike courage with sweet delights of learning and sciences; so that as much as they excelled in arms, the other exceeded in knowledge. *Speke.*

With this she wons to *temper* angry Jove,
When all the Gods he threats with thundering. *Speke.*

Now will I to that old Andronicus,
And *temper* him with all the art I have. *Shakespeare.*

Woman! Nature made thee
To *temper* man: we had been brutes without you. *Shakespeare.*

8. To form metals to a proper degree of hardness.

The sword
Of Michael from the armoury of God
Was given him *temper'd* so, that neither keen
Nor solid might resist that edge. *Milton.*

In the *tempering* of steel, holding it but a minute or two longer or lesser is the other competitor.

heat, gives it very different tempers, as to brittleness or toughness. *Eagle.*

Repeated poals they heat,
And in a heav'n serene, resplendent arms appear:
Redding the skies, and glittering all around,
The temper'd metals clash, and yield a silver sound.
Dryden.

9. To govern. A latinism.
With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and Tartare tempereth.
Spenser.

TEMPER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Due mixture of contrary qualities.
Nothing better proveth the excellency of this
soil and temper, than the abundant growing of
the pines trees. *Raleigh.*
Health itself is but a kind of temper, gotten and
perfected by a convenient mixture of contraries.
Arbutnot.

2. Middle course; mean or medium.
If the estates of some bishops were exorbitant be-
fore the reformation, the present clergy's wishes
reach no further than that some reasonable temper
had been used instead of pushing them so quick.
Swift.

3. Constitution of body.
This body would be increased daily, being sup-
plied from above and below; and having done grow-
ing, it would become more dry by degrees, and of
a temper of greater consistency and firmness. *Burnet.*

4. Disposition of mind.
Thus, I shall call it evangelical, temper is far
from being natural to any corrupt child of Adam.
Hammond.

Remember with what mild
And gracious temper he both heard and judg'd,
Without wrath or reviling.
This will keep their thoughts easy and free, the
only temper wherein the mind is capable of re-
ceiving new informations. *Locke.*

All irregular tempers in trade and business are but
like irregular tempers in eating and drinking.
Law.

5. Constitutional frame of mind.
The brain may devise laws for the blood, but a
hot temper leaps o'er a cold decree. *Shakespeare.*

Our hearts,
Of brothers temper, do receive you in
With all kind love. *Shakespeare.*

6. Calmness of mind; moderation.
Rebore yourselves unto your tempers, fathers,
And without perturbation here me speak.
Ben Jonson.

Teach me, like thee, in various nature wild,
To fall with dignity, with temper rule. *Pope.*

7. State to which metals are reduced, par-
ticularly as to hardness.
Here draw I
A sword, whose temper I intend to stain
With the best blood that I can meet withal.
Shakespeare.

Ithuriel with his spear
Touch'd lightly; for no falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Offence to its own likeness: up he starts,
Discover'd, and surpris'd. *Milton.*

These needles should have a due temper; for, if
they are too soft, the force exerted to carry them
through the flesh will bend them; if they are too
bottle, they snap. *Sharp.*

TEMPERAMENT. *n. f.* [temperamentum,
Latin; temperament, French.]

1. Constitution; state with respect to the
predominance of any quality.
Bodies are denominated hot and cold, in pro-
portion to the present temperament of that part of
our body to which they are applied. *Locke.*

2. Medium; due mixture of opposites.
The common law has wasted and wrought out
those differences, and reduced the kingdom to its
just state and temperament. *Hale.*

TEMPERAMENTAL, *adj.* [from tempera-
ment.] Constitutional.

That temperamental dignities, and conjecture
of prevalent humours, that may be collected from
spots in our nails, we concede. *Brown.*

TEMPERANCE. *n. f.* [temperantia, Lat.]

1. Moderation; opposed to gluttony and
drunkenness.

Intellectual representations are received with as
unequal a fate, upon a bare temperamental relish
or disgust. *Glanville.*

TEMPERANCE. *n. f.* [temperantia, Lat.]

1. Moderation; opposed to gluttony and
drunkenness.

Observe
The rule of not too much; by temperance taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due nourishment, not gluttonous delight. *Milton.*

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and for-
tune without envy, gives indolence of body and
tranquillity of mind; the best guardian of youth
and support of old age. *Temple.*

Make temperance thy companion; so shall health
Sit on thy brow. *Doddles.*

2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; mode-
ration of passion.
His senseless speech and doted ignorance
When as the noble prince had marked well,
He calm'd his wrath with goodly temperance. *Spenser.*

What, are you chaf'd?
Ask God for temperance, that's th' appliance only
Which your disease requires. *Shakespeare.*

TEMPERATE. *adj.* [temperatus, Latin.]

1. Not excessive; moderate in degree of
any quality.
Use a temperate heat, for they are ever temperate
heats that digest and mature; wherein we mean
temperate, according to the nature of the subject;
for that may be temperate to fruits and liquors
which will not work at all upon metals. *Bacon.*

His sleep
Was airy, light, from pure digestion bred,
And temperate vapours bland. *Milton.*

2. Moderate in meat and drink.
I advised him to be temperate in eating and
drinking. *Weyman.*

3. Free from ardent passion.
So hot a speed with such advice dispos'd,
Such temperate order in to fence a course,
Doth want example. *Shakespeare.*

She's not forward, but modest as the dove;
She is not hot, but temperate as the morn.
Shakespeare.

From temperate inactivity we are unready to put
in execution the suggestions of reason. *Brown.*

TEMPERATELY. *adv.* [from temperate.]

1. Moderately; not excessively.
By winds that temperately blow,
The bark should pass secure and slow. *Addison.*

2. Calmly; without violence of passion.
Temperately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress. *Shakespeare.*

3. Without gluttony or luxury.
God esteems it a part of his service if we eat or
drink; so it be temperately, and as may best pre-
serve health. *Taylor.*

TEMPERATENESS. *n. f.* [from temperate.]

1. Freedom from excesses; mediocrity.
Langley's mild temperateness
Did tend unto a calmer quietness. *Daniel.*

TEMPERATURE. *n. f.* [temperatura, tem-
pero, Latin; temperature, French.]

1. Constitution of nature; degree of any
qualities.
It lieth in the same climate, and is of no other
temperature than Guinea. *Abbot.*

Birds that change countries at certain seasons, if
they come earlier, shew the temperature of wea-
ther. *Bacon.*

There may be as much difference as to the tem-
perature of the air, and as to heat and cold, in one
mile, as in ten degrees of latitude; and he that would
cool and refresh himself in the summer, had better
go up to the top of the next hill, than remove into
a far more northern country. *Brown.*

Memory depends upon the consistence and the
temperature of the brain. *Watts.*

2. Mediocrity; due balance of contrarie-
ties.

As the world's sun doth effects beget
Diff'rent in divers places every day;
Here Autumn's temperature, there summer's heat,
Here flow'ry spring-tide, and there winter gray. *Davies.*

If, instead of this variation of heat, we suppose
an equality or constant temperature of it before the
deluge, the case would be much altered. *Woodward.*

3. Moderation; freedom from predomi-
nant passion.
In that proud part, which her to goodly graceeth,
Most goodly temperature you may desire. *Spenser.*

TEMPERED. *adj.* [from temper.] Disposed
with regard to the passions.
When was my lord to much ungently temper'd,
To stop his ears against admittance? *Shakespeare.*

TEMPEST. *n. f.* [tempeste, French; tem-
pestas, Latin.]

1. The utmost violence of the wind; the
names by which the wind is called ac-
cording to the gradual increase of its
force seem to be, a breeze; a gale; a
gust; a storm; a tempest.

I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds
Have riv'd the knotty oaks. *Shakespeare.*
Some have been driven by tempest to the south. *Abbot.*

What at first was call'd a gust, the same
Hath now a storm's, anon a tempest's name. *Donne.*

We, caught in a fiery tempest, shall be hurl'd
Each on his rock transfix'd. *Milton.*

With clouds and storms
Around thee thrown, tempest o'er tempest roll'd,
Thou humblest nature with thy northern blast. *Thomson.*

2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.
The tempest in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what beats there. *Shakespeare.*

TO TEMPEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
disturb as by a tempest.
Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwicely, enormous in their gale,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton.*

TEMPEST-BEATEN. *adj.* [tempest and
beat.] Shattered with storms.
In the calm harbour of her gentle breast,
My tempest-beaten soul may safely rest. *Dryden.*

TEMPEST-ROST. *adj.* [tempest and tost.]
Driven about by storms.
Though his bark cannot be lost,
Yet it shall be tempest-tost. *Shakespeare.*

TEMPESTIVITY. *n. f.* [tempestivus, Lat.]
Seasonableness.
Since their disposi- tion, the constitutions of countries
admit not such tempering of harvest. *Frown.*

TEMPESTUOUS. *adj.* [temp. fluens, Fr.
from tempest.] Stormy; turbulent.
Tempestuous fortune hath spent all her might,
And thrilling sorrow thrown his utmost dart. *Spenser.*

Which of them rising with the sun, or falling,
Should prove tempestuous. *Milton.*

Her looks grow black as a tempestuous wind,
Some raging thoughts are rowling in her mind. *Dryden.*

Pompey, when dissuaded from embarking be-
cause the weather was tempestuous, replied, My
voyage is necessary, my life is not so. *Collier.*

TEMPLAR. *n. f.* [from the Temple, a
house near the Thames, anciently be-
longing to the knights templars, origi-
nally from the temple of Jerusalem.] A
student in the law.

Wis and temples ev'ry sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise. *Pope.*

TEMPLE. *n. f.* [temple, French; templum,
Latin.]

1. A place appropriated to acts of religion.

T E M

The *household gods*
Throng our large temples with the shows of peace.
Shakespeare.

Here we have no temple but the wood, no altar
feebly but hornbeasts.
Shakespeare.
Most sacrilegious murder hath broke open
The lord's anointed temple, and stole thence
The life of the building.
Shakespeare

2. [*tempora*, Latin.] The upper part of
the sides of the head where the pulse is
felt.

Her sunny locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shaksp.*
We may apply intercrepents of malice upon the
temples; frontals also may be applied. *Wylman.*
To procure sleep, he uses the scratching of the
temples and ears; that even mollities wild benefits.
Arbutnot

The weapon enter'd close above his ear,
Cold through his temples glides the whining spear.
Pope.

TEMPLET. *n. f.* A piece of timber in a
building.

When you lay any timber on brick-work, as lin-
teols over windows, or templets under girders, lay
them in loam. *Moxon.*

TEMPORAL. *adj.* [*temporal*, Fr. *temporalis*,
low Latin.]

1. Measured by time; not eternal.
As there they sustain temporal life, so here they
would learn to make provision for eternal. *Hooker.*

2. Secular; not ecclesiastical.
This scripture shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread of kings. *Shakespeare.*
All the temporal lands, which men devout
By testament hath given to the church,
Would they strip from us. *Shakespeare.*
All temporal power hath been wrested from the
clergy, and much of their ecclesiastick. *Suyt.*

3. Not spiritual.
There is scarce any of those decisions but gives
good light, by way of authority or reason, to some
questions that arise also between temporal dignities,
especially to cases wherein some of our subordinate
temporal titles have part in the controversy. *Selden.*
Call not every temporal end a degrading of the in-
tention, but only when it contradicts the ends of
God, or when it is principally intended: for some-
times a temporal end is part of our duty; and such
are all the actions of our calling. *Taylor.*
Prayer is the instrument of fetching down all
good things to us, whether spiritual or temporal.
Duty of Man.

Our petitions to God, with regard to temporals,
must be that medium of convenience proportioned
to the several conditions of life. *Rogers.*

4. [*temporal*, French.] Placed at the
temples, or upper part of the sides of
the head.

Copious bleedings, by opening the temporal ar-
teries, are the most effectual remedies for a
phrenzy. *Arbutnot.*

TEMPORALITY. } *n. f.* [*temporalité*,
TEMPORALS. } French; from *tempo-*
poral.] Secular possessions; not eccle-
siastick rights.

Such revenues, lands, and tenements, as bishops
have had annexed to their sees by the kings and
others from time to time, as they are barons and
lords of the parliament. *Cowell.*

The residue of these ordinary finances is casual,
as the temporalities of vacant bishopricks, the pro-
fits that grow by the tenures of lands. *Bacon.*

The king yielded up the point, reserving the
ceremony of homage from the bishops, in respect
of the temporalities, to himself. *Ayliffe.*

TEMPORALLY. *adv.* [*from temporal*.]

With respect to this life.

Sinners who are in such a temporally happy
condition, owe it not to their sins, but wholly to
their luck. *South.*

TEMPORALTY. *n. f.* [*from temporal*.]

1. The laity; secular people.

T E M

The pope sucked out inestimable sums of money,
to the intolerable grievance of clergy and tempo-
rality. *Abbot.*

2. Secular possessions.
TEMPORANEITY. *adj.* [*temporis*, Latin.]
Temporary.

TEMPORARINESS. *n. f.* [*from temporary*.]
The state of being temporary; not per-
petuity.

TEMPORARY. *adj.* [*tempus*, Latin.] Last-
ing only for a limited time.

These temporary truces were soon made and soon
broken; he desired a truce amity. *Bacon.*

If the Lord's immediate speaking, uttering, and
writing, doth conclude by a necessary inference,
that all precepts uttered and written in this man-
ner are simply and perpetually moral; then, on
the contrary, all precepts wanting this are merely
temporary. *White.*

The republick, threatened with danger, appointed
a temporary dictator, who, when the danger was
over, retired again into the community. *Addison.*

TO TEMPORIZE. *v. n.* [*temporiser*, Fr.
tempus, Latin.]

1. To delay; to procrastinate.
If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice,
thou wilt quake for this shortly.
—I look for an earthquake too then.
—Well, you will temporize with the hours.
Shakespeare.

The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's
concourse, in which case he would have tempo-
rized, resolved to give the king battle. *Bacon.*

2. To comply with the times, or occasions.
They might their grievance inwardly complain,
But outwardly they needs must temporize. *Daniel.*

3. To comply. This is improper.
The dauphin is too wilful opposite,
And will not temporize with my entreaties:
He flatteringly says, he'll not lay down his arms. *Shak.*

TEMPORIZER. *n. f.* [*temporiseur*, French;
from *temporizer*.] One that complies
with times or occasions; a trimmer.

I pronounce thee a hovering temporizer, that
cast with thine eyes at once see good and evil,
Inclining to them both. *Shakespeare.*

TO TEMPT. *v. a.* [*tento*, Latin; *tenter*,
French.]

1. To solicit to ill; to incite by presenting
some pleasure or advantage to the mind;
to entice.

'Tis not the king that sends you to the Tower:
My lady Gray tempts him to this harsh extremity.
Shakespeare.

You, ever gentle gods! take my breath from me;
Let not my woe for spirit tempt me again!
To die before you please. *Shakespeare.*
Come together, that Satan tempt you not.
1 Corinthians.

He that hath not wholly subdued himself, is
quickly tempted and overcome in small things.

Fix'd on the fruit she gaz'd, which to behold
Might tempt alone. *Milton.*

The devil can but tempt and deceive; and if he
cannot destroy so, his power is at an end. *South.*
O wretched maid!

Whose roving fancy would resolve the same
With him who next should tempt her easy flame.
Prior.

2. To provoke.
I'm much too vent'rous
In tempting of your patience. *Shakespeare.*

Your talons from the wretched and the bold;
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair:
For, though your violence should leave 'em bare
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryden.*

3. It is sometimes used without any notion
of evil; to solicit; to draw.

But his strength conceal'd
Which tempted our attempt, and wrought our fall.
Milton.

T E N

The rowing crew
To tempt a surge, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*
4. To try; to attempt; to venture on. I
know not whether it was not originally
l'attempt, which was vitiously written
to *tempt*, by an elision of the wrong
syllable.

This from the vulgar branches must be torn,
And to fair Proserpine the present born,
Ere leave be giv'n to tempt the nether flow.
Dryden.

TEMPTABLE. *adj.* [*from tempt*.] Liable
to temptation; obnoxious to bad influ-
ence. Not elegant, nor used.

If the parliament were as temptable as any other
assembly, the managers must fail for want of tools
to work with. *Swift.*

TEMPTATION. *n. f.* [*tentation*, French;
from *tempt*.]

1. The act of tempting; solicitation to ill;
entecement.

All temptation to transgresses repel. *Milton.*

2. The state of being tempted.

When by human weakness, and the arts of the
tempter, you are led into temptations, prayer is the
thread to bring you out of this labyrinth. *Duppa.*

3. That which is offered to the mind as a
motive to ill.

Set a deep glass of rhenish wine on the contrary
casket; for if the devil be within, and that tempta-
tion without, he will chide it. *Shakespeare.*

Dare to be great without a guilty crown,
View it, and lay the bright temptation down
'Tis late to seize on all. *Dryden.*

TEMPTER. *n. f.* [*from tempt*.]

1. One who solicits to ill; an enticer.
These women are shrewd tempters with their
tongues. *Shakespeare.*

Is this her fault or mine?
The tempter or the tempted, who sins most?
Not he; nor doth the tempt. *Shakespeare.*

Those who are bent to do wickedly, will never
want tempters to urge them on. *Tillotson.*
My work is done:

She's now the tempter to ensnare his heart. *Dryden.*

2. The infernal solicitor to evil.
The experience of our own frailties, and the
watchfulness of the tempter, discourage us. *Hammond.*

Foretold what would come to pass,
When first this tempter cross'd the gulf from hell.
Milton.

To this high mountain's top the tempter brought
Our Saviour. *Milton.*

TENSE BREAD. } *n. f.* [*temsen*, Dutch,
TENSED BREAD. } *tamijer*, French;
tamefare, Italian, to sift; *tema*, Dutch;
tamis, French; *tamiso*, Italian, a sieve.]
Bread made of flower better sifted than
common.

TEMULENCY. *n. f.* [*temulentia*, Latin.]
Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.

TEMULENT. *adj.* [*temulentus*, Latin.]
Inebriated; intoxicated as with strong
liquors.

TEN. *adj.* [*tyn*, Saxon; *tien*, Dutch.]

1. The decimal number; twice five; the
number by which we multiply numbers
into new denominations.

Thou shalt have more
Than two tens to a score. *Shakespeare.*

Ten hath been extolled as containing even, odd,
long, and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers; and
Aristotle observed, that barbarians as well as Greeks
used a numeration unto ten. *Brown.*

With twice ten sail I cross'd the Phrygian sea,
Scarce seven within your harbour meet. *Dryden.*

From the soft lyre,
Sweet flute, and ten-string'd instrument, require
Sounds of delight. *Prior.*

2. Ten is a proverbial number.

There's a proud modesty in mortals,
Averse from begging; and resolv'd to pay
Ten times the gift it asks. *Dryden.*

Although English is too little cultivated, yet the
faults are mine in ten owing to neglectation. *Swift.*

TENABLE. *adj.* [*tenable*, French.] Such
as may be maintained against opposition;
such as may be held against attacks.

The town was strong of itself, and wanted no in-
dustry to fortify and make it *tenable*. *Boacon.*

Sir William Ogle seized upon the castle, and put
it into a *tenable* condition. *Cicendous.*

Infidelity has been driven out of all its out-
works: the atheist has not found his post *tenable*,
and is therefore retired into deism. *Spectator.*

TENACIOUS. *adj.* [*tenax*, Latin.]

1. Grasping hard; inclined to hold fast;
not willing to let go: with *of* before the
thing held.

A *tenacious* adherence to well-chosen
principles, makes the face of a governor shine in
the eyes of those that see his actions. *South.*

Grasping, and full *tenacious* of thy hold,
Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely
soul'd,

Should give the prizes they had gain'd? *Dryden.*

You reign absolute over the hearts of a stubborn
and stubborn people, *tenacious* to madness of their
liberty. *Dryden.*

True love's a miser; so *tenacious* grown,
He weighs to the least gram of what's his own.

Men are *tenacious* of the opinions that first pos-
sess them. *Locke.*

He is *tenacious* of his own property, and ready
to invade that of others. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Retentive.

The memory in some is very *tenacious*; but yet
there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas,
even of those which are struck deepest, and in
minds the most retentive. *Locke.*

3. [*tenace*, French.] Having parts disposed
to adhere to each other; cohesive; vis-
cous; glutinous.

Three equal round vessels filled, the one with
water, the other with oil, the third with molten
pitch, and the liquors stirred alike to give them a
vortical motion; the pitch by its *tenacity* will lose
its motion quickly, the oil being less *tenacious* will
keep it longer, and the water being less *tenacious*
will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short
time. *Newton.*

4. Niggardly; close-fisted; meanly parsi-
monious. *Ainsworth.*

TENACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tenacious*.]

With disposition to hold fast.
Some things our juvenile reason *tenaciously* ad-
here to, which yet our maturer judgments disallow
of. *Clarendon.*

TENACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *tenacious*.]

Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go.

TENACITY. *n. f.* [*tenacité*, French; *tenacitas*, *tenax*, Latin.] Viscosity; glutin-
ousness; adhesion of one part to an-
other.

If many contiguous vortices of molten pitch were
each of them as large as those which some suppose to
revolve about the sun and fixed stars, yet these and
all their parts would, by their *tenacity* and stiff-
ness, communicate their motion to one another till
they all rested among themselves. *Newton.*

Substances, whose *tenacity* exceeds the powers of
digestion, will neither pass, nor be converted into
slime. *Arbuthnot.*

TENANCY. *n. f.* [*tenanche*, old French; *tenentia*, law Latin, from *tenant*.] Tem-
porary possession of what belongs to
another.

This duke becomes seized of favour by descent,
though the condition of that state be commonly
no more than a *tenancy* at will. *Watson.*

TENANT. *n. f.* [*tenant*, French.]

1. One that holds of another; one that on
certain conditions has temporary posses-

sion and use of that which is in reality
the property of another: correlative to
landlord.

I have been your *tenant*,
And your father's *tenant*, these fourscore years.

The English being only *tenants* at will of the
natives for such convenience of fishing. *Heylyn.*

Such is the mould, that the blest *tenant* seeds
On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds.

Jupiter had a farm long for want of a *tenant*.

His cheerful *tenants* bless their yearly toil,
Yet to their lord owe more than to the soil. *Pope.*

The *tenants* of a manor fall into the sentiments
of their lord.

The father is a tyrant over slaves and beggars,
whom he calls his *tenants*. *Swift.*

2. One who resides in any place.

O fields, O woods, oh when shall I be made
The happy *tenant* of your shade!

The bear, rough *tenant* of these shades. *Thomson.*

TO TENANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
hold on certain conditions.

Sir Roger's estate is *tenanted* by persons who
have served him or his ancestors.

TENANTABLE. *adj.* [from *tenant*.] Such
as may be held by a tenant.

The runs that time, sickness, or melancholy,
shall bring, must be made up at your cost; for that
thing a husband is but tenant for life in what he
holds, and is bound to leave the place *tenantable*
to the next that shall take it. *Suckling.*

That the soul may not be too much incommoded
in her house of clay, such necessaries are secured
to the body as may keep it in *tenantable* repair.

TENANTLESS. *adj.* [from *tenant*.] Unoc-
cupied; unpossessed.

O thou, that dost inhabit in my breast,
Leave not the mansion to long *tenantless*,
Lest growing ruinous the building fall.

Add leave no memory of what it was! *Shakespeare.*

TENANT-SAW. *n. f.* [corrupted, I suppose,
from *tenon-saw*.] See **TENON**.

TENCH. *n. f.* [*tenax*, Saxon; *tinca*, Lat.]
A pond fish.

Having stored a very great pond with carps,
tench, and other pond-fish, and only put in two
small pikes, this pair of tyrants in seven years de-
voured the whole. *Hale.*

TO TEND. *v. a.* [contracted from *attend*.]

1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as
an assistant or defender.

Nymphs of Mulla which, with careful heed,
The silver fishy trout did tend full well. *Spenser.*

Go thou to Richard, and good angels tend thee!

Hum lord pronounce'd, and, O! indignity,
Subjected to his service angel wings,
And flaming ministers to watch and tend
Their earthly charge. *Milton.*

He led a rural life, and had command
O'er all the shepherds, who about those vales
Tended their numerous flocks. *Dryden and Lee.*

There is a pleasure in that simplicity, in behold-
ing princes *tending* their flocks. *Top.*

Our humble province is to *tend* the fair;
To save the powder from too ruddy a fire,
Nor let the imprison'd flames exhale. *Pope.*

2. To attend; to accompany.

Tended the sick, busied from couch to couch.

Those with whom I now converse
Without a fear will tend my herie. *Swift.*

3. To be attentive to.

Untuck'd of lamb or kid that tend their play.

TO TEND. *v. n.* [*tendo*, Latin.]

1. To move toward a certain point or place.

They had a view of the praelect at a mask, hav-
ing overheard two gentlemen *tending* toward it.

These opinions are of so little moment, that,
like motes in the sun, their *tendencies* are little
noticed. *Locke.*

2. To these abodes our fleet Apollo sends;
Here Dardanus was born, and habiter tends. *Dryden.*

2. [*tendre*, French.] To be directed to any
end or purpose; to aim at.

Admiration tend'd
All heav'n, what this might mean, and whither
tend. *Milton.*

Factions gain their power by pretending com-
mon safety, and tending towards it in the directest
course. *Temple.*

The laws of our religion tend to the universal
happiness of mankind. *Tillotson.*

3. To contribute.

Many times that which we ask would, if it should
be granted, be worse for us, and perhaps tend to
our destruction; and then God, by denying the
particular matter of our prayers, doth grant the
general matter of them. *Flammarion.*

4. [from *attend*.] To wait; to expect.

Out of life.
The bark is ready, and the wind at help;
Th' associates tend. *Shakespeare.*

5. To attend; to wait as dependants or
servants.

She deserves a lord.
That twenty such rude boys might tend upon,
And call her hourly mistress. *Shakespeare.*

Give him *tending*,
He brings great news. *Shakespeare.*

Was he not companion with the riotous knights
That tend upon my father? *Shakespeare.*

6. To attend as something inseparable. In
the last three senses it seems only a col-
loquial abbreviation of *attend*.
Threelord vengeance tend upon your steps!
Shakespeare.

TENDANCE. *n. f.* [from *tend*.]

1. Attendance; state of expectation.

Unhappy wight, born to distrustful end,
That doth his life in so long *tendence* spend! *Spenser.*

2. Persons attendant. *Out of use.*

His labours fill'd with *tendence*,
Ruin sacrificial whips in his end! *Shakespeare.*

3. Attendance; act of waiting.

She purpos'd,
By watching, weeping, *tendence*, to
O'ercome you with her flow. *Shakespeare.*

4. Care; act of tending.

Nature does require
Her times of preservation, which, perforce,
Ther soul son, amongst my brethren mortal,
Must give my *tendence* to. *Shakespeare.*

They at her coming sprung,
And touch'd by her fair *tendence* gladder grew.
Milton.

TENDENCY. *n. f.* [from *tend*.]

1. Direction of course toward any place or
object.

It is not much business that distracts any man;
but the want of purity, continuity, and *tendency*
towards God. *Taylor.*

Writings of this kind, if conducted with candour,
have a more particular *tendency* to the good
of their country, than any other compositions. *Adison.*

We may acquaint ourselves with the powers and
properties, the *tendency* and inclinations, of body
and spirit. *Harris.*

All of them are good, and most of them had
a moral *tendency*, to bat in the violence of parties,
or laugh out of countenance some vice or folly.
Swift.

2. Direction or course toward any inference
or result, &c.

The greater congruity or incongruity there is in
any thing to the reason of mankind, and the
greater *tendency* it hath to promote or hinder
the perfection of man's nature, so much greater
degrees hath it of moral good or evil; to which we
ought to proportion our inclination, or aversion.
Wilkins.

These opinions are of so little moment, that,
like motes in the sun, their *tendencies* are little
noticed. *Locke.*

TENDER. *adj.* [*tendre*, French.]

1. Soft; easily impressed or injured; not firm; not hard.

The earth brought forth the tender grass. *Milt.*
From each tender stalk the gashers. *Milton.*
When the frame of the lungs is not so well woven, but is lax and tender, there is great danger that, after spitting of blood, they will by degrees putrify and consume. *Blackmore.*

2. Sensible; easily pained; soon sore.

Unneath may she endure the flinty street,
To tread them with her tender facing feet! *Shaksp.*
Our bodies are not naturally more tender than our faces; but, by being less exposed to the air, they become less able to endure it. *2^d Estrange.*
The face when we are born is no less tender than any other part of the body; it is use alone hardens it, and makes it more able to endure the cold. *Locke.*

3. Effeminate; enervate; delicate.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, and devised to bling them to a more peaceable life, instead of their short warlike coat, he clothed them in long garments like women; and, instead of their warlike musk, appointed to them certain lascivious lays, by which their minds were to mollified and abated, that they forgot their former fierceness, and became moist tender and effeminate. *Spenser.*

4. Exciting kind concern.

I love Valentine;
His life's as tender to me as my soul. *Shaksp.*

5. Compassionate; anxious for another's good.

The tender kindness of the church it well becometh to help the weaker sort, although some few of the perfecter and stronger be for a time displeased. *Hooker.*
This not mistrust but tender love enjoins.
Be tender-hearted and compassionate towards those in want, and ready to relieve them. *Tillotson.*

6. Susceptible of soft passions.

Your tears a heart of flint
Might tender make, yet ought
Herein they will prevail. *Spenser.*

7. Amorous; lascivious.

What mad lover ever dy'd,
To gain a soft and gentle bride?
Or, for a lady tender-hearted,
In purling streams or leop departed? *Hudibras.*

8. Expressive of the softer passions.

9. Careful not to hurt; with of.

The civil authority should be tender of the honour of God and religion. *Tillotson.*
As I have been tender of every particular person's reputation, so I have taken care not to give offence. *Addison.*

10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.

Thy tender-hearted nature shall not give
Thee o'er to harshness: her eyes are fierce, but
thine *Shaksp.*

Do comfort, and not burn. *Shaksp.*

You, that are thus to tender o'er his follies,
Will never do him good. *Shaksp.*

11. Apt to give pain.

In things that are tender and unpleasing, break
the ice by some whose words are of less weight,
and reserve the more weighty voice to come in as
by chance. *Bacon.*

12. Young; weak; as, tender age.

When yet he was but tender bedied, a mother
should not fell him. *Shaksp.*

Beneath the dens where unfecht'd tempests lie,
And infant winds their tender voices try. *Cowley.*

TO TENDER. *v. a.* [*tendre*, Fr.]

1. To offer; to exhibit; to propose to acceptance.

Some of the chiefest laity professed with greater
stomach their judgments, that such a discipline was
little better than popish tyranny disguised, and
tendered unto them. *Hooker.*

I crave no more than what your lowness offer'd;
Nor will you tender less. *Shaksp.*

All conditions, all minds, tender down
their service to lord Timon. *Shaksp.*

Owe not all creatures by just right to thee
Duty and service, not to stay till bid,
But tender all their power? *Milton.*

He had never heard of Christ before; and so
more could not be expected of him, than to em-
brace him as soon as he was tendered to him.

Duty of Man.

2. To hold; to esteem.

Tender yourself more dearly;
Or, not to crack the wind of the poor phrase,
Wringing it thus, you'll tender me a fool. *Shaksp.*

3. [from the adjective.] To regard with kindness. Not in use.

I thank you, madam, that you tender her:
Poor gentlewoman, my master wrongs her much. *Shaksp.*

TENDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Offer; proposal to acceptance.

Then to have a wretched pining tool,
A whining mammet, in her fortune's tender,
To answer I'll not wed. *Shaksp.*

Think yourself a baby;
That you have taken his tenders for true pay,
Which are not sterling. *Shaksp.*

The earl accepted the tenders of my service. *Dryden.*

To declare the calling of the gentiles by a tree,
unlimited tender of the gospel to all. *South.*

Our tenders of duty every now and then mi-
cary. *Addison.*

2. [from the adjective.] Regard; kind concern. Not used.

Thou hast shew'd thou mak'st some tender of my
life,
In this fair rescue thou hast brought to me. *Shaksp.*

3. A small ship attending on a larger.

TENDER-HEARTED. *adj.* [*tender* and *heart*.] Of a soft compassionate disposition.**TENDERLING.** *n. f.* [from *tender*.]

1. The first horns of a deer.

2. A fondling; one who is made soft by too much kindness.

TENDERLY. *adv.* [from *tender*.] In a tender manner; mildly; gently; softly; kindly; without harshness.

Tenderly applied to her
Some remedies for life. *Shaksp.*

She embraced him, and for joy
Tenderly wept. *Milton.*

They are the most perfect pieces of Ovid, and
the style tenderly passionate and courtly. *Præface to Ovid.*

Marcus with blushes owns he loves,
And Brutus tenderly reproves. *Pope.*

TENDERNESS. *n. f.* [*tendresse*, Fr. from *tender*.]

1. The state of being tender; susceptibility of impressions; not hardness.

Pied cattle are spotted in their tongues, the ten-
derness of the part receiving more easily altera-
tions than other parts of the flesh. *Bacon.*

The difference of the muscular flesh depends
upon the hardness, tenderness, moisture, or dryness
of the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

2. State of being easily hurt; soreness.

A quickness and tenderness of sight could not en-
dure bright sunshine. *Locke.*

Any zealous for his country, must conquer that
tenderness and delicacy which may make him
afraid of being spoken ill of. *Addison.*

There are examples of wounded persons, that
have roared for anguish at the discharge of or-
nance, though at a great distance; what intol-
erable torture then should we be under upon a like
convulsion in the air, when all the whole body
would have the tenderness of a wound! *Bentley.*

3. Susceptibility of the softer passions.

Weep no more, lest I give cause
To be suspected of more tenderness
Than doth become a man. *Shaksp.*

Well we know your tenderness of heart,
And gentle, kind, effeminate remarks
To your kindred. *Shaksp.*

With what a graceful tenderness he loves!
And breathes the softest, the sincerest vows! *Addison.*

4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another.

Having no children, she did with singular care
and tenderness intend the education of Philip and
Margaret. *Bacon.*

5. Scrupulousness; caution.

My conscience first receiv'd a tenderness,
Scruple, and prick, on certain speeches offer'd
By th' bishop o. Bayon. *Shaksp.*

Some are unworthily censured for keeping the
own, whom tenderness how to get honestly teacheth
to spend discretely; whereas such need no great
thriftness in preserving their own, who assume more
liberty in exacting from others. *Hutton.*

True tenderness of conscience is nothing else but
an awful and exact sense of the rule which should
direct it; and while it fears by this compass, and
is sensible of every declination from it, to long it is
properly tender. *South.*

6. Cautious care.

There being implanted in every man's nature a
great tenderness of reputation, to be careless of it
is looked on as a mark of a degenerate mind. *Government of the Tongue.*

7. Soft pathos of expression.

TENDINOUS. *adj.* [*tendineus*, Fr. *tendinis*, Latin.] Sinewy; containing tendons; consisting of tendons.

Nervous and tendinous parts have worse symptoms,
and are harder of cure than fleshy ones. *Wigman.*

TENDON. *n. f.* [*tendo*, Lat.] A sinew; a li-
gature by which the joints are moved.

A trauma in her instep lay very hard and big
amongst the tendons. *Wigman.*

The extrails these embrace in spiral rings,
Those clasp th' arterial tubes in tender rings;
The tendons loose compacted close produce,
And some thin fibres for the skin diffuse. *Blackmore.*

TENDRIL. *n. f.* [*tendrillon*, Fr.] The clasp
of a vine or other climbing plant.

In wanton ringlets wav'd,
As the vine curls her tendrils, which imply'd
Subjection. *Milton.*

So may thy tender blossoms fear no bite;
Nor goats with venom'd teeth thy tendrils bite. *Dryden.*

The tendrils or clasps of plants are given only
to such as have weak stalks, and cannot raise up
or support themselves. *Ray.*

TENEBRICOSE. *adj.* [*tenebricosus*, *tene-*
TENEBOUS. } *brofus*, Latin.] Dark;
gloomy.**TENEBROSITY.** *n. f.* [*tenebra*, Lat.] Dark-
ness; gloom.**TENEMENT.** *n. f.* [*tenement*, French, *tenementum*, law Lat.] Any thing held by a
tenant.

What reasonable man will not think that the
tenement shall be made much better, if the tenant
may be drawn to build himself some handsome ha-
bitation thereon, to ditch and inclose his ground? *Spenser.*

'Tis policy for father and son to take different
sides; for then lauds and tenements commit no
treason. *Dryden.*

Who has informed us, that a rational soul can
inhabit no tenement, unless it has just such a sort of
frontispiece. *Locke.*

Treat on, treat on, is her eternal note,
And lands and tenements glide down her throat. *Pope.*

TENET. *n. f.* See **TENET**.**TENERITY.** *n. f.* [*teneritas*, *tener*, Latin.]
Tenderness. *Ainsworth.***TENESMUS.** *n. f.*

The stone shutting up the orifice of the bladder
is attended with a *tenesmus*, or needing to go to
stool. *Arbuthnot.*

TENET. *n. f.* [from *tenet*, Latin, *he holds*.]

It is sometimes written *tenent*, or *they*
hold.] Position; principle; opinion.

That all animals of the land are in their kind in
the sea, although received as a principle, is a tenet
very questionable. *Brown.*

While, in church matters, profit shall be the
touchstone for faith and manners, we are not to
wonder if no gainful tenet be deposited. *Deacy of Fidelity.*

TEN

This *tenor* of something makes the *tenor* of the fifth movement, and of sovereignty founded only upon faintship. South.
They wonder men should have mistook
The *tenor* of their master's book. Prior.

TENFOLD. *adj.* [*ten* and *fold*.] Ten times increased.

One kindled into *tenfold* rage. Milton.

TENNIS. *n. f.* [This play is supposed by *Skinner* to be named from the word *tenet*, take it, hold it, or there it goes, used by the French when they drive the ball.] A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

The barber's man hath been seen with him, and the old ornament of his cheek hath already stuffed tennis balls. *Shakespeare.*

A prince, by a hard destiny, became a tennis ball long to the blind goddess. *Havel.*
It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a picture, than to play at tennis with his page. *Peacocks.*

The inside of the uvea is blacked like the walls of a tennis court, that the rays falling upon the retina may not, by being rebounded thence upon the uvea, be returned again; for such a repercussion would make the sight more confused. *More against Atheism.*

We conceive not a tennis ball to think, consequently not to have any volition, or preference of motion to rest. *Locke.*

We have no exedra for the philosophers adjoining to our tennis court, but there are alehouses. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

TO TENNIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive as a ball. Not used.

Those four garrisons issuing forth upon the enemy, will drive him from one side to another, and *tennis* him amongst them, that he shall find no where safe to keep his feet in, or hide himself. *Spenser.*

TENON. *n. f.* [*Fr.*] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber.

Such variety of parts, solid with hollow; some with cavities as mortises to receive, others with *tenons* to fit them. *Ray.*

The *tenon*-jaw being thin, hath a back to keep it from bending. *Mixon.*

TENOUR. *n. f.* [*tenor*, *Lat.* *tencur*, *Fr.*]

1. Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity; general currency.

We might perceive his words interrupted continually with sighs, and the *tenor* of his speech not but together to one constant end, but dissolved in itself, as the vehemency of the inward passion prevailed. *Sidney.*

When the world first out of chaos sprang,
So faul'd the days, and so the *tenor* ran
Of their felicity: a spring was there,
An everlasting spring the jolly year
Led round in his great circle; no winds breath
As now did smelt of winter or of death. *Cragshaw.*

Still I see the *tenor* of man's woe
Hold on the same, from woman to begin. *Milton.*

Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively require humnity and meekness to all men? *Spratt.*

Inspire my numbers,
Till I my long laborious work complete,
And add perpetual *tenor* to my rhimes,
Deduced from nature's birth to Cæsar's times. *Dryden.*

This success would look like chance, if it were not perpetual, and always of the same *tenor*. *Dryden.*

Cair it be poison! poison 's of one *tenor*,
Or hot, or cold. *Dryden.*

There is to great an uniformity amongst them, that the whole *tenor* of those bodies thus preserved, clearly points forth the month of May Woodward.

In such days as neither ebbs nor flows,
Correctly cold, and regularly low,
That, humming faults, one quiet *tenor* keep,
We cannot blame indeed—but we may sleep. *Pope.*

2. Sense contained; general course or drift.

Has not the divine Apollo said,
Is't not the *tenor* of his oracle,
That king Leontes shall not have an heir,
Till his lost child be found? *Shakespeare.*

TEN

By the stern brow and wistful action,
Which she did use as she was writing of it,
It bears an angry *tenor*. *Shakespeare.*

Did no tear the bond.
—When it is paid according to the *tenor*. *Shaksp.*

Reading it must be repeated again and again, with a close attention to the *tenor* of the discourse, and a perfect neglect of the divisions into chapters and verses. *Locke.*

3. A found in music.

The treble cutteth the air too sharp to make the found equal; and therefore a mean or *tenor* is the sweetest part. *Bacon.*

Water and air be for the *tenor* chofe,
Earth made the base, the terrible flame arose. *Cowley.*

TENSE. *adj.* [*tenfius*, *Latin.*] Stretched; stiff; not lax.

For the free passage of the found into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be *tense*, and hard stretched, otherwise the laxnets of the membrans will certainly dead and damp the found. *Holder.*

TENSE. *n. f.* [*tempus*, *Fr.* *tempus*, *Lat.*] In grammar, *tense*, in strict speaking, is only a variation of the verb to signify time. *Clarke.*

As foresight, when it is natural, answers to memory, to when methodical it answers to remembrance, and may be called forecast, all of them expressed in the *tense* given to verbs. Memory faith, I did see, reminiscence, I had seen; foresight, I shall see, forecast, I shall have seen. *Grew.*

Ladies, without knowing what *tenses* and participles are, speak as properly and as correctly as gentlemen. *Locke.*

He should have the Latin words given him in their first case and *tense*, and should never be left to seek them himself from a dictionary. *Watts.*

TENSENESS. *n. f.* [from *tense*.] Contraction; tension: the contrary to laxity.

Should the pain and *tense*ness of the part continue, the operation must take place. *Sharp.*

TENSIBLE. *adj.* [*tenfius*, *Lat.*] Capable of being extended.

Gold is the closest, and therefore the heaviest, of metals, and is likewise the most flexible and *tensible*. *Bacon.*

TENSILE. *adj.* [*tenfiliis*, *Lat.*] Capable of extension.

All bodies ductile and *tensile*, as metals that will be drawn into wires, have the appetite of not discontinuing. *Bacon.*

TENSION. *n. f.* [*tenfion*, *Fr.* *tenfion*, *Lat.*]

1. The act of stretching; not laxation.

It can have nothing of vocal found, voice being raised by stiff *tension* of the larynx, and on the contrary, this found by a relaxed posture of the muscles thereof. *Holder.*

2. The state of being stretched; not laxity.

Still are the subtle strings in *tension* found,
Like those of lutes, to just proportion wound,
Which of the air's vibration is the force. *Blackmore.*

TENSIVE. *adj.* [*tenfius*, *Lat.*] Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction.

From cholera is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from the pulse of the artery; a *tensive* pain from distention of the parts by the fulness of humours. *Flower.*

TENSURE. *n. f.* [*tenfius*, *Lat.*] The act of stretching, or state of being stretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity.

This motion upon pressure, and the reciprocal thereof, motion upon *tensure*, we call motion of liberty, which is, when any body being forced to a preternatural extent refloatheth itself to the natural. *Bacon.*

TENT. *n. f.* [*tente*, *Fr.* *tentorium*, *Lat.*]

1. A soldier's moveable lodging-place, commonly made of canvass extended upon poles.

The Turks, the more to terrify Corsu, taking a hill not far from it, covered the same with tents. *Kiolles.*

Because of the same craft he wrought with them, for by occupation they were *tent* makers. *Acts.*

TEN

2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion.
He saw a spacious plain, whereon
Were tents of various hue; by some were herds
Of cattle grazing. *Mum.*

To Chaffis' pleasing plains he took his way,
There pitch'd his tents, and there resolv'd to day. *Dromen.*

3. [*tente*, *Fr.*] A roll of lint put into a fore.

Modest doubt is call'd
The beacon of the wile; the *tent* that searches
To th' bottom of the wile. *Shakespeare.*

A decluning orifice keep open by a small *tent* dipt in some medicaments, and after digestion withdraw the *tent* and heal it. *Wifeman.*

4. [*vino tinto*, Spanisht.] A species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Galicia in Spain.

TO TENT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle.

The smiles of knaves
Tent in my cheeks, and schoolboys' tears take up
The glories of my face. *Shakespeare.*

TO TENT. *v. a.* To search us with a medicinal tent.

I'll tent him to the quick; if he but blench,
I know my course. *Shakespeare.*

I have some wounds upon me, and they smart.
—Well might they feeler 'gainst ingratitude,
And *tent* themselves with death. *Shakespeare.*

Some surgeons, possibly against their own judgments, keep wounds *tented*, often to the ruin of their patient. *Wifeman.*

TENTATION. *n. f.* [*tentation*, *Fr.* *tentatio*, *Lat.*] Trial; temptation.

The first delation Satan put upon Eve, and his whole *tentation*, when he said, Ye shall not die, was, in his equivocation, You shall not incur present death. *Bacon.*

TENTATIVE. *adj.* [*tentative*, effort, *Fr.* *tento*, *Lat.*] Trying; essaying.

This is not scientific, but *tentative*. *Becket.*

TENTED. *adj.* [from *tent*.] Covered with tents.

Their arms of mine till now have us'd
Their dearest action in the *tented* field. *Shakespeare.*

The foe deceiv'd, he paid the *tented* plain,
In Troy to mingle with the hostile train. *Pope.*

TENTER. *n. f.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, *Lat.*]

1. A hook on which things are stretched.

2. To be on the *TENTERS*. To be on the stretch; to be in difficulties; to be in suspense.

In all my past adventures,
I ne'er was let to on the *tenters*;
Or taken tardy with dilemma,
That ev'ry way I turn does hem me. *Hudibras.*

TO TENTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stretch by hooks.

A blown bladder pressed itself again; and when
leather or cloth is *tentered*, it springeth back. *Bacon.*

TO TENTER. *v. n.* To admit extension.

Woollen cloth will *tenter*, linen scarcely. *Bacon.*

TENTH. *adj.* [*teutha*, *Sax.*] First after the ninth; ordinal of ten.

It may be thought the less strange, if others cannot do as much at the *tenth* or twentieth trial as we did after much practice. *Boyle.*

TENTH. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The tenth part.

Of all the horses,
The creature in the field achiev'd, and city,
We render you the *tenth*. *Shakespeare.*

By decimation and a third death,
If thy revenge hunger for that food,
Which nature loathes, take thou the destin'd *tenth*. *Shakespeare.*

To purchase but the *tenth* of all their store,
Would make the mighty Persian monarch poor. *Dryden.*

Suppose half an ounce of silver now worth a bushel of wheat; but should there be next year a scarcity, five ounces of silver would purchase but one bushel.

T E P

to that money would be then nine tenths left worth in respect of food. *Locke.*

2. Tithe.

With cheerful heart

The tenth of thy increase bestow, and own Heaven's bounteous goodness, that will sure repay thy grateful duty. *Philips*

3. *Tenths* are that yearly portion which all livings ecclesiastical yield to the king. The bishop of Rome pretended right to this revenue by example of the high priest of the Jews, who had *tenths* from the Levites, till by Henry the Eighth they were annexed to the crown. *Cowell.*

TENTHLY. *adv.* [from *tenth*.] In the tenth place.

TENTIGINOUS. *adj.* [*tentigo*, Lat.] Stiff; stretched.

TENTWORT. *n. f.* [*adlantum album*, Lat.] A plant. *Ainsw.*

TENUFOLIOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis* and *folium*, Lat.] Having thin leaves.

TENUITY. *n. f.* [*tenuité*, Fr. *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, Lat.]

1. Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness.

Fire and pine mount of themselves in height without aide boughs, partly heat, and partly tenuity of pine, sending the sap upwards. *Bacon.*

Consider the divers figurings of the brain; the strings or filaments thereof; their difference in tenuity, or aptness for motion. *Glanville.*

Aliment circulating through an animal body, is reduced to an almost imperceptible tenuity before it can serve animal purposes. *Arbuthnot.*

At the height of four thousand miles the ether is of that wonderful tenuity, that if a small sphere of common air, of an inch diameter, should be expanded to the thinness of that ether, it would more than take up the orb of Saturn, which is many million times bigger than the earth. *Bentley.*

2. Poverty; intanness. Not used.

The tenuity and contempt of clergymen will soon let them see what a poor carcass they are, when parted from the influence of that supremacy. *King Charles.*

TENUOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis*, Lat.] Thin; small; minute.

Another way of their attraction is by a *tenuous* emanation, or continued effluvia, which after some distance retracts into itself. *Brown.*

TENURE. *n. f.* [*teneco*, Lat. *tenure*, French; *tenura*, low Latin.] The manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.

In Scotland are four *tenures*; the first is pure *feudum*, which is proper to spiritual men, paying nothing for it, but devoting annuam suffragia, the second they call *fief*, which holds of the king, church, barons, or others, paying a certain duty called *feudal firma*, the third is a holding in blanch by payment of a penny, pence, part of gilt spurs, or some such thing, if asked; the fourth is by service of ward and relief, where the heir being minor is in the custody of his lord, together with his lands, and lands holden in this manner are called *feudum de hauberk* or *haubert*, *feudum militare* or *forfeiture*. *Tenure* in grot is the *tenure* in capite; for the crown is called a *tenure* in grot, because a composition of and by itself. *Cowell.*

The service follows the *tenure* of lands; and the lands were given away by the kings of England to their lords. *Spenser.*

The uncertainty of *tenure*, by which all worldly things are held, multiplies very unpleasant meditations. *Ralph.*

Man must be known, his strength, his fate, And by that *tenure* he holds all of fate. *Dryden.*

TEREFATION. *n. f.* [*terefacio*, Latin.] The act of warming to a small degree.

TERPID. *adj.* [*terpidus*, Latin.] Lukewarm warm in a small degree.

The tepid caves, and tents, and shoos, Their brood as numerous hatch. *Milton.*

T E R

He with his tepid rays the rose renews, And licks the dropping leaves, and dries the dews. *Dryden.*

Such things as relax the skin are likewise sudorific; as warm water, friction, and tepid vapours. *Arbuthnot.*

TERPIDITY. *n. f.* [from *terpid*.] Lukewarmness.

TERPOR. *n. f.* [*terpor*, Latin.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat.

The small-pox, mortal during such a season, grew more favourable by the *terpor* and moisture in April. *Arbuthnot.*

TERATOLOGY. *n. f.* [*terato* and *λογία*.] Bombast; affectation of false sublimity. *Bailey.*

TERCE. *n. f.* [*terce*, Fr. *triens*, Latin.] A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe. *Ainsworth.*

In the poet's verse

The king's fame lies, go now deny his *terce*. *Jonson.*

TEREBINTHINATE. } *adj.* [*terebinthine*,
TEREBINTHINE. } Fr. *terebanthum*,
Latin.] Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine.

Salt serum may be evacuated by urine, by *terebinthinates*; as tops of pine in all our ale. *Flayler.*

To TEREBRATE. *v. a.* [*terebro*, Latin.]

To bore; to perforate; to pierce.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trifork, to burn, discufs, and *terebrate*. *Brown.*

Earth-worms are completely adapted to their way of life, for *terebrating* the earth, and creeping. *Derham.*

TEREBRATION. *n. f.* [from *terebrate*.]

The act of boring or piercing.

Terabration of trees makes them prosper better; and also it maketh the fruit sweeter and better. *Bacon.*

TERGE'MINOUS. *adj.* [*tergeninus*, Latin.] Threefold.

TERGIVERSATION. *n. f.* [*tergum* and *versio*, Latin.]

1. Shift; subterfuge; evasion.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being freer from passions and *tergiversations*. *Bishop Bramhall.*

2. Change; fickleness.

The colonel, after all his *tergiversations*, lost his life in the king's service. *Clarendon.*

TERM. *n. f.* [*terminus*, Latin.]

1. Limit; boundary.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two terms or boundaries, and the guides to life and death. *Bacon.*

2. [*terme*, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expressed. A word of art.

To apply notions philosophical to plebeian terms, or to say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a *term* or nomenclature for it, be but shams of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Those parts of nature into which the chaos was divided, they signify by dark and obscure names, which we have expressed in their plain and proper *terms*. *Burton.*

In painting, the greatest beauties cannot always be expressed for want of *terms*. *Dryden.*

Had the Roman tongue continued vulgar, it would have been necessary, from the many *terms* of art required in trade and in war, to have made great additions to it. *Suift.*

3. Words; language.

Would curses kill, as doth the mandrake's groan, I would invent as bitter tearing *terms*.

As cruel, as harsh, as horrible to hear. *Shakespeare.*

God to Satan first his doom apply'd,

Though in mysterious *terms*. *Milton.*

4. Condition; stipulation.

Well, on my *terms* thou wilt not be my heir? *Dryden.*

T E R

Enjoy love, since such is thy desire: Live though unhappy; live on any terms. *Dodder.*

Did religion bestow heaven, without any *terms* conditions, indifferently upon all, there would be no infidel. *Bailey.*

We flattered ourselves with reducing France to our own *terms* by the want of money, but have been still disappointed by the great sums imported from America. *Adams.*

5. [*terme*, old Fr.] Time for which any thing lasts; a limited time.

I am thy father's spirit, Doom'd for a certain *term* to walk the night. *Shakespeare.*

Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time? No; let us draw her *term* of freedom out in its full length, and spin it to the last. *Addison.*

6. [In law.] The time in which the tribunals are open to all that lit to complain of wrong, or to seek their right by course of law: the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these *terms* there are four in every year, during which matters of justice are dispatched: one is called Hilary *term*, which begins the twentieth of January, or, if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is called Easter *term*, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is Trinity *term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas *term*, beginning the sixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. *Cowell.*

The *term* suits may speed their business, for the end of these tedious delays is to the space enough to overtake the beginning of the *term*. *Cass.*

Too long vacation batten'd on his *term*. *Miln.*

These men employed as justices daily in *term* consult with one another. *Hall.*

What are these to those vast heaps of crimes?

Which *terms* prolong? *Dryden.*

To TERM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the verie imaginary space, as if nobody existed. *Locke.*

TERMAGANCY. *n. f.* [from *termagant*.]

Turbulence; tumultuousness.

By a violent *termagancy* of temper, he may never suffer him to have a moment's peace. *Barker.*

TERMAGANT. *adj.* [ryn and magan, Sax. eminently powerful.]

1. Tumultuous; turbulent.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot *termagant* Scot had paid me foot and lot too. *Shakespeare.*

2. Quarrelsome; scolding; furious.

The eldest was a *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench. *Arbuthnot.*

TERMAGANT. *n. f.* A scold; a bawling turbulent woman. It appears in *Shakespeare* to have been anciently used of men. It was a kind of heathen deity extremely vociferous and tumultuous in the ancient farces and puppetshows.

I could have such a fellow whipt for ordering *termagant*, it outrode Herod. *Shakespeare.*

For zeal's a dreadful *termagant*.

That teaches infants to tear and rant. *Hughes.*

She threw his periwig into the fire. *Wellington.*

he, thou art a brave *termagant*.

The sprites of fiery *termagants* in flame Mount up and take a salamander's name. *Forster.*

TERMER. *n. f.* [from *term*.] One who travels up to the *term*.

TER

Not have my title lost on posts or walls,
On cleft sticks advanced to make candles;
For terms, or some clerk-like serving-man.
Ben Jonson.

TERMINABLE. *adj.* [from *terminare*.]
Limitable; that admits of bounds.

TO TERMINATE. *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat. *termino*, Fr.]

1. To bound; to limit.
Bodies that are solid, separable, terminated, and moveable, have all sorts of figures. *Locke.*
2. To put an end to: as, to terminate any difference.

TO TERMINATE. *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end.

The fire to be reckoned with the heathen, with whom you know we undertook not to meddle, treating only of the scripture-election terminated in those to whom the scripture is revealed. *Hammond.*

That God was the maker of this visible world, was evident from the very order of causes; the greatest argument by which natural reason evinces God: it being necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend to, and terminate in, some first; which should be the original of motion, and the cause of all other things, but itself be caused by none. *South.*

The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, terminate on this side heaven. *South.*

See I the rapture of my will renew,
Tell you then, it terminates in you. *Dryden.*

TERMINATION. *n. f.* [from *terminare*.]

1. The act of limiting or bounding.
2. Bound; limit.
Is earthly and fabulous parts are so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous, and not directed by atomical terminations. *Brown.*
3. End; conclusion.
4. Last purpose.

It is not an *adul ratione termini*, in respect of termination; for the religious observation thereof is referred and subservient to the honour of God and Christ: neither is it such *ratione mundi*, for it is kept holy by the exercise of evangelical duties. *White.*

5. [In grammar; *terminatio*, Lat. *terminatio*, Fr.] End of words as varied by their significations.

Those rude heaps of words and terminations of an unknown tongue, would have never been so happily learnt by heart without some smoothing nature. *Watts.*

6. Word; term. Not in use.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs: if her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her, she would infect to the north star. *Shakespeare.*

TERMINTHUS. *n. f.* [*τρίμινθος*.] A tumour.

Terminthus is of a blackish colour; it breaks, and within a day the pustule comes away in a scab. *Wijeman.*

TERMLESS. *adj.* [from *term*.] Unlimited; boundless.

These betraying lights look not up towards *termless* joys, nor down towards endless sorrows. *Raleigh.*

TERMLY. *adv.* [from *term*.] Term by term; every term.

The fees or allowances that are *termly* given to these deputies I pretermut. *Bacon.*

The clerks are partly rewarded by that means, as, besides that *termly* fee which they are allowed. *Bacon.*

TERNARY. *adj.* [*ternaire*, Fr. *ternarius*, Lat.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

TERNARY. } *n. f.* [*ternarius*, *ternio*, Lat.]

TERNION. } The number three.

These nineteen continents flood in such confused order, some in *ternaries*, some in pairs, and some single. *Holder.*

TERRACE. *n. f.* [*terrace*, Fr. *terraccia*, Italian.]

TER

1. A small mount of earth covered with grafs.

He made her gardens not only within the palace, but upon *terraces* raised with earth over the arched roofs, planted with all sorts of fruits. *Temple.*

2. A balcony; an open gallery.

Fear broke my slumbers: I no longer stay,
But mount the *terrace*, thence the town survey. *Dryden.*

TO TERRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To open to the air or light.

The reception of light into the body of the building must now be supplied, by *terracing* any story which is in danger of darkness. *Watson.*

Clermont's *terrace*'d height and Esther's groves. *Thompson.*

TERRAQUEOUS. *adj.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Lat.] Composed of land and water.

The *terraqueous* globe is, to this day, nearly in the same condition that the universal deluge left it. *Woodward.*

TERRRENE. *adj.* [*terrenus*, Lat.] Earthly; terrestrial.

They think that the same rules of decency which serve for things done upon *terrene* powers, should universally decide what is fit in the service of God. *Hooker.*

Our *terrene* moon is now eclips'd,
And it portends alone the fall of Antony. *Shakespeare.*

God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature celestial and *terrene*; but God gave man to himself. *Raleigh.*

Over many a tract
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a province wide,
Tenfold the length of this *terrene*. *Milton.*

TERRRE-BLUE. *n. f.* [*terre* and *bleu*, Fr.] A sort of earth.

Terre-blue is a light, loose, friable kind of lapis armenus. *Woodward.*

TERRRE-VERTE. *n. f.* [Fr.] A sort of earth.

Terre-verte owes its colour to a slight admixture of copper. *Woodward.*

Terre-verte, or green earth, is light; it is a mean betwixt yellow-ochre and ultramarine. *Dryden.*

TERRREOUS. *adj.* [*terreus*, Lat.] Earthy; consisting of earth.

There is but little similitude betwixt a *terreous* humidity and plantal germinations. *Glanville.*

According to the temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom, variously begin metamorphoses. *Brown.*

TERRRESTRIAL. *adj.* [*terrestris*, Lat.]

1. Earthly; not celestial.

Far passing the height of such *terrestrial*,
Like an huge giant of the Titan race. *Spenser.*

Terrrestrial heav'n! danc'd round by other heav'ns
That shine, yet bear their bright officious lamps,
Light above light. *Milton.*

Thou brought'st Briareus with his hundred hands,
So call'd in heav'n; but mortal men below
By his *terrestrial* name Ægeon know. *Dryden.*

2. Consisting of earth; terreous.

I did not confine these observations to land, or *terrestrial* parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids. *Woodward.*

TO TERRSTRIVY. *v. a.* [*terrestris* and *facio*, Lat.] To reduce to the state of earth.

Though we should affirm, that heaven were but earth celestified, and earth but heaven *terrestified*; or, that each part above had an influence on its divided affinity below; yet to single out these relations is a work to be effected by revelation. *Brown.*

TERRRESTRIOUS. *adj.* [*terrestris*, Lat. *terrefre*, Fr.] Terreous; earthy; consisting of earth.

This variation proceedeth from *terrestrious* eminences of earth respecting the needle. *Brown.*

TERRIBLE. *adj.* [*terrible*, Fr. from *terribilis*, Lat.]

1. Dreadful; formidable; causing fear.

TER

Was this a face to be expos'd
In the most terrible and numbing stroke
Of quick, cold lightning? *Shakespeare.*

Fit love for gods,
Not terrible, though terror be in love. *Milton.*

Thy native Latium was thy darling care,
Prudent in peace, and terrible in war. *Prior.*

2. Great, so as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole.

Being indisposed by the terrible coldness of the season, he reposed himself till the weather should mend. *Clarendon.*

I began to be in a terrible fear of him, and to look upon myself as a dead man. *Tithonus.*

TERRIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *terrible*.]

Formidableness; the quality of being terrible; dreadfulness.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of *terribleness*. *Sidney.*

Their *terribleness* is owing to the violent confusion and laceration of the parts. *Shawp.*

TERRIBLY. *adv.* [from *terrible*.]

1. Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear.

The polish'd steel gleams terribly from far,
And every moment nearer shows the war. *Dryden.*

2. Violently; very much.

The poor man squall'd terribly. *Swift.*

TERRIER. *n. f.* [*terrier*, Fr. from *terro*, Lat. earth.]

1. A dog that follows his game underground.

The fox is earthed, but I shall send my two *terriers* in after him. *Dryden.*

2. [*terrier*, Fr.] A survey or register of lands.

King James's canons require that the bishops procure a *terrier* to be taken of such lands. *Aylmer.*

3. [from *terebro*, Lat.] A wimble; auger or borer. *Ainsworth.*

TERRIFIC. *adj.* [*terrificus*, Lat.] Dreadful; causing terror.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field,
Of huge extent sometimes, with brazen eyes
And hairy mane *terrific*. *Milton.*

The British navy through ocean vast
Shall wave her double crests, t'extremest climes
terrific. *Philips.*

TO TERRIFY. *v. a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Lat.] To fright; to shock with fear; to make afraid.

Thou fear'st me with dreams, and *terrify'st* me through visions. *Job.*

In nothing *terrified* by your adversaries. *Philippines.*

Neither doth it becom this most wealthy state to be *terrified* from that which is right with any changes of war. *Knollys.*

Though he was an offender against the laws, yet in regard they had treated him illegally, in scourging him and Silas uncondemned, against the privilege of Romans, he *terrifies* them with their illegal proceedings. *Kentworth.*

The amazing difficulty of his account will rather *terrify* than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily about such a task as he despairs ever to go through with. *South.*

Meteors for various purposes to form;
The breeze to cheer, to terrify, the storm. *Blackmore.*

TERRITORY. *n. f.* [*territorium*, law Lat. *territoire*, Fr.] Land; country; dominion; district.

Linger not in my *territories* longer than swift expedition will give thee time to leave our royal court. *Shakespeare.*

They erected a house within their own *territory*, half-way between their fort and the town. *Hayes.*

He saw wide *territories* spread
Before him, towns and rural walks between. *Milton.*

Ne'er did the Turk invade our *territory*,
But fame and terror doubled still their *ties*. *Deborah.*

Arts and sciences took their rise, and flourished only in those small territories where the people were free. *Swift.*

TERROUR. *n. f.* [*terror*, Lat. *terreor*, French.]

1. Fear communicated.

The thunder when to roll
With terror through the dark aerial hall. *Milton.*
The pleasures of the land and terrors of the main. *Blackmore.*

2. [Fear received.]

It is the cowardly terror of his spirit
That dares not undertake. *Shakespeare.*
They shot thorough both the walls of the town
and the bulwark also, to the great terror of the defendants. *Knolles.*
Amaze and terror seiz'd the rebel host. *Milton.*

They with conscious terrors vex me round. *Milton.*

O sight
Of terror, foul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think; how horrible to feel! *Milton.*

3. The cause of fear.

Those enormous terrors of the Nile. *Prior.*
So spake the grisly terror. *Milton.*

TERSE. *adj.* [*ters*, Fr. *terfus*, Lat.]

1. Smooth. Not in use.

Many stones precious and vulgar, although terse
and smooth, have not this power attractive. *Brown.*

2. Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompousness.

To raw numbers and unfinished verse,
Sweet sound is added now to make it terse. *Dryden.*

These accomplishments in the pulpit appear by a
quant. *terse*, florid style, rounded into periods with-
out propriety or meaning. *Swift.*

Various of numbers, new in every strain;
Diffus'd, yet terse, poetical, though plain. *Harte.*

TERTIAN. *n. f.* [*tertiana*, Lat.] An ague
intermitting but one day, so that there
are two fits in three days.

Tertians of a long continuance do most menace
this symptom. *Harvey.*

To TERTIATE. *v. a.* [*tertio*, *tertius*, Lat.]

To do any thing the third time.

TESSELLATED. *adj.* [*tesella*, Lat.] Va-
riegated by squares.

Van Helmont produced a stone very different
from the tessellated pyrites. *Woodward.*

TEST. *n. f.* [*test*, Fr. *testa*, Italian.]

1. The cupel by which refiners try their metals.

1. Trial; examination: as by the cupel.

All thy vexations
Were but my trials of thy love, and thou
Hast strangely flood the test. *Shakespeare.*

Let there be some more test made of my metal,
Before so noble and so great a figure
Be stamp'd upon it. *Shakespeare.*

They who thought worst of the Scots, did not
think there would be no fruit or discovery from
that test. *Clarendon.*

What use of oaths, of promise, or of test,
Where men regard no God but interest? *Waller.*

Thy virtue, pounce, has flood the test of fortune
Like purest gold, that, tortur'd in the furnace,
Comes out more bright, and brings forth all its
weight. *Addison.*

3. Means of trial.

Whom should my muse then fly to, but the best
Of kings for grace; of poets, for my test? *Ben Jonson.*

To be read herself the need not fear;
Each test, and every light, her muse will bear. *Dryden.*

Your noble race
We banish not, but they forsake the place:
Our doors are open: True; but, ere they come,
You toil your censur'd test, and tune the room. *Dryden.*

4. That with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineness.

Unerring Nature, still divinely bright,
One clear, unchang'd and universal light,
Lose, force, and beauty, must to all impart.
At once the source, and end, and test of art. *Pope.*

5. Discriminative characteristic.

Our penal laws no sons of yours admit,
Our test excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden.*

6. Judgment; distinction.

Who would excel, when few can make a test
Betwixt indifferent writing and the best? *Dryden.*

TESTACEOUS. *adj.* [*testaceus*, Lat. *testacee*, French.]

1. Consisting of shells; composed of shells.

2. Having continuous, not jointed shells: opposed to *crustaceous*.

Testaceous, with naturalists, is a term given only to such fish whose strong and thick shells are entire, and of a piece; because those which are jointed, as the lobsters, are *crustaceous*: but in medicine, all preparations of shells, and substances of the like kind, are thus called. *Quincy.*

Several shells were found upon the shores, of the *crustaceous* and *testaceous* kind. *Woodward.*

The mineral particles in these shells are plainly to be distinguished from the *testaceous* ones, or the texture and substance of the shell. *Woodward.*

TESTAMENT. *n. f.* [*testament*, Fr. *testamentum*, Lat.]

1. A will; any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased. He bringeth arguments from the love which always the testator bore him, imagining that these, or the like proofs, will convict a testament to have that in it which other men can no where by reading find. *Hooker.*

All the temporal lands, which men devout
By testament have given to the church,
Would they strip from us. *Shakespeare.*

He ordained by his last testament, that his *Exeirs* should be burnt. *Dryden.*

2. The name of each of the volumes of the holy scripture.

TESTAMENTARY. *adj.* [*testamentaire*, Fr. *testamentarius*, Lat.] Given by will; contained in wills.

How many testamentary charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors; by the suppression of a will; the subornation of witnesses, or the corrupt sentence of a judge! *Atterbury.*

TESTATE. *adj.* [*testatus*, Lat.] Having made a will.

By the canon law, the bishop had the lawful distribution of the goods of persons dying *testate* and intestate. *Ayliffe.*

TESTATOR. *n. f.* [*testator*, Lat. *testateur*, Fr.] One who leaves a will.

He bringeth arguments from the love or goodwill which always the testator bore him. *Hooker.*

The same is the case of a testator giving a legacy by kindeeds, or by promise and common right. *Taylor.*

TESTATRIX. *n. f.* [Lat.] A woman who leaves a will.

TESTED. *adj.* [from *test*.] Tried by a test.

Not with fond fictions of the tested gold. *Shakespeare.*

TESTER. *n. f.* [*teste*, Fr. a head; this coin probably being distinguished by the head stamped upon it.]

1. A sixpence.

Come manage me your caliver: hold, there is a tester for thee. *Shakespeare.*

A crown goes for sixty pence, a shilling for twelve pence, and a tester for six pence. *Locke.*

Those who bore bulwarks on their backs,
And guard'd nations from attacks,
Now practice every pliant gesture,
Opening their trunk for every tester. *Swift.*

Young man, your days can ne'er be long,
In flow'rs of age you perish for a long;

Ploms and directors, Shylock, and his wife,
Will close their testers now to take thy life. *Pope.*

2. The cover of a book.

TESTICLE. *n. f.* [*testiculus*, Lat.] Stone.

That a beaver, to escape the hunter, bites off its testicles or stones, is a tenet very ancient. *Brown.*

The more certain sign from the penis reaching to the groins and testicles. *Wye.*

TESTIFICATION. *n. f.* [*testification*, Lat. from *testify*.] The act of witnessing.

When together we have all received those heavenly mysteries wherein Christ imparteth his love unto us, and giveth visible *testification* of our blessed communion with him, we should, in heart as well here, as in fact, declare openly ourselves united. *Hooker.*

In places solemnly dedicated for that purpose, is a more direct service and *testification* of our homage to God. *South.*

TESTIFICATOR. *n. f.* [from *testify*, Lat.] One who witnesses.

TESTIFIER. *n. f.* [from *testify*.] One who testifies.

To TESTIFY. *v. n.* [*testifico*, Lat.] To witness; to prove; to give evidence.

Jesus needed not that any should testify of him for he knew what was in man. *John.*

One witness shall not testify against any, to cause him to die. *Numbers.*

Heaven and earth shall testify for us, that you put us to death wrongfully. *1 Macabees.*

The event was dire,
As this place testifies. *Milton.*

She appeals to their closets, to their books of devotion, to testify what care she has taken to establish her children in a life of solid piety and devotion. *Law.*

To TESTIFY. *v. a.* To witness; to give evidence of any point.

We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness. *John.*

TESTILY. *adv.* [from *testy*.] Fretfully, peevishly; morosely.

TESTIMONIAL. *n. f.* [*testimonial*, Fr. *testimonium*, Lat.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.

Hospitable people entertain all the idle vagrant reports, and send them out with passports and testimonials, and will have them pass for legitimate. *Government of the Tongue.*

It is possible to have such testimonials of divine authority as may be sufficient to convince the more reasonable part of mankind, and pray what's wanting in the testimonials of Jesus Christ? *Burnet.*

A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters missive or testimonials, testifying his good behaviour. *Agassiz.*

TESTIMONY. *n. f.* [*testimonium*, Lat.]

1. Evidence given; proof by witnesses.

The proof of every thing must be by the testimony of such as the parties produce. *Spencer.*

If I bring you sufficient testimony, may I not then stand acquitted as mine. *Shakespeare.*

Evidence is said to arise from testimony, when we depend upon the credit and relation of others to the truth or falsehood of any thing. *Milton.*

I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your lordship my testimony of being the best but band. *Dryden.*

I must bear this testimony to Otway's memory, that the passions are truly touched in his *Verde* Prefixed. *Dryden.*

2. Publick evidences.

We maintain the uniform testimony and tradition of the primitive church. *Hooker.*

By his precept a sanctuary is granted,
An ark; and in the ark his testimony;
The records of his covenant. *Milton.*

3. Open attestation; profession.

Thou for the testimony of truth hast born
Universal reproach. *Milton.*

To TESTIMONY. *v. a.* To witness. Not ruled.

Let him be but *testimonied* in his own bringings forth, and he shall appear a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier. *Shakespeare.*

TESTINESS, *n. f.* [from *testy*.] Moroseness; peevishness.

Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry. *Locke.*

TESTUDINATED, *adj.* [*testudo*, Latin.] Roofed; arched.

TESTUDINEOUS, *adj.* [*testudo*, Lat.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

TESTY, *adj.* [*testis*, Fr. *testardo*, Italian.] Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry.

Lead these *testy* rivals to strife,
As one come not within another's way. *Shakespeare.*

Must I stand and crouch under your *testy* humours? *Shakespeare.*

King Pyrrhus cured his splenetic And *testy* courters with a kick. *Hudibras.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt such a touchy, *testy*, pleasing fellow;
Hast thou much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Addison.*

TETCHY, *adj.* Froward; peevish: a corruption of *testy* or *touchy*.

A grievous barthen was thy birth to me,
Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy. *Shakespeare.*

A silly schoolboy, coming to say my lesson to the world, that peevish and *tetchy* master. *Grant.*

TETE A TETE, *n. f.* [Fr.] Check by jowl.

Long before the squire and dame
Are *tete à tete*. *Prior.*

Deluded mortals, whom the great
Chafe for companions *tete à tete*;
Who at their dinners, en famille,
Get leave to sit when'er you will. *Swift.*

TETHER, *n. f.* [See *TEDDER*.] A string by which horses are held from pasturing too wide.

Hamlet is young,
And with a larger *tether* he may walk
Than may be given you. *Shakespeare.*

Fame and censure with a *tether*,
By fate, are always link'd together. *Swift.*
Imagination has no limits; but where it is confined, we find the shortness of our *tether*. *Swift.*

TO TETHER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up.

TETRAGONAL, *adj.* [*τετραγωνος*.] Four square.

From the beginning of the disease; reckoning on unto the twentieth day, the moon will be in a *tetragonal* or quadrat aspect, that is, four signs removed from that wherein the disease began; in the fourteenth day it will be in an opposite aspect, and at the end of the third septenary *tetragonal* again. *Brown.*

TETRAPETALOUS, *adj.* [*τετραπέταλος* and *petalos*.] Such flowers as consist of four leaves round the style: plants having a *tetrapetalous* flower constitute a distinct kind. *Miller.*

All the *tetrapetalous* filiquose plants are alkaline. *Arbutnot.*

TETRARCH, *n. f.* [*tetrarcha*, Lat. *tetrarque*, It. *τετράρχης*.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

All the earth,
Kings and *tetrarchs*, are their tributaries:
People and nations pay them hourly stipends. *Ben Jonson.*

TETRARCHATE, *n. f.* [*τετράρχεια*.] A *tetrarchy*. } Roman government of a fourth part of a province.

TETRASTICK, *n. f.* [*τετράστιχος*.] An epigram or stanza of four verses.

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The *tetrestick* obliged Spenser to extend his sense to the length of four lines, which would have been more closely confined in the couplet. *Pope.*

TETRICAL, } *adj.* [*tetricus*, Lat. *tetricus*,
TETRICOUS, } French.] Froward; perverse; sour.

In this the *tetrical* bass finding him to excel,
gave him as a rare gift to Solyman. *Knolles.*

TETTER, *n. f.* [*teteren*, Saxon.] A scab; a scurf; a ringworm.

A moist inflant *tetter* bark'd about,
Most lazar like, with vile and loathsome crust,
All my smooth body. *Shakespeare.*

A scabby *tetter* on their pelts will sicken *Dryden*.

Tew, *n. f.* [*towe*, a hempen rope, Dutch.]

1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*
2. An iron chain. *Ainsworth.*

To Tew, *v. a.* [*tapien*, Saxon.] To work; to beat so as to soften: of leather we say to *taw*.

Tewet, *n. f.* [*tuyau* or *tuyal*, Fr.]
In the back of the forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it about five inches long, called a *tewet*, or *tewel* iron, which comes through the back of the forge; in this *tewet* is placed the bellows. *Mozon.*

To Tewet, *v. a.* [formed from *tew* by reduplication.] To beat; to break.

The method and way of watering, piling, breaking, and *tewet*ing of hemp and flax, is a particular business. *Mortimer.*

TEXT, *n. f.* [*texte*, Fr. *textus*, Lat.]

1. That on which a comment is written.

We expect your next
Should be no comment, but a *text*,
To tell how modern beasts are *text*. *Walter.*

2. A sentence of scripture.

In religion
What erron, but some sober brow
Will bless it, and approve it with a *text*? *Shakespeare.*

Some prime articles of faith are not delivered in a literal or catechetical form of speech, but are collected and concluded by argumentation out of sentences of scripture, and by comparing of sundry texts with one another. *White.*

His mind he should fortify with some few *texts*, which are home and apposite to his case. *South.*

TEXTILE, *adj.* [*textilis*, Latin.] Woven; capable of being woven.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and woof of *textiles*. *Bacon.*

The materials of them were not from any herb, as other *textiles*, but from a stone called amiantus. *Wilkins.*

TEXTMAN, *n. f.* [*text* and *man*.] A man ready in quotation of texts.

Men's daily occasions require the doing of a thousand things, which it would puzzle the best *textman* readily to bethink himself of a sentence in the bible, clear enough to satisfy a scrupulous conscience of the lawfulness of it. *Sanderfon.*

TEXTINE, *adj.* [*textina*, Lat.] Relating to weaving.

It is a wonderful artifice, how newly-hatched maggots, not the parent animal, because the emits no web, nor hath any *textine* art, can convolve the stubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. *Derham.*

TEXTUABIST, } *n. f.* [*textuaire*, Fr. from

TEXTUARY, } *text*.] One ready in the text of scripture; a divine well versed in scripture.

TEXTUARY, *adj.* [from *text*.]

1. Containing in the text.
He extends the exclusion unto twenty days, which in the *textuary* sense is fully accomplished in one. *Brown.*

2. Serving as a text; authoritative.

I see no ground why his reason should be *textuary* to ours, or that God wended him an universal headship. *Glauville.*

TEXTURE, *n. f.* [*textus*, Latin.]

1. The act of weaving.

Skins, although a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, were something more unto Adam. *Brown.*

2. A web; a thing woven.

Others, far in the grassy dale,
Their humble *texture* weave. *Thomson.*

3. Manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter.

Under state of richest *texture* spread.
A veil of richest *texture* wrought the wears. *Pope.*

4. Disposition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.

Sparks -
Not in their liquid *texture* mortal wound
Receive, no more than can the fluid air. *Milton.*

While the particles continue entire, they may compose bodies of the same nature and *texture* now, with water and earth composed of entire particles in the beginning. *Newton.*

THAN, *adv.* [*thane*, Saxon.] A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective or adverb, noting a less degree of the quality compared in the word that follows *than*: as, *Monarchy is better than anarchy*. *The hawk flies more swiftly than the pigeon*.

Were we not better to fall once with virtue,
Than draw a wretched and dishonour'd breath? *Ben Jonson.*

More true delight in that small ground,
Than in possessing all the earth was found. *Daniel.*

I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture of affairs, *than* in the business of that unfortunate earl. *King Charles.*

I love you for nothing more *than* for the just esteem you have for all the sons of Adam. *Swift.*

THANE, *n. f.* [*thane*, Saxon.] An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

By Smell's death I know I'm *thane* of Glamis;
But how of Cawdor? the *thane* of Cawdor lives. *Shakespeare.*

TO THANK, *v. a.* [*thancian*, Sax. *thanken*, Dutch; *thanken*, German.]

1. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness.

The forlorn soldier, that so nobly fought,
He would have well become this place, and grac'd
The *thankings* of a king. *Shakespeare.*

For your stubborn answer
The king shall know it, and, no doubt, *thank* you. *Shakespeare.*

We *thank* God always for you. *2 Thessalonians.*

He was so true a father of his country,
To *thank* me for defending ev'n his foes,
Because they were his subjects. *Dryden.*

2. It is used often in a contrary or ironical sense.

Ill fate our ancestor impure
For this we may *thank* Adam. *Milton.*

Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,
And *thank* yourself, if ought should tall amiss. *Dryden.*

That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms, they may *thank* themselves, because they came so late into the treaty; and, that they came so late, they may *thank* the whigs, whose false representations they believed. *Swift.*

THANK, } *n. f.* [*thancan*, Saxon; *thanche*,
THANKS, } Dutch.] Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindness; expression of gratitude. *Thanks* is commonly used of verbal acknowledgment, *gratitude* of real repayment. It is seldom used in the singular.

The poorest service is repaid with *thanks*. *Shakespeare.*

Happy be Theſeus, our renowned duke.
—Thanks, good Egeus, what's the news?

The ſoul ſaith, I have no thank for all my good deed; and they that eat my bread ſpeak evil of me.

He took bread, and gave thanks to God in preſence of them all.

Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory

Some embrace ſuits which never mean to deal effectually in them; but they will win a thank, or take a reward.

For this to th' infinitely good we owe

THANKFUL. *adj.* [Thankful, Saxon.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received.

A thankful remembrance of his death.

Be thankful unto him, and bleſs his name.

In favour, to uſe men with much difference is good; for it maketh the perſons preferred more thankful, and the reſt more officious.

Live, thou great encourager of arts;

THANKFULLY. *adv.* [from thankful.]

With lively and grateful ſenſe of good received.

Here is better than the open air; take it thankful.

If you have liv'd, take thankful the paſt;

Make, as you can, the ſweet remembrance laſt.

Out of gold, how to draw as many diſtinct tub-ſtances as I can ſeparate from vitriol, I ſhall very thankful learn.

THANKFULNESS. *n. f.* [from thankful.]

Gratitude; lively ſenſe or ready acknowledgment of good received.

No ſcarceſly would give me thanks for what I had done, for fear that thankfulneſs might have an introduction of reward.

Will you give me this maid your daughter?

—As freely, ſon, as God did give her me.

—Sweet prince, you learn me noble thankfulneſs.

The celebration of theſe holy myſteries being ended, retire with all thankfulneſs of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feaſt.

Thankfulneſs and ſubmiſſion make us happy.

THANKLESS. *adj.* [from thank.]

1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgment.

Let ſo great good as he for her had wrought,

Should the unknown, and buried be in thankleſs thought.

How ſharper than a ſerpent's tooth it is,

To have a thankleſs child.

One grateful woman to thy ſame ſupply'd

What a whole thankleſs land to his deny'd.

2. Not deſerving, or not likely to gain thanks.

The contracting and extending the lines and ſenſe of others, if the firſt authors might ſpeak for themſelves, would appear a thankleſs office.

And bring home on thy breaſt more thankleſs fears.

THANKLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from thankleſs.]

Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good received.

Not I have written then, ſeems little leſs

THANKOFFERING. *n. f.* [thank and offering.]

Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

A thouſand thankofferings are due to that providence which has delivered our nation from theſe ſhroud iniquities.

THANKSGIVING. *n. f.* [thanks and give.]

Celebration of mercy.

Theſe ſacred hymns chriſtianity hath peculiar to itſelf, the other being ſongs too of praife and thankſgiving, wherewith as we ſerve God, ſo the Jews likewiſe.

Of old there were ſongs of praife and thankſgiving unto God.

We ſhould acknowledge our obligations to God for the many favours we receive, by continual praifes and thankſgiving.

The common practice of all chriſtian churches and ſtates, in appointing and keeping days of public thankſgiving and humiliation, is argument ſufficient to prove, that in the common ſenſe of chriſtians it is not forbidden in ſcripture.

THANKWORTHY. *adj.* [thank and worthy.]

Deſerving gratitude; meritorious.

This is thankworthy, if a man endure grief.

If love be compell'd, and cannot chuſe,

How can it grateful or thankworthy prove?

THARM. *n. f.* [Tharm, Sax. darm, Dut. the gut.] Intestines twisted for feveral uſes.

THAT. *pronoun.* [that, Gothick; Sax. dat, Dutch.]

1. Not this, but the other.

He wins more than that means I told you.

Octavia, not only that,

That were exorable, that and thouſands more

Of ſemblable import, but he hath wag'd

New wars againſt thee.

2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.

The inner makes an aberration from the ſcope or mark that is ſet before him.

You'll rue the time

That clogs me with this anſwer.

Nothing they but duſt can throw,

Or bones that haſten to be fo.

When there is no ſuch evident certainty as to take away all kind of doubting, in ſuch caſes, a judgment that is equal and impartial muſt incline to the greater probability.

3. Who; relating to an antecedent perſon.

Saints that taught and led the way to heaven.

4. It ſometimes ſerves to ſave the repetition of a word or words foregoing.

I'll know your buſineſs, that I will.

They ſaid, What is that to us? ſee thou to that.

Ye deſraud, and that your brethren.

Yet for all that, when they be in the land of their enemies I will not caſt them away.

We muſt direct our prayers to right ends; and that either in reſpect of the prayer itſelf, or the things we pray for.

They weep, as if they meant

That way at leaſt proud Nabus to prevent.

This ſunick ſubject will occur upon that of poetry.

What is inviting in this ſort of poetry, proceeds not ſo much from the idea of a country life itſelf, as from that of its tranquillity.

5. Oppoſed to this, as the other to one.

This is not fair; nor profitable that;

Nor t' other queſtion proper for debate.

6. When this and that relate to foregoing words, this is referred like *hic* or *ecce* to the latter, and that like *ille* or *cetera* to the former.

In this ſcale gold, in t' other ſame does lie,

The weight of that mounts this too high.

7. Such as.

By religion is meant a living up to thoſe principles, that is, to act conformably to our beſt reaſon, and to live as becomes thoſe who believe a God and a future ſtate.

8. That which; what.

See, I think the meat wants that I have.

9. The thing.

The ſhew-bread hath rowed, beſides that that has hand ſheweth.

He made that art which was a rage.

10. The thing which then was.

Secure proud Nabus ſlept,

And dreamt, vain man, of that day's barbarous ſport.

11. By way of eminence.

This is that Jonathan, the joy and grace,

That Jonathan, in whom does that remain

All that fond mothers wiſh.

Hence love himſelf, that tyrant of my days

12. In THAT. Because; in conſequence of.

Things are preached not in that they are taught, but in that they are publiſhed.

THAT. *conjunction.*

1. Because.

It is not that I love you leſs

Than when beſore your feet I lay;

But to prevent the ſad increaſe

Of hopeleſs love, I keep away.

Forgive me that I thus your patience wrong.

2. Noting a conſequence.

That he ſhould dare to do me this diſgrace!

Is fool or coward writ upon my face?

The cuſtom and familiarity of theſe tongues do ſometimes ſo far influence the expreſſions in theſe epistles, that one may obſerve the force of the Hebrew conjugations.

3. Noting indication.

We answered, that we held it ſo agreeable, as we both forgot dangers paſt, and fears to come, that we thought an hour ſpent with him was worth years of our former life.

In the midſt of this darkneſs they ſaw ſo much light, as to believe that when they died they would immediately to the ſtars.

I have ſhewed before, that a mere poſſibility to the contrary can by no means hinder a thing from being highly credible.

4. Noting a final end.

Treat it kindly, that it may

With at leaſt with us to ſtay.

THATCH. *n. f.* [Thace, Sax. straw, Skinner, from Thac, a roof; in Iſlandick, that, Mr. Lye.]

Straw laid upon the top of a houſe to keep out the weather.

Hard by a ſtyle, beneath a root of thatch

Dwelt Obloquy, who in her early days

Baskets of fiſh at Billington did watch,

Cod, whiting, oſter, mackerel, ſprat, or plaice.

A plough-boy, who has never ſeen any thing but thatched houſes, naturally imagines that thatch belongs to the very nature of a houſe.

Then came roſy health from her cottage of thatch,

Where never phyſician had liſted the latch.

To THATCH. *v. a.* [Thaccian, Saxon.] To cover as with ſtraw.

Make falſe hair, and thatch

Your poor thin roofs with burthens of the dead.

Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houſes tiled or thatched.

Then Rome was poor, and there you might behold

The palace thatch'd with ſtraw.

Sonnets or elegies to Chloë

Might riſe a houſe above two ſtories:

A lynck ode would ſtate, a catch

Would tile, an epigram would thatch.

THATCHER. *n. f.* [from thatch.] One

whole trade is to cover houſes with ſtraw.

You merit new employments daily;

Our thatcher, diſcher, gard'ner, bailey,

Ad is univerſal timber; it ſerves the ſoldier ſeaman, carpenter, thatcher, and huſbandman.

To THAW. *v. n.* [Thapan, Saxon; degen Dutch.]

1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt.

When thy melted maid
Faster at thy pillow hath laid;
If thou begin'st to show for shame,
May my name sleep in.
It on firm land
Flaw not, but gather heap, and ruin seems
Of ancient pile; all else deep snow and ice.

Having let that ice thaw of itself, and frozen
the liquor a second time, we could not discern any
thing.

O Solitude! romantic maid,
Whether by nodding tow'rs you tread,
Or climb the Andes' cliffed side,
Or by the Nile's coy source abide,
Or, starting from a half year's sleep,
From Hecla view the thawing deep,
Or Tadmor's marble wastes survey,
Or in yon roofless cloister play;
There, fond nymph! again I woo,
And again thy steps pursue.

To remit the cold which had caused
troth.

To THAW. *v. a.* To melt what was con-
gealed.

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,
Where Phœbus' fire scarce thaws the icicles.

Think not that Cæsar bears such rebel blood,
That will be thaw'd from the true quality
With that which melteth fools.

My love is thaw'd,
Which, like a waxen image 'gainst a foe,
Bears no impression of the thing it was.

She can unlock
The clasping charin, and thaw the numbing spell.

Burnish'd steel, that cast a glare
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air.

Her icy heart is thaw'd.

THAW. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Liquefaction of any thing congealed.
A man of my kidney, that aims subject to heat
as better; a man of continual dissolution and thaw.

Harden his stubborn heart, but still as ice
More harden'd after thaw.

2. Warmth such as quiesces congelation.
I was the prince's foster, and duller than a great
thaw.

That cold country where discourse doth freeze
in the air all winter, and may be heard in the next
summer, or at a great thaw.

When sharp frosts had long constrain'd the earth,
A kindly thaw unlocks it with cold rain,
And the tender blade peeps.

THE. *article.* [*de*, Dutch.]

1. The article noting a particular thing.

Your son has paid a soldier's debt:
He only liv'd but till he was a man;
The which no fooster had his prowess confirm'd,
In the upstinking station where he fought,
But like a man he dy'd.

He put him in mind of the long pretence he had
to be groom of the bed-chamber, for the which he
could not chuse but say, that he had the queen's
promiss.

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell.

I'll march the muses, Hannibal.

The fair example of the heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark;
Above the stars let thy bold music sound,
Thy humble nest build on the ground.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world.

Night shades the groves, and all in silence lie,
All but the mournful Philomel and I.

2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in
verse.

Who had th' especial engines been to rear
His fortices up into the gates they were.

Th' adorning thee with so much art
Is but a barb'rous skill:
'Tis like the poisoning of a dart,
Too apt before to kill.

3. Sometimes *he* is cut off.
In this scale gold, in t' other same does lie.

4. It is used by way of consequential re-
ference.

The longer sin hath kept possession of the heart,
the harder it will be to drive it out.

5. In the following passage *the* is used ac-
cording to the French idiom.

As all the considerable governments among the
Alps are commonwealths, so it is a constitution the
most adapted of any to the poverty of these
countries.

THEATRICAL. *adj.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*,
Lat.] Belonging to a theatre.

THEATRE. *n. f.* [*theatre*, Fr. *theatrum*,
Latin.]

1. A place in which shows are exhibited;
a playhouse.

This safe and universal theatre
Present more woful pageants than the scene
Wherein we play.

When the boats came within fifty yards of the
pillar, they found themselves surrounded, yet so as
they might go about, to as they all stood as in a
theatre beholding this light.

2. A place rising by steps or gradations
like a theatre.

Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of steepest view

In the midst of this fair valley flow'd
A native theatre, which, rising slow,
By just degrees o'erlook'd the ground below.

No theatres of oaks around him rise,

Whose roots earth's centre touch, whose heads the
skies.

THEATRICAL. } *adj.* [*theatrum*, Latin.]

THEATRICK. } Seemick; suiting a

theatre; pertaining to a theatre.
Theatrical forms stickle hard for the prize of re-
ligion: a distorted countenance is made the mark
of an upright heart.

London's vain church with old theatrick date,
Turn area of triumph to a garden gate.

THEATRICKALLY. *adv.* [from *theatrical*.]

In a manner suiting the stage.

Dumplings her look, her gesture proud,
Her voice theatrically loud.

THEE. The oblique singular of *thou*.

Poet and saint, to thee alone were giv'n

The two most sacred names of earth and heav'n.

THEFT. *n. f.* [from *thief*.]

1. The act of stealing.

Thet is an unlawful felonious taking away of
another man's goods against the owner's knowledge
or will.

His thefts were too open; his fleching was like
an unkill'd finger, he kept not time

Their nurse Euripile,

Whom for the theft I wedded, stole these children.

Deceit in trade, a secret theft. extortion, an un-
pudent theft.

The thefts upon the publick can be looked into
and punished.

2. The thing stolen.

If the theft be certainly found in his hand alive,
whether ox, ass, or sheep, he shall restore double

THEIR. *pronoun.* [*heora*, of *them*, Sax.]

1. Of them: the pronoun possessive, from
they.

The round world should have shook
Lions into civil streets, and citizens into their dens.

For the Italians, Dante had begun to file their
language in verse before Boccaccio, who likewise re-
ceived no little help from his waiter Petrusch; but

the reformation of their prose was wholly owing to
Boccaccio

2. *Theirs* is used when any thing comes in
construction between the possessive and
substantive.

Prayer we always have in our power to bestow,
and they never in theirs to refuse.

They gave the same names to their own idols
which the Egyptians did to theirs.

The penalty to thy transgression due,
And due to theirs, which out of thine will grow.

Nothing but the name of zeal appears

'Tis not our best actions and the world of theirs.

Yam are our neighbours hopes, and van their
chances.

The fault is more their language's than theirs.

Which established law of theirs seems too strict
at first, because it excludes all secret intrigues.

And, reading, with like theirs out fate and shame

THEM. The oblique of *they*.

The materials of them were not from any herb.

THEME. *n. f.* [*theme*, Fr. from *Thema*.]

1. A subject on which one speaks or writes.
Every object of our ideas is called a theme, whe-
ther it be a being or not being.

Two truths are told,

As happy prologues to the swelling act
Of the imperial theme.

When a soldier was the theme, my name
Was not far off.

O! could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme:

Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not
dull;

Strong without rage, without o'erflowing fall.

Whatever near Eurota's happy stream,
With laurels crown'd, had been Apollo's theme.

Though I her's streams immortal Rome behold,
Though foaming Herminus swells with tides of gold;
From heav'n's it still though seven-fold Nilus flows,
And harvests on a hundred realms bestows;
Thee now no more shall be the muse's theme,
Lo! many names, as in the sea their streams.

2. A short dissertation written by boys on
any topic.

Putting the empty wits of children to compose
themes, verses, and orations.

3. The original word whence others are
derived.

I eticholans duly reduce the words to their ori-
ginal or theme, to the first rate of nouns, or first terms
of verbs.

THESE/LS. *n. f.* [See *THEY* and
SELF.]

1. These very persons: in this sense it is
nominative.

Whatever evil befall them in that, themselves have
made themselves worthy to suffer it.

2. The oblique case of *they* and *themselves*.

They open to themselves at length the way.

Such things as in themselves are equally true and
certain, may not yet be capable of the same kind
or degree of evidence as to us.

Waken children, cut of sleep with a low call, and
give them kind usage till they come perfectly to
themselves.

THESE. *adv.* [*than*, Gothic; *than*, Saxon;
dan, Dutch.]

1. At that time.

The then bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended
on his journey throughout that whole journey.

Then, then a boy, within my arms I laid.

2. Afterward; immediately afterward;
soon afterward.

If an herb be cut off from the roots in winter,
and then the earth be trodden down hard, the roots
will become very hard in summer. Bacon.

3. In that case; in consequence.

If God's immediate speaking and writing argueth
precepts, thus spoken or written, to be perpetually
moral; then his writing of precepts argueth
them to be temporary. White.

Had not men been fated to be blind,
Then had our lances pierc'd the treach'rous wood. Dryden.

Had fate so pleas'd I had been eldest born,
And then without a crime the crown had worn. Dryden.

If all this be so, then man has a natural freedom. Locke.

4. Therefore; for this reason.

Whiles then the apostle moves us to unity, and
moves us also to an endeavour to it, he bestows upon
us as well a discovery, as an exhortation, showing
us not only the end, but also the means. Holyday.

If then his providence
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good Milton.

Now then be all thy weighty cares away,
Thy jealousies and fears; and, while you may,
To peace and rest repose give all the day. Dryden.

5. At another time: as now and then, at
one time and other.

Now shaves with level wing the deep, then soars. Milton.

One while the matter is not aware of what is
done, and then in other cases it may fall out to be
his own act. L'Estrange.

6. That time: it has here the effect of a
noun.

Till then who knew
The force of those dire arms? Milton.

THENCE, adv. [contracted, according to
Minsheu, from *thence*.]

1. From that place.

Faith by the oracle of God; I thence
Invoke thy aid. Milton.

Surst he took, and thence preventing fame,
By quick and painful marches thither came. Dryden.

2. From that time.

There shall be no more thence an infant of days, Joshua.

3. For that reason.

Not to sit idle with so great a gift
Useless, and thence ridiculous, about him. Milton.

4. From thence is a barbarous expression,
thence implying the same; yet it wants
not good authorities.

From thence, from him, whose daughter
His tears proclaim'd his parting with her; thence
We have cross'd. Shakspeare.

There plant eyes, all mist from thence Milton.

THENCEFORTH, adv. [thence and forth.]

1. From that time.

Thenceforth this land was tributary made
To ambitious Rome. Spenser.

They shall be placed in Leicester, and have land
given them to live upon, in such sort as shall be-
come good subjects, to labour thenceforth for their
living. Spenser.

Wrath shall be no more
Thenceforth, but is thy presence joy entire. Milton.

2. From thenceforth is a barbarous corrup-
tion, though it has crept into books
where it ought not to be found.

His holy eyes; resolving from thenceforth
To leave them to their own polluted ways. Milton.

Men grow acquainted with these self-evident
truths upon their being proposed; but whosoever
does so, finds in himself that he then begins to
know a proposition which he knew not before, and
which from thenceforth be never questions. Locke.

THENCEFORWARD, adv. [thence and for-
ward.] On from that time.

When he comes to the Lord's table, every com-
municant professes to repeat, and promises to lead
a new life thenceforward. Kettlewell.

THEOCRACY, n. f. [theocratic, Fr.

9. and *theocratie*.] Government imme-
diately superintended by God.

The characters of the reign of Christ are chiefly
justice, peace, and divine presence or conduct,
which is called theocracy. Burnet.

THEOCRATIC, adj. [theocratique, Fr.
from *theocracy*.] Relating to a govern-
ment administered by God.

The government is neither human nor angelical,
but peculiarly theocratical. Burnet.

THEODOLITE, n. f. A mathematical in-
strument for taking heights and distances.

THEOGONY, n. f. [theogonic, Fr. *theogenia*.]
The generation of the gods. Bailey.

THEOLOGER, n. f. [theologien, Fr. *theo-*
logique, Lat.] A divine;

a professor of divinity.

Some theologians desire places erected only for
religion by defending oppressions. Heyward.

They to their viands fell: nor seemingly
The angel, nor in mist, the common glois
Of theologians, but with keen dispatch
Of real hunger. Milton.

THEOLOGICAL, adj. [theologique, Fr. *theo-*
login, Lat.] Relating to the science of
divinity.

Although some have only symbolized the
same from the mystery of its colours, yet are there
other affections might admit of theological allusions.

They generally are extracts of theological and
moral sentences, drawn from ecclesiastical and
other authors. Swift.

THEOLOGICALLY, adv. [from *theo-*
logical.] According to the principles of
theology.

THEOLOGIST, n. f. [theologus, Lat.] A
divine; one studious in
the science of divinity.

The cardinals of Rome, which are theologues,
friars, and schoolmen, call all temporal business,
of wars, embassages, flattery, which is under-
standings. Bacon.

A theologian more by need than genial bent;
Int'rest in all his actions was discern'd. Dryden.

It is no more an order, according to popish the-
ologians, than the prima tonsura, they allowing only
seven ecclesiastical theologians. Aulic.

THEOLOGY, n. f. [theologic, Fr. *theo-*
logia.] Divinity.

The whole drift of the scripture of God, what is
it but only to teach theology? Theology, what is it
but the science of things divine? Hooker.

She was most dear to the king in regard of her
knowledge in languages, in theology, and in philo-
sophy. Heyward.

The oldest writers of theology were of this mind. Tillotson.

THEOMACHIST, n. f. He who fights
against the gods.

THEOMACHY, n. f. [9. and *μαχη*.]
The fight against the gods by the giants.

THEORBO, n. f. [tiiorba, Ital. *tuorbe*, Fr.]
A large lute for playing a thorough bass,
used by the Italians. Bailey.

He wanted nothing but a song.
And a well tun'd theorbo hung
Upon a bough, to ease the pain
His tugs'd ears suffer'd, with a strain. Butler.

THEOREM, n. f. [theoreme, Fr. *theorema*.]
A position laid down as an acknowledged
truth.

Having found this the head theorem of all their
discourses, who plead for the change of ecclesiasti-
cal government in England, we hold it necessary
that the proofs thereof be weighed. Hooker.

The chief points of morality are no less demon-
strable than mathematical; nor is the subtilty
greater in moral than in mathematical. More.

Many observations go to the making up of one
theorem, which, like oaks fit for durable buildings,
must be of many years growth. Graunt.

Here are three theorems, that from these we
may draw some conclusions. Dryden.

THEOREMATICAL, } adj. [from *theorem*.]
THEOREMATICK, } Comprised in theo-

THEOREMICK, } rems; consisting in
theorems.

Theoremick truth, or that which lies in the con-
ceptions we have of things, is negative or positive. Grew.

THEORETICAL, } adj. [theoretique, Fr.
THEORETICK, } from *theoretikos*; and
THEORICAL, } *theorique*, Fr. from
THEORICK, } *theoria*.] Speculative;

depending on theory or speculation; ter-
minating in theory or speculation; not
practical.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and homed sentences:
So that the act and practice part of life
Must be the mistress to this *theorique*. Shakspeare.

The theoretical part of the inquiry being inter-
woven with the historical conjectures, the philo-
sophy of colours will be promoted by indubitable
experiments. Boyle.

For theoretical learning and sciences, there is
nothing yet complete. Burnet.

THEORETICALLY, } adv. [from *theoretick*,
THEORICALLY, } and *theorick*.] Specu-

latively; not practically.

THEORICK, n. f. [from the adjective.]
Speculation; not practice.

The bookish theorick,
Wherein the tog'd consuls can propose
As matterly as he; meer people without practice
Is all his soldiership. Shakspeare.

THEORIST, n. f. [from *theory*.] A specu-
latist; one given to speculation.

The greatest theorists have given the preference
to such a government as that which obtains in this
kingdom. Addison.

THEORY, n. f. [theorie, Fr. *theoria*.]
Speculation; not practice; scheme; plan
or system yet subsisting only in the mind.

If they had been themselves to execute their
own theory in this church, they would have seen,
being nearer. Hooker.

In making gold, the mine hitherto propounded
to effect it are in the practice full of error, and in
the theory full of untoward imagination. Bacon.

Practice alone divided the world into virtuous and
vicious; but as to the theory and speculation of vir-
tue and vice, mankind are much the same. South.

True christianity depends on fact:
Religion is not theory, but act. Hart.

THERAPEUTICK, adj. [therapeuticon, Gr.] Cu-
rative; teaching or endeavouring the
cure of diseases.

Therapeutick or curative physick restoreth the
patient into sanity, and taketh away diseases actu-
ally affecting. Brown.

The practice and therapeutick is distributed into
the conservative, preservative, and curative. Harve.

Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactic,
or the art of preserving health; and therapeutick,
or the art of restoring it. Watts.

THERE, adv. [thar, Gothick; *thar*, Sax.
daer, Dutch; *der*, Danish.]

1. In that place.

If they come to sojourn at my house,
I'll not be the c. Shakspeare.

Ensl'd by thee from earth to deepest hell,
In brazen bonds shall harsh'rous discord dwell;
Gigantick pride, pale terror, gloomy care,
And mad ambition shall attend her there. Pope.

2. It is opposed to *here*.

To see thee fight, to see thee traverse, to see thee
here, to see thee *there*. Shakspeare.

Could their reliques be as different there as they
are *here*, yet the manna in heaven will suit every
palate. Lock.

Darkness there might well seem twilight *here*. Milton.

1. An exclamation, directing something at a distance.

Your fury hardens me.

A guard there; seize her.

It is used at the beginning of a sentence with the appearance of a nominative case, but serves only to throw the nominative behind the verb: as, *a man came*, or *there came a man*. It adds however some emphasis, which, like many other idioms in every language, must be learned by custom, and can hardly be explained. It cannot always be omitted without harshness: as, *in old times there was a great king*.

For reformation of errors there were that thought it a part of christian charity to instruct them.

There are delivered in holy scripture many weighty arguments for this doctrine.

There cannot in nature be a strength so great, as to make the least moveable to pass in an instant, or all together, through the least place.

There have been that have delivered themselves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue.

In human actions there are no degrees described, but a latitude is indulged.

Wherever there is sense or perception, there some idea is actually produced.

In composition it means that: as *thereby*, by that.

THEREABOUT. } *adv.* [there and about: **THEREABOUTS.** } *thereabouts* is therefore less proper.]

1. Near that place.

One speech I lov'd; 'twas *Eneas's* tale to Dido; and *thereabout* of it especially, where he speaks of Priam's slaughter.

2. Nearly; near that number, quantity, or state.

Between the twelfth of King John and thirty-sixth of King Edward the Third, containing one hundred and fifty years or *thereabouts*, there was a continual bordering war.

Find a house to lodge a hundred and fifty persons, whereof twenty or *thereabouts* may be attendants.

Some three months *thence*, or *thereabout*, she found me out.

Water is thirty or thirty times rarer, and its resistance less than that of quicksilver *thereabouts*, as I have found by experiments with pendulums.

3. Concerning that matter.

As they were much perplexed *thereabout*, two men stood by.

THEREAFTER. *adv.* [there and after.] According to that; accordingly.

When you can draw the head indifferent well, proportion the body *thereafter*.

If food were now before thee set, Wouldst thou not eat? *thereafter* as I like the giver.

THEREAT. *adv.* [there and at.]

1. At that; on that account.

Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it bluntheth *thereat*, but glorieth in the contrary.

2. At that place.

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many go in *thereat*.

THEREBY. *adv.* [there and by.] By that; by means of that; in consequence of that.

Some parts of our liturgy consist in the reading of the word of God, and the proclaiming of his law, that the people may *thereby* learn what their duties are towards him.

There with at last he forc'd him to untie One of his grasping feet, him to defend *thereby*.

Being come to the height, they were *thereby* brought to an absolute necessity.

Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie: A fault which needs it, nook grows two thence by.

If the paper be placed beyond the focus, and then the red colour at the lens be alternately intercepted and let pass, the violet on the paper will not suffer any change *thenceby*.

THEREFORE. *adv.* [there and for.]

1. For that; for this; for this reason.

This is the latest parley we will admit; Therefore to our best mercy give yourselves.

And we must yern *therefore*.

The bird that seeks after sensual pleasure is soft and unmanly; and therefore I compose myself to meet a storm.

2. Consequently.

He blathers; therefore he is guilty.

The wrestlers sprinkled dust on their bodies to give better hold: the glory *therefore* was greater to conquer without powder.

3. In return for this; in recompense for this or for that.

We have forsaken all and followed thee, what shall we have *therefore*?

THEREFROM. *adv.* [there and from.]

From that; from this.

Be ye therefore very cautious to do all that is written in the law, that ye *therefrom* not slide *therefrom*, to the right hand or to the left.

The leaves that spring *therefrom* grow white.

THEREIN. *adv.* [there and in.]

In that; in this.

Therein our letters do not well agree.

The matter is of that nature, that I find myself unable to serve you *therein* as you desire.

To thee, and to thy race, I give: as lords Possess it, and all things *therein* live.

After having well examined them, we shall *therein* find many charms.

THEREINTO. *adv.* [there and into.]

Into that.

Let not them that are in the countries enter *thereinto*.

Though we shall have occasion to speak of this, we will now make some entrance *thereinto*.

THEREOF. *adv.* [there and of.]

Of that; of this.

Considering how the case doth stand with this present age, full of tongue and weak of brain, behold we yield to the stream *thereof*.

'Tis vain to think that lasting which must end; And when 'tis past, not any past remains.

Thereof, but the reward which virtue gains.

I shall begin with Greece, where my observations shall be confined to Athens, though several instances might be brought from other states *thereof*.

THEREON. *adv.* [there and on.]

On that.

Of my good purposes, and put your children To that destruction which I'll guard them from.

Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said; and when he thought *thereon* he wept.

Its foundation is laid *thereon*.

THEREOUT. *adv.* [there and out.]

Out of that.

Thereout a strange beast with seven heads arose, That towns and castles under her breast did cover.

THEREONTO. } *adv.* [there and to, or **THEREUNTO.** } *unto.*] To that.

Is it in regard then of sermons only, that, apprehending the gospel of Christ, we yield *thereunto* our unassigned assent as to a thing infallibly true?

This sort of base people doth not for the most part rebel of themselves, having no heart *thereunto* but are by force drawn by the great rebels into their action.

Neat *thereunto* did grow a goodly tree.

That whereby we reason, live and be Within ourselves, we draughts are *thereto*.

A larger form of speech were safer than that which punctually professeth a constant day *thereto*.

What might his force have done, being brought *thereto*.

When that already gave so much to do? *Denial*. That it is the appointment of God, might be argument enough to persuade us *thereto*.

THEREUNTO. *adv.* [there and under.]

Under that.

Those which come nearer unto reason, and parade under the equinoctial line, judging that *thereunder* might be found most plourier and the greatest fertility.

THEREUPON. *adv.* [there and upon.]

1. Upon that; in consequence of that.

Grace having not in one young shewed itself, nor for some few days, but in such sort so long continued, our manifold sins striving to the contrary, what can we less *thereupon* conclude, than that God would at last-wile, by tract of time, teach the world, that the thing which he blesteth cannot but be of him?

He hopes to find you forward, And *thereupon* he sends you this good news.

Let that one article rank with the rest; And *thereupon* give me your daughter.

Though grants of extraordinary liberties made by a king to his subjects do no more diminish his greatness than when one torch lighteth another, yet many times inconveniences do arise *thereupon*.

Children are chid for having failed in good manners, and have *thereupon* reprovals and precepts heaped upon them.

Solon finding the people engaged in two violent factions, of the poor and the rich, and in great contention *thereupon*, made due provisions for settling the balance of power.

2. Immediately.

THEREWITH. *adv.* [there and with.]

1. With that.

Germany had stricken off that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome, but seemed in discipline still to retain *therewith* very great conformity.

All things without, which round about we live, We seek to know, and have *therewith* to do.

Therewith at last he forc'd him to untie One of his grasping feet, him to defend *therewith*.

2. Immediately.

THEREWITHAL. *adv.* [there and without.]

1. Over and above.

Therewithal the execrable act On their late mother's king they aggravate.

2. At the same time.

Well, give her that ring, and give *therewithal* That letter.

3. With that.

His hideous tail then curled he about, And *therewithal* enwrapt the numble thighs Of his froth foamy beard.

4. The compounds of *there* meaning *that*, and of *here* meaning *this*, have been for some time passing out of use, and are no longer found in elegant writings, or in any other than formulaary pieces.

THERIACAL. *adj.* [Squacra; from *theriaca*, Latin.] Medicinal; physical.

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains where there are *theriacal* herbs.

THERMOMETER. *n. f.* [thermometre, French; *Siphon* and *mesure*.] An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

The greatest heat is about two in the afternoon, when the sun is past the meridian, as is evident from the *thermometer*, or observations of the weather glass.

THERMOMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *thermometer*.] Relating to the measure of heat.

This heat raises the liquor in the *thermometrical* tubes.
THERMOSCOPE, *n. f.* [*thermoscope*, Fr. *therm.* and *scope*.] An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered; a thermometer.

By the trial of the *thermoscope*, fishes have more heat than the element which they swim in.

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4. [The plural of *this*, *that*, or *it*.] *These* things.

Why do you keep alone?
 Of forlorn fancies your companions making,
 Using those thoughts, which should indeed have died
 With them *they* think on. *Shakespeare*.

The flowers the more along the day,
 And ev'ry nymph and shepherd find,
 That in her hair *they* look'd more gay
 Than growing in their native bed. *Prior*.

THICKLE, *n. f.* A slice; a scumner; a spatula. *Amisworth*.

THICK, *adj.* [Diece, Sax. *dich*, Dutch; *dyck*, Danish; *thickar*, Islandick.]

1. Not thin.

2. Dense; not rare; gross; crafts.

God caused the wind to blow, to dry up the
 abundant fume of the earth, make the land more
 firm, and cleanse the air of *thick* vapours and un-
 wholesome mists. *Raleigh*.

To warm milk pour spirit of nitre, the milk pre-
 sently after will become *thicker* than it was. *Arbutnot*.

3. Not clear; not transparent; muddy; feculent.

Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks,
 And given my treasures and my rights of thee
 To *thick-ey'd* musing and car'd melancholy? *Shakespeare*.

A fermentation makes all the wine in the vessel
thick or foul, but when that is past, it grows clear
 of itself. *Temple*.

Encumber'd in the mud, their oars divide,
 With heavy strokes, the *thick* unwieldy tide. *Addison*.

4. Great in circumference; not slender.

My little finger shall be *thicker* than his loins. *1 Kings*.

Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown *thick*, cov-
 ered with fatness. *Deuteronomy*.

5. Deep; noting the third dimension: as,

a plank four feet long, two feet broad,
 and five inches *thick*.

6. Noting comparative bulk: as, the door
 was three inches *thick*.

7. Frequent; in quick succession; with
 little intermission.

They charged the defendants with their small
 shot and Turkey arrows as *thick* as hail. *Kneller*.

Favours came *thick* upon him, like man showers
 than sprinkling drops; he was knighted, made
 gentleman of the king's bedchamber, and an an-
 nual pension given him. *Wotton*.

This being once a week, came too *thick* and too
 often about. *Spelman*.

His pills as *thick* as handgranados flew,
 And where they fell as certainly they flew. *Roscom*.

Not *thicker* billows beat the Libyan main,
 Nor *thicker* harvests on rich Hermsus rise,
 Than stand these troops. *Dryden*.

8. Close; not divided by much space; crowded.

It brought them to a hollow cave,
 Amid the *thickest* woods. *Spenser*.

The people were gathered *thick* together. *Luke*.

He fought secure of fortune as of fame;
 Still by new maps the island might be shewn:
 Conquests he strow'd where'er he came,
Thick as the galaxy with stars is sown. *Dryden*.

Objects of pain or pleasure do not lie *thick* enough
 together in life, to keep the soul in constant action. *Addison*.

9. Not easily pervious; set with things
 close to each other.

He through a little window cast his sight,
 Though *thick* of bars that gave a scanty light. *Dryden*.

The speedy horse
 Watch each entrance of the winding wood:
 Black was the forest, *thick* with beech it stood. *Dryden*.

Next the proud palace of Salerno stood
 A mount of rough ascent, and *thick* with wood. *Dryden*.

Bring it near some *thick-headed* tree. *Mortimer*.

10. *Thick*; not thin.

It called a little of the wax, which in a pomegra-
 nate, or some such *thick-coated* fruit, it would not
 become. *Mortimer*.

Thick-leaved woods amongst the grafts will be
 more drying than ordinary grafts. *Mortimer*.

11. Without proper intervals of articula-
 tion.

Speaking *thick*, which nature made his blessing,
 Became the accents of the valiant,
 To seem like him. *Shakespeare*.

THICK, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The thickest part, or time when any
 thing is thickened.

Achilles having with a mine suddenly blown
 up a great part of the wall of the Spanish station,
 in the *thick* of the dust and smoke presently en-
 tered his men. *Kneller*.

2. A thicket; a place full of bushes.

Hang in the gloomy *thicks*, and make unsta-
 ble bogs. *Dryden*.

3. *Thick and thin*. Whatever is in the way.

Through perils both of wind and limb,
 Through *thick and thin* she followed him *Hudibras*.

When first the dawn appears upon his chin,
 For a small time to swear through *thick and thin*. *Dryden*.

THICK, *adv.* [It is not always easy to
 distinguish the adverb from the ad-
 jective.]

1. Frequently; fast.

'Tis some disaster,
 Or else he would not send so *thick*. *Denham*.

I hear the trampling of *thick* beating feet.
 Thus way they move. *Dryden*.

2. Closely.

The neighbour plain with arms is cover'd o'er,
 The vale an iron harvest seems to yield,
 Of *thick* lying lances in

The combat thickens, like the smoke that rises
From westward when the show'ry clouds arise,
Or parting hail comes pouring on the main,
When Jupiter descends in bar'den'd rain. *Addison.*

THICKET. *n. f.* [Wicceou. Saxon.] A
close knot or tuft of trees; a close wood
or copse.

I drew you hither,
Into the thickest thicket of the park. *Shakespeare.*
Within a thicket I repos'd; and found
Let fall from heav'n a sleep interminate. *Chapman.*
Thus, or any of his, could not in halts creep
through those desert regions, which the length of
one hundred and thirty years after the flood had
fortified with thickets, and permitted every bush and
briar, reed and tree, to join themselves into one main
body and forest. *Raleigh*

How often, from the sleep
Of echoing lull, or thicket, have we heard
Celestial voices, to the midnight air,
Sole, or responsive, each to other's note,
Singing their great Creator! *Milton.*
My brothers slept to the next thicket side
To bring me berries. *Milton.*

Now Leda's twins
Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe;
Nor had they mis'd, but he to thickets fled
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not p'vious to the
sight. *Dryden.*

I've known young Juha rise before the sun,
To beat the thicket where the tyger slept,
Or seek the lion in his dreadful haunts. *Addison.*

THICKLY. *adv.* [from *thick*.]

1. Deeply; to a great quantity.
Mending cracked receivers, having thickly over-
laid them with diachylon, we could not perceive
leaks. *Boyle.*

2. Closely; in quick succession.

THICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *thick*.]
1. The state of being thick; density.

2. Quantity of matter interposed; space
taken up by matter interposed.

In the darkened room, against the hole at which
the light entered, I could easily see through the
whole thickness of my hand the motions of a body
placed beyond it. *Boyle.*

3. Quantity laid on quantity to some con-
siderable depth.

Plant a tree, and cover it some thickness with clay
on the top, and see what it will put forth. *Bacon.*

4. Confistence; grossness; not rareness;
fluidity.

Nature mingled with water to the thickness of honey,
and insisted on the bud after the vine is cut, it will
sprout forth. *Bacon.*

Deities imagined to come from the thickness of
clouds, come often from the contrary cause. *Arbutnot.*

5. Superviousness; closeness.

The banks of the river and the thickness of the
shades drew into them all the birds of the country. *Addison.*

6. Want of sharpness; want of quickness.

A person found in himself, being at some times
subject to a thickness of hearing, the like effect.

What you write is printed in large letters, other-
wise, between the weakness of my eyes and thick-
ness of hearing, I should lose the greatest pleasure. *Swift.*

THICK-SKULLED. *adj.* Dull; stupid.

They're pleas'd to hear their thick-skull'd judges
cry,
Well mov'd! oh finely said! *Dryden.*

This downright fighting tool, this thick-skull'd
hero,

Thou blunt unthinking instrument of death,
Whose plain dull virtue has outgone my wit. *Dryden.*

THICKSET. *adj.* [thick and set.] Close
planted.

His eye-balls glare with fire, suffus'd with blood,
His neck shows up a thickset thorny wood;
His brawled back a trench unpal'd appears,
And hands erected like a field of spurs. *Dryden.*

The world is so thick with the numerous pro-
ductions of the creatures, that besides the apparent
beauty of things viewed by all, there are those secret
graces in every part of nature, which some few alone
have the skill to discern. *Greco.*

THICKSKIN. *n. f.* [thick and skin.] A
coarse gross man; a numskull.

The shallow't thickskin of that barren sort,
Who Pyramus presented in their sport,
Forsook his teene, and enter'd in a brake. *Shakespeare.*

THIEF. *n. f.* [thiefs, Gothick; *Deif*,
Saxon; *dief*, Dutch.] It was anciently
written *thief*, and so appears to have
been of two syllables: *thie* was wont to
be taken for *thrift*; so that *thie of* is he
that takes of or from a man his *thie*, that
is, his *thrift* or means whereby he *thrives*.]

1. One who takes what belongs to another:
the thief steals by secrecy, and *the robber*
by violence; but these senses are con-
founded.

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot
by night. *Shakespeare.*

This he said because he was a thief, and had the
bag. *John.*

Can you think I owe a thief my life,
Because he took it not by lawless force?
Am I oblig'd by that villain's rapines,
And to maintain his murders. *Dryden.*

2. An excellence in the snuff of a candle.

Their burning lamps the storm cutting show,
Th' oil sparkles, *thieves* about the snuff do grow. *May.*

THIEF-CATCHER. *n. f.* [thief, and catch,
lead, take.] One

THIEF-TAKER. whose business is
to detect thieves, and bring them to
justice.

A wolf passed by as the thief-leaders were drag-
ging a fox to execution. *L'Estrange.*

My ev'nings all I would with sharpers spend,
And make the thief-catcher my bosom friend. *Bramble.*

TO THIEVE. *v. n.* [from *thief*.] To steal;
to practise theft.

THIEVERY. *n. f.* [from *thieve*.]

1. The practice of stealing; theft.

Ne how to scape great punishment and shame,
For their late treason and vile *thievery*. *Spenser.*

Do villainy, do, since you profess to do't,
Like workmen; I'll example you with *thievery*. *Shakespeare.*

He makes it a help unto *thievery*, for thieves
having a design upon a house, make a fire at the
four corners thereof, and cast therein the fragments
of loudstone, which radeth smoke. *Brown.*

Amongst the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice
morally good and honest. *South.*

2. That which is stolen.

Injurious time now, with a robber's haste,
Claims his rich *thievery* up he knows not how. *Shakespeare.*

THIEVISH. *adj.* [from *thief*.]

1. Given to stealing; practising theft.

What, wouldst thou have me go and beg my food,
Or with a bawle and boisterous sword enforce
A *thievish* living on the common road? *Shakespeare.*

O *thievish* night,
Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars,
That nature hangs in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the mistle and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

The *thievish* God suspected him, and took
The kind aside, and thus in whisper spoke:
Discover not the theft. *Addison.*

2. Secret; sly; acting by stealth.

Four and twenty times the pilot's class
Hath told the *thievish* minutes how they pass. *Shakespeare.*

THIEVISHLY. *adv.* [from *thievish*.]

Like a thief.

They lay not to live by their woe,
But *thievishly* loiter and lurk. *Tupper.*

THIEVISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *thievish*.]
Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.

THIGH. *n. f.* [Thiep, Saxon; *thieo*, *thand-*
ick; *die*, Dutch.]

The thigh includes all between the buttocks and
the knee. The thigh bone is the longest of all the
bones in the body: its fibres are close and hard: it
has a cavity in its middle; it is a little convex and
round on its fore-side, but a little hollow, with a long
and small ridge on its back-side. *Quincy.*

He touched the hollow of his thigh, and it was
out of joint. *Geoffrey.*

The flesh dissolv'd, and left the thigh bone bare. *Wylmer.*

THICK. *pronoun.* [Thic, Saxon.] That
same. Obsolete.

I love *thick* late: alas, why do I love?
She deigns not my good will, but doth reprove.

And of my rural musick holdeth scorn. *Spenser.*

THILL. *n. f.* [Thille, Saxon, a piece of
timber cut.] The shafts of a waggon;
the arms of wood between which the last
horse is placed.

More easily a waggon may be drawn in rough
ways, if the fore wheels were as high as the hinder
wheels, and if the *thills* were fixed under the axis. *Motimer.*

THILL-HORSE. *n. f.* [thill and horse.]

THILLER. } The last horse; the
horse that goes between the shafts.

Whole bridle and saddle, whittles and nail,
With collars and harness for *thiller* and all. *Tupper.*

What a beard hast thou got! thou hast got more
hair on thy chin, than Dobbin my *thill* horse has
on his tail. *Shakespeare.*

THIMBLE. *n. f.* [This is supposed by
Mynheer to be corrupted from *thumb*
bell.] A metal cover by which women
secure their fingers from the needle when
they sew.

Your ladies and pale visag'd maids,
Like *Amarous*, come tripping after drums;
Their *thimbles* into armed gauds change,
Their needles to lances. *Shakespeare.*

Examine *Venus* and the Moon,
Who stole a *thimble* or a spoon. *Hudibras.*

Venus that run perpendicular to the horizon,
have valves sucking to their sides like to many
thimbles, which, when the blood presses back, stop
the passage, but are compressed by the forward
motion of the blood. *Chapin.*

THIME. *n. f.* [*thymus*, Latin; *thym*, Fr.]
A fragrant herb from which the bees are
supposed to draw honey. This should be
written *thyme*.

Fair margerds, and bees stirring *thime*. *Spenser.*

THIN. *adj.* [Thin, Saxon; *thunner*,
thannick; *dunn*, Dutch.]

1. Not thick.

Beat gold into *thin* plates, and cut it into wires. *Fabius.*

2. Rare; not dense.

The hope of the ungodly is like *thin* froth, that
is blown away with the wind. *Wylmer.*

In the day when the air is more *thin*, the sound
perceiveth better, but when the air is more *thick*, as
in the night, the sound spendeth and is determin'd
abroad to be. *Bacon.*

Understand the same
Of *thin* within their wat'ry residence,
Not farther than it's due, since they cannot change
Their element, to draw the *thinner* air. *Milton.*

The waters of *Boantheras* are so *thin* and light,
that they swim upon the top of the stream of the
river *Hyamus*. *More.*

To warm new milk pour any alkali, the liquor
will remain at rest, though it appear somewhat
thinner. *Arbutnot.*

3. Not close; separate by large spaces.

He pleas'd of the *thin* and builded audience
Of us, well not using long discourse. *Pope.*

Thou art weak; and full of art is he;
 Who could he that host seduce to sin,
 Whose fall has left the heavenly nation thin?
Dryden.

Northward, beyond the mountains we will go,
 Where rocks he cover'd with eternal snow;
 This herbage in the plains, and fruitless fields;
 The sand no gold, the mine no silver yields.
 Thin on the towers they stand; and on those few,
 A feeble, fainting, and dejected crew.
Dryden.

Already 'twas
 Has ravag'd more than half the globe; and sees
 Mankind grown thin by his destructive sword. *Addison.*
 Sick with the loss of lane, what throngs pour in,
 Unpeople courts, and leave the senate thin! *Young.*

4. Not closely compacted or accumulated.
 Seven thin ears blushed with the east wind spring
 up. *Geoffrey.*

5. Exile; small.
 I hear the groans of ghosts;
 Thin, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams.
Dryden.

6. Not coarse; not gross in substance: as,
 a thin veil.

7. Not abounding.
 Ferrara is very large, but extremely thin of people.
Addison.

8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender.

A thin gutted fox made a hard twist to wriggle
 his body into a hen-roost; and when he had stuffed
 his guts well, the hole was too little to get out again.
L'Estrange.

THIN. *adv.* Not thickly.

Spain is thin sown of people, by reason of the sterility
 of the soil, and the natives being exhausted
 in such vast territories as they possess. *Bacon.*

Remove the swelling epithets, thick laid
 As varnish on a harlot's cheek; the rest
 Thin sown with ought of profit or delight. *Milton.*

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise,
 That last infinity of noble mind,
 To scorn delights, and love laborious days;
 But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
 And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
 Comes the blind fury with the' abhorred sheers,
 And fits the thin-skin life. *Milton.*

Thin-leaved arbutus hazle grafts receives,
 And plumes huge apples bear, that bore but leaves.
Dryden.

A country gentlewoman, if it be like to rain,
 goes not abroad thin clad. *Locke.*

To THIN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make thin or rare; to make less
 thick.

The serum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline:
 oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar thins
 it a little. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make less close or numerous.

The bill against root and branch, never passed, till
 both houses were sufficiently thinned and overruled.
King Charles.

To unload the branches, or the leaves to thin,
 That suck the vital moisture of the vine. *Dryden.*

'Tis Caesar's sword has made Rome's senate little,
 And thinn'd its ranks. *Addison.*

3. To attenuate.

The vapours, by the solar heat
 Thinn'd and exhal'd, rise to their airy seat. *Blackm.*

THIN. *pronoun.* [thin, Gothick; thin, Saxon; *dijn*, Dutch.] Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun possessive of thou. It is used for thy when the substantive is divided from it; as, *this is thy house*; *thine is this house*; *this house is thine*.

Thou hast her, France; let her be thine, for we
 Have no such daughter. *Shakespeare.*

THING. *n. f.* [Sing. Sax. *ding*, Dut.]

1. Whatever is; not a person. A general word.

Do not you chide; I have a thing for you.
 —You have a thing for me!
 It is a common thing—
 —Ha!
 —To have a foolish wife. *Shakespeare.*

The great matter he found busy in packing up his
 things against his departure. *Kneller.*
 The remnant of the meat-offering is a thing most
 holy. *Leviticus.*

Says the master, You devour the same things that
 they would have eaten, mice and all. *L'Estrange.*

When a thing is capable of good proof in any
 kind, men ought to rest satisfied in the best evidence
 for it which that kind of things will bear, and beyond
 which better would not be expected, supposing it
 were true. *Wilkins.*

I should blush to own to rude a thing.
 As 'tis to shun the brother of my king. *Dryden.*

Wicked men, who understand any thing of wil-
 dom, may see the imprudence of worldly and irre-
 ligious courses. *Tillotson.*

Princes, when they come to know the true state
 of things, are not unwilling to prevent their own
 ruin. *Davenant.*

2. It is used in contempt.

I have a thing in prose, began above twenty-eight
 years ago, and almost finished: it will make a four
 shilling volume. *Swift.*

3. It is used of persons in contempt, or
 sometimes with pity.

See, sons, what things you are! how quickly
 nature
 Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!
 For thus the foolish over-careful fathers
 Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains
 with care. *Shakespeare.*

A thing by neither man or woman priz'd,
 And scarcely known enough to be despis'd. *Dryden.*

Never any thing was so unbred as that odious man.
Congreve.

The poor thing sigh'd, and, with a blessing ex-
 pressed with the utmost vehemence, turned from
 me. *Addison.*

I'll be this subject thing no more,
 Love, give me back my heart again. *Granville.*

4. It is used by Shakespeare once in a sense
 of honour.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man
 Sigh'd truer breath: but that I fee thee here,
 Thou noble thing! more dances my wrapt heart.
Shakespeare.

To THINK. *v. n. pret. thought.* [thank-
 gan, Gothick; *Dencean*, Saxon; *dencken*,
 Dutch.]

1. To have ideas; to compare terms or
 things; to reason; to cogitate; to per-
 form any mental operation, whether of
 apprehension, judgment, or illation.

Thinking, in the propriety of the English tongue,
 signifies that sort of operation of the mind about its
 ideas, wherein the mind is active, where it, with
 some degree of voluntary attention, considers any
 thing. *Locke.*

What am I? or from whence? for that I am
 I know, because I think; but whence I came,
 Or how this frame of mine began to be,
 What other being can disclose to me? *Dryden.*

Those who perceive dully, or retain ideas in their
 minds ill, will have little matter to think on. *Locke.*

It is an opinion, that the soul always thinks, and
 that it has the actual perception of ideas in itself
 constantly, and that actual thinking is as inseparable
 from the soul, as actual extension is from the body.
Locke.

These are not matters to be slightly and superfi-
 cially thought upon.

His experience of a good prince must give great
 satisfaction to every thinking man. *Addison.*

2. To judge; to conclude; to determine.

Let them marry to whom they think best, only
 to their father's tribe shall they marry. *Numbers.*

I fear we shall not find
 This long desired king such as was thought. *Daniel.*

Can it be thought that I have kept the gospel
 terms of salvation, without ever so much as intend-
 ing, in any serious and deliberate manner, either to
 know them, or keep them. *Law.*

3. To intend.

Thou thought'st to help me, and such thanks I
 give.
 As one near death to those that wish him live.
Shakespeare.

4. To imagine; to fancy.
 Something since his coming forth is thought of,
 which

Imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,
 That his return was not requir'd. *Shakespeare.*

Edmund, I think, is gone,
 In pity of his misery, to dispatch
 His nighted life. *Shakespeare.*

We may not be startled at the breaking of the ex-
 terior earth; for the face of nature hath provoked
 men to think of and observe such a thing. *Barnes.*

Those who love to live in gardens, have never
 thought of contriving a winter garden. *Spectator.*

5. To muse; to meditate.

You pine, you languish, love to be alone,
 Think much, speak little, and in speaking sigh.
Dryden.

6. To recollect; to observe.

We are come to have the warrant.
 —Well thought upon; I have it here about me.
Shakespeare.

Think upon me, my God, for good, according to
 all that I have done. *Nicholas.*

7. To judge; to be of opinion.

If your general acquaintance be among ladies,
 provided they have no ill reputation, you think you
 are safe. *Swift.*

8. To consider; to doubt; to deliberate.

Any one may think with himself, how then can
 any thing live in Mercury and Saturn? *Bentley.*

9. To THINK on. To contrive; to light
 upon by meditation.

Still the work was not complete,
 When Venus thought on a decent. *Swift.*

10. To THINK of. To estimate.

The opinions of others whom we know and think
 well of are no ground of dissent. *Locke.*

To THINK. *v. a.*

1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to
 conceive.

Charity thinketh no evil. *1 Corinthians.*
 Nor think superfluous others aid. *Milton.*

Think nought a trifle, though it small appear
 young.

2. To believe; to esteem.

Nor think superfluous others aid. *Milton.*

3. To THINK much. To grudge.

He thought not much to clothe his enemies.
Milton.

If we consider our infinite obligations to God, we
 have no reason to think much to sacrifice to him our
 dearest interests in this world. *Tillotson.*

4. To THINK scorn. To disdain.

He thought scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone.
Ezra.

{ Me THINKETH. It seems to me. }
 { Me THOUGHT. It appeared to me. }

These are anomalous phrases of long con-
 tinuance and great authority, but not
 easily reconciled to grammar. In *me*
thinketh, the verb being of the third per-
 son, seems to be referred not to the
 thing, and is therefore either active, as
 signifying to cause to think; or has the
 sense of *seems*, *me thinks* it seems to me.
Mc thought I saw the grave where Laura lay.
Johnson.

Me thinketh the running of the forenoon is like
 that of Ahimaez. *2 Samuel.*

THINKER. *n. f.* [from think.] One who
 thinks in a certain manner.

No body is made any thing by hearing of rules,
 or laying them up in his memory; practice must
 settle the habit; you may as well hope to make a
 good musician by a lecture on the art of music as
 a coherent thinker, or strict reasoner, by a set of
 rules. *Locke.*

If a man had an ill-favoured nose, deep think-
 ing would impute the cause to the prejudice of his edu-
 cation. *Swift.*

THINKING. *n. f.* [from think.] Imagi-
 nation; cogitation; judgment.

He put it by once; but, in my thinking, he would
 fain have had it. *Shakespeare.*

If we did think
Hicant emptions were above the earth,
And that our spiritual objects, he should still
Dwell in his sinfulness; but I am afraid
I am here below the moon, nor worth
His eyes considering. *Shakespeare.*
I heard a hard to find,
Was a monk, to my thoughts, please'd the king. *Shakespeare.*

THINK A MAN, to my thinking, very likely to set
A widow. *Audrey.*

THICKLY, *adv.* [from *thick*.]

1. Not thickly.
2. Not closely; not numerously.
3. Thickly, properly, upward, that the earth was
before the flood. *Bacon.*
Or wells are thick in mud, nor best men in
Or hear how this number, spent with water, *Dryden.*

THICKNESS, *n. f.* [from *thick*.]

1. The contrary to thinness; exility;
thickness.

2. The mass of matter in the circles, and holes, and sides,
of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

3. The mass of matter in the circles, and holes, and sides,
of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

4. The mass of matter in the circles, and holes, and sides,
of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

5. The mass of matter in the circles, and holes, and sides,
of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

6. The mass of matter in the circles, and holes, and sides,
of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

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of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

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of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

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of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

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of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

11. The mass of matter in the circles, and holes, and sides,
of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

12. The mass of matter in the circles, and holes, and sides,
of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

13. The mass of matter in the circles, and holes, and sides,
of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

14. The mass of matter in the circles, and holes, and sides,
of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

15. The mass of matter in the circles, and holes, and sides,
of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

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of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

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of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

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of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

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of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

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of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

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of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

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of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

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of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

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of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

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of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

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of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

28. The mass of matter in the circles, and holes, and sides,
of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

29. The mass of matter in the circles, and holes, and sides,
of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

30. The mass of matter in the circles, and holes, and sides,
of a substance, as of the skin. *Bacon.*

But fear! for they pursue, nor can the flood
Quench their due thirst; alas! they thirst for blood. *Deacon.*

Thus occurs'd,
In midst of water I complain of thirst. *Dryden.*
Thirst and hunger denote the state of battle and
hunger of the stomach. Thirst is the sign of an
excessively commonly admitted or man stick. *Deacon.*

For forty years
I've liv'd an anchorite in prayers and tears.

For all the luxury of the happy day. *Hume.*

2. Thirst; vehement desire; with of,
for, or after.

Not hope of pride, nor thirst of worldly good,
I would us to follow this empire. *Parsons.*

Thou hast ally'd the thirst I had of knowledge. *Milton.*

Say, is't thy bounty, or thy thirst of pride? *Granville.*

This is an active and ardent thirst after happi-
ness, or after a full satisfying object. *Chapman.*

3. Drought.
The rapid current, through years
Of porous earth with kindly thirst up drawn,
Rote a fresh fountain. *Milton.*

For THIRST, *v. n.* [Synon. Saxon; *der-
sten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or
thirsty; with for.

They shall not hunger nor thirst. *Ymch.*
The people thirsted there for water. *Exodus.*
They as they thirsted keep the humming stream. *Milton.*

2. To have a vehement desire for any
thing; with for or after.

My soul thirsts for the living God. *Psalm.*
Till a man hunger and thirsts after righteous-
ness, till he feels an uneasiness in the want of it,
his will will not be determined to any action in
pursuit of this comfort or greater good. *Lock.*

But furious thirsts for us for ever,
The sons of men, if they approach thy shore. *Pope.*

To THIRST, *v. a.* To want to drink. This
structure is not used.

Unquench'd and to the tyrant still remain;
For the kind gods of yore are of food,
He feels no deeper sin, and thirsts his blood. *Frank.*

THIRSTINESS, *n. f.* [from *thirst*.] The
state of being thirsty.

Next day I was at drinking and for the thirst
was a new appetite to drink in the line. *Botton.*

THIRSTY, *adj.* [Synon. Saxon.]

1. Suffering want of drink; pained for
want of drink.

Thy brother's blood the thirst of earth had drench'd,
Broach'd with the fiery point of Chloë's lance. *Scott.*

Give me a little water to drink, for I am thirsty. *Lucas.*

Unworthy was thy tale,
To fall beneath a hate assassin's stab,
Whom all the thirsty instruments of death
Had in the field of battle fought in vain. *Rees.*

2. Possessed with any vehement desire; a
blood thirsty.

THIRSTY, *adj.* [Synon. Saxon.] Ten
and three.

Speaking at the one end, I heard it return the
voice thirteen times. *Poem.*

THIRTEENTH, *adj.* [from *thirteen*,
Synon. Saxon.] The third after
the tenth.

If she could prove a thirst with talk for him
Who twelve achieve'd, the work would be begun. *Peacock.*

The thirteenth part difference amongst the but-
nets but to such a pair, that every woman may
have an husband. *Ground.*

THIRTIETH, *adj.* [from *thirty*; Synon.
Saxon.] The tenth threefold;
the ordinal of thirty.

Henry third king and the lady Margaret are the
thirtieth of May next coming. *Shakespeare.*

At the thirty part of the year, revolution. *Hab.*
More and wonder it to that age.

To find a black box, and the thirty page. *Dodd.*

THIRTY, *adv.* [Synon. Saxon.] Thrice
ten.

I have spent thirty years
— Ay, and the time took out of me. *Shakespeare.*

The thirtieth part of the year, eight days.
Deacon.

THIRTY, *adv.* [Synon. Saxon.]

1. That which is present, what is now
mentioned.

Paraphrase and Niche of more calm, than the
yet they were but a moment, and to would the
it he had said. *Shakespeare.*

Come a little nearer to my way. *Shakespeare.*
Within this three days you see it coming.

I say a moving grove. *Shakespeare.*
Mult I endure all this. *Shakespeare.*

This same shall comfort us concerning our trial.
Deacon.

This is not the place for a large reduction. *Hale.*
There is a very great inequality among men as
to their internal endowments, and their external
conditions, in this life. *Calamy.*

2. The next future.

Let not the Lord be angry, and I will speak yet
but this once; peradventure ten shall be found
there. *Genesis.*

3. This is used for this time.

By this the vessel had her count had run Dry.
1. The last past.

I have not wept this forty years; but now.
My mother comes and into my eyes. *Dryden.*

5. It is often applied to that.

As when two winds with rival force contend,
This way and that the waying sails they bend,
While the red forests, and black fens blow,
Now here, now there, the reeling vessel throw. *Pope.*

According as the small parts of matter are con-
nected together, either this or that determinate
man, a body of this or that denomination is
produced. *Locke.*

Do we not often hear of thy or that young heir?
are not his riches and his knowledge talked of to
perfection. *South.*

This way and that the impatient captives tend,
And poaching herds on the moor are found. *Dryden.*

6. When this and that reflect a former sen-
tence, this relates to the latter, that to
the former member. See THOSE.

Thou art judged in this we may not, and in that
we may not. *Hooker.*

7. Some cases it is applied to the other.

Could I see the same I wish on the author had to
write on the book, and to the author you a regu-
lar. *Dryden.*

With equal speed, the sun and moon
What of the sun I could not see,
And of the moon I could not see.
What of the sun I could not see, and of the moon I could not see. *Pope.*

THIRTY, *adv.* [Synon. Saxon.] Thrice
ten, and three.

The leaves of the tree, the branches of the
branches, and the parts of the tree, are the
for the most part, from the trunk. *Milton.*

The roots of the tree, the branches of the
branches, and the parts of the tree, are the
for the most part, from the trunk. *Milton.*

Two roots of the tree, the branches of the
branches, and the parts of the tree, are the
for the most part, from the trunk. *Milton.*

A rock my pillow, and green mosses may bed. *Hale.*
Haltful docks, red flowers, and the fens. *Shakespeare.*

Get you home, and to the fens, and to the fens.
You heart. *Shakespeare.*

— Here thou art, and here thou art. *Shakespeare.*
Thou art and thou art, and thou art. *Milton.*

Tough thyself, and the fields, and the fields.
And an untidy crop of weeds was born. *Dryden.*

Re grafs will kill *thistles*. *Mortimer.*
THISTLE, *golden*, *n. f.* A plant. *Miller.*
THISTLY, *adj.* [from *thistle*.] Overgrown with thistles.

Wide o'er the *thistly* lawn as sweet's the breeze,
 A whitening flower of vegetable down
 Ambling floats. *Thomson.*

THITHER, *adv.* [*ðiðer*, Sax.]

1. To that place; opposed to *hither*.
 We're coming *thither*. *Shakespeare*

The gods, when they descended, hither
 From heav'n did always chide their way;
 And therefore we may boldly say,
 That 'tis the way *thither*. *Conley*

When, like a bird from the cliff, the fair
 Sets forth, he *thither*, whence he came, doth run. *Deham.*

These Phoenix and Ulysses watch the prey,
 And *thither* all the wealth of Troy convey. *Dryden*

2. To that end, to that point.

THITHERTO, *adv.* [*thither* and *to*.] To that end; to far.

THITHERWARD, *adv.* [*thither* and a *rd.*] Toward that place.

Ne would he tulle *thence* once *thitherward*
 Approach, albe his shovels den were next. *Spenser.*

Madam, he's come to see the duke of Florence;
 We met him *thitherward*, for thence we came. *Shakespeare*

By quick intuitive motion, up I sprung,
 As *thitherward* end avowing. *Milton*

The foolish hearts went to the lion's den, leaving
 Very goodly footprints to their journey *thitherward*,
 but not the like of their return. *L'Estrange*

A turt of daffies on a flow'ry lay
 They *lay*, and *thitherward* they bent their way. *Dryden*

THO, *adv.* [*ðonne*, Saxon.]

1. *Thon*, *Spenser.*

2. *Tho* contracted for *though*.

TO THOU, *v. n.* To wait awhile. *Amf.*

THONG, *n. f.* [*þrang*, *þrong*, Saxon.] A strap, or string of leather.

The Jutan king
 Laid by the lance, and took him to the sling;
 Thrice whirled the *thong* about his head, and threw
 The hunted leop'ard melted as it flew. *Dryden.*

The ancient cellars only consisted of to many
 large *thongs* about the hand, without any lead at the end. *Addison*

The smiths and armourers on paleys ride,
 And nails for lozen'd spears, and *thongs* for shields provide. *Dryden*

THORACIC, *adj.* [from *thorax*, Latin.] Belonging to the breast.

The chyle grows grey in the *thoracic* duct. *Arbuthnot.*

THORAL, *adj.* [from *thorus*, Latin.] Relating to the bed.

The punishment for adultery, according to the Roman law, was sometimes made by a *thoral* separation. *Amf.*

THORN, *n. f.* [*thorns*, Gothick; *ðorn*, Saxon; *doorn*, Dutch.]

1. A prickly tree of several kinds.
Thorns and *thistles* shall it bring forth. *Genesis.*
 The most upright is sharper than a *thorn* hedge. *Micah.*

2. A prickly growing on the thorn bush.
 Flowers of all hue, and without *thorn* the rose. *Milton.*

3. Any thing troublesome.

The guilt of empire, all its *thorns* and cares
 Be only mine. *Southern.*

THORNAPEL, *n. f.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

THORBACK, *n. f.* [*raia clavata*, Latin.] A sea fish.

He *thorback*, when dried, takes of sal ammoniac. *Arbuthnot.*

THORNBUT, *n. f.* [*rhombus aculeatus*, Lat.] A sort of sea fish, *Amf.* *orth*; which he distinguishes from *thornback*. A bit of turlow.

THORNY, *adj.* [from *thorn*.]

1. Full of thorns; spiny; rough; prickly.
 Not winding ivy, nor the glorious bay;
 He wore, sweet head! a *thorny* diadem. *Randolph.*

The boat's eye-balls glare with fire,
 His neck shoots up a *thorny* wood;
 His bristled back a *thorny* shield appears. *Dryden.*

The water in almost did for virtue toil
 A *thorny*, or at best a barren soil. *Dryden.*

They on the *thorny* top
 Of rugged hills the *thorny* brainte crop. *Dryden.*

2. Prickling; vexatious.
 No dislike against the person
 Of our good queen, but the *thorny* points
 Of my all-greivous pains drive this forward. *Shaksp.*

Still *thorny* to him, and perplex'd debate,
 And *thorny* care, and rank and stinging hate. *Young*

3. Difficult; perplexing.
 By how many *thorny* and hard ways they are
 Come thitherunto, by how many civil trials. *Spenser.*

THOROUGH, *prep.* [the word *through* extended into two syllables.]

1. By way of making passage or penetration.

2. By means of.
 Mark Antony will follow
 Through the hazards of this untrod state,
 With all true faith. *Shakespeare.*

THOROUGH, *adj.* [The adjective is always written *thorough*, the preposition commonly *through*.]

1. Complete; full; perfect.
 The Irish horseboys, in the *thorough* reformation
 of that realm, should be cut off. *Spenser.*

He did not decline a *thorough* engagement till he
 had time to reform some, whom he resolved never
 more to trust. *Charlton.*

A *thorough* translator must be a *thorough* poet. *Dryden.*

A *thorough* practice of subjecting ourselves to
 the wants of others, would extinguish in us pride. *Saunders.*

How can I call a general disregard and a *thorough*
 neglect of all religious improvements, a traity or
 impiety, when it was as much in my power to
 have been exact, and careful, and diligent? *Lane.*

2. Passing through.

Let all three sides be a double house, without
thorough lights on the sides. *Bacon.*

THOROUGHFARE, *n. f.* [*thorough* and *fare*.]

1. A passage through; a passage without any stop or let.

The Hyrcanian deserts are as *thoroughfares* now
 For princes to come view fair Persia. *Shakespeare.*

His body is a passable *thoroughfare*, if it be not hurt
 it is a *thoroughfare* for steel, if it be not hurt. *Shakespeare.*

The ungrateful person is a *thoroughfare*, which is all
 throat and belly, a kind of *thoroughfare*, or com-
 mon store for the good things of the world to pass
 into. *South.*

The courts are fill'd with tumultuous din
 Of crowds, or illing forth a cutting din.
 A *thoroughfare* of noise, where some decide
 Things never heard, by some *thorough* truth with lies. *Dryden.*

2. Power of passing.

Hell, and this world, one realm, one continent
 Of easy *thoroughfare*. *Milton.*

THOROUGHLY, *adv.* [from *thorough*.]

Completely; fully.

Look into this but is *thoroughly*. *Shakespeare.*

We can never be grieved for their miseries who
 are *thoroughly* wicked, and have thereby justly
 called their calamities on themselves. *Dryden.*

One would think, that every member of the
 community who embraces with vehemence the
 principles of either party, had *thoroughly* fitted and
 examined them. *Addison.*

They had forgotten their solemn vows as *thor-
 oughly* as they had never made them. *Atterburn.*

THOROUGHFARED, *adj.* [*thorough* and *pace*.] Perfect in what is undertaken;

complete; thoroughsped. Generally in a bad sense.

When it was proposed to repeal the tenth clause,
 the object of those who were reckoned the most
 staunch and *thoroughsped* whigs fell off at the men-
 tion of it. *South.*

THOROUGHSPED, *adj.* [*thorough* and *sped*.]

Finished in principles; thoroughsped, commonly, finished in all.

Our *thoroughsped* republic of whigs, which con-
 tains the bulk of all hopes, pretenders, and pro-
 fessors, are most highly useful to princes. *South.*

THOROUGHSTITCH, *adv.* [*thorough* and a *stitch*.] Completely; fully. A bad word.

Pentecost alone can carry us *thoroughstitch*. *South.*

THORP, *n. f.* *Thorp*, *thorp*, *thrip*, *trip*, *trap*, are all from the Saxon, *þorp*, which signifies a village. *Guthrie.*

THOSE, *pronoun*.

1. The plural of *that*.
 Make all our trumpets speak, give them all voices,
 These clamorous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakespeare.*

Sure there are poets which did never draw
 Upon *thorn*, nor did taste the fire of
 Of Helicon; we therefore may suppose
 These made not poets, but the poets *tho*. *Dryden.*

The fibres of this muscle act as *tho* of others. *Cruik.*

2. *Tho* refers to the former, *tho* to the latter noun.

Neither their fight nor tears are true,
Thou idly blow, *tho* idly fall,
 Nothing like to ours at all,
 But sighs and tears have sexes too. *Chaucer.*

THOU, *pronoun*. [*ðu*, Saxon; *du*, Dutch, in the oblique cases singular *thee*, *de*, Saxon; in the plural *ye*, *ge*, Saxon; in the oblique cases plural *you*, *op*, Saxon.]

You is now commonly used for the nominative plural.

1. The second pronoun personal.

Is this a dagger which I see before me,
 The handle toward my hand? Come, let me clutch *thee*. *Shakespeare.*

I have *thee* not, and yet I see thee still
 Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible
 To feeling as to sight? *Shakespeare.*

I am like to call *thee* to account,
 To spit on *thee* again, to spurn *thee* too.
 If *thou* wilt lend this money, lend it not
 As to thy friend. *Shakespeare.*

Thou, it there be a *thou* in this bad town,
 Who dares with angry Empolis to brawl,
 Who at enormous villany turns pale,
 And it cry against it with a full-blown tale. *Dryden.*

2. It is used only in very familiar or very solemn language. When we speak to equals or superiors, we say *you*; but in solemn language, and in addresses of worship, we say *thou*.

[Familiar.]

Here's to *thee*, Dick. *South.*

[Solemn.]

For *thou* in dreadful while we live
 High on the broken wave,
 I know *thou* wert not slow to hear,
 Nor impotent to save. *South.*

TO THOU, *v. a.* [from *thou*.] To treat with familiarity.

I hunt him with the licence of ink, if *thou* *thou*
 him some thrice, it shall not be amiss. *Shakespeare.*

THOUGH, *conjunction*. [*ðeah*, Sax. *thar*, Gothick.]

1. Notwithstanding that; although.

Not that I to affirm, *though* so it seem. *Milton.*

The found of love makes your soft heart around
 And guard itself, *though* but a child made. *South.*

I can desire to perceive those things that God has
 prepared for those that love him, *though* they be

such as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Isaiah*
Though the name of abstracted ideas is attributed to mental ideas, yet this abstraction is not great. *Boyle*

2. *A THOUGHT*. As if; like as if.
 In the case were three branches; and it was as though it budded. *Camden*

3. It is used at the end of a sentence in familiar language, however; yet.
 You shall not quit Cydaria for me.

4. *A thought* could treat me in this sort.
 A small cause would do well though. *Dr. Den*

5. *A thought* would an edge.
 I give my sword an edge. *Drum*

6. *A thought*. The pretent and participle passive of *think*.
 Hold him what I thought. *Shakespeare*

7. *A thought*. Are my friends embarked?
 Certainly they be thought of for their service.

8. *A thought*. Let me not live in vain. *Isidore*
 An empty tax could have been thought of. *Isidore*

9. *A thought*. Much money would have been made, if it had been thought of. *Isidore*

10. *A thought*. [from the pretent of *To think*]
 The operation of the mind; the act of thinking.

11. *A thought*. And clouds are dealt, and chessboards brought,
 To see the game of coward thought. *Pope*

12. *A thought*. Idea; image formed in the mind.
 For our instruction to impart
 Things above earthly thought. *Milton*

13. *A thought*. Sentiment; fancy; imagery; conceit.
 Thought, if translated truly, cannot be lost in vulgar language, but the words that convey it are apprehension, which are the image and content of that thought, may be so ill chosen as to make it appear unhandy.

14. *A thought*. One may often find as much thought on the subject of a medal as in a coat of Spenser. *Isidore*
 Thoughts come crowding in so fast upon me, that I can only difficulty to chide or to reject. *Isidore*

15. *A thought*. One only complet fraught
 With some mind among things they call a thought. *Pope*

16. *A thought*. Reflection; particular consideration.
 Why do you keep alone?
 On sweet fancies your companions making,
 Who trade thoughts which should indeed have died
 With you they think on. *Shakespeare*

17. *A thought*. Conception; preconceived notion.
 Things to their thought
 Commune, unable as hate in heaven. *Milton*

18. *A thought*. Opinion; judgment.
 If that is ready to slip, is as a lamp defiled
 By thought of him that is at ease. *Isidore*

19. *A thought*. They communicated their thoughts on this subject to each other, and therefore their reasons are different. *Isidore*

20. *A thought*. A foolish spoke, who always speaks his thought, and always thinks the very thing he ought. *Pope*

21. *A thought*. Meditation; serious consideration.
 Peace and quiet is the most dangerous fault,
 For it is the most dangerous fault of thought. *Isidore*

22. *A thought*. To think of; to consider.
 To think of; to consider. *Isidore*

23. *A thought*. To think of; to consider.
 To think of; to consider. *Isidore*

24. *A thought*. To think of; to consider.
 To think of; to consider. *Isidore*

25. *A thought*. To think of; to consider.
 To think of; to consider. *Isidore*

26. *A thought*. To think of; to consider.
 To think of; to consider. *Isidore*

27. *A thought*. To think of; to consider.
 To think of; to consider. *Isidore*

28. *A thought*. To think of; to consider.
 To think of; to consider. *Isidore*

The mean defery
 Stands on the hourly thought. *Shakespeare*

12. A small degree; a small quantity. It seems a loose term, but is used by good writers.

This fact was a thought longer than the exact symmetry would allow. *Isidore*

It can only be but small, the law of common intelligence, although thus to think of it at the least half a thought the better, because they are our own. *Isidore*

A needle pierced through a globe of coal, cut away by degrees, with a thin under water, yet not broken to the bottom, if it could be a thought too light to sink, and not a surface, the water may be attenuated with particles of wine. *Isidore*

My mind is not so clear, and though I know better, yet I find I am not so better. *Isidore*

1. *A thought*. Contemplative; full of reflection, full of meditation.
 On these he must within his thoughtful mind,
 And then retire to what I have first divined. *Isidore*

2. *A thought*. Attentive; careful.
 Deep, kind of gain, I all the live-long day
 Continue in meditation deep. *Isidore*

3. *A thought*. Promoting meditation, favourable to musing.
 War, hard war, your thoughtful walks invaded,
 And I too grew glimmers in the master's shades. *Pope*

4. *A thought*. Anxious; solicitous.
 In my cold pomp, and melancholy hate,
 See settled reason on the judgment-seat,
 Around her crowd distrust, and doubt and fear,
 And thoughtful forethought, and tormenting care. *Isidore*

5. *A thought*. *THOUGHTFUL*, *adj.* [from *thoughtful*.]
 With thought or consideration; with thought.

6. *A thought*. *THOUGHTFULNESS*, *n. f.* [from *thoughtful*.]
 The quality of being thoughtful.

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 The quality of being thoughtful.

So fair, and thought, ad, thousand times more fair
 She seem'd, when the pretent was to fight. *Isidore*

For honour at a thought, ad, down they knock'd.
 Not one of all the *Thousand* but was knock'd. *Isidore*

So much the thought, ad, took.
 Where thou hadst safety, I was in peril. *Isidore*

Discretion, the most of all, I have to thee.
 And thou, a thought, ad, a tool of long device. *Isidore*

Though, I have not seen, I have not seen, I have not seen.
 A thought, ad, a tool of long device. *Isidore*

How many, I have not seen, I have not seen, I have not seen.
 A thought, ad, a tool of long device. *Isidore*

Thou, I have not seen, I have not seen, I have not seen.
 A thought, ad, a tool of long device. *Isidore*

Thou, I have not seen, I have not seen, I have not seen.
 A thought, ad, a tool of long device. *Isidore*

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 A thought, ad, a tool of long device. *Isidore*

Thou, I have not seen, I have not seen, I have not seen.
 A thought, ad, a tool of long device. *Isidore*

Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may corrode
The bad with bad, a spider with a toad.
For to ill *thralls* not them, but they taint ill,
And make her do much good against her will.

Donne.

The author of nature is not *thrall'd* to the laws
of nature.

Drummond.

THRAPPLE. n. f. The windpipe of any
animal. They still retain it in the
Scottish dialect; we say rather *throatle*.

To THRASH. v. a. [*Saxon, Saxon;*
derſchen, Dutch.]

1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff.
This is written variously *thrash* or *thrifh*,
but *thrifh* is agreeable to etymology.

First *thrifh* the corn, then after burn the straw.

Shakespeare.

Given *thrifh* I wheat to hide it.
Here be oars for burnt sacrifice, and *thrifh* for
instruments for wood.

Samuel.

In the sun your golden grain display,
And *thrash* it out, and winnow it by day. Dryden.
This is to preserve the ends of the bones from an
inequality, which they being hard bodies would
contract from a joint motion, such as that of run-
ning or *thrifh*.

Rap.

Out of your clover well dried in the sun, after the
first *thrifh*, get what feed you can. Montmore.

2. To bent; to drub.
Thou vain valiant ask'st thou art here but to
drub the jan, and thou art bought and sold among
those of any will like a barbarian slave. Shakespeare.

To THRASH. v. n. To labour; to drudge.

Fraser would be Mevius, *thrash* for thimes
like his, the scorn and scandal of the times,
Than that Philopoll fatally divine,
Which is infernal the second, should be mine.

Dryden.

THRASHER. n. f. [from *thrash*.] One
who thrashes corn.

Our soldiers, like a lazy *thrasher* with a flail,
Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends.

Shakespeare.

Not barely the plowman's pains, the reaper's
and *thrasher's* toil, and the baker's sweat, is to be
counted into the bre'd we eat: the labour of those
employed about the utensils must all be charged.

Locke.

THRASHINGFLOOR. n. f. An area on
which corn is beaten.

In *thrash* the lands the *thrifh* floor prepare,
And exercise then flails in empty air. Dryden.

Delve of convenient depth your *thrifh* floor
With temper'd clay, then till and face to set. Dryden.

THRASONICAL. adj. [from *Thrash*, a
boulder in old comedy.] Boastful;
braggish.

His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory,
his general behaviour vain, ridiculous, and *thras-
sonical*.

Shakespeare.

THRAVE. n. f. [*Saxon, Saxon.*]

1. A herd; a drove. Out of use.

2. The number of two dozen. I know
not how derived.

THREAD. n. f. [*Saxon, Saxon; drad,*
Dutch.]

1. A small line; a small twist; the rad-
ment of cloth.

Let not Baudolph's vital *thread* be cut
With edge of penny cord and vile reproach. Shal.

Though the slender *thread* of dyed silk look'd
on single seem devoid of reds, yet when num-
bers of these *threads* are brought together, their
colour becomes notorious.

Boyle.

Though need might the never so,
He not receive a *thread*, but naked go. Chapman.

He who sat at a table but with a sword hang-
ing over his head by one single *thread* or hair,
surely had enough to check his appetite. South.

The art of pleading is the skill of cutting to a
thread between flattery and ill manners. Elphinstone.

2. Any thing continued in a course; uni-
form tenor.

The eagerness and trembling of the fancy doth
not always regularly follow the same even *thread*
of discourse, but strikes upon some other thing that
hath relation to it.

Burton.

The gut being a disease of the nervous parts,
makes it so hard to cure; diseases are to as they
are more remote in the *thread* of the motion of the
fluids.

Arbutnot.

To THREAD. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To pass through with a thread.

The largest crooked needle, with a ligature of
the size of that I have *threaded* it with, in taking
up the tumour vessels.

Sharp.

2. To pass through; to pierce through.

Thus out of season *threading* dark eyed night

Shakespeare.

Being prest to the war,
Even when the nave of the fiave was touch'd,
They would not *thread* the gates.

Shakespeare.

THREADBARE. adj. [*thread and bare.*]

1. Deprived of the nap; wore to the naked
threads.

Threadbare coat, and cobbled shoes he wore

Spenser.

The clothier means to dress the commonwealth,
and set a new nap upon it. so he had need, for
his *threadbare*.

Shakespeare.

Will any freedom here from you be borne,
Whole cloaths are *threadbare*, and whole cloaks are
torn?

Dryden.

He walk'd the streets, and wore a *threadbare*
cloak.

He din'd and sup'd at charge of other folk. Swift.

A Thracian have the porter's place maintain'd,
Sworn foe to *threadbare* suppliants, and with pride
His master's preference, nay, his name, deny'd.

Haste.

2. Worn out; trite.

A hungry lean fac'd villain,
A mere anatomy, a mountebank,
A *threadbare* juggler, and a fortune-teller. Shal.

Many writers of moral discourses run into stale
topics and *threadbare* quotations, not handling
their subject fully and closely.

Swift.

If he understood trade, he could not have men-
tioned this *threadbare* and exploded project. Child.

THREADEN. adj. [from *thread*.] Made
of thread.

Behold the *threaden* sails,
Borne with the invisible and creeping wind,
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea.

Shakespeare.

To THREAP. v. a. A country word de-
noting to argue much or contend. Amf.

THREAT. n. f. [from the verb.] Menace;
denunciation of ill.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats*.

Shakespeare.

The emperor perceiving that his *threats* were
little regarded, regarded little to threaten any
more.

Hayward.

Do not believe
Those rigid *threats* of death: ye shall not die.

Milton.

To THREAT. } v. a. [*Saxon, Sax.*]

**To THREATEN. } threat is seldom used
but in poetry.**

1. To menace; to denounce evil.

Death to be wish'd
Though *threaten'd*, which no worse than this can
bring.

Milton.

2. To menace; to terrify, or attempt to
terrify, by showing or denouncing evil.

It has *with* before the thing *threaten'd*,
if a noun; *to*, if a verb.

What *threat* you me with telling of the king?

Shakespeare.

Tell him, and spare not.
That it spread no further, straightly *threaten* them
that they speak henceforth to no man in disun-
der.

Acts.

The void profound
Wide gaping, and with utter lots of being
Threaten'd him.

Milton.

This day black omens *threat* the brightest bar
That e'er defer'd a watchful spirit's cure.

Pope.

3. To menace by action.

Void of fear,
He *threaten'd* with his long pretended spear.

Dryden.

The noise increases as the billows roar,
When rowing from star they *threat* the shore.

Dryden.

THREATENER. n. f. [from *threaten*.]
Menacer; one that threatens.

Be stirring as the time; be fire with fire;
Threaten the *threatener*, and outface the brow
Of bragging honour.

Shakespeare.

The first it gives you life
To knowledge by the *threatener*.

Milton.

THREATENING. n. f. [from *threaten*.]
A menace; a denunciation of evil.

Fences their assault and morn'd did *threaten*,
And thus to Laurus loud with friendly *threaten*
cry'd.

Dryden.

How impossible would it be for a master, that
thus interceded with God for his servants, to
any unkind *threatenings* toward them, to do
and curse them as dogs and fowls, and to
them only as the dogs of the creation.

Locke.

THREATENINGLY. adv. [from *threaten*.]
With menace; in a threatening manner.

The honour that thus flames in your fair eyes,
Before I speak, to *threaten* my lips.

Shakespeare.

THREATFUL. adj. [*threat and full*.] Full
of threats; minacious.

Like as a warlike brigandine apply'd
To fight, lays forth her *threatful* pike, store,
The engines which in them had death do lie.

Spenser.

THREE. adj. [*Saxon, Sax. dry, Dut. drij,*
Welsh and Erie; *tres*, Latin.]

1. Two and one.

Prove this a propitious day, the *three*-month
world

Shakespeare.

Shall hear the olive freely.
If you speak *three* words, it will *three* times
support you the whole *three* words.

Locke.

Great Atreus' sons, Tydides fix above,
With *three*-ag'd Nestor.

Corne.

Jove hurls the *three* ton'd thunder from above.

Milton.

These *three* and *three* with other bands we've
Down to these worlds I trod the dismal way,
And dragg'd the *three*-mouth'd dog to upbraid.

Locke.

A stout needle, such as glowers up, with a *three*-
edged point, useful in tying up dead bodies.

Shakespeare.

2. Proverbially, a small number.

Away, thou *three*-inch'd fool, I am no heat.

Shakespeare.

A bafe, proud, shallow, beggarly, *three*-inch'd
filthy, worsted stocking knave.

Shakespeare.

THREFOLD. adj. [*Saxon, Saxon.*]
Thrice repeated; consisting of three.

A *threefold* cord is not easily broken.

Locke.

By a *threefold* justice the world hath been govern-
ed from the beginning: by a justice natural, by which
the parents and elders of families govern'd the
children, in which the obedience was call'd piety;
again, by a justice divine, drawn from the
laws of God; and the obedience was call'd re-
verence: and finally, by a justice civil, becom-
ing both the former, and the obedience to this was
duty.

Locke.

A *threefold* off'ring to his altar bring,
A bull, a ram, a hour.

Pope.

THREPPENCE. n. f. [*three and pence*.]
A small silver coin valued at three
penny.

A *threppence* bow'd would hire me.

Shakespeare.

Old as I am, to quench it.

Shakespeare.

Laying a cushion, I made an oar the com-
of a *threppence*, and gave vent to the matter.

Locke.

THREPPENNY. adj. [*triobolaris*, Latin,
Vulgar; mean.]

THREPPILE. n. f. [*three and pile*.] An
old name for good velvet.

THR

I, in my time, wore threepile, but am out of kerrie.
THREEPILED, adj. Set with a thick pile; in another place it seems to mean piled one on another.
Thou art good velvet; thou'rt a threepil'd piece: I had as lief be English Lincey, as be pil'd as thou art. *Shakespeare.*

THREEPILED hyperboles; spruce affectation.
THRESCORE, adj. [*three and score*].
 Thrice twenty; sixty.
Threescore and ten I can remember well. Shakspeare.
Then lives before the flood were abbreviated ages, and contracted unto hundred and threescore. *Brown.*

THRESCORE, adj. [*three and score*].
 Thrice twenty; sixty.
Threescore and ten I can remember well. Shakspeare.
Then lives before the flood were abbreviated ages, and contracted unto hundred and threescore. *Brown.*
By choice our long-lived fathers eat'd their food, Not from the leaves, and purity of the blood. But we their sons, a pumper'd race of men, Are dumbled down to threescore years and ten. *Dryden.*

THRESCORE, n. f. [*three and score*]. A song of lamentation.
THRESCORE, n. f. [*properly thrasher*].
 One too the thrasher brandishing his flail, Prepares a muster. *Dodgson.*

THRESHING, See To THRASH.
THRESHING, n. f. [*three and score*].
 The careful ploughman doubling flails
 Left on the threshing floor his flails prove chaff. *Milton.*

THRESHING, n. f. [*three and score*].
 Gudon was taken from the threshing, as well as cummatus from the plough, to command armies. *Locke.*

THRESHOLD, n. f. [*Sprepalb, Saxon*].
 The ground or step under the door; entrance; gate; door.
 Fair matching forth in honourable wife,
 How at the threshold met the well did enterprize. *Spenser.*

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THR

You some permit
To second ill with ill, each worse than other,
And make them drad to the door's thirt. *Shakespeare.*

Had I but the means
To hold a rival place with one of them,
I have a man I prize me much that,
That I should be fortunate. *Shakespeare.*

No; let the candid to the old school pass,
And crack the pregnant bones of the knee,
When that may follow towing. *Shakespeare.*

2. Parimony; frugality; good husbandry.
The old man, he is a very good husband,
Out of the pocket of time and untimely thirt,
There grow many future monitions, and
Constitution change in turning and res-dying such
Imperfect light built vessel. *Raleigh.*

This heaven, though all sufficient, flows a thirt
In his economy, and bounds his gift. *Dryden.*

3. A plant.
THURIFLY, adv. [*from thrifty*]. Frugally; parimoniously.
Comrade after Comrade went to his country,
hous to live thrifty, and save up money to spend
at London. *Swift.*

THURIFLY, n. f. [*from thrifty*]. Frugality; husbandry.
It any other place you have,
Which asks small pains, but the thrifty to save. *Spenser.*

Some are contented for keeping their own, whom
tenderness how to get honestly teacheth to spend
discreetly; when as such need to great thirtiness
in preserving their own, who attain more liberty
in exacting from others. *Watson.*

THURIFLY, n. f. [*from thrifty*]. Profuse; extravagant.
They in idle pomp and wanton play
Confused had their good and better hours,
And thrown themselves into the heavy flow. *Spenser.*

He shall spend more honour with his thirt,
As thirtiness then to saving fathers' old. *Shakspeare.*

THURIFLY, n. f. [*from thrifty*].
1. Frugal; sparing; not prodigal; not
lavish.
Though some men do, as do they would,
Let thirt do, as do they should. *Tupper.*

Nature never lends
The smallest temple of her excellence,
But like a thirt goddess she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor, *Shakspeare.*

Thinks and oie
Left he should neglect his studies
Like a young lion, the thirt goddess,
For fear young matter should be spoiled, *Swift.*

Would all him like a younger child
I am glad he has so much youth and vigour left,
of which he hath not been thirt, but would he
has no more discretion. *Swift.*

2. Well husbanded.
I have five hundred crowns,
The thirt has I have'd under your father. *Shakspeare.*

To THRILL, v. a. [*Syphian, Saxon; drill, Swedish*]. To pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill.
The cruel word her tender heart to thrill'd,
That sudden cold did run through every vein,
And stormy honour all her limbs fill'd
With dying fit, that down the fell for pain. *Spenser.*

He pierced through his chafed chest
With thrilling point of deadly iron brand,
And lanc'd his lordly heart. *Spenser.*

A servant, that he bred, thirt'd with remorse,
Oppos'd against the act, branding his sword
To his great misser. *Shakspeare.*

Nature, that heard such sound,
Beneath the hollow round
Of Cynthia's feat, the airy region thrilling,
Now was almost won,
To think her part was done. *Milton.*

To THRILL, v. n.
1. To have the quality of piercing.

The knight his thirtant spear again assay'd
In his bruis-plated body to emboss. *Spenser.*

With that one of his thirtant darts he threw,
Headed with ire and vengeable despite. *Spenser.*

2. To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound.
The piteous maiden, careful, comfortless,
Does throw out tealling thrills, and thirtant cries. *Spenser.*

3. To feel a sharp tingling sensation.
To feel sweet fidelity out,
In vaults and prisons, and to thirt and thirt,
In that the cry of our nation's crow,
Thinking his voice an arm of Englishman. *Shakspeare.*

Art thou not hourly afraid? Both in thy blood
thirt it at. *Shakspeare.*

4. To pain with a tingling sensation.
Aunt cold fear thirt through my veins,
That almost freezes up the heat of me. *Shakspeare.*

A sudden horror chill
Ran through each nerve, and thirt'd me very very. *Dryden.*

To THRIVE, v. n. p. t. thrive, and some-
times less properly, thirt; part,
thirt. [Of this word there is found no
satisfactory etymology: in the northern
dialect they use thirt, to make grow;
perhaps thirt was the original word,
from thirt, to make, to make, to make.] To
prosper; to grow rich; to advance in
any thing desired.

The better thou thirt, the gladder am I. *Tupper.*

If lord Percy thirt not, ere the king
Definit his power, he nee to visit us. *Shakspeare.*

It grew amongst bushes, where commonly plants
do not thirt. *Bacon.*

They by victs thirt,
Suit on sweet peas, and at their post arrive. *Saunders.*

O thou! why fit we here, each other viewing
Idly, while Saturn, our great author, thirt
In other worlds, and happier fate provides
For us, the subsiding dead. *Milton.*

Those who have relyed upon the thirt
of pity, seldom embark all their hopes in one
bottom. *Perry of Pains.*

A careful shepherd not only turns his flock into a
common pasture, but with particular advantage
chooses the thirt of every one. *Dryden of Pains.*

Growth is of the very nature of some things:
to be and to thirt is all one with them; and they
know no middle station between their spring and
their full. *Saunders.*

I spent my age in deep delusion was lost,
To get the thirt thirt, the thirt thirt. *Dryden.*

Seldom a thirting man turns his land into money
to make the greater advantage. *Locke.*

The thirt thirt in meads their food for take,
And under their sweet look before the plenteous
fall. *Dryden.*

A little hope—but I have none,
On a poor thirt thirt thirt. *Granville.*

Decay is a thirt that no love can live.
Such a care hath always been taken of the city
chambers, that they have thirt and prospered
usually from their infancy to when this very thirt
is at hand. *Atterbury.*

In the last age of plenty, wealth, and ease,
Spring the rank weed, and thirt with thirt
in ease. *Pope.*

Diligence and labour, the way to thirt in the
riches of the underthirt, as well as in gold. *Watts.*

Person, pride, and affectation, a delight in
beauty, and fondness of society, are tempers that
mult either kill all religion in the soul, or be them-
selves killed by it; they can be more thirt to
thirt, than health and felicity. *Locke.*

THURIFLY, n. f. [*from thirt*]. One that
prosper; one that grows rich.
He had so well prospered that little flock to
father left, as he was like to prove a thirt in
end. *Harvard.*

THURIFLY, n. f. [*from thirt*]. One
a prosperous way.

THRO'. Contracted by barbarians from *through*.

What thanks can wretched fugitives return,
Who, scatter'd thro' the world, in exile mourn?
Dryden.

THROAT, *n. f.* [*Spore*, *Spota*, Sax.]

1. The forepart of the neck; the passages of nutriment and breath.

The gold I give thee will I melt, and pour
Down thy ill-uttering throat. *Shakespeare*
Wherefore could I not pronounce, amen?
I had most need of blessing, and amen
Stuck in my throat. *Shakespeare*
Larilla's gutturals convuls'd his throat;
He smother'd his voice to the Bizantine note.
Hart

2. The main road of any place.

Her honour and her courage try'd,
Calm and intrepid in the very throat
Of sulphurous war, on Tenier's dreadful field.
Thomson.

3. To cut the **THROAT**. To murder; to kill by violence.

These bred up amongst the Englishmen, when
they become kern, are made more fit to cut their
throats. *Spenser.*
A trumpeter that was made prisoner, when the
soldiers were about to cut his throat, says, Why
should you kill a man that kills nobody?
L'Estrange.

THROATPIPE, *n. f.* [*throat* and *pipe*.]
The weapon; the windpipe.

THROATWORT, *n. f.* [*throat* and *wort*; *digitalis*, Lat.] A plant.

To **THROB**, *v. n.* [from *Spere*, *Minshew*
and *Junius*; formed in imitation of the
sound, *Skinner*; perhaps contracted from
throce up.]

1. To heave; to beat; to rise as the breast
with sorrow or distress.

Here may his head live on my throbbing breast.
Shakespeare

My heart *throbs* to know one thing:
Shall Banquo's issue ever reign? *Shakespeare.*
'Twas the clash of swords: my troubled heart
Is so cast down, and sunk amidst its sorrows,
It throbs with fear, and akes at every sound.
Addison.

How that warm'd me! How my throbbing
heart

Iapt to the image of my father's joy,
When you shall strain me in your folding arms!
Smith.

2. To beat; to palpitate.

In the depending orifice there was a throbbing of
the arterial blood, as in an aneurism, the blood
being choked in by the constricted flesh. *Wolman.*

THROB, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Heave;
beat; stroke of palpitation.

She sigh'd from bottom of her wounded breast,
And after many bitter throbs did throw,
With lips full pale, and fault'ring tongue oppress'd.
Spenser.

Thou talk'dst like one who never felt
Th' impatient throbs and beatings of a soul
That pant and reaches after distant good.
Atkins.

THROB, *n. f.* [from *Spopian*, to *suffer*,
Saxon.]

1. The pain of travail; the anguish of
bearing children, it is likewise written
throe.

I am not lent not me I'd bed,
But took me in my throbs. *Shakespeare*
His wife was and pained, and throbs, which was ex-
ceeding agreeable to his desires, cost him most throbs
and pangs of birth. *Pell.*

My womb pregnant and now excessive grown,
Prodigious motion felt and restful throbs. *Milton.*
Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of sudden flowings, and of grinding pain;
My throbs come thicker, and my cries increase'd.
Dryden.

Reflect on that day, when earth shall be again in

travail with her sons, and at one fruitful *throe* bring
forth all the generations of learned and unlearned,
noble and ignoble duft. *Rogers.*

2. Any extreme agony; the final and mor-
tal struggle.

O man, have mind of that most bitter *throe*,
For as the tree does fall, so he it ever low.
Spenser.

To ease them of their griefs,
Their fears of hostile strokes, their aches, losses,
Their pangs of love, with other mercent throbs,
That nature's fragile vessel doth sustain
In life's nactant voyage, I will do
Some kindness to them. *Shakespeare.*

To **THROE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
put in agonies.

The setting of thine eye and cheek proclaim
A matter from thee, and a bath, indeed,
Which *throes* thee much to yield. *Shakespeare.*

THRONE, *n. f.* [*thronus*, Lat. *Spore*.]

1. A royal seat; the seat of a king.

Round is intemperance hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shakespeare.*
Th' eternal Father from his throne beheld
Their multitude. *Milton.*
Stonehenge, once thought a temple, you have
found

A throne where kings were crown'd. *Dryden.*
We have now upon the throne a king willing and
able to correct the abuses of the age. *Darceant.*

2. The seat of a bishop.

Bishops preached on the steps of the altar stand-
ing, having not as yet assumed the state of a throne.
Angell.

To **THRONE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
enthrone; to set on a royal seat.

They have, as who have not, whom their great
flair

Thron'd and set high. *Shakespeare.*
True image of the father, whether thron'd
In the bottom of blits and light of light,
Conceiving or remote from heav'n, cultur'd
In fully tabernacle and human form.
He thron'd in glais, and nam'd it Caroline.
Pope.

THROG, *n. f.* [*Thrang*, Saxon; from
Thrangun, to press.] A crowd; a mul-
titude pressing against each other.

Let us on heaps go offer up our lives:
We are now yet living in the field,
To smother up the English in our throgs.
Shakespeare.

A *throng*
Of thick short fols in thund'ring volleys float,
And roul themselves over her lubrick throat
In panting murmurs. *Cresshaw.*

This book, the image of his mind,
Will make his name not hard to find,
I with the *throng* of great and good
Made it less easily understood. *Waller.*

With studious thought observ'd th' illustrious
throng.

In nature's order as they pass'd along;
Then names, their fates. *Dryden.*

To **THROG**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
crowd; to come in tumultuous multi-
tudes.

I have seen
The dumb men *throng* to see him, and the blind
To hear him speak. *Shakespeare.*

His mother could not longer bear the agitations
of so many passions as *throng'd* upon her, but fell
upon his neck, crying out, My son! *Tatler.*

To **THROG**, *v. a.* To oppress or incom-
mode with crowds or tumults.

I'll say, thou hast gold:
Thou wilt be *throng'd* too shortly, *Shakespeare.*
The multitude *throng* thee and press thee. *Luke.*

All access was *throng'd*, the gates
Thick surround. *Milton.*

THROTTLE, *n. f.* [*Throte*, Sax.] The
throat; a small singing bird.

The *throatle* with his note to true,
The wren with little quill. *Shakespeare.*

The black-bird and *throatle* with their melodious
voices bid welcome to the cheerful spring.

THROTTLE, *n. f.* [from *throat*.] The
windpipe; the larynx.

At the upper extremity it hath no larynx or *throt-
tle* to qualify the sound. *Boon.*

To **THROTTLE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To choke; to suffocate; to kill by stop-
ping the breath.

I have seen them shiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midst of sentences,
Throttle their passions' accents in their tears,
And, in conclusion, dumbly have broke off
Shakespeare.

As when Anteus in Itraffa strove
With Jove's Achides, and oft t'nd full note,
Receiving from his mother earth new strength,
Toss'd from his fall and fiercer grapple pour'd,
Throttled at length in th' air, expand and fell.

His throat half *throttled* with corrupted phlegm,
And breathing through his jaws a belching steam.
Dryden.

The *throttling* quinsy 'tis my fear appears,
And rheumatism I send to rack the joints.

Throttle thyself with an ell of strong tape,
For thou hast not a groat to atone for a rap.
Sant.

THROVE. The preterit of *thrive*.

England never *throve* so well, nor was there ever
brought into England to great an increase of wealth
since. *Lake.*

THROUGH, *prep.* [*Thoph*, Saxon; *doon*,
Dutch; *durch*, German.]

1. From end to end of; along the whole
mass or compals.

He hath been so successful with common heads,
that he hath led them behet *through* all the works
of nature. *Boon.*

A simplicity shines *through* all he writes.

Fame of th' asserted sea *through* Europe blown,
Made France and Spain ambitious of his love.
Dryden.

2. Noting passage.

Through the gate of iv'ry he dismiss'd
His valiant offspring. *Dryden.*
The same thing happened when I removed the
prism out of the sun's light, and looking *through* it
upon the hole *thru* by the light of the clouds
beyond it. *Newton.*

3. By transmission.

Through these lands this science has pass'd with
great applause. *Temple.*

Material things are preferred only *through* their
senses; they have a real influx on the se, and all real
knowledge of material things is conveyed into the
understanding *through* these senses. *Chapet.*

4. By means of; by agency of; in con-
sequence of.

The strong *through* pleasure soonest falls, the
weak *through* sinit

Something you may deceive of him *through* his
senses. *Shakespeare.*

By much slothfulness the building decays, and
through idleness of the hands the house droopeth
through. *Temple.*

You will not make this a general rule to
such from preaching the gospel, as have *through*
infirmity fallen. *Bright.*

Some *through* ambition, or *through* thirst of
Have dam their brothers, and their country sold.

To him, to him 'tis giv'n
Passion, and care, and anguish to destroy.
Through him soft peace, and plenitude of joy
Perpetual o'er the world redeem'd shall flow. *Temple.*

THROUGH, *adv.*

1. From one end or side to the other.

You'd be to lean, that blots of Janus
Would blow you *through* and *through*. *Shakespeare.*
Inquire how metal may be tinged *through* and
through, and with what, and into what colours. *Boon.*

Pointed satire runs him through and through. *Old.*
To understand the mind of him that writ, is to
read the whole letter through, from one end to the
other. *Locke.*

2. To the end of any thing; to the ultimate purpose; to the final conclusion.

Every man brings such a degree of this light into the world with him, that though it cannot bring him to heaven, yet it will carry him so far, that if he follows it faithfully he shall meet with another light, which shall carry him quite through. *South.*

THRO'UGHRED. *adj.* [*through and bred*, commonly *thoroughbred*.] Completely educated; completely taught.

A *thoroughbred* soldier weighs all present circumstances and all possible contingents. *G. C.*

THRO'UGHLIGHTED. *adj.* [*through and light*.] Lighted on both sides.

That the best pieces be placed where are the fewest lights; therefore not only rooms windowed on both ends, called *througlighted*, but with two or more windows on the same side, are enemies to that art. *Watson.*

THRO'UGHLY. *adv.* [*from through*. It is commonly written *thoroughly*, as coming from *thorough*.]

1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly.

The fight *thoroughly* him dismay'd,
That nought but death before his eyes he saw. *Spens.*

For bed then next they were,
All *thoroughly* satisfied with complete chere. *Chapm.*

Rice must be *thoroughly* bodied in respect of its hardnets. *Bacon.*

No less wisdom than what made the world can *thoroughly* understand to visit a design. *Tillotson.*

2. Without reserve; sincerely.

Though it be somewhat singular for men truly and *thoroughly* to live up to the principles of their religion, yet singularity in this is a singular commendation. *Tillotson.*

THRO'GHO'UT. *prep.* [*through and out*.]

Quite through; in every part.

Thus it saith even clean *thoroughout* the whole controversy, about that discipline which is so earnestly urged. *Hooker.*

There followed after the defeat an avoiding of all Spanish forces *thoroughout* Ireland. *Bacon.*

O for a clap of thunder, as loud
As to be heard *thoroughout* the universe,
To tell the world the fact, and to applaud it! *Ben Jonson.*

Impartially inquire how we have behaved ourselves *thoroughout* the course of this long war. *Atterb.*

THRO'GHO'UT. *adv.* Every where; in every part.

Subdue it, and *thoroughout* dominion hold
Over fish of the sea, and fowl of the air. *Milton.*

His youth and age
All of a piece *thoroughout*, and all divine. *Dryden.*

THRO'GHPACED. *adj.* [*through and pace*.]

Perfect; complete.

He is very dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not *througpaced* speculators in those great themes. *Morgan.*

To THROW. *v. a.* pret. *threw*; part. pass. *thrown*. [*Spanan, Saxon*.]

1. To thing; to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force.

Produce *threw* down upon the Turks fire and scolding. *Kneller.*

Some *threw* stones at him, and cast dust. *2 Sam.*

A poor widow *threw* in two mites, which make a larding. *Mark.*

He fell
From heav'n, they fabled, *thrown* by angry Jove
Shewn o'er the crystal battlements. *Milton.*

Calumniate stoutly; for though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt *thrown* at us, there will be left some sullage behind. *Decay of Piety.*

Aristo, in his voyage of Aethiopia to the moon, has a fine allegory of two swans, who, when time had *thrown* the writings of many poets into the river of oblivion, were ever in a readiness to secure the best, and bear them aloft into the temple of immortality. *Dryden.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,

The line too labours, and the words move slow. *Pope.*

The air-pump, barometer, and quadrant, were *thrown* out to those busy spirits, as tubs and barrels are to a whale, that he may let the ship sail on, while he diverts himself with those innocent amusements. *Spectator.*

2. To toss; to put with any violence or tumult. It always comprises the idea

of haste, force, or negligence.

To *throw* the stubborn sinner off is hard.

Wrapp'd in his crimes, against the storm prepar'd;
But when the milder beams of mercy play,
He melts, and *throws* his combinous cloak away. *Deben.*

The only means for bringing France to our conditions, is to *throw* in multitudes upon them, and overpower them with numbers. *Addison.*

Labour calls the humours into their proper channels, *throws* off retundancies, and helps nature. *Spectator.*

Make room for merit, by *throwing* down the worthless and depraved part of mankind from those conspicuous stations to which they have been advanced. *Spectator.*

The island Inarime contains, within the compass of eighteen miles, a wonderful variety of hills, vales, rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, all *thrown* together in a most romantick confusion. *Berkley to Pope.*

3. To lay carelessly, or in haste.

His majesty departed to his chamber, and *threw* himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion, and abundance of tears, the loss of an excellent servant. *Clarendon.*

At th' approach of night
On the first friendly bank he *threw* him down,
Or rests his head upon a rock till morn. *Addison.*

4. To venture at dice.

Learn more than thou *throw'st*,
Set less than thou *throw'st*. *Shakespeare.*

5. To cast; to strip; to put off.

There the snake *threw* the enamell'd skin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a Lure in. *Shakespeare.*

6. To emit in any careless or vehement manner.

To *arise*; for I have *thrown*
A brave defiance in king Henry's teeth. *Shaksp.*

One of the Greek orator's antagonists, reading over the oration that procured his banishment, and seeing his friends admire it, asked them, if they were so much affected by the bare reading, how much more they would have been alarmed if they had heard him actually *throwing* out such a storm of eloquence. *Addison.*

There is no need to *throw* words of contempt on such a practice, the very deprecation of it enters reproval. *Watts.*

7. To spread in haste.

O'er his fair limbs a flow'ry veil he *threw*,
And issued like a god to mortal view. *Pope.*

8. To overturn in wrestling.

If the finner shall not only wrestle with this angel, but *throw* him too, and win to complete a victory over his conscience, that all the considerations shall be able to strike no terror into his mind, he is too strong for grace. *South.*

9. To drive; to send by force.

Myself difficult, an exile and unknown,
Debar'd from Europe, and from Asia *thrown*,
In Libyan deserts wander thus alone. *Deben.*

When seamen are *thrown* upon any unknown coast in America, they never venture upon the front of any tree, unless they observe it marked with the pecking of birds. *Addison.*

Poor youth! how canst thou *throw* him from thee?

Lacia, thou know'st not half the love he bears thee. *Addison.*

10. To make to act at a distance.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Eventill we make th' aerial blue. *Shakespeare.*

11. To repose.

In time of temptation be not busy to dispute, but

rely upon the conclusion, and *throw* yourself upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer. *Taylor.*

12. To change by any kind of violence.

A new title, or an unsuspected success, *throws* us out of ourselves, and in a manner destroys our identity. *Addison.*

To *throw* his language more out of profane, Homer affects the compound epithets. *Pope.*

13. To turn. [*turnare*, Latin.] As bulls *thrown* in a lathe. *Amisworth.*

14. To *Throw away*. To lose; to spend in vain.

He warns 'em to avoid the courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the ill
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To *throw* herself away on tools and knaves. *Osney.*

In vain on study time *away* we *throw*,
When we forbear to act the things we know. *Deben.*

A man had better *throw* upon his care upon any thing else than upon a garden on wet or in a ground. *Temple.*

Had we but lasting youth and time to spare,
Some might be *threw* a way on time and war. *Dunbar.*

He sigh'd, breath'd short, and would have spok'
But was too fierce to *throw* away the time. *Dunbar.*

The next in place and punishment are they
Who prodigally *throw* their souls away;
Fools who, repining at their wretched state,
And loathing anxious life, suborn'd then fate. *Dryden.*

In poetry the expression beautifies the design; it is be vicious or unpleasing, the cost of colouring is *thrown away* upon it. *Dryden.*

The well-meaning man should rather consider what opportunities he has of doing good to his country, than *throw away* his time in deciding the rights of princes. *Addison.*

She *threw away* her money upon roaring bulls
That went about the streets. *Arbutnot.*

15. To *Throw away*. To reject.

He that will *throw away* a good book because not added, is more curious to please his eye than understanding. *Taylor.*

16. To *Throw by*. To reject; to lay aside as of no use.

It can but *throw*
Like one of Juno's dignities; and,
When things succeed, be *thrown by*, or let fall. *Ben Jonson.*

He that I begin to have any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought, in reference to that question, to *throw* wholly by all his former notions. *Locke.*

17. To *Throw down*. To subvert; to overturn.

Must one rash word, th' infamy of age,
Throw down the merit of my better years,
Thus the reward of a whole life of toils? *Addison.*

18. To *Throw off*. To expel.

The faults and evils in the annual body, as soon as they purely, are *thrown off*, or produce mortal dilemper. *Arbutnot.*

19. To *Throw off*. To reject; to discard;

as, to *throw off* an acquaintance,

'Twould be better
Could you provoke him to give you the occasion,
And then to *throw* him off. *Dunbar.*

Can there be any reason why the household of God alone should *throw off* all that ordinary dependence and duty, by which all other bodies are best governed? *South.*

20. To *Throw off*. To exert; to bring forth into act.

She *threw* out thrilling shrieks, and shrieking cries. *Spectator.*

The gods in bounty work up storms about us,
That give mankind occasion to exert
The hidden strength, and *throw* out into practice
Virtues which slumber the day. *Addison.*

21. To *Throw out*. To distance; to leave behind.

T H R

When e'er did Juba, or did Postius, show
A virtue that has cast me at a distance,
And thrown me out in the pursuits of honour?

Addison.

22. *To Throw out.* To eject; to expel.
The other two whom they had thrown out, they
were content should enjoy their exile.

Swift.

23. *To Throw out.* To reject; to ex-
clude.

The oddness of the proposition taught others to
reflect a little; and the bill was thrown out.

Swift.

24. *To Throw up.* To resign angrily.

Bad games are thrown up too soon,

Until they're never to be won.

Hudibras.

Experienced gamesters throw up their cards when
they know the game is in the enemy's hand, with-
out unnecessary vexation in playing it out.

Addison.

Life we must not part with foolishly: it must not
be thrown up in a pet, nor sacrificed to a quarrel.

Collier.

25. *To Throw up.* To emit; to eject;
to bring up.

Judge of the cause by the substances the patient
throws up.

Arbuthnot.

26. This is one of the words which is used
with great latitude; but in all its uses,
whether literal or figurative, it retains
from its primitive meaning some notion
of haste or violence.

To Throw. v. n.

1. To perform the act of casting.

2. To cast dice.

3. *To Throw about.* To cast about; to
try expedients.

Now unto despair I 'gin to grow,

And mean for better wind about to throw.

Spenser.

Throw. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A cast; the act of casting or throwing.

The top he tore

From off a huge rock; and so right a throw

Made at our ship, that just before the prow

It overlew and fell.

Chapman.

He heav'd a stone, and, rising to the throw

He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe:

A tow'r assaulted by so rude a stroke,

With all its lofty battlements had shook.

Addison.

2. A cast of dice; the manner in which
the dice fall when they are cast.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice

Which is the better man, the greater throw

May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:

So is Alcides beaten by his page.

Shakespeare.

If they cut finally, it is like a man's mulling his
cast when he throws dice for his life; his being,
his happiness, and all is involved in the error of
one throw.

South.

Suppose any particular order of the alphabet to be
assigned, and the twenty-four letters cast at a ven-
ture, so as to fall in a line; it is many millions
odds to one against any single throw, that
the assigned order will not be cast.

Bentley.

The world, where lucky throws to blockheads
fall,

Knaves know the game, and honest men pay all

Young.

3. The space to which any thing is thrown.

Take to a bowl upon a subtle ground,

I've tumbled past the throw; and in his praise

Have, almost, stamp'd the leading.

Shakespeare.

The Sirenum Scopuli are sharp rocks that stand
about a stone's throw from the south side of the
island.

Addison.

4. Stroke; blow.

So hence he laid about him, and dealt blows

On either side, that neither hand could hold,

Ne shield defend the thunder of his throws.

Spenser.

5. Effort; violent folly.

Your youth admires

The threns and swellings of a Roman soul;

Caro's bold flights, the extravagance of virtue.

Addison.

6. The agony of childbirth: in this sense
it is written *throc*. See *THROE*.

T H R

The most pregnant wit in the world never brings
forth any thing great without some pain and travail,
pangs and throes before the delivery.

South.

But when the mother's throes begin to come,

The creature, pent within the narrow room,

Breaks his hind prison.

Dryden.

Say, my friendship wants him

To help me bring to light a manly birth,

Which to the world's ring, world I shall disclose,

Or, if he fail me, perish in my throes.

Dryden.

THROWER. n. f. [from *throw*.] One that
throws.

Fate, against thy better disposition,

Hath made thy person for the thrower out

Of my poor babe.

Shakespeare.

THROW. n. f. [*thraum*, *Islandick*, the end
of any thing]

1. The ends of weavers threads.

2. Any coarse yarn.

There's her *thrum* bat, and her muffer too.

Shakespeare.

O fates, come, come,

Cut thread and *thrum*,

Quail, crumb, conclude and quell.

Shakespeare.

All moils hath here and there little stalks, besides
the *low thum*.

Bacon.

Would our *thrum*-capp'd ancestors find fault

For want of *lagar* tongs, or spoons for salt?

King.

To THRU. v. a. To grate; to play
coarsely.

Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole, go off
constantly at the squeaking of a fiddle and the
thrumping of a guitar.

Dryden.

THRUSH. n. f. [*ſpurc*, Saxon; *turdus*,
Latin.]

1. A small singing bird.

Of singing-birds they have linnets, goldfinches,
blackbirds, and the *thrushes*.

Carew.

Pain, and a fine *thru*, have been severally en-
deavouring to call off my attention; but both in
vain.

Pope.

2. [from *thrust*: as we say, a *push*; a
breaking out.] By this name are called
small, round, superficial ulcerations,
which appear first in the mouth; but as
they proceed from the obstruction of the
emulsaries of the saliva, by the lentor and
viscosity of the humour, they may affect
every part of the alimentary duct, except
the thick guts: they are just the same in
the inward parts as scabs in the skin,
and fall off from the inside of the bowels
like a crust: the nearer they approach
to a white colour the less dangerous.

Arbuthnot.

To THURST. v. a. [*trufito*, Lat.]

1. To push any thing into matter, or be-
tween close bodies.

Thrust in thy sickle, and reap.

Revelations.

2. To push; to move with violence; to
drive. It is used of persons or things.

They should not only not be *thrust* out, but also
have cities and grants of their lands new made to
them.

Spenser.

When the king comes, offer him no violence,

Unless he seek to *thrust* you out by force.

Shakespeare.

Lock up my doors, and when you hear the
drum,

Clamber not you up to the casements then,

Nor *thrust* your head into the publick streets.

Shakespeare.

When the ass saw the angel, the *thrust* herself
unto the wall, and crost Balaam's foot.

Numbers.

On this condition will I make a covenant with
you, that I may *thrust* out all your right eyes.

Samuel.

She caught him by the feet; but Gehazi came
near to *thrust* her away.

2 Kings.

The prince shall not take of the people's inheri-
tance, by oppression to *thrust* them out.

Isaiah.

Thou Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven
shalt be *thrust* down to hell.

Luke.

Rich, then lord chancellor, a man of quick and
lively delivery of speech, but as of Nicau birth to
prone to *thrust* forwards the ruin of great persons,
in this manner spake.

Heyward.

They

In hate of kings shall cast anew the frame,

And *thrust* out Collatine that bore their name.

Dryden.

To justify his threat, he *thrusts* aside

The crowd of counts, and redeems the bride.

Dryden.

3. To stab.

Phineus *thrust* both of them through.

Numbers.

4. To compress.

He *thrust* the fleece together, and wringed the
dew out of it.

Job.

5. To impel; to urge.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the
moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity,
and all that we are evil in, by a divine *thrust*.

Shakespeare.

6. To obtrude; to intrude.

Who's there, I say? How dare you *thrust* your
felves

Shakespeare.

Into my private meditations?

I go to meet

The noble Brutus, *thrusting* this report

Shakespeare.

Into his ears.

Should he not do as rationally, who took phys-
ick from any one who had taken on himself the
name of physician, or *thrust* himself into that em-
ployment?

Locke.

To THRU. v. n.

1. To make a hostile push; to attack with
a pointed weapon.

2. To squeeze in; to put himself into any
place by violence.

I'll be a Spartan while I live on earth;

But, when in heav'n, I'll stand next Hercules,
And *thrust* between my father and the god.

Dryden.

3. To intrude.

Not all,

Who like intruders *thrust* into their service,
Participate their sacred influence.

Rouse.

4. To push forward; to come violently,
to throng; to press.

Young, old, *thrust* there,

Chapman.

In mighty concourse.

The miserable men which thrunk from the work
were again beaten forward, and presently slain,
and fresh men full *thrust* on.

Kneller.

THURST. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Hostile attack with any pointed weapon.

Zeluaue hearkenning to no more, began with the
witty fury to pursue him with blows and thrusts,
that nature and virtue commanded him to look to
his safety.

Salut.

That *thrust* had been mine enemy indeed,

But that my coat is better than thou know'st.

Shakespeare.

Polites Pyrrhus with his lance pursues.

And often reaches, and his *thrusts* renew.

Dryden.

2. Assault; attack.

There is one *thrust* at your pure, pretended me-
chanism.

Mor.

THRUSTER. n. f. [from *thrust*.] He that
thrusts.

THRUSTLE. n. f. [from *thrust*.] The thrush;
the thrushle.

No *thrushes* thrill the bramble-bush forsake.

No chirping lark the welkin thence invokes.

Gray.

To THRYEALLOW. v. a. [*thrice* and *tal-*
low.] To give the third ploughing in
summer.

Thryfallow betime for destroying her weed.

Left thistle and docke sal a blooming and feed.

Tyler.

THUMB. n. f. [*ſuna*, Sax.] The short
strong finger answering to the other
four.

Here I have a pilot's thumb,

Wreck'd as homeward he did come.

Shakespeare.

When he is seen you will wear him in clump rings, as the Turks did Scimitars. *Dryden.*
Every man in Turkey is of some trade; Osman Architect was a maker of ivory rings, which the Turks wear upon their thumbs when they shoot their arrows. *Brome.*

The hand is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one opposite bending backwards, called the thumb, to join with them severally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects. *Ray.*

To THUMB. *v. a.* To handle awkwardly.
THUMB-BAND. *n. f.* [thumb and band.] A twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb.

The thumb-bands of hay round them. *Mortimer.*

THUMBSTAIL. *n. f.* [thumb and tail.] A thimble.

THUMP. *n. f.* [thombo, Italian.] A hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt.

And blund'ring still with smarting rump,
He gave the knight's steed such a thump

As made him reel. *Hudibras.*
Before, behind, the blows are dealt; around
Their hollow sides the rattling thumps rebound.

Dryden.
Their thumps and bruises might turn to account,
if they could beat each other into good manners. *Addison.*

The watchmen gave so great a thump at my door, that I awaked at the knock. *Tutler.*

To THUMP. *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows.

Those bastard Britons, whom our fathers
Have in their land beaten, bobbed and thumped. *Shakespeare.*

To THUMP. *v. a.* To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.

A stone
Levell'd so right, it thump'd upon
His manly paunch, with such a force,
As almost beat him off his horse. *Hudibras.*
A watchman at midnight thumps with his pole. *Swift.*

THUMPER. *n. f.* [from thump.] The person or thing that thumps.

THUNDER. *n. f.* [Donner, German; Sax. *dunder*, Swedish; *donder*, Dutch; *tonnerre*, French.]

1. *Thunder* is a most bright flame rising on a sudden, moving with great violence, and with a very rapid velocity, through the air, according to any determination, upwards from the earth, horizontally, obliquely, downwards, in a right line, or in several right lines, as it were in serpentine tracks, joined at various angles, and commonly ending with a loud noise or rattling. *Muschenbroek.*

2. In popular and poetick language, *thunder* is commonly the noise, and lightning the flash; though *thunder* is sometimes taken for both.

I do not bid the *thunder* bearer shoot,
Nor tell tales of thee to high-judging Jove. *Shakespeare.*

The revenging gods
Gaint panicles all the *thunder* bend. *Shakespeare.*
Wing'd with red lightning and impetuous rage,
Perhaps hath spent his shafts, and ceases now
To below through the vast and boundless deep. *Milton.*

3. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence.
So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either side, that neither mail could hold
No shield defend the *thunder* of his throws. *Spenser.*

Here will we face this storm of insolence,
Nor fear the noisy *thunder*; let it roll,
Then burst, and spend at once his idle rage. *Rowe.*

To THUNDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make thunder.

His nature is too noble for the world;
He would not suffer Neptune for his trident,
Nor Jove for a power to *thunder*. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make a loud or terrible noise.

So soon as some few notable examples had *thundered* a duty into the subjects hearts, he soon showed no baseness of suspicion. *Shakespeare.*

His dreadful name late through all Spain did *thunder*,
And Hercules' two pillars standing near

Did make to quake and fear. *Spenser.*
His dreadful voice no more
Would *thunder* in my ears. *Milton.*

Like a black sheet the whelming billow spread,
Burst o'er the boat, and *thunder'd* on his head. *Pope.*

To THUNDER. *v. a.*

1. To emit with noise and terrour.

Oracles severe
Were daily *thunder'd* in our general's ear,
That by his daughter's blood we must appease
Diana's kindled wrath. *Dryden.*

2. To publish any denunciation or threat:
An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder* out an ecclesiastical censure. *Antcliffe.*

THUNDERBOLT. *n. f.* [thunder and bolt, as it signifies an arrow.]

1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven.

If I had a *thunderbolt* in mine eye, I can tell
who should down. *Shakespeare.*

Let the lightning of this *thunderbolt*, which hath
been so severe a punishment to one, be a terror to all. *King Charles.*

My heart does beat,
As if 'twere forging *thunderbolts* for Jove. *Denham.*
Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios' worth, those *thunderbolts* of war? *Dryden.*

The most remarkable piece in Antonine's pillar,
is Jupiter Pluvius sending down rain on the fainting
army of Marcus Aurelius, and *thunderbolts* on
his enemies; which is the greatest confirmation of
the story of the Christian legion. *Addison.*

2. Fulmination; denunciation: properly ecclesiastical.

He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt*
of excommunication. *Hakewill.*

THUNDERCLAP. *n. f.* [thunder and clap.]
Explosion of thunder.

The kindly bird that bears Jove's *thunderclap*,
One day did learn the simple scabree,
Proud of his highest service, and good hap,
That made all other fowls his thralls to be. *Spenser.*

When some dreadful *thunderclap* is nigh,
The winged fire shoots swiftly through the sky;
Strikes and consumes are fear'd it does appear,
And, by the sudden ill, prevents the fear. *Dryden.*

When suddenly the *thunderclap* was heard,
It took us unprepared and out of guard. *Dryden.*

THUNDERER. *n. f.* [from *thunder*.] The
power that thunders.

How dare you, ghosts,
Accuse the *thunderer*, whose bolt you know
Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coats? *Shakespeare.*
Had the old Greeks discover'd your abuse,
Crete had not been the cradle of your god;
On that small island they had look'd with scorn,
And in Great Britain thought the *thunderer* born. *Waller.*

When the bold Typhoeus
Forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
The lesser gods, that shud'd his proud state,
All suffer'd in the evil'd *thunderer's* fate. *Dryden.*

THUNDEROUS. *adj.* [from *thunder*.] Producing thunder.

Look in and see each blissful deity,
How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie. *Mt.*

THUNDERSHOWER. *n. f.* [thunder and shower.] A rain accompanied with thunder.

The concert is long in delivering, and at last it
comes like a *thundershower*, full of sulphur and
darkness, with a terrible crack. *Stillingfleet.*

In *thundershowers* the winds and clouds are often-
times contrary to one another, especially if hail falls,

the sultry weather below directing the wind one way
and the cold above the clouds another. *Denham.*

THUNDERSTONE. *n. f.* [thunder and stone.]
A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted
by thunder; thunderbolt.

Fear no more the lightning flash,
Nor th' all-dreaded *thunderstone*. *Shakespeare.*

To THUNDERSTRIKE. *v. a.* [thunder and strike.]

1. To blast or hurt with lightning.

I remained as a man *thunderstricken*, not daring,
may not able, to behold that power. *Sidney.*

The overthrown he rais'd, and as a herd
Of goats, or tinous flock, together throng'd,
Drove them before him *thunderstruck*. *Milton.*

With the voice divine
Nigh *thunderstruck*, th' exalted man, to whom
Such high attit was giv'n, a while survey'd
With wonder. *Milton.*

'Tis said that *thunderstruck* Enceladas
Lies fretted in flames. *Addison.*

2. To astonish with any thing terrible.

Fears from our hearts took
The very life; to be *thunderstruck*
With such a voice. *Chapman.*

THUNDEROUS. *adj.* [thunderer, Latin.]
Bearing frankincense.

THURIFICATION. *n. f.* [thuris and facio, Latin.] The act of fuming with incense; the act of burning incense.

The several acts of worship which are required to
be performed to images are processions, genuflections,
thurifications, deseculations, and oblations. *Stillingfleet.*

THURSDAY. *n. f.* [thorsgday, Danish; from *thor*: *thor* was the son of Odin; yet in some of the northern parts they worshipped the supreme deity under his name, attributing the power over all things, even the inferior deities, to him. *Stillingfleet.*] The fifth day of the week.

THUS. *adv.* [Sur, Saxon.]

1. In this manner; in this wife.

It cannot be that they who speak *thus*, should
thus judge. *Hooker.*

The knight him calling asked who he was?
Who lifting up his head, him answer'd *thus*. *Spenser.*

I returned with similar proof enough,
With tokens *thus*, and *thus*. *Shakespeare.*

To be *thus* is nothing; *Shakespeare.*
I have sin'd against the Lord, and *thus* and
that have I done. *Jobson.*

The Romans used a like wise endeavour,
and whiles in a higher, in a wiser strain, making some
cold a deity; thus seeking peace, not by an oath,
but by prayer. *Hobday.*

That the principle that sets on work these or-
gans, is nothing else but the modification of matter
thus or *thus* posited, is false. *Judge Hale.*

Beware, I warn thee yet, to tell thy griefs
In terms becoming majesty to hear
I warn thee *thus*, because I know thy temper
Is insolent. *Dryden.*

Thus is the triumph of soft peace I reign. *Dryden.*

All were attentive to the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he *thus* began. *Dryden.*

2. To this degree; to this quantity.

A countess of state in Spain said to his master,
I will tell you majesty *thus* much for your com-
fort, your majesty hath but two enemies; whereof
the one is all the world, and the other your own
ministers. *Lacon.*

Even *thus* wife, that is, *thus* peaceable, were
very peaceable; *thus* peaceable among themselves,
though without grace, *thus* peaceable by wife na-
ture very like grace. *Hobday.*

He said, *Thus* far extend, *thus* far thy bounds. *Milton.*

Thus much concerning the first earth, and its
production and form. *Burnet.*

No man reasonably pretends to know *thus* much,
but he must pretend to know all things. *Tillotson.*

THY

This you must do to inherit life; and if you have come up thus factually participate in it. *Wells.*
TO THWACK. v. a. [Saccian, Saxon.] To strike with something blunt and heavy; to thrash; to bang; to belabour. A ludicrous word.

He shall not stay;
 We'll thwack him hence with distaffs. *Shakespeare.*
 Nick fell foul upon John Bull, to snatch the cudgel he had in his hand, that he might thwack Lewis with it. *Arbutnot.*

These long fellows, as lightly as they are, should find their jackets well thwacked. *Arbutnot.*
THWACK. n. f. [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow.

But Talgol grist with a hard thwack
 Twice bruised his head, and twice his back. *Hudibras.*

They place several pots of rice, with cudgels in the neighbourhood of each pot; the monkeys descend from the trees, take up the arms, and belabour one another with a storm of thwacks. *Addison.*

THWART. adj. [Thynn, Sax. *dwars*, Dut.]

1. Transverse; cross to something else.
 This elfe to several spheres than unit ascribes,
 Mov'd contrary with thwart obliquities. *Milton.*

2. Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.
TO THWART. v. a.

1. To cross; to lie or come cross any thing.

Swift as a shooting star
 In autumn thwarts the night. *Milton.*
 You stream of light, a thousand ways
 Upward and downward thwarting and convolv'd. *Thomson.*

2. To cross; to oppose; to traverse; to contravene.

Some sixteen months and longer might have staid,
 If crooked fortune had not thwarted me. *Shalyp.*
 Laffer had been

The thwartings of your dispositions, if
 You had not shew'd how you were dispos'd
 Ere they lack power to cross you. *Shakespeare.*
 The understanding and will then never disagreed;
 For the propensities of the one never thwarted the inclinations of the other. *South.*

The rays both good and bad, of equal pow'r,
 Each thwarting other made a mingled hour. *Dryd.*
 In vain did I the godlike youth declare:
 The more I begg'd, they thwarted me the more. *Addison.*

Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now refrain,
 Or thwart the synod of the gods in vain. *Pope.*
 By thwarting passions toil, by cares oppress'd,
 He found the tempest picture'd in his breast. *Young.*

TO THWART. v. n. To be in opposition to.

It is easy to be imagined what reception any proposition shall find, that shall at all thwart with these internal oracles. *Lucke.*

THWARTING. n. f. [from thwart.] The act of crossing, &c. as the verb.

THWARTINGLY. adv. [from thwarting.] Oppositely; with opposition.

THY. pronoun. [Thin, Sax.] Of thee; belonging to thee; relating to thee: the possessive of thou. See THOU.

Whatever God did say,
 Is all thy clear and smooth uninterrupted way. *Cowley.*

Th' example of the heavenly lark,
 Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark. *Cowley.*
 These are thy works, parent of good! *Milton.*

THYME wood. n. f. A precious wood.
 The merchandise of gold and all thyme wood
 are departed from thee. *Revelations.*

THYME. n. f. [thym, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.] A plant.

The thyme hath a labiate flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper-lip is erect, and generally split in two, and the under-lip is divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup arises the pointal, accompanied by four embryos, which afterward be-

TIC

come to many seeds, inclosed in a brist, which before was the flower-cup; to these marks must be added hard tenuous stalks, and the flowers gathered into heads. *Miller.*

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
 The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme. *Dryd.*
THYSELF. pronoun reciprocal. [thy and self.]

1. It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the verb.

Come high or low,
 Thyself and office dently flow. *Shakespeare.*

It must and shall be so; content thyself. *Shalyp.*

2. In poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative.

These goods thyself can on thyself bestow. *Dryden.*

TIA. } n. f. [tiare, Fr. *tiara*, Lat.] A

TIA'RA. } drefs for the head; a diadem.
 His back was turn'd, but not his brightwells hid;
 Of beaming sunny rays a golden tiar

Circled his head. *Milton.*
 This royal robe and this tiara wore
 Old Priam, and this golden sceptre bore
 In full assemblies. *Dryden.*

A tiar wreath'd her head with many a fold,
 Her waist was circled with a zone of gold. *Pope.*

Farmer she seem'd, distinguish'd from the rest,
 And better mind disclos'd, as better dress:
 A bright tiara round her forehead ty'd
 To jester bounds confin'd its rising pride. *Prior.*

TO TICE. v. a. [from entice.] To draw; to allure.

Lovely enchanting language, sugar-cane,
 Honey of roses, whither wilt thou fly?
 Hath some fond lover twi'd thee to thy bane?
 And wilt thou leave the church, and love a fly? *Herbert.*

TICK. n. f. [This word seems contracted from ticket, a tally on which debts are scored.]

1. Score; trust.

If thou hast the heart to try 't,
 I'll lend thee back thyself awhile,
 And once more for that carcase vile
 Fight upon tick. *Hudibras.*

When the money is got into hands that have bought
 all that they have need of, whoever needs any thing
 else must go on tick, or batter for it. *Locke.*

You would see him in the kitchen weighing the
 beef and butter, paying ready money, that the maids
 might not run a tick at the market. *Arbutnot.*

2. [tique, Fr. *teke*, Dut.] The house of dogs or sheep.

Would the fountain of your mind were clear
 again, that I might water an ass at it! I had rather
 be a tick in a sheep, than such a valiant ignorance. *Shakespeare.*

3. The case which holds the feathers of a bed.

TO TICK. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To run on score.

2. To trust; to score.

The money went to the lawyers; council wo'n't tick. *Arbutnot.*

TICKEN. } n. f. The same with tick.

TICKING. } A sort of strong linen for bedding.

TICKET. n. f. [etiquet, Fr.] A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

There should be a paymaster appointed, of special trust, which should pay every man according to his captain's ticket, and the account of the clerk of his hand. *Spenser.*

In a lottery with one prize, a single ticket is only enriched, and the rest are all blanks. *Collier.*

Let tops or fortune fly which way they will,
 Disdains all lots of tickets or codills. *Pope.*

TO TICKLE. v. a. [titillo, Latin.]

1. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches.

Diffusing heavily! How can
 Can tickle when the wound is? *Shakespeare.*
 The mind is moved in great vehemency only
 by tickling some parts of the body. *Becon.*

There is a sweettarts in good verie, which tickles
 even while it hurts; and no man can be heartily
 angry with him who pleases him ag. mit his will. *Dryden.*

It is a good thing to laugh at any rate; and if a
 straw can tickle a man, it is an instrument of happiness. *Dryden.*

2. To please by slight gratifications.

Dantes, that of all manners of fire could best
 conceive of golden cloquence, being withal torred
 by Mulidorus's praises, had his brain tormented,
 that he became slave to that which he that used to
 be his servant offered to give him. *Sidney.*

Expectation tickling Scotch spirits,
 Sets all on hazard. *Shakespeare.*

Such a nature
 Ticked with good success, disdains the shadow
 Which it treads on at noon. *Shakespeare.*

I cannot rule my spleen,
 My scorn rebels, and tickles me within. *Dryden.*

Dance at the butt; in streets but scarce should
 To tickle, on thy straw, the liquid force. *Dryden.*

A drunkard the habitual thirst after his cups
 drives to the tavern, though he has in his view the
 loss of health, and perhaps of the joys of another
 life, the loss of which is such a good as he con-
 siders is far greater than the tickling of his palate
 with a glass of wine. *Lucke.*

TO TICKLE. v. n. To feel titillation.

He with ever joy therefore
 Did tickle away his eye y vein,
 And his little heart, brought with all treach'ry's store,
 Was fill'd with hope, his purpose to obtain. *Spenser.*

TICKLE. adj. [I know not whence to deduce the sense of this word.] Tottering; unfixed; unstable; easily overturned.

When the last O'Neil began to stand upon some
 tickle terms, this fellow, called baron of Duncannon,
 was set up to bend him. *Spenser.*

Thy head stands so tickle on thy shoulders, that a
 milkmaid, if she be in love, may fight it off. *Shalyp.*

The state of Nonnandy
 Stands on a tickle point, now they are gone. *Shakespeare.*

TICKLISH. adj. [from tickle.]

1. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled.

The palm of the hand, though it is as thin as
 skin as the other parts, yet is not ticklish, because
 it is accustomed to be touched. *Bacon.*

2. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed.

Ireland was a ticklish and unsettled state, more
 easy to receive distempers and mutations than
 England was. *South.*

Did it stand upon so ticklish and tottering
 foundation as some men's fancy hath placed it on,
 be no wonder should it frequently vary. *Bacon.*

3. Difficult; nice.

How shall our author hope a gentle fate,
 Who dares most impudently not translate?
 It had been civil, in these ticklish times,
 To fetch his fools and knaves from foreign climes. *South.*

TICKLISHNESS. n. f. [from ticklish.] The state of being ticklish.

TICKTACK. n. f. [tititrac, Fr.] A game at tables. *Bailey.*

TID. adj. [tybden, Sax.] Tender; soft; nice.

TIDBIT. n. f. [tid and bit.] A dainty.

TO TIDDLE. } v. a. [from tidd.] To use

TO TIDDER. } tenderly; to fondle.

TIDE. n. f. [tyb, Saxon; tyd, Dutch and Islandick.]

1. Time; season; while.

There they alight, in hope themselves to hide
 From the fierce heat, and rest their weary limbs
 in shade. *Spenser.*

They two forth passing
 Received those two fair brides, their love's delight
 Which, at the appointed tide,
 Each one did make his bride. *Spenser.*

What hath the day brought?
That in it golden letters should be set
Among the high tides to the calendar? *Shakespeare.*
At new-year's tide following, the king chose him
master of the horse. *Wolton.*

2. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea.

That motion of the water called *tides*, is a rising
and falling of the sea: the cause of this is the at-
traction of the moon, whereby the part of the water
in the great ocean which is nearest the moon, being
most strongly attracted, is raised higher than the
rest; and the part opposite to it being least attract-
ed, is also higher than the rest; and these two op-
posite rises of the surface of the water in the great
ocean following the motion of the moon from east
to west, and striking against the large coasts of the
continents, from thence rebound back again, and
so make floods and ebbs in narrow seas and rivers. *Locke.*

3. Commotion; violent confluence.

As in the *tides* of people once up, there went not
stirring winds to make them more rough, so this
people did light upon two ringleaders. *Bacon.*

4. Stream; course.

Thou art the ruins of the noblest man
That ever lived in the tide of times. *Shakespeare.*
The rapid currents drive
Towards the retreating sea their furious tide. *Milton.*

But let not all the gold which Tagus hides,
And pays the sea in tributary *tides*,
Be bribe sufficient to corrupt thy breast,
Or violate with dreams thy peaceful rest. *Dryden.*

Continual tide *Philips.*
Flows from th' exhilarating fount. *Philips.*
To TIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
drive with the stream.

Their images, the relics of the wreck,
Torn from the naked poop, are *tided* back
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown ashore. *Dryden.*

To TIDE. *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be
agitated by the tide.

When from his dunt the foe still backward shrunk,
Wading within the Ouse, he dealt his blows,
And sent them, rolling, to the *tiding* Humber. *Philips.*

TIDEGATE. *n. f.* [*tide* and *gate*.] A gate
through which the tide passes into a
basin. *Bailey.*

TIDESMAN. *n. f.* [*tide* and *man*.] A tide-
waiter or customhouse officer, who
watches on board of merchant-ships till
the duty of goods be paid, and the ships
unloaded. *Bailey.*

TIDEWAITER. *n. f.* [*tide* and *wait*.] An
officer who watches the landing of goods
at the customhouse.

Employments will be in the hands of English
men; nothing left for Irishmen but vicarages and
seawater places. *Swift.*

TIDILY. *adv.* [from *tidy*.] Neatly;
readily.

TIDINESS. *n. f.* [from *tidy*.] Neatness;
readiness.

TIDINGS. *n. f.* [*tidan*, Saxon, *to happen*,
to betide; *tidende*, Islandick.] News; an
account of something that has happened;
incidents related.

When her eyes she on the dwarf had set,
And saw the signs that deadly *tidings* speak,
She fell to ground for sorrowful regret. *Spenser.*
I shall make my master glad with these *tidings*. *Shakespeare.*

They win
Great numbers of each nation to receive,
With joy, the *tidings* brought from heav'n. *Milton.*

Portus, thy looks speak somewhat of importance:
What *tidings* doth thou bring? methinks I see
Casual gladness sparkling in thy eyes. *Addison.*
The messengers of these glad *tidings*, by whom
the covenant of mercy was proposed and ratified,
was the eternal Son of his bosom. *Rogers.*

TIDY. *adj.* [*tidie*, Islandick.]

1. Seasonable.

If weather be faire and *tidie*, thy grain
Make speedie carriage, for leare of a raucous *Taffer*.

2. Neat; ready.

Wherever by yon barley-mow I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the *tidy* lass. *Gay.*

3. It seems to be here put by mistake or
irony for *untidy*.

Thou whorson *tiay* Bartholomew boar-pig, when
wilt thou leave fighting? *Shakespeare.*

To TIE. *v. a.* [*tiān*, *tiān*, Saxon.]

1. To bind; to fasten with a knot.

Tie the knee to the cart, and bring their calves
home from them. *Samuel.*

Thousands of men and women, *tied* together in
chains, were, by the cruel Turks, enforced to run
as fast as their horses. *Knotles.*

2. To knit; to complicate.

We do not *tie* this knot with an intention to
puzzle the argument; but the harder it is *tied*, we
shall feel the pleasure more sensibly when we come
to loose it. *Burnet.*

3. To hold; to fasten; to join so as not easily to be parted.

In bond of virtuous love together *tied*,
Together *serv'd* they, and together died. *Fairfax.*
The intermediate ideas *tie* the extremes so firmly
together, and the probability is so clear, that assent
necessarily follows it. *Locke.*

Certain theorems resolve propositions which
depend on them, and are as firmly made out from
thence, as if the mind went afresh over every link
of the whole chain that *ties* them to first self-evident
principles. *Locke.*

4. To hinder; to obstruct: with *up* in- tensive.

Death, that hath ta'en her hence to make me
wail,
Ties up my tongue, and will not let me speak. *Shakespeare.*

Melantius, stay,
You have my promise; and my last word
Retrains my tongue, but *ties* not up my sword. *Waller.*

Honour and good-nature may *tie up* his hands;
but as these would be very much strengthened by
reason and principle, so without them they are only
infruits. *Addison.*

5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine.

Although they profess they agree with us touch-
ing a prescript form of prayer to be used in the
church, they have declared that it shall not be pre-
scribed as a thing whereunto they will *tie* their
ministers. *Hooker.*

It is the cowardly terror of his spirit,
That dares not undertake; he'll not feel wrongs
Which *tie* him to an answer. *Shakespeare.*

Cannot God make any of the appropriate acts of
worship to become due only to himself? cannot he
tie us to perform them to him? *Stillington.*

They *tie* themselves so strictly to unity of place,
that you never see in any of their plays a scene
change in the middle of an act. *Dryden.*

Not *tied* to rules of policy, you find
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind. *Dryden.*
No one seems less *tied up* to a form of words. *Locke.*

The mind should, by several rules, be *tied* down
to this, at last, uneasy talk; and will give it fac-
ility. *Locke.*

They have no uneasy expectations of what is to
come, but are ever *tied* down to the present mo-
ment. *Macburn.*

A healthy man ought not to *tie* himself up to
strict rules, nor to abstain from any sort of food in
common use. *Arbuthnot.*

6. It may be observed of *tie*, that it has
often the particles *up* and *down* joined to
it, which are, for the most part, little
more than emphatical, and which, when
united with this word, have at least con-
sequentially the same meaning.

TIE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Knot; fastening.

2. Bond; obligation.

The rebels that had shaken off the great yoke of
obedience, had likewise cast away the *tie* of
respect. *South.*

No forest, cave, or savage den
Holds more pernicious bonds than men;
Vows, oaths, and contracts they devise,
And tell us they are sacred *ties*. *Waller.*

3. A knot of hair.

The well-twain *ties* an equal homage claim,
And either shoulder has its share of fame. *Young.*

TIER. *n. f.* [*tiere*, *tiere*, old French; *tyer*,
Dutch.] A row; a rank.

Formous, in his choler, discharg'd a *tier* of great
ordnance amongst the thickest of them. *Kneller.*

TIERCE. *n. f.* [*tiers*, *tiercer*, Fr.] A vessel
holding the third part of a pipe.

Go now deny his *tierce*. *Ben Jonson.*
Wit, like *tierce* claret, when 't begins to pall,
Neglected lies, and 's of no use at all;
But in its full perfection of decay
Turns vintage, and comes again to play. *De Witt.*

TYERCE. *n. f.* [from *tyers*, Fr.] A trip-
let; three lines.

TIFF. *n. f.* [A low word, I suppose with-
out etymology.]
1. Liquor; drink.

I, whom grasping penny furrounds,
And hunger, sure attendant upon want,
With scanty meals, and small and *tiif*,
Wretched repast! my meagre corps sustain. *Philips.*

2. A fit of peevishness or sullenness; a pet.

To TIFF. *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quar-
rel. A low word.

TIFFANY. *n. f.* [*tiiffer*, to dress up, old
Fr. *Skinner*.] Very thin silk.

The smock of sulphur will not black a paper,
and is commonly used by women to whiten *tiifanies*. *Brown.*

TIG. *n. f.* [In architecture.] The shaft of
a column from the abacus to the capital. *Bailey.*

TIGER. *n. f.* [*tigre*, Fr. *tigris*, Latin.] A
fierce beast of the leonine kind.

When the blast of war blows in your ear,
Then imitate the action of the *tiger*;

Sudden the fancies, fann'd upon the blood, *Shelley.*
Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd rhinoceros, or the Hyrcanian *tiger*;

Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakespeare.*

Has the steer,
At whose strong chest the deadly *tiger* hangs,
Ever plow'd for him? *Thomson.*

TIGHT. *adj.* [*dicht*, Dutch.]

1. Tense; close; not loose.

If the centre holes be not very deep, and the pikes
fill them not very *tight*, the strength of the turning
will alter the centre holes. *Mason.*

I do not like this running knot, it holds too
tight; I may be stifled all of a sudden. *Arbuthnot.*
Every joint was well grooved; and the door did
not move on hinges, but up and down like a fath,
which kept my closet *tight* that very little water
came in. *Swift.*

2. Free from fluttering rags; less than neat.

A *tight* maid, ere he for wine can ask,
Gusts his meaning, and unlooseth the flask. *Dryden.*
The girl was a *tight* clever wench as any. *Arbuthnot.*

O Thomas, I'll make a loving wife;
I'll spin and card, and keep our children *tight*. *Gay.*

Drift her again gentle and neat,
And rather *tight* than great. *Swift.*

To TIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *tight*.] To
straiten; to make close.

TIGHTEN. *n. f.* [from *tighten*.] A riband
or string by which women straiten their
clothes.

TIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *tight*.]

1. Closely; not loosely.

2. Neatly; not idly.

Hold, Arab, hear you these letters tightly;
Said like my pinnace to these golden hours. *Shakspere.*
Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity;
tightly, I say, go tightly to your business; you have
cost me much. *Dryden.*

TIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *tight*.]

1. Closeness; not looseness.

The bones are inflexible; which arises from the
greatness of the number of corpuscles that compose
them, and the firmness and tightness of their union.
Woodward.

2. Neatness.

TIGRESS. *n. f.* [from *tiger*.] The female
of the tiger.

It is reported of the *tigress*, that several spots rise
in her skin when she is angry. *Addison.*

TIKE. *n. f.* [*tik*, Swedish; *teke*, Dutch;
tigue, French.]

1. The louse of dogs or sheep. See TICK.
Lice and *tikes* are bred by the sweat close kept,
and somewhat arched by the hair. *Bacon.*

2. It is in *Shakspere* the name of a dog,
in which sense it is used in Scotland.
[from *tijk*, Runick, a little dog.]
Avaunt, you curs!

Hound or spaniel, brabe or hym,
Or bobtail *tike*, or trundle tail. *Shakspere.*

TILE. *n. f.* [*tegle* Saxon; *tegel*, Dutch;
tegle, Fr. *tegola*, Italian.] Thin plates of
baked clay used to cover houses.

The roof is all *tile*, or lead, or stone. *Bacon.*
Earth turned into brick serveth for building as
stone doth; and the like of *tile*. *Bacon.*
Just at the window he climbs, or o'er the *tile*.
Milton.

Worse than all the chattering tits, and worse
Than thousand padders was the poet's curse.
Dryden.

Tile pine made of oak, or fir, they drive into holes
made in the plain *tiles*, to hang them upon their
lathing. *Mason.*

To TILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with tiles.

Moss growth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled
or thatched. *Bacon.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raise a house above two stories;
A lyric ode would flate; a catch
Would *tile*; an epigram wou'd thatch. *Swift.*

2. To cover as tiles.

The rafters of my body, bone,
Being fill'd with you, the muscle, sinew and vein,
Which *tile* this house, will come again. *Donne.*

TILER. *n. f.* [*tailier*, Fr. from *tile*.] One
whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.

A Flemish *tiler*, falling from the top of a house
upon a Spaniard, killed him; the next of the blood
prosecuted his death; and when he was offered
pecuniary recompence, nothing would serve him
but *his talionis*: whereupon the judge said to him,
he should go up to the top of the house, and then
fall down upon the *tiler*. *Bacon.*

TILING. *n. f.* [from *tile*.] The roof
covered with tiles.

They went upon the house-top, and let him down
through the *tiling* with his couch before Jesus. *Luke.*

TILL. *n. f.* A money box in a shop.
They break up counters, doors and *tills*,
And leave the empty chests in view. *Swift.*

TILL. *prep.* [*til*, Sax.] To the time of.

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy *till* the last, the kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*

TILL NOW. To the present time.

Pleasure not known *till* now. *Milton.*

TILL THEN. To that time.

The earth *till* then was desert. *Milton.*

TILL. conjunction.

1. To the time when.

Woods and rocks had ears
To capture, till the savage clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*

The unity of place we neither find in Aristotle,
Horace, or any who have written of it, till in our
age the French poets first made it a precept of the
stage. *Dryden.*

2. To the degree that.

Moderate is long *till* you make some act of prayer
to G. d., or glorification of him. *Taylor.*

To this strange pitch their high assertions flew,
Till Nature's self scarce look'd on them as two. *Cowley.*

Goldens, spread thy reign till Isis' elders reel.
Pope.

To TILL. *v. a.* [*tyhan*, Saxon; *tenlen*,
Dutch.] To cultivate; to husband:
commonly used of the husbandry of the
plough.

This paradise I give thee, count it thine,
To *till*, and reap, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton.*

Send him from the garden forth, to *till*
The ground whence he was taken. *Milton.*

The husbandman *tilleth* the ground, is employed
in an honest business that is necessary in life, and
very capable of being made an acceptable service
unto God. *Law.*

TILLABLE. *adj.* [from *till*.] Arable; fit
for the plough.

The *tillable* fields are so hilly, that the oxen can
hardly take sure footing. *Carew.*

TILLAGE. *n. f.* [from *till*.] Husbandry;
the act or practice of ploughing or cul-
ture.

Tillage will enable the kingdom for corn for the
natives, and to spare for exportation. *Bacon.*

A weedy reaper from his *tillage* brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf.
Milton.

Incite them to improve the *tillage* of their coun-
try, to recover the bad soil, and to remedy the
waste. *Milton.*

Bid the laborious hind,
Whose harden'd hands did long in *tillage* toil,
Neglect the promis'd harvest of the soil. *Dryden.*

That there was *tillage*, Moses intimates; but
whether bestowed on all, or only upon some parts
of that earth, as also what sort of *tillage* that was,
is not expressed. *Woodward.*

TILLER. *n. f.* [from *till*.]

1. Husbandman; ploughman.

They bring in sea-land partly after their nearness
to the places, and partly by the good husbandry
of the *tiller*. *Carew.*

Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a *tiller*
of the ground. *Genesis.*

The worm that gnaws the ripening fruit, had
guilt!

Canker or locust hurtful to insect
The blade; while husks elude the *tiller's* care,
And eminence of want distinguishes the year. *Prior.*

2. The rudder of a boat.

3. The horse that goes in the thill. Pro-

perly THILLER.

4. A till; a small drawer.

Search her cabinet, and thou shalt find
Each *tiller* there with love epistles lin'd. *Dryden.*

TILLYFALLY. } *adj.* A word used

TILLYVALLEY. } formerly when any
thing said was rejected as trifling or im-
pertinent.

Am not I confusineous? am not I of her
blood? *tillyvalley* lady. *Shakspere.*

Tilghfolly, Sir John, never tell me; your ancient
swaggerer comes not in my doors. *Shakspere.*

TILMAN. *n. f.* [*till* and *man*.] One who
tills; a husbandman.

Good shepherd, good *tilman*, good Jack and good
Gill.

Makes husband and his wife their coffee to fill.
Taylor.

TILT. *n. f.* [*tylb*, Saxon.]

1. A tent; any support of covering over
head.

The roof of heaven
Intended for a shelter!
But the rain made an ark
Of tilt and canvas,
And the snow which you know is a water.
Danlos.

2. The cover of a boat.

It is a small vessel, like in proportion to a Gravel,
and tilt-boat. *Danlos.*

The rowing crew,
To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gey.*

3. A military game at which the comba-
tants run against each other with lances
on horseback.

His study is his tilt-yard, and his loves
Are heaven's images of canonized saints. *Shakspere.*

He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if
he had been sworn brother to him; and he never
saw him but once in the tilt-yard, and then he
broke his head. *Shakspere.*

Images representing the forms of Hercules,
Apollo, and Diana, he placed in the tilt-yard at
Constantinople. *Kneller.*

The spouls of Hippolite the queen,
What tilts and tourneys at the foot were seen.
Dryden.

In tilts and tournaments the valiant strove
By glorious deeds to purchase Emma's love. *Prior.*

4. A thrust.

His majesty's wisdom dismissed the foreigner till he
had entertained him with the slaughter of two or
three of his free subjects, whom he very dexterously
put to death with the tilt of his lance. *Addison.*

5. Inclination forward; as, the vessel is a
tilt, when it is inclined that the liquor
may run out.

To TILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.

Ajax interpos'd
His sevenfold shield, and screen'd Laertes' son,
When the insulting Trojans urg'd him fore
With tilted spears. *Philips.*

2. To point as in tilts.

Now horrid slaughter reigns;
Sons against fathers sit the fatal lance,
Careless of duty, and their native grounds
Dream with kindred blood. *Philips.*

3. [Tilted, Dut.] To turn up so as to run
out; as, the barrel is tilted; that is,
leaned forward.

To TILT. *v. n.*

1. To run in tilts or tournaments.

To describe races and games,
Or tilting furniture, emblazon'd shields. *Milton.*

2. To fight with rapiers.

Friends all but even now; and then, but now—
Swords out and tilting one at other's breast.
In opposition bloody. *Shakspere.*

Scow'ring the watch grows out of fashion wit:
Now we scrup'le forsaking in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, chicken-hearted,
To fright the ladies first, and then be parted. *Dryden.*

It is not yet the fashion for women of quality to
tilt. *Collier.*

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To run a much, and tilt at all I meet. *Pope.*

3. To rush as in combat.

Some say the spirits sit so violently, that they
make holes where they strike. *Collier.*

4. To play unsteadily.

The floating vessel swam
Uplifted; and secure with beaked prow
Rode tilting o'er the waves. *Milton.*

The fleet swift tilting o'er the surges flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope.*

5. To fall on one side.

As the trunk of the body is kept from tilting
forward by the muscles of the back, so from falling
backward by those of the belly. *Grew.*

TILT. *n. f.* [from *tilt*.] One who tilts;
one who fights.

A paining *tilter*, that spurs his horse on one side
breaks his staff like a rotten goose. *Shakspere.*

He wou'd the only proper *tilter*,
Dash'd from old British shores. *Matthews.*

When you sleep, and blood must needs be spilt
here,
Let me choose to match your sister. *Granville.*
TILTH. *n. f.* [from *till*.] Husbandry;
culture.
Born, bound of land, with vineyard, none;
No site of metal, corn, or wine, or oil. *Shakespeare.*
Her piousness work
Expresseth its full *till* and husbandry. *Shakespeare.*
Give the fallow lands their leafous and their
dith. *Dryden.*
TILTH. *adj.* [from *till*.] Arable; tilled.
I know not how this word can be so
used.

He beheld a field,
Fertile and *till*; whereon were thieves
New reap'd. *Milton.*
TIMBER. *n. f.* [Cymbrion, Sax. *to build*.]
1. Wood fit for building.
I learn'd of highter timber cotes to frame,
Such as might save my sheep and me from flame.

For the body of the ships no nation doth equal
England for the *timber* wherewith to build
them; but there must be a great providence used,
that our ship *timber* be not unnecessarily wasted.
Bacon.

The *timber* was laid below,
Of chips and ferowood was the second row;
The third of greens, and *timber* newly fell'd.

There are hardly any countries that are destitute
of *timber* of their own growth. *Woodward.*
Upon these walls they plant quick and *timber*
trees, which thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer.*
Who set the twigs, shall be remember,
That in haste to sell the *timber*?
And what shall of thy woods remain,
Except the box that threw the *timber*? *Prior.*
2. The main trunk of a tree.

We take
From every tree, top, bark, and part of th' *timber*;
And though we leave it with a root thus heckt,
The air will drain the sap. *Shakespeare.*

3. The main beams of a fabrick.
4. Materials, ironically.
Such dispositions are the very errors of human
nature; and yet they are the fittest *timber* to make
politicks of, like to knee *timber*, that is good for
ships to be torked, but not for houses that shall
stand firm. *Bacon.*

TO TIMBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
light on a tree. A cant word.
The one took up in a thicket of brush-wood, and
the other *timbered* upon a tree hard by.

TO TIMBER. *v. a.* To furnish with beams
or *timber*.

TIMBERED. *adj.* [from *timber*; *timbré*,
Fr.] Built; formed; contrived.
He left the succession to his second son; not be-
cause he thought him the best *timbered* to support
it. *Watson.*

Many heads that undertake learning, were
never *timbered* nor *timbered* for it. *Brown.*

TIMBERSOW. *n. f.* A worm in wood;
perhaps the woodlouse.
Divers creatures, though they be loathsome to
us, are of this kind; as earth-worms, *timbersows*,
&c. *Bacon.*

TIMBREL. *n. f.* [*timbre*, Fr. *tympanum*,
Lat.] A kind of musical instrument
played by pulsation.
The dancels they delight
When they their *timbrels* strike,
And thence to dance and carol sweet. *Spenser.*
In their hands sweet *timbrels* all upheld on night.
Spenser.

Praise with *timbrels*, organs, futes;
Praise with viols and lutes. *Sandys.*
For her, through Egypt's fruitful elime resounds
The evening *timbrels* the *timbrel* sound. *Pope.*

TIME. *n. f.* [Cyma, Sax. *tyrn*, Erse.]
1. The measure of duration.

This consideration of duration, as far as by cer-
tain periods, and marked by certain measures or
epochs, is that which most properly we call *time*.
Locke.

Time is like a fashionable host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand.
But with his arms out-stretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps the incomer. *Shakespeare.*

Come what come may,
Time and the hour runs through the roughest day.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth
a gross exhalation, be found a long *time* defective
upon the exactest scale. *Brown.*

Time, which consisteth of parts, can be so part
of infinite duration, or of eternity; for then there
would be infinite *time* past to day, which to-mor-
row will be more than infinite. *Time* is one thing,
and infinite duration is another. *Grew.*

2. Space of *time*.
Daniel desired that he would give him *time*, and
that he would shew him the interpretation.

If a law be enacted to continue for a certain
time, when that *time* is elapsed, the law ceaseth
without any farther abrogation. *White.*
He for the *time* remained stupidly good. *Milton.*
No *time* is allowed for digressions. *Swift.*

3. Interval.
Pomanders, and knots of powders, you may have
continually in your hand; whereas perfumes you
can take but at *times*. *Bacon.*

4. Life considered as employed, or destined
to employment.
A great devourer of his *time*, was his agency for
men of quality. *Fell.*

All ways of holy living, all instances and all
kinds of virtue, lie open to those who are masters
of themselves, their *time*, and their fortune. *Law.*

5. Season; proper *time*.
To every thing there is a season, and a *time* to
every purpose. *Ecclesiasticus.*

They were cut down out of *time*, whose founda-
tion was overlaid with a flood. *Job.*
He found nothing but leaves on it; for the *time*
of figs was not yet. *Mark.*
Knowing the *time*, that it is high *time* to awake,
out of sleep. *Romans.*
Short were her marriage joys; for in the prime
Of youth her lord expired before his *time*. *Dryden.*
I hope I come in *time*, if not to make,
At least to save, your fortune and your honour.

The *time* will come when we shall be forced to
bring our evil ways to remembrance, and then
consideration will do us little good. *Culamy.*

6. A considerable space of duration; con-
tinuance; process of *time*.
Fight under him, there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful trade:
And when in service your best days are spent,
In *time* you may command a regiment. *Dryden.*
In *time* the mind reflects on its own operations
about the ideas got by sensation, and thereby stores
itself with a new set of ideas, ideas of reflection.

One imagines, that the terrestrial matter which
is showered down along with rain enlarges the bulk
of the earth, and that it will in *time* bury all things
under ground. *Woodward.*
I have resolved to take *time*, and, in spite of all
misfortunes, to write you, at intervals, a long let-
ter. *Swift.*

7. Age; part of duration distinct from
other parts.
They shall be given into his hand until a *time*
and *times*. *Daniel.*
If we should impute the heat of the season unto
the co-operation of any stars with the sun, it seems
more favourable for our *times* to ascribe the same
unto the constellation of Leo. *Brown.*

The way to please being to imitate nature, the
poets and the painters, in ancient *times*, and in the
best ages, have studied her. *Dryden.*

8. Past *time*.
I was the man in th' moon when *time* was.

9. Early *time*.
Shakespeare.

Stanley at Radworth-field, though he came slow
enough to save his life, yet he found lodg enough to
enlarge it. *Barry.*

If they acknowledge repentance and a more
strict obedience to be one *time* or other necessary,
they imagine it is *time* enough yet to set about
their duties. *Regen.*

10. *Time* considered as affording oppor-
tunity.

The earl lost no *time*, but marched day and
night. *Clarendon.*

He continued his delights till all the enemies
were passed through his quarters; nor did
then pursue them in any *time*. *Clarendon.*

I would ask any man that means to repent at
his death, how he knows he shall have an hour's
time for it? *Duty of Men.*

Time is lost, which never will renew,
While we too far the pleasing path pursue,
Surveying nature. *Dryden.*

11. Particular quality of some part of du-
ration.

Comets, importing change of *times* and states,
Beardish your crystal tresses in the sky. *Shakespeare.*
All the prophets in their age, the *times*
Of great Messiah sing. *Milton.*
If any reply, that the *times* and manners of men
will not bear such a practice, that is an answer
from the mouth of a professed *time*-server. *Smith.*

12. Particular *time*.

Give order, that no sort of person
Have, any *time*, recourse unto the prisons.

When that company died, what *time* the fire de-
voured two hundred and fifty men. *Numbers.*
The work on me must light; when *time* shall be.
Milton.

A *time* will come, when my matures must
In Caesar's wars a nobler theme shall choose.

These reservoirs of snow they cut, distributing
them to several shops, that from *time* to *time* supply
Naples. *Addison.*

13. Hour of childbirth.

She intended to stay till delivered; for the was
within one month of her *time*. *Clarendon.*
The first *time* I saw a lady dressed in one of
these petticoats, I blamed her for walking abroad
when the was so near her *time*; but soon I found
all the modish part of the sex as far gone as herself.

14. Repetition of any thing, or mention
with reference to repetition.

Four *times* he cross'd the car of night. *Milton.*
Many *times* I have read of the like attempts
begun, but never of any finished. *Heylin.*
Every single particle would have a sphere of
void space around it many hundred thousand mil-
lion million *times* bigger than the dimensions of
that particle. *Bentley.*
Lord Oxford, I have now the third *time* men-
tioned in this letter, expects you. *Swift.*

15. Musical measure.

Musick do I hear!
Ha, ha! keep *time*. How four sweet musick is
When *time* is broke, and no proportion kept!
Shakespeare.

You by the help of *time* and *time*
Can make that song which was but rhyme.

On their exalted wings
To the celestial orbs they climb,
And with th' harmonious spheres keep *time*. *Duncan.*

Heroes who o'ercome, or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The strings of which in battle's heat
Against their very corsets beat;
Keep *time* with their own trumpet's measure,
And yield them most excessive pleasure. *Prior.*

TO TIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adapt to the *time*; to bring or do
at a proper *time*.

There is no greater wisdom than well to *time*
the beginning, and outlets of things. *Buon.*
It is hard to believe, that where his most nume-
rous miracles were afforded, they should all want the

advantage of the congruous things to give them their due weight and efficacy. *Hammond.*
 The timing of things is a main point in the dispatch of all affairs. *L'Estrange.*
 'Tis 'tis to have a virtue out of season!
 Mercy is good, but kidge mistake its timing. *Dryden.*

A man's conviction should be strong, and so well timed, that worldly advantages may seem to have no share in it. *Addison.*

2. To regulate as to time.

To the same purpose old Epopeus spoke,
 Who overlook'd the *oars* and *tim'd* the stroke. *Addison.*

3. To measure harmonically.

He was a thing of blood, whose every motion,
 Was *tim'd* with dyming cries. *Shakespeare.*

TIMELY. *adj.* [time and full.] Seasonable; timely; early.

If this arch-politician find in his pupils any remorse, any feeling of God's future judgments, he persuades them that God hath so great need of men's souls, that he will accept them at any time, and upon any condition; interrupting, by his vigilant endeavours, all offer of *timely* return towards God. *Haleigh.*

TIMELY. *adj.* [from time.]

1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time.

Nor fits it to prolong the heav'nly feast
Timeless, indecent, but retire to rest. *Pope.*

2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time.

A pack of furrows, which would press you down,
 If unprevented, to your *timeless* grave. *Shakespeare.*
 Noble Gloster's death,

Who wrought it with the king, and who perform'd
 The bloody office of his *timeless* end. *Shakespeare.*

TIMELY. *adj.* [from time.] Seasonable; sufficiently early.

The well glimmers with some streaks of day,
 Now spurs the latest traveller apace
 To gain the *timely* inn. *Shakespeare.*

Happy were I in my *timely* death,
 Could all my travels warrant me they live. *Shaks.*
 Left heat should hinder us, his *timely* care
 Hath unbefought provided. *Milton.*

I'll to my charge,
 And show my duty by my *timely* care. *Dryden.*

TIMELY. *adv.* [from time.] Early; soon.

The beds' th' east are soft, and thanks to you,
 That call'd me *timelier* than my purpose hither. *Shakespeare.*

Sent to forewarn
 Us *timely* of what evil might be our loss. *Milton.*

Timely advis'd, the coming evil shun;
 Better not do the deed, than weep it done. *Prior.*

TIMELY. *n.f.* [time and please.] One who complies with prevailing opinions, whatever they be.

Scandal, the supplants for the people, call them
Timepleasers, flatterers, foes to nobleness. *Shakespeare.*

TIMESERVING. *n.f.* [time and serve.] Mean compliance with present power.

It such by *timeserving* and *timeserving*, which are but two words for the same thing, abandon the church of England, this will produce confusion. *South.*

TIMID. *adj.* [timide, Fr. *timidus*, Latin.] Fearful; timorous; wanting courage; wanting boldness.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare. *Thomson.*

TIMIDITY. *n.f.* [timidit , Fr. *timiditas*, Lat. from *timid*.] Fearfulness; timor-ousness; habitual cowardice.

The hue *timid* pusillanimity and timidity from its temper. *Erwin.*

TIMOROUS. *adj.* [timor, Lat.] Fearful; full of fear and scruple.

Preposited heads will ever doubt it, and *timorous* beliefs will never dare to try it. *Brown.*

The infant flames, while yet they were consoling
 In *timorous* doubts, with pity I behold;
 With easy smiles dispell'd the silent fear,
 That durst not tell me what I dy'd to hear. *Prior.*

TIMOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *timorous*.] Fearfully; with much fear.

We would have had you heard
 The traitor speak, and *timorously* confess
 The manner and the purpose of his treasons. *Shakespeare.*

Though they had ideas enough to distinguish gold from a stone, and metal from wood, yet they but *timorously* ventured on such terms which should pretept to signify their real offences. *Locke.*

Let dastard souls be *timorously* wife;
 But tell them, Pyrrhus knows not how to form
 Far-fancy'd ills, and dangers out of fight. *A. Phillips.*

TIMOROUSNESS. *n.f.* [from *timorous*.] Fearfulness.

The clergy, through the *timorousness* of many among them, were refused to be heard by their council. *Swift.*

TIMOUS. *adj.* [from *time*.] Early; timely; not innate. Obsolete.

By a wife and *timous* inquisition, the peccant humours and humours must be discovered, purged, or cut off. *Bacon.*

TIN. *n.f.* [ten, Dutch.]

1. One of the primitive metals, called by the chymists Jupiter.

Quicksilver, lead, iron, and tin, have opacity or blackness. *Peacham.*

Tin ore sometimes holds about one-sixth of tin. *Woodward.*

2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To **TIN.** *v.a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tin.

To keep the earth from getting into the vessel, he employed a plate of iron *tin'd* over and perforated. *Boyle.*

The cover may be *tin'd* over only by nailing of single tin plates over it. *Mortimer.*

New *tinning* a saucepan is chargeable. *Swift.*

TINICAL. *n.f.* A mineral.

The *tinical* of the Persians seems to be the chrysocola of the ancients, and what our borax is made of. *Woodward.*

To **TINCT.** *v.a.* [*tinctus*, Lat. *tinct*, Fr.]

1. To stain; to colour; to spot; to die.

Some bodies have a more deperitable nature than others in colouration; for a small quantity of saffron will *tinct* more than a very great quantity of wine. *Bacon.*

Some were *tinct* blue, some red, others yellow. *Brown.*

I distilled some of the *tinct* liquor, and all that came over was as limpid as rock water. *Boyle.*

Those who have preserved an innocence, would not suffer the whiter parts of their soul to be discoloured or *tinct* by the reflection of one sin. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To imbue with a taste.

We have artificial wells made in imitation of the natural, as *tinct* upon vitriol, sulphur, and steel. *Bacon.*

TINCT. *n.f.* [from the verb.] Colour; stain; spot.

That great medicine bath
 With his *tinct* gilded thee. *Shakespeare.*

The first scent of a vessel lasts, and the *tinct* the wool first appears of. *Ben Jonson.*

Of evening *tinct*
 The purple-streaming anarchy is thine. *Thomson.*

TINCTURE. *n.f.* [*teinture*, Fr. *tinctoria*, from *tinctus*, Lat.]

1. Colour or taste superadded by something.

The light must be sweetly deceived by an insensible passage from bright colours to dimmer, which Arabian artists call the middle *tinctures*. *Watson.*

Hence the morning planet gilds her horn,
 By *tincture* or reflection they augment
 Their small peculiar. *Milton.*

'Tis the fate of princes, that no knowledge
 Come pure to them, but, passing through the eyes
 And ears of others men, it takes a tincture
 From every channel. *Denham.*

That beloved thing engrosses him, and, like a coloured glass before his eyes, casts its own colour and tincture upon all the images of things. *South.*

To begin the practice of an art with a light tincture of the rules, is to expose ourselves to the scorn of those who are judges. *Dryden.*

Malignant tempers, whatever kind of life they are engaged in, will discover their natural tincture of mind. *Addison.*

Few in the next generation who will not write and read, and have an early tincture of religion. *Addison.*

Size of her joy, and source of her delight!
 O! wing'd with pleasure, take thy happy flight,
 And give each future morn a tincture of thy white. *Prior.*

All manners take a tincture from our own,
 Or come discolour'd through our passions shown. *Locke.*

Have a care lest some darling science so far prevail over your mind, as to give a foreign tincture to all your other studies, and discolour all your ideas. *Wau.*

2. Extract of some drug made in spirits.

In tinctures drawn from vegetables, the superfluous spirit of wine distilled off, leaves the extract of the vegetable. *Boyle.*

To **TINCTURE.** *v.a.* [from the noun.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste.

The bright sun compacts the precious stone,
 Imparting radiant lustre like his own:
 He tinctures rubies with their rosy hue,
 And on the sapphire spreads a heavenly blue. *Blackmore.*

A little black paint will tincture and spoil twenty gay colours. *Wau.*

2. To imbue the mind.

Early were our minds tinctured with a distinguishing sense of good and evil; early were the seeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offending, sown in our hearts. *Atterbury.*

To **TIND.** *v.a.* [*tendgan*, Gothic; *tendan*, Saxon.] To kindle; to set on fire.

TINDER. *n.f.* [*ty ndre*, *tendre*, Saxon.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

Strike on the *tinder*, ho!
 Give me a taper. *Shakespeare.*

To these shameful pastimes were their youth admitted, thereby adding, as it were, fire to *tinder*. *Hakew.*

Where sparks and fire do meet with *tinder*,
 Those sparks more fire will still engender. *South.*

Whoever our trading with England would hinder
 To inflame both the nations do plainly compare,
 Because Irish linen will soon turn to *tinder*. *South.*

And wool it is greasy, and quickly takes fire. *South.*

TINDERBOX. *n.f.* [*tinder* and *box*.] A box for holding tinder.

That worthy patriot, once the bellows
 And *tinderbox* of all his fellows. *Hudibras.*

He might even as well have employed his in catching moles, making lanterns and *tinderboxes*. *Atterbury.*

TINE. *n.f.* [*tinne*, Islandick.]

1. The tooth of a harrow; the spike of fork.

In the southern parts of England they dig moles by traps that fall on them, and strike their tines or teeth through them. *Mortimer.*

2. Trouble; distress.

The tragical effect,
 Vouchsafe, O thou the mournful muse of mine,
 That wou'dst the tragick stage for to direct,
 In funeral complaints and wailful *tine*. *South.*

To **TINE.** *v.a.* [*ty ne*, Sax.]

1. To kindle; to light; to set on fire.

TIPPLE, n. f. [from the verb.] Drink; liquor.

While the tipple was paid for, all went merrily on.

TIPPLED, adj. [from *tipple*.] Tipfy; drunk.

Alorry, we sail from the east,
Half tipped at a rainbow feast.

TIPPLE, n. f. [from *tipple*.] A sottish drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.

TIPSTAFF, n. f. [*tip* and *staff*.]

1. An officer with a staff tipped with metal.

2. The staff itself.

One had in his hand a *tipstaff* of a yellow cane,
tipped at both ends with blue.

TIPSY, adj. [from *tipple*.] Drunk; overpowered with excess of drink.

The riot of the *tipsy* bacchanals,
Tearing the Thracian singer in their rage.

Welcome joy and feast,
Midnight shout and revelry,
Tipsy dance and jollity.

TIPTOE, n. f. [*tip* and *toe*.] The end of the toe.

Where the fond ape himself appearing high,
Upon his *tiptoes* stalketh stately by.

He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand a *tip toe* when this day is run'd.

And rouse him at the name of Crispian.
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands *tip toe* on the misty mountains tops.

Religion stands on *tip toe* in our land,
Ready to pass to the American strand.

Ten ruddy wildings in the wood I found,
And stood on *tip toes* from the ground.

TIT, n. f. [*tuyr*, Dutch.]

1. Rank; row. Sometimes written *tier*.

Your lowest *tire* of ordnance must lie four foot
clear above water, when all loading is in, or else
those above *peck* pieces will be of small use at sea,
in any grown weather that makes the billows to rise.

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to displace their second *tire*

Of thunder.

In all those wars there were few *tiremers*, most
of them being of one *tire* of ours of fifty banks.

2. [Corrupted from *tier* or *tiera*, or from *attire*.] A headpiece.

On her head she wore a *tire* of gold,
Adorn'd with gems and onches.

Here is her picture: let me see;
If I had such a *tire*, this face of mine

Were full as lovely as is this of hers.

The judge of torments, and the king of tears,
Now sits a burnish'd throne of quenchless fire,
And for his old fair robes of light he wears
A gloomy mantle of dark blood; the *tire*

That crowns his hated head, on high appears.

When the fury took her stand on high,
A hiss from all the dusky *tire* went round.

3. Furniture; apparatus.

Saint George's worth
Enkindles like desire of high exploits:
Immediate sieges, and the *tire* of war

Ru'd in thy eager mind.

When they first peep forth of the ground, they
show their whole *tire* of leaves, then flowers, next
seeds.

TO TIRE, v. a. [tipian, Saxon.]

1. To fatigue; to make weary; to harass;
to wear out with labour or tediousness.

Tir'd with toil, all hopes of safety past,
From pray'rs to wishes he descends at last.

For this a hundred voices I desire,
To tell thee what a hundred tongues would *tire*;
Yet never could be worthily express'd,
How deeply thou art seated in my breast.

2. It has often out added, to intend the signification.

Often a few that are stiff do *tire* out a greater
number that are more moderate.

A lonely way
The obscurest Arabian wander'd half a day;
Tir'd out, at length a spreading stream he spy'd.

3. [from *attire* or *tire*, from *tiera*.] To dress the head.

Jemmel painted her face, and *tired* her head.

TO TIRE, v. n. [teopian, Saxon.] To fail with weariness.

TIREDNES, n. f. [from *tired*.] State of being tired; weariness.

It is not through the *tiredness* of the age of the earth, but through our own negligence, that it hath not satisfied us bountifully.

TIREDSOME, adj. [from *tire*.] Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious.

Since the incantating precept upon precept will prove *tiresome* to the reader, the poet must sometimes relieve the subject with a pleasant and pertinent digression.

Nothing is so *tiresome* as the works of those critics who write in a dogmatic way, without language, genius, or imagination.

TIRESONENESS, n. f. [from *tiresome*.] Act or quality of being tiresome.

TIREWOMAN, n. f. [*tire* and *woman*.] A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.

Why should they not value themselves for this outside fashionableness of the *tirewoman's* making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so.

TIRINGHOUSE, n. f. [*tire* and *house*, or *TIRINGROOM, n. f.* [*room*.] The room in which players dress for the stage.

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn brake our *tiringhouse*.

Man's life's a tragedy; his mother's womb, from which he enters, is the *tiringroom*;

This spacious earth the theatre, and the stage that country which he lives in; passions, rage, folly, and vice, are actors.

TIRWIT, n. f. [*vanellus*, Latin.] A bird.

TIS, contracted for it is.

'Tis destiny unshunnable.

TIRICAL, adj. [from *phthysical*.] Consumptive.

TIRICK, n. f. [corrupted from *phthysick*.] Consumption; morbid waste.

TISSE, n. f. [*tissu*, French; *tiran*, to weave, Norman Saxon.] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours.

In their glittering *tissues* emblaz'd
Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love,
Recorded eminent.

A robe of *tissue*, stiff with golden wire;
An upper vest, once Helen's rich attire;
From Argos by the fam'd adulteress brought,
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought.

TO TISSE, v. a. [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate.

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissed* upon blue.

They have been always frank of their blessings to countenance any great action; and then, according as it should prosper, to *tissue* upon it fine pretence or other.

Mercy will fit between,
Thron'd in celestial seen,
With radiant feet the *tissed* clouds down steering.

TIT, n. f.

1. A small horse: generally in contempt.

No stiring of pasture with baggagely *tit*,
With ragged, with aged, and evil at hit.

Thou might'st have taken example
From what thou read'st in story;
Being as worthy to sit
On an embling *tit*.

As thy predecessor Dury.

2. A woman: in contempt.

What does this envied *tit*, but away to her father with a tale?

A willing *tit* that will venture her corps with you.

Short pains for thee, for me a son and heir,
Girls cost as many throes in bringing forth;
Beside, when born, the *tit* are little worth.

3. A *tirmouse* or *tomtit*. [*parus*, Latin.] A bird.

TITBIT, n. f. [properly *tidbit*; *tid*, tender, and *bit*.] Nice bit; nice food.

John pamper'd equire South with *titbits* till he grew wanton.

TITHE, n. f. [*teōða*, Saxon, *tenth*.]

1. The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry.

Many have made witty invectives against *tithe*: they say, that it is a pity the devil should have God's part, which is the *tithe*.

Sometimes comes she with a *tithe* pig's tail,
Tickling the parson as he lies asleep,
Then dreams he of another benefice.

2. The tenth part of any thing.

I have searched man by man, boy by boy; the *tithe* of a hair was never lost in my house before.

Since the first sword was drawn about this question, *Ev'ry tithe* foul 'mongst many thousand times
Hath been as dear as Heben.

3. Small part; small portion, unless it be misprinted for *titles*.

Offensive wars for religion are seldom to be approved, unless they have some mixture of civil *tithe*.

TO TITHE, v. a. [*teōðian*, Saxon.] To tax; to levy the tenth part.

When I come to the *tithe* of them, I will *tithe* them one with another, and will make an *tithe*man the *tithe*man.

By decimation and a *tithe* death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loathes, take thou the destin'd *tithe*.

When thou hast made an end of *tithe*ing all the *tithe*s of thine increase, the third year, the year of *tithe*ing, give unto the Levite, stranger, fatherless, and widow.

TO TITHE, v. n. To pay *tithe*.

For lamb, pig, and calf, and for other the *tithe*, *Tithe* to as thy cattle the lord do not strike.

TITHEABLE, adj. [from *tithe*.] Subject to the payment of *tithe*s; that of which *tithe*s may be taken.

The papist priest shall, on taking the oath of allegiance to his majesty, be entitled to a tenth part or *tithe* of all things *titheable* in Ireland belonging to the papists, within their respective parishes.

TITHER, n. f. [from *tithe*.] One who gathers *tithe*s.

TITHING, n. f. [*tithinga*, law Latin, from *tithe*.]

1. *Tithing* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society: of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (toothingman) *tithingman*; but now he is nothing but a constable.

Poor Tom, who is whipt from *tithing* to *tithing* and *beck* punished and imprisoned.

2. *Tithe*; tenth part due to the priest.

Though vicar be bad, or the parson be evil,
Go not for thy *tithing* thyself to the devil.

TITHINGMAN, n. f. [*tithing* and *man*.] A petty peaceofficer; an under constable.

His bonded is not at his command further than his prince's service; and all every *tithingman* may controul him.

TITMALL. *n. f.* [*titimallus*, French; *titimallus*, Lat.] An hawk. *Ainsw.*

To TITILLATE. *v. n.* [*titillo*, Latin.] To tickle.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;
The grimes direct to ev'ry atom just
The pungent grains of titillating dust. *Pope.*

TITILLATION. *n. f.* [*titillation*, Fr. *titillatio*, Lat. from *titillare*.]

1. The act of tickling.
Tickling causeth laughter; the cause may be the effusion of the spirits, and so of the breath, by a slight from titillation. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being tickled.
In sweets, the acid particles seem so attenuated in the oil, as only to produce a small and grateful titillation. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any slight or petty pleasure.
The delights which result from these nobler entertainments, our cool thoughts need not be ashamed of, and which are dogged by no such sad sequels as are the products of those titillations that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanville.*

TITLARK. *n. f.* A bird.
The smaller birds do like the like in their seasons; as the levercock, titlark, and linnet. *Walton.*

TITLE. *n. f.* [*titelle*, old Fr. *titulus*, Lat.]

1. A general head comprising particulars.
Three draw the experiments of the former four into titles and tables for the better drawing of observations; these we call compilers. *Bacon.*

Among the many preferences that the laws of England have above others, I shall single out two particular titles, which give a handsome specimen of their excellencies above other laws in other parts or titles of the same. *Hale.*

2. An appellation of honour.
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion, and his titles in a place
From whence himself does fly? *Shakespeare.*

Mum over men
He made not lord: such title to himself
Referring. *Milton.*

3. A name; an appellation.
My name's Macbeth.

—The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear. *Shakespeare.*
Ill worthy I such title should belong
To me transgressor. *Milton.*

4. The first page of a book, telling its name, and generally its subject; an inscription.
This man's brow, like to a title leaf,
Foretels the nature of a tragick volume. *Shakespeare.*

Our adversaries encourage a writer who cannot furnish out so much as a title page with propriety. *Smyth.*

Others with wishful eyes on glory look,
When they have got their picture towards a book;
Or pompous title, like a gaudy sign
Meant to betray dull fots to wretched wine. *Young.*

5. A claim of right.
Let the title of a man's right be called in question, are we not bold to rely and build upon the judgment of such as are famous for their skill in the laws? *Hawker.*

Is a man impoverished by purchase? it is because he paid his money for a lye, and took a bad title for a good. *South.*

'Tis our duty
Such monuments, as we can build, to raise;
Let all the world prevent what we should do,
And claim a title in him by their praise. *Dryden.*

If there were no laws to protect them, there were no living in this world for good men; and in effect there would be no laws, if it were a sin in them to try a title, or right themselves by them. *Kebleworth.*

To revenge their common injuries, though you had an undoubted title by your birth, you had a greater by your courage. *Dryden.*
Costi would have kept his title to Orange. *Addison.*

O the discretion of a girl! she will be a slave to any thing that has not a title to make her one. *Southern.*

To TITLE. *v. e.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly! *Milton.*

TITLELESS. *adj.* [from *title*.] Wanting a name or appellation. Not in use.

He was a kind of nothing, titleless.
Till he had forg'd himself a name o' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakespeare.*

TITLEPAGE. *n. f.* [*title and page*.] The page containing the title of a book.

We should have been pleased to have seen our own names at the bottom of the titlepage. *Dryden.*

TITMOUSE or **TIT**. *n. f.* [*tit*, Dutch, a chick, or small bird; *titmugger*, Hollandic, a little bird; *tit* signifies little in the Teutonic dialect.] A small species of birds.

The nightingale is sovereign of song,
Before him fits the titmouse silent by,
And I unfit to thrust in skilful throng,
Should Colin make judge of my foolerie. *Spenser.*
The titmouse and the petrel's hungry brood,
And Progne with her bottom flamm'd in blood. *Dryden.*

To TITTER. *v. n.* [formed, I suppose, from the sound.] To laugh with restraint; to laugh without much noise.

In flow'd at once a gay emulor'd race,
And titt'ring push'd the pedants off the place. *Pope.*

TITTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A restrained laugh.
2. I know not what it signifies in *Tuffer*.

From wheat go and rake out the titters or tunc.
If care be not forth, it will rise again fine. *Tuffer.*

TITTLE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *tit*.] A small particle; a point; a dot.

In the particular which concerned the church, the Scots would never depart from a tittle. *Clarendon.*
Angels themselves did stand
T' approach thy temple, give thee in command
What to the smallest tittle thou shalt say
To thy adorers. *Milton.*

They thought God and themselves linked in so fast a covenant, that, although they never performed their part, God was yet bound to make good every tittle of his. *South.*

Ned Fashion hath been bred about court, and understands to a tittle all the punctilios of a drawing-room. *Swift.*

You are not advanced one tittle towards the proof of what you intend. *Waterland.*

TITTLETATTLE. *n. f.* [A word formed from *tattle* by a ludicrous reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble.

As the foe drew near
With love, and joy, and life and dear,
Our don, who knew this tittle-tattle,
Did, sure as trumpet, call to battle.
For every idle tittle-tattle that went about, Jack was suspected for the author. *Prior.*

To TITTLETATTLE. *v. n.* [from *tattle*.] To prate idly.

You are full in your tittle-tattlings of Cupid. here is Cupid, and there is Cupid. I will tell you now what a good old woman told me. *Sedley.*

TITUBATION. *n. f.* [*titubo*, Lat.] The act of stumbling.

TITULAR. *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.] Nominal; having or conferring only the title.

They would deliver up the kingdom to the king of England to shadow their rebellion; and to be titular and painted head of those arms. *Bacon.*

Thrones, virtues, powers,
If these magnifick titles yet remain,
Not merely titular. *Milton.*
Both Valerius and Ausim were titular bishops. *Agasse.*

TITULARITY. *n. f.* [from *titular*.] The state of being titular.

Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius, with great humi-

lity received the name of Emperor; but their successors retain the name even in its titularity. *Brown.*

TITULARY. *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.].

1. Constituting in a title.
The miscontents of his kingdom have not been hitherto titular impostors, but of an higher nature. *Bacon.*

2. Relating to a title.
William the Conqueror, howsoever he used the power of a conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a titular pretence, grounded upon the Conqueror's will. *Bacon.*

TITULARY. *n. f.* [from the adj.] One that has a title or right.

The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses were neither titular nor perpetual curates, but persons entirely conductitious. *Ascham.*

TITVY. *adj.* [A word expressing speed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting-horn.]

In a bright moon shine while winds whistle loud,
Tivy, tivy, we mount and we fly,
All rocking in a downy white cloud.
And left our leap from the sky should prove too far,
We slide on the back of a new-falling star. *Dryden.*

To, adv. [to, Saxon; *te*, Dutch.]

1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first.

The delay of our hopes teaches us to mortify our desires. *South.*

2. It notes the intention.
Ambitious fool! with highy boots to pass
O'er hollow arches of retounding brats,
To rival thunder. *Dryden.*

She rais'd a war
In Italy, to call me back. *Dryden.*

Urg'd by despair, again I go to try
The fate of arms, resolv'd in light to die. *Dryden.*

3. It notes the consequence.
I have done my utmost to lead my life so pleasantly as to forget all misfortunes. *Pope.*

4. After an adjective it notes its object.
We ready are to try our fortunes
To the last man. *Shakespeare.*

The lawless sword his children's blood shall shed,
Increase'd for slaughter, born to beg their bread. *Sandys.*

5. Noting futurity.
It is not blood and bones that can be conscious of their own hardness and redness; and we are still to look for something else in our frame that receives those impressions. *Bentley.*

6. { To and again. } Backward and forward.
{ To and fro. } ward.

Many hands and loath'd souls condemn'd to war,
And lends the devils on errands to and fro. *Farfes.*

The spirits perverse
With easy intercourse pass to and fro,
To tempt or punish mortals. *Milton.*

Drest in mail till the seventh day, and then move
the joint to and fro. *Wifman.*

Miles of marble, originally beat off from the
fruts of the neighbouring rocks, rolled to and again
till they were rounded to the form of pebbles. *Woodward.*

The winds in distant regions blow,
Moving the world of waters to and fro. *Addison.*

The mind, when turn'd adroit, no rules to guide,
Drives at the mercy of the wind and tide;
Fancy and passion toss it to and fro,
A while torment, and then quite sink in woe. *Young.*

To, preposition.

1. Noting motion toward; opposed to from.
With that she to him afooth, and surely would
have put out his eyes. *Sidney.*

Tybal! fled;
But by and by comes back to Romeo,
And lo! they go like lightning. *Shakespeare.*

Give not over to; to him again, enter at him,
Kneel down before him. *Shakespeare.*

Fill to him again in the name of Break; he'll
tell me all his purpose. *Shakespeare.*

I'll to the woods among the happier brutes;
Come, let's away. *Smith.*

2. Noting accord or adaptation.
Thus they with sacred thought
Mord on an uncane to soft pipes. *Milton.*

3. Noting address or compellation.
To you, my noble Lord of Westmorland.
I pledge your grace. *Shakespeare.*

Here's to you all, gentlemen; and let him that's
good-natur'd in his drink pledge me. *Denham.*
Now, to you, Raymond: can you guess no reason
Why I suppose such confidence in you? *Dryden.*

4. Noting attention or application.
Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie!
Go buckle to the law. *Dryden.*
Sir Roger's kindness extends to their children's
children. *Addison.*

5. Noting addition or accumulation.
Withdrew he has, and to his wisdom courage;
Temper to that, and unto all success. *Denham.*

6. Noting a state or place whither any one
goes.
Take you some company, and away to horse.
He sent his coachman's grandchild to pretence. *Addison.*

7. Noting opposition.
No tor, unpunish'd, in the fighting field
Shall dare thee foot to foot with sword and shield. *Dryden.*

8. Noting amount.
There were to the number of three hundred horse,
and as many thousand foot English. *Bacon.*

9. Noting proportion.
Enoch, whose days were, though many in respect
of ours, yet scarce as three to nine, in comparison
of theirs with whom he lived. *Hooker.*

With these bars against me,
And yet to win her—all the world to nothing. *Shakespeare.*

Twenty to one offend more in writing too much
than too little; even as twenty to one fall into sick-
ness rather by overmuch fulness than by any lack. *Afham.*

The burial must be by the smallness of the pro-
portion as fifty to one; or it must be holpen by
somewhat which may fix the silver never to be re-
solved when it is incorporated. *Bacon.*

With a funnel filling bottles; to their capacity
they will all be full. *Ben Jonson.*

Physicians have two women patients to one man.
When an ambassador is dispatched to any foreign
state, he shall be allowed to the value of a shilling
a day. *Addison.*

Among the ancients the weight of oil was to that
of wine as nine to ten.
Supposing them to have an equal share, the odds
will be three to one on their side. *Swift.*

10. Noting possession or appropriation.
Still a greater difficulty upon translators rises from
the peculiarities every language hath to itself. *Felton.*

11. Noting perception.
The flow'r itself is glorious to behold,
Sharp to the taste. *Dryden.*

12. Noting the subject of an affirmation.
I trust, I may not trust thee; for thy word
Is but the vain breath of a common man:
Believe me, I do not believe thee, man;
I have a king's oath to the contrary. *Shakespeare.*

13. In comparison of.
All that they did was piety to this. *Ben Jonson.*
There is no fool to the flatter, who every mo-
ment ventures his soul. *Tillotson.*

14. As far as.
Some Americans, otherwise of quick parts, could
not count to one thousand, nor had any distinct
idea of it, though they could reckon very well to
twenty. *Locke.*

Coffee exhales in roasting to the abatement of
near one-fourth of its weight. *Arbuthnot.*

15. Noting intention.
This the counsel took, yet this man lives!
Partakes the publick cares; and with his eye
Marks and points out each man of us to slaughter. *Ben Jonson.*

16. After an adjective it notes the object.
Draw thy sword in right.
I'll draw it as apparent to the crown,
And in that quarrel use it to the death. *Shakespeare.*
Fate and the dooming gods are deaf to tears. *Dryden.*

All were attentive to the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he thus began. *Dryden.*

17. Noting obligation.
The rabbins tubely distinguish between our
duty to God, and to our parents. *Holyday.*
Almansor is taxed with changing sides, and what
tie has he on him to the contrary? He is not born
their subject, and he is injured by them to a very
high degree. *Dryden.*

18. Respecting.
He's walk'd the way of nature;
And to our purposes he lives no more. *Shakespeare.*
The effects of such a division are pernicious to
the last degree, not only with regard to those ad-
vantages which they give the common enemy, but
to those private evils which they produce in every
particular. *Spectator.*

19. Noting extent.
From the beginning to the end all is due to su-
pernatural grace. *Hammond.*

20. Toward.
She stretch'd her arms to heav'n. *Dryden.*

21. Noting preference.
She still breatheth him an invincible hatred, and
revileth him to his face. *Swift.*

22. Noting effect; noting consequence.
Factions carried too high are much to the prej-
udice of the authority of princes. *Bacon.*
He was wounded transverse the temporal muscle,
and bleeding almost to death. *Wijeman.*
By the disorder in the retreat, great numbers
were crowded to death. *Clarendon.*

Ingenious to their ruin, ev'ry age
Improves the act and instruments of rage. *Waller.*
Under how hard a fate are women born,
Pri'd to their ruin, or expos'd to scorn! *Waller.*
To prevent the asperion of the Roman majesty,
the offender was whipt to death. *Dryden.*
Thus, to their fame when finish'd was the fight,
The victors from their lofty steeds alight. *Dryden.*
O frail estate of human things!
Now to our cost your emptiness we know. *Dryden.*
A British king obliges himself by oath to execute
justice in mercy, and not to exercise either to the
total exclusion of the other. *Addison.*
The abuse reigns chiefly in the country, as I
found to my vexation, when I was last there, in a
visit I made to a neighbour. *Swift.*
Why with malignant eulogies increase
The people's fears, and praise me to my ruin? *Smith.*

It must be confessed to the reproach of human
nature, that this is but too just a picture of him.
Broome.

23. After a verb, it notes the object.
Give me some wine; fill full:
I drink to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo. *Shakespeare.*
Had the methods of education been directed to
their right end, this too necessary could not have
been neglected. *Locke.*
This lawfulness of judicial process appears from
these legal courts erected to minister to it in the
apostle's days. *Kettleworth.*
Many of them have exposed to the world the
private misfortunes of families. *Pope.*

24. Noting the degree.
This weather-glass was so placed in the cavity
of a small receiver, that only the slender part of
the pipe, to the height of four inches, remained
exposed to the open air.
Tell her, thy brother languishes to death. *Addison.*
A crow, though hatched under a hen, and who
never has seen any of the works of its kind, makes
its nest the same, to the laying of a stick, with all
the nests of that species.
If he employs his abilities to the best advantage,
the time will come when the Supreme Governor of
the world shall proclaim his worth before men and
angels. *Spectator.*

25. Before day, to notes the present day;
before morrow, the day next coming;

before night, either the present night, or
night next coming.

Banquo, thy foul's fight,
If it find bear's, must find it out to night. *Shaks.*
To day they char'd the bear. *Ormay.*
This ought rather to be called a full purpose of
committing sin to day, than a resolution of leaving
it to morrow. *Colemy.*

26. To day, to night, to morrow, are used,
not very properly, as substantives in the
nominative and other cases.
To morrow, and to morrow, and to morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shakespeare.*
The father of Solomon's house will have private
conference with one of you the next day after to
morrow. *Bacon.*
To day is ours, why do we fear?
To day is ours, we have it here;
Let's banish bus'ness, banish sorrow,
To the gods belongs to morrow.
To morrow will deliver all her charms
Into my arms, and make her mine for ever. *Dryden.*

For what to morrow shall disclose,
May spoil what you to night propose;
England may change, or Cloe stray;
Love and life are for to day. *Prior.*

TOAD. *n. f.* [taðe, Saxon.] A paddock;
an animal resembling a frog; but the
frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is
accustomed venomous, perhaps without
reason.

From th' extremest upward of thy head,
To the descent and dust below thy foot,
A most toad-spotted traitor. *Shakespeare.*

I had rather be a toad,
And live upon the vapour of a dungeon,
Than keep a corner in the thing I love
For others use. *Shakespeare.*

In the great plague there were seen, in divers
ditches about London, many toads that had tails
three inches long, whereas toads usually have no
tails. *Bacon.*

In hollow caverns vermin make abode,
The hissing serpent, and the swelling toad. *Dryden.*

TO'ADVISH. *n. f.* A kind of sea fish.

TO'ADFLAX. *n. f.* A plant.

TO'ADSTONE. *n. f.* [toad and stone.] A con-
cretion supposed to be found in the head
of a toad.

The toadstone presumed to be found in the head
of that animal, is not a thing impossible. *Brown.*

TO'ADSTOOL. *n. f.* [toad and stool.] A plant
like a mushroom.

The grilly toadstool grown there mought I see,
And lording paddocks lording on the same. *Spenser.*

Another imperfect plant like a mushroom, but
sometimes as broad as a hat, called toadstool, is not
edulent. *Bacon.*

TO TOAST. *v. a.* [torreo, tostum, Latin.]
1. To dry or heat at the fire.

The earth whereof the grafs is soon parched with
the sun, and toasted, is commonly sorded earth. *Bacon.*

To allure mice I find no other magick, than to
draw out a piece of toasted cheese. *Brown.*

2. To name when a health is drunk. To
toast is used commonly when women are
named.

Several popish gentlemen toasted many loyal
heads. *Addison.*

We'll try the empire you so long have boasted,
And, if we are not prais'd, we'll not be toasted. *Prior.*

TOAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Bread dried before the fire.

You are both as rheumatick as two dry toasts;
you cannot one bear with another's infirmities. *Shakespeare.*

Every third day take a small toast of mangel,
dipped in oil of sweet almonds new drawn, and
sprinkled with loaf sugar. *Bacon.*

2. Bread dried and put into liquor.

Where's then the fiery heat
Co-rival'd greatness? or to harsher fied,
Or made a *toaf* for Neptune? *Shakespeare.*
Some squire, perhaps, you take delight to rack;
Whose game is whilk, whose treat a *toaf* in sack. *Pope.*

3. A celebrated woman whose health is often drunk.

I shall likewise mark out every *toaf*, the club in which she was elected, and the number of votes that were on her side. *Addison.*

Say, why are beauties prais'd and honour'd most,
The wife man's passion, and the vain man's *toaf*?
Why deck'd with all that land and sea afford,
Why angels call'd, and angel-like ador'd? *Pope.*

TOASTER. *n. f.* [from *toaf*.] He who toasts.

We simple *toasters* take delight
To see our women's teeth look white;
And ev'ry saucy ill-bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*

TOBACCO. *n. f.* [from *Tobacco* or *Tobago*, in America.]

The flower of the tobacco consists of one leaf, is funnel-shaped, and divided at the top into five deep segments, which expand like a star; the ovary becomes an oblong roundish membranaceous fruit, which is divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and is filled with small roundish seeds. *Miller.*

It is a planet now I see;
And, if I err not, by his proper
Figure, that's like a tobacco-popper. *Hudibras.*

Bread or tobacco may be neglected; but reason at first recommends their trial, and custom makes them pleasant. *Locke.*

Salts are to be drained out of the clay by water, before it be fit for the making tobacco pipes or bricks. *Woodward.*

TOBACCONIST. *n. f.* [from *tobacco*.] A preparer and vender of tobacco.

Ton. *n. f.* [*totte haar*, a lock of hair, German. *Skinner*. I believe rightly.]

1. A bath; a thick shrub. Obsolete.
Within the ivie *tod*
There shrouded was the little god;
I heard a busy bustling. *Spenser.*

2. A certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.
Every eleven weather *tods*, every *tod* yields a pound and odd shillings. *Shakespeare.*

TOE. *n. f.* [*tea*, Saxon; *teen*, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet.
Come, all you spirits,
And fill me, from the crown to th' *toe*, topful
Of direct cruelty. *Shakespeare.*

Sport, that wrinkled Care derides,
And laughter, holding both his sides,
Come, and trip it, as you go,
On the light fantastic *toe*. *Milton.*

Left to enjoy her sense of feeling,
A thousand little nerves she sends
Quite to our *toes*, and fingers ends. *Prior.*

TOPOPE. *adv.* [*topopan*, Sax.] Before.
Obsolete.

It is an epilogue, to make plain
Some obscure precedence that hath *tofore* been vain. *Shakespeare.*

So shall they depart the manor with the corn and the bacon *tofore* him that hath won it. *Spectator.*

TORR. *n. f.* [*taftum*, law Latin.] A place where a message has flood.
Cowell and Ainsworth.

TO'ARD. *adj.* [*togatus*, Latin.] Gowned; dressed in gowns.

The bookish theorick,
Wherein the *toad* confals can propose
As masterly as he; more practice, without practice, is all his soldiership. *Shakespeare.*

TOGETHER. *adv.* [*togethere*, Saxon.]
1. In company.

We turn'd o'er many books together. *Shakespeare.*
Both together went into the wood. *Milton.*

2. Not apart; not in separation.
That king joined humanity and policy together. *Bacon.*

3. In the same place.
She lodgeth heat and cold, and moist and dry,
And life and death, and peace and war together. *Davies.*

4. In the same time.
While he and I live together, I shall not be thought the worst poet. *Dryden.*

5. Without intermission.
The Portuguese expected his return for almost an age together after the battle. *Dryden.*

They had a great debate concerning the punishment of one of their admirals, which lasted a month together. *Addison.*

6. In concert.
The subject is his confederacy with Henry the Eighth, and the wars they made together upon France. *Addison.*

7. In continuity.
Some tree's broad leaves together sew'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round. *Milton.*

8. TOGETHER WITH. In union with; in a state of mixture with.
Take the bad together with the good. *Dryden.*

TO TOIL. *v. n.* [*tihan*, Saxon; *tuylen*, Dutch.] To labour; perhaps, originally, to labour in tillage.

This Percy was the man nearest my soul;
Who, like a brother, *toil'd* in my affairs,
And laid his love and life under my foot. *Shaksp.*

Others ill-fated are condemn'd to *toil*
Their tedious life, and mourn their purpose blasted
With fruitless act. *Prior.*

He views the main that ever *toils* below. *Thomf.*

TO TOIL. *v. a.*
1. To labour; to work at.
Toil'd out my uncouth passage, *fore'd* to ride
Th' untractable abyss. *Milton.*

2. To weary; to overlabour.
He, *toil'd* with works of war, retir'd himself
To Italy. *Shakespeare.*

TOIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Labour; fatigue.

They live to their great both *toil* and grief, where
The blaphemies of Arius are renewed. *Hooker.*

Not to irkome *toil*, but to delight
He made us. *Milton.*

The love of praise, how'er conceal'd by art,
Reigns more or less, and glows in ev'ry heart;
The proud to gain it *toils* and *toils* endure,
The modest shun it, but to make it sure. *Young.*

2. [*toile*, *toiles*, French; *tela*, Lat.] Any net or snare woven or meshed.

She looks like sleep,
As she would catch another Antony
In her strong *toil* of grace. *Shakespeare.*

He had to placed his horsemen and footmen in the woods, that he shut up the chistians as it were in a *toil*. *Knollys.*

All great spirits
Bear great and sudden change with such impatience
As a Numidian lion, when first caught,
Endures the *toil* that holds him. *Danham.*

A fly falls into the *toil* of a spider. *L'Estrange.*
Fantastick honour, thou hast fram'd a *toil*
Thyself, to make thy love thy virtue's *toil*. *Dryd.*

TOILET. *n. f.* [*toilette*, French.] A dressing-table.
The merchant from the exchange returns in peace,
And the long labours of the *toilet* cease. *Pope.*

TO'ILSOME. *adj.* [from *toil*.] Laborious; weary.

This, were it *toilfome*, yet with thee were sweet. *Milton.*

The law of the fourth commandment was not agreeably to the state of innocence; for in that happy state there was no *toilfome* labour for man or beast. *White.*

While here we dwell,
What can be *toilfome* in these pleasant walks? *Milton.*

Absent or dead, still let a friend be dear.
A sigh the absent claims, the dead a tear;

Recall those nights that else'd thy *toilfome* days.
Still bear thy Pernel in his living lays. *Pope.*

TO'ILSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *toilfome*.] Wearisomeness; laboriousness.

TO'KEN. *n. f.* [*taihna*, Gothic; *tacen*, Saxon; *teyken*, Dutch.]

1. A sign.
Shew me a *token* for good, that they which hate me may see it. *Julius.*

2. A mark.
They have not the least *token* or shew of the arts and industry of China. *Hutton.*

Wherefore you see ingratitude, you may as infallibly conclude that there is a growing stock of ill-nature in that breast, as you may know that man to have the plague upon whom you see the *tokens*. *South.*

3. A memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance.

Here is a letter from queen Heluba,
A *token* from her daughter, my fair love. *Shakespeare.*
Whence came this?

This is some *token* from a nearer friend. *Shakespeare.*
Pigwidgeon gladly would command
Some *token* to queen Mab to send,
Were worthy of her wearing. *Dryden.*

TO TO'KEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known. Not in use.

What in time proceeds,
May *token* to the future our past deeds. *Shakespeare.*

TOLD. [pret. and past. pass. of *tell*.] Mentioned; related.

The acts of God, to human ears,
Cannot without process of speech be *told*. *Milton.*

TO TOL. *v. a.* [This seems to be some barbarous provincial word.] To train; to draw by degrees.

Whatever you observe him to be more frighted
at than he should, *tole* him on to by insensible degrees, till at last he masters the difficulty. *Locke.*

TOLERABLE. *adj.* [*tulerable*, French; *tolerabilis*, Latin.]

1. Supportable; that may be endured or supported.

Yourself, who have sought them, ye so excuse,
as that ye would have men to think ye judge them not allowable, but *tolerable* only, and to be borne with, for the furtherance of your purposes, till the corrupt estate of the church may be better reformed. *Hooker.*

It shall be more *tolerable* for Sodom in the day of judgment than for that city. *Matthew.*

Cold and heat scarce *tolerable*. *Milton.*

There is nothing of difficulty in the external performance, but what hypocrisy can make *tolerable* to itself. *Tillotson.*

2. Not excellent; not contemptible; passable.

The reader may be assured of a *tolerable* translation. *Dryden.*

Princes have it in their power to keep a majority on their side by any *tolerable* administration, till provoked by continual oppressions. *Swift.*

TO'LERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *tolerable*.] The state of being tolerable.

TO'LERABLY. *adv.* [from *tolerable*.]

1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.

2. Passably; neither well nor ill; moderately well.

Sometimes are found in these laxer strata bodies that are *tolerably* firm. *Woodward.*

The person to whom this head belonged laughed frequently, and on particular occasions had acquitted himself *tolerably* at a ball. *Spectator.*

TOLERANCE. *n. f.* [*tolerantia*, Latin; *tolerance*, French.] Power of enduring; act of enduring. Not used, though a good word.

Diogenes one frosty morning came into the market-place shaking, to shew his *tolerance*; many of

TOL

the people came about him, pitying him. *Photo* passing by, and knowing he did it to be seen, said, If you pity him indeed, let him alone to himself.

Bacon.

There wants nothing but consideration of our own eternal weal, a tolerance or endurance of being made happy here, and blessed eternally.

Hammond.

To TOLerate. *v. a.* [*tolero*, Latin; *tolerer*, French.] To allow for as not to hinder; to suffer; to pass uncensured.

Inasmuch as they did resolve to remove only such things of that kind as the church might best spare, retaining the residue, their whole counsel is, in this point, utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an erroneous opinion that such things might be tolerated for a while.

Hooker.

We shall tolerate flying horses, harpies, and infyras; for these are poetical fancies, whose shaded moralities requite their substantial falsities.

Brown.

Men should not tolerate themselves one minute in any known sin.

Decay of Piety.

Crying should not be tolerated in children.

Lodge.

We are fully convinced that we shall always tolerate them, but not that they will tolerate us.

Swift.

TOLERATION. *n. f.* [*tolero*, Lat.] Allowance given to that which is not approved.

I shall not speak against the indulgence and toleration granted to these men.

South.

TOLL. *n. f.* [This word seems derived from *tollo*, Latin; *toll*, Saxon; *tol*, Dut. *told*, Danish; *toll*, Welsh; *taille*, Fr.] An excise of goods; a seizure of some part for permission of the rest.

Toll, in law, has two significations: first, a liberty to buy and sell within the precincts of a manor, which seems to import as much as a fair or market; secondly, a tribute or custom paid for passage.

Cowell.

Emption and Dindley the people esteemed as his horse-leeches, bold men, that took toll of their master's grief.

Bacon.

The squire Prusias joined with the Rhodians against the Byzantines, and stopped them from leaving the toll upon their trade into the Euxine.

Arbutnot.

To TOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To pay toll or tallage.

I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and toll for him: for this, I'll none of him.

Shakespeare.

Where, when, by whom, and what y' were sold for.

Hadibras.

2. To take toll or tallage.

The meale the more yieldeth, if servant be true, And miller that tollith takes none but his due.

Tuffer.

3. [I know not whence derived.] To found as a single bell.

The first bringer of unwelcome news Hath but a losing office; and his tongue Sounds ever after as a fallen bell.

Shakespeare.

Remember'd tolling a departed friend.

Shakespeare.

Our going to church at the tolling of a bell, only tells us the time when we ought to go to worship God.

Sutlingfleet.

Toll, toll, Gentle bell, for the soul Of the pure ones.

Denham.

You love to hear of some prodigious tale, The bell that toll'd alone, or Irish whale.

Dryden.

They give their bodies due repose at night: When hollow murmurs of their evening bells Diffinds the sleepy swains, and tell them to their crils.

Dryden.

With horns and trumpets now to madness swell, Now sink in sorrows with a tolling bell.

Pope.

To TOLL. *v. a.* [*tollo*, Latin.]

1. To ring a bell.

When any one dies, then by tolling or ringing of a bell the same is known to the hearers.

Grant.

2. To take away; to vacate; to annul.

A term only used in the civil law: in this sense the *o* is short, in the former long.

TON

An appeal from sentence of excommunication does not suspend it, but then devolves it to a superior judge, and tolls the presumption in favour of a sentence.

Ayliffe.

3. To take away, or perhaps to invite.

Obsolete.

The adventitious moisture which hangeth loose in a body, betrayeth and tolleth forth the innate and radical moisture along with it.

Bacon.

TOLLBOOTH. *n. f.* [*toll* and *booth*.] A prison.

Ainsworth.

To TOLLBOOTH. *v. a.* To imprison in a tollbooth.

To these what did he give? why a hen, That they might tollbooth Oxford men.

Bp. Corbet.

TOLLGATHERER. *n. f.* [*toll* and *gather*.] The officer that takes toll.

TOLSEY. *n. f.* The same with tollbooth.

Diſc.

TOLUTATION. *n. f.* [*toluto*, Latin.] The act of pacing or ambling.

They move *per latro*, that is, two legs of one side together, which is *tolutation* or ambling.

Brown.

They rode; but authors having not Determin'd whether pace or trot, That is to say, whether *tolutation*, As they do term it, or succussion,

Hadibras.

We leave it.

TOMB. *n. f.* [*tombe*, *tombeau*, Fr. *tumba*, low Latin.] A monument in which the dead are enclosed.

Methinks, I see thee, now thou art below, As one dead in the bottom of a tomb.

Shakespeare.

Time is drawn upon tombs an old man bald, winged, with a fife and an hour-glass.

Peacham.

Poor heart! the slumbers in her silent tomb: Let her possess in peace that narrow room.

Dryden.

The secret wound with which I bleed Shall lie wrapt up, ev'n in my breast;

But on my tomb-stone thou shalt read My answer to thy dubious verse.

Prim.

To TOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb.

Souls of boys were there, And youths that tomb'd before their parents were.

May.

To MABLESS. *adj.* [from *tomb*.] Wanting a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monument.

Lay these bones in an unworthy urn, Tomblest, with no remembrance over them.

Shakespeare.

To MEOY. *n. f.* [*Tom*, a diminutive of *Thomas*, and *boy*.] A mean fellow; sometimes a wild coarse girl.

A lady Fasten'd to an empery, to be partner'd With tomboys, but with that self exhibition Which your own coffers yield!

Shakespeare.

TOME. *n. f.* [French; *tomé*.]

1. One volume of many.

2. A book.

All those venerable books of scripture, all those sacred tomes and volumes of holy writ, are with such absolute perfection framed.

Hooker.

TOMTIT. *n. f.* [See *TITMOUSE*.] A titmouse; a small bird.

You would fancy him a giant when you looked upon him, and a tomtit when you shut your eyes.

Spectator.

TON. *n. f.* [*tonne*, French. See *TUN*.] A measure or weight.

Spain was very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to fire, sink, and carry away, ten thousand ton of their great shipping.

Bacon.

TON, TUN, in the names of places, are derived from the Saxon, *تون*, a bridge or wall; and this seems to be from *but*, a hill, the towns being anciently built

TON

on hills, for the sake of defence and protection in times of war. *Gibson's Camden.* TON. *n. f.* [*ton*, French; *tonus*, Latin.]

1. Note; found.

Sounds called tones are ever equal. The strength of a voice or sound makes a difference in the loudness or softness, but not in the tone.

Bacon.

In their motions harmony divine So smooths her charming tones, that God's own ear Listens delighted.

Bacon.

2. Accent; found of the voice.

Palamon replies, Eager his tone, and ardent wore his eyes.

Dryden.

Each has a little soul he calls his own, And each enunciates with a human tone.

Harte.

3. A whine; a mournful cry.

Made children, with your tones, to run for't, As had as bloody-bones, or Lunsford.

Hadibras.

4. A particular or affected found in speaking.

5. Elasticity; power of extension and contraction.

Drinking too great quantities of this decoction, may weaken the tone of the stomach.

Arbutnot.

TONO. *n. f.* [See *TONGS*.] The catch of a buckle.

This word is usually written *tongue*; but, as its office is to hold, it has probably the same original with *tongs*, and should therefore have the same orthography.

Their hilts were burnish'd gold, and handle strong, Of mother pearl, and buckled with a golden tong.

Spenser.

TONGS. *n. f.* [*tanx*, Saxon; *tang*, Dut.] An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing; as of coals in the fire.

Another did the dying brands repair With iron tongs, and sprinkled oft the flame With liquid waves.

Spenser.

They turn the glowing mass with crooked tongs, The fiery work proceeds.

Dryden.

Get a pair of tongs like a smith's tongs, stronger, and toothed.

Mortimer.

TONGUE. *n. f.* [*tung*, Saxon; *tonghe*, Dutch.]

1. The instrument of speech in human beings.

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues, And every tongue brings in a several tale, And every tale condemns me for a villain.

Shakespeare.

Who with the tongue of angels can relate?

Milton.

They are tongue-valiant and as bold as I; - where there's no danger.

L'Estrange.

My ears still ring with noise; I'm vex'd to find my Tongue kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath.

Dryden.

Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might, In threats the foremost; but the lag in fight!

Shakespeare.

There have been female Pythagoreans, not understanding that philosophy consisted in keeping a secret, and the disciple was to hold her tongue five years together.

Johnson.

Though they have those sounds ready at their tongue's end, yet there are no determined ideas.

Locke.

I should make but a poor pretence to true learning, if I had not clear ideas under the words my tongue could pronounce.

Watts.

2. The organ by which animals lick.

They hilt for his return'd, with forked tongue.

Milton.

To forked tongue.

3. Speech; fluency of words.

He said; and silence all their tongues contain'd.

Chapman.

Much tongue and much judgment seldom go together; for talking and thinking are two quite different faculties.

L'Estrange.

First in the council hall to steer the state, And ever foremost in a tongue debate.

Dryden.

4. Power of articulate utterance.

Parrots, imitating human tongue, And singing-birds in silver cages hung.

Dryden.

Speech, as well or ill used.
 (See me thy hand; I am sorry I beat thee:
 yet, while thou livest, keep a good tongue in thy
 hand. *Shakespeare.*

So brave a knight was Tydous, of whom a foane
 is prong. *Chapman.*

superior fure in martiall deeds, though higher in
 his tongue. *Milton.*

On evil days though fallen and evil tongues.

A language.
 The Lord shall bring a nation against thee, whose
 tongue thou shalt not understand. *Deuteronomy.*

With wondrous gifts endu'd,
 to speak all tongues, and do all miracles. *Milton.*

So well he understood the most and best
 Of tongue that Babel sent into the west;
 Spoke them so truly, that he had, you'd swear,
 Not only liv'd, but been born ev'ry where. *Cowley.*

An acquaintance with the various tongues is no-
 thing but a relief against the mischiefs which the
 building of Babel introduced. *Watts.*

Speech, as opposed to thoughts or action.
 Let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but
 in deed and in truth. *1 John.*

A nation distinguished by their language.
 A scriptural term.

The Lord shall destroy the tongue of the Eryp-
 tian sea. *Isaiah.*

A small point: as, the tongue of a ba-
 lance.

To hold the TONGUE. To be silent.

Isaiah, dom seen that tenators so young
 know when to speak, and when to hold their tongue.
Dryden.

Whilst I live I must not hold my tongue,
 And languish out old age in his disciple's cure. *Addison.*

To TONGUE. v. a. [from the noun.] To
 chide; to scold.

But that her tender shame
 Will not proclaim against her maiden loss,
 If we might the tongue me! *Shakespeare.*

To TONGUE. v. n. To talk; to prate.

'Tis still a dream; or else such stuff, as madmen
 Tongue, and brain not. *Shakespeare.*

TONGUED. adj. [from tongue.] Having
 a tongue.

Tongued like the night crow. *Donne.*

TONGUELESS. adj. [from tongue.]

1. Wanting a tongue; speechless.

What tongueless blocks would they not speak?
Shakespeare.

Our grave,
 like Turkish mate, shall have a tongueless mouth. *Shakespeare.*

That blood, like sacrificing Abel's, cries,
 Even from the tongueless caverns of the earth,
 To me, for justice. *Shakespeare.*

2. Unnamed; not spoken of.

One good deed; dying tongueless,
 Slaughter'd a thousand waiting upon that. *Shakespeare.*

TONGUEPAD. n. f. [tongue and pad.] A
 great talker.

She who was a celebrated wit at London, is, in
 that dull part of the world, called a tonguepad. *Tatler.*

TONGUELESS. adj. [tongue and tie.]

1. Having an impediment of speech.

They who have short tongues, or are tongueless,
 are apt to fall short of the appellation of the tongue
 to the teeth, and often place it on the gums, and
 let it and it instead of th and th; as modes for
 mother. *Holder.*

2. Unable to speak freely, from whatever
 cause.

Love, and tongueless simplicity,
 In least speak most to my capacity. *Shakespeare.*

He spurs the blazes of the tongueless'd dame. *Tickel.*

TONGUELESS. } adj. [tonique, Fr. *tonique*.]
 TONGUELESS. }

Being extended; being elastic.

Station is no rest, but one kind of motion, refu-
 ing unto that which physicians, from Galen, do
 name extensive or tonic. *Brown.*

2. Relating to tones or sounds.

TONNAGE. n. f. [from ton.] A custom
 or impost due for merchandise brought
 or carried in tons from or to other na-
 tions, alter a certain rate in every ton. *Cowell.*

Tonnage and poundage upon merchandizes were
 collected, refused to be settled by act of parliament. *Clarendon.*

TONGUE. n. f. [tonfille, French; tonfille,
 Latin.]

Tongue almonds are two round glands placed on
 the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the com-
 mon membrane of the fauces, with which they are
 covered; each of them hath a large oval sinus, which
 opens into the fauces, and in it there are a great
 number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves
 through the great sinus, of a mucous and slippery
 matter, into the fauces, larynx, and oesophagus, for
 the moistening and lubricating these parts. *Quincy.*

TONGUE. n. f. [tonfure, French; tonfura,
 Latin.] The act of clipping the hair;

the state of being shorn.

The vestals, after having received the tonfure,
 suffered their hair to come again, being here full
 grown, and gathered under the veil. *Addison.*

TONGUE. n. f. [to, Saxon.]

1. Over and above; overmuch; more than
 enough. It is used to augment the sig-
 nification of an adjective or adverb to a
 vitious degree.

Your father's rough and stern,
 His will too strong to bend, too proud to learn. *Cowley.*

Groundless prejudices and weaknesses of con-
 science, instead of tendernefs, mislead too many
 others, too many, otherwise good men. *Spaul.*

It is too much to build a doctrine of so mighty
 consequence upon so obscure a place of scripture. *Locke.*

These ridiculous stories abide with us too long,
 and too far influence the weaker part of mankind. *Watts.*

2. It is sometimes doubled to increase its
 emphasis; but this duplication always
 seems harsh, and is therefore laid aside.

Oh, that this too too solid flesh would melt!
Shakespeare.

Sometimes it would be full, and then
 Oh! too soon decreate again;
 Eclips'd sometimes, that would so fall,
 There would appear no hope at all. *Suckling.*

3. Likewise; also.

See what a tongue is laid upon your hate;
 And I, for winking at your discords too,
 Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakespeare.*

Let on my cup no wars be found,
 Let those incite to quarrels too,
 Which wine itself enough can do. *Oldham.*

The arriving to such a disposition of mind as shall
 make a man take pleasure in other men's sins, is
 evident from the text, and from experience too. *South.*

It is better than letting our trade fall for want
 of current pledges, and better too than borrowing
 money of our neighbours. *Locke.*

A counter and a patnot too. *Pope.*

Let those eyes that view
 The daring crime, behold the vengeance too. *Pope.*

TOOK. The preterit, and sometimes the
 participle passive, of take.

Thy soldiers,
 All levied in my name, have in my name
 Took their discharge. *Shakespeare.*

He is God in his friendship as well as in his na-
 ture, and therefore we sinful creatures are not
 took upon advantages, nor consumed in our pro-
 vocations. *South.*

Suddenly the thunder-clap
 Took us unprepared. *Dryden.*

The same device enclosed the athers of men or
 boys, maids or matrons; for when the thought took,

though at first it received its rise from flesh, it
 particular occasion, the ignorance of the sculptors ap-
 plied it promiscuously. *Addison.*

This took up some of his hours every day. *Speck.*

The riders would leap them over my hand; and
 one of the emperor's huntsmen, upon a large coun-
 ter, took my foot, those and all. *Swift.*

Leaving Polybus, I took my way
 To Cyrrha's temple. *Pope.*

TOOL. n. f. [tol, tool, Saxon.]

1. Any instrument of manual operation.

In mulberries the sap is towards the bark only,
 into which if you cut a little, it will come forth;
 but if you pierce it deeper with a tool, it will be
 dry. *Bacon.*

They found in many of their mines more gold
 than earth, and metal, which the Americans not re-
 garding, greedily exchanged for hammers, knives,
 axes, and the like tools of iron. *Heylin.*

Arm'd with such gardening tools as art, yet rude,
 Gullies of fire had form'd. *Milton.*

The ancients had some secret to harden the edges
 of their tools. *Addison.*

2. A hiring; a wretch who acts at the
 command of another.

He'd choose
 To talk with wits in dirty shoes;
 And learn the tricks with flurs and garters. *Swift.*

To Toor. v. n. [Of this word, in this
 sense, I know not the derivation; per-
 haps totan, Saxon, contracted from
 topestan, to know or examine.]

1. To pry; to peep; to search narrowly
 and sily. It is still used in the pro-
 vinces, otherwise obsolete.

I call to go a shooting,
 Long wand'ring up and down the land,
 With bow and bolts on either hand,
 For birds and bushes tooting. *Spenser.*

2. It was used in a contemptuous sense,
 which I do not fully understand.

This writer should wear a tooting hurn. *Howell.*

TOOTH. n. f. plural teeth. *Good, Saxon;*
tand, Dutch.

1. The teeth are the hardest and smoothest
 bones of the body; about the seventh or
 eighth month they begin to pierce the
 edge of the jaw: the *dentes incisivi*, or
 fore teeth of the upper jaw, appear first,
 and then those of the lower jaw: after
 them come out the *canini* or eye teeth, and
 last of all the *molars* or grinders: about
 the seventh year they are thrust out by
 new teeth, and if these teeth be lost they
 never grow again; but some have shed
 their teeth twice: about the one-and-
 twentieth year the two last of the *molars*
 spring up, and they are called *dentes sa-*
piencie. *Quincy.*

Avant, you curs!
 Be thy mouth or black or white,
 Teeth that poison us at bite. *Shakespeare.*

Teeth that deceive with characters of brains
 A forced residence against the tooth of time,
 And azure of oblivion. *Shakespeare.*

The teeth alone among the bones continue to
 grow in length during a man's whole life, as ap-
 pears by the unsightly length of one tooth when its
 opposite happens to be pulled out. *Ray.*

2. Taste; palate.

These are not dishes for thy dainty tooth;
 What, hast thou got an ulcer in thy mouth?
 Why stand'st thou picking? *Dryden.*

3. A tine, prong, or blade, of any multi-
 tudinous instrument.

The priest's servant came while the fesh was in
 feeding, with a flesh hook of three teeth. *1 Samuel.*

I made an instrument in fashion of a comb, whose
 teeth being in number sixteen, were about an inch
 and an half broad, and the intervals of the teeth
 about two inches wide. *Newton.*

4. The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correspondent parts of other bodies.

The edge whereon the teeth are is always made thicker than the back, because the back follows the edge.

In clocks, though the screws and teeth be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled will hardly move, though you clog them with never so much weight; but apply a little oil, they whirl about very swiftly with the tenth part of the force.

5. *Tooth and nail.* With one's utmost violence; with every means of attack or defence.

A lion and bear were at tooth and nail which should carry off a fawn.

6. *To the TEETH.* In open opposition.

It warms the very sickness in my heart, That I shall live and tell him to his teeth, Thus diddest thou.

The action lies In his true nature, and we ourselves compell'd, Ev'n to the teeth and forehead of our faults, To give in evidence.

The way to our horses lies back again by the house, and then we shall meet 'em full on the teeth.

7. *To cast in the TEETH.* To insult by open exprobration.

A wife body's part it were not to put out his fire, because his fond and foolish neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might cast him therewith in the teeth, saying, Were it not for me thou wouldst freeze, and not be able to heat thyself.

8. *In spite of the TEETH.* Notwithstanding threats expressed by showing teeth; notwithstanding any power of injury or defence.

The guiltiness of my mind drove the grossness of the poppory into a received belief, in despite of the teeth of all rumour and reason, that they were fairies.

The only way is, not to grumble at the lot they must bear in spite of their teeth.

9. *To show the TEETH.* To threaten.

When the law shows her teeth, but dares not bite, And South-Sea treasures are not brought to light.

To TOOTH. v. a. [from tooth.]

1. To furnish with teeth; to indent.

Then saws were tooth'd, and sounding axes made.

The point hooked down like that of an eagle; and both the edges toothed, as in the Indian crow.

Get a pair of tongs like a smith's tongs, stronger, and toothed at the end.

2. To lock in each other.

It is common to tooth in the stretching course two inches with the stretcher only.

TOOTHACH. n. f. [tooth and ach.] Pain in the teeth.

There never yet was the philosopher That could endure the toothach patiently, However at their ease they talk'd like gods.

He that sleeps feels not the toothach.

I have the toothach.

What, sigh for the toothach? Which is but an humour or a worm.

One was grown desperate with the toothach.

TOOTHDRAWER. n. f. [tooth and draw.] One whose business is to extract painful teeth.

Nature with Scots, as toothdrawers both dealt, Who use to sting their teeth upon their belt.

When the teeth are to be dislocated, a tooth-drawer is consulted.

TOOTHED. adj. [from tooth.] Having teeth.

ToOTHLESS. adj. [from tooth.] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth.

Deep-dinted wrinkles on her cheek the draws, Sunk are her eyes and toothless are her jaws.

They are fed with flesh minced small, having not only a sharp head and snout, but a narrow and toothless snout.

TOOTHPICK. } n. f. [tooth and pick.]

TOOTHPICKER. } An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned from any thing sticking between them.

I will fetch you a toothpicker from the furthest inch of Asia.

He and his toothpick at my worship's meals.

Preserve my woods, whereof, if this course hold, there will hardly be found in some places enough to make a toothpick.

If toothpicks of the lentise be wanting, of a quill then make a toothpick.

Lentise is a beautiful ever-green, and makes the best toothpickers.

TOOTHsome. adj. [from tooth.] Palatable; pleasing to the taste.

Some are good to be eaten while young, but nothing toothsome as they grow old.

TOOTHsomeless. n. f. [from toothsome.] Pleasantness to the taste.

TOOTHwort. n. f. [dentaria, Lat.] A plant.

Top. n. f. [tapp, Welsh; top, Sax. top, Dutch and Danish; topper, a crest, Islandick.]

1. The highest part of any thing.

I should not see the fancy court-glass run, But I should think of shadows and of flats, And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand, Vailing her high top lower than her ribs.

He wears upon his baby brow the round And top of sovereignty.

Here is a mount, whose toppe seems to despise The farre inferiour vale that underlies:

Who, like a great man rais'd aloft by fate, Measures his height by others mean estate.

Here Sodom's tow'rs raise their proud tops on high; The tow'rs as well as men outbrave the sky.

Thou nor on the top of old Olympus dwell'st.

One poor roof, made of poles meeting at the top, and covered with the bark of trees.

That government which takes in the consent of the greatest number of the people, may justly be said to have the broadest bottom; and if it terminate in the authority of one single person, it may be said to have the narrowest top, and so makes the firmest pyramid.

So up the steepy hill with pain The weighty stone is rowl'd in vain; Which having touch'd the top recoils, And leaves the labourer to renew his toils.

Marine bodies are found upon hills, and at the bottom only such as have fallen down from their tops.

2. The surface; the superficies.

Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth hurt all things that grow by them, especially such trees as spread their roots near the top of the ground.

Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear, The bottom did the top appear.

3. The highest place.

He that will not set himself proudly at the top of all things, but will consider the immensity of this fabric, may think, that in other mansions there may be other and different intelligent beings.

What must he expect, when he seeks for preferment, but universal opposition when he is mounting the ladder, and every hand ready to turn him off when he is at the top?

4. The highest person.

How would you be, If he, which is the top of judgment, should But judge you as you are?

5. The utmost degree.

Zeal being the top and perfection of many religious affections, the causes of it must be most eminent.

If you attain the top of your desires in fame, all those who envy you will do you harm; and of those who admire you few will do you good.

The top of my ambition is to contribute to that work.

6. The highest rank.

Take a boy from the top of a grammar school, and one of the same age bred in his father's family, and bring them into good company together, and then see which of the two will have the more manly carriage.

7. The crown of the head.

All the stor'd veng'ances of heaven fall On her ingrateful top!

'Tis a per'ous boy, Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable: He's all the mother's from the top to toe.

8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock.

Let's take the infant by the forward top; For we are old, and on our quick it decrees

Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time Steals, ere we can effect them.

9. The head of a plant.

The buds made our food are called heads, tops, as cabbage heads.

10. [top, Danish.] An inverted cone which children set to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip.

Since I pluckt geese, play'd truant, and whipt top, I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately.

For as whipp'd tops, and banded balls, The learned hold, are animals:

So horses they affirm to be Mere engines made by geometry.

As young striplings whip the top for sport, On the smooth pavement of an empty court,

The wooden engine flies and whirls about, Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout.

Still humming on their drowsy course they keep, And last'd so long, like tops, are last'd asleep.

A top may be used with propriety in a simile by a Virgil, when the sun may be dishonoured by a Mævius.

11. Top is sometimes used as an adjective to express lying on the top, or being at the top.

The top stones laid in clay are kept together.

To TOP. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To rise aloft; to be eminent.

Those long ridges of lofty and topping mountains which run east and west, stop the evagation of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries.

Some of the letters distinguish themselves from the rest, and top it over their fellows; these are to be considered as letters and as cyphers.

2. To predominate.

The thoughts of the mind are uninterruptedly employed by the determinations of the will, unfluenced by that topping uneasiness while it lasts.

3. To excel.

But write thy best and top, and in each line Sir Formal's oratory will be thine.

To TOP. v. a.

1. To cover on the top; to tip; to defend or decorate with something extrinsecal on the upper part.

The glorious temple rear'd Her pile, far off appearing like a mount Of alabaster, topped with golden spires.

To him the fairest nymphs do show Like moving mountains top'd with snow.

There are other churches in the town, and two or three palaces, which are of a more modern make and built with a good fancy; I was shown the little Notre Dame; that is handsomely designed, and topped with a cupola.

Tip the bank with the bottom of the ditch;
Mortimer.

2. To rise above.

A gourd planted by a large pine, climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it topped and covered the tree.
L'Estrange.

3. To outgo; to surpass.

He's poor in no one fault, but stor'd with all.
—Especially, in pride.
—And topping all others in boasting.
Shakspeare.

So far he topped my thought,
That I in forgery of shapes and tricks
Come short of what he did.
Shakspeare.

I am, cries the envious, of the same nature with the rest: why then should such a man top me? Where there is equality of kind, there should be no distinction of privilege.
Collier.

4. To crop.

Top your rose trees a little with your knife near a leaf bud.
Evelyn.

5. To rise to the top of.

If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still, But wind about till thou hast topped the hill.
Denham.

6. To perform eminently; as, he tops his part. This word, in this sense, is seldom used but on light or ludicrous occasions.

TOPARCH. n. f. [τόπος and ἀρχή.] The principal man in a place.

They are not to be conceived potent monarchs, but toparchs, or kings of narrow territories.
Brown.

TOPARCHY. n. f. [from toparch.] Command in a small district.

TOPAZ. n. f. [topaze, Fr. topazius, low Lat.] A yellow gem.

The golden stone is the yellow topaz.
Bacon.

Can blazing carbuncles with her compare?
The topaz sent from scorched Merop?
Opals presented by the Indian sea?
Sands.

With lights own smile the yellow topaz burns.
Thomson.

TOPE. t. n. [topf, German, an earthen pot; toppen, Dutch, to be mad. Skinner prefers the latter etymology; toper, Fr.]

To drink hard; to drink to excess.

If you top in town and treat,
To the fountain to the sweet meat,
The fine you pay for being great.
Dryden.

TOPPER. n. f. [from tope.] A drunkard.

TOPFUL. adj. [top and full.] Full to the top; full to the brim.

'Tis wonderful
What may be wrought out of their discontent;
Now that their souls are topful of offence.
Shakspeare.

Till a considerable part of the air was drawn out of the receiver, the tube continued topful of water as at first.
Boyle.

One was ingenious in his thoughts, and bright in his language; but to topful of himself, that he let it full on all the company.
Watts.

Fill the largest tankard-cup topful.
Swift.

TOPGALLANT. n. f. [top and gallant.]

1. The highest sail.

2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated or splendid.

A rose grew out of another, like honey suckles, called top and topgallants.
Bacon.

I dare appeal to the consciences of topgallant topks.
L'Estrange.

TOPHACEOUS. adj. [from tophus, Latin.]

Gritty; stony.

Acids mixed with them precipitate a tephaceous chalky matter, but not a chiefly substance.
Arbuthnot.

TOPHEAVY. adj. [top and heavy.] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

A roof should not be too heavy nor too light; but of the two extremes a house tophheavy is the worst.
Wotton.

Topherry drones, and always looking down, As over-balled within the crown,
Mult'ring betwixt their lips some mystick thing.
Dryden.

These topherry buildings, reared up to an invidious height, and which have no foundation in merit, are in a moment blown down by the breath of kings.
Daremont.

As to stiff gales topherry pines bow low
Their heads, and lift them as they cease to blow.
Pope.

TOPHET. n. f. [תּוֹפֶת, Heb. a drum.] Hell: a scriptural name.

The pleasant valley of Hinnom, tophet thence And black Gehenna call'd, the type of hell. Milton.
Fire and darkness are here mingled with all other ingredients that make that tophet prepared of old.
Burnet.

TOPICAL. adj. [from τόπος.]

1. Relating to some general head.

2. Local; confined to some particular place.

Topical or probable arguments, either from consequence of scripture, or from human reason, ought not to be admitted or credited, against the consistent testimony and authority of the ancient catholic church.
White.

An argument from authority is but a weaker kind of proof; it being but a topical probation, and an artificial argument, depending on naked asseveration.
Brown.

Evidences of fact can be no more than topical and probable.
Hale.

What then shall be rebellion? shall it be more than a topical sin, found indeed under some monarchical medicines?
Holyday.

3. Applied medicinally to a particular part.

A woman, with some unusual hemorrhage, is only to be cured by topical remedies.
Arbuthnot.

TOPICALLY. adv. [from topical.] With application to some particular part.

This topically applied becomes a phlegmus, or rubifying medicine, and is of such fiery parts, that they have of themselves conceived fire and burnt a house.
Brown.

TOPICK. n. f. [topique, Fr. τόπος.]

1. Principle of persuasion.

Contumacious persons, who are not to be fixed by any principles, whom no topicks can work upon.
Wilkins.

I might dilate on the difficulties, the temper of the people, the power, arts, and interest of the contrary party; but those are invidious topicks, too green in remembrance.
Dryden.

Let them argue over all the topicks of divine goodness and human weakness, and whatsoever other pretences sinking sinners catch at to save themselves by, yet how trifling must be their plea.
South.

The principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then convince them that it is so: the topicks for both are brought from scripture and reason.
Swift.

2. A general head; something to which other things are referred.

All arts and sciences have some general subjects, called topicks, or common places; because middle terms are borrowed, and arguments derived from them for the proof of their various propositions.
Watts.

3. A thing as is externally applied to any particular part.

In the cure of scurvy, the topicks ought to be discutient.
Huguen.

TOPKNOT. n. f. [top and knot.] A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

This arrogance amounts to the pride of an ass in his trappings; when 'tis but his master's taking away his topknot to make an ass of him again.
L'Estrange.

TOPLESS. adj. [from top.] Having no top.

He sent abroad his voice,
Which Pallas far off echo'd, who did betwixt them hoist
Shrill tumult to a toplest height.
Chapman.

TOPMAN. n. f. [top and man.] The sailor at the top.

The pit-saw enters the one end of the shaft, the topman at the top, and the pitman under him, the topman observing to guide the saw exactly in the line.
Morse.

TOPMOST. adj. [An irregular superlative formed from top.] Uppermost; highest.

A swarm of bees,
Unknown from whence they took their airy flight,
Upon the topmost branch in clouds alight.
Dryden.
From sleep to sleep the troops advance'd with pain.

In hopes at last the topmost cliff to gain;
But still by new ascents the mountain grew,
And a fresh toil presented to their view.
Addison.

Men pil'd on men with active leaps arise,
And build the breathing fabric to the skies;
A sprightly youth, above the topmost row,
Points the tall pyramid, and crowns the show.
Addison.

TOPOGRAPHY. n. f. [τόπος and γραφή.]

One who writes descriptions of particular places.

TOPOGRAPHY. n. f. [topographie, French, τόπος and γραφή.] Description of particular places.

That philosophy gives the exactest topography of the extramundane spaces.
Glanville.

The topography of Sulmo in the Latin makes but an awkward figure in the version.
Cromwell.

TOPPING. adj. [from top.] Fine; noble; gallant. A low word.

The topping fellow I take to be the ancestor of the fine fellow.
Tutler.

TOPPINGLY. adv. Splendidly; nobly. A low word.

TOPPINGLY. adj. [from topping.] Fine; gay; gallant; showy. Oldfashioned.

These toppingie ghosts be in number but ten,
As welcome to daime as heaves among men.
Tupper.

TO TOPPLE. t. n. [from top.] To fall forward; to tumble down.

Though bladed corn be lodged, and trees blown down;
Though castles topple on their warders heads.
Shakspeare.

The wisest aunt telling the saddest tale,
Sometime for these fool's dole mislakes me;
Then slip I from her quite, down topples she.
Shakspeare.

TOPPROUD. adj. [top and proud.] Proud in the highest degree.

This top-proud fellow,
By intelligence I do know
To be corrupt and treasonous.
Shakspeare.

TOPSAIL. n. f. [top and sail.] The highest sail.

Contareus meeting with the Turk's galleon,
which would not vail their topsails, fiercely assailed them.
Kneller.

Strike, strike the topsail; let the main-sheet fly,
And furl your sails.
Dryden.

TOPSYTURVY. adv. [This Skinner fancies to top in turf.] With the bottom upward.

All suddenly was turned topsyturvy, the noble lord esthons was blamed, the wretched people pited, and new counsels plotted.
Speyer.

If we without his help can make a head
To push against the kingdom; with his help
We shall overturn it topsyturvy down.
Shakspeare.

Wave wawedeth wave again, and billow fellow goes,
And topsyturvy so by tambling to the shoos.
Dryden.

God told man what was good, but the devil furnished it evil, and thereby turned the world topsyturvy, and brought a new chaos upon the whole creation.
South.

Man is but a topsyturvy creature; his head where his heels should be, grovelling on the earth.
Swift.

TOR. n. f. [top, Saxon.]

1. A tower; a turret.
2. A high pointed rock or hill, whence *tor* is the initial syllable of some local names.

TORCH, *n. f.* [*torche*, Fr. *torcia*, Italian; *intorritum*, low Lat.] A wax light generally supposed to be bigger than a candle.

Basilus knew, by the waving of the torches, that the night also was far wasted. *Shakspeare.*

Here lies the dusky torch of Mortimer, Chock'd with ambition of the meane sort. *Shakspeare.*

They light the nuptial torch, and bid invoke Hymen. *Milton.*

Never was known a night of such distraction; Noise to confound and dreadful; torches gliding Like meteors by each other in the streets. *Dryden.*

I'm weary of my part; My torch is out; and the world stands before me Like a black desert at the approach of night. *Dryden.*

When men of infamy to grandeur soar, They light a torch to shew their shame the more. *Young.*

TORCHBEARER, *n. f.* [*torch* and *bear*.] One whose office is to carry a torch.

He did in a gentle manner chastise their negligence, with making them, for that night, the torch-bearers. *Sidney.*

TORCHER, *n. f.* [from *torch*.] One that gives light.

Ere the horis of the sun shall bring Their fiery torcher his diurnal ring. *Shakspeare.*

TORCHLIGHT, *n. f.* [*torch* and *light*.] Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

When the emperor Charles had clasped Germany almost in his fist, he was forced to go from Isburg, and, as if in a mask, by torchlight, to quit every foot he had gotten. *Bacon.*

If thou like a child didst fear before, Being in the dark, where thou didst nothing see; Now I have brought thee torchlight, fear no more. *Darius.*

TORRE, The preterit, and sometimes participle passive, of *tear*.

Upon his head an old Scotch cap he wore, With a plume feather all to pieces *tore*. *Spenser.*

TORRE, *n. f.* [Of this word I cannot guess the meaning.]

Proportion according to rowen or *tore* upon the ground; the more *tore* the less hay will do. *Milton.*

TO TORMENT, *v. a.* [*tourment*, Fr.]

1. To put to pain; to harass with anguish; to excruciate.

No sleep close up that deadly eye of thine, Unless it be while some tormenting dream Affrights thee with a hell of ugly devils. *Shakspeare.*

I am glad to be constrain'd to utter what Torments me to conceal. *Shakspeare.*

Art thou come to torment us before the time? *Matthew.*

Evils on me light At once, by my foreknowledge gaining birth, Abortive, to torment me ere their being. *Milton.*

2. To tease; to vex with importunity.

3. [*tormente*, Fr. a great storm.] To put into great agitation.

They fanning on man wing Tormented all the air. *Milton.*

TORMENT, *n. f.* [*tourment*, Fr.]

1. Any thing that gives pain, as disease.

They brought unto him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and torments, and he healed them. *Matthew.*

2. Pain; misery; anguish.

The more I feel Pleasures about me, so much more I feel Torment within me. *Milton.*

3. Penal anguish; torture.

No prisoners there, enforce'd by torments, cry; But fearful by their old tormentors lie. *Sandys.*

Not sharp revenge, nor hell itself, can end, A fiercer torment than a guilty mind, Which day and night doth dreadfully accuse, Condemns the wretch, and still the charge renews. *Dryden.*

TORMENTIL, *n. f.* [*tormentilla*, Fr. *tormentilla*, Lat.] A plant; septfoil.

The root of *tormentil* has been used for tanning of leather, and accounts it the best astringent in the whole vegetable kingdom. *Miller.*

Refresh the spirits externally by some epithemata of balm, bugloss, with the powder of the roots of *tormentil*. *Wijeman.*

TORMENTOR, *n. f.* [from *torment*.]

1. One who torments; one who gives pain.

He called to me for succour, desiring me at least to kill him, to deliver him from those tormentors. *Sidney.*

2. One who inflicts penal tortures.

No prisoners there, enforce'd by torments, cry; But fearful by their old tormentors lie. *Sandys.*

Let his tormentor, conscience, find him out. *Milton.*

Hadst thou full pow'r to kill; Or measure out his torments by thy will; Yet what couldst thou, tormentor, hope to gain? Thy loss continues unrepaired by pain. *Dryden.*

The commandments of God being conformable to the dictates of right reason, man's judgment condemns him when he violates any of them; and to the sinner becomes his own tormentor. *South.*

The ancient martyrs passed through such new inventions and varieties of pain as tired their tormentors. *Addison.*

TORN, The part, pass. of *tear*.

Ye shall not eat any flesh that is torn of beasts. *Exodus.*

TORNA'DO, *n. f.* [*tornado*, Spanish.] A hurricane; a whirlwind.

Nimble convulsions strike the eye, And bold *tornados* bluster in the sky. *Garth.*

TORPEDO, *n. f.* [Latin.] A fish which while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.

TORPID, *adj.* [*torpens*, Lat.] Benumbed; struck motionless; not active; incapable of motion.

A comprehensive expedient to assist the frail and torpid memory through so multitarious an employment. *Etelyn.*

TORPID, *adj.* [*torpidus*, Lat.] Numbed; motionless; sluggish; not active.

Without heat all things would be torpid, and without motion. *Ray.*

The sun awakes the torpid sap. *Thomson.*

TORPIDNESS, *n. f.* [from *torpid*.] The state of being torpid.

Though the object about which it is exercised be poor, little, and low; yet a man hath this advantage by the exercise of this faculty about it, that it keeps it from rest and torpidness, it enlargeth and habituates it for a due improvement even about nobler objects. *Hale.*

TORPIDITUDE, *n. f.* [from *torpid*.] State of being motionless; numbness; sluggishness.

Some, in their most perfect state, subsist in a kind of torpidity or sleeping state. *Derham.*

TORPOR, *n. f.* [Lat.] Dulness; numbness; inability to move; dulness of sensation.

Motion discloses the torpor of solid bodies, which, beside their motion of gravity, have in them a natural appetite not to move at all. *Bacon.*

TORREFACTION, *n. f.* [*torrefactum*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] The act of drying by the fire.

When torrefied sulphur makes bodies black, why does torrefaction make sulphur itself black? *Boyle.*

If it have not a sufficient insolation, it looketh pale; if it be sunned too long, it smelleth torrefaction. *Brown.*

TO TORREFACT, *v. a.* [*torrefier*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] To dry by the fire.

In the sulphur of bodies torrefied could the principles of inflammability.

The Africans are more peculiarly scorched and torrefied from the sun by addition of dryness from the soil. *Brown.*

Divers learned men assign, for the cause of blackness, the sooty steam of adulterated sulphur. *Boyle.*

Torrefied sulphur makes bodies black; I desire to know why torrefaction makes sulphur men black? *Boyle.*

Another elixir is composed of two hemis of white wine, half a hemis of honey, Egyptian nitre torrefied a quadrant. *Arbutnot.*

TORRENT, *n. f.* [*torrent*, French; *torrens*, Latin.]

1. A sudden stream raised by showers.

The near in blood Forsake me like the torrent of a flood. *South.*

Will no kind flood, no friendly rain, Disguise the marsh's plain disgrace; No torrents swell the low Mahayne? The world will say he durst not pain. *Pratt.*

2. A violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current.

Not far from Caucasus are certain steep-floes torrents, which wash down many grains of gold in many other parts of the world; and the rivers inhabiting are to set many flocks of water these descents of waters, in which the grains of gold remain, and the water passeth through, where Strabo witnesseth to be true. *Boyle.*

The memory of those who, out of duty and science, opposed that torrent which did overwhelm them, should not lose the recompense due to their virtue. *Chambers.*

When shrivell'd herbs on with'ring stems decay, The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow, Undams his watry stores, huge torrents flow; Tempering the thirsty fever of the field. *Dryden.*

Erasmus, that great injur'd name, Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barbarous age. *Parsons.*

TORRENT, *adj.* [*torrens*, Lat.] Rolling in a rapid stream.

Fierce Phlegeton, Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage. *Waller.*

TORRID, *adj.* [*torride*, Fr. *torridus*, Lat.]

1. Parched; dried with heat.

Galen's commentators mention a twofold dryness; the one concomitant with a heat, what they call a *torrid* tabes; the other with a coldness when the parts are consumed through extinction of their native heat. *Hart.*

2. Burning; violently hot.

This with torrid heat, And vapours as the Libyan air adust, Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milton.*

3. It is particularly applied to the region or zone between the tropics.

Columbus first Found a temperate in a torrid zone; The fervid air fann'd by a cooling breeze. *Dryden.*

Those who amidst the torrid regions live, May they not gales unknown to us receive? See daily show'rs rejoice the thirsty earth, And blest the flow'ry buds succeeding birth? *Pratt.*

TORSE, *n. f.* [In heraldry.] A wreath.

TORSEL, *n. f.* [*torse*, Fr.] Any thing twisted form.

When you lay any timber on brickwork, as a scaffold for mantle trees to lie on, or lintels over windows, lay them in *torse*. *Mason.*

TORSION, *n. f.* [*torso*, Lat.] The act of turning or twisting.

TORT, *n. f.* [*tort*, Fr. *tortum*, low Latin]

Mischief; injury; calamity. Obsolete

Then gan triumphant trumpets found on high That sent to heav'n the echoed report Of their new joy, and happy victory

Against him that had been long oppress'd with To And fast imprisoned in sieged fort. *Spenser.*

The question has been made to court,
For he old heads should do them any tort. *Spenser.*

Your disobedience and ill managing
Of actions, lost for want of due support.
Refer I justly to a further spring.
Spring of fedition, strife, oppression, tort. *Fairfax.*
TORTILE. *adj.* [from *tortilis*, Lat.] Twisted;
wreathed.

TORTION. *n. f.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] Torment;
pain. Not in use.

All purgers have a raw spirit or wind, which is
the principal cause of *tortion* in the stomach, and
belly. *Bacon*

TORTIOUS. *adj.* [from *tort-*] Injurious;
doing wrong. *Spenser.*

TORTIVE. *adj.* [from *tortus*, Latin.]
Twisted; wreathed.

Knits by the conflux of meeting sap
Infest the found pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth. *Shakspeare.*

TORTOISE. *n. f.* [*tortue*, Fr.]

1. An animal covered with a hard shell:
there are *tortoises* both of land and water.
In his needy shop a *tortoise* hung,
An alligator stilt. *Shakspeare.*

A living *tortoise* being turned upon its back, not
being able to make use of its paws for the returning
of itself, because they could only bend towards the
belly, it could help itself only by its neck and
head; sometimes one side, sometimes another, by
pushing against the ground, to rock itself as in a
cradle, to find out where the inequality of the
ground might permit it to roll its shell. *Ray.*

2. A form into which the ancient soldiers
used to throw their troops, by bending
down, and holding their bucklers above
their heads so that no darts could hurt
them.

Their targets in a *tortoise* cast, the foes
Secure advancing to the turret's role. *Dryden.*

TORTUOSITY. *n. f.* [from *tortuosus*.]
Wreath; flexure.

These the midwife contriveth unto a knot close
unto the body of the infant, from whence ensueth
that *tortuosity*, or complicated nodosity, called the
navel. *Brown.*

TORTUOUS. *adj.* [from *tortuor*, Fr. from
tortuosus, *tortus*, Lat.]

1. Twisted; wreathed; winding.
So vary'd he, and of his *tortuous* train
Could many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*

Aqueous vapours, like a dry wind, pass through
so long and *tortuous* a pipe of lead. *Boyle.*

2. Mischievous. [Thus I explain it, on
supposition that it is derived from *tort*,
wrong; but it may mean *crooked*: as we
say, *crooked* ways for *bad* practices, *crook-*
ed being regularly enough opposite to
right. This in some copies is *tortious*,
and therefore from *tort*.]

Ne ought he car'd whom he endamaged
By *tortuous* wrong, or whom bereav'd of right. *Spenser.*

TORTURE. *n. f.* [*torture*, Fr. *tortura*,
Latin.]

1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by
which guilt is punished, or confession
extorted.

Hecate
Then led me trembling through those dire abodes,
And taught the tortures of th' avenging gods. *Dryden.*

2. Pain; anguish; pang.
Better be with the dead,
Than on the torture, of the mind to lie
In restless ecstasy. *Shakspeare.*

Chaf'dly pain or racking torture. *Milton.*

To TORTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To punish with tortures.

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Hipparchus, my enfranchis'd bondman,
He may at pleasure whip, or hang, or torture. *Shakspeare.*

The scourge inexorable and the torturing hour
Call us to penance. *Milton.*

2. To vex; to excruciate; to torment.

Still must I cherish the dear, sad remembrance,
At once to torture and to please my soul. *Addison.*

3. To keep on the stretch.

The bow *tortureth* the string continually, and
thereby holdeth it in a continual trepidation. *Bacon.*

TORTURER. *n. f.* [from *torture*.] He who
tortures; tormentor.

I play the *torturer* by small and small,
To lengthen out the worst that must be spoken. *Shakspeare.*

When king Edward the second was amongst his
torturers, the more to disgrace his face, they shaved
him, and washed him with cold water; the king
said, Well, yet I will have warm water, and so shed
abundance of tears. *Bacon.*

TORTVITY. *n. f.* [*tortitas*, Lat.] Sour-
ness; severity of countenance. Not
used.

TORTVOUS. *adj.* [*tortus*, Lat.] Sour of
aspect; stern; severe of countenance.
Not used.

That *tortuous* frown look produced by anger, and
that gay and pleasing countenance accompanying
love. *Deham.*

TORY. *n. f.* [A cant term, derived, I sup-
pose, from an Irish word signifying a
savage.] One who adheres to the an-
cient constitution of the state, and the
apostolical hierarchy of the church of
England: opposed to a *whig*.
The knight is more a *tory* in the country than the
town, because it more advances his interest. *Addison.*

This protestant zealot, this English divine,
In church and in state was of principles found,
Was truer than steel to the Hanover line,
And griev'd that a *tory* should live above ground. *Swift.*

To confound his hated coin,
All parties and religious join,
Whigs, to *ies*. *Swift.*

TO TOSE. *v. n.* [of the same original with
tease.] To comb wool.

TO TOSS. *v. a.* pret. *tossed* or *toft*; part.
pass. *tossed* or *toft*. [*tassen*, Dutch; *tasser*,
French, to accumulate. *Minhew.*
Ossean, to dance; *Meric Casaubon.*
Tufen, German, to make a noise; *Shin-*
ner: perhaps from *to us*, a word used
by those who would have any thing
thrown to them.]

1. To throw with the hand, as a ball at
play.

With this she seem'd to play, and, as in sport,
Toft'd to her love in presence of the court. *Dryden.*

A shepherd diverted himself with *tofting* up eggs
and catching them again. *Addison.*

2. To throw with violence.

But do I *toft* these treasons to thy head. *Shakspeare.*

Vulcanos discharge forth with the fire not only
metallick and mineral matter but huge stones, *toft-*
ing them up to a very great height in the air. *Woodward.*

3. To lift with a sudden and violent mo-
tion.

Behold how they *toft* their torches on high,
How they point to the Perilian abodes. *Dryden.*
I call'd to stop him, but in vain:
He *toft* his arm aloft, and proudly told me.

He would not stay. *Addison*

So talk too idle buzzing things,
Toft up their heads, and stretch their wings. *Prior.*

4. To agitate; to put into violent mo-
tion.

The getting of treasures by a lying tongue is a
vanity *tofted* to and fro. *Proverbs.*

Things will have their first or second agitation;
if they be not *tofted* upon the arguments of counsel,
they will be *tofted* upon the waves of fortune, and
be full of inconstancy, doing and undoing. *Bacon*

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers *toft*.
And flatter'd into rage. *Milton.*

I have made several voyages upon the sea, often
been *tofted* in storms. *Spectator.*

5. To make restless; to disquiet.

She did love the knight of the red cross,
For whole dear sake to many troubles has did *toft*. *Spenser.*

Calm region once,
And fall of peace, now *toft* and turbulent. *Milton.*

6. To keep in play; to tumble over.

That scholar should come to a better knowledge
in the Latin tongue, than most do that spend *few*
years in *tofting* all the rules of grammar in com-
mon schools. *Afham.*

TO TOSS. *v. n.*

1. To fling; to winch; to be in violent
commotion.

Dure was the *tofting*! deep the groans! despair
Tended the sick, buffet from couch to couch. *Milton.*

Galen tells us of a woman patient of his whom
he found very weak in bed, continually *tofting* and
tumbling from one side to another, and totally de-
prived of her rest. *Harvey.*

To *toft* and fling, and to be restless, only frets
and enrages our pain. *Tillotson.*

And thou, my fire, not destin'd by thy birth
To turn to dust and mix with common earth,
How wilt thou *toft* and rave, and long to die,
And quit thy claim to immortality! *Addison.*

They throw their person with a hoyden air
Across the room, and *toft* into the chair. *Young.*

2. To be tossed.

Your mind is *tofting* on the sea,
There where you argosies
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakspeare.*

3. To Toss up. To throw a coin into the
air, and wager on what side it shall fall.

I'd try it any pleasure could be found
In *tofting* up for twenty thousand pound. *Brumpton.*

Toss. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of tossing.

The discus that is to be seen in the hand of the
celebrated Caster at Don Livio's is perfectly round;
nor has it any thing like a fling fastened to it, to
add force to the *toft*. *Addison.*

2. An affected manner of raising the head.

His various modes from various fathers follow;
One taught the *toft*, and one the new French
wallow;
His sword-knot this, his cravat that designed. *Dryden.*

There is hardly a polite sentence in the following
dialogue which doth not require some suitable *toft*
of the head. *Swift.*

TO TOSSEL. *n. f.* See TASSER.

Take each lower corner a handful of hops with
a piece of packthread to make a *toft*, by which you
may conveniently lift the bag when full. *Mortimer.*

TOSSEY. *n. f.* [from *toft*.] One who
throws; one who flings and writhes.

TOSSEY. *n. f.* [*toft* and *pot*.] A toper
and drunkard.

TOST. The preterit and part. pass. of *toft*.
In a troubled sea of passion *toft*. *Milton.*

TO TAL. *adj.* [*totus*, Lat. *total*, Fr.]

1. Whole; complete; full.

They set and rise;
Left *total* darkness should by night regain
Her old possession, and extinguish life. *Milton.*

If all the pains that, for thy Britain's sake,
My past has *toft*, or future loss may take,
Be grateful to my queen: permit my play's
And with this gift reward my total care. *Prior.*

L.

2. Whole; not divided.

Further to *audere*
 Myself the total crime; or to accuse
 My other self, the partner of my fate. *Milton.*
TOTALITY. *n. f.* [totalité, Fr.] Complete sum; whole quantity.

TOTALLY. *adv.* [from *total*.] Wholly; fully; completely.

The learned interpreters expound this image of God, of natural reason; which, if it be *totally* or *completely* defaced, the right of government doth crase. *Bacon.*

The obdurate sinner, that hath long hardened his own heart against God, thereby provokes him *totally* to withdraw all inward grace from him. *Hammond.*
 Charity doth not end with this world, but goes along with us into the next, where it will be perfected: last faith and hope shall then *totally* fail; the one being changed into sight, the other into enjoyment. *Alderbury.*

TOTTER. Contracted for the other.

As bad the one as *t'other*. *Farnaby.*
To TOTTER. *v. n.* [tateren, to stagger, Dutch.] To shake so as to threaten a fall.

What news, in this our tottering state?
 --It is a rocking world indeed, my lord,
 And I believe will never stand upright. *Shakespeare.*

As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a tottering fence. *Psalms.*

The foes already have possess'd the wall,
 T'ey nook from high, and totters to her fall. *Dryden.*

TOTTERY. *adj.* [from *totter*.] Shaking; totty. } unsteady; dizzy. Neither of those words is used.

Shake thy head very tottie is,
 So on thy noble shoulder it leans amiss. *Spenser.*
To TOUCH. *v. a.* [toucher, Fr. *tâcher*, Dutch.]

1. To perceive by the sense of feeling.

Nothing but body can be touch'd or touch. *Creech.*

2. To handle slightly, without effort or violence.

In the middle of the bridge there is a draw-bridge made with such artifice, that the sentinel discovering any force approaching may, by only touching a certain iron with his foot, draw up the bridge. *Brown.*

3. To reach with any thing, so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it.

He broke the withers a thread of tow is broken when it toucheth the fire. *Judges.*

With thus intent, Ikurial with his spear touch'd lightly. *Milton.*

4. To come to; to attain.

Their impious folly due'd to prey
 On herds devoted to the god of day;
 The god vindictive doom'd them, never more,
 Ah woe! to touch their natal shore. *Pope.*

5. To try, as gold with a stone.

When I have suit,
 Wherein I mean to touch your love indeed,
 It shall be full of poise and difficulty,
 Add fearful to be granted. *Shakespeare.*

Words to debas'd and hard, no Rome
 Was hard enough to touch them on. *Hudibras.*

6. To relate to.

In ancient times was publicly read first the scripture, as, namely, something out of the books of the prophets of God; some things out of the apostles' writings; and, lastly, out of the holy evangelists, some things which touched the person of our Lord Jesus Christ. *Hosker.*

The quarrel touch'd us none but us alone;
 Poetist parties let us decide it then. *Shakespeare.*

7. To meddle with; not totally to forbear.

He is light was at hergerdoman,
 That what he touch'd could not be light again. *Spenser.*

8. To affect.

Hath touch'd my sense, that seems to this. *Milton.*
To move; to strike mentally; to melt.

I was sensibly touch'd with that kind impression. *Congress.*

The tender fire was touch'd with what he said,
 And sung the blaze of glories from his head,
 And bid the youth advance. *Addison.*

10. To delineate or mark out.

Nature affords at least a glimmering light:
 The lines, though touch'd but faintly, are drawn right. *Pope.*

11. To censure; to animadvert upon.

Not used.
 Doctor Parker, in his sermon before them, touch'd them for their living too near, that they went near to touch him for his life. *Huyward.*

12. To infect; to seize slightly.

Pesilient diseases are bred in the summer; otherwise those touch'd are in most danger in the winter. *Bacon.*

13. To bite; to wear; to have an effect on.

Its face must be very flat and smooth, and so hard, that a file will not touch it, as Smiths say, when a file will not eat, or race it. *Mason.*

14. To strike a musical instrument.

They touch'd their golden harps, and prais'd.
 One dip the pencil, and one touch the lyre. *Pope.*

15. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly.

No decree of mine,
 To touch with lightest moment of impulse
 His free will. *Milton.*

16. To treat of perfunctorily.

This thy last reasoning words touch'd only. *Milton.*

17. To TOUCH up. To repair, or improve by slight strokes, or little emendations.

What he saw was only her natural countenance touch'd up with the usual improvements of an aged coquette. *Addison.*

To TOUCH. *v. n.*

1. To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them: as, two spheres touch only at points.

2. To fasten on; to take effect on.
 Strong waters pierce metals, and will touch upon gold that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon.*

3. To TOUCH at. To come to without stay.

The next day we touch'd at Sidon. *Acts.*
 Oh fail not to touch at Peru;
 With gold there our vessel we'll store. *Cowley.*
 Civil law and history are studies which a gentleman should not barely touch at, but constantly dwell upon. *Locke.*
 A fishmonger lately touch'd at Hammer-smith. *Spectator.*

4. To TOUCH on. To mention slightly.

The showing by what steps knowledge comes into our minds, it may suffice to have only touch'd on. *Locke.*

It is an use no body has dwelt upon; if the antiquaries have touch'd upon it, they immediately quitted it. *Addison.*

5. To TOUCH on or upon. To go for a very short time.

He touch'd upon the Moluccoes. *Abbot.*
 Which monsters, left the Trojan's pious host
 Should bear, or touch upon th' enchanted coast,
 Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night. *Dryden.*

I made a little voyage round the lake, and touch'd on the several towns that lie on its coast. *Addison.*

6. To TOUCH on or upon. To light upon in mental inquiries.

It is impossible, in such a short compass, to set science which has not been touch'd upon by others. *Spectator.*

TOUCH. *n. f.* [from the noun.]

1. Reach, or any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached.

No falsehood can endure
 Touch of celestial temper, but returns
 Of force to its own likeness. *Milton.*

2. The sense of feeling.

O dear son Edgar,
 Might I but live to see thee in my touch,
 I'd say, I had eyes again. *Shakespeare.*
 The spirit of wine, or chemical oils, which are so put in operation, are to the first touch cold. *Bacon.*

By touch the first pure qualities we learn,
 Which quicken all things, hot, cold, moist and dry,
 By touch, hard, soft, rough, smooth, we do discern;
 By touch, sweet pleasure and sharp pain we try. *Davies.*

The spider's touch how exquisitely fine!
 Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*
 The fifth sense is touch, a sense over the whole body. *Locke.*

3. The act of touching.

The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of shuddering come over her body, like the twinkling of the laurel among the fixed stars. *Sidney.*

With one virtuous touch
 Th' arch-chemist's fun produces precious things. *Milton.*

4. State of being touched.

The time was once, when thou unarg'd wouldst vow,
 That never touch was welcome to thy hand,
 Unless I touch'd. *Shakespeare.*

5. Examination, as by a stone.

To-morrow, good sir Michell, is a day
 Wherein the fortune of ten thousand men
 Must bide the touch. *Shakespeare.*
 Ah Buckingham, now do I ply the touch,
 To try if thou be current gold indeed. *Shakespeare.*
 Albeit some of these articles were merely devised,
 yet the duke being of base gold, and fearing the touch, subscribed that he did acknowledge his offences. *Huyward.*

6. Test; that by which any thing is examined.

The law-makers rather respected their own benefit than equity, the true touch of all laws. *Carver.*

7. Proof; tried qualities.

Come, my sweet wife, my dearest mother, and
 My friends of noble touch / when I am forth,
 Bid me farewell, and smile. *Shakespeare.*

8. [toucher, Fr.] Single act of a pencil upon the picture.

Artificial strife
 Lives in those touches, livelier than life. *Shakespeare.*

It will be the more difficult for him to conceive
 when he has only a relation given him, without the nice touches which make the graces of the picture. *Dryden.*

Never give the least touch with your pencil, till
 you have well examined your design. *Dryden.*

9. Feature; lineament.

Thus Rosalind of many parts
 By heav'nly synod was devis'd;
 Of many faces, eyes and hearts,
 To have the touches dearest priz'd.
 A son was copy'd from his voice so much,
 The very same in ev'ry little touch. *Dryden.*

10. Act of the hand upon a musical instrument.

Here let the sounds of music
 Creep in our ears; soft silken and the night
 Become the touches of sweet harmony. *Shakespeare.*
 Nor wanted power to mitigate and swage,
 With solemn touches, troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

11. Power of exciting the affections.

Not alone
 The death of Fulvia, with more urgent touches,
 Do strongly speak to us. *Shakespeare.*

10. *Something of passion or passion.*

He which without our nature could not on earth
offer for the world, doth now also, by means thereof,
of both make intercession to God for sinners, and
exercise dominion over all men, with a true, natural,
and a sensible touch of mercy. *Hooker.*

He loves us not:

He wants the natural touch. *Shakespeare.*

11. Particular relation.

Speech of touch towards others should be sparingly
used; for discourse ought to be as a field, with
out coming home to any man. *Bacon.*

14. [*touché*, Fr.] A stroke.

Our kings no sooner fall out, but their minds
make war upon one another; one meets sometimes
with very nice touches of railery. *Addison.*

Another smart touch of the author we meet with
in the fifth page, where, without any preparation,
he breaks out all on a sudden into a vein of poetry. *Addison.*

Though its error may be such,
As Knags and Burgles cannot hit,
It yet may feel the nicer touch
Of Wicherley's or Congreve's wit. *Prior.*

He gave the little wealth he had
To build a house for fools and mad;
To show by one satirick touch,
No nation wanted it so much. *Swift.*

15. An inadvertent; a touch.

I never bare any touch of conscience with greater
regret. *King Charles.*

Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve,
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam, severe! *Milton.*

16. Exact performance of agreement.

Touch kept is commended, yet credit to keep
Is pay and dispatch him, yet ever so sleeper. *Tupper.*

Quoth Hudibras, thou offer'st much,
But art not able to keep touch. *Hudibras.*

I keep touch both with my promise to Philopoi-
is, and with my own usual frugality in these kind
of collations. *Morgan.*

He was not to expect that so perfidious a creature
should keep touch with him. *L'Estrange.*

17. A small quantity intermingled.

Madam, I have a touch of your condition,
That cannot brook the accent of reproof. *Shakespeare.*

18. A hint; slight notice given.

This coming still nearer to an aspiration, a touch
of it may perhaps be an ingredient in the rough gut-
tural pronunciation of the Welsh and Irish. *Holder.*

The king your master knows their disposition
very well; a small touch will put him in mind of
them. *Bacon.*

19. A cant word for a slight essay.

Print my preface in such a form as, in the book-
seller's phrase, will make a fixeney touch. *Swift.*

TOUCHABLE. *adj.* [from *touch*.] Tug-
gible; that may be touched.

TOUCH-HOLE. *n. s.* [*touch* and *hole*.] The
hole through which the fire is conveyed
to the powder in the gun.

In a piece of ordnance, if you speak in the
touch-hole, and another lay his ear to the mouth of
the piece, the sound is far better heard than in
the open air. *Bacon.*

TOUCHINESS. *n. s.* [from *touching*.]
Peevishness; irascibility.

My friends resented it as a motion not guided
with such discretion as the touchings of those
times required. *King Charles.*

TOUCHING. *prep.* [This word is origi-
nally a participle of *touch*.] With re-
spect, regard, or relation to. It has
often the particle *as* before it, of which
there seems to be no use. *Touching* is
now obsolete though more concise than
the mode of speech now adopted.

Touching things which belong to discipline, the
church hath authority to make canons and decrees,
even as we read in the apostles times it did. *Hooker.*

Touching our person, seek we no revenge;
But we our kingdom's safety must so tender,
Whole ruin you three sought, that to her laws
We do deliver you. *Shakespeare.*

The heavens and the earth remained in the same
state in which they were created, as touching their
substance, though there was afterwards added
multiplicity of perfection in respect of beauty.

Touching the debt, he took himself to be ac-
quainted thereto. *Raleigh.*

Socrates chose rather to die, than renounce or
conceal his judgment touching the unity of the
Godhead. *Bayly.*

TOUCHING. *adj.* [from *touch*.] Pathet-
tick; affecting; moving.

TOUCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *touch*.] With
feeling emotion; in a pathetic manner.

This last fable shows how touching the poet
argues in love affairs. *Garth.*

TOUCHMENOT. *n. s.* [*cucumis agrestis*, Lat.]
An herb. *Ainsworth.*

TOUCHSTONE. *n. s.* [*touch* and *stone*; *pierre
de touche*, Fr.]

1. Stone by which metals are examined.
Chilon would say, that gold was tried with the
touchstone, and men with gold. *Bacon.*

If he intends to deal clearly, why does he make
the touchstone faulty, and the standard uncertain? *Collier.*

2. Any test or criterion.
Is not this their rule of such sufficiency, that we
should use it as a touchstone to try the orders of the
church? *Hooker.*

The work the touchstone of the nature is;
And by their operations things are known. *Darwin.*

Money serves for the touchstone of common
honesty. *L'Estrange.*

Time is the surest judge of truth. I am not vain
enough to think I have left no truths in this, which
that touchstone will not discover. *Dryden.*

TOUCHWOOD. *n. s.* [*touch* and *wood*.]
Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck
from the flint.

A race of resolute stout trees they are, so abounding
with metal and heat, that they quickly take
fire, and become touchwood. *Howell.*

To make white powder, the powder of rotten
willows is best; frank, or touchwood prepared,
might make it ruffier. *Brown.*

TOUCHY. *adj.* [from *touch*.] Peevish;
irritable; irascible; apt to take fire.

A low word.
You are upon a touchy point, and therefore treat
so nice a subject with proportionable caution. *Collier.*

You are to touchy, and take things too hotly, I
am sure there must be some mistake in this. *Arbutnot.*

TOUGH. *adj.* [rob, Sax.]

1. Yielding to flexure or extension without
fracture; not brittle.

Of bodies some are fragile, and some are tough,
and not fragile. *Bacon.*

2. Stiff; not easily flexible.
The bow he drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the tough engh. *Dryden.*

Fate with nature's law would strive,
To show plain-dealing once an age may thrive,
And when so tough a frame he could not bend,
Exceeded her commission to befriend. *Dryden.*

3. Not easily injured or broken.
O fides, you are too tough!
Will you yet hold? *Shakespeare.*

A body made of brass the crane demands
For her lov'd nursing, strong with nerves of wire,
Tough to the last, and with no toil to tire. *Dryden.*

4. Viscous; clammy; rosy; tenacious.

TOUGHEN. *v. n.* [from *tough*.] To
grow tough.

Hope off the skin lay three weeks to cool, give and
toughen, else they will break to powders. *Morimer.*

TOUGHEN. *v. a.* To make tough.

TOUGHNESS. *n. s.* [from *tough*.]

1. Not brittle; flexibility.

To make an induration with toughness, and lose
fragility, delect bodies in water for three days;
but they must be such into which the water will
not enter. *Bacon.*

A well-temper'd sword is bent at will,
But keeps the native toughness of the steel. *Dryden.*

2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glu-
tinousness.

In the first stage the viscosity or toughness of the
fluids should be taken off by diluents. *Arbutnot.*

3. Firmness against injury.

I confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of
perdurable toughness. *Shakespeare.*

TOUPEE. *n. s.* [Fr.] A curl an arti-
ficial lock of hair.

Remember second-hand toupees and repaired
ruffles. *Swift.*

TOUR. *n. s.* [*tour*, Fr.]

1. Ramble; roving journey.
I made the tour of all the king's palaces. *Addison.*

Were it permitted, he'd make the tour of the
whole system of the sun. *Arbutnot and Page.*

2. Turn; revolution. In both these senses
it is rather French than English.

First Ptolemy his scheme collected wrought,
And of machines a wild provision brought;
Obs contriv'd and eccentric he prepared;
Cycles and epicycles, solid spheres
In order plac'd, and with bright globes inlaid,
To solve the tours by heavenly bodies made. *Blackmore.*

3. In *Milton* it is probably tower; eleva-
tion; high flight.

The bird of Jove loop'd from his airy tour,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton.*

TOURNAMENT. } *n. s.* [*tournementum*,
TOURNIEY. } low Latin.]

1. Tilt; joust; military sport; mock en-
counter.

They might, under the pretence
Of tilts and tournaments,
Provide them horse and armour for defence. *Quint.*

For jousts, tournaments, and barriers, the glories of
them are the chariots wherein challengers make
their entry. *Bacon.*

Whence came all those jousts, tiltings, and tourna-
ments, so much in vogue in those parts? *Temple.*

He liv'd with all the pomp he could devise,
At tilts and tournaments obtain'd the prize,
But found no favour in his lady's eyes. *Denden.*

2. *Milton* uses it simply for encounter;
stroke of battle.

With cruel tournament the squadrons join;
Where cattle pass'd late, now scatter'd lies
With carcasses, and arms, th' intermingl'd field. *Milton.*

To TOURNIEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
tilt in the tilts.

An elfin born of noble state,
Well could he tourney, and in tilts debate. *Spenser.*

TOURNIQUET. *n. s.* [Fr.] A bandage
used in amputations, straitened or relaxed
by the turn of a handle.

If the orifice does not readily appear, loosen the
tourniquet, and the effusion of blood will direct
you to it. *Sharp.*

To TOUSE. *v. a.* [probably of the same
original with *taw*, *tough*, *toise*.] To pull;
to tear; to haul; to drag; whence *to use*,
or *to use*, the name of a man's.

As a bear whom angry curs have touse'd,
Having oft shak'd them and clasp'd their hands;
Becomes more fell, and all that him withstands
Treads down and overthrows. *Spenser.*

She tosses, tumbles, strikes, turns, touse, spurs,
and spralls,
Casting with tousing limbs her holders to the wall. *Drayton.*

TOW

Take him hence; to th' rock with him: we'll
toss you joint by joint, but we will know his
purpose. *Shakespeare.*

To tower such things as flutter,
To honest Bounce is bread and butter. *Swift.*

Tow, *n. f.* [*top*, Saxon.] Flax or hemp
beaten and combed into a filamentous
substance.

Tow twisted round the handle of an instrument
makes it easier to be held. *Sharp.*

To Tow, *v. a.* [*teon*, *teohan*, Saxon, to
lead; *toghen*, old Dutch.] To draw by
a rope, particularly through the water.

Thou knew'st too well
My heart was to thy rudder ty'd by th' firing,
And thou should'st tow me after. *Shakespeare.*

The tempest towed, and I shoved, till we arrived. *Swift.*

Tow'ard. } *prep.* [*topanb*, Saxon.]
Tow'ards. }

1. In a direction to.
He set his face toward the wilderness. *Numbers.*

2. With local tendency to.
The currents drive
Tow'ards the retreating sea their furious tide. *Milton.*

3. Near to: as, the danger now comes
toward him.

4. With respect to; touching; regarding.
We brought them to a great peace between
themselves, as love towards us for having made
the peace. *Sidney.*

Repent you not,
As that the sin hath brought you to this shame,
Which sorrow's always tow'ards ourselves, not
heav'n? *Shakespeare.*

His heart relented towards her. *Milton.*

By our law, no good is to be left undone to-
wards all, not the good of the tongue, the hand,
the heart. *South.*

5. With ideal tendency to.
This was the first alarm England received towards
any trouble, after it had enjoyed for many years
the most uninterrupted prosperity. *Clarendon.*

6. Nearly; little less than.
I am towards nine years older since I left you. *Swift.*

To'ward. } *adv.* [It is doubtful whether
To'wards. } in this use the word be
adverb or adjective.] Near; at hand;
in a state of preparation.

What might be toward, that this sweaty haste
Doth make the night joint labourer with the day? *Shakespeare.*

To'ward. *adj.* Ready to do or learn;
not froward.

To'wardliness. *n. f.* [from *towardly*.]
Docility; compliance; readiness to do
or to learn.

The beauty and towardliness of these children
moved her brethren to envy. *Raleigh.*

To'wardly. *adj.* [from *toward*.] Ready
to do or learn; docile; compliant with
duty.

Some young towardly noblemen or gentlemen
were usually sent as assistants or attendants. *Bacon.*

To'wardness. *n. f.* [from *toward*.] Du-
cility.

Parents will not throw away the towardness of a
child, and the expense of education upon a profes-
sion, the labour of which is increased, and the re-
wards are vanishing. *South.*

To'w. *n. f.* [*touaille*, Fr. *touaglio*, Ital.]
A cloth on which the hands are wiped.

They with their due soft grassy towels stand,
To wipe away the drops and moisture from her
hand. *Dryden.*

His arm must be kept up with a napkin or towel. *Wife.*

Th' attendants water for their hands soapy,
And having wash'd, with linen towels dry. *Dryden.*

TOW

To'w. *n. f.* [*top*, Sax. *tour*, Fr. *torre*,
Ital. *turris*, Latin.]

1. A high building; a building raised above
the main edifice.

Let us build us a city and a tower, whose top
may reach unto heaven. *Genesis.*

Tow'rs and battlements it sees
Bosom'd high in tufted trees. *Milton.*

He them beholding, soon
Comes down to see their city, ere the tow'r
Obstruct heav'n tow'rs. *Milton.*

2. A fortress; a citadel.
A strong tower from the enemy. *Psalms.*

3. A high headrefs.
Lay trains of amorous intrigues
In towers, and curls, and periwigs. *Hudibras.*

4. High flight; elevation.
To To'w. *v. n.* To soar; to fly or rise
high.

On th' other side an high rock tower'd still. *Spenser.*

No marvel
My lord protector's hawk do tower so well. *Shakespeare.*

Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a surging maze. *Milton.*

Tow'ring his height, and ample was his breast. *Dryden.*

The crooked plough, the share, the tow'ring
height
Of waggon, and the cart's unwieldy weight;
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden.*

All those sublime thoughts which tower above
the clouds, and reach as high as heaven itself, take
their rise not one jot beyond those ideas which sense
or reflection have offered for the contemplation of
the mind. *Locke.*

To'wer-mustard. *n. f.* [*turritis*, Lat.]
A plant. *Miller.*

To'wered. *adj.* [from *tower*.] Adorned
or defended by towers.

Might the wife Latona be,
Or the tower'd Cyclops. *Milton.*

To'wery. *adj.* [from *tower*.] Adorned or
guarded with towers.

Her naked rocks and empty wastes were seen,
There tow'ry cities, and the forests green. *Pope.*

Rise, crown'd with lights, imperial Salem, rise!
Exalt thy tow'ry head, and lift thy eyes! *Pope.*

Town. *n. f.* [*town*, Sax. *tuyn*, Dut. from
tinan, Saxon, *hut*.]

1. Any walled collection of houses.
She let them down by a song; for her house was
upon the town wall. *Joshua.*

When Alexandria was belieg'd and won,
He paid the trenches first, and storm'd the town. *Bettierton.*

2. Any collection of houses larger than a
village.

Speak the speech trippingly on the tongue; but if
you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as
lieve the town crier had spoke the lines. *Shakespeare.*

Into whatsoever city or town ye enter, enquire
who in it is worthy, and there abide. *Matthew.*

Before him towns, and rural works between. *Milton.*

My friend this insult fees,
And flies from towns to woods, from men to trees. *Broome.*

3. In England, any number of houses to
which belongs a regular market, and
which is not a city, or the see of a
bishop.

4. The inhabitants of a town.
To the clear spring cold Artea went;
To which the whole town for their water sent. *Chapman.*

5. The court end of London.
A virgin whom her mother's case
Dragg from the town to wholesome country air. *Pope.*

6. The people who live in the capital.
He all at once let down,
Stands with his giddy larum half the town. *Pope.*

TOT

7. It is used by the inhabitants of every
town or city, as we say, a new family
is come to town.

There is some new dish or new diversion just
come to town. *Law.*

8. It is used emphatically for the capital:
as, he lives six months in town, and six
in the country. *Addison.*

To'wnclerk. *n. f.* [town and clerk.] An
officer who manages the publick business
of a place.

The townclerk appealed the people. *Acta.*

Townhouse. *n. f.* [town and house.] The
hall where publick business is transacted.

A townhouse built at one end will from the
church that stands at the other. *Addison.*

Township. *n. f.* [town and ship.] The
corporation of a town; the district be-
longing to a town.

I am but a poor petitioner of our whole township. *Shakespeare.*

They had built houses, planted gardens, erected
townships, and made provision for their posterity. *Ralegh.*

To'wnsman. *n. f.* [town and man.]

1. An inhabitant of a place.
Here come the townsman on procession,
Before your highness to present the man. *Shakespeare.*

In the time of king Henry the sixth, in a fight
between the earls of Ormond and Desmond, almost
all the townsman of Kilkenny were slain. *Darwin.*

They marched to Newcastle, which being de-
fended only by the townsman, was given up to
them. *Clarendon.*

I left him at the gate firm to your interest,
To admit the townsman at their first appearance. *Dryden.*

2. One of the same town.

Towntalk. *n. f.* [town and talk.] Com-
mon prattle of a place.

If you tell the secret, in twelve hours it shall be
towntalk. *L'Esfrange.*

To'xical. *adj.* [*toxicum*, Lat.] Poison-
ous; containing poison.

Tov. *n. f.* [*tuyen*, *tooghen*, to dress with
many ornaments, Dutch.]

1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing
of no value.

Might I make acceptable unto her that toy
which I had found, following an acquaintance of
mine at the plough. *Shakespeare.*

They exchange for knives, glasses, and such toys,
great abundance of gold and pearl. *Addison.*

Because of old
Thou thyself don't dilt on womankind, admiring
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace:
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys. *Milton.*

O virtue! virtue! what art thou become,
That men should leave thee for that toy a woman! *Dryden.*

2. A plaything; a bauble.

To dally thus with death is no fit toy:
Go find some other play-fellows, mine own sweet
boy. *Spenser.*

What a profusion of wealth laid out in coaches,
trappings, tables, cabinets, and the like precious
toys! *Addison.*

In Delia's hand this toy is fatal found,
Nor could that faded dart more surely wound. *Pope.*

We smile at flurries, we despise their joy,
And think their hearts enamour'd of a toy. *Young.*

3. Matter of no importance.

'Tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,
A knack, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shakespeare.*

High and noble things I slightly may not tell,
Nor light and idle toys my laces may vainly swell. *Dryden.*

4. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.

The things which so long experience of all ages
hath confirmed and made profitable, let us not
pretence to condemn as follies and toys, because
we sometimes know not the cause and reason of
them. *Hooker.*

5. *May; sport; amusement; dalliance.*
Ye sons of Venice, play your sports at will;
For glories pleasure, careless of your toys,
Thinks more upon her paradise of joys.
So said he, and forbore not glance or toy
Of amorous intent. *Spenser.*

6. *Odd story; silly tale.*
I never may believe
These antic fables, nor these fairy toys. *Shaksp.*

7. *Slight representation.*
Shall that which hath always received this con-
struction, be now disguised with a toy of novelty? *Hooker.*

8. *Wild fancy; irregular imagery; odd conceit.*

The very place puts toys of desperation,
Without more motive, into every brain,
That looks to many fathoms to the sea,
And hears it roar beneath. *Shaksp.*

To *TOY*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle;
to dally amorously; to play.

To *TOYISH*. *adj.* [from *toy*.] Trifling; wan-
ton.

To *TOYISHNESS*. *n. f.* [from *toyish*.] Nuga-
city; wantonness.

Your society will discredit that *toyishness* of wan-
ton fancy, that plays tricks with words, and frolics
with the caprices of frothy imagination. *Glanville.*

To *TOYMAN*. *n. f.* [from *toy*.] A seller of
toys.

But what in oddiness can be more sublime,
Than S—, the foremost *toymen* of his time? *Young.*

To *TOYSHOP*. *n. f.* [*toy* and *shop*.] A shop
where playthings and little nice manu-
factures are sold.

Fans, silk, ribbands, laces, and gewgaws, lay to
thick together, that the heart was nothing else but
a *toyshop*. *Addison.*

With varying vanities from every part,
They shift the moving *toyshop* of their heart. *Pope.*

To *TOZE*. *v. a.* [See *TOUSE* and *TEASE*.] To
pull by violence or importunity.

Think't thou, for that I insinuate, or *toze* from
thine thy business, I am therefore no courtier? *Shaksp.*

TRACE. *n. f.* [*trace*, Fr. *traccia*, Italian.]

1. Mark left by any thing passing; foot-
steps.

These as a line their long dimension drew,
Screaking the ground with sinuous *trace*. *Milton.*

2. Remain; appearance of what has been.
The people of these countries are reported to
have lived like the beasts among them, without any
traces of orders, laws, or religion. *Temple.*

There are not the least *traces* of it to be met, the
greatest part of the ornaments being taken from
Iran's arch, and set up to the conqueror. *Aldif.*

The shady empire shall retain no *trace*
Of war, or blood, but in the sylvan chace. *Pope.*

3. [from *tiraffer*, French, *tiraffes*, traces.]
Harness for beasts of draught.

Her waggon spokes made of long spinners' legs;
The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers;
The traces, of the smallest spider's web. *Shaksp.*

The labour'd ox
In his loose *traces* from the furrow came. *Milton.*

While lab'ring oxen, spent with toil and heat,
In their loose *traces* from the field retreat. *Pope.*

Twelve young mules,
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the *trace*. *Pope.*

To *TRACE*. *v. a.* [*tracer*, French; *tracciare*,
Italian.]

1. To follow by the footsteps, or remain-
ing marks.

I feel thy power to *trace* the ways
Of highest agents. *Milton.*

You may *trace* the deluge quite round the globe
in profane history; and every one of these people
have a tale to tell concerning the restoration. *Burnet.*

They do but *trace* o'er the paths beaten by the
ancestors, or comment, critic, or flourish upon
them. *Temple.*

To this haste of the mind, a not due tracing of
the arguments to their true foundation is owing.
Locke.

2. To follow with exactness.

That servile path thou nobly dost decline,
Of *tracing* word by word, and line by line. *Denham.*

3. To mark out.

He allows the soul power to *trace* images on the
brain, and perceive them. *Locke.*

His pen can *trace* out a true quotation. *Swift.*

4. To walk over.

Men, as they *trace*,
Both feet and face one way are wont to lead. *Spenser.*

We do *trace* this alley up and down. *Shaksp.*

TRACER. *n. f.* [from *trace*.] One that
traces.

Ambassadors should not be held the *tracers* of a
plot of such malice. *Howell.*

TRACK. *n. f.* [*trac*, old Fr. *traccia*, Ital.]

1. Mark left upon the way by the foot, or
otherwise.

Following the *track* of Satan. *Milton.*
Hung by the neck and hair, and dragg'd around,
The hostile spear yet sticking in his wound,
With *tracks* of blood inscrib'd the dusty ground. *Dryden.*

Consider the exterior frame of the globe, if we
may find any *tracks* or footsteps of wisdom in its
constitution. *Bentley.*

2. A road; a beaten path.

With *track* oblique sidelong he works his way. *Milton.*
Behold Torquatus the same *track* pursue,
And next, the two devoted Decu view. *Dryden.*

To *TRACK*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fol-
low by the footsteps or marks left in the
way.

As shepherd's cur that in dark evening's shade
Hath *tracked* forth some savage beast's tread. *Spenser.*

He was not only a professed imitator of Horace,
but a learned plagiarist in all the others; you *track*
him every where in their flow. *Dryden.*

TRACKLESS. *adj.* [from *track*.] Untrou-
den; marked with no footsteps.

Lost in *trackless* fields of burning day,
Unable to discern the way. *Pope.*

Which Nafau's virtue only could explore. *Pope.*

TRACT. *n. f.* [*tractus*, Latin.]

1. Any kind of extended substance.

How'n lades nothing from thy view,
Nor the deep *tract* of hell. *Milton.*

2. A region; a quantity of land.

Only there are some *tracts* which, by high moun-
tains, are barred from air and fresh wind. *Raleigh.*

Monte Citorio, by Homer called *Intula*, *Arva*, is
a very high mountain joined to the main land by
a narrow *tract* of earth. *Addison.*

3. Continuity; any thing protracted, or
drawn out to length.

The myrtle flourisheth still; and wonderful it is,
that for so long a *tract* of time she should still con-
tinue fresh. *Howell.*

Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit,
Improv'd by *tract* of time, and wing'd ascend
Ethereal as we. *Milton.*

As in *tract* of speech a dubious word is easily
known by the coherence with the rest, and a dubi-
ous letter by the whole word; so may a deat per-
son, having competent knowledge of language, by
an acute sagacity, by some more evident word di-
cerned by his eye, know the sense. *Holder.*

4. Course; manner of process; unless it
means, in this place, rather, discourse;
explanation.

The *tract* of every thing
Would, by a good discourse, lose some life
Which action's self was tongue to. *Shaksp.*

5. It seems to be used by *Shakspere* for
track.

The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And, by the bright *tract* of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shaksp.*

6. [*tractatus*, Latin.] A treatise; a small
book.

The church clergy at that time writ the best col-
lection of *tracts* against popery that ever appeared. *Swift.*

TRACTABLE. *adj.* [*tractabilis*, Lat. *tract-
able*, French.]

1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obse-
quious; practicable; governable.

For moderation of those affections growing from
the very natural bitterness and gall of adversity,
the scripture much allegeth contrary fruit, which
affliction likewise hath, whensoever it falleth on
them that are *tractable*, the grace of God's holy
spirit concurring therewith. *Hooker.*

Tractable obedience is a slave
To each incited will. *Shakspere.*

If thou dost find him *tractable* to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shakspere.*

As those who are bent to do wickedly will never
want tempters to urge them on in an evil course; so
those who yield themselves *tractable* to good mo-
tions, will find the spirit of God never ready to
encourage them. *Tillotson.*

If a strict hand be kept over children from the
beginning, they will in that age be *tractable*, and
quietly submit. *Locke.*

2. Palpable; such as may be handled.

The other measures are of continued quantity
visible, and for the most part *tractable*; whereas
time is always transient, neither to be seen nor
felt. *Holder.*

TRACTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *tractable*.]

The state of being *tractable*; compli-
ance; obsequiousness.

It will be objected, that whatsoever I fancy of
children's *tractableness*, yet many will never apply.
Locke.

TRACTABLY. *adv.* In a *tractable* manner;
gently.

TRACTATE. *n. f.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] A
treatise; a tract; a small book.

Many divines of our own nation, in serious and
written *tractates* of the tabbath, and in their expo-
sitions of the fourth commandment, maintain the
foreland position. *White.*

Though philosophical *tractates* make enumera-
tion of authors, yet are then tedious usually intro-
duced. *Brown.*

We need no other evidence than *Glanville's*
tractate. *Hale.*

TRACTILE. *adj.* [*tractus*, Latin.] Capable
to be drawn out or extended in length;
ductile.

The consistences of bodies are very divers; tra-
pible, tough; flexible, malleable, *tractile*, or to be
drawn forth in length, malleable. *Bacon.*

TRACTILITY. *n. f.* [from *tractile*.] The
quality of being *tractile*.

Silver, whose ductility and *tractility* are much
inferiour to those of gold, was drawn out to to
shender a wire, that a single grain amounted to
twenty seven feet. *Denham.*

TRACTION. *n. f.* [from *tractus*, Latin.]

The act of drawing; the state of being
drawn.

The malleus being fixed to an extensible mem-
brane, follows the *traction* of the mallele, and is
drawn inwards to bring the tens of that line
nearer in proportion as it is curved, and to give a
tension to the tympanum. *Holder.*

TRADE. *n. f.* [*tratta*, Italian.]

1. Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods
for other goods, or for money.

Whoever commands the sea, commands the
trade; whoever commands the *trade* of the
world, commands the riches of the world, and con-
sequently the world itself. *Raleigh.*

Trade increases in one place, and decays in an-
other. *Temple.*

2. Occupation; particular employment,
whether manual or mercantile, distin-

TRA

guished from the liberal arts or learned professions.

Appoint to every one that is not able to live of his freehold a constant trade of his father which trade he shall be bound to follow. *Spenser*

How daisy! half way down
Hangs one that gathers sunfire, dreadful trade!
Shakespeare.

'Till mountebank their loves, and come home be-
liev'd
Shakespeare.

Of all the trades in Rome.
Shakespeare.
Fear and piety,
Instruction, manners, mysteries, and trades,
Decline to your confounding contrition. *Shaksp*
The rude Equicola.

Hunting their sport, and plaudring was their
trade.
Dryden.

Fight under him; there's plunder to be had;
A conquest to a very gainful trade.
Dryden.
The pole division that to Mars pertains,
All trades of death, are equal in their gains.
Dryden.

The emperor Pertinax applied himself up his
youth to a gainful trade; his father, judging him
fit for a better employment, had a mind to turn
his education another way; the son was obtinate
in pursuing to profitable a trade, a sort of merchan-
dise of wood.
Arbutnot.

3. Instruments of any occupation.

The shepherd bears
His house and household goods, his trade of war,
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dryden.*

4. Any employment not manual; habitual exercise.

Call some of young yeas to train them up in that
trade; and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*

5. Custom; habit; standing practice.

Thy sin's not accidental, but a trade. *Shaksp.*

6. Formerly trade was used of domestick, and traffick of foreign commerce.

7. To TRADE. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce.

He commanded these servants to be called, to
know how much every man had gained by trading.
Luke.

Delos, a sacred place, grew a free port, where
nations waiting with one another reloaded with
their goods, and traded. *Arbutnot.*

Maximumus traded with the Goths in the pro-
duct of his estate in Thracia. *Arbutnot.*

2. To act merely for money.

Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakespeare.*

3. To have a trade wind.

They on the trading flood ply tow'rd the pole.
Milton.

To TRADE. v. a. To sell or exchange in commerce.

They were thy merchants; they traded the per-
sons of men and vessels of brags in thy market.
Faust.

TRADE-WIND. n. s. [trade and wind.] The monsoon; the periodical wind between the tropicks.

Thus to the eastern wealth through storms we go,
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;
A constant trade-wind will securely blow,
And gently lay us on the spicy shore. *Dryden.*

His were the projects of perpetuum mobilis, and
of increasing the trade-wind by vast plantations of
reeds. *Arbutnot.*

Confortable is the trade wind to the equatorial
parts, without which life would be both short and
grievous. *Cheyne.*

TRA'DEN, adj. [from trade.] Verfed; prac- tised.

Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For villany is not without such chem:
And he long traden in it makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakespeare.*

Eyes and ears,
Two traden pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores
Of will and judgment. *Shakespeare.*

TRA

TRA'DEFUL. adj. [trade and full.] Com- mercial; busy in traffick.

Ye tradeful merchants, that with weary toll
Do seek most precious things to make your gain,
And both the Indies of their treasure quell,
What needeth you to seek so far in vain? *Spenser.*

TRA'DER. n. s. [from trade.]

1. One engaged in merchandise or com- merce.

Pilgrims are going to Canterbury with rich offer-
ings, and traders riding to London with fat purses.
Shakespeare.

Now the victory's won,
We return to our lusts like fortunate traders.
Triumphant with spoils. *Dryden.*

Many traders will necessitate merchants to trade
for less profit, and consequently be more frugal.
Child.

That day traders sum up the accounts of the
week. *Swift.*

2. One long used in the methods of money- getting; a practitioner.

TRA'DESFOLK. n. s. [trade and folk.]

People employed in trades.

By his advice victuallers and tradesfolk would
soon get all the money of the kingdom into their
hands. *Swift.*

TRA'DESMAN. n. s. [trade and man.] A

shopkeeper. A merchant is called a
trader, but not a tradesman; and it seems
distinguished in *Shakespeare* from a man
that labours with his hands.

I live by the awl, I meddle with no tradesmen's
matters. *Shakespeare.*

They rather had beheld
Diffident numbers peff'ring streets; than see
Our tradesmen lingering in their shops, and going
About their functions. *Shakespeare.*

Order a trade thither and thence for us some
merchants and tradesmen, under colour of fur-
nishing the colony with necessaries, may not grind
them. *Bacon.*

Tradesmen might conjecture what doings they
were like to have in their respective dealings.

Our grand
M. Jourdain would not be thought a tradesman,
but ordered some silk to be measured out to his
partner's friends; now I give up my shop. *Prior.*

From a plain tradesman with a shop, he is now
grown a very rich country gentleman. *Arbutnot.*

Domesticks in a gentleman's family have more
opportunities of improving their minds, than the
ordinary tradesmen. *Swift.*

Boastful and rough, your first son is a squire;
The next a tradesman, weak, and much a liar. *Pope.*

Penitus was a busy nothful tradesman, very
prosperous in his dealings, but died in the thirty-
fifth year of his age. *Law.*

TRADITION. n. s. [tradition, Fr. traditio, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of delivering ac- counts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; communication from age to age.

To learn it we have tradition; namely, that so
we believe, because both we from our predecessors,
and they from theirs, have so received. *Hooker.*

2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age.

They the truth
With superstitions and traditions tint,
Left only in those written records pure. *Milton.*

It is well known to have been a general tradition
amongst these nations, that the world was made,
and had a beginning. *Wilkins.*

Our old solemnities
From no blind zeal or fond tradition rise;
But, sav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
Their grateful honour to the god of day. *Pope.*

TRADITIONAL. adj. [from tradition.]

1. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication; transmitted by the foregoing to the following age.

Whence may we have the infallible tradition
sent to mankind, it not from the word of their
ancestors?

If there be any difference in natural parts, it
dren born from wealthy parents, the same tradi-
tional both and luxury which render their body
weak, perhaps refining their spirits. *Swift.*

2. Obervant of traditions, or idle rites.
Not used, nor proper.
God forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of sanctuary!

You are too senseless obtinate, my lord,
Too ceremonious and traditional. *Shakespeare.*

TRADITIONALLY. adv. [from tradi- tional.]

1. By transmission from age to age.

There is another channel wherein this doctrine
is traditionally derived from St. John, namely,
from the clergy of Asia. *Parnell.*

2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials.

It crosseth the proverb, and Rome might well be
built in a day, if that were true which is tradition-
ally related by Strabo, that the great cities Anchala
and Tarsus were built by Sardanapalus both in one
day. *Bacon.*

TRADITIONARY. adj. [from tradition]

Delivered by tradition; transmissive,
handed down from age to age.

Suppose the same traditionary strain
Of rigid manners in the house remain,
Inveterate truth, an old plain Sabine's heart.

Oral tradition is more uncertain, especially if
we may take that to be the traditionary form of
texts of scripture. *Tilley.*

The fame of our Saviour, which in so few years had
gone through the whole earth, was confirmed and
perpetuated by such records as would preferre the
traditionary account of him to after-ages. *Adams.*

TRADITIVE. adj. [traditive, French, from trado, Latin.] Transmitted or transmissi- ble from age to age.

Suppose we on things traditive divide,
And both appeal to scripture to decide. *Dryden.*

To TRADUCE. v. a. [traduco, Latin; tra- duire, French.]

1. To censure; to condemn; to represent as blamable; to calumniate; to decry.

The best stratagem that Satan hath, who knoweth
his kingdom to be no one way more shaken
by the public devout prayers of God's church,
by traducing the form and manner of them,
bringing them into contempt, and so slack the force
all men's devotion towards them. *Hos.*

Those particular ceremonies which they pretend
to be so scandalous, we shall more thoroughly see
when other things also traduced in the public ac-
ties of the church are, together with these, to be
touched. *Hos.*

Whilst calumny has such potent abettors, we are
not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are
malicious and designing, they will be traducing.

Government of the Tongue
From that preface he took his hint; though he
had the business not to acknowledge his benefac-
tor, but instead of it to traduce me in libel. *Dry-*

2. To propagate; to increase or continue by deriving one from another.

None are so gross as to contend for this,
That souls from bodies may traduced be;
Between whose natures no proportion is.
When root and branch in nature full agree. *Dan.*

From these only the race of perfect animals were
propagated and traduced over the earth. *Hos.*

Some believe the soul is made by God, some by
angels, and some by the generant: whether it is
immediately created or traduced, hath been a
great ball of contention to the latter ages. *Glan.*

TRADUCEMENT. n. s. [from traduce.]

Censure; obloquy.

Rome must know
The value of her own: 'twere a concealment

Woe that is the end of all things, and the end of all things is death. *Shakespeare.*

TRA'DUCE. n. f. [from *traduce*.] A false reporter; a calumniator. One who derives.

TRA'DUCE. adj. [from *traduce*.] Such as may be derived.

Though oral tradition might be a competent discoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet such a tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws, because they are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally reducible to a great distance of ages. *Hale.*

TRA'DITION. n. f. [from *traduce*.]

1. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation.

The persons of *Genesis* accuse their adversaries of ascribing the attributes of God; and the officers of creation impeach them of violence to the nature of things. *Glanville.*

If by tradition came thy mind, Our wonder is the less to find

A soul so charming from a flock to good;

The father was transfus'd into thy blood. *Dryden.*

2. Tradition; transmission from one to another.

Teaching traditional communication and tradition of truths connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of them have had the help of that derivation. *Hale.*

3. Conveyance; act of transferring.

Since America is divided on every side by considerable seas, and no passage known by land, the tradition of brutes could only be by shipping; though this was a method used for the tradition of useful cattle from hence thither, yet it is not credible that bears and lions should have so much use of their transportation. *Hale.*

Tradition.

The reports and fables have an agreement with figures in rhetoric of repetition and tradition. *Bacon.*

TRAFFICK. n. f. [*traficque*, Fr. *traffico*, Italian.]

Commerce; merchandising; large trade; exchange of commodities. Traffick was formerly used of foreign commerce in distinction from trade.

Traffick's thy god. *Shakespeare.*

My father A merchant of great traffick through the world. *Shakespeare.*

Tyre, a town indeed of great wealth and traffick, and the most famous emporium of the elder times. *Heylin.*

As he was, for his great wisdom, stiled the English Solomon, he followed the example of that wise king in nothing more than by advancing the traffick of his people. *Addison.*

Commodities; subject of traffick.

You'll live a druggled damsel from Billingsgate her fishy traffick bear. *Gay.*

TRAFFICK. v. n. [*traffiquer*, French; *trafficare*, Italian.]

To practise commerce; to merchandise; to exchange commodities.

They first plant for corn and cattle, and after enlarge themselves for things to traffick withal. *Bacon.*

To trade meanly or mercenarily.

Silly and overbold I how did you dare To trade and traffick with Macbeth In ridles and affairs of death? *Shakespeare.*

How hast thou dar'd to think so vilely of me, That I would condescend to thy mean arts, And traffick with thee for a prince's ruin? *Rowe.*

TRAFFICKER. n. f. [*traffiqueur*, Fr. from *traffick*.] Trader; merchant.

Your argosies with portly sails, Like figures and rich buggers on the flood, Do overtop the petty traffickers That croud to them. *Shakespeare.*

In it are so many Jews very rich, and so great traffickers, that they have most of the English trade in their hands. *Addison.*

TRA'GACANTH. n. f. [*tragacantha*, Lat.]

A gum which proceeds from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called.

Tereous.

TRAG'EDIAN. n. f. [from *tragedy*; *tragædus*, Latin.]

1. A writer of tragedy.

Many of the poets themselves had much nobler conceptions of the Deity, than to imagine him to have any thing corporeal; as in these verses out of the ancient *tragædus*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. An actor of tragedy.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian; Speak, and look back, and pry on every side, Tremble and start at wagging of a straw, Intending deep suspicion. *Shakespeare.*

To the well-lung'd tragedian's rage They recommend their labours of the stage. *Dryden.*

TRAGEDY. n. f. [*tragedie*, French; *tragædia*, Latin.]

1. A dramatick representation of a serious action.

Thousands more, that yet suspect no peril, Will now conclude their plotted tragedy. *Shaksp.* All our tragedies are of kings and princes; but you never see a poor man have a part unless it be as a chorus, or to fill up the scenes, to dance, or to be derided. *Taylor.*

Imitate the sifter of painting, tragedy; which employs the whole forces of her art in the main action. *Dryden.*

An anthem to their god Dionysus, whilst the goat stood at his altar to be sacrific'd, was called the goat-song or tragedy. *Rymer.*

Where to her heart sad tragedy address The dagger, wont to pierce the tyrant's breast. *Pope.*

2. Any mournful or dreadful event.

I shall laugh at this, That they, who brought me in my master's hate, I live to look upon their tragedy. *Shakespeare.*

I look upon this now done in England as another act of the same tragedy which was lately begun in Scotland. *King Charles.*

TRA'GICAL. } adj. [*tragicus*, Latin; *tra-*
TRA'GICK. } gique, French.]

1. Relating to tragedy.

The root and tragical effect, Vouchsafe, O thou the mournfullest muse of nine, That won't it the tragick stage for to direct, In funeral complaints and wailful line Reveal to me. *Spenser.*

Thy Clarence he is dead that slabb'd my Edward, And the beholders of this tragick play, Untimely smother'd in their dusky graves. *Shaksp.*

2. Mournful; calamitous; sorrowful; dreadful.

A dire induction I am witness to; And will to France, hoping the consequence. Will prove as bitter, black, and tragical. *Shaksp.*

The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day Is crept into the bosom of the sea: And now loud howling wolves arouse the jades That drag the tragick melancholy night. *Shaksp.*

Why look you still to thro and tragical? *Shaksp.* So tragical and merited a fate Shall swallow those who God and justice hate. *Sandys.*

I now must change those notes to tragick. Alas! The tale of this thing is a pretty tragick story; and pleases, because it is a copy of nature. *Addison.*

Did them dress their bloody robes With every circumstance of tragick pomp. *Rowe.*

TRA'GICALLY. adv. [from *tragical*.]

1. In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy.

Juvenal's genius was sharp and eager; and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them tragically. *Dryden.*

2. Mournfully; sorrowfully; calamitously.

TRA'GICALNESS. n. f. [from *tragical*.] Mournfulness; calamitousness.

Like bold Phœbus, up delight all worlds of the father of light, which we may guide his chariot; and we mortals shall follow in the brightness of the event, as in the distance of the anniversary. *Decay of Poetry.*

TRAGICO'EDY. n. f. [*tragicomedie*, Fr. from *tragedy* and *comedy*.] A drama compounded of merry and serious events. On the world's stage, when our approach grows high.

For acting here life's tragic-comedy. The lookers-on will say we act not well. Unless the last the former scenes becal. *Dehous.*

The faults of that drama are in the kind of it which is *tragi-comedy*; but it was given to the people. *Dryden.*

We have often had *tragi-comedies* upon the English theatre with success; but in that kind of composition the tragedy and comedy are of distinct scenes. *Gay.*

TRAGICO'MICAL. adj. [*tragicomique*, Fr. *tragic* and *comical*.]

1. Relating to tragicomedy.

The whole art of the *tragicomical* farce lies in interweaving the several kinds of the drama, so that they cannot be distinguished. *Gay.*

2. Consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow.

TRAGICO'MICALLY. adv. [from *tragicomical*.] In a tragicomical manner.

Laws my Pindarick parents watter'd not, So I was tragicomically got. *Burton.*

TRAJ'ECT. v. n. [*trajectus*, Latin.]

To cast through; to throw

The disputes of those assuming confidence, that think too highly of their attainments, are like the controversy of those in Plato's den, who having never seen but the shadow of an horse, *trajected*, eagerly contended, whether its neighing proceeded from its apr apring mane or tail. *Claudio.*

If there are different kinds of ether, they have a different degree of rarity; by which it becomes so fit a medium for *trajecting* the light of all celestial bodies. *Greav.*

If the sun's light be *trajected* through three or more cross prism successively, those rays which in the first prism are refracted more than others are in all the following prisms refracted more than others in the same proportion. *Newton.*

TRAJE'CT. n. f. [*trajet*, French; *trajectus*, Latin.] A ferry; a passage for a water-carriage.

What notes and garments he doth give thee, Bring to the *traject*, to the common ferry, Which trades to Venice. *Shakespeare.*

TRAJE'CTION. n. f. [*trajectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of darting through.

Later astronomers have observed the free motion of such comets as have, by a *trajection* through the ether, wandered through the celestial or interstellar part of the universe. *Boyer.*

2. Emission.

The *trajections* of such an object more sharply pierce the martyred soul of John, than afterwards did the nails the crucified body of Peter. *Brown.*

TO TRAIL. v. a. [*trailler*, French.]

1. To hunt by the track.

2. To draw along the ground.

Beat thou the drum, that it speak mournfully; Trail your steel pikes. *Shakespeare.*

Equally he finger'd through the bulging flouge, And hung his head, and trail'd his legs along. *Dryden.*

3. To draw a long floating or waving body.

What boots the regal circle on his head, That long behind he trails his pompous robe, And, of all monarchs, only grasps the globe? *Pope.*

4. [*traegen*, Dutch.] To draw; to pull.

Because they shall not trail me through their throats Like a wild beast, I am content to go. *Milton.*

Thrice happy poet, who may trail Thy house about thee like a sail; Or, harnessed to a nag, at ease Take journey in it like a chaise.

Or in a boat, where'er they will,
Canst make it serve thee for a trail?
To TRAIL, v. g. To be drawn out in length.

When his brother saw the red blood trail
Adown so fast, and all his armour sleepe,
For very slackeloud he 'gan to weep. *Spenser.*
Swift, men of foot, whose broad-set backs their
trailing hair did lidge. *Chapman.*
Since the flames pursu'd the trailing smoke,
He knew his doom was granted. *Dryden.*
From o'er the roof the blaze begun to move,
And trailing vanish'd in th' ideal grove?
It swept a path in heav'n, and shew'd a guide,
Then in a flaming fench of sulphur dy'd. *Dryd.*

TRAIL, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Scent left on the ground by the animal
purged; track followed by the hunter.
See but the issue of my jealousy: if I cry out
thus upon no trail, never truit me when I open
again. *Shakspere.*

How cheerfully on the false trail they cry!
Oh, thus it counter, you false Danish dogs. *Shaksp.*
I do think, or else this brain of mine
Hunts not the trail of policy so sure
As I have us'd to do, that I have found
The very ounce of Hamlet's lunacy. *Shakspere.*

2. Any thing drawn to length.
From thence the fuming trail began to spread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryd.*
When lightning shoots in glitt'ring trails along,
It shines, 'tis true, and gilds the gloomy night;
But when it strikes, 'tis fatal. *Rowe.*

3. Any thing drawn behind in long undu-
lations.
And round about her work she did empale
With a fair border wrought of lundry flow'rs,
Enwoven with an ivy winding trail. *Spenser.*

A sudden star it shot through liquid air,
And drew behind a radiant trail of hair. *Pope.*
To TRAIN, v. a. [trainer, French.]

1. To draw along.
In hollow cube he train'd
His devilish enginery. *Milton.*

2. To draw; to entice; to invite; to allure.
If but twelve French
Were there in arms, they would be as a call
To train ten thousand English to their side. *Shaksp.*

3. To draw by artifice or stratagem.
For that cause I train'd thee to my house.
Shakspere.

Oh, train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note!
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears.
Sing, Syren, to thyself, and I will doat:
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shaksp.*

4. To draw from act to act by persuasion
or promise.
We did train him on,
And his corruption being ta'en from us,
We as the spring of all shall pay for all. *Shakspere.*

5. To educate; to bring up: commonly
with up.
I can speak English,
For I was train'd up in the English court. *Shaksp.*

A most rare speaker,
To nature none more bound; his training such,
That he may furnish and instruct great teachers. *Shakspere.*

A place for exercise and training up of youth in
the fashion of the heathen. *Marcellus.*
Call some of young years to train them up in that
trade, and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*

Spirits train'd up in feast and song. *Milton.*
The first christians were by great hardships train-
ed up for glory. *Tillotson.*

The young soldier is to be trained on to the war-
fare of life, wherein care is to be taken that more
things be not represented as dangerous than really
are so. *Locke.*

6. To exercise, or form to any practice by
exercise.
Abram armed his trained servants born in his
house, and pursued. *Genesis.*

The warrior hero here bred he's taught to train.
Dryden.

TRAIN, n. f. [train, French.]

1. Artifice; stratagem of enticement.
He cast by treaty and by train
Her to persuade. *Spenser.*
Their general did with due care provide,
To save his men from ambush and from train. *Fairfax.*

This mov'd the king,
To lay to draw him in by any train. *Daniel.*
Swoll with pride, into the snare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks, venereal trains.
Soft'n'd with pleasure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*

Now to my charms
And to my wily trains! I shall ere long
Be well stock'd with as fair a herd as gras'd
About my mother Circe. *Milton.*

The practice begins of crafty men upon the simple
and good; these easily follow and are caught, while
the others lay trains and pursue a game. *Temple.*

2. The tail of a bird.
Costly followers are not to be liked, lest while a
man makes his train longer he makes his wings
shorter. *Bacon.*

Contracting their body, and being forced to draw
in their fore parts to establish the hinder in the ele-
vation of the train, if the fore parts do part and in-
cline to the ground, the hinder grow too weak, and
suffer the train to fall. *Brown.*

The bird guideth her body with her train, and
the ship is steered with the rudder. *Hakewill.*
Th' other, whose gay train
Adorns him colour'd with the florid hue
Of rainbows and sunny eyes. *Milton.*

The train steers their flights, and turns their bod-
ies like the rudder of a ship; as the kite, by a light
turning of his train, moves his body which way he
pleases. *Ray.*

3. The part of a gown that falls behind
upon the ground.
A thousand pounds a year for pure respect
That promises more thousands: honour's train
Is longer than his fore skirts. *Shakspere.*

4. A series; a consecution: either local or
mental.
Rivers now stream, and draw their humid train. *Milton.*

Distinct gradual growth in knowledge carries its
own light with it, in every step of its progression,
in an easy and orderly train. *Locke.*

If we reflect on what is observable in ourselves,
we shall find our ideas always pushing in train, one
going and another coming, without intermission. *Locke.*

They laboured in vain so far to reach the apostle's
meaning, all along in the train of what he said. *Locke.*

Some truths result from any ideas, as soon as the
mind puts them into propositions; other truths re-
quire a train of ideas placed in order, a due com-
paring of them, and deductions made with atten-
tion. *Locke.*

What wouldst thou have me do? consider well
The train of ills our love would draw behind it. *Addison.*

The author of your beings can by a glance of the
eye, or a word speaking, enlighten your mind, and
conduct you to a train of happy sentiments. *Watts.*

5. Process; method; state of procedure.
If things were once in this train, if virtue were
established as necessary to reputation, and vice not
only loaded with infamy, but made the infallible
ruin of all men's pretensions, our duty would take
root in our nature. *Swift.*

6. A retinue; a number of followers or
attendants.
My train are men of choice and rarest parts,
That in the most exact regard support
The worship of their names. *Shakspere.*

Our fire walks forth, without more train
Accompany'd than with his own complete
Perfections. *Milton.*

Thou shouldst be seen
A goddess among gods, ador'd, and serv'd
By angels numberless, thy daily train. *Milton.*

He comes not with a train to move our seat.
Dryden.

The thing's daughter, with a lovely train
Of fellow nymphs, was sporting on the plain. *Addison.*

He would put a check to the fury of war, that a
stop might be put to those things which are of
train. *Small.*

7. An orderly company; a procession.
Fairest of stars, last in the train of night,
If better thou belong not to the dawn. *Milton.*

Who the knights in green, and what the train
Of ladies dress'd with daisies on the plain? *Dryden.*

8. The line of powder leading to the mine.
Since first they fail'd in their designs,
To take in heav'n by springing mines;
And with unsunderable barrels
Of gunpowder, dispute their quarrels;
Now take a course more practicable,
By laying trains to fire the rabble. *Hudibras.*

Shall he that gives fire to the train, pretend to
wash his hands of the hurt that's done by the play-
ing of the mine? *Leffing.*

9. TRAIN of artillery. Cannons accom-
panying an army.
With an army abundantly supplied with a train
of artillery, and all other provisions necessary, the
king advanced towards Scotland. *Clarendon.*

TRAINBANDS, n. f. [train and band]
I suppose for trained band.] The mili-
tia; the part of a community trained
to martial exercise.

He directed the trainbands, which consisted of
the most substantial householders, to attend. *Clarendon.*

To some bold man, whose loyalty you trust,
And let him raise the trainbands of the city. *Dryden.*

A council of war was called, wherein we agreed
to retreat: but before we could give the word, the
trainbands, taking advantage of our delay, fled. *Addison.*

TRAINBEARER, n. f. [train and bearer]
One that holds up a train.

TRAINING, n. f. [train and oil.] Oil
drawn by coction from the fat of the
whale.

TRAINING, adj. [from train.] Belonging
to train oil. A bad word.

Where the huge hogheads sweat with train oil
To TRAIPE, v. a. [A low word. See
TRAPE.] To walk in a careless or list-
less manner.

Two slipshod muses traipse along,
In lottu madness, meditating long. *Pope.*

TRAIT, n. f. [trait, French.] A stroke
a touch. Scarce English.

By this single trait Homer marks an effect
difference between the dead and Odysseus; that
the former the people perished by the folly of the
kings; in this, by their own folly. *Brown.*

TRAITOR, n. f. [traître, French; traditor, Latin.] One who being truth-
betray.

The law laid that grievous punishment upon
traitors, to forfeit all their lands to the prince, so
men might be terrified from committing treason. *Spenser.*

If you flatter him, you are a great traitor to him.
Psalm.

I'll put him thus far into the plot, that he shall
be secured as a traitor; but when I am out of it, he
shall be released. *Dryden.*

There is no difference, in point of morality, be-
tween a man calls me traitor in one word, or says
am one hired to betray my religion, and sell my
country. *Newton.*

TRAITORLY, adj. [from traitor.] Treach-
erous; perfidious.

These traitorly aspects' miseries are to be found
at, their offences being so capital. *Shakspere.*

TRAITOROUS, adj. [from traitor.] Treach-
erous; perfidious; faithless.

What news with him, that traitorous night
Drove

Postings knows not you,
While you stand out upon these traitorous terms.

The traitorous or traitorships, who have misled others, he would have severely punished, and the neutrals noted.

More of his majesty's friends have lost their lives in this rebellion than of his traitorous subjects.

TRAITOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *traitorous*.] In a manner suiting traitors; perfidiously; treacherously.

Good duke Humphry traitorously is murder'd by Suffolk.

Thou bitter sweet! whom I had laid Next me, me traitorously hast betray'd; And unsuspected half invisibly At once fled into him, and stay'd with me.

They had traitorously endeavour'd to subvert the fundamental laws, deprive the king of his regal power, and to place on his subjects a tyrannical power.

TRAITRESS. *n. f.* [from *traitor*.] A woman who betrays.

I, what I am, by what I was, overcome: Traitors, restore my beauty and my charms, Nor steal my conquest with my proper arms.

By the dire fury of a traitress wife, Ends the sad evening of a stormy life.

TRALATI'VE. *adj.* [from *translativus*, Latin.] Metaphorical; not literal.

TRALATI'VELY. *adv.* [from *tralatitius*.] Metaphorically; not literally; not according to the first intention of the word.

Language properly is that of the tongue directed to the ear by speaking; written language is *tralatitiously* so called, because it is made to represent to the eye the same words which are pronounced.

To TRALI'NEATE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *line*.] To deviate from any direction.

If you *traliniate* from your father's mind, What are you else but of a bastard kind? Do then as your progenitors have done, And by their virtues prove yourself their son.

TRAMMEL. *n. f.* [*trama*, French; *trama*, *tracula*, Latin.]

1. A net in which birds or fish are caught. The *trammel* differeth not much from the shape of the hunt, and serveth to such use as the wear and taking.

2. Any kind of net. Her golden locks she roundly did up In braided *trammels*, that no looser hairs Did out of order stray about her dainty ears.

3. A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

I may go thuslingly at first, for I was never before Walk'd in *trammels*; yet I shall drudge at constancy, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace.

To TRAMMEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch; to intercept.

Could *trammel* up the consequence, and catch With us success.

To TRAMPLE. *v. a.* [*trampe*, Danish.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

Cast not your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them under their feet.

My strength shall *trample* thee as mire.

To TRAMPLE. *v. n.*

1. To tread in contempt. Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with greater of his own.

Your country's gods I scorn And *trample* on their ignominious altars.

2. To tread quick and loudly. I hear his thrumming voice resound, And *trampling* feet that shake the solid ground.

TRAMPLER. *n. f.* [from *trample*.] One that tramples.

TRANS'ATION. *n. f.* [*trans*, Latin.] The act of swimming over.

TRANCE. *n. f.* [*transe*, French; *transitus*, Latin.] It might therefore be written *transic*. An ecstasy; a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things; a temporary absence of the soul from the body.

Gynecia had been in such a *trance* of musing, that Zelmano was fighting with the lion before the knew of any lion's coming.

Rapt with joy resembling heavenly madness, My soul was rapt quite as in a *trance*. That Tithellon, once which made the rivers dance, And in his rapture rais'd the mountains from their *trance*.

Sudden he starts, Shook from his tender *trance*.

TRANS'ED. *adj.* [from *trance*.] Lying in a *trance* or ecstasy.

His grief grew puffed, and the strings of life Began to crack. Twice then the trumpets sounded, And there I left him *trans'd*.

TRANSGRAM. *n. f.* [A cant word.] An odd intricately contrived thing.

What's the meaning of all these *transgrams* and *gimerecks*? what are you going about, jumping over my master's hedges, and running your lines cross his grounds?

TRANSEL. *n. f.* A sharp pin. Perhaps from *trenchel*.

With a small *transel* of iron, or a large nail grounded to a sharp point, they mark the track.

TRANS'QUIL. *adj.* [*tranquille*, French; *tranquillus*, Latin.] Quiet; peaceful; undisturbed.

I had been happy, So I had nothing known. Oh now, for ever Farewell the *tranquil* mind! farewell content!

TRANQUILLITY. *n. f.* [*tranquillitas*, Latin; *tranquillité*, French.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation.

To let a weary wretch from her due rest, And trouble dying souls *tranquillity*. How rev'rend is the face of this tall pile, Whose aged pillars rear their marble heads To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous roof, By its own weight made steadfast and unmoveable, Looking *tranquillity*!

You can scarce imagine any hero passing from one stage of life to another with so much *tranquillity*, to easy a transition, and so laudable a behaviour.

To TRANS'ACT. *v. a.* [*transactus*, Latin.]

1. To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.

2. To perform; to do; to carry on.

It cannot be expected they should mention particulars which were *transacted* amongst some few of the disciples only, as the transfiguration and the agony.

TRANS'ACTION. *n. f.* [*transaction*, French, from *transact*.] Negotiation; dealing between man and man, management; affairs; things managed.

It is not the purpose of this discourse to set down the particular *transactions* of this treaty.

TRANSANIMATION. *n. f.* [*trans* and *anima*.] Conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

If the *transanimation* of Pythagoras were true, that the souls of men *transmigrate* into species answering their former natures, some men cannot escape that very brood whose sire Satan entered.

To TRANS'END. *v. a.* [*transcende*, Lat.]

1. To pass; to overpass.

It is a dangerous opinion to such popes as shall *transcend* their limits, and become tyrannical.

To judge herself, she must herself *transcend*, As greater circles comprehend the less.

2. To surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel.

This glorious piece *transcends* what he could think; So much his blood is nobler than his ink.

These are they Deserve their greatness and unequal'd stand, Since what they act *transcends* what they command.

High though her wit, yet humble was her mind, As it could not, or she would not find How much her worth *transcended* all her kind.

3. To surmount; to rise above. Make distinction whether these unusual lights be meteorological impressions not *transcending* the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies.

To TRANS'END. *v. n.*

1. To climb. Not in use. To conclude, because things do not easily *transcend*, they do not drown at all, the fallacy is a frequent addition in human expressions, which often give distinct accounts of proximity, and *transcend* from one unto another.

2. To surpass thought. The confidence of grace and free will, in this sense, is no such *transcending* mystery, and I think there is no text in scripture that founds any thing towards making it so.

TRANS'ENDENCE. } *n. f.* [from *trans-*
TRANS'ENDENCY. } *scend.*]

1. Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence.

2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth. It is too great to have in one the frailty of a man, and the security of a God: this would have done better in poetry, where *transcendences* are more allowed.

TRANS'ENDENT. *adj.* [*transcendens*, Lat. *transcendant*, French.] Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others.

The title of queen is given by Ignatius to the Lord's day, not by way of derogation and diminution, but to signify the eminent and *transcendent* honour of the day.

Thou, whole strong hand, with so *transcendent* worth, Holds high the train of fair Parthenope.

There is, in a lawgiver, a habitual and ultimate intention of a more excellent and *transcendent* nature.

It thou best he - But O! how full'n, how chang'd From him who in the happy realms of light, Cloath'd with radiant brightness, didst outline My days, though bright!

Oh charming prince! oh *transcendent* maid!

The right our Creator has ty our obedience is of to high and *transcendent* a nature, that it can suffer no competition, his commands must have the first and governing influence on all our actions.

TRANSCENDENTAL. *adj.* [*transcendentalis*, Low Latin.]

1. General; pervading many particulars.

2. Supereminent; passing others. Though the Deity perceiveth not pleasure nor pain, as we do; yet he must have a perfect and *transcendental* perception of these, and of all other things.

TRANSCENDENTLY. *adv.* [from *transcendent*.] Excellently; supereminently. The law of charity is eminently and *transcendently* called the word of truth.

To TRANS'COLATE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Latin.] To strain through a sieve or

colander; to suffer to pass, as through a strainer.

The terms are, which pervade like a sponge, unfit to imbed and weigh down the ore. *Harvey.*

TO TRANSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*transcribe*, Lat. *transcribere*, French.] To copy; to write from an exemplar.

He was the original of all these inventions, from which others did but transcribe copies. *Clarendon.*
The most rigid censors of men's outward purity do but transcribe the folly of him who pumps very laboriously in a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*

If we imitate their repentance as we transcribe their faults, we shall be received with the same mercy. *Rogers.*

TRANSCRIBER. *n. s.* [from *transcribe*.] A copier; one who writes from a copy.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by copiers and transcribers. *Addition.*

Writings have been corrupted by little and little, by unskilful transcribers. *Waterland.*

TRANSCRIPT. *n. s.* [*transcript*, French; *transcriptum*, Latin.] A copy; any thing written from an original.

The Grecian learning was but a transcript of the Chaldean and Egyptian; and the Roman of the Grecian. *Glanville.*

The decalogue of Moses was but a transcript, not an original. *South.*

Dictate, O mighty Judge! what thou hast seen Of cities and of courts, of books and men— And design to let thy servant hold the pen. Through ages thus I may presume to live, And from the transcript of thy praise receive What my own short-lived verse can never give. *Prior.*

TRANSCRIPTION. *n. s.* [*transcription*, French; from *transcriptus*, Latin.] The act of copying.

The ancients were but men; the practice of transcription in our days was no monster in their's: piracy had not its nativity with printing, but began its times when thefts were difficult. *Brown.*

The corruptions that have crept into it by many transcriptions was the cause of its great difference. *Brewerwood.*

TRANSCRIPTIVELY. *adv.* [from *transcript*.] In manner of a copy.

Not a few transcriptively subscribing their names to other men's endeavours, transcribe all they have written. *Brown.*

TO TRANSCUR. *v. n.* [*transcurro*, Latin.] To run or rove to and fro.

By fixing the mind on one object, it doth not spoliolate and transcur. *Bacon.*

TRANSCURSION. *n. s.* [from *transcurro*, Latin.] Ramble; passage through; passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.

In a great whale, the sense and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a transcurfion throughout the whole. *Bacon.*

I have briefly run over transcurfions, as if my pen had been posting with them. *Watson.*

His philosophy gives them transcurfions beyond the vortex we breathe in, and leads them through others which are only known in an hypothesis. *Glanville.*

I am to make often transcurfions into the neighbouring forests as I pass along. *Howell.*

If man were out of the world, who were then left to view the face of heaven, to wonder at the transcurfion of comets? *More.*

TRANSE. *n. s.* [*transe*, French. See *TRACE*.] A temporary absence of the soul; an ecstasy.

Abstract as in a transe, methought I saw, Though sleeping, where I lay, and saw the shape Still glorious before whom awake I stood. *Milton.*

TRANSELEMENTATION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *element*.] Change of one element into another.

But we allow; but if they suppose any other transmutation, it neither agrees with Moses's philosophy nor St. Peter's. *Barnet.*

TRANSEXION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *sexus*, Lat.] Change from one sex to another.

It much impeacheth the iterated transfixion of bares, if that be true which some physicians affirm, that transmutation of sexes was only so in opinion, and that those transfigured persons were really men at first. *Brown.*

TO TRANSFER. *v. a.* [*transferer*, French; *transfere*, Latin.]

1. To convey; to make over from one to another: with *to*, sometimes with *upon*.

He that transfers the laws of the Lacedæmonians to the people of Athens, should find a great absurdity and inconvenience. *Spenser.*

Was't not enough you took my crown away, But cruelly you must my love betray?

I was well pleas'd to have transferr'd my right, And better chang'd your claim of lawless might. *Dryden.*

The king, Who from himself all envy would remove, Left both to be determin'd by the laws, And to the Grecian chiefs transferr'd the cause. *Dryden.*

This was one perverse effect of their sitting at ease under their vines and fig-trees, that they forgot from whence that ease came, and transferred all the honour of it upon themselves. *Atterbury.*

Your sacred aid religious monarchs own, When first they merit, then attend the throne: But tyrants, dread you, lest your just decree Transfer the power, and set the people free. *Prior.*

By sending we learn not only the actions and the sentiments of distant nations, but transfer to ourselves the knowledge and improvements of the most learned men. *Watts.*

2. To remove; to transport.

The king was much moved with this unexpected accident, because it was stirred in such a place where he could not with safety transfer his own person to suppress it. *Bacon.*

He thirty rolling years the crown shall wear, Then from Lavinium shall the tent transfer. *Dryden.*

TRANSFER. *n. s.* A change of property; a delivery of property to another.

TRANSFERER. *n. s.* He that transfers.

TRANSFIGURATION. *n. s.* [*transfiguration*, French.]

1. Change of form.

In kinds where the discrimination of sexes is obscure, these transformations are more common, and in some, without commixture; as in caterpillars or fisherous, wherein there is a visible and triple transfiguration. *Brown.*

2. The miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

It cannot be expected that other authors should mention particulars which were transacted amongst some of the disciples; such as the transfiguration and the agony in the garden. *Addition.*

Did Raphael's pencil ever chuse to fall? Say, are his works transfigurations all? *Blackmore.*

TO TRANSFIGURE. *v. a.* [*transfigurare*, French; *trans* and *figura*, Latin.] To transform; to change with respect to outward appearance.

I am the more anxious to transfigure your love into devotion, because I have observed your passion to have been extremely impatient of confinement. *Boyle.*

The nuptial right his outrage fruit attends, The dowry's dross'd in his transfigur'd friends: The incantation backward the repeats, Inverts her rod, and what she did defeats. *Garth.*

TO TRANSFIX. *v. a.* [*transfixus*, Latin.] To pierce through.

Amongst these mighty men were women mingled; The bold Semiramis, whose sides transfix'd With son's own blade, her soul reproaches spoke. *Spenser.*

With linked thunderbolts Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milton.*

Diana's dart

In an unhappy chance transfix'd her heart. *Dryden.*
Nor good Envyion envy'd him the prize, Though he transfix'd the poison in the skin. *Dryd.*
Till fate shall with a single dart Transfix the pair it cannot part. *Fenton.*

TO TRANSFORM. *v. a.* [*transformer*, Fr. *trans* and *forma*, Latin.] To metamorphose; to change with regard to external form.

She demanded of him, whether the goddess of those woods had such a power to transform every body. *Sidney.*

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see The pretty follies that themselves commit; For if they could, Cupid himself would blush To see me thus transform'd to a boy. *Shakespeare.*

As is the fable of the lady fair, Which for her lust was turn'd into a cow; When thirly to a stream she did repair, And saw herself transform'd she with not how. *Darwin.*

TO TRANSFORM. *v. n.* To be metamorphosed.

His hair transforms to down, his fingers meet In skinny films, and shape his oary feet. *Addison.*

TRANSFORMATION. *n. s.* [from *transform*.] Change of shape; act of changing the form; state of being changed with regard to form; metamorphosis.

Something you have heard Of Hamlet's transformation: so I call it, Since not th' exterior, nor the inward man, Remembers that it was. *Shakespeare.*

What beast couldst thou be, that were not subject to a beast?

And what a beast art thou already, and feel not thy loss in transformation! *Shakespeare.*

The menfuration of all manner of curves, and their mutual transformation, are not worth the labour of those who design either of the three learned professions. *Watts.*

TRANSFRETATION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *fretum*, Latin.] Passage over the sea.

Since the last transfiguration of king Richard the second, the crown of England never sent over numbers of men sufficient to defend the small territory. *Darwin.*

TO TRANSFUSE. *v. a.* [*transfusio*, Lat.] To pour out of one into another.

Between men and beasts there is no possibility of social communion; because the well-spring of that communion is a natural delight which man hath to transfuse from himself into others, and to receive from others into himself, especially those things wherein the excellency of his kind doth most consist. *Hooker.*

Transfus'd on thee his ample spirit rests. *Milton.*
When did his muse from Fletcher's eyes peruse, As thou whose Eth'ridge dost transfuse to thine? But to transfuse, as oil and waters flow, His always floats above, thine links below. *Dryden.*

Where the juices are in a morbid state, it one could suppose all the unfound juices taken away, and found juices immediately transfus'd, the found juices would grow morbid. *Arbutnot.*

TRANSFUSION. *n. s.* [*transfusio*, French; *transfusio*, Latin.] The act of pouring out of one into another.

The crooked part of the pipe was placed in a box, to prevent the loss of the quicksilver that might fall aside in the transfusion from the vessel into the pipe. *Boyle.*

Poetry is of so subtle a spirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all evaporate; and if a new spirit be not added in the transfusion, there will remain nothing but a caput mortuum. *Denham.*

Something must be lost in all transfusion, that is, in all translations, but the sense will remain. *Dryden.*

What noise have we had about transplantation of diseases, and transfusion of blood! *Baker.*

TO TRANSGRESS. *v. a.* [*transgresser*, Fr. *transgressus*, Latin.]

1. To pass over; to pass beyond.

Long stood the noble youth oppress'd with awe,
And rapid at the wheel of things he flew,
Surpassing common faith, transgressing nature's law,
Dryden.

2. To violate; to break.

Let no man doubt but that every thing is well
done, because the world is ruled by so good a guide
as *transgresseth* not his own law, than which nothing
can be more absolute, perfect, and just. Hooker.
This forrow we must repeat as often as we *trans-*
gress the divine commandments. Wake.

To TRANSGRESS. v. n. To offend by vio-
lating a law.

I would not marry her, though she were en-
dowed with all Adam had left him before he *trans-*
gressed. Shakspeare.
Achilles *transgressed* in the thing according. 1 Chronicles.

He upbraideth us with our offending the law,
and objecteth to our infamy the *transgressions* of
our education. Wydon.

TRANSGRESSION. n. f. [transgression, Fr.
from transgress.]

1. Violation of a law; breach of a com-
mand.

Shall I abuse this consecrated gift
Of strength, again returning with my hair
After my great *transgression*: to requite
Favour renew'd, and add a greater sin? Milton.
All accusation still is founded upon some law,
for where there is no law, there can be no *trans-*
gression; and where there can be no *transgression*,
there ought to be no accusation. South.

2. Offence; crime; fault.

What's his fault?
—The flat *transgression* of a school-boy, who,
being overjoyed with finding a bird's nest, shows it
his companion, and he steals it.
—Wilt thou make a trait *transgression*? The
transgression is in the stealer. Shakspeare.

Teach us, sweet madam, for our rude *transgres-*
sion. Shakspeare.
Some fair excuse.

TRANSGRESSIVE. adj. [from transgress.]
Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws.

Though permitted unto his proper principles,
Adam perhaps would have sinned without the sug-
gestion of Satan, and from the *transgressive* infirmi-
ties of himself might have erred alone, as well as
the angels before him. Brown.

TRANSGRESSOR. n. f. [transgressor, Fr.
from transgress.] Lawbreaker; violator
of command; offender.

He intended the discipline of the church should
be applied to the greatest and most splendid *trans-*
gressors, as well as to the punishment of lesser
offenders. Clarendon.

I go to judge
On earth these thy *transgressors*; but thou know'st
Whoever judg'd, the worst on me must light
When time shall be. Milton.

Ill worthy I, such title should belong
To me *transgressor*! who, for these ordain'd
A help, became thy sure. Milton.

TRANSIENT. adj. [transiens, Latin.]
Soon past; soon passing; short; momen-
tary; not lasting; not durable.

How soon hath thy prediction, fear blest!
Measur'd this *transient* world, the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd. Milton.
He that rides post through a country, may, from
the *transient* view, tell how in general the parts lie.
Locke.

Love, hitherto a *transient* guest,
Ne'er held possession in his breast. Swift.
What is loose love? a *transient* gulf,
A vapour fed from wild desire. Pope.

TRANSIENTLY. adv. [from transient.] In
passage; with a short passage; not with
continuance.

I touch here but *transiently*, without any strict
method, on some few of those many rules of imi-
tating nature which Aristotle drew from Homer.
Dryden.

TRANSIENTNESS. n. f. [from transient.]
Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.

It were to be wished that all words of this sort,
as they resemble the wind in fury and impetuosi-
ness, so they might do also in *transientness* and sud-
den expiration. Decay of Pity.

TRANSILIENCY. } n. f. [from transiliv,
TRANSILIENCY. } Latin.] Leap from
thing to thing.

By an unadvised *transiliency* from the effect to
the remotest cause, we observe not the connection,
through the interposal of more immediate causalities.
Glanville.

TRANSIT. n. f. [transitus, Latin.] In
astronomy, the passing of any planet just
by or under any fixed star; or of the moon
covering or moving close by any other
planet. Harris.

TRANSITION. n. f. [transitio, Latin.]

1. Removal; passage from one to another.
Heat and cold have a virtual *transition* without
communication of substance, but moisture not.
Bacon.

As for the mutation of sexes, and *transition* into
one another, we cannot deny it in hares, it being
observable in man. Brown.

I have given some intimations of the changes
which happen in the interior parts of the earth, I
mean the *transitions* and removes of metals and
minerals there. Woodward.

2. Change; mode of change.

The spots are of the same colour throughout,
there being an immediate *transition* from white to
black, and not declining gradually, and mixing as
they approach. Woodward.

You can scarce imagine any hero passing from
one stage of life to another with so easy a *transition*,
and so laudable a behaviour. Pope.

As once inclos'd in woman's beautiful mould;
Thence, by a soft *transition* we repair
From earthly vehicles to those of air. Pope.

3. [transition, French.] Passage in writing
or conversation from one subject to an-
other.

He with *transition* sweet new speech resumes. Milton.

Covetousness was none of his faults, but described
as a veil over the true meaning of the poet, which
was to satirize his prodigality and voluptuousness,
to which he makes a *transition*. Dryden.

TRANSITIVE. adj. [transitivus, Latin.]

1. Having the power of passing.

One cause of cold is the contact of *cold bodies*;
for cold is active and *transitive* into bodies adjacent,
as well as heat. Bacon.

2. In grammar.

A verb *transitive* is that which signifies an action,
conceived as having an effect upon some object,
as *ferio terram*, I strike the earth. Clarke.

TRANSITORIALLY. adv. [from transitory.]

With speedy evanescence; with short
continuance.

TRANSITORINESS. n. f. [from transitory.]
Speedy evanescence.

TRANSITORY. adj. [transitoire, French;
transitorius, from transire, Latin.] Con-
tinuing but a short time; speedily van-
ishing.

O Lord, comfort and succour all them who in
this *transitory* life are in trouble. Common Prayer.

If we love things have taught; age is a thing
Which we are fifty years in compassing;
If *transitory* things, which soon decay,
Age must be loveliest at the last day. Donne.

Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from
the presence of God evermore, infinitely before
the *transitory* pleasures of this world. Tillotson.

To TRANSLATE. v. n. [translatum, Lat.]

1. To transport; to remove.

Since our father is *translated* unto the gods, our
will is, that they that are in our realm live quietly.
2 Maccabees.

By faith Enoch was *translated* that he should
not see death. Hebrews.

Those argent fields
Translated fairs or middle spirits hold. Milton.

Of the same soil their nursery prepare
With that of their plantation, lest the tree
Translated should not with the soil agree. Dryden.

The gods their shapes to winter birds *translate*.
But both obnoxious to their former fate. Dryden.

To go to heaven is to be *translated* to that king-
dom you have longed for; to enjoy the glories of
eternity. Wake.

2. It is particularly used of the removal of
a bishop from one see to another.

Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would
have *translated* him from that poor bishopric to a
better, he refused, saying, he would not forsake
his poor little old wife, with whom he had so long
lived. Camden.

3. To transfer from one to another; to
convey.

I will *translate* the kingdom from the house of
Saul, and set up the throne of David. 2 Samuel.

Lacan affirms the souls of uterine, after their
death, to be metamorphosed, or *translated* into the
bodies of asses, there to remain for poor men to
take their pennyworths out of their lanes and
sides with the cudgel and spur. Peacham.

As there are apoplexies from inveterate gout, the
regimen must be to *translate* the morbid matter
upon the extremities of the body. Arbuthnot.

Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free,
Charge all their woes on absolute decree;
All to the dooming gods their guilt *translate*.
And follies are miscall'd the crimes of fate. Pope.

4. To change.

One do I personate of Timon's frame,
Whom fortune with her iv'ry hand wasts to her,
Whose present grace to present slaves and servants
Translates his rivals. Shakspeare.

Happy is your grace,
That can *translate* the inborn mists of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style. Shakspeare.

5. [translator, old French.] To interpret
in another language; to change into an-
other language retaining the sense.

I can continue the action of her familiar style, and
the hardest voice of her behaviour, to be englished
right, is, I am Sir John Falstaff's.

—He hath studied her well, and *translated* her
out of honesty into English. Shakspeare.
Nor word for word too faithfully *translate*.
Recommon.

Read this ere you *translate* one bit
Of books of high renown. Swift.

We're it mount that in despite
Of art and nature such dull clouds should write,
Bavius and Maevius had been sav'd by late
For Settle and for Shadwell to *translate*. Duke.

6. To explain. A low colloquial use.

There's matter in these lights, their profound
heaves
You must *translate*; 'tis fit we understand them.
Shakspeare.

TRANSLATION. n. f. [translatio, Latin;
translation, French.]

1. Removal; act of removing.

His disease was an asthma; the cause, a metasta-
sis or *translation* of humours from his joints to his
lungs. Harvey.

Translations of morbid matter arise in acute
dilempters. Arbuthnot.

2. The removal of a bishop to another see.

If part of the people be somewhat in the elec-
tion, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the
privation or *translation*. Bacon.

The king, the next time the bishop of Landog
came to him, entertained him with this compella-
tion, My lord's grace of Canterbury, you are very
welcome; and gave order for all the necessary
forms for the *translation*. Clarendon.

3. The act of turning into another lan-
guage; interpretation.

A book of his travels hath been honoured with
translation into many languages. Brown.

T R A

Not ought a genius less than his that writ,
Attempt *translation*; for transplanted wit
All the defects of air and soil doth lose,
And colder brains like colder climates are.

Denham.

4. Something made by translation; version.
Of *translations*, the better I acknowledge that
which cometh nearer to the very letter of the very
original verity.

Hooker.

TRANSLATIVE. *adj.* [*translativus*, Latin.]
Taken from others.

TRANSLATOR. *n. s.* [*translatur*, old Fr.
from *translat*.] One that turns any
thing into another language.

A new and nobler way thou dost pursue,
To make translations and translators too.

Denham.

No translation our own country ever yet pro-
duced, both come up to that of the Old and New
Testament; and I am persuaded, that the *transla-*
tors of the bible were masters of an English stile
much fitter for that work than any we see in our
present writings, the which is owing to the simpli-
city that runs through the whole.

Swift.

TRANSLATORY. *n. s.* [from *translat*.]
Transferring.

The *translatory* is a lie that transfers the merits
of a man's good action to another more deserving.

Arbutnot.

TRANSLOCATION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *locus*,
Latin.] Removal of things reciprocally
to each other's places.

There happened certain *translocations* at the de-
luge, the matter constituting animal and vegetable
substances being dissolved, and mineral matter sub-
stituted in its place, and thereby like *translocation*
of metals in some springs.

Woodward.

TRANSLUCENCY. *n. s.* [from *translucent*.]
Diaphaneity; transparency.

Lumps of rock crystal heated red hot, then
quenched in fair water, exchanged their *translu-*
cency for whiteness, the ignition and extinction
having cracked each lump into a multitude of mi-
nute bodies.

Boyle.

TRANSLUCENT. } *adj.* [*trans* and *lucens*,
TRANSLUCID. } or *lucidus*, Latin.]

Transparent; diaphanous; clear; giving
a passage to the light.

In angels the spirits ascend and wax eager; which
is seen in the eyes, because they are *translucid*.

Bacon.

Wherever fountain or fresh current flow'd
Against the eastern ray, *translucent*, pure,
With touch æthereal of heav'n's fiery rod,
I drink.

Milton.

The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings,
Replenish'd from the cool translucent springs.

Pope.

TRANSMARINE. *adj.* [*transmarinus*, Lat.]
Lying on the other side of the sea;
found beyond sea.

She might have made herself mistress of Timau-
rania, her next *transmarine* neighbour.

Howell.

To TRANSMUTE. *v. a.* [*transmut*, Latin;
transmuer, French.] To transmute; to
transform; to metamorphose; to change.

Obsolete.

When him list the rascal routs appall,
Men into stones the wretch he could *transmuer*,
And stones to dust, and dust to nought at all.

Spens.

TRANSMIGRANT. *adj.* [*transmigrans*, Lat.]
Passing into another country or state.

Besides an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction
in parts, there are other implicit confederations,
that of colonies or *transmigrants* towards their
mother nation.

Bacon.

To TRANSMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*transmigro*,
Latin.] To pass from one place or coun-
try into another.

This complexion is maintained by generation;
so that strangers contract it not, and the natives
which *transmigrate* omit it not without commix-
ture.

Brown.

If Pythagoras's transmutation were true, that
the souls of men *transmigrate* into species answering
their former nature, some men must live over
many servants.

Brown.

T R A

Their souls may *transmigrate* into each other.
Howell.

Regard

The port of Luna, says our learned bard;
Who, in a drunken dream, beheld his soul
The fifth within the *transmigrating* roll.

Dryden.

TRANSMIGRATION. *n. s.* [*transmigration*,
French, from *transmigrare*.] Passage from
one place or state into another.

The sequel of the conjunction of natures in the
person of Christ is no abolishment of natural pro-
perties appertaining to either in stance, no transi-
tion or *transmigration* thereof out of one substance
into another.

Hooker.

Seeing the earth of itself puts forth plants with-
out seed, plants may well have a *transmigration* of
species.

Bacon.

From the opinion of the metempsychosis, or *trans-*
migration of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts,
most suitable unto their human condition, after his
death, Orpheus the musician became a swan. Brown.

Easing their passage hence, for intercourse
Of *transmigration*, as their lot shall lead.

Milton.

'Twas taught by wise Pythagoras,
One soul might through more bodies pass:
Seeing such *transmigration* there,
She thought it not a fable here.

Denham.

When thou wert form'd, heav'n did a man begin,
But the brute foot by chance was shuffl'd in:

In woods and wilds thy manarchy maintain,
Where valiant beasts by force and rapine reign,
In life's next scene, if *transmigration* be,
Some bear or lion is reserv'd for thee.

Dryden.

TRANSMISSION. *n. s.* [*transmission*, Fr.
transmissus, Latin.] The act of sending
from one place to another, or from one
person to another.

If there were any such notable *transmission* of a
colony hither out of Spain, the very chronicles of
Spain would not have omitted to memorable a
thing.

Spenser.

Operations by *transmission* of spirits is one of the
highest secrets in nature.

Bacon.

In the *transmission* of the sea-water into the pits,
the water riseth; but in the *transmission* of the water
through the vessels, it falleth.

Bacon.

These move swiftly; but then they require a
medium well disposed, and their *transmission* is
easily stopp'd.

Bacon.

The eye has a muscular power, and can dilate
and contract that round hole in it called the pupil,
for the better moderating the *transmission* of light.

More.

Languages of countries are lost by *transmission*
of colonies of a different language.

Hale.

An inquiry will be of use, as a parallel disco-
very of the *transmission* of the English laws into
Scotland.

Hale.

Their reflexion or *transmission* depends on the
constitution of the air and water behind the glass,
and not the striking of the rays upon the parts of
the glass.

Newton.

TRANSMISSIVE. *adj.* [from *transmissus*,
Latin.] Transmitted; derived from one
to another.

And still the fire inculcates to his son
Transmissive lessons of the king's renown.

Prior.

Itself a fun; it with *transmissive* light
Enlivens worlds deny'd to human sight.

Prior.

Then grateful Greece with streaming eyes would
raise

Historic marbles to record his praise;
His praise eternal, on the faithful stone,
Had with *transmissive* honour grac'd his son.

Pope.

To TRANSMIT. *v. e.* [*transmitto*, Latin;
transmettre, French.] To send from one
person or place to another.

By means of writing, former ages *transmit* the
memorials of ancient times and things to posterity.

Hale.

He sent orders to his friend in Spain to sell his
estate, and *transmit* the money to him.

Addison.

Thus flourish'd love, and beauty reign'd in state,
Till the proud Spaniard gave this glory's date:
Past is the gallantry, the same remains,
Transmitted tale in Dryden's lofty strains.

Grange.

Shine forth, ye planets, with distinguish'd light;
Again *transmit* your friendly beams to earth,
As when Britannia joy'd for Amos's birth.

Prior.

T R A

TRANSMITTAL. *n. s.* [from *transmit*.]
The act of transmitting; transmission.
I know not that this word has any
authority.

Besides the *transmittal* to England of two-thirds
of the revenues of Ireland, they make our country
a receptacle for their superannuated pretenders to
offices.

Skyl.

TRANSMITTER. *n. s.* [from *transmit*.] One
that transmits.

TRANSMUTABLE. *adj.* [*transmutabilis*, Fr.
from *transmute*.] Capable of change;
possible to be changed into another na-
ture or substance.

It is no easy matter to demonstrate that air is so
much as convertible into water; how *transmutable*
it is unto flesh may be of deeper doubt.

Brown.

The fluids and solids of an animal body are
easily *transmutable* into one another.

Arbutnot.

TRANSMUTABLY. *adv.* [from *transmutabilis*.]
With capacity of being changed into an-
other substance or nature.

TRANSMUTATION. *n. s.* [*transmutation*,
French; *transmutatio*, from *transmut*,
Latin.]

1. Change into another nature or substance.
The great aim of alchemy is the *trans-*
mutation of base metals into gold.

Am not I old Sly's son, by birth a pedlar, by
education a card-maker, by *transmutation* a bear-
herd?

Shakespeare.

The *transmutation* of plants one into another, is
inter *magnalia naturæ*, for the *transmutation* of
species is, in the vulgar philosophy, pronounced
impossible; but seeing there appear some manifest
instances of it, the opinion of impossibility is to be
rejected, and the means thereof to be found out.

Bacon.

The conversion into a body merely new, and
which was not before, as silver to gold, or iron to
copper, is better called, for distinction sake, *trans-*
mutation.

Bacon.

The changing of bodies into light, and light into
bodies, is very conformable to the course of nature,
which seems delighted with *transmutations*. Water,
which is a very fluid and delicate salt, the changes by
heat into vapour, which is a sort of air, and by cold
into ice, which is a hard, pellucid, brittle, fusible
stone; and this stone returns into water by heat,
and vapour returns into water by cold.

Newton.

The supposed change of worms into flies is no real
transmutation; but most of those members, which
at last become visible to the eye, are existent at the
beginning, artificially complicated together.

Bentley.

2. Successive change. Not proper.

The same hand successively sundry *transmutations*
of owners within one term.

Bacon.

To TRANSMUTE. *v. n.* [*transmut*, Latin;
transmuer, Fr.] To change from one
nature or substance to another.

Suidas thinks, that by the golden fleece was
meant a golden book of parchment, which is of
sheep's skin, and therefore called golden, because
it was taught therein how other metals might be
transmuted.

Raleigh.

That metals may be *transmuted* one into an-
other, I am not satisfied of the fact.

Ray.

TRANSMUTER. *n. s.* [from *transmut*.]
One that transmutes.

TRANSON. *n. s.* [*transenna*, Lat.]

1. A thwart beam or lintel over a door.

2. [Among mathematicians.] The vane of
an instrument called a cross-staff, being
a piece of wood fixed across with a
square socket upon which it slides.

Bailey.

TRANSPARENCY. *n. s.* [*transparence*, Fr.
from *transparere*.] Clearness; diapha-
neity; translucency; power of transmit-
ting light.

A set of another nation would not have dwelt
so long upon the clearness and transparency of the

Bailey.

stream; but in Italy one seldom sees a river that is extremely bright and limpid, most of them being muddy.

Another cause is the greater transparency of the vessels, occasioned by the thinness and delicacy of their coats.

TRANSPARENT. *adj.* [*transparent*, Fr. *trans* and *appareo*, Lat.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque.

Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright, Through the transparent bottom of the deep.

As doth thy face through tears of mine give light: Thus 'thine' in every tear that I do weep.

Wait upon him with whom you speak with your eye; for there be many wise men that have secret hearts and transparent countenances.

Each thought was visible that roll'd within, As through a crystal case the figur'd lions are seen; And heav'n did this transparent veil provide,

Because she had no guile thought to hide. Her bottom appeared all of crystal, and so wonderfully transparent, that I saw every thought in her heart.

Transparent forms, too fine for mortal sight, Their fluid bodies half dissolv'd in light.

TRANSPICUOUS. *adj.* [*trans* and *specio*, Latin.] Transparent; pervious to the sight.

What if that light, sent from her through the wide transpicuous air, In the terrestrial moon be as a star?

Now thy wine's transpicuous, purg'd from all earthly gross, yet let it feed awhile the fat refuse.

To **TRANSPERCE.** *v. n.* [*transpercer*, Fr. *trans* and *percer*.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate.

A mind which through each part infus'd doth pass, Fashions and works, and wholly doth transperce

Ad this great body of the universe. His careful spirit, which, biding as it flows,

Per'd through the yielding stocks of jointed wood, the fibres transperce'd retain a rattling sound,

And groins or Greek's inclos'd came along through the wound.

TRANSPARATION. *n. f.* [*transpiration*, Fr.] Emission in vapour.

That a tulip dipped in oil, by preventing the transpiration of air, will carry farther, and pierce deeper, my experience cannot discern.

The transpiration of the obstructed fluids is imagined to be one of the ways that an inflammation is removed.

To **TRANSPIRE.** *v. a.* [*transpire*, Lat. *transperir*, Fr.] To emit in vapour.

To **TRANSPIRE.** *v. n.* [*transpirer*, Fr.] To be emitted by insensible vapour.

The nuts flesh got are full of a soft pulpy matter, which in time transpires and passes through the shell.

To **TRANSPLECE.** *v. a.* [*trans* and *place*.] To remove; to put into a new place.

It was transplac'd from the left side of the Vatican into a more eminent place.

To **TRANSPLENT.** *v. a.* [*trans* and *planto*, Lat. *transplanter*, French.] To remove and plant in a new place.

The noblest fruits transplanted in our isle, With early hope and fragrant blossoms smile.

Salopian acres flourish with a growth Peculiar, till'd the Orley; be thou first This apple to transplant.

To **REMOVE** and **fettle.** If any transplant themselves into plantations abroad, who are schismatics or outlaws, such are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony.

To **REMOVE.**

Of light the greater part he took Transplanted from her cloudy shrine, and plac'd In the sun's orb.

He prospered at the rate of his own wishes, being transplanted out of his cold barren diocese of Saint David's into a warmer climate.

TRANSPANTATION. *n. f.* [*transplantation*, French.]

1. The act of transplanting or removing to another soil.

It is contended, that love changed often doth nothing; nay, it is nothing; for love, where it is kept fixed to its first object, though it burn not,

yet it warms and cherishes, so as it needs no transplantation, or change of soil, to make it fruitful.

2. Conveyance from one to another.

What noise have we had for some years about transplantation of duties, and transference of blood?

3. Removal of men from one country to another.

Molt of kingdoms have thoroughly felt the calamities of forcible transplantations, being either overwhelmed by new colonies that fell upon them, or driven, as one wave is driven by another, to seek new seats, leaving all then own.

This appears a replication to what Menelaus had offered concerning the transplantation of Ulysses to Sparta.

TRANSPLENT. *n. f.* [*from transplant*.] One that transplants.

To **TRANSPORT.** *v. a.* [*trans* and *porto*, Lat. *transportari*, French.]

1. To convey by carriage from place to place.

I came hither to transport the tidings. Why should the write to Edmund? might not you transport her purposes by word?

Rivers from one end of the world to the other, which, among other uses, were made to transport men.

A subterranean wind transports a hill Torn from Pileus.

Cesar found the seas betwixt France and Britain so all furnished with vessels, that he was fain to make ships to transport his army.

In the disturbances of a state, the wife Pomponius transported all the remaining wisdom and value of his country into the sanctuary of peace and learning.

2. To carry into banishment as a felon.

We return after being transported, and find our times greater rogues than before.

3. To sentence as a felon to banishment.

4. To hurry by violence of passion.

You are transported by calumny Thither where more attends you, and you slander The helms of the state.

They laugh as if transported with some fit Of passion.

I show him once transported by the violence of a sudden passion.

It is really not immediately concerned contribute more than the principal party, he ought to have his share in what is conquered; or, if his romantic disposition transpires him to far as to expect little or nothing, they should make it up in dignity.

5. To put into ecstacy; to ravish with pleasure.

Here transported I behold, transported touch.

Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures were to transport with them, that their gratitude supplanted their gratitude.

TRANSPORT. *n. f.* [*transport*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance.

The Romans neglected their maritime affairs, for they stipulated with the Gauls and Aquitains to furnish them with ships for transport and war.

2. A vessel of carriage; particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed.

Not darts his transport vessel cool the waves, With such whose bones are not compos'd in graves.

Some spoke of the men of war only, and others added the transports.

3. Rapture; ecstacy.

A truly pious mind receives a temporal blessing with gratitude, a spiritual one with ecstacy and transport.

4. A felon sentenced to exile.

TRANSPORTANCE. *n. f.* [*from transport*.] Conveyance; carriage; removal.

O, be thou my Chiton, And give me swift transportance to those fields, Where I may wallow in the lay beds

Propos'd for the deliverer!

TRANSPORTATION. *n. f.* [*from transport*.]

1. Conveyance; carriage.

Cottogel and Porter had been sent before to provide a vessel for their transportation.

2. Transmigration or conveyance.

Some were not so solicitous to provide against the plague, as to know what they had it from the malignity of our own air, or by transportation.

3. Banishment for felony.

4. Ecstacy violence of passion.

All pleasures that affect the body must needs be wary, because they transport, and all transportation is a violence; and no violence can be lasting, but determines upon the falling of the spirits.

TRANSPORTER. *n. f.* [*from transport*.] One that transports.

The pilchard merchant may reap a speedy benefit by dispatching, saving, and selling to the transporters.

TRANSPORTAL. *n. f.* [*from transport*.] The act of putting things in each other's place.

To **TRANSPORSE.** *v. a.* [*transporter*, Fr. *transportum*, Latin.]

1. To put each in the place of other.

The letters of Elizabetha regina transportis thum, Anglorum, tridit, signis, O England's sovereign! thou hast made us happy.

2. To put out of place.

That which you are my thoughts cannot transport.

Angels are bright full, though the brightest fell.

TRANSPPOSITION. *n. f.* [*transposition*, Fr. from *transport*.]

1. The act of putting one thing in the place of another.

2. The state of being put out of one place into another.

The common centre of gravity in the terrequeous globe is steady, and not liable to any accidental transposition, nor hath it ever shifted its seat in.

To **TRANSSHARE.** *v. a.* [*trans* and *share*.] To transmute; to bring into another shape.

I tell thee how Beatrice prais'd thy wit: I said thou hadst a fine wit, right, said she, a fine little one; nay, said I, he both the tongues; that I believe, said she, for he wore a thong to me on Monday night, which he foretore on Tuesday morning; there's a double tongue, thus did the transshare thy particular virtues.

To **TRANSSUBSTANTIATE.** *v. a.* [*transsubstantier*, Fr.] To change to another substance.

O self-tormentor, I do bring The spider love, which transsubstantiates all, And can convert manna to gall.

Not so cunningly, but with keen dispatch Of red hunger, and a creative heat To transsubstantiate; what redounds, transpires Through spouts with ease.

TRANSSUBSTANTIATION. *n. f.* [*transsubstantiation*, Fr.] A miraculous operation.

believed in the Romish church, is which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of Christ.

Now is a Romish prepared easily to swallow, not only against all probability, but even the clear evidence of his senses, the doctrine of transubstantiation? *Locke.*

TRANSUDATION. *n. f.* [from *transude.*] The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument.

The drops proceeded not from the transudation of the liquors within the glass. *Boyle.*

To TRANSUDE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *sudo*, Latin.] To pass through in vapour.

Purulent humors cannot be transuded through-out the body before the maturation of an aposthema, nor after, unless the humour break; because they cannot *transude* through the bag of an aposthema. *Harvey.*

TRANSVERSAL. *adj.* [*transversal*, Fr. *trans* and *versalis*, Lat.] Running crosswise.

An ascending line, direct, as from son to father, or grandfather, is not admitted by the law of England; or in the *transversal* line, as to the uncle or aunt, great-uncle or great-aunt. *Hale.*

TRANSVERSELY. *adv.* [from *transversal*.] In a cross direction.

There are divers subtilo enquiries and demonstrations concerning the several proportions of swiftness and distance in an arrow shot vertically, horizontally, or *transversally*. *Wilkins.*

To TRANSVERSE. *v. a.* [*transversus*, Lat.] To change; to overturn.

Nothing can be believed to be religion by any people, but what they think to be divine; that is, sent immediately from God: and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or *transverse*. *Isley.*

TRANSVERSE. *adj.* [*transversus*, Lat.] Being in a cross direction.

His violent touch
Fled and pursued *transversely* the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

Part in straight lines, part in *transverse* are found. One forms a crooked figure, one a round; The entrails these embrace in spiral strings, Those clasp the arterial tubes in tender rings. *Blackmore.*

What natural agent could impel them so strongly with a *transverse* side blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are falling! *Bentley.*

TRANSVERSELY. *adv.* [from *transverse*.] In a cross direction.

At Stonehenge the stones lie *transversely* upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*

In all the fibres of an animal there is a contractile power; for if a fibre be cut *transversely*, both the ends shrink, and make the wound gap. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSUMPTION. *n. f.* [*trans* and *sumo*, Lat.] The act of taking from one place to another.

TRANSERS. *n. f.* Men who carry fish from the sea-coast to sell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*

TRAP. *n. f.* [*trappe*, Sax. *trape*, Fr. *trappola*, Italian.]

1. A snare set for thieves or vermin.

Die as thou shouldst, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox caught in a *trap*. *Taylor.*

The *trap* springs, and catches the ape by the fingers. *L'Estrange.*

2. An ambush; a stratagem to betray or catch unawares.

And lurking closely, in await now lay,
How he might any in his *trap* betray. *Spenser.*

God and your majesty
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into
The *trap* is laid for me. *Shakespeare.*

They continually laid *traps* to ensnare him, and made sinister interpretations of all the good he did. *Calaneo.*

He seems a *trap* for charity to lay,
And cons by night his lesson for the day. *Dryden.*

3. A play at which a ball is driven with a stick.

Unruly boys learn to wrangle at *trap*, or rook at span-farthing. *Locke.*

He that of feeble nerves and joints complains,
From nine-pins, coits, and from *trap*-ball abstains. *King.*

To TRAP. *v. a.* [*trappan*, Saxon.]

1. To ensnare; to catch by a snare or ambush; to take by stratagem.

My brain, more busy than the lab'ring spider,
Weaves tedious snares to *trap* mine enemies. *Shakespeare.*

If you require my deeds, with ambush'd arms
I *trapp'd* the foe, or tie'd with false alarms. *Dryden.*

2. [See TRAPPINGS.] To adorn; to decorate.

The steed that bore him
Was *trapp'd* with polish'd steel, all shining bright
And cover'd with th' achievements of the knight. *Spenser.*

To spoil the dead of weed is sacrilege;
But leave their reliques of his living might
To deck his hearth, and *trap* his tomb black steel. *Spenser.*

Lord Lucius presented to you four milk-white
horses *trapt* in silver. *Shakespeare.*

Steeds with scarlet *trapp'd*. *Cowley.*

TRAPDOOR. *n. f.* [*trap* and *door*.] A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

The arteries which carry from the heart to the several parts have valves which open outward like *trapdoors*, and give the blood a free passage; and the veins, which bring it back to the heart, have valves and *trapdoors* which open inwards, so as to give way unto the blood to run into the heart. *Ray.*

To TRAPE. *v. a.* [commonly written to *traipse*: probably of the same original with *drab*.] To run idly and listlessly about. It is used only of women.

TRAPES. *n. f.* [I suppose from *trape*.] An idle flatteringly woman.

He found the fallen *trapes*
Possess with th' devil, worms, and claps. *Hudibras.*

From door to door I'd sooner whine and beg,
Than marry such a *trapes*. *Gay.*

Since tall each other station of renown,
Who would not be the greatest *trapes* in town? *Young.*

TRAPEZIUM. *n. f.* [*τραπεζίον*; *trapeze*, Fr.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel.

Two of the lateral *trapezia* are as broad. *Dut.*

TRAPEZOID. *n. f.* [*τραπεζοειδης* and *ειδης*; *trapezoid*, Fr.] An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel. *Dut.*

TRAPPINGS. *n. f.* [This word *Minshew* derives from *drap*, French, *cloth*.]

1. Ornaments appendant to the saddle.

Caparisons and steeds,
Bases and tinsel *trappings*, gorgeous knights
At joust and tournament. *Milt. n.*

2. Ornaments; dres; embellishments; external, superficial, and trifling decoration.

These indeed seem,
But I have that within which pallieth shew;
These but the *trappings*, and the suits of woe. *Shakespeare.*

He has fair words, rich *trappings*, and large promises; but works only for his master. *L'Estrange.*

The points of honour poets may produce,
Trappings of life, for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*

Such pageantry be to the people shown;
There boast thy horse's *trappings*, and thy own. *Dryden.*

Draw him strictly so,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no *trappings* of fictitious fame. *Dryden.*

In ships doesy'd no mariner considers,
Lur'd by the gilded stern and painted sides:
Yet, at a halt, unthinking fools delight
In the gay *trappings* of a birth-day night. *Swift.*

TRAPSTRICK. *n. f.* [*trap* and *stick*.] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

A foolish swoop between a couple of thick hands,
legs and two long *trapsticks* that had no call. *Spectator.*

TRASIE. *n. f.* [*tros*, Islandick; *draych*, German.]

1. Any thing worthless; dross; dregs.

Lay hands upon these traitors, and their *trafs*. *Shakespeare.*

Look what a wardrobe here is for thee!
—Let it alone, thou fool, it is but *trafs*. *Shakespeare.*

Whop steals my purse, steals *trafs*; 'tis something, nothing;

Twass mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands,
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which nothing enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakespeare.*

More than ten *Hollaunders*, or *Halls*, or *Stons*,
Of trivial household *trafs* he knows; he knows
When the queen frown'd or smil'd. *Dowry.*

The collectors only consider, the greater the
writer is in possession of, the more *trafs* he may
bear to have tacked to him. *Swift.*

Weak foolish man! will heav'n reward us here?
With the same *trafs* mad mortals wish for here? *Pope.*

2. A worthless person.

I suspect this *trafs*
To be a party in this injury. *Shakespeare.*

3. Matter improper for food, frequently eaten by girls in the greenickness.

O that instead of *trafs* thou 'dst taken steel! *Garth.*

4. I believe that the original signification of *trafs* is the loppings of trees, from the verb.

To TRASH. *v. a.*

1. To lop; to crop.

Being once perfected how to grant suits,
How to deny them; whom t' advance, and whom
To *trash* for overtopping. *Shakespeare.*

2. To crush; to humble.

Not such as was fit to be imposed on hard-hearted
Jews, to encounter and *trash* them; but such as becomes an ingenious people. *Hannibal.*

TRA'SHY. *adj.* [from *trafs*.] Worthless; vile; useless.

A judicious reader will discover in his closet that
trafs stuff, whose glittering deceived him in the
action. *Dryden.*

To TRAVAIL. *v. n.* [*travailler*, Fr.]

1. To labour; to toil.

2. To be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth.

I *travail* not, nor bring forth children. *Isaac.*

She being with child cried, *travailing* in birth
and pained to be delivered. *Revelation.*

His heart is in continual labour; it *travails* in the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered. *Swift.*

To TRAVAIL. *v. a.* To harass; to tire.

As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to
travail the realm, a great division fell among the
nobility. *Hume.*

A gleam of light turn'd thitherward in haste
His *travell'd* steps. *Milton.*

TRAVAIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; toil; fatigue.

As every thing of price, so this doth require
travail. *Hobbes.*

Such impotent persons, as are unable for *travailing*,
travail, are yet able to drive cattle to and fro to
their pasture. *Spenser.*

2. Labour in childbirth.

In the time of her *travail* twins were in her. *Geoffrey.*

To procure easy *travails* of women, the
tution is to bring down the child, but not too fast. *Bacon.*

T R A

SAVE, TRA'VEL, or TRA'VISE. n. f. A wooden frame for shooting unruly horses. *Amst.*

TRA'VEL. v. n. [This word is generally supposed originally the same with *travail*, and to differ only as particular from general: in some writers the word is written alike in all its senses; but it is more convenient to write *travail* for labour, and *travel* for journey.] To make journeys: it is used for sea as well as land, though sometimes we distinguish it from *voyage*, a word appropriated to the sea.

I've watch'd and *travell'd* hard: some time I shall sleep out; the rest I'll whistle. *Shakespeare.*

In the forest shall ye lodge, O ye *travelling* companies of Dedanum. *Isaiah.*
Raphael don't d to travel with Tobias. *Milton.*
I can would I travel to some foreign shore, so might I to myself myself restore. *Dryden.*
If others believed he was an Egyptian from his knowledge of their rites, it proves at least that he travelled there. *Pope.*

To pass; to go; to move.
By th' clock 'tis day;
And yet dark night strangles the travelling lamp. *Shakespeare.*

Time *travels* in divers paces with divers pertains; I shall you who time ambles withal, who time trots withal. *Shakespeare.*
Thus flying east and west, and north, and south, News *travell'd* with increase from mouth to mouth. *Pope.*

3. To make journeys of curiosity.
Nothing tends so much to enlarge the mind as *travelling*, that is, making a visit to other towns, cities, or countries, beside those in which we were born and educated. *Watts.*

4. To labour; to toil. This should be rather *travail*.

If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not useful. *Hooker.*

5. TRA'VEL. v. a.

1. To pass; to journey over.

Thither to arrive, *Milton.*

1. Travel this profound,

2. To force to journey.

There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be charged with garrisons, and they shall not be *travelled* forth without their own franchises. *Spenser.*

TRA'VEL. n. f. [*travail*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. Journey; act of passing from place to place.

Love had cut him short, confin'd within the purlieus of his court, three miles he went, nor farther could retreat, He *travelled* at his country-seat. *Dryden.*

Slung sent into the dance
Momen's thought with all the treasures
Which thy eastern *travel* views. *Prior.*

2. Journey of curiosity or instruction.

Let him spend his time no more at home, Which would be great impeachment to his age, he having known no *travel* in his youth. *Shakespeare.*
Travel in the younger sort is a part of education; in the elder, a part of experience. *Bacon.*

In my *travels* I had been near their setting out in the day, and at the place of their landing in the night. *Brown.*

A man not enlightened by *travel* or reflection, grows as fond of arbitrary power, to which he hath been used, as of barren countries, in which he has been born and bred. *Addison.*

3. Labour; toil. This should be *travail*: as in *Daniel*.

He wars with a retiring enemy,
With much more *travail* than with victory. *Daniel.*

T R A

What think'st thou of our empire now, though earn'd
With *travel* difficult? *Milton.*

4. Labour in childbirth. This sense belongs rather to *travail*.
Thy mother well deserves that short delight,
The nauseous qualms often long mouths and *travel* to requite. *Dryden.*

5. TRAVELS. Account of occurrences and observations of a journey into foreign parts.
A book of his *travels* hath been honoured with the translation of many languages. *Brown.*
Histories engage the soul by terrible occurrences, as also voyages, *travels*, and accounts of countries. *Watts.*

TRA'VELLER. n. f. [*travailleux*, Fr. from *travail*.]
1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer.
The weary *traveller* wand'ring that way,
Therein did often quench his thirsty heat. *Spenser.*
At the olive route
They drew them then in heaps, most far from foot
Of any *traveller*. *Chapman.*

A little ease to these my torments give,
Before I go where all in silence mourn,
From whose dark shores no *travellers* return. *Sandys.*
This was a common opinion among the gentiles, that the gods sometimes assumed human shape, and converted upon earth with strangers and *travellers*. *Bentley.*
It a poor *traveller* tells her, that he has neither strength, nor food, nor money left, he never bids him go to the place from whence he came. *Law.*

2. One who visits foreign countries.
Farewel, monieur *traveller*; look you list and wear strange suits, and disable all the benefits of your own country. *Shakespeare.*
These *travellers* for cloaths, or for a meal,
At all adventures, any lye will tell. *Chapman.*
The *traveller* into a foreign country knows more by the eye, than he that stayeth at home can by relation of the *traveller*. *Bacon.*
They are *travellers* newly arrived in a strange country, we should therefore not mislead them. *Locke.*

TRA'VELTAINED. adj. [*travel* and *tainted*.]
Harassed; fatigued with travel.

I have founded nine fairs and odd posts: and here, *traveltainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville. *Shakespeare.*

TRAVERS. adv. [Fr.] Athwart.

Not used.
He swears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite *travers*, athwart the heart of his lover. *Shakespeare.*

TRA'VERSE. adv. [*à travers*, Fr.] Crosswise; athwart.

Bring water from some hanging grounds in long furrows, and from thence drawing it *traverse* to spread.
The ridges of the fallow field lay *traverse*. *Houard.*

TRA'VERSE. prep. Through crosswise.

He through the armed files
Darts his experienc'd eye, and soon *traverse*
The whole battalion views their order due. *Milton.*

TRA'VERSE. adj. [*transversus*, Lat. *traverse*, Fr.] Lying across; lying athwart.

The paths cut with *traverse* trenches much encumbered the carriages and the pioneers levelled them. *Houard.*

Cal being strong in all positions, may be trusted in *cross* and *traverse* work for ladders. *Watson.*

TRA'VERSE. n. f.

1. Any thing laid or built cross.

The first cometh with all his generation; and if there be a mother from whom the whole lineage descended, there is a *traverse* placed in a last where the first.

2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting

T R E

obstacle. This is a sense rather French than English.

A just and lively picture of human nature in its actions, passions, and *traverses* of fortune. *Dryden.*
He sees no defect in himself, but is fatigued that he should have carried on his designs well enough, had it not been for unlucky *traverses* not in his power. *Locke.*

TRA'VERSE. v. a. [*traverse*, Fr.] It was anciently accented on the last syllable.]

1. To cross; to lay athwart.

Myself, and such
As slept within the shadow of your power,
Have wander'd with our *traverse* arms, and breath'd
Our sustenance vainly. *Shakespeare.*

The parts should be often *traversed* or crossed by the sowing of the folds which loosely encompass them, without sitting too straight. *Dryden.*

2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles.

This treatise has, since the first conception thereof, been often *traversed* with other thoughts. *Hutton.*
John Bull thought himself now of age to look after his own affairs; Frog relish'd to *traverse* this new project, and to make him uneasy in his own family. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To oppose; to cross by an objection. A law term.

You save th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where suits are *travers'd*, and so little won,
That he who conquers is but last undone. *Dryden.*
Without a good skill in history, and a new geography to understand him aright, one may lose himself in *traversing* the decree. *Baker.*

4. To wander over; to cross.

He many a walk *travers'd*
Of *traveller* covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*
He that shall *traverse* over all this habitable earth, with all those remote corners of it, reserved for the discovery of these later ages, may find some nations without cities, schools, houses, garments, corn, but not without their God. *Wilden.*

The lion murthering with the hunter's spear,
Though deeply wounded, no way yet dismay'd,
In sudden fury *traverse* the plain,
To find the vent'rous foe. *Prior.*

Believe me, prince, there's not an African
That *traverse* our vast Numidian deserts
In quest of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better prizes these boasted virtues. *Addison.*
What seas you *traverse*, and what fields you fought? *Pope.*

5. To survey; to examine thoroughly.

My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties, of this detestable vice, ingratitude. *South.*

TRA'VERSE. v. n. To use a posture of opposition in fencing.

To see thee fight, to see thee *traverse*, to see thee here, to see thee there. *Shakespeare.*

TRA'VERSE. adj. [*traversi*, Fr.] Directed to us to be made ridiculous; burlesqued.

TRAUMATICK. adj. [*τραυματικός*.] Vulnerary; useful to wounds.

I directed and disposed the ulcer to incern, and to do so I put the patient into a *traumatick* decoration. *W. J. man.*

TRAY. n. f. [*tray*, Swedish.] A shallow wooden vessel in which meat or fish is carried.

Set it into a *tray* or hole of wood. *Mozon.*

No more her care shall fill the hollow *tray*,
To sat the gauding hog's with floods of *whisky*. *Gay.*

TRAY'NIP. n. f. A play, I know not of what kind.

I shall play my freedom at *traynip*, and become thy bond slave. *Shakespeare.*

TRACHEROUS. adj. [from *trachery*.] Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying.

He had the lion to be remitt'd
Unto his tent, and those faine *tracherous* vile
Be punish'd for their presumptuous glib. *Spenser.*

Desire in rapture gaz'd awhile,
And saw the *treach'rous* goddess smile. *Swift.*
TREACHEROUSLY, *adv.* [from *treacher-*
ous.] Faithlessly; perfidiously; by trea-
son; by dishonest stratagem.

Thou art Caraculus tyrannise anew,
And thou Allectus *treacherously* flew,
And took on him the robe of emperor. *Spenser.*

Thou hast slain
The flower of Europe for his chivalry,
And *treacherously* hast thou vanquish'd him. *Shakespeare.*

Let others freeze with angling reeds,
Or *treacherously* pour fish belet
With fraughting line, or winding net. *Donne.*
I treated, trusted you, and thought you mine;
When, in requital of my best endeavours,
You *treacherously* practis'd to undo me,
Seduc'd my only child, and sister. *Otway.*
They bid him strike, to appease the ghost
Of his poor father *treacherously* lost. *Dryden.*

TREACHEROUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *treacher-*
ous.] The quality of being treacher-
ous; perfidiously.

TREACHERY, *n. f.* [*tricherie*, Fr.]
Perfidy; breach of faith.

TREACHUR, *n. f.* [from *tricher*, *tri-*
treachour.] *cheur*, Fr.] A traitor;
one who betrays; one who vio-
lates his faith or allegiance. Not in
use.

Good Claudius with him in battle fought,
In which the king was by a *treachour*
Disguis'd slain. *Spenser.*

Where may that *treachour* then be found,
Or by what means may I his footing track? *Spenser.*

TREACLE, *n. f.* [*triacle*, Fr. *triackle*,
Dutch; *theriacal*, Lat.]

1. A medicine made up of many ingre-
dients.

The physician that has observ'd the medicinal
virtues of *treacle*, without knowing the nature of
each of the fifty odd ingredients, may cure many
patients with it. *Boyle.*

Treacle water has much of an acid in it. *Floyer.*

2. Molasses; the spume of sugar.

TO TREAD, *v. n.* pret. *trod*; part. pass.
trodden. [*trudan*, Gothick; *тредан*,
Sax. *treden*, Dutch.]

1. To set the foot.

He ne'er drinks,
But Timon's silver *treads* upon his lip. *Shakespeare.*
Those which perfume the air most, being trodden
upon and crushed, are burnet, wild thyme, and
water mint; therefore set whole alleys of them, to
have the pleasure when you walk or *tread*. *Bacon.*
Those dropping gums
Ask riddance, if we mean to *tread* with ease. *Milton.*

Where'er you *tread*, the blushing flow'rs shall rise. *Pope.*

2. To trample; to set the feet in scorn or
malice.

Thou
Must, as a foreign recruit, be led
With manacles along our street, or else
Triumphantly *tread* on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm. *Shakespeare.*
Thou shalt *tread* upon their high places. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To walk with form or state.

When he walks, he moves like an engine,
And the ground thinks before his *treading*. *Shakespeare.*

Ye that stately *tread*, or lowly creep. *Milton.*

4. To copulate as birds.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws;
When turtles *tread*. *Shakespeare.*
What distance between the *treading* or coupling,
and the laying of the egg? *Bacon.*

They bill, they *tread*; Alcione, compress'd,
Seven days sits brooding on her floating nest. *Dryden.*

TO TREAD, *v. a.*

1. To walk on; to feel under the foot.

Would I had never *trod* this English earth.
Or felt the batteries that grow upon it! *Shakespeare.*
He dy'd obedient to severest law;
Forbid to *tread* the promis'd land he saw. *Prior.*

2. To press under the foot.

Tread the snuff out on the floor to prevent flin-
king. *Swift.*

3. To beat; to track.

Full of briars is this working world.
—They are but burs; if we walk not in the *trod-*
den paths, our very petticoats will catch them. *Shakespeare.*

4. To walk on in a formal or stately manner.

Methought the *trod* the ground with greater grace. *Dryden.*

5. To crush under foot; to trample in
contempt or hatred.

Through thy name will we *tread* them under
that rise against us. *Psalms.*

Why was I rais'd the meteor of the world,
Hung in the skies, and blazing as I travell'd,
Till all my fires were spent; and then cast down-
ward.

To be *trod* out by Caesar? *Dryden.*

6. To put in action by the feet.

They *tread* their wine-presses, and suffer thirst. *Job.*

7. To love as the male bird the female.

He feather'd her and *trod* her. *Dryden.*

TREAD, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Footing; step with the foot.

If the streets were pav'd with thine eyes,
Her feet were much too dainty for such *tread*. *Shakespeare.*

The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For want of *tread*, are unbottomable. *Milton.*

High above the ground

Their march was, and the passive an upbore

Their nimble *tread*. *Milton.*

The dancer on the rope, with doubtful *tread*,

Gets where'er to clothe and buy him bread. *Dryden.*

How wert thou wont to walk with cautious *tread*,

A dish of tea, like milk-pool, on thy head? *Saunders.*

2. Way; track; path.

Cromwell is the king's secretary; further,
Stands in the gap and *treads* for more preferment. *Shakespeare.*

3. The cock's part in the egg.

TREADER, *n. f.* [from *tread*.] He who

treads.

The *treader's* shall *tread* out no wine in their

presses. *Isaiah.*

TREADLE, *n. f.* [from *tread*.]

1. A part of an engine on which the feet
act to put it in motion.

The farther the fore-end of the *treadle* reaches
out beyond the fore-side of the lathe, the greater
will the sweep of the fore-end of the *treadle* be,
and consequently the more revolutions are made
at one *tread*. *Mason.*

2. The sperm of the cock.

Whether it is not made out of the garm, or *tread-*
le of the egg, fremeth of lesser doubt. *Brown.*

At each end of the egg is a *treadle*, formerly

thought to be the cock's sperm. *Darwin.*

TREASON, *n. f.* [*trahison*, Fr.] An
offence committed against the dignity
and majesty of the commonwealth.

It is divided into high *treason* and petit *treason*.
High *treason* is an offence against the security of
the commonwealth, or of the king's majesty, whether
by imagination, word, or deed; as to compass
or imagine *treason*, or the death of the prince, or
the queen consort, or his son and heir-apparent;

or to deflower the king's wife, or his eldest daughter
unmarried, or his eldest son's wife; or levy war
against the king in his realm, or to adhere to his
enemies by aiding them, or to counterfeit the king's
great seal, privy seal, or money; or knowingly to
bring false money into this realm counterfeited like
the money of England, and to utter the same; or
to kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of the
one bench or of the other; justices in eyre, justices

of assize, justices of oyer and terminer, when in their
place and doing their duty; or forging the king's
seal manual, or privy signet; or diminishing or im-
paring the current money; and in such *treason*, a
man forfeits his lands and goods to the king; and
it is called *treason* paramount. Petit *treason* is
when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband,
a clerk secular or religious kills his prelate: this
treason gives forfeiture to every lord within his own
fee: both *treasons* are capital. *Cowell.*

He made the overture of thy *treasons* to us. *Shakespeare.*

Mau disobeying,
Disloyal breaks his fealty, and sins
Against the high supremacy of heaven:

To expiate his *treason* hath nought left.
This being a *treason* against God, by a com-
merce with his enemy. *Milton.*

Athaliah cried, *Treason, treason.* *2 Kings.*

TREASONABLE, *adj.* [from *treason*.]

TREASONOUS, *adj.* Having the nature
or guilt of treason. *Treasonous* is out of
use.

Him by proofs as clear as founts in July

I know to be corrupt and *treasonous*. *Shakespeare.*

Against th' undivulgd pretence I fight

Of *treasonous* malice. *Shakespeare.*

Most men's heads had been intoxicated with
imagination of plots and *treasonable* practices. *Clarendon.*

Were it a draught for Juno when she banquet,

I would not taste thy *treasonous* offer. *Milton.*

A credit to run ten millions in debt without per-
liamentary security is dangerous, illegal, and I
trust *treasonable*. *Ascham.*

TREASURE, *n. f.* [*tresor*, Fr. *thesaurus*,
Lat.] Wealth hoarded; riches accu-
mulated.

An inventory, importing

The several parcels of his plate, his *treasure*,
Rich funds. *Shakespeare.*

He used his laws as well for collecting of *treas-*
ure, as for correcting of sinners. *Bacon.*

Gold is *treasure* as well as silver, because not
cloying, and never sinking much in value. *Locke.*

TO TREASURE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To hoard; to reposit; to lay up.

After thy harlots and impudent heart, thou
treasurest up unto thyself wrath against the day of
wrath. *Revelation.*

Practical principles are *treasured* up in our
mind, that, like the candle of the Lord in our
heart of every man, discovers what he is to do,
and what to avoid. *Scott.*

No; my remembrance *treasures* home thoughts
And holds not things like thee; I scorn thy *treas-*
ure. *Keats.*

Some thought it mounted to the lunar sphere,
Since all things lost on earth are *treasured* there. *Pope.*

TREASUREHOUSE, *n. f.* [*treasure* and
house.] Place where hoarded riches are
kept.

Let there be any grief or disuse incident to the
soul of man, for which there is not in this *treasure-*
house a present comfortable remedy to be found. *Hobbes.*

Thou filer or *treasurehouse*,
Tell me once more, what tale dost thou bear? *Shakespeare.*

Gather together into your spirit, and in *treasure-*
house the memory, not only all the promises of
God, but also the former senses of the divine
vours. *Psalm.*

TREASURER, *n. f.* [from *treasure*; *trah-*
er, Fr.] One who has care of money;
one who has charge of treasure.

This is my *treasurer*, let him speak
That I have reserv'd nothing. *Shakespeare.*

Before the invention of laws, private alterations
in supreme rulers made their own *treasures* both
their *treasures* and hangmen, weighing in the
balance good and evil. *Locke.*

TREASURERSHIP, *n. f.* [from *treasurer*.]
Office or dignity of treasurer.

TRE

No pretence a hasty fellow, who was a sutor for
the *treasure* before the most worthy.

Hakewill.

TREASURY. n. f. [from *treasure*; *trésorerie*, French.]

A place in which riches are accumulated.

And yet I know not how conceit may rob
The *treasury* of life, when life itself
Yields to the theft. *Shakespeare.*

Ulysses' goods. A very *treasury*
Of brains, and gold, and Steele of curious frame.

Chapman.

He had a purpose to furnish a fair case in that
university with choice collections from all parts,
like that famous *treasury* of knowledge at Oxford.

Watson.

The state of the *treasury* the king best knows.

Temple.

Physicians, by *treasuries* of just observations,
grow to skill in the heart of healing.

Watts.

1. It is used by *Shakespeare* for *treasure*.

And make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the ozy bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck and sumless *treasuries*.

Shakespeare.

Thy sumptuous buildings
Have cost a mass of public *treasury*. *Shakespeare.*

To TREAT. v. a. [*traiter*, French; *tracto*,
Latin.]

1. To negotiate; to settle.

To treat the peace, a hundred senators
Shall be commissioned. *Dryden.*

2. [*tracto*, Lat.] To discourse on.

3. To do in any manner, good or bad.
He treated his prisoner with great harshness.

Spectator.

Since living virtue is with envy cur'd,
And the best men are treated like the worst;
Do thou, just goddess, call our merits forth,
And give each deed th' exact, intrinsic worth. *Pope.*

4. To handle; to manage; to carry on.

Zeno and Polygnus treated their subjects in
their pictures, as Homer did in his poetry. *Dryden.*

5. To entertain without expense to the
guest.

To TREAT. v. n. [*traiter*, Fr. *epahtian*,
Saxon.]

1. To discourse; to make discussions.

Of love they treat till th' evening star appear'd.

Milton.

Absence, what the poets call death in love, has
given occasion to beautiful complaints in those au-
thors who have treated of this passion in verse. *Addis.*

2. To practise negotiation.

The king treated with them. *2 Maccabees.*

3. To come to terms of accommodation.

You, master Dean, frequent the great,
labour us, will the emp'or treat? *Swift.*

4. To make gratuitous entertainments.

If we do not please, at least we treat. *Prior.*

TREAT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. An entertainment given.

This is the ceremony of my fate:
A parting treat, and I'm to die in state. *Dryden.*

He pretends a great concern for his country, and
might into matters: now such professions, when
recommended by a treat, dispose an audience to
hear reason. *Collier.*

What tender maid but must a victim fall
For one man's treat, but for another's ball? *Pope.*

2. Something given at an entertainment.

Dry figs and grapes, and wrinkled dates were set
In censurers' enlarge the little treat. *Dryden.*

The king of gods revolving in his mind
Iycan's guilt and his inhuman treat. *Dryden.*

TREATABLE. adj. [*traitable*, Fr.] Mode-
rate; not violent.

A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this
world with a kind of treatable dissolution, than be
suddenly cut off in a moment, rather to be taken
than snatched away. *Hooker.*

The heats or the colds of seasons are less treat-
able than with us. *Temple.*

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TRE

TREATISE. n. f. [*tractatus*, Latin.] Dis-
course; written tractate.

The time has been, my fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir
As life were in't. *Shakespeare.*

Besides the rules given in this treatise to make a
perfect judgment of good pictures, there is required
a long conversation with the best pieces. *Dryden.*

TREATMENT. n. f. [*traitement*, French.]

Usage; manner of using, good or bad.

Scarce an humour or character which they have
not used; all comes applied to us; and were they
to entertain this age, they could not now make
such plentiful treatment. *Dryden.*

Accept such treatment as a swain affords. *Pope.*

TREATY. n. f. [*traité*, French.]

1. Negotiation; act of treating.

She began a treaty to procure,
And stablsh terms betwixt both their requests. *Spenser.*

He cast by treaty and by trains

Her to persuade. *Spenser.*

2. A compact of accommodation relating
to public affairs.

A peace was concluded, being rather a bargain
than a treaty. *Bacon.*

Echion then

Lots fall the guiltless weapon from his hand,
And with the rest a peaceful treaty makes. *Addis.*

3. [for *entreaty*.] Supplication; petition;
solicitation.

I must

To the young man send humble *treaties*, dog,
And palter in the shift of lowliness. *Shakespeare.*

TREBLE. adj. [*triple*, French; *triplos*,
triplex, Latin.]

1. Threefold; triple.

Some I see,

That twofold balls and treble sceptres carry. *Shaksp.*

Who can

His head's huge doors unlock, whose jaws with great
And dreadful teeth in treble ranks are set? *Sandys.*

All his malice serv'd but to bring forth
Infinite goodness, grace, and mercy shown
On man by him reduc'd; but on himself
Treble confusion, wrath, and vengeance pour'd.

Milton.

A lofty tow'r, and strong on ev'ry side
With treble walls. *Dryden.*

The pious Trojan then his jav'lin sent,
The shield gave way; through treble plates it went
Of solid brass. *Dryden.*

2. Sharp of sound. A musical term.

The sharper or quicker percussion of air causeth
the more treble sound, and the lower or heavier
the base sound. *Bacon.*

To TREBLE. v. a. [from the adjective;
triplico, Latin; *triplex*, French.] To

multiply by three; to make thrice as
much.

She conceiv'd, and trebling the due time,
Brought forth this monstrous mass. *Spenser.*

I would not be ambitious in my wish,

To wish myself much better; yet for you,
I would be trebled twenty times myself.

A thousand times more fair. *Shakespeare.*

Aquarius shines with feebler rays,
Four years he trebles, and doubles six score days.

Creech.

To TREBLE. v. n. To become threefold.

Whoever annually runs out, as the debt doubles
and trebles upon him, so doth his inability to pay it.

Swift.

TREBLE. n. f. A sharp sound.

The treble cutteth the air so sharp, as it returneth
too swift to make the sound equal; and thus forceth
a mean or tenor is the sweetest. *Bacon.*

The lute still trembles underneath thy nail.
At thy well-sharpen'd thumb, it as thine to store,
The trebles squeak for fear, the bales roar. *Dryden.*

TREBLENESS. n. f. [from *treble*.] The
state of being treble.

The just proportion of the air percussed towards
the baseness or trebleness of tones, is a great secret
in sounds. *Bacon.*

TRE

TREBLE. adv. [from *treble*.] Thrice told;
in threefold number or quantity.

His jav'lin sent,

The shield gave way; through treble plates it went
Of solid brass, of lumen treble roll'd. *Dryden.*

The feed being necessary for the maintenance
of the federal species, it is in some doubly and
treble defended. *Ray.*

TREE. n. f. [*tre*, Islandick; *tree*, Danish.]

1. A large vegetable, rising with one woody
stem to a considerable height.

Trees and shrubs, of our native growth in England,
are distinguished by Ray. 1. Such as have their
flowers disjointed and remote from the fruit; and
these are, 1. Nuciferous ones; as, the walnut tree,

the hazel nut tree, the beech, the chestnut, and the
common oak. 2. Comiferous ones; of this kind
are the Scotch fir, male and female; the pine, the
common alder tree, and the birch tree. 3. Hacer-

ferous; as, the juniper and yew trees. 4. Lanige-
ferous ones; as, the black, white, and trembling pop-
lar, willows, and others of all kinds. 5. Such as
bear their seeds, having an imperfect flower, fleshy
membranes, as, the barle bean. 6. Such as have
their fruits and flowers contiguous; of these some
are pomiferous; as, apples and pears; and some bac-

terous; as, the torb or service tree, the white or
hawthorn, the wild rose, sweet briar, currants, the
great bilberry bush, honey-suckle, &c. 7. Pruniferous
ones, whose fruit is pretty large and soft, with a stone
in the middle; as, the black thorn or sloe tree, the
black and white bullace tree, the black cherry, &c.

8. Bacciferous ones; as, the straw berry tree in the west
of Ireland, midwort, water elder, large laurel, the
viburnum or wayfaring tree, the dog berry tree,

the sea black thorn, the berry-bearing elder, the
privet, hollyberry, common elder, the holly, the
buckthorn, the berry-bearing hawth, the bramble,

and spindle tree or prickwood. Such as have
their fruit dry when ripe; as, the bladder nut tree,
the box tree, the common elm and ash, the maple,

the gale or sweet willow, common heath, broom,
dyers wood, furze or gorse, the lins tree, &c.

Miller.

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air.

Who can bid the tree unfix his earth-bound root,

It is pleasant to look upon a tree in summer cov-
ered with green leaves, decked with blossoms, or
laden with fruit, and eating a pleasant shade: but
to consider how this tree sprung from a little seed,
how nature shaped and fed it till it came to this
greatness, is a more rational pleasure. *Burnet.*

Trees shoot up in one great stem, and at a good
distance from the earth spread into branches: thus
gambelones are shrubs, and oaks are trees. *Locke.*

2. Any thing branched out.

Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,
By trees of pedigree, or time or merit;
Though plodding heralds through each branch way
trace

Old captains and delators of their race. *Dryden.*

TREE germander. n. f. A plant.

TREE of life. n. f. [*lignum vite*, Latin.]

An evergreen. the wood is esteemed by
turners. *Miller.*

TREE primrose. n. f. A plant.

TREEN. The old plural of tree.

Well run greenhood, got between
Under the sun-bug he was seen;
Lowling low like a forlorn green,
He knows his tackle and his train. *Ben Jonson.*

TREEN. adj. Wooden; made of wood.
Obsolete.

Sir Thomas Rookby being controlled for fast
suffering himself to be served in *teen* cups, an-
swered, these homely cups pay truly for that they
contain. I had rather drink out of *teen*, and pay
gold and silver, than drink out of gold and silver,
and make wooden payments. *Camden.*

TREFOIL. n. f. [*trifolium*, Latin.] A
plant. *Miller.*

THE

Hope, by the ancients, was drawn in the form of a sweet and beautiful child standing upon tipsies, and a trefoil or three-leaved grass in her hand.

Some sow trefoil or rye-grass with their clover.

TREILLAGE. *n. f.* [French.] A contexture of pales to support espaliers, making a distinct inclosure of any part of a garden.

There are so many kinds of gardening as of poetry: makers of flower-gardens are epigrammatists and sonneteers; contrivers of bowers, grottos, treillages, and cascades, are romance writers.

TREILLIS. *n. f.* [French.] A structure of iron, wood, or other, the parts crossing each other like a lattice.

TO TREMBLE. *v. n.* [trembler, French; *trempe*, Latin.]

1. To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder.

My compassionate heart
Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, whereat it trembles by surprise.

And power thou tremblest at.

When he heard the king, he fell into such a trembling that he could hardly speak.

He shook the sacred honours of his head,
With terror trembled heavy's bubbling bill,
And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distill.

Ye pow'rs, revenge your violated altars,
That they who with unballo'd hands approach
May tremble.

2. To quiver; to totter.

Sinai's grey top shall tremble.

We cannot imagine a mass of water to have stood upon the middle of the earth like one great drop, or a trembling jelly, and all the places about it dry.

3. To quaver; to shake as a sound.

Winds make a noise unequally, and sometimes, when vehement, tremble at the height of their blast.

TREMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trembling*.] So as to shake or quiver.

And on the sudden dropt.

Say, what the use, were finer optics giv'n,
To inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n:
Or touch, if tremblingly alive all o'er,
To smart and agonize at every pore?

TREMENDOUS. *adj.* [tremendus, Latin.]

Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible.

There stands an altar where the priest celebrates
Some mysteries sacred and tremendous.

Each hand tremendous with a brazen spear.

TREMOUR. *n. f.* [tremor, Latin.]

1. The state of trembling.

He fell into an universal tremour of all his joints,
That when going his legs trembled under him.

By its syrtick and stimulating quality it affects
The nerves, occasioning tremours.

2. Quivering or vibratory motion.

These stars do not twinkle when viewed through
Telescopes which have large apertures: for the rays
of light which pass through divers parts of the
aperture tremble each of them apart, and by means
of their various, and sometimes contrary tremours,
fall at one and the same time upon different points
in the bottom of the eye.

TREMULOUS. *adj.* [tremulus, Latin.]

1. Trembling; fearful.

The tender tremulous christian is easily distracted
and amazed by them.

2. Quivering; vibratory.

He owned to have some kind of little discompo-

TRE

for where there was nothing to determine him, the
balance by hanging even became tremulous.

As thus th' effulgence tremulous I drink,
The lambent lightnings shoot across the sky.

TREMULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *tremulous*.]

The state of quivering.

TREN. *n. f.* A fish spear.

TO TRENCH. *v. a.* [trancher, Fr.]

1. To cut.

Safe in a ditch he bides,
With twenty trenched gaffs on his head.

2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the
spring.

First draw thy faulchion, and on ev'ry side
Trench the black earth a culit long and wide.

3. To fortify by earth thrown up.

Pioneers with spades and pickax arm'd,
Fore-run the royal camp to trench a field.

TRENCH. *n. f.* [tranche, Fr.]

1. A pit or ditch.

And with a trench enclose the fruitful field.

2. Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in
their approach to a town, or to guard a
camp.

The citizens of Corioli have issued forth
And given to Lartius and to Marcus battle:

I saw our party to the trenches driven,
And then I came away.

TRENCHANT. *adj.* [trenchant, Fr.] Cut-
ting; sharp.

He fiercely took his trenchant blade in hand,
With which he struck so furious and so fell,
That nothing seem'd the puillance could withstand.

Against a vanquish'd foe, their swords
Were sharp and trenchant, not their words.

TRENCHER. *n. f.* [from *trench*; *trenchoir*,
French.]

1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut
at table.

No more
I'll scrape trencher, nor wash dish.

2. The table.

Fed from my trencher, kneel'd down at the board
When I have feasted!

3. Food; pleasures of the table.

It could be no ordinary declension of nature that
could bring some men, after an ingenious education,
to place their summum bonum upon their
trenchers, and their utmost felicity in wine.

TRENCHERFLY. *n. f.* [trencher and fly.]
One that haunts tables; a parasite.

He found all people came to him promiscuously,
and he tried which of them were friends, and which
only trencherflies and spungers.

TRE

TRENCHERMAN. *n. f.* [trencher and man.]

1. A cook. Obsolete.

Palladius assured him, that he had already been
more fed to his liking than he could be by the full-
est trenchermen of Media.

2. A feeder; an eater.

You had muddy victuals, and he hath help to eat
it: he's a very valiant trencher man; he hath an ex-
cellent stomach.

TRENCHERMATE. *n. f.* [trencher and mate.]
A table companion; a parasite.

Because that judicious learning of the ancient
ages doth not in this case serve the turn, these
trenchermates frame to themselves a way more
pleasant; a new method they have of turning
things that are serious into mockery, an art of con-
tradiction by way of scorn.

TO TREND. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any
particular direction. It seems a corrup-
tion of *tend*.

The scouts to several parts divide their way,
To learn the natives names, their towns, explore
The customs and trendings of the crooked shore.

TRENDLE. *n. f.* [trenbel, Saxon.] Any
thing turned round. Now improperly
written *trundle*.

TRENTAIS. *n. f.* [treinte, Fr.]

Trentais or trigintaits were a number of maffes,
to the tale of thirty, laid on the same account,
according to a certain order instituted by St.
Gregory.

TREPAN. *n. f.* [trepan, Fr.]

1. An instrument by which chirurgeons
cut out round pieces of the skull.

2. A snare; a stratagem by which any
one is ensnared. [Of this signification
Skinner assigns for the reason, that some
English ships in queen Elizabeth's reign
being invited, with great show of friend-
ship, into *Trapani*, a part of Sicily, were
there detained.]

But what a thoughtless animal is man,
How very active in his own *trepan*!

Can there be any thing of friendship in bars,
hooks, and trepans?

During the commotion of the blood and spirit
in which passion consists, whatsoever is offered
the imagination in favour of it, tends only to ne-
gative the reason: it is indeed a real *trepan* upon
feeding it with colours and appearances instead of
arguments.

TO TREPAN. *v. a.* [from the noun; *tre-
paner*, French.]

1. To perforate with the trepan.

A putrid matter flowed forth her nostrils, of the
same smell with that in *trepanning* the bone.

Few recovered of those that were *trepanned*.

2. To catch; to ensnare.

They *trepan'd* the state, and fac'd it down
With plots and projects of our own.

Those are but *trepanned* who are called to go-
vern, being invested with authority but bereav'd
of power, which is nothing else but to mock and
betray them into a splendid and magnificent way of
being ridiculous.

TREPINE. *n. f.* A small trepan; a smaller
instrument of perforation managed by
one hand.

I shew'd a trepan and trephine, and gave them
liberty to try both upon a skull.

TREPIDATION. *n. f.* [trepidatio, Lat.]

1. The state of trembling, or quivering.

The bow tortures the string continually, and
holdeth it in a continual *trepidation*.

All objects of the senses which are very offensive,
cause the spirits to retire; upon which the parts in
some degree, are destitute; and so there is induced
in them a *trepidation* and horror.

Moving of th' earth brings harms and tears,
Men reckon what it did and meant;

But *repudiation* of the spheres,
though greater far, is innocent.
They pass the planets for'n, and pass the fix'd,
and that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
the *repudiation* talk'd, and that first mov'd.

Donne.

State of terror.

Because the whole kingdom flood in a zealous
repudiation of the absence of such a prince, I have
seen the more desirous to research the several
passages of the journey.

Wotton.

His first action of note was in the battle of Le-
santo; where the success of that great day, in such
repudiation of the state, made every man meritori-
ous.

Wotton.

Hurry; confused haste.

TRESPASS, v. n. [*trespasser*, Fr.]

To transgress; to offend.

If they shall confess their trespass which they
trespassed against me, I will remember my cov-
enant.

Lection.

They not only contradict the general design and
particular expresse of the gospel, but *trespass*
against all logic.

Norris.

To enter unlawfully on another's ground.

Their morals and economy

Most perfectly they made agree:

Each virtue kept its proper bound,

Nor *trespass'd* on the other's ground.

Prior.

TRESPASS, n. f. [*trespas*, French.]

1. Transgression; offence.

Your purpose'd low correction

Is such, as safest and the meanest wretches

For pilferings, and most common *trespass*,

Are punish'd with.

Shakespeare.

Will God incense his ire

For such a petty *trespass*?

Milton.

2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRESPASSER, n. f. [from *trespass*.]

1. An offender; a transgressor.

2. One who enters unlawfully on another's

ground.

If I come upon another's ground without his li-
cence, or the licence of the law, I am a *trespasser*,
for which the owner may have an action of trespass
against me.

Walton.

TRESSED, adj. [from *treffe*, Fr.] Knotted
or curled.

Nor this nor that so much doth make me mourn,
But for the lad, whom long I lov'd to dear,
Now loves a lass that all his love doth scorn,
He plunged in pain his *treffed* locks doth tear.

Speiser.

TRESSES, n. f. without a singular. [*treffe*,
Fr. *treccia*, Ital.] A knot or curl of
hair.

Hung be the heav'ns with black, yield day to
night!
Comets, importing change of times and fates,
Braidst their crystal *resses* in the sky! Shakespeare

Her swelling breast

Naked, met his under the flowing gold

Of her loose *resses* hid.

Milton.

Adam had wove

Of choicest flow'rs a garland to adorn

Her *resses*, and her rural labours crown.

Milton.

Fair *resses* man's imperial race ensnare,

And beauty draws us with a single hair.

Pope.

Then cease, bright nymph! to mourn the ravish'd

hair,
Which adds new glory to the shining sphere!

Not all the *resses* that fair hair can boast

Shall draw such envy as the lock you lost.

Pope.

TRETTLE, n. f. [*treteau*, French.]

1. The frame of a table.

2. A moveable form by which any thing is
supported.

TRET, n. f. [probably from *tritius*, Lat.]

An allowance made by merchants to re-
tailers, which is four pounds in every
hundred weight, and four pounds for
wale or refuse of a commodity.

Bailey.

TRETHINGS, n. f. [*trethingi*, low Latin,

from *trethu*, Welsh, to tax.] Taxes;
imposts.

TREVRT, n. f. [Treppez, Saxon; *trepied*,
Fr.] Any thing that stands on three legs:
as, a stool.

TREY, n. f. [*tres*, Lat. *trois*, Fr.] A three
at cards.

White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.

—Honey, milk and sugar; there is three.

—Nay then, two *treys*; metheglin, wort, and

malmsey.

Shakespeare.

TRIABLE, adj. [from *try*.]

1. Possible to be experimented; capable of

trial.

For the more easy understanding of the experi-
ments *triable* by our engine, I minutated that no-
tion, by which all of them will prove explicable.

Boyle.

2. Such as may be judicially examined.

No one should be admitted to a bishop's chancel-
lorship without good knowledge in the civil and
canon laws, since divers causes *triable* in the spi-
ritual court are of weight.

Ayliffe.

TRIAD, n. f. [*trias*, Lat. *triade*, Fr.]

Three united.

TRIAL, n. f. [from *try*.]

1. Test; examination.

With *trial* fire touch me his finger end;

If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,

And turn him to no pain; but if he start,

It is the flesh of a corrupted heart.

Shakespeare.

2. Experiment; act of examining by ex-
perience.

I leave him to your gracious acceptance,

Whole *trial* shall better publish his commendation.

Shakespeare.

Skilful gardeners make *trial* of the seeds by put-
ting them into water gently boiled; and if good,
they will sprout within half an hour.

Bacon.

There is a mixed kind of evidence relating both
to the senses and understanding, depending upon
our own observation and repeated *trials* of the ef-
fects and events of actions or things, called ex-
perience.

Wilkins.

3. Experience; experimental knowledge.

Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourges.

Hebrews.

4. Judicial examination.

Trial is used in law for the examination of all
causes, civil or criminal, according to the laws of
our realm: the *trial* is the issue, which is tried
upon the indictment, not the indictment itself.

Cowell.

He hath resisted law

And therefore law shall scorn him further *trial*

Than the severity of publick power.

Shakespeare.

A canon of the Jews required, in all suits and
judicial *trials* betwixt rich and poor, that either
each should stand, or both should sit.

Kettlerell.

They shall come upon their *trial*, have all their

actions strictly examined.

Nelson.

5. Temptation; test of virtue.

Left our *trial*, when least sought,

May find us both perhaps far less prepar'd,

The willing I go.

Milton.

No such company as them thou saw'st
Intended thee; for *trial* only brought,

To see how thou couldst judge of fit and meet.

Milton.

Every station is exposed to some *trials*, either
temptations that provoke our appetites, or disquiet
our fears.

Rogers.

6. State of being tried.

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love.

—It is to be all made of sighs and tears;

It is to be made all of faith and fervour;

All humbleness, all patience and impatience;

All purity, all *trial*, all observance.

Shakespeare.

TRIANGLE, n. f. [*triangle*, Fr. *triangulum*, Lat.] A figure of three angles.

The three angles of a *triangle* are equal to two

right ones.

Locke.

TRIANGULAR, adj. [*triangularis*, Lat.]

Having three angles.

The frame thereof seem'd partly circular.

And part *triangular*; O work divine!

These two the first and last proportions are.

Though a round figure be most capacious for the

honey, and convenient for the bee; yet did she

not chuse that, because there must have been *tri-*

angular spaces left void.

Ray.

TRINE, n. f. [*tribus*, Lat. from *tres*,

British; *b* and *v* being labials of pro-

nuncious use in the ancient British

words: *treu* from *tir es*, his lands, is

supposed by Rowland to be Celtick, and

used before the Romans had any thing to

do with the British government. This

notion will not be much recommended,

when it is told, that he derives *centuria*

from *treu*, supposing it to be the same

with our *centre*, importing a hundred

*treu*s or *tribes*.]

1. A distinct body of the people as divided
by family or fortune, or any other cha-
racteristick.

I ha' been writing all this night unto all the *tribes*

And centuries for their voices, to help Catiline

In his election.

Ben Jonson.

If the heads of the *tribes* can be taken off, and the
mild multitude will see their error, such ex-
tent of mercy is honourable.

Bacon.

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank

Your *tribes*, and water from the ambrosial fount?

Milton.

Teach straggling mountaineers, for publick good,

To rank in *tribes*, and quit the savage wood,

Houses to build.

Tate.

I congratulate my country upon the increase of
this happy *tribe* of men, since, by the present pa-
rliament, the race of freeholders is spreading into
the remotest corners.

Addison.

2. It is often used in contempt.

Folly and vice are easy to describe,

The common subjects of our scribbling *tribe*.

Lycammon.

TRI-BLET or TRI-BULET, n. f. A gold

smith's tool for making rings.

Ainsw.

TRIBULATION, n. f. [*tribulation*, Fr.]

Persecution; distress; vexation; distur-

bance of life.

Tribulation being present causeth sorrow, and

being imminent breedeth fear.

Hooker.

The just shall dwell.

And, after all their *tribulations* long,

See golden days fruitful of golden deeds.

Milton.

Death becomes

His final remedy; and after life

Ty'd in sharp *tribulation*, and refin'd

By faith, and faithful works.

Milton.

Our church taught us to pray, that God, would,

not only in all time of our *tribulation*, but in all

time of our wealth, deliver us.

Atterbury.

TRIEUNAL, n. f. [*tribunal*, Latin and

French.]

1. The seat of a judge.

I' th' market place, on a *tribunal* silver'd,

Cleopatra and heretofore in chairs of gold

Were publicly enthron'd.

Shakespeare.

He fees the room

Where the whole nation does for justice come,

Under whose large roof flourishes the gown,

And judges grave on high *tribunals* town.

Waller.

There is a necessity of standing at his *tribunal*,

who is infinitely wise and just.

Grew.

He, who for our takes stood before an earthly

tribunal, might therefore be consulted judge of

the whole world.

Nelson.

2. A court of justice.

Summoning me, angels to proclaim

Thy dread *tribunal*.

Milton.

TRI-BUNE, n. f. [*tribun*, *tribunus*, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome chosen by the

people.

These are the *tribunes* of the people,

The tongues o' th' common mouth: I do despise

Shakespeare.

2. The commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNITIAL. } *adj.* [*tribunitius*, Lat.]
TRIBUNITIOUS. } Suiing a tribune;
 relating to a tribune.

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a tribu-
 nitious manner; for that is to clamour counsels,
 not to inform. *Bacon.*

Oh happy ages of our ancestors!
 Beneath the kings and tribunitial powers,
 One jail did all their criminals restrain. *Dryden.*

TRIBUTARY. *adj.* [*tributaire*, Fr. *tributa-
 rius*, Latin.]

1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a master.

Thenceforth this land was tributary made
 Ambitious Rome, and did their rule obey,
 Till Arthur all that reckoning did defray:
 Yet oft the Briton kings against them strongly
 twy'd. *Spenser.*

Whilft Malvern, king of hills, fair Sever over-
 looks,
 Attended on in state with tributary brooks. *Drayton.*

The two great empires of the world I know;
 And since the earth none larger does afford,
 This Charles is some poor tributary lord. *Dryden.*

Around his throne the sea-horn brothers flood,
 That swell with tributary urns his flood. *Pope.*

2. Subject; subordinate.

These he, to grace his tributary gods,
 By course commits to feveral government,
 And gives them leave to wear their sapphire crowns,
 And wield their little tridents. *Milton.*

O'er Judah's king ten thousand tyrants reign,
 Legions of lust, and various pow'rs of ill
 Insult the master's tributary will. *Prior.*

3. Paid in tribute.

Nor flatter'd tunes these tributary lays. *Concannon.*

TRIBUTARY. *n. f.* [from *tribute*.] One
 who pays a stated sum in acknowleg-
 ment of subjection.

All the people therein shall be tributaries unto
 thee, and serve thee. *Deuteronomy.*

The Irish lords did only promise to become tri-
 butaries to king Henry the second: and such as
 only pay tribute are not properly subjects, but
 vassalage. *Davies.*

TRIBUTE. *n. f.* [*tribut*, Fr. *tributum*,
 Lat.] Payment made in acknowleg-
 ment; subjection.

They that received tribute money said, Doth
 not your master pay tribute? *Matthew.*

As tribute warmth and light. *Milton.*

To acknowledge thus, was all he did exact;
 Small tribute, where the will to pay was act. *Dryden.*

TRICK. *n. f.* [I believe this word comes
 from *trait*, Fr. corrupted by pronunciation.]
 A short time; an instant; a stroke.

If they get never so great spoil at any time, the
 same they waste in a trice, as naturally delighting
 in spoil, though it do themselves no good. *Spenser.*

Just in the nick the cook knock'd thrice,
 And all the waiters in a trice. *Milton.*

His summons did obey:
 Each serving man with dith in hand
 March'd boldly up like our train'd band,
 Presented, and away. *Suckling.*

We could raise it uples dark and nice,
 And after solve them in a trice. *Hudibras.*

So when the war had rais'd a storm,
 I've seen a snake in human form,
 All stain'd with infamy and vice,
 Leap from the dunghill in a trice. *Swift.*

It seems incredible at first, that all the blood in
 our bodies should circulate in a trice, in a very few
 minutes; but it would be more surprising if we
 knew the short periods of the great circulation of
 water. *Bentley.*

A man shall make his fortune in a trice,
 If blest with plant, though but slender sense,
 Foreign modesty, and real impudence. *Young.*

TRICHOTOMY. *n. f.* [*τρίχλωμι*.] Divi-
 sion into three parts.

Some disturb the order of nature by dichotomies,
trichotomies, seven, twelve: let the subject, with
 the design you have in view, determine the number
 of parts into which you divide it. *Watia.*

TRICK. *n. f.* [*treck*, Dutch.]

1. A fly fraud.

Sir Thomas More said, that a trick of law had
 no less power than the wheel of fortune, to lift men
 up, or cast them down. *Raleigh.*

A bantering droll took a journey to Delphos, to
 try if he could put a trick upon Apollo *L'Estrange.*

Such a one thinks to find some shelter in my
 friendship, and I betray him: he comes to me for
 counsel, and I shew him a trick. *South.*

He swore by Styx,
 Whate'er she would desire, to grant;
 But wile Archela knew his tricks. *Swift.*

2. A dexterous artifice.

Gather the lowest, and leaving the top,
 Shall teach thee a trick for to double thy crop. *Tusser.*

And now, as oft in some dilemper'd state,
 On one nice trick depends the gen'ral fate. *Pope.*

3. A vitious practice.

Suspicion shall be stuck full of eyes:
 For treason is but trusted like a fox,
 Who ne'er so tame, so cherish'd and lock'd up,
 Will have a wild trick of his ancessors. *Shakespeare.*

I entertain you with somewhat more worthy than
 the stale exploded trick of fulsome panegyrics. *Dryden.*

Some friends to vice pretend,
 That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden.*

4. A juggle; an antick; any thing done to cheat jocosely, or to divert.

A rev'rend prelate stopp'd his coach and fix,
 To laugh a little at our Andrew's tricks. *Prior.*

5. An unexpected effect.

So fellst thou who brake their sleep,
 To take the one the other, by some chance,
 Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear
 friends. *Shakespeare.*

6. A practice; a manner; a habit. Not in use.

I spoke it but according to the trick: if you'll
 hang me, you may. *Shakespeare.*

The trick of that voice I well remember. *Shakespeare.*

Behold,
 Although the print be little, the whole matter
 And copy of the father: eye, nose, lip,
 The trick of 's frown, his forehead. *Shakespeare.*

7. A number of cards laid regularly up in play: as, a trick of cards.

To **TRICK.** *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricker*,
 French.]

1. To cheat; to impose on; to defraud.

It is impossible that the whole world should thus
 conspire to cheat themselves, to put a delusion on
 mankind, and trick themselves into belief. *Stephens.*

2. To dress; to decorate; to adorn; properly, to knot. [Trica, in low Latin, signifies a knot of hair; treccia, Italian: hence trace. Matt. Westmonasteriensis says of Godiva of Coventry, that she rode tricas capitis & crines dissolvens.]

And trick them up in knotted curls anew. *Drayton.*

They turned the imposture upon the king, and
 gave out, that to defeat the true inheritor he had
 tricked up a boy in the likeness of Edward Plantage-
 genet. *Bacon.*

Horridly tricked

With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,
 Bak'd and impasted with the parching fires. *Shakespeare.*

This pillar is but a medley, or a mass of all the
 precedent ornaments, making a new kind by stealth;
 and though the most richly tricked, yet the poorest
 in this, that he is a borrower of all his beauty. *Wotton.*

Their heads are tricks with tassels and flowers. *Sundey.*

Woe! Heberden, weep no more
 For Lycidas, your sorrow, is not dead:
 Sunk though he be beneath the wat'ry floor,
 So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed,
 And yet some repairs his drooping head,
 And ticks his beams, and with new-spangled ore
 Flames in the forehead of the morning sky. *Milton.*

Not trick'd and froun'd as he was wont
 With the Atack boy to hunt. *Milton.*

A daw that had a mind to be sparkish, tricked
 himself up with all the gay feathers he could mu-
 ter. *L'Estrange.*

Love is an airy good opinion makes,
 That tricks and dresses up the gaudy dream. *Dryden.*

People lavish it profusely in tricking up their
 children in fine cloaths, and yet leave their minds
 lacke. *Lacke.*

3. To perform with a light touch; though it may here mean to dress.

Come, the colours and the ground prepare.
 Dip in the rainbow, trick her off in air;
 Chase a firm cloud before it fall, and in it
 Catch ere she change the Cynthia of this minute. *Pope.*

To **TRICK.** *v. n.* To live by fraud.

Thus they jog on, still tricking, never throwing,
 And murthering plays, which still they call reviving. *Dryden.*

TRICKER. *n. f.* [This is often written
 trigger; I know not which is right.]
 The catch which being pulled disengages
 the cock of the gun, that it may give
 fire.

Pulling aside the tricker we observed, that the
 force of the spring of the lock was not less
 abated by the absence of the air. *Boyle.*

As a goose
 In death contracts his talons close;
 So did the knight, and with one claw
 The tricker of his pistol draw. *Hudibras.*

TRICKING. *v. n.* [from *trick*.] Dress,
 ornament.

Get us properties and tricking for our games. *Shakespeare.*

TRICKISH. *adj.* [from *trick*.] Knavishly
 artful; fraudulently cunning; mische-
 rously subtle.

All he says is in a loose, slippery, and trick-
 way of reasoning. *Pope.*

To **TRICKLE.** *v. n.* [Of this word I find
 no etymology that seems well authorized
 or probable.] To fall in drops; to run in
 a slender stream.

He, prick'd with pride,
 Forth spurred fast, adown his courier's side
 The red blood trickling, stain'd the way. *Spenser.*

Faith beside there trickled softly down
 A gentle stream, whose murmur ring wave did play
 Amongst the pumy stones, and made a fountain
 To lull him fast asleep that by it lay. *Spenser.*

Some noises help sleep; as, the blowing of the
 wind, and trickling of water, as moving in the
 fountains a gentle attention, which filled the de-
 licious motion. *Bacon.*

He weakened by the trickling of his blood. *Wynter.*

Beneath his ear the fall'n arrow stood,
 And from the wound appear'd the trickling blood. *Dryden.*

He lay stretch'd along, his eyes fix upward,
 And ever and anon a silent tear
 Stole down, and trickled from his hoary beard. *Dryden.*

The emblems of honour wrought on the face
 the brittle materials above-mentioned, tricked and
 under the first impressions of the heat. *Ascham.*

Imbrow'd with native browne, to Henry Ha-
 tuning his voice and balancing his hands,
 How fluent nonsense trickles from his tongue!
 How sweet the periods, whether said or sung! *Pope.*

They empty heads console with empty sound,
 No more, alas! the voice of fame they hear,
 The balm of dulcific trickling in their ear. *Pope.*

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TRICK, *adj.* [from *trick*.] Pretty. This is a word of endearment. *Obsolete.*

The fool hath planted in his memory
An array of good words; and I do know
A many fools that stand in better place,
Garnish'd like him, than for a *trick*'y word
Defy the matter. *Shakespeare.*

All this service have I done since I went.
—My *trick*'y spirit! *Shakespeare.*

TRICORPUS, *adj.* [*tricorpus*, Latin.] Having three bodies.

TRIDE, *adj.* [among hunters; *tride*, Fr.] Short and ready. *Bailey.*

TRIDENT, *n. f.* [*trident*, Fr. *tridens*, Lat.] A three-forked sceptre of Neptune.

His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident. *Shakespeare.*

Canst thou with fig's pierce him to the quick?
Or in his skull thy barbed trident stick? *Sundys.*

He lets them wear their taphire crowns,
And weld their little tridents. *Milton.*

Several find a mystery in every tooth of Neptune's trident. *Addison.*

TRIDENT, *adj.* Having three teeth.

TRIDING, *n. f.* [*tridunga*, Saxon; rather *trithing*.] The third part of a county or shire. This division is used only in Yorkshire, where it is corrupted into *riding*.

TRIDUUM, *adj.* [from *triduum*, Lat.] Lasting three days.

2. Happening every third day.

TRIENNIAL, *adj.* [*triennus*, Lat. *triennal*, French.]

1. Lasting three years.

I passed the bill for triennial parliaments
Richard the third, though he came in by blood,
yet the short time of his triennial reign he was
without any, and proved one of my best lawgivers. *Howell.*

2. Happening every third year.

TRIER, *n. f.* [from *try*.]

1. One who tries experimentally.

The ingenious triers of the German experiment
found that their glass vessel was lighter when the
air had been drawn out than before, by an ounce
and very near a third. *Boyle.*

2. One who examines judicially.

Courts of justice are bound to take notice of acts
of parliament, and whether they are truly pleaded
or not, and therefore they are the triers of them. *Hale.*

There should be certain triers or examiners
appointed by the state to inspect the genius of every
particular boy. *Spectator.*

3. Tell; one who brings to the test.

You were used
To say, extremity was the trier of spirits;
That common chances common men could bear. *Shakespeare.*

TRIFALLOW, *v. a.* [*tres*, Latin, and
pealge, Sax. a harrow.] To plow land
the third time before sowing. *Bailey.*

The beginning of August is the time of trifallow-
ing, or last plowing before they sow their wheat. *Mortimer.*

TRIPIN, *adj.* [among botanists.] Cut or
divided into three parts. *Bailey.*

TRIFISTULARY, *adj.* [*tres* and *fistula*, Lat.]
Having three pipes.

Many of that species whose trifistulary bill or
many we have beheld. *Brown.*

TRIFLE, *v. n.* [*tryfelen*, Dutch.]

1. To act or talk without weight or dig-
nity; to act with levity; to talk with
folly.

When they saw that we ought to abrogate such
popish ceremonies as are unprofitable, or else might
have other more profitable in their stead, they *trifle*
and they bear the air about nothing which toucheth

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us, unless they mean that we ought to abrogate all
popish ceremonies. *Hooker.*

2. To mock; to play the fool.

Do not believe,
That, from the fens of all civility,
I thus would play and *trifle* with your reverence. *Shakespeare.*

3. To indulge light amusement: as, he
trifled all his time.

Whatever raises a levity of mind, a trifling spir-
it, renders the soul incapable of feeling, appre-
hending, and retaining the doctrines of piety. *Law.*

4. To be of no importance.

'Tis hard for every trifling debt of two shillings
to be driven to law. *Spenser.*

TO TRIFLE, *v. a.* To make of no impor-
tance. Not in use.

Three score and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful and things strange; but this fore-
night

Hath *trifled* former knowings. *Shakespeare.*

TRIFLE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A thing
of no moment.

The instruments of darkness tell us truths;
Win us with honest trifles, to betray us
In deep consequence. *Shakespeare.*

Old Chaucer doth of Topas tell,
Mad Rahelais of Pantagruel,
A later third of Dowdabell,

With such poor trifles playing:
Others the like have labour'd at,
Some of this thing, and some of that,
And many of they know not what,

But that they must be saying. *Dryden.*

The infinitely greatest confuted good is neglected
to satisfy the successive uneasiness of our desires
pursuing trifles. *Locke.*

Brunetta's wife in actions great and rare,
But learns on trifles to bestow her care.

Thus every hour Brunetta is to blame,
Because the occasion is beneath her aim.

I think nought a trifle, though it small appear;
Small lands the mountain, moments make the year:
And trifles here. Your cure to trifles give,
Or you may die before you truly live. *Young.*

TRIFLER, *n. f.* [*trifelaar*, Dutch.] One
who acts with levity; one that talks
with folly.

A man cannot tell whether Apelles or Albert
Durer were the more triflers, whereof the one
would make a personage by geometrical propor-
tions, the other by taking the best parts out of
divers faces to make one excellent. *Bacon.*

Shall I, who can enchant the boldest deep,
Bid Boreas halt, make hills and forests move;
Shall I be baffled by this trifler, love? *Granville.*

As much as systematical learning is decried by
some vain triflers of the age, it is the happiest way
to furnish the mind with knowledge. *Watts.*

Triflers not even in trifles can excel;
'Tis solid bodies only polish well. *Young.*

TRIFLING, *adj.* [from *trifle*.] Wanting
worth; unimportant; wanting weight.

To a soul supported with an assurance of the di-
vine favour, the honours or afflictions of this life
will be equally trifling and contemptible. *Bogers.*

TRIFLINGLY, *adv.* [from *trifling*.] With-
out weight; without dignity, without
importance.

Those who are carried away with the spontane-
ous current of their own thoughts, do not never
honour their minds in being thus triflingly busy. *Locke.*

TRIFOLIATE, *adj.* [*tres* and *folium*, Lat.]
Having three leaves.

Trifoliate cythus retrah'd its boughs
For humble sleep to crop, and goats to bronze. *Harte.*

TRIFORM, *adj.* [*triformis*, Latin.] Having
a triple shape.

The moon her monthly round
Still ending, still renewing though and heav'n's
With borrow'd light her countenance *triform*
Hence fills, and empties, to enlighten the earth. *Milton.*

T. R. I.

TRIGGER, *n. f.* [derived by *Juvius* from
trigue, French; from *intricare*, Latin.]
See **TRICKER**.

1. A catch to hold the wheel on floor
ground.

2. The catch that being pulled looses the
cock of the gun.

The pulling the trigger of the gun with which
the murder is committed, has no natural connection
with those ideas that make up the complex one,
murder. *Locke.*

TRIGINTALS, *n. f.* [from *triginta*, Latin,
thirty.]

Trentals or trigintals were a number of masses
to the tale of thirty, instituted by St. Gregory.

TRIGLYPH, *n. f.* [In architecture.] A
member of the frieze of the Dorick order,
set directly over every pillar, and in cer-
tain spaces in the intercolumniations. *Harris.*

The Dorick order has now and then a fiber
garnishment of lions' heads in the cornice, and of
triglyphs and metopes always in the frieze. *Watson.*

TRI'GON, *n. f.* [*trigōn*.] A triangle. A
term in astrology.

The ordinary height of a man ninety-six digits,
the ancient Egyptians estimated to be equal to that
musical cubit among them called *palus fludis*, or
the *trigon* that the Egyptians at every step, consist-
ing of three latera, each thirty-two digits. *Hale.*

TRI'GONAL, *adj.* [from *trigon*.] Triangu-
lar; having three corners.

A tip of a yellow hair shot into numerous *trigonal*
pointed shoots of various sizes, found growing to
one side of a perpendicular fissure of a stratum of
tree-stone. *Woodward.*

TRIGONOMETRY, *n. f.* [*trigōnōs* and
metron.] The art of measuring triangles,
or of calculating the sides of any triangle
sought, and this is plain or spherical. *Harris.*

On a discovery of Pythagoras, all trigonometry,
and consequently all navigation, is founded.

TRIGONOMETRICAL, *adj.* [from *trigono-*
metry.] Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRILATERAL, *adj.* [*trilateral*, Fr. *tres*
and *latus*, Lat.] Having three sides.

TRILL, *n. f.* [*trillo*, Italian.] Quaver;
tremulousness of music.

Long has a race of horses fill'd the stage,
That run by note, and through the gamut range,
In sobas and exposts their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a huge expanse. *Addison.*

TO TRILL, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
utter quavering.

Through the soft silence of the listening night,
The feather-tongued length is trill'd her lay. *Thompson.*

TO TRILL, *v. n.*

1. To trickle; to fall in drops or slender
streams.

Had your letters pierce the queen to any de-
monstration of grief?

Aye; the look 'em, read 'em in my presence;
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down
Her delicate cheek. *Shakespeare.*

2. To play in tremulous vibrations of
sound.

Am I call'd upon the grave debate,
To judge of trilling notes and tripping feet? *Dryden.*

TRILLION, *n. f.* [A word invented by
Locke.] A million of millions of mil-
lions; a million twice multiplied by a
million.

TRILUMINAR, } *adj.* [*triluminaris*,
TRILUMINOUS, } Latin.] Having
three lights. *Diet.*

TRIM, *adj.* [*gerjymme*, Sax. *completed*.]

Nice; snug; dressed up. It is used with slight contempt.

T' one praise in cottage doth take,
Whom t' other trim bowers do make. Tuffer.

A trim exploit, a manly enterprise,
To conjure tears up in a poor maid's eyes
With your derision. Shakspeare.

The Dorick order has, in comparison of those
that follow, a more masculine aspect, and little
trimmer than the Tuscan that went before, save a
saber garnishment now and then of lions' heads in
the cornice, and of triglyphs and metopes always
in the frieze. Wotton.

Dad thou not blush to live so like a beast,
So trim, so dissolute, so loosely dress'd. Dryden.
To TRIM. v. a. [trimman, Sax. to build.]

1. To fit out.

Melicious censurers ever,
As rav'nous fishes do a vessel follow
That is new trimm'd. Shakspeare.

2. To dress; to decorate.

Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was trimm'd in Julia's gown. Shakspeare.
Pennyroyal and orpin they use in the country
to trim their houses, binding it with a lath against
a wall. Bacon.

Two arts attend architecture, like her principal
gentlewomen, to dress and trim her, picture and
sculpture. Wotton.

The victim ox that was for altars prest,
Trimm'd with white ribbons and with garlands
dress'd. Dryden.

3. To shave; to clip.

Mephiboseth had neither dress'd his feet, nor
trimm'd his beard. 2 Samuel.
Clip and trim those tender strings like a beard.
Brown.

The barber may trim religion as he pleases.
Howel.

Trim off the small superfluous branches. Mort.

4. To make neat; to adjust.

I found her trimming up the diadem
On her dead mistress's. Shakspeare.

Go, sirrah, to my cell; as you look
To have my pardon, trim it handsomely. Shakspeare.
Yet are the men more loose than they!

More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rubb'd, and trimm'd,
More sleek, more soft, and flacker limb'd. Ben J.
To blast the living gave the dead their due,
And wreaths herself had tainted, trimm'd anew.
Tickel.

When workmen fit a piece into other work, they
say they trim in a piece. Mozon.

Each muse in Leo's golden days
Starts from her trance, and trims her wither'd brows.
Pope.

O'er globes, and sceptres, now, on thrones it
swells,
Now, trims the midnight lamp in college cells.
Young.

5. To balance a vessel.

Sir Roger put his coachman to trim the boat.
Spectator.

6. It has often up emphatical.

He gave you all the duties of a man,
Trim'd up your praises with a princely tongue,
Spoke your deservings like a chronicle. Shakspeare.

To TRIM. v. n. To balance; to fluctuate
between two parties.

If such by trimming and time-serving, which are
but two words for the same thing, betray the church
by manipulating her pious orders, this will produce
confusion. South.

For men to pretend that their will obeys that
law, while all besides their will serves the faction;
what is this but a gross, tawdry juggling with their
duty, and a kind of trimming it between God and
the devil. South.

He who would hear what ev'ry fool could say,
Wou'd never fix his thought, but trim his time away.
Dryden.

TRIM. n. f. Dress; geer; ornaments.

It is now a word of slight contempt.
They come like sacrifices in their trim,
And to the fire-eyed maid of smoky war,
All hot, and bleeding, will we offer them. Shakspeare.

Your labourious and dainty trims, wherein
You made great June angry. Shakspeare.

The goodly London in her gallant trim,
The Phoenix daughter of the vanquish'd old,
Like a rich bride does to the ocean swim.
And on her shadow rides in floating gold. Dryden.

TRIMLY. adv. [from trim.] Nicely;
neatly.

Her yellow golden hair
Was trimly woven, and in tresses wrought. Spenser.

The mother, if of the household of our lady, will
have her son cunning and bold, in making him to
live trimly. Ascham.

TRIMMER. n. f. [from trim.]

1. One who changes sides to balance parties;
a turncoat.

The same bat taken after by a weasel begged for
mercy: No, says the weasel, no mercy to a mouse:
Well, says t'other, but you may see by my wings
that I am a bird; and to the bat 'scap'd in both by
playing the trimmer. L'Estrange.

To confound his hated coin,
All parties and religions join,
Whigs, trices, trimmers. Swift.

2. A piece of wood inserted.

Before they pin up the frame of ground-plates,
they must fit in the summer and the girders, and
all the joists and the trimmers for the stair-case.
Moxon.

TRIMMING. n. f. [from trim.] Ornamental
appendages to a coat or gown.

Judgment without vivacity of imagination is too
heavy, and like a dress without fancy; and the last
without the first is too gay, and but all trimming.
Garth.

TRIMNESS. n. f. [from trim.] Neatness;
petty elegance of dress.

TRINAT. adj. [trinus, Lat.] Threefold.
Like many an angel's voice,
Singing before th' eternal majesty,
In their trinal triplicity on high. Spenser.

That far-beaming blaze of majesty,
Wherewith he wont at heav'n's high council table
To sit the midst of trinal unity,
He laid aside. Milton.

TRINE. n. f. [trine, Fr. trinus, Lat.] An
aspect of planets placed in three angles of
a trigon, in which they are supposed by
astrologers to be eminently benign.

To th' other five,
Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy. Milton.

Now frequent trines the happier lights among,
And high-ris'd Jove from his dark prison freed,
Those weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will gloriously the new-had works succeed. Dryden.

From Aries right-ways draw a line, to end
In the same round, and let that line subtend
An equal triangle; now since the lines
Must three times touch the round, and meet three
times.

Where'er they meet in angles those are trines.
Creesh.

To TRINE. v. a. [from the noun.] To
put in a trine aspect.

This advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be outtridden, though outrun;
By fortune he was now to Venus trim'd,
And with Stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd. Dryden.

TRINITY. n. f. [trinitas, Lat. trinité,
Fr.] The incomprehensible union of
the Three Persons in the Godhead.

Touching the picture of the trinity, I hold it
blasphemous and utterly unlawful. Pencham.

In my whole essay there is not any thing like an
objection against the trinity. Locke.

TRINET. n. f. [This Skinner derives
somewhat harshly from triquet, Fr. trin-
chetto, Ital. a topfall. I rather imagine
it corrupted from tricket, some petty
finery or decoration.]

2. Toys; ornaments of dress; superfluities of decoration.

Beauty and use can so well agree together, that
of all the trinkets wherewith they are adorned, there
is not one but serves to some necessary purpose. Sidney.

They throng who should buy first, as if my trinkets
had been hallowed. Shakspeare.

Let her but have three wrinkles in her face,
Soon will you hear the saucy steward say,
Pack up with all your trinkets, and away. Dryden.

She was not hung about with toys and trinkets,
tweezer-cases, pocket-glasses. Arbuthnot.

How Johnny wheedled, threaten'd, fawn'd,
Till Phyllis all her trinkets pawn'd. Swift.

2. Things of no great value; tackle; tools.
What husbandlie-husbands, except they be foolish,
But handfom have storehouse for trinkets and tools? Tupper.

Go with all your servants and trinkets about you.
L'Estrange.

TRIOBOLAR. adj. [tribolaris, Lat.] Vile;
mean; worthless.

Turn your libel into verse, and then it may pass
current amongst the ballad-mongers for a triobolar
ballad. Chrysol.

To TRIP. v. a. [treper, French; trippen,
Dutch.]

1. To supplant; to throw by striking the
feet from the ground by a sudden motion.

He conjunct
Tripp'd me behind. Shakspeare.

Be you contented,
To have a son set your decrees at naught,
To trip the course of law, and blunt the sword
That guards the peace and safety of your person. Shakspeare.

2. To strike from under the body.
I tript up thy heels and beat thee. Shakspeare.

The words of Hobbes's defence trip up the heels
of his cause; I had once resolved. To resolve pre-
supposeth deliberation, but what deliberation can
there be of that which is inevitably determined by
causes without ourselves? Bramhall.

3. To catch; to detect.

These women
Can trip me, if I err; who, with wet cheeks,
Were present when she smil'd. Shakspeare.

To TRIP. v. n.

1. To fall by losing the hold of the feet.

2. To fail; to err; to be deficient.

Saint Jerome, who pardons not over-easily his
adversaries, if any where they chance to trip, pre-
sents him as thereby making all sorts of men God's
enemies. Hooker.

Virgil is so exact in every word, that none can be
changed but for a worse: he pretends sometimes to
trip, but it is to make you think him in danger
when most secure. Dryden.

Many having used their utmost diligence to se-
cure a retention of the things committed to the me-
mory, cannot certainly know where it will trip and
tail them. South.

Will shines in mixed company, making his real
ignorance appear a seeming one: our club has
caught him tripping, at which times they never
spare him. Spectator.

Several writers of uncommon erudition would
expose my ignorance, if they caught me tripping
in a matter of so great moment. Spectator.

3. To stumble; to titubate.

I may have the idea of a man's drinking till his
tongue trips, yet not know that it is called drunk-
eness. Locke.

4. To run lightly.

In silence sad,
Trip we after the night's shade. Shakspeare.

The old saying is, the third pays for all; the tri-
plex, sir, is a good tripping measure. Shakspeare.

He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn dash
Blends all together; then distinctly trips
From this to that; then quick returning slips
And snatches this again, and pants there. Crahan.

TRI

On old Lysander, or Cypriote's head,
Trip no more in twilight ranks;
Though Erymanth your loss deplores,
A better seal shall give ye thanks.
She bounded by, and tripp'd to fight.
They had not time to take a steady fight.
Slay, nymph, he cried, I follow not a foe;
Thus from the lion trips the trembling doe.

Milton.

Well thou dost to hide from common sight
Thy chaste intrigues, too bad to bear the light:
Nor doubt I, but the silver-footed dame
Tripping from sea on such an errand came.
He'll make a pretty figure in a triumph,
And serve to trip before the victor's chariot.

Dryden.

The lower plaits of the drapery in antique figures
in sculpture and painting, seem to have gathered
the wind when the person is in a posture of tripping
forward.

Addison.

In Britain's isles, as Heylin notes,
The ladies trip in petticoats.
They gave me instructions how to slide down,
and trip up the steepest slopes.

Prior.

Bye.

To take a short voyage.

TRIP, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler
supplants his antagonist.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy calf?
Or wilt not else thy craft so quickly grow,
That thine own trip shall be thine overthrow?

Shakspeare.

He stript for wrestling, fencers his limbs with oil,
And watch'd with a trip his foe to foil.

Dryden.

It was a noble time when trips and Cornish hugs
could make a man immortal.

Addison.

2. A stumble by which the foothold is lost.

3. A failure; a mistake.

He saw his way, but in too swift a pace,
To chafe the ground might be to lose the race:
They then, who of each trip th' advantage take,
Fad but those faults which they want wit to make.

Dryden.

Each seeming trip, and each digressive start,
Displays their case the more, and deep-plum'd art.

Harte.

4. A short voyage or journey.

I took a trip to London on the death of the queen.

Pope.

TRIPARTITE, *adj.* [tripartite, Fr. *tripartitus*, Lat.] Divided into three parts;
having three correspondent copies; relating
to three parties.

Our indentures tripartite are drawn. Shakspeare.
TRIPPE, *n. f.* [*tripe*, Fr. *trippa*, Italian and
Spanish.]

1. The intestines; the guts.

How say you to a fat tripe finely broil'd?
—I like it well.

Shakspeare.

In private draw your poultry, clean your tripe.

King.

2. It is used in ludicrous language for the
human belly.

TRIPPDAL, *adj.* [*tres* and *pes*, Latin.]
Having three feet.

TRIPETALOUS, *adj.* [*τριπῆς* and *οὐρά*, Fr.]
Having a flower consisting of three
leaves.

TRIPHTHONG, *n. f.* [*triphtongue*, Fr. *τριπῆς* and *ὄψις*, Fr.] A coalition of three
vowels to form one sound: as, *ean*, *eye*.

TRIPLE, *adj.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplez*, *tripulus*,
Latin.]

1. Threefold; consisting of three con-
joined.

See in him
The triple pillar of the world transform'd
into a trumpet's stool.

Shakspeare.

O night and shades,
How are ye join'd with hell in triple knot,
Against th' unarm'd weakness of one virgin,
Alone and helpless!

Milton.

TRI

Thrice happy pair! so near ally'd

In royal blood and virtue too:

Now love has you together ty'd,

May none this triple knot undo!

Waller.

By thy triple shape as thou art seen

In heav'n, earth, hell, grant this.

Dryden.

Strong Alcides, after he had slain

The triple Geryon, drove from conquer'd Spain

His captive herds.

Dryden.

Out bound the mastiff of the triple head;

Away the hare with double swiftness fled.

Swift.

2. Treble; three times repeated.

We have taken this as a moderate measure be-
twixt the highest and lowest; but if we had taken
only a triple proportion, it would have been suffi-
cient.

Barnet.

If then the atheist can have no imagination of
more senses than five, why doth he suppose that a
body is capable of more? If we had double or
triple as many, there might be the same suspicion
for a greater number without end.

Bentley.

To TRIPPLE, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or
as many.

To what purpose should words serve, when nature
hath more to declare than groans and strong cries;
more than streams of bloody sweat; more than his
doubled and trippled prayers can express?

Hooker.

It these helpdience should gain admittance, in no
long space of time his limited quantity would be
tripled upon us.

Swift.

2. To make threefold.

Time, action, place, are so preserv'd by thee,
That e'en Cornelia's right with envy, too
Th' alliance of his tripp'd unity.

Dryden.

TRIPPLET, *n. f.* [from tripple.]

1. Three of a kind.

There sit C—nts, D—ks, and Harrison,
How they swagger, from their garrison;
Such a triplet could you tell

Swift.

Where to find on this side hell?

2. Three verses rhyming together: as,

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join

The varying verse, the full rebounding line,

The long ungluck march and energy divine.

Pope.

Some wretched lines from this neglected hand

May find my hero in the foreign land,

Warm with new fires, and pleas'd with new com-
mand.

Prior.

I frequently make use of tripple rhymes because
they bound the sense, making the last verse of the
triplet a pindaric.

Dryden.

TRIPPLICATE, *adj.* [from triplex, Latin.]

Made thrice as much.

Tripplicate ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes
to each other, which ought to be distinguished from
triple.

Harris.

All the parts, in height, length, and breadth,
bear a duplicate or tripplicate proportion one to
another.

Cicero.

TRIPPLICATION, *n. f.* [from tripplicate.]

The act of trebling, or adding three
together.

Since the margin of the visible horizon in the
heavenly globe is parallel with that in the earthy,
accounted but one hundred and twenty miles dia-
meter; sense must needs measure the azimuths, or
vertical circles, by triplication of the same diameter
of one hundred and twenty.

Glazville.

TRIPPLICITY, *n. f.* [*triplicité*, Fr. from
triplex, Latin.] Tribleness; state of
being threefold.

It was a dangerous triplicity to a monarchy, to
have the arms of a foreigner, the discontents of sub-
jects, and the title of a pretender to meet.

Bacon.

Affect not duplicities nor triplicities, nor any
certain number of parts in your division of things.

Watts.

TRIPNADAM, *n. f.* An herb.

Trippadum is used in salads.

Mortimer.

TRIPPOD, *n. f.* [*tripus*, Lat.] A seat with
three feet, such as that from which the
priests of Apollo delivered oracles.

Two tripods cast in antick mould,

With two great talents of the sack'd gold.

Dryden.

TRI

TRIPOLY, *n. f.* [I suppose from the place
whence it is brought.] A sharp cutting
sand.

In polishing glass with putty, or tripoly, it is not
to be imagined that those substances can by grat-
ing and fretting the glass bring all its least particles
to an accurate polish.

Newton.

TRIPOS, *n. f.* A tripod. See TRIPOD.

Welcome all that lead or follow,

To the oracle of Apollo;

Here he speaks out of his pottle,

Or the tripod, his tower bottle.

Ben Jonson.

Cra'd fool, who would'st be thought an oracle,

Come down from off the tripod, and speak plain.

Dryden.

TRIPPER, *n. f.* [from trip.] One who
trips.

TRIPPING, *adj.* [from trip.] Quick;
nimble.

The clear sun of the fresh wave largely drew,
As after thirst; which made their flowing shrink
From standing lake, to tripping ebb; that stole
With soft foot towards the deep.

Milton.

TRIPPING, *n. f.* [from trip.] Light
dance.

Back, shepherds, back, enough your play,
Here be without duck or nod,

Other trippings to be trod,

Of lighter toes.

Milton.

TRIPPINGLY, *adv.* [from tripping.] With
agility; with swift motion.

This duty after me

Sing, and dance it trippingly.

Shakspeare.

Speak the speech trippingly on the tongue; but
if you mouth it as many of our players do, I had as
love the town-crier had spoke my lines.

Shakspeare.

TRIPTOLE, *n. f.* [triptoton, Latin.] A

noun used but in three cases.

Clarke.

TRIPUDIARY, *adj.* [tripudium, Lat.] Per-
formed by dancing.

Chaudus Pulcher underwent the like success when
he continued the tripudary angulations.

Brown.

TRIPUDIATION, *n. f.* [tripudium, Latin.]

Act of dancing.

TRIREME, *n. f.* [triremis, Lat.] A galley

with three benches of oars on a side.

TRISECTION, *n. f.* [*trises* and *sectio*, Latin.]

Division into three equal parts: the tri-
section of an angle is one of the delide-
rata of geometry.

TRISTEST, *adj.* [*tristis*, Latin.] Sad;

melancholy; gloomy; sorrowful. A bad

word.

Heavy's face dash glow

With tristful visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,

I thought sick at the act.

Shakspeare.

TRIVULX, *n. f.* [trivulcus, Lat.] A thing

of three points.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trivulx,

to burn, discale, and terebrate.

Brown.

TRISYLLABICAL, *adj.* [trissyllabe, French,
from trissyllable.] Consisting of three

syllables.

TRISYLLABLE, *n. f.* [trissyllaba, Latin.]

A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, *adj.* [tritus, Lat.] Worn out;

stale; common; not new.

These duties cannot but appear of infinite can-
cern when we reflect how uncertain our time is,

this may be thought to trite and obvious a reflec-
tion, that none can want to be reminded of it.

Hogers.

She gives her tongue no moment's rest,

In phrases batter'd, stale, and trite,

Which modern ladies call polite.

Swift.

TRITENESS, *n. f.* [from trite.] Staleness;

commonness.

TRITHISM, *n. f.* [trithisme, Fr. *τρις* and
ἴσος, Fr.] The opinion which holds three

distinct gods.

TRI

TRI'RUABLE. *adj.* [*triturable*, Fr. from *trituration*.] Possible to be pounded or comminuted.

It is not only *triturable* and reducible to powder by contrition, but will not subsist in a violent fire.

TRITURATION. *n. f.* [*trituration*, French; *trituro*, Lat.] Reduction of any substances to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground: it is also called levigation.

He affirmeth, that a pumice stone-powdered is lighter than one entire; that abatement can hardly be avoided in *trituration*.

TRIVET. *n. f.* [See *TREVER*.] Any thing supported by three feet.

The best at horse-race he ordain'd a lady for his prize,

Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd in housewiferies

Of all kind fitting; and withal a trivet, that enclos'd

Twenty-two measures.

The trivet table of a foot was lame;

A blot which prudent Baucis overcame;

Who thrush beneath the limping leg a herd.

TRIVIAL. *adj.* [*trivial*, French; *trivialis*, Latin.]

1. Vile; worthless; vulgar; such as may be picked up in the highway.

Be subjects great, and worth a poet's voice,

For men of sense despise a trivial choice.

2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconsiderable. This use is more frequent, though less just.

This argues confidence in your grace,

But the respects thereof are nice and trivial,

All circumstances well considered.

This way of measuring felicity was so natural

to him, that it would occur even in the most trivial instances.

See you mad fools, who, for some trivial right,

For love, or for mistaken honour, fight.

Were they only some slight and trivial indiscretions,

to which the example of the world exposed us,

it might perhaps not much concern our religion.

In every work regard the writer's end;

And if the means be just, the conduct true,

Applause, in spite of trivial faults, is due.

The ancient poets are like many modern ladies;

let an action be never so trivial in itself,

they always make it appear of the utmost importance.

TRIVIALITY. *adv.* [from *trivial*.]

1. Commonly; vulgarly.

Money is not the sinews of war, as is trivially said,

where the sinews of men's arms, in effeminate people, fail.

2. Lightly; inconsiderably.

TRIVIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *trivial*.]

1. Commonness; vulgarity.

2. Lightness; unimportance.

TRUMP. *n. f.* [*triumphus*, Latin; *trionphe*, French.]

1. Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated.

Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels

unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave;

And there cut off thy most ungracious head,

Which I will bear in triumph to the king.

In ancient times the triumphs of the generals

from victory, and the great donatives upon dis-

banded the armies, were things able to enslave all men's courage.

2. State of being victorious.

Sublime with expectation when to see

in triumph issuing forth their glorious chief.

Hercules from Spain,

Arriv'd in triumph, from Geryon slain.

TRI

3. Victory; conquest.

Eros has

pack'd cards with Caesar, and false play'd my glory

unto an enemy's triumph.

Each order bright

Sung triumph, and him sung victorious king.

If fools admire, or whining coxcombs tease,

The vain conquests the trifling triumphs boast.

4. Joy for success.

Great triumph and rejoicing was in heaven.

5. A conquering card, now called *trump*, See *TRUMP*.

TO TRIUMPH. *v. n.* [*triumpho*, Latin; *trionpher*, French.] This word is always accented in prose on the first syllable, but in poetry sometimes on the last.

1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory.

The triumphing of the wicked is short, and the

joy of the hypocrite is but for a moment.

Your victory, alas! begets my fears;

Can you not then triumph without my tears?

2. To obtain victory.

This great commander fought many times to

persuade Solymon to forbear to use his forces any

farther against the christians, over whom he had

sufficiently triumphed, and turn them upon the

Peritians.

Then all this earthly grossness quit,

Attir'd with stars, we shall for ever sit,

Triumphing over death, and chance, and time.

There fix thy faith, and triumph o'er the world;

For who can help, or who can save besides?

While blooming youth and gay delight

Sit on thy rufy cheeks confest,

Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right

To triumph o'er this destin'd breath.

3. To insult upon an advantage gained.

How ill becoming is it in thy sex

To triumph, like an Amazonian trull!

Sorrow on all the pack of you,

That triumph thus upon my misery!

Our grand foe,

Who now triumphs, and in th' excess of joy

Sole reigning holds the tyranny of heaven.

TRIUMPHAL. *adj.* [*triumphal*, French; *triumphalis*, Lat. from *triumph*.] Used

in celebrating victory.

He left only triumphal garments to the general.

Ye so near heav'n's door,

Triumphal with triumphal act have met.

Steel could the works of mortal pride confound,

And new triumphal arches to the ground.

Left we should for honour take

The drunken quarrel of a rake;

Or think it fented in a fear,

Or on a proud triumphal car.

TRIUMPHAL. *n. f.* [*triumphalia*, Latin;

triumphal ornaments.] A token of vic-

tory. Not in use.

He to his crew, that fat consulting, brought

Joyless triumphals of his hop'd success.

TRIUMPHANT. *adj.* [*triumphans*, Latin;

triumphant, French.]

1. Celebrating a victory.

Captives bound to a triumphal car.

It was drawn as a triumphal chariot, which at

the same time both follows and triumphs.

2. Rejoicing as for victory.

Think you but that I know our state secure,

I would be so triumphant as I am?

Off with the traitor's head;

And now to London with triumphant march,

There to be crowned.

Successful beyond hope, to lead ye forth

Triumphant out of this infernal pit.

3. Victorious; graced with conquest.

As in the militant church men are excommuni-

cate, not so much for their offence, as for their ob-

stinacy; so shall it be in the church triumphant: the

kingdom of heaven shall be barred against men; not

TRO

so much for their sin committed, as for their lying therein without repentance.

He speedily through all the hierarchies

Intends to pass triumphant, and give laws.

Athena, war's triumphant maid,

The happy son will, as the father, aid.

TRIUMPHANTLY. *adv.* [from *triumphant*.]

1. In a triumphant manner in token of

victory; joyfully as for victory.

Victory, with little loss doth play

Upon the dancing banners of the French;

Who are at hand triumphantly display'd.

Herself in person went to seek the sacred cross

Whereon our Saviour died; which found, as it was

fought,

From Salem unto Rome triumphantly she brought.

Through armed ranks triumphantly she drives.

And with one glance commands ten thousand more.

2. Victoriously; with success.

Thou must, as a foreign recreant, be led

With manacles along our street: or else

Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin,

And bear the pain.

3. With insolent exultation.

A mighty governing eye goes round the world,

and his almost banished truth out of it; and a

reigning triumphantly in its stead, is the source of

a most of those confusions that plague the universe.

TRIUMPHER. *n. f.* [from *triumph*.] One

who triumphs.

These words become your lips, as they pass

through them,

And enter in our ears, like great triumphers

In their applauding gates.

August was dedicated to Augustus by the senate,

because in the same month he was the first time

created consul, and thrice triumpher in Rome.

TRIUMVIRATE. *n. f.* [*triumviratus*, or

TRIUMVIRI. } *triumviri*, Latin] A

coalition or concurrence of three men.

Lepidus of the triumvirate

Should be depos'd.

The triumviri, the three corner cap of lost

During that triumvirate of kings, Henry the

eighth of England, Francis the first of France,

Charles the fifth emperor of Germany, none of

three could win a palm of ground but the other

two would balance it.

With these the Piercies then confederate,

And, as three heads, conjoin in one intent,

And, instituting a triumvirate,

Do part the land in triple government.

From distant regions fortune leads

An odd triumvirate of friends.

TRICENE. *adj.* [*tres* and *unus*, Lat.] As

once three and one.

We read in scripture of a trine deity, of God

made flesh in the womb of a virgin, and crucified

by the Jews.

TO TROAT. *v. a.* [with hunters.] To try

as a buck does at rutting time.

TROCAR. *n. f.* [*trocar*, corrupted from *tro-*

quart, French.] A chirurgical instru-

ment.

The handle of the trocar is of wood, the car-

of silver, and the perforator of steel.

TROCHICAL. *adj.* [*trochaïque*, French;

trochæicus, Lat.] Consisting of troches.

TROCHANTERS. *n. f.* [*τροχαντήρες*.] Two

processes of the thigh bone, called respec-

tively major and minor, in which the ten-

dons of many muscles terminate.

TROCHEE. *n. f.* [*trocheus*, Lat. *trocheus*

French; *τροχαιος*.] A foot used in Latin

poetry, consisting of a long and short

syllable.

TROCHILICKS. *n. f.* [*τροχίλικος*, *τροχίλιν*, a wheel.] The science of rotatory motion.

There succeeded new inventions and horologies, composed of *trochilicks*, or the artifice of wheels, whereof some are kept in motion by weight, others without.

It is requisite that we rightly understand some principles in *trochilicks*, or the art of wheel instruments; as chiefly, the relation betwixt the parts of a wheel and those of a balance, the several proportions in the semidiameter of a wheel being answerable to the sides of a balance.

TROCHINGS. *n. f.* The branches on a deer's head.

TROCHISCH. *n. f.* [*τροχίσκος*; *trochisque*, French; *trochiscus*, Latin.] A kind of tablet or lozenge.

The *trochisks* of vipers, so much magnified, and the flesh of snakes some ways coadited and corrected.

TROD. } The part. pass. of *tread*.

TRODDEN. } Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the gentiles.

Thou, infernal serpent, shalt not long Rule in the clouds; like an autumnal star, Or lightning, thou shalt fall from heav'n trod down Under his feet.

Ev'n the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom, And trodden weeds found out a rich perfume.

TRODE. The preterit of *tread*.

They trode the grapes, and made merry.

TRODE. *n. f.* [from *trode*, pret. of *tread*.] Footing.

The trode is not so tickle. They never set foot on that same trode. But baulke their right way, and strain abroad.

TROGLODYTE. *n. f.* [*τρογλοδυτης*.] One who inhabits caves of the earth.

Procure me a troglodyte footman, who can catch a toe at his full speed.

TO TROLL. *v. a.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch; perhaps from *trochlea*, Latin; a thing to turn round.] To move circularly; to drive about.

With the phant'ies of hey troll, Troil about the bridal bowl, And divide the broad-bread cake, Round about the bride's stake.

TO TROLL. *v. n.*

1. To roll; to run round. How pleasant, on the banks of Styx, To troll in a coach and six!

2. To fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley toward the bottom, which I suppose gives occasion to the term.

Not dunn I ponds the golden carp to take, Nor trouble for pikes, dispeoplers of the lake.

TRO'LOP. *n. f.* [A low word, I know not whence derived.] A flatteringly loose woman.

TRO'LYDAMES. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the meaning.]

A fellow I have known to go about with trollydames. I knew him once a servant of the prince.

TRO'NAGE. *n. f.* Money paid for weighing.

TROOP. *n. f.* [*troupe*, Fr. *troppa*, Italian; *troupe*, Dutch; *trop*, Swedish; *troppa*, low Latin.]

1. A company; a number of people collected together.

That which should accompany old age, As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends, I must not look to have.

Saw you not a blessed troop Invite me to a banquet, whose bright faces Cast thousand beams upon me like the sun?

As the mind, by putting together the repeated ideas of unity, makes the collective mode of any number, as a score, or a gross; so by putting together several particular substances, it makes collective ideas of substances, as a troop, an army.

2. A body of soldiers.

Æneas seeks his absent foe, And sends his slaughter'd troops to shades below.

3. A small body of cavalry.

To TROOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To march in a body.

I do not, as an enemy to peace, Troop in the throngs of military men, But rather shew a while like fearful war.

They anon With hundreds, and with thousands, trooping came, Attended!

Armies at the call of trumpet

Troop to their standard.

2. To march in haste.

Yonder shines Aurora's harbinger, At whose approach ghosts, wand'ring here and there, Troop home to churchyards.

The dry streets flow'd with men, That troop'd up to the king's capacious court.

3. To march in company.

I do invest you jointly with my power, Preheminence, and all the large effects That troop with majesty.

TROOPER. *n. f.* [from *troop*.] A horse-fighter. A trooper fights only on horseback; a dragoon marches on horseback, but fights either as a horseman or footman.

Custom makes us think well of any thing: what can be more indecent than for any to wear boots but troopers and travellers? yet not many years since it was all the fashion.

TROPE. *n. f.* [*τροπή*; *trope*, Fr. *tropus*, Lat.] A change of a word from its original signification; as, the clouds forget rain, for *forebode*.

For rhetoric he could not ope His mouth, but out there flew a trope.

If this licence be included in a single word, it admits of tropes; if in a sentence, of figures.

TROPHIED. *adj.* [from *trophy*.] Adorned with trophies.

Some greedy minion, or imperious wife; The trophy'd arches, story'd halls invade, And haunt their slumbers in the pompous shade.

TROPHY. *n. f.* [*trophæum*, *trophæum*, Lat.] Something shown or treasured up in proof of victory.

What trophy then shall I most fit devise, In which I may record the memory Of my love's conquest, peerless beauty's prize Adorn'd with honour, love, and chastity?

To have borne His braided helmet and his bended sword Before him through the city, he forbids; Giving all trophy, signal, and ostent, Quite from himself to God.

There lie thy bones, Till we with trophies do adorn thy tomb. Twice will I not review the morning's rite, Till I have torn that trophy from thy back, And split thy heart for wearing it.

In ancient times, the trophies erected upon the place of the victory, the triumphs of the generals upon their return, the great donatives upon the disbanding of the armies, were things able to inflame men's courage.

Around the poles hung helmets, darts, and spears, And captive chariots, axes, shields, and bars, And broken beaks of ships, the trophies of their wars.

The tomb with many arms and trophies grace, To shew posterity Elpeur was. Set up each senseless wretch for nature's beast, On whom praise shines, as trophies on a post.

TROPICAL. *adj.* [from *trape*.]

1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning.

A strict and literal acceptance of a loose and tropical expression was a second ground. The words are tropical or figurative, and import an hyperbole, which is a way of expressing things beyond what really and naturally they are in themselves.

The foundation of all parables is, some analogy or similitude between the tropical or allusive part of the parable, and the thing intended by it.

2. [from *tropic*.] Placed near the tropic; belonging to the tropic.

The pine apple is one of the tropical fruits.

TROPICK. *n. f.* [*tropique*, Fr. *tropicus*, Lat.] The line at which the sun turns back, of which the north has the tropick of Cancer, and the south the tropick of Capricorn.

Under the tropick is our language spoke, And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke.

Since on ev'ry sea, on ev'ry coast, Your men have been distress'd, your navy tost, Seven times the sun has either tropick view'd, The winter banish'd, and the spring renew'd.

TROPOLOGICAL. *adj.* [*tropologique*, Fr. *τρόπος* and *λόγος*.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

TROPOLOGY. *n. f.* [*τρόπος* and *λόγος*.] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning.

Not attaining the deuterology and second intention of words, they omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies, and are not perfected beyond their literalities.

TROUSERS. *n. f.* [*trousses*, Fr.] Breeches; hose. See TROUSE.

You rode like a kern of Ireland; your French hole off, and in your trait trousers.

TO TROT. *v. n.* [*trotter*, Fr. *trotten*, Dutch.]

1. To move with a high jolting pace.

Poor Tom, that hath made him proud of heart, To ride on a bay trotting horse, over four-miled bridges, to court his own shadow for a tractor.

Whom doth time trot withal?

—He trots hard with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnized: if the interim be but a few months, time's pace is so hard, that it seems the length of several years.

Take a gentle trotting horse, and come up and see your old friends.

2. To walk fast; or, to travel on foot: in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.

TROT. *n. f.* [*trot*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. The jolting high pace of a horse.

His honesty is not So loose or easy, that a rustling wind Can blow away, or glitt'ring look a blind: Who rides his sure and even trot, While the world now rides by, now lags behind.

Here lieth one who did most truly prove, That he could never die while he could move; So hung his destiny, never to rot While he might still jog on and keep his trot.

The virtuous saddle will amble when the world is upon the hardest trot.

TRO

2. An old woman, in contempt. I know not whence derived.

Give him gold enough, and marry him to an old trot with ne'er a tooth in her head: why, nothing comes amiss, for money comes withal. *Shakespeare.*
How now, bold-face! cries an old trot; tirrah, we eat out own hens, and what you eat you steal. *L'Estrange.*

TROT. *n. f.* [*trouth*, old English; *тρεος*, Saxon.]

1. Belief; faith; fidelity.

Saint Withold met the night-mare,
Bid her light and her troth plight. *Shakespeare.*
Stephen assails the realm, obtains the crown,
Such tumults raising as torment them both:
Th' afflicted state, divided in their troth
And partial faith, most miserable grows,
Endures the while. *Daniel.*

2. Truth; verity.

In troth, thou'rt able to instruct gray hairs,
And teach the wily African deceit. *Addison.*

TROTHLESS. *adj.* [from *troth*.] Faithless; treacherous.

Thrall to the faithless waves and trothless sky. *Fairfax.*

TROTHPLIGHT. *adj.* [*troth* and *plight*.] Betrothed; affianced.

This, your son in law,
Is trothplight to your daughter. *Shakespeare.*

TROTTER. *n. f.* [from *trot*.]

1. One that walks a jolting pace.

2. A sheep's foot.

TO TROUBLE. *v. n.* [*troubler*, Fr.]

1. To disturb; to perplex.

An hour before the worshipp'd sun
Peer'd through the golden window of the east,
A troubled mind drew me to walk abroad. *Shakespeare.*
But think not here to trouble holy rest. *Milton.*
Never trouble yourself about those faults which age will cure. *Locke.*

2. To afflict; to grieve.

It would not trouble me to be slain for thee, but much it torments me to be slain by thee. *Sidney.*
They pertinaciously maintain, that afflictions are no real evils, and therefore a wise man ought not to be troubled at them. *Tillotson.*
Though it is in vain to be troubled for that which I cannot chuse, yet I cannot chuse but be afflicted. *Tillotson.*

3. To distress; to make uneasy.

He had credit enough with his master to provide for his own interest, and troubled not himself for that of others. *Clarendon.*
Do not dismay'd nor troubled at these tidings. *Milton.*

He was sore troubled in mind, and much distressed. *Marcabees.*

4. To busy; to engage overmuch.

Mumtha, thou art careful, and troubled about many things. *Luke.*

5. To give occasion of labour to. A word of civility or slight regard.

I will not trouble myself to prove that all terms are not definable, from that progress in infinitum which it will lead us into. *Locke.*

6. To tease; to vex.

The boy so troubles me;
'Tis past enduring. *Shakespeare.*

7. To disorder; to put into agitation or commotion.

A woman mov'd is like a fountain troubled;
Muddy, ill favour'd, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shakespeare.*

An angel went down into the pool and troubled the water; whosoever first after the troubling stepped in was made whole. *John.*
God looking forth will trouble all his host. *Milton.*

Hear how the ear employs;
Their office is the troubled air to take. *Davies.*

Seas are troubled when they do revoke
Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Dantes.*

It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. *South.*

The best law in our days is that which continues our judges during their good behaviour, without leaving them to the mercy of such who might, by an undue influence, trouble and pervert the course of justice. *Addison.*

Thy force alone their fury can restrain,
And smooth the waves, or swell the troubled main. *Dryden.*

8. [In low language.] To sue for a debt.

TROUBLE. *n. f.* [*trouble*, Fr.]

1. Disturbance; perplexity.

They all his host derided, while they stood
A while in trouble. *Milton.*

2. Affliction; calamity.

Double, double, toil and trouble,
Fire burn, and cauldron bubble. *Shakespeare.*

3. Molestation; obstruction; inconvenience.

Take to thee from among the cherubim
The choice of flaming warriors, left the send
Some new trouble raise. *Milton.*

4. Uneasiness; vexation.

I have dream'd
Of much offence and trouble, which my mind
Knew never till this irksome night. *Milton.*

TROUBLE-STATE. *n. f.* [*trouble* and *state*.] Disturber of a community; publick makebate.

Those fair baits these trouble-states still use,
Pretence of common good, the king's ill course,
Must be cast forth. *Daniel.*

TROUBLER. *n. f.* [from *trouble*.] Disturber; confounder.

Unhappy falls that hard necessity,
Quoth he, the troubler of my happy peace,
And vowed foe of my felicity. *Spenser.*
Heav'n's hurl down their indignation
On thee, thou troubler of the poor world's peace!

The best temper of minds desireth good name and true honour; the lighter, popularity and applause; the more depraved, subjection and tyranny; as is seen in great conquerors and troublers of the world, and more in arch-heretics. *Bacon.*

He knowing well that nation must decline,
Whole chief support and sinews are of cow,
Our nation's solid virtue did oppose

To the rich troublers of the world's repose. *Waller.*
The sword justly drawn by us can scarce safely be sheathed, till the power of the great troubler of our peace be pared, as to be under no apprehensions for the future. *Atterbury.*

TROUBLESOME. *adj.* [from *trouble*.]

1. Vexatious; uneasy; afflictive.

Heav'n knows
By what bye-paths and indirect crooked ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well
How troublesome it sat upon my head:
To thee it shall descend with better quiet. *Shakespeare.*

He must be very wise that can forbear being troubled at things very troublesome. *Tillotson.*

2. Full of molestation.

Though our passage through this world be rough and troublesome, yet the trouble will be but short, and the rest and contentment at the end will be an ample recompence. *Atterbury.*

3. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome.

My mother will never be troublesome to me. *Pope.*

4. Full of teasing business.

All this could not make us accuse her, though it made us almost pine away for sight, to lose any of our time in so troublesome an idleness. *Sidney.*

5. Slightly harassing.

They, and the putting off
These troublesome disguises which we wear. *Milton.*

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being so troublesome a bed-fellow? *Shakespeare.*

6. Unseasonably engaging; improperly importuning.

She of late is lightened of her womb,
That her to see should be but troublesome. *Spenser.*

TRO

7. Importunate; teasing.

Two or three troublesome old wives never let me have a quiet night's rest with knocking me up. *Arbutnot.*

TROUBLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *troublesome*.] Vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately.

Though men will not be so troublesomely critical as to correct others in the use of words, yet, where truth is concerned, it can be no fault to define their explication. *Locke.*

TROUBLESOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *troublesome*.]

1. Vexatiousness; uneasiness.

The lord treasurer complained of the troublesomeness of the place for that the exchequer was so empty; the chancellor answered, he of good cheer, for now you shall see the bottom of your business at the first. *Evelyn.*

2. Importunity; unseasonableness.

TROUBLOUS. *adj.* [from *trouble*.] Tumultuous; confused; disordered; put into commotion. An elegant word, but diffused.

He along would fly
Upon the streaming rivers, sport to find;
And oft would dare tempt the troublous wind. *Spenser.*

Soon as they this mock king did espie,
Their troublous suite they stinied by and by. *Spenser.*

No other noise, nor people's troublous cries,
As still are wont to annoy the walled town,
Might there be heard. *Spenser.*

As a tall ship tossed in troublous seas
Whom raging winds threaten to make the prey
Of the rough rocks. *Spenser.*

Then, masters, look to see a troublous world. *Shakespeare.*

Only one supply
In four years troublous and expensive reign. *Daniel.*

TROUVER. *n. f.* [*trouver*, French.] In the common law, is an action which a man hath against one that having found any of his goods refuseth to deliver them upon demand. *Coxe.*

TROUGH. *n. f.* [*трос*, *трос*, Sax. *troch*, Dutch; *trou*, Danish; *trang*, Icelandic; *truogo*, Italian.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.

The bloody boar
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes a
trough
In your embowel'd bosoms. *Shakespeare.*

They had no ships but big troughs, which they call canoes.

Where there is a good quick fall of rain water, they have a half trough of stone, of a good length, three foot deep, with one end upon the high ground, the other upon the low; cover the trough with broad a good thick mat, and cast sand upon the top of the brakes, the lower end of the trough will run like a spring of water. *Bacon.*

Some log, perhaps, upon the water swam,
An useless drift, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, first a floating trough became.

And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Davies.*
That also is accounted virgin quicksilver, which, having no need to pass the fire, is separated by water first in a sieve, and afterwards in a large trough. *Pliny.*

The water dissolves the particles of salt mixed in the stone, and is conveyed by long troughs in canals from the mines to Hall, where it is received in vast cisterns, and boiled off. *Addison.*

TO TROUL. *v. n.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.]

See TROLL.

1. To move volubly.

Bred only, and completed, to the taste
Of lustful appetite; to sing, to dance,
To dress, and trowl the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*

TRO

2. To utter volubly.

Let us be jocund. Will you trowl the catch
You taught me while ere? *Shakespeare.*

To TROUCE. *v. a.* [derived by Skinner
from *trone* or *tronson*, Fr. a club.] To
punish by an indictment or information.

More probable, and like to hold
Than land, or seal, or breaking gold;
For which to many, that renounc'd
Their plighted contracts, have been trownc'd.

If you talk of peaching, I'll peach first; I'll
trownce you for offering to corrupt my honesty.

TROUSE. } *n. f.* [troussé, Fr. truijh, Erse.]
TROUSERS. } Breeches; hose. See
TROUSERS.

The leather quilted jack serves under his shirt of
mail, and to cover his trowse on horseback. *Spenser.*

The unfitness and pain in the leg may be
helped by wearing a laced stocking; a laced trowse
will do as much for the thigh. *Wife of Man.*

TROUR. *n. f.* [trubur, Sax. troda, trula,
trutta, Lat.]

1. A delicate spotted fish, inhabiting brooks
and quick streams.

The pond will keep trout and salmon in their
seasonable plight, but not in their reddish grain.

Worse than the anarchy at sea,
Where fishes on each other prey;
Where every trout can make as high rants
Or his inferiors as our tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A familiar phrase for an honest, or per-
haps for a silly fellow.

Here comes the trout that must be caught with
tickling. *Shakespeare.*

To TROW. *v. n.* [trowian, Saxon; troc,
Danish.]

1. To think; to imagine; to conceive.
A word now disused, and rarely used
even in ancient writers but in familiar
language.

What haughtiness, trow you, can be observed
in that speech, which is made one knows not to
whom? *Sidney.*

Is there any reasonable man, trow you, but will
judge it meet that our ceremonies of christian
religion should be popish, than Turkish or hea-
thenish? *Hooker.*

To-morrow next
We will for Ireland; and 'tis time, I trow. *Shaksp.*
O rueful day! rueful indeed, I trow. *Gay.*

2. To believe,
Lend less than thou owest,
Lends more than thou trowest. *Shakespeare.*

TROW, interject. [for I trow, or trow you.]
An exclamation of inquiry.

Well, if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no
more failing by the star.

—What means the fool, trow? *Shakespeare.*

TROWEL. *n. f.* [truelle, Fr. trulla, Lat.]

1. A trowel is a tool to take up the mortar
with, and spread it on the bricks; with
which also they cut the bricks to such
lengths as they have occasion, and also
stop the joints. *Moxon.*

This was dextrous at his trowel,
That was bred to kill a cow well. *Swift.*

2. It is used for any coarse instrument.

How shall I answer you?

—As wit and fortune will.

—Or as the destinies decree.

—Well said, that was laid on with a trowel.

Shakespeare.

The most accurate engravings or embossments
seem such rude, bungling, deformed works, as if
they had been done with a mattock, or a trowel.

Wilkins.

TROY-WEIGHT. } *n. f.* [from troies, Fr.]

TROY. } A kind of weight by

which gold and bread are weighed, con-

TRU

sisting of these denominations: a pound
= 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights;
pennyweight = 24 grains.

The English physicians make use of
troy-weight after the following manner:

Grains	20	Scruple	60	3	Drachm	480	24	8	Ounce	5760	288	96	12	Pound
--------	----	---------	----	---	--------	-----	----	---	-------	------	-----	----	----	-------

The Romans left their ounce in Britain, now our
averdupois ounce, for our troy ounce we had else-
where. *Arbutnot.*

TRUANT. *n. f.* [truand, old Fr. treuwant,
Dutch, a vagabond.] An idler; one
who wanders idly about, neglecting his
duty or employment. To play the
truant is, in schools, to stay from school
without leave.

For my part, I may speak it to my shame,
I have a truand been to chivalry. *Shakespeare.*

Though myself have been an idle truand,
Omitting the sweet benefit of time,
To clothe mine age with angel like perfection;
Yet hath Sir Protheus made fair advantage of his
days. *Shakespeare.*

Providence would only initiate mankind into
the knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to
our industry, that we might not live like idle bor-
terers and truants. *More.*

Our ships are laden with the Trojan store,
And you like truants come too late ashore. *Duden.*

TRUANT. *adj.* Idle; wandering from busi-
ness; lazy; loitering.

What keeps you from Wertemberg?

—A truand disposition, good my lord. *Shakespeare.*

He made a blushing cat of himself,

And elud his truand youth with such a grace,

As if he master'd there a double spirit,

Of teaching, and of learning instantly. *Shakespeare.*

Where thou feed'st a single sheep remain

In shades aloof, or couch'd upon the plain,

Or late to lag behind with truand pace,

Revenge the crime. *Dryden.*

To TRUANT. *v. n.* [truander, to beg about
a country, French; trauanten, old Ger-
man.] To idle at a distance from duty;
to loiter; to be lazy.

'Tis double wrong to truand with your bed,
And let her read it in thy looks at board. *Shaksp.*

TRUANTSHIP. *n. f.* [truallé, old French;
from truand; truandise in Chaucer is beg-
gary.] Idleness; negligence; neglect of
study or business.

The master should not chide with him if the
child have done his diligence, and used no truand-
ship. *Ascham.*

TRUSS. *n. f.* [tuber, Latin.] A fort of
herb. *Anstworth.*

TRU'TAIL. *n. f.* A short squat woman.

Anstworth.

TRUCE. *n. f.* [truga, low Latin; tregua,
Italian; truce, old French.]

1. A temporary peace; a cessation of hos-
tilities.

Leagues and truces made between superstitious
persons, and such as serve God aright. *Hooker.*

They pray in vain to have sin pardoned, which
seek not also to prevent sin by prayer, even every
particular sin, by prayer against all sin, except men
can name some transgression wherewith we ought
to have truce. *Hooker.*

All this utter'd

With gentle breath, calm look, knees humbly bent,

Could not make truce with the unruly spleen

Of Tybalt, deaf to peace. *Shakespeare.*

This token serveth for a flag of truce

Between ourselves, and all our followers. *Shaksp.*

Men shall be lovers of their own selves, without

natural affection, truce breakers. *St Timothy.*

TRU

Left the truce with treason should be mixt.

'Tis my concern to have the tree betwixt. *Dryden.*

Shadwell till death true dulness would maintain;
And in his father's right, and realm's defence,
Ne'er would have peace with wit, nor truce with
sense. *Dryden.*

2. Cessation; intermission; short quiet.

There he may find

Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain

The irksome hour. *Milton.*

Sickness, which in the latter years of his life

gave him but short and seldom truce. *Fell.*

TRUCIDATION. *n. f.* [from trucidó, Lat.]

The act of killing.

To TRUCK. *v. n.* [troquer, French; truc-
caré, Italian; trocar, Spanish; deduced
by Salmastius from τρώγω, to get money.]
To traffick by exchange; to give one
commodity for another.

To TRUCK. *v. a.* To give in exchange;
to exchange.

The Indians truck gold for glass. *L'Estrange.*

Go, miser! go; for lucra sell thy soul,

Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole;

That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,

See, what a vast estate he left his son! *Dryden.*

I see nothing left us, but to truck and barter our

goods, like the wild Indians, with each other.

Sayt.

TRUCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Exchange; traffick by exchange.

It is no less requisite to maintain a truck in moral
offices, than in the common business of commerce.

L'Estrange.

I love is covetous; I must have all of you; I heart

for heart is an equal truck. *Dryden.*

2. [τρώγε.] Wooden wheels for carriage

of cannon. *Anstworth.*

To TRUCKLE. *v. n.* [This word is, I
believe, derived from truckled, which
is always under another bed.] To be in
a state of subjection or inferiority; to
yield; to creep.

Shall our nation be in bondage thus

Unto a hand that truckles under us? *Chenier d.*

For which to many a legal cuckold

Has been run down in courts, and truckled.

Hudibras.

Men may be stiff and obstinate upon a wrong

ground, and ply and truckle too upon as false a

foundation. *17th century.*

Religion itself is forced to truckle to worldly

policy. *North.*

His zeal was not to lash our crimes,

But discontent against the times;

For had we made him truly ours,

To raise his post or fill his coils,

Perhaps he might have truckled down,

Like other brethren of his gown. *Swift.*

They were subdued and ruled by Alexander's

captains, and continued under several revolutions

a small truckling state, of no name till they fell

under the Romans. *Swift.*

TRUCKLEBED, or Trundlebed. *n. f.* [pro-
perly truckled; from truckle, Latin, or

τρώγε.] A bed that runs on wheels

under a higher bed.

There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his

standing bed and truckled. *Shakespeare.*

If he that is in battle slum

Be in the bed of honour lain;

He that is beaten may be laid

To lie in honour's truckled. *Hudibras.*

TRUCULENCE. *n. f.* [truculentia, Latin.]

1. Savageness of manners.

2. Terribleness of aspect.

TRUCULENT. *adj.* [truculentus, Latin.]

1. Savage; barbarous.

A barbarous Scythia, where the savage and

truculent inhabitants transfer themselves from

place to place in waggons, as they can find pasture,

and live upon milk, and flesh roasted in the sun on

the panels of their saddles. *Ray.*

TRU

2. Terrible of aspect.
3. Destructive; cruel.
Pestilential feminaries, according to their grossness of subtilty, cause more or less truculent plagues, some of such malignity, that they evacuate in two hours. *Harvey.*
TO TRUDGE. *v. n.* [*truggolare*, Italian.]
To travel laboriously; to jog on; to march heavily on.
No man is secure, but night-walking heralds,
That *trudge* between the king and mistress Shore. *Shakespeare.*
No sooner was he fit to *trudge*,
But both made ready to dislodge. *Hudibras.*
Away they *trudged* together, and about midnight got to their journey's end. *L'Estrange.*
Once a poor rogue, 'tis true, I trod the street,
And *trudged* to Rome upon my naked feet:
Gold is the greatest god. *Dryden.*
He that will know the truth must leave the beaten track, which none but servile minds *trudge* continually in. *Locke.*
TRUE. *adj.* [*treopa*, *trupa*, Saxon.]
1. Not false; not erroneous; agreeing with fact, or with the nature of things.
Of those he chose the falsest two,
And stilted for to forge true seeming lies. *Spenser.*
Teeth hadst thou in thy head when thou wast born;
And, if the rest be true which I have heard,
Thou canst not into the world with thy legs forward. *Shakespeare.*
Mesmerian fables true,
If true, here only. *Milton.*
What you said had not been true,
If spoke by any else but you. *Cowley.*
2. Not false; agreeing with our own thoughts.
-3. Pure from the crime of falsehood; veracious.
A true witness delivereth souls. *Proverbs.*
4. Genuine; real; not counterfeit.
The darkness is past, and the true light now shines. *John.*
Among unequals what society
Can sort? What harmony or true delight? *Milton.*
Unbend the charms that in slight fables lie,
And teach that truth is truest poetry. *Cowley.*
Religion, as it is the most valuable thing in the world, so it gives the truest value to them who promote the practice of it by their example and authority. *Atterbury.*
5. Faithful; not perfidious; steady.
My revenge is now at Milford, would I had wings to follow it! come and be true. *Shakespeare.*
So young, and so untender?
—So young, my lord, and true.
—Let it be so; thy truth then be thy dower. *Shakespeare.*
Do not see
My fair rose wither; yet look up; behold,
That you in pity may dissolve to dew,
And wash him fresh again with true love tears. *Shakespeare.*
I'll rather die
Deserted, than oblige thee with a fact
Perficious to thy peace, chiefly assur'd
Remarkably so late of thy true,
So faithful, love unequal'd. *Milton.*
The first great work
Is, that yourself may to yourself be true. *Roscom.*
When this fire is kindled, both sides inflame it;
all regard of merit is lost in persons employed, and
these only choose that are true to the party. *Temple.*
Smil'd Venus, to behold her own true knight
Obtain the conquest, though he lost the fight. *Dryden.*
True to the king her principles are found;
Oh! that her practice were but half so found!
Stedfast in various turns of state the stood,
And seal'd her vow'd affection with her blood. *Dryden.*
The true hearts for Voiture heav'd with sighs;
Voiture was wept by all the bright eyes. *Pope.*
True to his charge, the bard preserv'd her long
In honour's limits; such the power of song. *Pope.*
6. Honest; not fraudulent.

TRU

- The thieves have bound the true men: now could thou and I rob the thieves, and go merrily to London, it would be arguable for a week. *Shakspeare.*
If king Edward be as true and just,
As I am subtle, false, and treacherous,
This day should Clarence closely be mow'd up. *Shakspeare.*
7. Exact; conformable to a rule.
If all those great painters, who have left us such fair platitudes, had rigorously observed it, they had made things more regularly true, but withal very unpleasing. *Dryden.*
He drew
A circle regularly true. *Prior.*
Tickel's first book does not want its merit; but I was disappointed in my expectation of a translation nicely true to the original; whereas in those parts where the greatest exactness seems to be demanded, he has been the least careful. *Arbutnot.*
8. Rightful.
They seize the sceptre;
Then lose it to a stranger, that the true
Anointed King Messiah might be born
Bar'd of his right. *Milton.*
TRUEBORN. *adj.* [*true* and *born*.] Having a right by birth to any title.
Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,
Though banish'd, yet a trueborn Englishman. *Shakspeare.*
Let him that is a trueborn gentleman,
And stands upon the honour of his birth,
From off this briar pluck a white rose with me. *Shakspeare.*
TRUEBRE'D. *adj.* [*true* and *bred*.] Of a right breed.
Two of them I know to be as truebred cowards
as ever turned back. *Shakspeare.*
Bauble do you call him? he's a substantial truebred beast, bravely forhaunched. *Dryden.*
TRUEHEARTED. *adj.* [*true* and *heart*.]
Honest; faithful.
I have known no honest or truehearted man:
fare thee well. *Shakspeare.*
TRUELOVE. *n. s.* An herb.
TRUELOVEKNOT. *n. s.* [*true*, *love*, and *TRUELOVEKNOT*.] *knol.* Limes drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.
I'll carve your name on barks of trees
With true love knots, and flourishies,
That shall insure eternal spring. *Hudibras.*
TRUENESS. *n. s.* [*from true*.] Sincerity; faithfulness.
The even carriage between two factions proceedeth not always of moderation, but of a true *ness* to a man's self, with end to make use of both. *Bacon.*
TRUEPENNY. *n. s.* [*true* and *penny*.] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.
Say it thou for art thou there, truepenny?
Come on. *Shakspeare.*
TRUEFFLE. *n. s.* [*truffe*, *truffe*, French.]
In Italy, the usual method for the finding of truffes, or subterraneous mushrooms, called by the Italians *tartufali*, and in Latin *tubera terra*, is by tying a cord to the hind leg of a pig, and driving him, observing where he begins to root. *Ray.*
TRUG. *n. s.* A hod for mortar.
TRULL. *n. s.* [*trulla*, Italian.]
1. A low whore; a vagrant trumpeter.
I'm sure I fear'd the dauphin and his trull. *Shakspeare.*
A trull who fits
By the town wall, and for her living knits. *Dryden.*
So Mævius, when he drum'd his skull,
To celebrate some suburb trull;
His similes in order set,
And every crambo he cou'd get;
Before he could his poem close,
The lovely nymph had lost her nose. *Swift.*
2. It seems to have had first at least a neutral sense: a girl; a lass; a wench.
Among the rest of all the route,
A passing proper lass,
A white-haired trull, of twenty years,
Or more about there was:

TRU

- In stature passing all the rest,
A gallant girl for bewee;
To be compar'd with townish nymphs,
So fair she was to view. *Turberville.*
TRULY. *adv.* [*from true*.]
1. According to truth; not falsely; faithfully; honestly.
They thought they might do it, not only truthfully, because they loved him; and truly, because such indeed was the mind of the people; but safely, because she who ruled the king was agreed thereto.
No untruth can avail the patron long; for the most truly are most behovefully spoken. *Hooker.*
2. Really; without fallacy.
Wisdom alone is truly fair. *Milton.*
Such as are efficaciously called, justified, and sanctified, while they live, are truly holy, and when they die, are perfectly holy. *Peckham.*
3. Exactly; justly.
Right reason is nothing else but the mind of man judging of things truly, and as they are in themselves. *Locke.*
4. Indeed: a slight affirmation, almost expletive.
I have not undertaken it out of any vain pleasure in mine own pen; nor truly without powd'ring with myself beforehand what censur I might incur. *Butt.*
TRUMP. *n. s.* [*trompe*, Dutch, and *trumba*, Italian.]
1. A trumpet; an instrument of warlike music.
Whilst any trump did sound, or drum struck up,
His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field. *Shakspeare.*
Yet first to those ychain'd in sleep,
The wakeful trump of doom must thunder through the deep. *Milton.*
I heard
The neighing couriers and the soldiers cry,
And sounding trumpets that seem'd to tear the air. *Dryden.*
Beneath this tomb an infant lies,
To earth whose body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But not more innocent.
When the archangel's trump shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
What crowds shall with their lives below
Had been as short as thine! *Butt.*
2. [*corrupted from triumph*. *Latins*.] A Christmas sermon, exhibited a game at cards, and made the ace of hearts *trump*. *For.* A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game. Him *Bafo* follow'd, but his fate more hard, Gain'd but one trump and one plebeian card. *Pope.*
Now her heart with pleasure jumps,
She scarce remembers what is *trump*. *Butt.*
3. To put to or upon the TRUMPS. To put to the last expedient.
We are now put upon our last trump; the fort is earthen, but I shall send my two turners in about him. *Dryden.*
TO TRUMP. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To win with a trump card.
2. To TRUMP up. [*from tromper*, French; to cheat.] To devise; to forge.
TRUMPERY. *n. s.* [*tromperie*, French, a cheat.]
1. Something fallaciously splendid; something of less value than it seems.
The trumpery in my house brings hither,
For state to catch these thieves. *Shakspeare.*
2. Falsehood; empty talk.
Breaking into parts the story of the creation, and delivering it over in a mystical sense, wrapping up mixed with other their own trumpety, they have sought to obscure the truth thereof. *Haile.*
3. Something of no value; trifles.
Embrios and idiots, eremits and fairs,
White, black, and grey, with all their trumpety. *Milton.*

Another cavity of the head, was stuffed with billet-doux, pricked dances, and other trumpery of the same nature. *Addison.*

TRUMPET. *n. f.* [*trompette*, French and Dutch.]

1. An instrument of martial musick sounded by the breath.

What's the business,
That such a hideous trumpet calls to parley
The sleepers of the house? *Shakespeare.*

If any man of quality will maintain upon Edmund earl of Gloster, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear by the third sound of the trumpet. *Shakespeare.*

As dispers'd souldiers, at the trumpet's call,
Haste to their colours all. *Cowley.*

He blew
His trumpet, heard in Ork, since perhaps
When God defended, and perhaps once more
To sound at gen'ral doom. The angelick blast
Filled all the regions. *Milton.*

The last loud trumpet's wondrous sound
Shall through the rending tombs rebound,
And wake the nations under ground. *Holmes.*

Things of deep sense we may in prose unfold,
But they move more in lofty numbers told;
By the loud trumpet which our courage aids,
We learn that found, as well as sense, persuades. *Wallace.*

The trumpet's loud clangor
Excites us to arms,

With shrill notes of anger,
And mortal alarms. *Dryden.*

Every man is the maker of his own fortune, and must be in some measure the trumpet of his fame. *Tatler.*

Let the loud trumpet found,
Till the roofs all around
The shrill echoes rebound. *Pope.*

2. In military style, a trumpeter.
He wisely desired, that a trumpet might be first
sent for a pair. *Clarendon.*

Among our forefathers, the enemy, when there
was a king in the field, demanded by a trumpet in
what part he resided, that they might avoid firing
upon the royal pavilion. *Addison.*

3. One who celebrates; one who praises.

Glorious followers, who make themselves as
trumpets of the commendation of those they follow,
taint business for want of secrecy, and export hon-
our from a man, and make him return in envy. *Bacon.*

That great politician was pleased to have the
greatest wit of those times in his interests, and to be
the trumpet of his praises. *Dryden.*

TO TRUMPET. *v. a.* [*trompeter*, French;
from the noun.] To publish by sound
of trumpet; to proclaim.

That I did love the Moor to live with him,
My downright violence to form my fortunes
May trumpet to the world. *Shakespeare.*

Why so tart a favour
To trumpet such good tidings! *Shakespeare.*

They went with sound of trumpet; for they did
nothing but publish and trumpet all the reproaches
they could devise against the Irish. *Bacon.*

TRUMPETER. *n. f.* [from *trumpet*.]

1. One who sounds a trumpet.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling tabourines. *Shak.*
As they returned, a herald and trumpeter from
the Scots overtook them. *Hayward.*

Their men lie securely intrench'd in a cloud,
And a trumpet hornet to battle sounds loud. *Dryden.*

An army of trumpeters would give as great a
strength as this confederacy of tongue warriors, who,
like those military musicians, content themselves
with animating their friends to battle. *Addison.*

2. One who proclaims, publishes, or de-
nounces.

Where there is an opinion to be credited of virtue
or greatness, these men are good trumpeters. *Bacon.*
How came so many thousands to fight, and die in
the same rebellion? why were they deceived into
it by those spiritual trumpeters, who followed them

with continual alarms of damnation if they did not
venture life, fortune, and all, in that which those
impostors called the cause of God? *South.*

3. [*scolopex*.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

TRUMPET-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*bignonia*.] A
tubulous flower. *Miller.*

TRUMPET-TONGUED. *adj.* [*trumpet* and
tongue.] Having tongues vociferous as
a trumpet.

This Duncan's virtues
Will plead, like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking off. *Shakespeare.*

TRUMPET-LIKE. *adj.* Resembling a trumpet.

A breast of brass, a voice
Infra and superlative. *Chapman.*

TO TRUNCATE. *v. a.* [*truncare*, Latin.] To
mutilate; to lop; to cut short.

TRUNCATION. *n. f.* [from *truncate*.] The
act of lopping or maiming.

TRUNCHEON. *n. f.* [*tronçon*, French.]

1. A short staff; a club; a cudgel.

With his truncheon he so rudely stroke
Cymbles twice, that twice him forc'd his foot re-
voke. *Spenser.*

Set limb to limb, and thou art far the lesser;
Thy hand is but a finger to my fist;
Thy leg is a stick compared with this truncheon. *Shakespeare.*

The English flew divers of them with plumets
off head tied to a truncheon or staff by a cord. *Hayward.*

One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. *Dryden.*

2. A staff of command.

The hand of Mars
Beckon'd with fiery truncheon my retire. *Shakespeare.*

No ceremony that to great ones 'longs,
The martial's truncheon, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one half so good a grace,
As mercy does. *Shakespeare.*

TO TRUNCHEON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To beat with a truncheon.

Captain! thou abominable cheater! If captains
were of my mind, they would truncheon you out
of taking their names upon you before you earned
them. *Shakespeare.*

TRUNCHEONER. *n. f.* [from *truncheon*.]
One armed with a truncheon.

I met the meteor once, and hit that woman, who
cried out, Chubs! when I might see from far some
tory truncheoners draw to her succour. *Shakespeare.*

TO TRUNDLE. *v. n.* [*trondeler*, Picard
French; *trénbl*, a *boul*, Saxon.] To
roll; to bowl along.

In the four last it is heaved up by several spon-
ders intermixed with proper breathing places, and I
at last trundles down in a continued line of dactyls. *Addison.*

TRUNDLE. *n. f.* [*trénbl*, Saxon.] Any
round rolling thing.

TRUNDLE-TAIL. *n. f.* Round tail.

Ausant, you curs!
Hound or spaniel, brace or lynx,
Or bobtail tike, or trundle-tail. *Shakespeare.*

TRUNK. *n. f.* [*truncus*, Latin; *tronc*, Fr.]

1. The body of a tree.

He was
The ivy, which had hid my princely trunk,
And suckt my verdure out on't. *Shakespeare.*

About the mossy trunk I wound me soon,
For high from ground the branch's would require
Thy utmost reach. *Milton.*

Creeping 'twixt 'em all, the manning vine
Does round their trunks her purple clusters twine. *Dryden.*

Some of the largest trees have seeds no bigger
than some diminutive plants, and yet every seed is
a perfect plant, with a true trunk, branches, and leaves,
inclosed in a shell. *Bentley.*

2. The body without the limbs of an animal.

The charm and venom which they drank
Their blood with ferret filth infected hath,
Being defiled through the senseless trunk. *Spenser.*

Thou bring'st me happiness and peace, for John;
But health, black, with youthful wings is flown
From this bare, wither'd trunk. *Shakespeare.*

3. The main body of any thing.

The large trunks of the veins discharge the re-
fluent blood into the next adjacent trunk, and so
on to the heart. *Ray.*

4. [*tronc*, French.] A chest for clothes; a
sometimes a small chest commonly lined
with paper.

Neither press, coffer, chest, trunk, well, vault,
but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of
such places. *Shakespeare.*

Some odd fantastick lord would fain
Curry in trunks, and all my drudgery do. *Dryden.*

Where a young man learned to dance, there hap-
pened to stand an old trunk in the room; the idea of
which had to mixed itself with the turns of all his
dances, that, though he could dance excellently
well, yet it was only whilst that trunk was there;
nor could he perform well in any other place, un-
less that, or some such other trunk, had its due po-
sition in the room. *Locke.*

Your poem funk,
And sent in quires to line a trunk;
If still you be dispos'd to rhyme,
Gotty your hand a second time. *Swift.*

5. The proboscis of an elephant, or other
animal.

Leviathan that at his gills
Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out a sea. *Milton.*

When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear
His trunk, and castles jostled in the air,
My sword thy way to victory had shown. *Dryden.*

6. A long tube through which pellets of
clay are blown.

In rolls of parchment trunks, the mouth being
laid to the one end, and the ear to the other, the
sound is heard much farther than in the open air. *Bacon.*

In a shooting trunk, the longer it is to a certain
limit, the faster and more forcibly the air drives
the pellet. *Ray.*

TO TRUNK. *v. a.* [*truncare*, Latin.] To
truncate; to maim; to lop. Obsolete.

Large streams of blood out of the trunked flock
Forth gushed, like water streams from riven rock. *Spenser.*

TRUNKED. *adj.* [from *trunk*.] Having
a trunk.

She is thick set with strong and well trunked trees. *Hoult.*

TRUNK-HOSE. *n. f.* [*trunk* and *hose*.]
Large breeches formerly worn.

The short trunk-hose shall show thy foot and knee
Iscionous, and to common eye-light free,
And with a holder frode, and looser air,
Mingled with men, a man thou must appear. *Prior.*

TRUNKIONS. *n. f.* [*tragnons*, French.]
The knobs or bouchings of a gun, that
bear it on the cheeks of a carriage. *Bailey.*

TRUSION. *n. f.* [*trudo*, Latin.] The act
of thrusting or pushing.

By attraction we do not understand drawing,
pumping, sucking, which is really pulsion and trus-
sion. *Bentley.*

TRUSS. *n. f.* [*trouffe*, French.]

1. A bandage by which ruptures are re-
strained from lapping.

A hernia would turne ed, and the patient be put
to the trouble of wearing a truss. *Wiffman.*

2. Bundle; any thing thrust close together.

As a poor pedler he did wend,
Bearing a truss of wifes at his back,
As belles and babies, and glasses in his pack. *Spenser.*

The rebels first won the plain at the hill's foot by
assault, and then the even ground on the top, by
carrying up great trusses of hay before them, to
dead their shot. *Catow.*

TRU

An old was wishing for a mouthful of fresh grass to keep upon, in exchange for a heartless *trust* of straw.

The fair one devoured a *trust* of sallet, and drank a full bottle to her share.

3. *Trust*; breeches. Obsolete.

To *TRUSS*. v. a. [*trousser*, French.] To pack up close together.

What in most English writers useth to be loose and untight, in this author is well grounded, snugly framed, and strongly *trussed* up together.

Some of them send the scriptures before, *trust* up lag and baggage, make themselves in a readiness, that they may fly from city to city.

You might have *trussed* him and all his apparel into an eel-skin.

TRUST. n. f. [*traust*, Runick.]

1. Confidence; reliance on another.

What a fool is honesty! and *trust*, his sworn brother, a very simple gentleman.

My misfortunes may be of use to credulous maids, never to put too much *trust* in deceitful men.

2. Charge received in confidence.

Expect no more from servants than is just; Reward them well, if they observe their *trust*.

In my wretched case 'twill be more just Not to have promised, than deceive your *trust*.

Those servants may be called to an account who have broken their *trust*.

3. Confident opinion of any event.

His *trust* was with th' Eternal to be deem'd Equal in strength.

4. Credit given without examination.

Most take things upon *trust*, and misemploy their assent by lazily enshewing their minds to the dictates of others.

5. Credit on promise of payment.

Ev'n such is time, who takes on *trust* Our youth, our joys, our all we have, And pays us but with age and dust.

6. Something committed to one's faith.

They cannot see all with their own eyes; they must commit many great *trusts* to their ministers.

Thou the sooner Temptation found'st, or over potent charms, To violate the sacred *trust* of silence Deposited within thee.

Our taking of a *trust* doth not engage us to disobey our Lord, or do any evil thing.

7. Deposit; something committed to charge, of which an account must be given.

Although the advantages one man possesseth more than another, may be called his property with respect to other men, yet with respect to God they are only a *trust*.

8. Confidence in supposed honesty.

Behold, I commit my daughter unto thee of special *trust*; wherefore do not entreat her evil.

9. State of him to whom something is entrusted.

I serve him truly, that will put me in *trust*.

Being transplanted out of his cold barren diocese, he was left in that great *trust* with the king.

To *TRUST*. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To place confidence in; to confide in.

I'd be torn in pieces ere I'd *trust* a woman With wind.

2. To believe; to credit.

Give me your hand: *trust* me, you look well.

3. To admit in confidence to the power over any thing.

When you lie down, with a short prayer commit yourself into the hands of your faithful Creator, and when you have done, *trust* him with yourself as you must do when you are dying.

4. To commit with confidence.

Give me good fame, ye pow'rs, and make me just, This much the rogue to publick ears will *trust*: In private then:—When wilt thou, mighty Jove, My wealthy uncle from this world remove?

TRU

Whom with your pow'r and fortune, *trust*, you *trust* Now to suspect, is vain.

5. To venture confidently.

Fool'd by thee to *trust* thee from my side.

6. To sell upon credit.

To *TRUST*. v. n.

1. To be confident of something future.

I *trust* to come unto you, and speak face to face.

From this grave, this dust, My God shall raise me up, I *trust*.

Whom I *trusted* to be my friend, all I had was in his power, and by God's blessing I was never deceived in my *trust*.

2. To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt.

The slies shall wait upon me, and on mine arm shall they *trust*.

The Lord is a buckler to all that *trust* in him.

Sin ne'er shall hurt them more who rightly *trust* In this his satisfaction.

3. To be credulous; to be won to confidence.

Well you may fear too far— Sater than *trust* too far.

4. To expect.

The simplicity of the goat shews us what an honest man is to *trust* to that keeps a knave company.

TRUSTEE. n. f. [from *trust*.]

1. One entrusted with any thing.

Having made choice of such a confessor that you may *trust* your soul with, sincerely open your heart to him, and look upon him only as he is a *trustee* from God, commissioned by him as his ministerial deputy, to hear, judge, and absolve you.

2. One to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.

You are not the *trustees* of the publick liberty; and if you have not right to petition in a crowd, much less to intermeddle in the management of affairs.

TRUSTEE. n. f. [from *trust*.] One who trusts.

Nor shall you do mine ear that violence, To make it *trustee* of your own report Against yourself.

TRUSTINESS. n. f. [from *trust*.] Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness.

If the good qualities which lie dispersed among other creatures, innocence in a sheep, *trustiness* in a dog, are singly so commendable, how excellent is the mind, which embodies them into virtues!

TRUSTLESS. adj. [from *trust*.] Unfaithful; unconstant; not to be trusted. A word elegant, but out of use.

I beheld this fickle *trustless* state Of vain world's glory flitting to and fro.

TRUSTY. adj. [from *trust*.]

1. Honest; faithful; true; fit to be trusted.

This dastard, at the battle of Poitiers, Before we met, or that a stroke was given, Like to a *trusty* squire, did run away.

This *trusty* servant Shall pass between us.

He removeth away the speech of the *trusty*, and taketh away the understanding of the aged.

Guyomar his *trusty* slave has sent.

These prodigious treasures which flowed in to him, he buried under ground by the hands of his most *trusty* slaves.

2. Strong; stout; such as will not fail.

When he saw no power might prevail, His *trusty* sword he called to his aid.

The neighing steedsafe to the chariot ty'd, The *trusty* weapon sits on ev'ry side.

TRUTH. n. f. [*treowþa*, Saxon.]

1. The contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to things.

All truths are equal, veritas non capit magis ac minus.

That men are pubescent at the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual *truth*.

TRY

Persuasive words, impreg'd With reason to her seeming and with *truth*.

This clue leads them through the maze of opinions and authors to *truth* and certainty.

2. Conformity of words to thoughts.

Shall *truth* fail to keep her word?

Truth is the joining or separating of signs, as the things signified agree or disagree.

3. Purity from falsehood.

So young and true. —Let it be so, thy *truth* then be thy dower.

4. Right opinion.

But, self-devoted from the prime of youth To life sequester'd, and ascetic *truth*, With fasting mortify'd, worn out with tears, And bent beneath the load of seventy years.

5. Fidelity; constancy.

The thoughts of past pleasure and *truth*, The best of all blessings below.

6. Honesty; virtue.

The money I tender for him in the court, If this will not suffice, it must appear That malice bears down *truth*.

7. It is used sometimes by way of concession.

She said, *truth*, Lord: yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall.

8. Exactness; conformity to rule.

Ploughs to go true depend much upon the *truth* of the iron work.

9. Reality; real state of things.

In *truth*, what should any prayer, framed to the minister's hand, require, but only to be read as behooveth?

There are innumerable *truths* with which we are wholly unacquainted.

10. Of a *TRUTH*, or in *TRUTH*. In reality; certainly.

Of a *truth*, Lord, the kings of Assyria have destroyed the nations.

TRUTINATION. n. f. [*trutina*, Lat.] The act of weighing; examination by the scale.

Men may mistake if they distinguish not the sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of the scale or decision of *trutination*.

To *TRY*. v. a. [*trier*, French.]

1. To examine; to make experiment of.

Some among you have beheld me fighting, Come try upon yourselves what you have seen.

He cannot be a perfect man, Not being *tried* and tutor'd in the world.

Doth not the ear *try* words, and the mouth take meat?

2. To experience; to assay; to have knowledge or experience of.

Thou know'st only good; but evil hast not *tried*.

Some to far Oaxis shall be sold, Or *try* the Libyan heat, or Scythian cold.

With me the rocks of Scylla you have *try'd*, The inhuman Cyclops, and his den doly'd, What greater ill hereafter can you bear?

3. To examine as a judge.

4. To bring before a judicial tribunal.

5. To bring to a decision; with out epithetical.

Nicanor, hearing of their courageousness to fight for their country, durst not *try* the matter by the sword.

I'll *try* it out, and give no quarter.

6. To act on as a test.

The fire sev'n times *tried* this;

Sev'n times *tried* that judgment is, Which did never chuse amiss.

Sure he who first the passage *try'd* In harden'd oak his heart did hide, And rib of iron arm'd his side.

7. To bring as to a test.

The *trying* of your faith worketh patience.

They open to themselves at length the way Up hither, under long obedience *try'd*.

TUB

8. To essay; to attempt.
Let us try advent'rous work. *Milton.*
9. To purify; to refine.
After life
Try'd in sharp tribulation, and red'd
By faith and faithful works. *Milton.*
10. To use as means.
To ease her cares, the force of sleep she tries;
Still wakes her mind, though slumbers seal her eyes. *Swift.*
- To TRY. v. n. To endeavour; to attempt;
to make essay.
He first deceas'd, she for a little try'd
To live without him, lik'd it not, and died. *Wotton.*
- Up and try. *Woodstock.*
- TUB. n. f. [*tobbe, tubbe*, Dutch.]
1. A large open vessel of wood.
In the East Indies, if you set a tub of water open
in a room where clothes are kept, it will be drawn
dry in twenty-four hours. *Bacon.*
They fetch their precepts from the Cynick tub. *Milton.*
- Skilful coopers hoop their tube
With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs. *Hudibras.*
2. A state of salivation; so called, because
the patient was formerly sweated in a
tub.
Season the slaves
For tubs and baths, bring down the rose-cheek'd
youth *Shakespeare.*
- To th' tub-fast, and the diet. *Shakespeare.*
- TUBE. n. f. [*tube*, Fr. *tubus*, Latin.] A
pipe; a siphon; a long hollow body.
There bellowing engines with their fiery tubes
Dippers'd æthereal forms, and down they fell, *Reformation.*
- A spot like which astronomer
Through his glaz'd optick tube yet never saw. *Milton.*
- This bears up part of it out at the surface of the
earth; the rest through the tubes and vessels of the
vegetables thereon. *Woodward.*
- TUBERCLE. n. f. [*tubercule*, Fr. from
tuberculum, Lat.] A small swelling or
excrecence on the body; a pimple.
By what degrees the tubercles arise,
How slow, or quick, they ripen into size. *Sewell.*
- A consumption of the lungs, without an ulcer-
ation, arrives through a schirrhosity, or a crude tuber-
cle. *Harvey.*
- TUBEROSE. n. f. A flower.
The stalks of tuberoses run up four foot high, more
or less; the common way of planting them is in
pots in March, in good earth. *Mortimer.*
- Eternal spring, with shining verdure, here
Warms the mild air, and crowns the youthful year;
The tuberose ever breathes, and violets blow. *Garrick.*
- TUBEROUS. adj. [*tubereus*, Fr. from
tuber, Lat.] Having prominent knots or
excrecences.
Parts of tuberosus hæmatitis shew several varieties
in the crusts, striature, and configuration of the body. *Woodward.*
- TUBULAR. adj. [*tubus*, Lat.] Re-
sembling a pipe or trunk; consisting of
a pipe; long and hollow; fistular.
He hath a tubular or pipe-like snout resembling
that of the hippocampus, or horse-fish. *Grew.*
- TUBULATED. } adj. [*tubulus*, Lat.]
TUBULOUS. } fistular; longitudinally
hollow.
The teeth of vipers are tubulated for the con-
veyance of the poison into the wound they make;
but their hollownes doth not reach to the top of
the tooth. *Derham.*
- TUBULE. n. f. [*tubulus*, Latin.] A small
pipe, or fistular body.
As the ludus Helmoutii, and the other nodules
have in them sea-shells that were incorporated with
them during the time of their formation at the
deluge, so these stones had then incorporated with
them testaceous tubules, related to the *Strophomena*,
or rather the *vermicular magni*. *Woodward.*

TUF

- TUCK. n. f. [*twecc*, Welsh, a knife; *glac*,
French; *focco*, Italian.]
1. A long narrow sword.
If he by chance escape your venom'd tuck,
Our purpose may hold there. *Shakespeare.*
These being prim'd, with force he labour'd
To free's sword from retentive scabbard;
And after many a painful pluck,
From rusty durance he bail'd tuck. *Hudibras.*
2. A kind of net.
The tuck is narrower meshed, and therefore scarce
lawful with a long bunt in the midst. *Carver.*
- To TUCK. v. a. [*from trucken*, German, to
press. *Skinner.*]
1. To gather into a narrower compass; to
crush together; to hinder from spreading.
She tucked up her vestments like a Spartan vir-
gin, and marched directly forwards to the utmost
summit of the promontory. *Addison.*
The sex, at the same time they are letting down
their stays, are tucking up their petticoats, which
grow shorter and shorter every day. *Addison.*
The following age of females first tucked up their
garments to the elbows, and exposed their arms to
the air. *Addison.*
Dick adopt t tuck back thy hair,
And I will pour into thy ear. *Prior.*
2. To enclose, by tucking clothes round.
Make his bed after different fashions, that he
may not feel every little change, who is not to
have his maid always to lay all things in print, and
tuck him in warm. *Locke.*
- To TUCK. v. n. To contract. A bad
word.
An ulcer discharging a nasty thin ichor, the edges
tuck in, and growing skinned and hard, give it the
name of a callous ulcer. *Sharp.*
- TUCKER. n. f. A small piece of linen that
shades the breast of women.
A female ornament by some call'd a tucker, and
by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen
or muslin, used to run in a small kind of ruffle round
the uppermost verge of the stays. *Addison.*
- TUCKETSONANCE. n. f. The sound of
the tucket. An ancient instrument of
musick.
Let the trumpets sound
The tucketsonance and the note to mount. *Shaksp.*
- TU'EL. n. f. [*tuyrau*, Fr.] The anus.
Skinner.
- TUESDAY. n. f. [*tuersdag*, Saxon; *zuy*,
Saxon, is Mais.] The third day of the
week.
- TUFT. n. f. [*tuffe*, French.]
1. A number of threads or ribands, flowery
leaves, or any small bodies joined to-
gether.
Upon sweet brier, a fine tuft, or brush of moss
of divers colours, you shall ever find full of white
worms. *Bacon.*
It is notorious for its goatish smell, and tufts not
unlike the beard of that animal. *More.*
A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry lea. *Dryden.*
Near a living stream their mansion place
Edg'd round with moss and tufts of matted grass. *Dryden.*
- The male among birds often appears in a crest,
comb, a tuft of feathers, or a natural little plume,
erected like a pinnacle on the top of the head. *Spectator.*
2. A cluster; a plump.
Going a little aside into the wood, where many
times before she delighted to walk, her eyes were
saluted with a tuft of trees so close set together, as
with the shade the moon gave through it, it might
breed a fearful kind of suspicion to look upon it. *Sidney.*
My house is at the tuft of olives hard by. *Shaksp.*
An island he
Gleam'd th' unmeasur'd sea; and is so nice,
That in the midst I saw the smoke arise,
Through tufts of trees. *Chapman.*
With high woods the hills were crown'd;
With tufts the valleys, and each fountain side
With borders long the rivers. *Milton.*

TUG

- Under a tuft of shade, that on a green
Blood whisp'ring fast, by a fresh fountain side
They sat them down. *Milton.*
- To TUFF. v. a. To adorn with a tuft. A
doubtful word, not authorised by any
competent writer.
Sit beneath the shade
Of solemn oaks, that tuft the swelling mounts,
Thrown graceful round. *Thomson.*
- TUFF. n. f. [*from tuffed and*
tuffity.] A villous kind of silk.
His cloaths were strange, tho' coarse, and black,
tho' bare:
Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet; but it was now, so much ground was seen,
Became tufftuffity. *Donne.*
- TUFFED. adj. [*from tuff*.] Growing in
tufts or clusters.
There does a sable cloud
Turn forth her silver lining on the night,
And cast a gleam over this tuffed grove. *Milton.*
Towers and battlements it sees,
Bosom'd high in tuffed trees,
Where perhaps some beauty lies
The cynosure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*
Mild the desert fruitful fields arise,
That, crown'd with tuffed trees and springing corn,
Like verdant isles the sable waste adorn. *Pope.*
- TUFFY. adj. [*from tuff*.] Adorned with
tufts. A word of no authority.
Let me strip thee of thy tuffy coat,
Spread thy unbraided fibres. *Thomson.*
- To TUG. v. a. [*teigan*, *teogan*, Saxon.]
1. To pull with strength long continued in
the utmost exertion; to draw.
No more tug one another thus, nor maul your-
selves; receive
Prize equal; conquests crown ye both: the lists to
others leave. *Chapman.*
These two mossy pillars
With horrible confusion to and fro
He tugg'd, he shook, till down they came, and drew
Upon the heads of all that sat beneath
The whole roof after them, with burst of thunder. *Milton.*
Take pains the genuine meaning to explore,
There sweat, there strain, tug the laborious oar. *Reformation.*
2. To pull; to pluck.
Prick, beware thy board;
I mean to tug it, and to cut you soundly. *Shaksp.*
There leaving him to his repose,
Secur'd from the pursuit of foes,
And wanting nothing but a song,
And a well tun'd theobald hung.
Upon a bough, to ease the pain
His tugg'd ears suffer'd with a strain. *Hudibras.*
- To TUG. v. n.
1. To pull; to draw.
The weaker sort will tug lustily at one oar.
Sandys.
There is tugging and pulling this way and that
way. *More.*
These galley-slaves tug willing at their oar,
Content to work in prospect of the shore;
But would not work at all, if not constrain'd before. *Dryden.*
We have been tugging a great while against the
stream, and have almost weathered our point; a
stretch or two more will do the work; but if, instead
of that, we slacken our arms and drop our oars, we
shall be hurried back to the place from whence we
set out. *Addison.*
2. To labour; to contend; to struggle.
Cast your good counsels
Upon his passion; let myself and fortune
Tug for the time to come. *Shakespeare.*
His face is black and full of blood,
His hands abroad display'd, as one that grasps
And tugg'd for life. *Shakespeare.*
They long wretched and strenuously tugg'd for
their liberty, with a no less magnanimous than
constant pertinacity. *Howe.*
Go now with some daring drug,
Bait thy disease, and while they tug;
Thou to maintain the cruel snare,
Spend the dear treasure of thy life. *Crashaw.*

TUM

TUG. n. f. [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmost effort.

Downward by the feet he drew
The tumbler, as if at the tug he falls,
Vast weight, as he along, roat from the smoking walls.
Dryden.

TUGGER. n. f. [from tug.] One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUTOR. n. f. [tutior, from tutor, Lat.] Guardianship; superintendent care; care of a guardian or tutor.

A folly for a man of wisdom to put himself under the tuition of a beast. *Sidney.*

They forcibly endeavour to cast the churches, under my care and tuition, into the moulds they have fashioned to their designs. *King Charles.*

If government depends upon religion, this shows the potential design of those that attempt to distinguish the civil and ecclesiastical interests, setting the latter wholly out of the tuition of the former. *South.*

When so much true life is put into them, they talk with them about what most delights them, that they may perceive that those under whose tuition they are, are not enemies to their satisfaction. *Locke.*

TULIP. n. f. [tulipe, Fr. tulipa, Latin.] A flower.

The properties of a good tulip are, 1. It should have a tall stem. 2. The flower should consist of six leaves, three within, and three without, the former being larger than the latter. 3. Their bottom should be proportioned to their top; their upper part should be rounded off, and not terminate in a point. 4. The leaves when opened should neither turn inward nor bend outward, but rather stand erect; the flower should be of a middling size, neither over large nor too small. 5. The stripes should be small and regular, arising quite from the bottom of the flower. The chives should not be yellow, but of a brown colour. They are generally divided into three classes, viz. precoces, or early flowers; medias, or middling flowers; and serotines, or late flowers. The early blowing tulips are not near so fair, nor rise half so high as the late ones, but are chiefly valued for appearing so early in the spring. *Miller.*

The tulip opens with the rising, and shuts with the setting sun. *Hakewill.*

Why tulips of one colour produce some of another, and, running through all, still escape a blue. *Brown.*

TULIPTREE. n. f. A tree.

TO TUMBLE. v. n. [tomber, Fr. tombolare, Dutch; tombolare, Italian.]

1. To fall; to come suddenly and violently to the ground.

Though the treasure
Of nature's germins tumble all together,
Answer me. *Shakespeare.*

To stand or walk, to rise or tumble,
As matter and as motion jumble. *Prior.*

Sisyphus lifts his stone up the hill; which carried to the top, it immediately tumbles to the bottom. *Addison.*

2. To fall in great quantities tumultuously.

When riches come by the course of chance
and accidents, they come tumbling upon a man. *Bacon.*

3. To fall about.

I saw at the bottom of one tree a gentleman bound with many garters hand and foot, so as well he might tumble and to. *Sidney.*

Oldster stumbled, and in falling struck me
Into the tumbling billows of the main. *Shakespeare.*

4. To play tricks by various libations of the body.

Reform our sense, and teach the men's obey;
They'll leave their tumbling, if you lead the way. *Rowe.*

TO TUMBLE. v. a.

1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination.

When it came to the ears of Maximilian, and tumbling it over and over in his thoughts, that he should at one blow be defeated of the marriage of his daughter and his own, he lost all patience. *Bacon.*

TUM

A man by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new fermentation, which works them into a finer body. *Collier.*

They tumbled all their little quivers' er,
To chase propitious shafts. *Prior.*

2. To throw by chance or violence.

The mind often sets itself on work in search of some hidden ideas; though sometimes they are roused and tumbled out of their dark cells into open day-light by some turbulent passions. *Locke.*

3. To throw down.

Wait thou still by hammering treachery,
To tumble down thy husband and thyself
From top of honour to disgrace's feet? *Shakespeare.*

King Lycurgus, while he fought in vain
His friends to free, was tumbled on the plain. *Dryden.*

If a greater force than his holds him fast, or tumbles him down, he is no longer free. *Locke.*

TUMBLE. n. f. [from the verb.] A fall.

A country-fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree: why, says a passenger, I could have taught you a way to climb, and never hurt yourself with a fall. *L'Estrange.*

TUMBLER. n. f. [from tumble.]

1. One who shows postures by various contortions of body, or feats of activity.

What strange agility and activeness do common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to by exercise! *Wilkins.*

Nic bounced up with a spring equal to that of the nimblest tumblers or rope-dancers. *Arbutnot.*

Never by tumbler thro' the hoops was shown
Such skill in passing all, and touching none. *Pope.*

2. A large drinking glass.

TUMBLE. n. f. [tombereau, Fr.] A dung-cart.

Twifallow once ended, get tumble and man,
And compass that follow as soon as ye can. *Tusser.*

My corps is in a tumbrel laid, among
The filth and ordure, and inclos'd with dung;
That cart areth, and raise a common cry,
For sacred hunger of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

What shall I do with this beastly tumbrel? go the down and sleep, you lot. *Congreve.*

He sometimes rode in an open tumbrel. *Latier.*

TUMEFACATION. n. f. [tumefactio, Lat.] Swelling.

The common signs and effects of weak fibres, are paleness, a weak pulse, tumefactions in the whole body. *Arbutnot.*

TO TUMEFY. v. a. [tumefacio, Lat.] To swell; to make to swell.

I applied three small causticks triangular about the tumefied joint. *Wifeman.*

A consumption actually begun is when some parts of the lungs are knotted and tumefied. *Blackm.*

A fleshy excrescence, exceeding hard and tumefied, supposed to demand extirpation. *Sharp.*

TUMID. adj. [tumidus, Lat.]

1. Swelling; puffed up.

2. Protuberant; raised above the level.

So high as head'd the tumid hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow vale broad and deep. *Milton.*

3. Pompous; bombast; puffy; falsely sublime.

Though such expressions may seem tumid and aspiring; yet cannot I scruple to use seeming hyperboles in mentioning felicity, which make the highest hyperboles but seeming ones. *Boyle.*

TUMOROUS. adj. [from tumor.]

1. Swelling; protuberant.

Who ever saw any cypress or pine, small below and above, and tumorous in the middle, unless some diseased plant? *Wotton.*

2. Fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent.

According to their subject, their styles vary, for that which is high and lofty, declaring of great matter, becomes vast and tumorous, speaking of petty and inferior things. *Ben Jonson.*

His limbs were rather sturdy than stout, his mien and almost tumorous in his looks and gestures. *Wotton.*

TUM

TUMOUR. n. f. [tumor, Lat.]

1. A morbid swelling.

Tumour is a disease, in which the parts recede from their natural state by an undue increase of their bigness. *Wifeman.*

Having dissected this swelling vice, and seen what it is that feeds the tumour, if the disease be founded in pride, the abating that is the most natural remedy. *Government of the Tongue.*

The formation of knots and tumours in any part of the body, external or internal, that degenerate at length into an ulcer, arise from this, that some parts of the blood becoming by their size of figure disproportioned to the small winding channels of the glands, cannot freely slip through. *Blackmore.*

2. Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur; swelling mien; unsustained greatness.

His stile was rich of phrase, but seldom in bold metaphors; and so far from the tumour, that a reader wants a little elevation. *Wotton.*

It is not the power of tumour and bold look upon the passions of the multitude. *L'Estrange.*

TO TUNE. [among gardeners.] To fence trees about with earth.

TO TUMULATE. v. n. [tumulo, Latin.]

To swell. This seems to be the sense here, but I suspect the word to be wrong.

Urinous spirits, or volatile alkalis, are such enemies to acid, that as soon as they are put together, they tumulate and grow hot, and continue to fight till they have disarmed or mortified each other. *Boyle.*

TUMULOSE. adj. [tumulosus, Lat.] Full of hills.

TUMULOUSITY. n. f. [tumulus, Latin.] Hilliness.

TUMULT. n. f. [tumultus, Fr. tumultus, Latin.]

1. A promiscuous commotion in a multitude.

A tumult is improved into a rebellion, and a government overturned by it. *L'Estrange.*

With ireful taunts each other they oppose,
Till in loud tumult all the Greeks arose. *Pope.*

2. A multitude put into a commotion.

3. A stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion.

What stir is this? what commotion in the hearth?
Whence cometh this tumult and this noise? *Shakespeare.*

Tumult and confusion all embroil'd;
This piece of poetry can be no nobler than the idea it gives us of the same. Being thus raising a tumult among the elements, and recovering them out of their confusion, thus troubling and calming nature? *Spectator.*

TUMULTUOUSLY. adv. [from tumultuous.]

In a tumultuary manner.

TUMULTUARINESS. n. f. [from tumultuary.]

Turbulence; inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

The tumultuariness of the people, or the factionness of presbyters, gave occasion to invent new models. *King Charles.*

TUMULTUARY. adj. [tumultuarius, Fr.]

1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused.

Perkin had learned, that people under command used to confound, and after to march in order, and rebels commotion; and observing their conduct, and not tumbling, was doubted the worst. *Bacon.*

My followers were at that time no way proportionable to hazard a tumultuary conflict. *King Charles.*

Is it likely that divided atoms should keep the same ranks in such a variety of tumultuary perturbations in that liquid medium? *Newton.*

2. Disorderly; out into irregular commotion.

Men who live without religion, live always in a tumultuary and restless state. *Atterbury.*

TO TUMULTUATE. v. n. [tumultuor, Lat.]

To make a tumult.

TUMULTUATION. *s. f.* [from *tumultuare*.]

Irregular and confused agitation.

That in the sound the contiguous air receives many strokes from the particles of the liquor, seems probable by the sudden and eager tumultuation of its parts. *Boyle.*

TUMULTUOUS. *adj.* [from *tumult*; *tumultuosus*, French.]

1. Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes.

Many civil broils and tumultuous rebellions, they fairly overcame, by reason of the continual presence of their king, whose only person often-times contains the unruly people from a thousand evil occasions. *Spenser.*

2. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly agitated.

The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud Hurry'd him aloft. *Milton.*

His dire attempt; which nigh the birth Now rowling, boils in his tumultuous breast, And like a devilish engine back recoils Upon himself. *Milton.*

The vital blood, that hitherto forsook my heart, Returns again in such tumultuous tides, It quite o'ercomes me. *Addison.*

3. Turbulent; violent.

Nought reits for me in this tumultuous strife, But to make open proclamation. *Shakespeare.*

Furiously running in upon him with tumultuous speech, he violently raves, and his head his rich cap of fables. *Knolles.*

4. Full of tumults.

The winds began to speak louder, and, as in a tumultuous kingdom, to think themselves fittest instruments of commandment. *Sidney.*

TUMULTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tumultuous*.]

By act of the multitude; with confusion and violence.

It was done by edict, not tumultuously; the sword was not put into the people's hand. *Bacon.*

TUN. *n. f.* [tunne, Saxon; tonne, Dutch; tonne, tonneau, French.]

1. A large cask.

As when a spark Lights on a heap of powder, laid fit for the tun, some magazine to store Against a rumour'd war. *Milton.*

2. The measure of four hogheads.

3. Any large quantity, especially.

I have over follow'd a thousand date, Drawn tun of blood out of the country's breast. *Shakespeare.*

4. A drunkard, in burlesque.

Here's a tun of madding work to come, Or from a treason-tavern rolling home. *Dryden.*

5. The weight of two thousand pounds.

6. A cubick space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.

'So fenced about with rocks and lets, that without knowledge of the passages, a boat of ten tuns cannot be brought into the haven. *Baylin.*

7. Dryden has used it for a perimetrical measure, I believe without precedent or propriety.

A tun about was every pillar there; A polish'd mirror shone not half so clear. *Dryden.*

TO TUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put

into casks; to barrel.

It in the must, or wort, while it works, before the tunned, the burrage stay a time, and so often changed with fresh, it will make a loving drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*

The same fermented juice degenerating into vinegar, yield an acid and corroding spirit. The same juice tunned up, arms itself with water. *Boyle.*

TUNABLE. *adj.* [from *tune*.] Harmonious; musical.

A cry more tunable Was never hallo'd to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Spenser.*

Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to walk; VOL. II.

Smooth on the tongue discount'd, pleasing to the ear, And tunable as sylvan pipe or song. *Milton.*

All tunable sounds, whereof human voice is one, are made by a regular vibration of the sonorous body, and undulation of the air, proportionable to the acuteness or gravity of the tone. *Holder.*

Several lines in Virgil are not altogether tunable to a modern ear. *Gaith.*

TUNABLENESS. *s. f.* [from *tunable*.] Harmony; melodiousness.

TUNABLY. *adv.* [from *tunable*.] Harmoniously; melodiously.

TUN-DISH. *n. f.* [from *tun* and *dish*.] A tunnel.

TUNE. *n. f.* [toon, Dut. ton, Swed. tuono, Ital. tone, Fr. tonus, Lat.]

1. A diversity of notes put together. *Locke.*

Came he to sing a raven's note, Whose dismal tune bereft my vital powers? *Shakespeare.*

Tunes and airs have in themselves some affinity with the affections; as merry tunes, doleful tunes, solemn tunes, tunes inclining men's minds to pity, warlike tunes; so that tunes have a predisposition to the motion of the spirits. *Bacon.*

Keep unsteady nature to her law, And the low world in meafur'd motion draw After the heav'nly tune, which none can hear Of human mould with gross unpurg'd ear. *Milton.*

That sweet song you sung one starry night, The tune I still retain, but not the words. *Dryden.*

The disposition in the fiddle to play tunes. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Sound; note.

Such a noise arose As the shrouds make at sea in a stiff tempest, As loud, and to as many tunes. *Shakespeare.*

3. Harmony; order; concert of parts.

A continual parliament I thought would but keep the commonwealth in peace, by preserving laws in their due execution and vigour. *King Charles.*

4. State of giving the due sounds; as, the fiddle is in tune, or out of tune.

5. Proper state for use of application; right disposition; fit temper; proper humour.

A child will learn three tunes as much when he is in tune, as he will with double the time and pains, when he goes awkwardly, or is dragged unwillingly to it. *Locke.*

6. State of any thing with respect to order.

Disaffected Lear, in his better tune, remembers what we are come about. *Shakespeare.*

TO TUNE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced.

His golden harps they took, Harps ever tun'd, that glister'd by their side. *Milton.*

Tune your harps, Ye angels, to that sound, and then my heart, Make room to entertain thy flowing joy. *Dryden.*

2. To sing harmoniously.

Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow, Melodious murmurs, warbling tune let penite. *Milton.*

Rouse up, ye Thebanes, tune your lo Peans; Your king returns, the Argives are o'ercome. *Dryden.*

Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and know What's roundly sung, and languishingly slow. *Pope.*

3. To put into order so as to produce the proper effect.

TO TUNE. *v. n.*

1. To form one sound to another.

The winds were hush'd to leaf and bough, At all was seen to stir; Whilst tuning to the water's fall, The small birds sang to her. *Drayton.*

All sounds on fret or stop Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice. *Milton.*

2. To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TUNFUL. *adj.* [tune and full.] Musical; harmonious.

I saw a pleasant grove, With chant of tuneful birds rejoycing. *Milton.*

Earth smiles with flowers renewing, And birds to lays of love their tuneful notes apply. *Dryden.*

For thy own glory sing our sov'reign's praise, God of virtues and of days! Let all thy tuneful sons adorn Their lating works with William's name. *Prior.*

Poets themselves must fall, like those they sing, Deat the praise'd ear, and mute the tuneful tongue. *Pope.*

TUNLESS. *adj.* [from *tune*.] Unharmonious; unmusical.

When I heard my tuneless harp I take, Then do I more augment my toes despite. *Spenser.*

Swallow, what dost thou With thy tuneless lute? *Conley.*

TUNER. *n. f.* [from *tune*.] One who tunes.

The box of such antick, lipping, affected phantasies, these new tunes of accents. *Shakespeare.*

TUNICK. *n. f.* [tunike, Fr. tunica, Lat.]

1. Part of the Roman dress.

The tunicks of the Romans, which answer to our waistcoats, were without ornaments, and with very short sleeves. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Natural covering; integument; tunicle.

Loblocks and, tyrops abate and demulce the hardness of a cough, by mollifying the ruggedness of the intern tunic of the gullet. *Harvey.*

Their fruit is locked up all winter in their genus, and well fenced with neat and close tunicles. *Derham.*

The drop of the tunica vaginalis is owing to a preternatural discharge of that water continually separating on the internal surface of the tunic. *Sharp.*

TUNICLE. *n. f.* [from *tunic*.] Natural cover; integument.

The humours and tunicles are purely transparent, to let in the light and colour unfolded. *Roy.*

One single grain of wheat, barley, or rye, shall contain four or five distinct plants under one common tunicle; a very convincing argument of the providence of God. *Bentley.*

TUNNAGE. *n. f.* [from *tun*.]

1. Content of a vessel measured by the tun.

The consideration of the riches of the ancients leads to that of their trade, and to inquire into the bulk and tunnage of their shipping. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Tax laid by the tun; as, to levy tunnage and portadage.

TUNNEL. *n. f.*

1. The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smoke.

It was a vault ybuilt for great dispence, With many ranges rear'd along the wall, And one great chimney, whose long tunnel thence The smoke forth threw. *Spenser.*

The water being rarified, and by rarification forced up, wind will force up the smoke, which otherwise might linger in the tunnel, and often-times reverse. *Wotton.*

2. A funnel, or pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels.

For the help of the hearing, make an instrument like a tunnel, the narrow part of the bignets of the hole of the ear, and the broader end much larger. *Bacon.*

3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point, and so resembling a funnel or tunnel.

TO TUNNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form like a tunnel.

The phalanx tribe inhabit the tunnelled, convolved leaves. *Deham.*

2. To catch in a net.

3. This word is used by Derham for to make network; to reticulate.

Some birds not only weave the fibrous parts of

vegetables, and curiously tunnel them into nests, but artificially support them on the twigs of trees.

TURBOT. *n. f.* [*tonnen*, Ital. *thynnus*, Lat.] A sea fish.

Some fish are boiled and preserved fresh in vinegar, as tunny and turbot.

TURP. *n. f.* [I know not of what original.]

A rain. This word is yet used in Staffordshire, and in other provinces.

TO TURF. *n.* To butt like a ram.

TURBAN. *n. f.* [a Turkish word.] The

TURBANT. } cover worn by the Turks
TURBAND. } on their heads.

Gates of monarchs

Arch'd are to high, that giants may get through, And keep their impious turbands on, without Good-morrow to the sun.

His hat was in the form of a turban, not so huge as the Turkish turbands.

From utmost Indian isle, Taprobane,

Dusk faces with white liken turbands wreath'd.

I see the Turk nodding with his turban.

Some, for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,

For folded turbands sing Holland bear.

TURBANED. *adj.* [from *turban*.] Wearing a turban.

A turban'd Turk

That beat a Venetian, and traduc'd the state,

I took by the throat.

TURBARV. *n. f.* [*turbaria*, low Lat. from

turf.] The right of digging turf.

TURBID. *adj.* [*turbidus*, Lat.] Thick;

muddy; not clear.

Though lees make the liquid turbid, yet they

renew the spirits.

The brazen instruments of death discharge

Horrible flames, and turbid firebrand clouds

Of smoke sulphurous: Internus'd with these

Large globous iron dy.

The ordinary springs, which were before clear,

fresh, and limpid, become thick and turbid, as long

as the earthquake lasts.

TURBIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *turbid*.] Muddi-

ness; thickness.

TURBINATED. *adj.* [*turbinatus*, Lat.]

1. Twisted; spiral; passing from the power

to wider.

Let mechanism here produce a spiral and turbi-

nated motion of the whole upped body, without an

external director.

2. Among botanists, plants are called tur-

binated, as some parts of them resemble,

or are of a conical figure.

TURBINATION. *n. f.* [from *turbinatus*.]

The act of spinning like a top.

TURBITH. *n. f.* [*turpethus*, Lat.] Yellow

mercury precipitate.

I sent him twelve grains of turbit, mix'd,

and purged it off with a bitter draught. I returned the

turbith once in three days, and the ulcers healed

soon off.

TURBOT. *n. f.* [*turbot*, French and Dutch;

rhombus, Lat.] A delicate fish.

Some fish are preserved fresh in vinegar, as tur-

bot.

Of fishes you shall find in arms the whole, the

salmon, the turbot.

Nor oysters of the Lucrine lake

My sober appetite would with,

Nor turbot.

TURBULENCE. *n. f.* [*turbulence*, French;

turbulentia, Latin.]

1. Tumult; confusion.

I have dream'd

Of bloody turbulence; and this whole night

Hath nothing been but forms of slaughter.

Off-times noxious where they light

On man, beast, plant, wretched and turbulent,

Like turbulencies in the affairs of men,

Over whose heads they roar, and seem to point:

They oft forebode and threaten ill.

2. Disorder of passions.

I come to calm thy turbulence of mind,

If reason will refuse her for reign way.

3. Tumultuousness; tendency to confusion.

You think this turbulence of blood

From signifying preferes the blood,

Which thus fermenting by degrees,

Exalts the spirits, sinks the senses.

TURBULENT. *adj.* [*turbulentus*, Latin.]

1. Raising agitation; producing commo-

tion.

From the clear milky juice alloying

Thick, and refresh'd; nor envy'd them the grape,

Whole heads that turbulent liquor fills with foam.

2. Exposed to commotion; liable to agi-

tation.

Calm region once,

And full of peace; now tost and turbulent!

3. Tumultuous; violent.

What wondrous sort of objects has heav'n design'd

For to amaze, so turbulent a mind?

Nor need we tell what anxious cares attend

The turbulent mind of wine, nor all the kinds

Of maladies that lead to death's grim cave,

Wrought by intemperance.

Men of ambitious and turbulent spirits, that were

dissatisfied with privacy, were allowed to engage

in matters of state.

TURBULENTLY. *adv.* [from *turbulent*.]

Tumultuously; violently.

TURD. *n. f.* [*cunb*, Saxon.] Excrement.

TURF. *n. f.* [*tyrf*, Saxon; *torf*, Dutch;

torf, Swedish.] A clod covered with

grass; a part of the surface of the

ground.

Where was this lane?

Close by the battle, ditch'd, and wall'd with turf.

Turf and peats are cheap fuels, and last long.

Could that divide you from near ushering guides?

They left me weary on a grassy turf.

Each place some monument of thee should bear;

I wish green turfs would grateful altars raise.

Their backlers ring around,

Their trampling turns the turf, and shakes the solid

ground.

The ambassador every morning religiously saluted

a turf of earth dug out of his own native soil, to

remind him that all the day he was to think of his

country.

His flock daily crops

Their verdant dunes from the mossy turf.

Sufficient.

Yet shall they have with rising flow'rs his debt,

And the great turf lie lightly on thy breast.

TURF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

cover with turfs.

The face of the bank next the sea is turfed.

TURFIN. *n. f.* [from *turf*.] The state

of abounding with turfs.

TURF. *adj.* [from *turf*.] Full of turfs.

TURGENT. *adj.* [*turgens*, Lat.] Swelling;

protuberant; tumid.

Where humours are turgent, it is necessary not

only to purge them, but also to strengthen the in-

fested parts.

The clusters clear,

White o'er the turgent film the living dew.

TURGID. *adj.* [*turgidus*, Lat.]

1. The act of swelling; the state of being

swollen.

The infant turgence is not to be taken off,

but by medicines of higher nature.

2. Empty magnificence.

TURGID. *adj.* [*turgidus*, Latin.]

1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room

than before.

A bladder, moderately filled with air, and strongly tied, held near the fire grew turgid and hard; and brought nearer, suddenly broke with a vehement noise.

The spirits embogled with the malignity, and drowned in the blood turgid and tumid by the febrile fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved.

Disburthen thou thy sapless wood

Of its rich progeny; the turgid fruit

Abounds with mellow liquor.

Those channels, turgid with th' obstructed tide,

Stretch their walls hollow, and make their mouths

wide.

2. Pompous; tumid; fastuous; vainly

magnificent.

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talk-

ing and thinking; whatsoever they judge of is a

picture of this vanity.

TURORIDITY. *n. f.* [from *turgid*.] State of

being swollen.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness,

stagnation of speech, vertigo, weakness, watering,

and turgidity of the eyes.

TURKEY. *n. f.* [*gallina turcica*, Latin.] A

large domestic fowl supposed to be

brought from Turkey.

Here he comes swelling like a turkey cock.

The turkey-cock hath swelling gills, the headdress

So speeds the wild low.

Who lately hatched the turkey's callow care.

TURKOIS. *n. f.* [*turquoise*, Fr. from *turkey*.]

A blue stone numbered among the most pre-

cious stones, now discovered to be a

bone impregnated with cupreous par-

cles.

Those bony bodies found among copper-ore are

tinged with green, or blue; the turquoise stone, as it

is commonly styled by lapidaries, is part of a bone

tinged.

TURKSCAP. *n. f.* [*maragon*.] An herb.

TURM. *n. f.* [*turma*, Lat.] A troop. No:

in use.

Legions and cohorts turms of horse and wings

TURMERICK. *n. f.* [*turmerica*, Latin.] An

Indian root which makes a yellow dye.

TURMOIL. *n. f.* [derived by Skinner from

tremouille, Fr. a mill-hopper; more prob-

ably derived from *moil*, to labour.]

Trouble; disturbance; harassing uneas-

ness; tumultuous molestation. Little

in use.

He tocks with torment and turmoil,

To force me live, and bid me die.

There I'll rest, as after much turmoil

A blessed soul doth in it dwell.

Blinded greatness ever in turmoil,

Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil.

Happy when I, from this turmoil free, see

That peaceful and diving assembly see.

TO TURMOIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harass with commotion.

That is not fault of will in those godly father

but the troublous occasions wherewith that wate

realm hath continually been turmoiled.

It is her fatal misfortune above all other co-

untries to be miserably tossed and turmoiled w-

the elements of nature.

Hail, Juno, who with endless brood

Did enshrine, and heat, and Jove himself turmoil

At length, and his friendly pow'r shall give

2. To weary; to keep in inquietude.

Having newly left those grammatical shallow

where they stuck unreasonably to learn a few words

and when are transported to be lost and to

lose their unbalanced wits in labours

and deeps of controversy.

TURUN. *v. a.* [*tunnan*, Saxon; *tourn*

French; from *torno*, Latin.]

1. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move round; to revolve.

She would have made Hercules turn the spit; yes, and have clef his club to make the fire too. *Shakespeare.*

He turned me about with his finger and thumb, as one would set up a top. *Shakespeare.*

Here's a knocking, indeed; if a man were poster of bell gate, he should have old turning the key. *Shakespeare.*

They in numbers that compute Days, months, and years, towards his all-cheering lamp

Turn swift their various motions, of are turn'd By his magnetic beam. *Milton.*

2. To put the upper side downward; to shift with regard to the sides.

When the hen has laid her eggs so that she can cover them, what care does she take in turning them frequently, that all parts may partake of the vital warmth? *Addison.*

3. To change with respect to position.

Expert When to advance, or stand, or turn the fury Of battle. *Milton.*

He bid his angels turn the poles. *Milton.*

4. To change the state of the balance.

You weigh equally, a feather will turn the scale. *Shakespeare.*

If I survive, shall Troy the less prevail A single soul's too light to turn the scale. *Dryden.*

5. To bring the inside out.

He call'd me out; And told me I had turn'd the wrong side out. *Shakespeare.*

The van abys Up from the bottom turn'd by furious winds. *Milton.*

6. To change as to the posture of the body, or direction of the look.

Apollo, angry 'at the sight, from top of Iliion cride; Turne head, ye well-rod peers of Troy. *Chapman.*

His gentle duind expression turn'd at length The eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton.*

The rage of thirst and hunger now suppress'd, The monarch turn'd him to his royal guest. *Pope.*

7. To form on a lathe by moving round.

[Torno, Latin.]

As the placing one foot of a pair of compasses on a plane, and moving about the other foot, describes a circle with the moving point in any substance, pitched steady on two points, as on an axis, and moved about, also describes a circle concentric to the axis; and an edge-tool set steady to that part of the outside of the substance, will in a circumvolution of that substance cut off all the parts that lie farther off the axis, and make the outside also concentric to the axis. This is the whole sign of turning. *Moxon.*

The whole lathe is made strong, because the matter is turned by turning; is heavier than wood, and with forcible coming about, would, if the lathe were flight, make it revolve, and to spoil the work. *Moxon.*

8. To form; to shape.

His whole person is nicely turned, and speaks him a man of quality. *Tatter.*

What nervous arms he boasts, how firm his tread, His limbs how turn'd, how broad his shoulders spread! *Pope.*

9. To change; to transfigure; to metamorphose; to transmute.

My throat of war be turn'd To the virgin's voice that babies lull asleep. *Shakespeare.*

His mock of him Hath turn'd his bells to gongs. *Shakespeare.*

Turn the council of Anthonel into foolishness. *2 Samuel.*

Impatience turns an agreeable fever, a fever to the plague, fear into despair, anger into rage, loss into madness, and sorrow to amazement. *Taylor.*

Of goodness! that shall evil turn to good. *Milton.*

Of footy coal thy empirick stench Can turn, or holds it possible to turn Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold. *Milton.*

10. To make of another colour.

The choler of a hog turned (symp of violets green. *Flugh.*

11. To change; to alter.

Midian bid me, although I be not fair: Doth beauty keep which never sun can turn, Nor florins do turn? *Sidney.*

Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world Could turn so much the constitution Of any constant man. *Shakespeare.*

12. To make a reverse of fortune.

Fortune confounds the wife, And, when they least expect it, turns the dice. *Dryden.*

13. To translate.

The bard whom pilfer'd pastorals renown'd, Who turns a Persian tale for half a crown, Just writes to make his barrenness appear. *Pope.*

14. To change to another opinion, or party, worse of better; to convert; to pervert.

Turn ye not unto idols, nor make to yourselves molten gods. *Leviticus.*

15. To change with regard to inclination or temper.

Turn thee unto me, and have mercy upon me. *Psalms.*

16. To alter from one effect or purpose to another.

That unreadiness which they find in us, they turn it to the foisting up themselves in that secured fancy. *Hooker.*

When a storm of sad mischance beat upon our spirits, turn it into advantage, to serve religion or prudence. *Taylor.*

God will make these evils the occasion of greater good, by turning them to advantage in this world, or increase of our happiness in the next. *Tillotson.*

17. To betake.

Sheep, and goats, it seems indifferent which of these two ways they turn'd to. *Temple.*

18. To transfer.

The came to David to Hebron, to turn the kingdom of Saul to him. *1 Chronicles.*

19. To fall upon by some change.

The destruction of Demetrius, son to Philip II. of Macedon, turned upon the father, who died of repentance. *Bacon.*

20. To make to nauseate.

The report, and much more the sight of a luxurious feeder, would turn his stomach. *Fell.*

This beastly line quite turns my stomach. *Pope.*

21. To make giddy.

Eastern priests in giddy circles run, And turn their heads to imitate the sun. *Pope.*

22. To infuriate; to make mad; applied to the head or brain.

My aching head can scarce support the pain; This earled love will surely turn my brain: Feel how it flouts. *Theophrast.*

There is not a more melancholy object than a man who has his head turned with religious enthusiasm. *Addison.*

Alas! the ravens; her brain, I fear, is turn'd. *Rowe.*

23. To change direction to, or from, any point.

The sun Was bid turn reins from the equinoctial road. *Milton.*

A man, though he turns his eyes towards an object, yet he may chuse whether he will curiously survey it. *Locke.*

Unless he turns his thoughts that way, he will no more have distinct ideas of the operations of his mind, than he will have of a clock who will not turn his eyes to it. *Locke.*

They turn away their eyes from a beautiful prospect. *Addison.*

24. To direct by a change to a certain purpose or propensity.

My thoughts are turn'd on peace. *Addison.*

Adversity gave our quarrels fill'd the world With widows and with orphans. *Addison.*

This turns the bluest spirits from the old notions of honour and liberty to the thoughts of traffick. *Addison.*

His natural magnanimity turned all his thoughts

upon something more valuable than he had in view. *Addison.*

He turned his thoughts rather to books and conversation, than to politics. *Prior.*

He is full to spring from one of a poetical disposition, from whom he might inherit a soul turned to poetry. *Pope.*

25. To double in.

This a wife taker is not punching, But turns at every least an inch. *Swift.*

26. To revolve; to agitate in the mind.

Turn these ideas about in your mind, and take a view of them on all sides. *Watts.*

27. To bend from a perpendicular edge; to blunt.

Quick wits are more quick to enter speedily, than able to pierce far; like sharp tools, whose edges are very soon turned. *Affham.*

28. To drive by violence; to expel; with out, or out of.

Let her turn this day out of the week; This day of shame. *Shakespeare.*

They turn'd weak people and children unable for service out of the city. *Knollys.*

He now was grown deform'd and poor, And fit to be turn'd out of door. *Hudibras.*

If I had taken to the church, I should have had more sense than to have turn'd myself out of my benefice by writing libels on my parishioners. *Dryden.*

I would be hard to imagine that God would turn him out of paradise, to till the ground, and at the same time advance him to a throne. *Locke.*

A great man, in a peasant's house, finding his wife humble, turn'd the good man out of his dwelling. *Addison.*

29. To apply by a change of use.

They all the sacred mysteries of heaven To their own vile advantages shall turn. *Milton.*

When the passage is open land will be turned most to great cattle; when that, to sheep. *Temple.*

30. To reverse; to repeal.

God will turn thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee. *Deuteronomy.*

31. To keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick.

These are certain commodities, and yield the readiest money of any that are turn'd in this kingdom, as they never fail of a price abroad. *Temple.*

A man must guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Cicero.*

32. To adapt the mind.

However improper he might have been for studies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well turn'd for trade. *Addison.*

33. To put toward another.

I will send my fear before thee, and make all thine enemies turn their backs unto thee. *Exodus.*

34. To retort; to throw back.

Luther's conference, by his misgivings, turns these very reasonings upon him. *Attbury.*

35. To turn away. To dismiss from service; to discard.

She did nothing but turn up and down, as she had been to turn away the fancy that maddened her, and had her face as if she could have hidden herself from her own confusion. *Sedley.*

Yet you will be hanged for being so long absent, or be turn'd away. *Shakespeare.*

She turned away one servant for putting too much oil in her salad. *Arbuthnot.*

36. To turn away. To avert.

A third part of prayer is deprecation; that is, when we pray to God to turn away from the evil from us. *Duty of Man.*

37. To turn back. To return to the hand from which it was received.

We turn not back the silks upon the merchant, When we have spoil'd them. *Shakespeare.*

38. To turn off. To dismiss contemptuously.

Having brought our treasure, Then take we down his load, and turn him off, Take to the empty air, to flake his ears. *Shakespeare.*

The murmurer is turn'd off, to the company of those foolish creatures that inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Government of the Tongue.*

7. Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or first appearance.

While this flux prevails, the sweat is much diminished; while the matter that fed them takes another turn, and is excluded by the glands of the intestines.

The Athenians were offered liberty; but the wife turn they thought to give the matter, was a sacrifice of the author.

8. Chance; hap.

Every one has a fair turn to be as great as he pleases.

9. Occasion; incidental opportunity.

An old dog, fallen from his speed, was laden at every turn with blows and reproaches.

10. Time at which, by successive vicissitudes, any thing is to be had or done.

Myself would be glad to take some breath, and desire that some of you would take your turn to speak.

His turn will come to laugh at you again.

The spiteful stars have shed their venom down, And now the peaceful planets take their turn.

Though they held the power of the civil sword unlawful, whilst they were to be governed by it, yet they esteemed it very lawful when it came to their turn to govern.

A saline constitution of the fluids is acid, alkaline, or muriatic: of these in their turn.

The nymph will have her turn to be The tutor, and the pupil, too.

11. Actions of kindness or malice.

Thanks are half lost when good turns are delay'd.

Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill turns.

Shrewd turns strike deeper than all words, South.

12. Reigning inclination.

This is not to be accomplished but by introducing religion to be the turn and fashion of the age.

13. A step off the ladder at the gallows.

They by their skill in palmistry, Will quickly read his destiny; And make him glad to read his lesson, Or take a turn for it at the session.

14. Convenience; use; purpose; exigence.

Dioegenes' dish did never serve his master for more turns, notwithstanding that he made it his dish, cup, cap, measure, and water-pot, than a mantle doth an Irishman.

They never found occasion for their turn; But almost starv'd did much lament and mourn.

His going I could frame to serve my turn; Save him from danger, do him love and honour.

My daughter Catharine is not for your turn.

To perform this murder was elect; A base companion, few or none could miss, Who first did serve their turn, and now serves his.

They tried their old friends of the city, who had served their turns so often, and set them to get a petition.

Neither will this shift serve the turn.

This philosophy may pass with the most sensual, while they pretend to be reasonable; but whenever they have a mind to be otherwise, to drink or to sleep, will serve the turn.

The form; cast; shape; manner.

Our young men take up some English poet, without knowing wherein his thoughts are improper to his subject, or his expressions unworthy of his thoughts, or the turn of both is unharmonious.

Seldom any thing raises wonder in me, which does not give my thought a turn that makes my heart the better.

Female virtues are of a domestic turn.

The family is the proper province for private women to shine in.

An agreeable turn appears in her sentiments upon the most ordinary affairs of life.

Wit doth not consist so much in advancing things new, as in giving things known an agreeable turn.

Before I made this remark, I wondered to see the Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, so often mention the turn of his neck and arms.

A young man of a sprightly turn in conversation, had an inordinate degree of appearing fashionable.

Books give the true turn to our thoughts and reasoning; their good company does to our conversation.

The very turn of voice, the good pronunciation, and the stirring manner which long turns have attained, will engage the attention.

They who are conscious of their guilt, and are apprehensive that the justice of the nation should take notice of their theft and rapine, will try for all things a false turn, and to fill every place with false suggestions.

The first coin being made of brass, gave the denomination to money among the Romans, and the whole turn of their expressions is derived from it.

16. The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence.

The turn of words in which Ovid excels all poets, are sometimes a fault, or sometimes a beauty as they are used properly or improperly.

The three first stanzas are rendered word for word with the original, not only with the same elegance but the same short turn of expression peculiar to the sapphic ode.

17. New position of things: as, something troublesome happens at every turn.

18. By Turns. One after another; alternately.

They feel by turns the bitter change Of fierce extremes; extremes by change more fierce.

The challenge to Demetrius shall belong, Menelaus shall sustain his under-tong; Each in his turn your amulet numbers bring; By turns the tuneful muses love to sing.

By turns put on the suppliant, and the lord; Threats and this import, and the next import'd.

TURNBENCH. n. f. [turn and bench.] A term of miners.

Small work in metal is turn'd in an iron lathe called a turnbench, which they screw in a vice, and having fitted their work upon a small iron axle, with a drill-barrel, fitted upon a square shank, at the end of the axle, in the left hand, they with a drill-bow, and drill-thing, carry it about.

TURNCOAT. n. f. [turn and coat.] One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade.

Courtesy itself must turn to disdain, if you come in her defence.—Then is courtesy a turncoat.

TURPIN. n. f. [from turn.] One whole trade is to turn in a lathe.

Nor box nor lines without their use are made, Smooth-grain'd and proper for the turner's trade.

Some turners, to shew their dexterity in turning, turn long and slender pieces of ivory, as small as an hay-stalk.

TURNING. n. f. [from turn.] Flexure; winding; meander.

I ran with headlong haste Thro' paths and turnings often trod by day.

TURNINGNESS. n. f. [from turning.] Quality of turning; divergation; subterfuge.

So nature fam'd him, to all turningness of sleights; that though no man had less goodness, no man could better find the places whence arguments might grow of goodness.

TURNTIP. n. f. A white clement root.

The flower consists of four leaves, which are placed in form of a cross, out of the flower cup rises the point, which afterward turns to a pod, divided

into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and are full of roundish seeds; a carnosous and tuberosous root.

November is drawn with bunches of parsnips and turnips in his right hand.

The goddess rose amid the inmost round, With wither'd turnip-tops her temples crown'd.

Turnips hide their swelling heads below.

TURANPIKE. n. f. [turn and pike, or pique.] A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering.

Any gate by which the way is obstructed.

The gates are shut, and the turnpikes locked.

TURNTICK. adj. [turn and tick.] Vertiginous; giddy.

It turns its number turn swiftly and long; or it he look upon wheels that turn, himself woe with turnpikes.

TURNTROP. n. f. [heliotropium, Lat.] A plant.

TURNSPIT. n. f. [turn and spit.] He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. It is now used of a dog that turns the spit.

I give you joy of the report That he's to have a place at court; Yes, and a place he will grow rich in, A turnspit in the royal kitchen.

TURNTWIST. n. f. [turn and twist.] A turnpike in a footpath.

A turnstile is more certain Than, in events of war, chance fortune.

Twirling turnstiles interrupt the way. The thwarting passenger shall force them round.

TURPENTINE. n. f. [turpentina, Italian; terebinthina, Lat.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

As the turpentine tree I stretched out my branches.

Vertigo is gilded with turpentine, put into a pot, and as you use it warm it.

TURPTITUDE. n. f. [turpitude, Fr. turpitude, from turpis, Latin.] Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness; badness.

How wouldst thou have paid My better service, when my turpitude Thous thus dost crown with gold?

Decency imports a certain measure of one thing to another; the preservation of which is properly that rule by which every thing ought to act; and consequently the violation of it implies a turpitude or indecency.

TURQUOISE. n. f. See TURKOIS.

One shew'd me a ring, he had of your daughter for a monkey.—Out upon her! it was my turquoise, I had it when I was a bachelor.

TURRET. n. f. [turreis, Lat.] A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower.

Discomie, I pray thee, on this turret's top.

All things well ordered, I withdrew with speed Up to a turret high, two parts between, That he might be near at every need, And overlook the lands and furrows green.

Make Wind for hills in lofty numbers rise, And lift her turrets nearer to the skies.

TURRIFIED. adj. [from turret.] Founded like a tower; rising like a tower.

Take a turrified lamp of tin, in the form of a square; the height of the turret being thrice as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp standeth.

TYA

He accompanied the ambassador with an article
the nature of a request, that the French king might
according unto his rights of seigniorie or tutelage
dispose of the marriage of the young duchess
Brianny. Bacon

And then thou keep'st the tresses on thy cheek
Of these thy barbers take a costly care. Dru

ones are so disposed as to represent

TWINBORN, *adj.* [*twin* and *born*.] Born at the same birth.

Our sin lay on the king; he must bear all.
O hard condition, and twinborn with greatness!

To **TWINE**, *v. a.* [*epinan*, Saxon; *twynan*, Dutch.]

1. To twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or substance out of two or more.

Thou shalt make an hanging of blue, and fine
twined linen, wrought with needlework. *Exodus.*

2. I know not whether this is from *twine* or *twin*.

By original lapse, true liberty
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells,
Twin'd, and from her hath no dividual being. *Milton.*

3. To unite itself.

Lumps of sugar lose themselves, and *twine*
Their subtle essence with the soul of wine. *Crahan.*

To **TWINE**, *v. n.*

1. To convolve itself; to wrap itself closely about.

Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*
The victor's crown; the glorious prize is mine! *Pope.*

2. To unite by interposition of parts.

Friends now fast sworn, who *twine* in love
Unseparable, shall, within this hour,
On a dissolution of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare.*

3. To wind; to make flexures.

As rivers, though they bend and *twine*,
Still to the sea their course incline:
Or as philosophers, who find
Some favorite system to their mind,
In every point to make it fit,
Will force all nature to submit.
The deer rushes through the *twining* brake. *Swift.*

4. To turn round.

O friends!
Some one abides within here, that commends
The place to us, and breathes a voice divine:
As the fane web wrought, or her spindles *twine*,
She cherisht with her song. *Chapman.*

TWINE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A twined thread.

Not any damsel, which her vanities most
In skillful knitting of soft filken *twine*. *Spenser.*
A pointed sword hung threatening o'er his head,
Sustain'd but by a slender *twine* of thread. *Dryden.*

2. Twist; convolution.

Nor all the gods beside
Longer dare abide,
Not Typhon huge ending in snaky *twine*. *Milton.*
Welcome joy and feast,
Braid your locks with rosy *twine*,
Dropping *twine*, dropping wine. *Milton.*

3. Embrace; act of convolving itself round.

Everlasting hate
The vine to ivy bears, but with am'rous *twine*
Clasps the tall elm. *Philips.*

To **TWINE**, *v. a.* [*twingen*, Gerin. *twinge*, Danish.]

1. To torment with sudden and short pain.

The goat charged into the nostrils of the lion,
and there *twined* him till he made him rear him-
self, and so mangled him. *L'Estrange.*

2. To pinch; to tweak.

When a man is past his sense,
There's no way to reduce him thence,
But *twining* him by th' ears and nose,
Or laying on of heavy blows. *Hudibras.*

TWINGE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Short sudden sharp pain.

The *twinge* of this old villain startles me,
and *twinge* for my own sin, though far
from of him. *Dryden.*

2. A tweak; a pinch.

How can you fawn upon a master that gives you
so many blows and *twinges* by the ears? *L'Estrange.*

TWINK, *n. f.* [See **TWINKLE**.] The

motion of an eye; a moment. Not in
use.

She hung about my neck, and kiss on kiss
She vied so fast, protelling oath on oath.

That in a *twink* she won me to her love. *Shakespeare.*
To **TWINKLE**, *v. n.* [*twincelian*, Saxon.]

1. To sparkle; to flash irregularly; to shine with intermitted light; to shine faintly; to quiver.

At first I did adore a *twinkling* star,
But now I worship a celestial flame.
As plays the fun upon the *twinkling* stream,
Twinkling another counterfeited beam.
So seems this gorgeous beauty. *Shakespeare.*
Some their forked tails stretch forth on high,
And tear the *twinkling* stars from trembling sky. *Fairfax.*

God comprises all the good we value in the
creatures, as the *twinkling* light that twinkles in
the stars. *Boyle.*

The star of love,
That *twinkles* you to fair Almeyda's bed. *Dryden.*

Think you your French proselytes are come
To starve abroad, because they starv'd at home?
Your benefices *twinkled* from afar. *Dryden.*

So weak your charms, that, like a winter's night
Twinkling with stars, they freeze me while they
light. *Dryden.*

These stars do not *twinkle* when viewed through
telescopes which have large apertures; for the rays
of light which pass through divers parts of the
aperture, tremble each of them apart; and by
means of their various, and sometimes contrary
tremors, fall at one and the same time upon dif-
ferent points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

2. To open and shut the eye by turns.

The owl fell a moping and *twinkling*. *L'Estrange.*

3. To play irregularly.

His eyes will *twinkle*, and his tongue will roll,
As though he beckon'd and call'd back his soul. *Donne.*

TWINKLE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

TWINKLING, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sparkling intermitting light.

2. A motion of the eye.
Suddenly, with a *twinkle* of her eye,
The damsel broke his misintended dart. *Spenser.*
I come, I come; the least *twinkle* had brought
me to thee. *Dryden.*

3. A short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

Money can thy wants at will supply:
Shields, steeds, and *twinkles*, and all things for thee
meet.

It can pourvey in *twinkling* of an eye. *Spenser.*
These false beauties of the stage are no more
lasting than a rainbow; when the actor quits them
no longer with his reflection, they vanish in a
twinkling. *Dryden.*

The action, passion, and manners of so many
persons in a picture, are to be discern'd in the
twinkling of an eye, if the sight could dwell ever so
many different objects all at once. *Dryden.*

TWINKLING, *n. f.* [diminutive of *twine*.] A

twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at a
birth.

Twinklings increase bring. *Tupper.*

TWINNER, *n. f.* [from *twin*.] A breeder
of twins.

Ewes yearly by twinning rich masters do make,
The lambs of such *twinnings* for breeders go take. *Tupper.*

To **TWIRL**, *v. a.* [from *whirl*.] To turn
round; to move by a quick rotation.

Wool and raw silk by moisture incorporate with
other thread; especially if there be a little wreath-
ing, as appears by the twisting and *twirling*
about of spindles. *Bacon.*
Dextrous dancings of the *twirling* mop. *Gay.*

See *Siddy* made.

Some taught with dextrous hand to *twirl* the wheel. *Dodley.*

To **TWIRL**, *v. n.* To revolve with a quick
motion.

TWIRL, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Rotation; circular motion.

2. Twist; convolution.

The *twirl* on this is different from that of the
others; this being an heterostrophia, the *twirl* be-
ing from the right hand to the left. *Woodward.*
To **TWIST**, *v. a.* [*twecpian*, Sax. *twisten*,
Dutch.]

1. To form by complication; to form by convolution.

Do but despair,
And if thou want'st a cord, the smallest thread
That ever spider *twisted* from her womb
Will strangle thee. *Shakespeare.*

To reprove discontent, the ancients feigned, that
in hell stood a man *twisting* a rope of hay; and
silk *twisted* on, suffering an ass to eat up all the
was finished. *Taylor.*

Would Clotho with her hands in milk,
And *twist* our thread with gold and silk;
Would she in friendship, peace, and plenty,
Spin out our years to four times twenty;
And should we both in this condition
Have conquer'd love, and worse ambition;
Else these two passions by the way
May chance to shew us scurvy play. *Pope.*

The task were harder to secure my own
Against the power of those already known;
For well you *twist* the secret chains that bind
With gentle force the captivated mind. *Lytton.*

2. To contort; to writhe.

Either double it into a pyramical, or *twist* it
into a serpentine form. *Pope.*

3. To wreath; to wind; to encircle by something round about.

There are *twists* of smoke *twisted* about with
wreaths of flame. *Burnet.*

4. To form; to weave.

If thou dost love fair Hero, cherish it,
And thou shalt know her: was 't not to this end
That thou begat'st a *twist* to fine a story? *Shakespeare.*

5. To unite by intertexture of parts.

All know how prodigal
Of thy great foul thou art, longing to *twist*
Bays with that ivy which so early knit
Thy youthful temples. *Waller.*

6. To unite; to inuinate.

When avarice *twists* itself, not only with the
practices of men, but the doctrines of the church,
when ecclesiasticks dispute for money, the match
seems fatal. *Decay of Piety.*

To **TWIST**, *v. n.* To be contorted; to be
convolved.

In an ileus, commonly called the *twisting* of the
guts, is a convolution or inflection of one part of
the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

Deep in her breast he plung'd the shining sword.
The *twisting* view the slain with vast surprise.
Her *twisting* volumes, and her rolling eyes. *Pope.*

TWIST, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together.

Minerva *twisted* him.

2. A single string of a cord.

Winding a thin *twist* about the work hazard-
ous breaking, by the *twisting* of the several *twists* against
one another. *Mason.*

3. A cord; a string.

Through these labyrinths, not my growling
But thy silk *twist*, let down from heav'n to me,
Did both conduct and teach me, how by it
To climb to thee. *Herbert.*

About his chin the *twist*.

He ty'd, and soon the strangled soul dismiss'd. *Dryden.*

4. Contortion; writhe.

Not the least turn or *twist* in the fibres of any
animal, which does not render them more proper
for that particular animal's way of life than
of any other texture. *Addison.*

5. A manner of twisting.

Jack *twisted* at first sight of it; he found fault
with the length, the thickness, and the *twist*. *Archbishop.*

TWISTED. n. f. [from *twist*.]

1. One who twists; a twister.
2. The instrument of twisting. To this word I have annexed some remarkable lines, which explain *twist* in all its senses.

When a *twister* a-twisting will twist him a twist,
For the twisting of his twist he three twines doth
intwist;

But if one of the twines of the twist do untwist,
The twist that untwisteth untwisteth the twist.
Untwisting the twine that untwisteth between,
He twists with his *twister* the two in a twine;
Then twice having twisted the twines of the twine,
He twisteth the twine he had twined in twain.
The twain that in twining before in the twine,
As twains were intwisted, he now *twist* untwine.
Twist the twain intwisting a twine *more* between,
He, twining his *twister*, makes a twist of the twine.
Warton.

To TWIT. v. a. [ebutan, Saxon.] To sneer; to flout; to reproach.

When approaching the stormy towers
We fought with our flounders bear off the sharp
showers.

And sooth to swine, nought seemeth like strife,
That shepherds so *twisten* each other's life, *Spenser.*
When I protest true loyalty to her,
She *twits* me with my falsehood to my friend.

Shakespeare.
Esop minds men of their errors, without *twit-*
ting them for what's amiss. *L'Estrange.*
Thus these scoffers *twisted* the christians with.

Tillotson.
Galen bled his patients, till by fainting they
could bear no longer; for which he *twisted* in
his own time. *Baker.*

To TWITCH. v. a. [twigan, Saxon.] To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to snatch; to pluck with a hasty motion.

He rofe, and *twitch'd* his mantle blue,
To-morrow to fresh woods, and pastures new.

Milton.
Twitch'd by the sleeve, he mouths it more and
more. *Dryden.*

With a furious leap
She sprung from bed, disturbed in her mind,
And fear'd at ev'ry step a *twitching* fright behind.
Dryden.

Thrice they *twitch'd* the diamond in her ear.
Pope.

TWITCH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A quick pull; a sudden vellication. But Hudibras gave him a *twitch* As quick as lightning in the breech. *Hudibras.* The lion gave one hearty *twitch*, and got his foot out of the trap, but left his claws behind. *L'Estrange.*
2. A contraction of the fibres. Other confus'd rate pairs Contract the fibres, and the *twitch* produce, Which gently pushes on the grateful food To the wide stomach, by its hollow road. *Blackmore.*

Mighty physical their fear is;
For soon as noise of combat near is,
Their heart descending to their breeches,
Must give their stomachs cruel *twitches*. *Prior.*
A fit of the stone is the cure, from the inflammation and pain occasioning convulsive *twitches*. *Sharp.*

TWITCHGRASS. n. f. A plant.

Twitchgrass is a weed that keeps some land bare, hollow, and draws away the virtue of the ground. *Mortimer.*

To TWITTER. v. n.

1. To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise.

This must be done;
Swallows *twitter* on the chimney-tops.
They *twitter* cheerful, till the vernal
inside their back. *Thomson.*

2. To be suddenly moved with any inclination. A low word.

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A widow which had a *twittering* toward a second husband, took a gossiping companion to manage the job. *L'Estrange.*

TWITTER. n. f.

1. Any motion or disorder of passion; such as, a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting.

The ancient *crusar* knights
Woo all their *twisted* hearts in fights,
And cut whole *twists* into fitters, *Hudibras.*
To put them into amorous *twitters*.
The moon was in a heavy *twitter*, that her
cloaths never fitted her. *L'Estrange.*

2. An upbraider.

TWITTLTWA'TTLE. n. f. [A ludicrous reduplication of *twattle*.] Tattle; gabble. A vile word.

Insipid *twittletwattles*, frothy jests, and jingling
whittlers, inure us to a misunderstanding of things. *L'Estrange.*

"TWINT. A contraction of betwixt.

Twilight, short arbiter 'twixt day and night. *Milton.*

Two. adj. [twai, Gothick; twu, Saxon.]

1. One and one.

Between *two* hawks, which flies the higher pitch;
Between *two* dogs, which hath the deeper mouth;
Between *two* blades, which bears the better temper;
Between *two* horses, which doth bear him best;
Between *two* girls, which hath the merriest eye,
I have some shallow spirit of judgment.

Three words it will three times report, and then
the *two* latter for three times. *Bacon.*
Fifteen chambers were to lodge us *two* and *two*
together. *Bacon.*

They lay
By *two* and *two* across the common way. *Dryden.*

2. It is used in composition. Next to the raven's age, the Pylian king Was longest liv'd of any *two-legg'd* thing. *Dryden.*

A rational animal better described man's essence,
than a *two-legged* animal, with broad nails, and
without feathers. *Locke.*

The *two-shap'd* Erichonius had his birth
Without a mother, from the teeming earth. *Addison.*
Her register was a *two-leaved* book of record,
one page containing the names of her living, and
the other of her deceased members. *Aylmer.*

TWO'EDGED. adj. [two and edge.] Having an edge on either side.

Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A *two-edg'd* weapon from her shining case. *Pope.*

TWO'FOLD. adj. [two and fold.] Double; two of the same kind; or two different things coexisting.

Our prayer against sudden death importeth a *two-fold* desire, that death when it cometh may give us
some convenient respite, or if that be denied us
of God, yet we may have wisdom to provide al-
ways before-hand. *Hooker.*

Through mirksome air her ready way she makes,
Her *two-fold* team, of which two black as pitch,
And two were brown, yet each to each unlike
Did softly swim away. *Fairy Queen.*

O thou! the earthly author of my blood,
Whose youthful spirit in me regenerate,
Doth now with *two-fold* vigour lift me up,
To reach at victory above my head,
Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy blessings steel my lance's point.

Our *two-fold* seas wash either side. *Shakespeare.*
Time and place taken for distinguishable por-
tions of space and duration, have each of them a
two-fold acceptation. *Locke.*

Ewes, that erst brought forth but single lambs,
Now drop'd their *two-fold* burdens. *Prior.*

Holiness may be taken in a *two-fold* sense; for
that external holiness, which belongs to persons or
things offered to God; or for those internal graces
which sanctify our nature. *Atterbury.*

TWO'OLD. adv. Doubly.

A profelyte you make *two-fold* more the child of
hell than yourselves. *Matthew.*

TWO'HANDED. adj. [two and hand.] Large; bulky; enormous of magnitude.

With huge *two-handed* sway,
Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,
Wide wailing. *Milton.*

If little, then she's life and soul all o'er;
An Amazon, the large *two-handed* whore. *Dryden.*

TWO'PENCE. n. f. A small coin, valued at twice a penny.

You all flew like gilt *two-pences* to me. *Shakspeare.*

To TYR. v. a. To bind. See TYR.

TYR. n. f. [See TYR.] A knot; a bond or obligation.

Lay your
Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with a most indissoluble *tye*
For ever knit. *Shakspeare.*

I have no *tye* upon you to be true,
But that which loosen'd your's, my love in you. *Dryden.*

Honour's a sacred *tye*, the law of kings,
The noble mind's distinguishing perfection,
That aids and strengthens virtue where it meets her,
And imitates her actions where she is not;
It ought not to be sported with. *Addison.*

Lend me aid, I now conjure thee, lend,
By the lost *tye* and sacred name of friend. *Pope.*

TYGER. n. f. See TIGER.

TYKE. n. f. [See TYKE.] Tyke in Scottish
still denotes a dog, or one as contempt-
ible and vile as a dog; and thence per-
haps comes *cague*.

Bate *tye*, call'st thou me host? now,

By this hand, I swear I scorn the term. *Shakspeare.*

TYMBAL. n. f. [tymbal, French.] A kind of kettledrum.

Yet, gracious charity! indulgent guest!
Were not thy pow'r exerted in my breast,
My speeches would fend up unheeded pray'r!
The form of life would be but wild despair!
A *tymbal's* sound were better than my voice,
My faith were form, my eloquence were noise. *Prior.*

TYMPANITES. n. f. [τυμπανίτης.] That particular sort of dropsy that swells the belly up like a drum, and is often cured by tapping.**TYMPANUM. n. f.** A drum; a part of the ear, so called from its resemblance to a drum.

The three little bones in mentu auditorio, by
firming the *tympanum*, are a great help to the
hearing. *Wismen.*

TYMPANY. n. f. [from *tympanum*, Lat.] A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum; the wind dropsy.

Hope, the christian grace, must be proportioned
and attenuated to the promise; if it exceed that
temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and
tympany of hope. *Hammond.*

He does not shew us Rome great suddenly,

As if the empire were a *tympany*;
But gives it natural growth, tells how and why
The little body grew so large and high. *Suckling.*

Others that affect
A lofty stile, swell to a *tympany*. *Roscommon.*

Pride is no more than an unnatural *tympany*,
that rises in a bubble, and spends itself in a blast. *L'Estrange.*

Nor let thy mountain-belly make pretence

Of likeness; thine's a *tympany* of sense.
A *tye* of man in thy large bulk is writ,
But sure thou 'rt but a kilderkin of wit. *Dryden.*

The air is rarified in this kind of *dropical* tu-
mour, as makes it hard and tight like a drum, and
from thence it is called a *tympany*. *Arbushnot.*

TYNY. adj. Small.

He that has a little *tiny* wit,
Must make content with his fortunes fit. *Shakspeare.*

TYPE. n. f. [type, French; typus, Latin; τύπος.]

T Y P

1. Emblem; mark of something.

Clear renouncing
The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings,
Short bolsters breeches, and those types of travel,
And understanding again the honest men. *Shaksp.*
Thy emblem, gracious queen, the British role,
Type of facet rule, and gentle majesty. *Prior.*

2. That by which something future is prefigured.

Informing them by types
And shadows of that destin'd seed to bruise
The serpent, by what means he shall achieve
Mankind's deliverance. *Milton.*
The apostle shews the christian religion to be in
truth and substance what the jews was only in
type and shadow. *Tillotson.*

3. A stamp; a mark. Not in use.

Thy father bears the type of king of Naples,
Yet not so wealthy as an English yeoman. *Shaksp.*
What good is cover'd with the face of heav'n
To be discover'd, that can do me good?
—Th' advancement of your children, gentle lady!
—Up to some scaffold, there to lose their heads!
—No, to the dignity and height of fortune.
The high imperial type of this earth's glory. *Shaksp.*

Which, though in their mean types small matter
doth appear,
Yet both of good account are reckon'd in the sphere. *Drayton.*

4. A printing letter.

To TYPE, v. a. To prefigure.

He ratified ceremonial and positive laws, in re-
spect of their spiritual use and signification, and by
fulfilling all things typed and prefigured by them. *White.*

TY'PICAL. } *adj.* [*typique*, French; *typi-*
TY'PICK. } *cus*, Latin.] Emblematic-
cal; figurative of something else.

The Levitical priesthood was only typical of the
christian; which is so much more holy and honour-
able than that, as the institution of Christ is more
excellent than that of Moses. *Atterbury.*

Hence that many couriers ran,
Hand-in-hand, a goodly train,
To bless the great Eliza's reign;
And in the typic glory shew

What fuller bliss Maria shall bestow. *Prior.*
TY'PICALLY. *adv.* [from *typical*.] In a
typical manner.

This excellent communicativeness of the divine
nature is typically represented, and mysteriously
exemplified by the Porphyrian scale of being. *Norris.*

TY'PICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *typical*.] The
state of being typical.

To TY'PIFY, v. a. [from *typic*.] To figure;
to show in emblem.

The resurrection of Christ hath the power of a
pattern to us, and is so typified in baptism, as an
engagement to rise to newness of life. *Hammond.*

Our Saviour was typified indeed by the goat that
was slain; at the effusion of whose blood, not only
the hard hearts of his enemies relented, but the
flinty rocks and wall of the temple were shattered. *Brown.*

TYPO'GRAPHER. *n. f.* [*τύπος* and *γράφω*.]
A printer.

TYPOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [from *typogra-*
phy.]

1. Emblematical; figurative.

2. Belonging to the printer's art.

TYPOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *typo-*
graphical.]

1. Emblematically; figuratively.

2. After the manner of printers.

TYPOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*typographos*, Fr.
typographia, Latin.]

T Y R

1. Emblematical, figurative, or hierogly- phical representation.

Those diminutive and pamphlet treatises daily
published amongst us, are pieces containing rather
typography than verity. *Brown.*

2. The art of printing.

TY'RANNESS. *n. f.* [from *tyrannos*.] A the
tyrant.

They were, by law of that ~~poor tyrannos~~,
Provok'd with wrath and envy's false rumour. *Spenser.*

The tyrannos doth joy to see
The huge massacres which her eyes do make. *Spenser.*

TYRANNICAL. } *adj.* [*tyrannus*, Latin;
TYRANNICK. } *tyrannique*, French;
tyrannico.] Smiting a tyrant; acting
like a tyrant; cruel; despotick; impe-
rious.

Charge him home that he affects
Tyrannick power. *Shaksp.*
You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all reason'd office, and to wind
Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shaksp.*
Domitian had been tyrannical; and in his time
many noble houses were overthrown by false ac-
cusations. *Bacon.*

Subdue and quell, o'er all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud tyrannick pow'r. *Milton.*

If the spirit of a subject be rebellious, in a prince
it will be tyrannical and intolerable. *Taylor.*
She hath recourse
To tears and prayers, again she feels the smart
Of a fresh wound from the tyrannick dart. *Denham.*
Our feet a more tyrannick power assume,
And would for scorpions change the rods of Rome. *Recommon.*

And by the nobles, by his commons curst,
Th' oppressor rul'd tyrannick where he durst;
Stretch'd o'er the poor and church his iron rod,
And treats alike his vassals and his God. *Pope.*

TYRANNICALLY. *adv.* [from *tyrannical*.]
In manner of a tyrant.

TYRANNICIDE. *n. f.* [*tyrannus* and *καίω*,
Latin.] The act of killing a tyrant.

To TY'RANNISE, v. n. [*tyranniser*, Fr.
from *tyrant*.] To play the tyrant; to
act with rigour and imperiousness.

While we trust in the mercy of God through
Christ Jesus, fear will not be able to tyrannise over
us. *Hooker.*

Then 'gan Carausius tyrannise anew,
And 'ganit the Romans bent their proper power,
And to Alelects treacherously flew,
And took on him the robe of emperor. *Spenser.*

I made thee miserable,
What time I threw the people's suffrages
On him, that thus doth tyrannise o'er me. *Shaksp.*

A crew, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to tyrannise. *Milton.*

Beauty had crown'd you, and you must have been
The whole world's mistress, other than a queen;
All had been rivals, and you might have spar'd,
Or kill'd and tyrannise'd without a guard. *Waller.*

He does violence to his own faculties, tyrannise
over his own mind, and usurps the prerogative that
belongs to truth alone, which is, to command by its
own authority. *Locke.*

TY'RANNOUS. *adj.* [from *tyrant*.] Ty-
rannical; despotick; arbitrary; severe;
cruel; imperious. Not in use.

It is strange to see the unmanlike cruelty of man-
kind, who, not content with their tyrannous ambi-
tion to have brought the others virtuous patience
under them, think their masterhood nothing with-
out doing injury to them. *Slaney.*

Latently grown into a leaching and detestation of
the unjust and tyrannous rule of Harold, an usurper. *Spenser.*

T Y R

Between two changing words, comes in my father,
And, like the tyrannous breathing of the north,
Shakes all our beds from blowing. *Shaksp.*
'Tis excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous
To use it like a giant. *Shaksp.*

Fear you his tyrannous passion more, alas!
Than the queen's life? *Shaksp.*

Subjection to his empire tyrannous. *Milton.*
After the death of this tyrannous and ambitious
king, these writings came abroad. *Temple.*

TY'RANNY. *n. f.* [*tyrannis*, Lat. *tyrannia*,
tyrannie, Fr.]

1. Absolute monarchy imperiously admi-
nistered.

Our grand foe,
Who now triumphs, and, in th' excess of joy,
Sole reigning holds the tyranny of heav'n. *Milton.*

The cities fell often under tyrannies, which typic-
ally out of popular governments. *Temple.*

2. Unresisted and cruel power.

Boundless intemperance
In nature is a tyranny; it hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shaksp.*

3. Cruel government; rigorous command.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great tyranny lay thou thy basis sure,
For goodness dures not check thee. *Shaksp.*

Suspicious dispose kings to tyranny, and bid
to jealousy. *Bacon.*

God, in judgment just,
Subjects him from without to violent lords;
Who oft as underservedly intral
His outward freedom: tyranny must be. *Milton.*

4. Severity; rigour; inclemency.

The tyranny of the open night's too rough
For nature to endure. *Shaksp.*

TY'RANT. *n. f.* [*tyrannos*; *tyrannus*, Lat.
Rouland contends that this word, with
the correspondent Greek and Latin, is
derived from *tir*, Welsh and Erse, land,
and *rhanner*, Welsh, to share; *q. d.* *ti-*
hanner, a sharer, or divider of and among
his vassals.]

1. An absolute monarch governing impe-
riously.

2. A cruel, despotick, and severe master;
an oppressor.

Love to a yielding heart is a king, but to a resis-
ing is a tyrant. *Salm.*

I would not be the villain that thou think'st,
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp,
And the rich cast to boot. *Shaksp.*

Dissembling courtesy! how fine this tyrant
Can tickle where she wounds! *Shaksp.*

The house of woe, and danger of our tyrant. *Milton.*

Consider those grand agents and lieutenants of the
devil, by whom he scourges and plagues the world
under him, to wit, tyrants; and was there ever any
tyrant who was not also false and perfidious. *Scott.*

Thou mean'st to kill a tyrant, not a king. *Dr. S.*

When tyrant custom had not shackled man,
But free to follow nature was the mode. *Thom.*

TYRE. *n. f.* [properly *tire*.] See *TIRE*.

I have seen her beset and bedecked all over
with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about
the tyre of her head. *Hakel.*

TY'RO. *n. f.* [properly *tiro*, as in the Lat.]
One yet not master of his art; one in his
rudiments.

There stands a structure on a rising hill,
Where tyros take their freedom out to kill. *Garth.*

V.

V A C

V Has two powers, expressed in modern English by two characters, *v* consonant and *a* vowel, which ought to be considered as two letters; but as they were long confounded while the two uses were annexed to one form, the old custom still continues to be followed.

V, the vowel, has two sounds; one clear, expressed at other times by *eu*, as *obvise*; the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *obvise*.

V, the consonant, has a sound nearly approaching to those of *b* and *f*. With *b* it is by the Spaniards and Gascons always confounded, and in the Runick alphabet is expressed by the same character with *f*, distinguished only by a diacritical point. Its sound in English is uniform. It is never mute.

VACANCY. *n. f.* [from *vacant*.]

1. Empty space; vacuity.

How is't,

That thus you bend your eye on vacancy,
And with th' incorporal air do hold discourse? *Shak.*

2. Chasm; space unfilled.

The reader finds a wide *vacancy*, and knows not how to transport his thoughts to the next particular, for want of some connecting idea. *Watts.*

3. [*vacance*, Fr.] State of a post or employment when it is unsupplied.

They were content to bribe them with the nomination of some bishops, and disposal of the revenues of some churches during the *vacancies*. *Leffey.*

In the *vacancy* of a bishop, the guardian of the spiritualities was summoned to parliament in the bishop's room. *Ayliffe.*

4. [*vacances*, Fr.] Time of leisure; relaxation; intermission; time unengaged.

It sometimes, each other's eyes we meet,
Those little *vacancies* from toil are sweet. *Dryden.*

The daily intervals of time and *vacancies* from necessary labour, together with the one day in seven in the christian world, allow sufficient time. *Watts.*

5. Idleness; emptiness of thought.

When alone, or in company, they sit still without doing any thing, I like it worse; for all dispositions to idleness or *vacancy*, even before they are habits, are dangerous. *Watson.*

VACANT. *adj.* [*vacant*, Fr. *vacans*, Lat.]

1. Empty; unfilled; void.

Why should the air so impetuously rush into the cavity of the receiver, if there were before no vacant room to receive it? *Boyle.*

A better race to bring into their vacant room. *Milton.*

2. Free; unencumbered; uncrowded.

Religion is the interest of all; but philosophy of taste only that are at leisure, and vacant from the cares of the world. *Mor.*

A very little part of our life is so vacant from our business, as to leave us free to the attraction of remote good. *Locke.*

3. Not filled by an incumbent, or possessor.

Let the fiend invade vacant possession. *Milton.*
Others, when they allowed the throne vacant, thought the succession should immediately go to the next heir. *Swift.*

4. Being at leisure; disengaged.

They which have the government, scatter the army abroad, and place them in villages to take their victuals of them, at such vacant times as they lie not in camp. *Spenser.*

Sir John Beekley was the more vacant for that service, by the reduction of Barnstable. *Clarendon.*

Besides those portions of time which the necessities of nature and of civil life extorted from him, there was not a minute of the day which he left vacant. *Fell.*

The memory relieves the mind in her vacant moments, and prevents any chaos of thought, by ideas of what is past. *Addison.*

5. Thoughtless; empty of thought; not busy.

The wretched slave,
Who with a body fill'd, and vacant mind,
Gets him to rest, cramp'd with distasteful bread. *Shakespeare.*

The duke had a pleasant and vacant face, proceeding from a singular assurance in his temper. *Wotton.*

To VA'CATE. *v. a.* [*vacare*, Lat.]

1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority.

That after-act *vacating* the authority of the precedent, tells the world that some remote touched even Stratford's most implacable enemies. *King Charles.*

The necessity of observing the Jewish sabbath was *vacated* by the apostolical institution of the Lord's day. *Nelson.*

2. To make vacant; to quit possession of; us, he *vacated* the throne.

3. To defeat; to put an end to.

He *vacates* my revenge;
For, while he trusts me, 'twere to buse a part
To injure, and yet betray. *Dryden.*

VACATION. *n. f.* [*vacation*, Fr. *vacatio*, Lat.]

1. Intermision of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employment's; recess of courts or senates.

Vacation is all that time which passes between term and term, at London. *Covent.*

As these clerks want not their full task of labour during the open term, so there is for them whereupon to be occupied in the *vacation* only. *Bacon.*

2. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity.

Benefit of peace, quiet, and *vacation* for piety, have rendered it necessary, in every christian commonwealth, by laws to secure propriety. *Hammond.*

VACCARY. *n. f.* [*vacca*, Lat.] A cow-house; a cow-pasture. *Bailey.*

VACILLANCY. *n. f.* [*vacillans*, from *vacillo*, Latin; *vacillant*, Fr.] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconsistency. Not much in use.

I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though some does, as that *vacillancy* in human souls, and such mutations as are found in corporeal matter. *Mor.*

VACILLATION. *n. f.* [*vacillatio*, from *vacillo*, Lat. *vacillation*, Fr.] The act or state of reeling or staggering.

The muscles keep the body upright, and prevent its falling, by readily assisting against every *vacillation*. *Derham.*

V A C

V A C

VACUATION. *n. f.* [from *vacuus*, Latin.]

The act of emptying. *Duff.*

VACUIST. *n. f.* [from *vacuum*.] A philosopher that holds a *vacuum*: opposed to a *plenist*.

Those spaces, which the *vacuists* would have to be empty, because they are manifestly devoid of air, the plenists do not prove replenished with subtle matter. *Boyle.*

VACUITY. *n. f.* [*vacuitas*, from *vacuus*, Lat. *vacuit*, Fr.]

1. Emptiness; state of being unfilled.

Hunger is such a state of *vacuity*, as to require a fresh supply of aliment. *Arbutnot.*

2. Space unfilled; space unoccupied.

In filling up *vacuities*, turning out shadows and ceremonies, by explicit preterition of substantial duties, which those shadows did obscurely represent. *Hammond.*

He, that feat soon failing, meets
A vast *vacuity*. *Milton.*

Body and space are quite different things, and a *vacuity* is interspersed among the particles of matter. *Bentley.*

God, who alone can answer all our longings, and fill every *vacuity* of our soul, should entirely possess our heart. *Rogers.*

Redeeming still at night these *vacuities* of the day. *Fell.*

3. Inanity; want of reality.

The soul is seen, like other things, in the mirror of its effects; but if they'll run behind the glass to catch at it, their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptiness. *Glanville.*

VACUOUS. *adj.* [*vacuus*, Lat. *vacu*, Fr.] Empty; unfilled.

Boundless the deep, because I AM who fill
Infinitude: nor *vacuous* the space. *Milton.*

VACUUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Space unoccupied by matter.

Our enquiries about *vacuum*, or space and atoms, will show us some good practical lessons. *Watts.*

TO VANE. *v. n.* [*vado*, Lat.] To vanish; to pass away. *Spenser.* A word useful in poetry, but not received.

Be ever gloried here thy sovereign name,
That thou may'st smile on all which thou hast made;

Whose frown alone can shake this earthly frame,
And at whose touch the hills in smoke shall vane. *Watson.*

VAGABOND. *adj.* [*vagabundus*, low Lat. *vagabund*, Fr.]

1. Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home.

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian scath;
Vagabond exile: yet I would not buy
Their moe, y at the price of one fair word. *Shak.*
A *vagabond* debtor may be cited in whatever place or jurisdiction he is found. *Ayliffe.*

2. Wandering; vagrant.

This common body,
Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the stream,
Goes to, and back, lacerating the very magnitude. *Shak.*
Their prayers by envious winds
Blown *vagabond* or frustrated. *Milton.*

VAGABOND. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A vagrant; a wanderer: commonly in a sense of reproach.

V A I

We call those people wanderers and *vagabonds*, that have no dwelling place. *Raleigh.*
Reduc'd, like Hamibal, to seek relief,
From court to court, and wander up and down
A vagabond in Afric. *Addison.*

2. One that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.

Vagabond is a person without a home. *Watts.*
VAGA'BRY. n. f. [from *vagus*, Lat.] A wild freak; a capricious frolic.

They chang'd their minds,
Flew off, and into strange vagaries fell,
As they would dance. *Milton.*

Would your son engage in some frolic, or take a *vagary*, were it not better he should do it with than without your knowledge? *Locke.*

VAGINOPE'NNOUS. adj. [*vagina* and *penna*, Lat.] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard cases.

VAGOUS. adj. [*vagus*, Latin; *vague*, Fr.] Wandering; unsettled. Not in use.

Such as were born and begot of a single woman, through a *vagous* lust, were called *Sporii*. *Ayliffe.*

VAGRANCY. n. f. [from *vagrant*.] A state of wandering; unsettled condition.

VAGRANT. adj. Wandering; unsettled; *vagabond*; unfixed in place.

Do not oppose popular mistakes and surmises, or *vagrant* and fictitious stories. *Mure.*

'Take good heed what men will think and say;
 That beautiful Emma *vagrant* courtes took,
 Her father's house, and civil life forsook.

Her lips no living bard, I weat,
 May say how red, how round, how sweet;
 Old Homer only could imitate
 Their *vagrant* grace, and soft delight:
 They stand recorded in his book,
 When Helen smil'd, and Hebe spoke. *Prior.*

VAGRANT. n. f. [*vagant*, French.] A sturdy beggar; wanderer; *vagabond*; man unsettled in habitation. In an ill sense.

Vagrants and outlaws shall offend thy view,
 Train'd to assault, and disciplin'd to kill. *Prior.*

You'll not the progress of your atoms stay,
 Nor to collect the *vagrants* find a way. *Blackmore.*

To relieve the helpless poor; to make sturdy *vagrants* relieve themselves; to hinder idle hands from being mischievous, are things of evident use. *F. Atterbury.*

Ye *vagrants* of the sky,
 To right or left unheeded take your way. *Pope.*

VAQUE. adj. [*vague*, Fr. *vagus*, Lat.]

1. Wandering; *vagrant*; *vagabond*.

Gray encouraged his men to set upon the *vague* villains, good neither to live peaceably, nor to fight. *Hayward.*

2. Unfixed; unsettled; undetermined; indefinite.

The perception of being, or not being, belongs no more to these *vague* ideas, signified by the terms, whatsoever and thing, than it does to any other ideas. *Locke.*

VAIL. n. f. [*voile*, Fr. This word is now frequently written *veil*, from *velum*, Lat. and the verb *veil*, from the verb *velo*; but the old orthography commonly derived it, I believe rightly, from the Fr.]

1. A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed.

While they supposed to lie hid in their secret sins, they were scattered under a dark *veil* of forgetfulness. *Wisdum.*

2. A part of female dress, by which the face and part of the shape is concealed.

3. Money given to servants. It is commonly used in the plural. See *VALE*.

To *VAIL. v. a.* To cover. See *VEIL*.

To *VAIL. v. a.* [*avalier le bonet*, French. *Addison* writes it *veil*, ignorantly.]

1. To let fall; to suffer to descend.

They stiffly refused to *veil* their bonnets, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by seafarers. *Carew.*

The virgin 'gan her headdress *veil*,
 And thank'd him first, and thus began her tale. *Palfrey.*

2. To let fall in token of respect.

Certain of the Turks gallies, which would not *veil* their topmasts, the Venetians fiercely assailed. *Knelles.*

Before my princely state let your poor greatness fall,
 And *vail* your tops to me, the sovereign of you all. *Drayton.*

They had not the ceremony of *veiling* the bonnet in salutations; for, in medals, they still have it on their heads. *Addison.*

3. To fall; to let sink in fear, or for any other interest.

That furious Scot
 'Gan *vail* his stomach, and did grace the shame
 Of those that turn'd their backs. *Shakespeare*

V A I

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 'Gan *vail* his stomach, and did grace the shame
 Of those that turn'd their backs. *Shakespeare*

To *VAIL. v. n.* To yield; to give place; to show respect by yielding. In this sense, the modern writers have ignorantly written *veil*.

Thy convenience must *veil* to thy neighbour's necessity; and thy very necessities must yield to thy neighbour's extremity. *South.*

VAIN. adj. [*vain*, Fr. *vanus*, Lat.]

1. Fruitless; ineffectual.

Let no man speak again
 To alter this; for counsel is but *vain*. *Shakespeare.*

Vain is the force of man,
 To crush the pillars which the pile sustains. *Dryden.*

2. Empty; unreal; shadowy.

Before the passage horrid Hydra stands,
 Gorgons, Geryon with his triple frame,
 And *vain* Chimera vomits empty flame. *Dryden.*

Unmov'd his eyes, and wet his beard appears;
 And shedding *vain*, but seeming real tears. *Dryden.*

3. Meanly proud; proud of petty things: with of before the cause of vanity.

No folly like *vain* glory; nor any thing more ridiculous than for a *vain* man to be full boasting of himself. *L'Estrange.*

He wad'd a torch aloft, and, madly *vain*,
 Sought godlike worship from a servile train. *Dryden.*

The minstrels play'd on every side,
Vain of their art, and for the mastery vy'd. *Dryden.*

To be *vain* is rather a mark of humility than pride. *Vain* men delight in telling what honours have been done them, what great company they have kept, and the like; by which they plainly confess, that these honours were more than their due, and such as their friends would not believe, if they had not been told: whereas a man truly proud thinks the honours below his merit, and scorns to boast. *Swift.*

Al friend! to dazzle let the *vain* design;
 To raise the thought, and touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*

Here learn the great unreal wants to feign,
 Unpleasing truths here mortify the *vain*. *Savage.*

Ye *vain*! do flit from your erroneous strife;
 Be wise, and quit the false sublime of life;
 The true ambition there alone resides,
 Where justice vindicates, and wisdom guides. *Young.*

4. Showy; ostentatious.

Load some *vain* church with old thestrick state. *Pope.*

5. Idle; worthless; unimportant.

Both all things *vain*, and all who in *vain* things
 Built their fond hopes of glory, or lasting fame,
 Or happiness. *Milton.*

He heard a grave philosopher maintain,
 That all the actions of our life were *vain*,
 Which with our sense of pleasure not conspir'd. *Denham.*

To your *vain* answer will you have recourse,
 And tell 'tis ingenuit active force. *Blackmore.*

6. False; not true.

7. In *VAIN*. To no purpose; to no end; ineffectually; without effect.

He tempts in *vain*. *Milton.*

Providence and nature never did any thing in *vain*. *L'Estrange.*

Strong *Halys* stands in *vain*; weak *Pilegys* flies. *Dryden.*

The philosophers of old did in *vain* enquire, whether *summum bonum* consisted in riches, bodily delights, virtue, or contemplation. *Locke.*

If we hope for what we are not likely to possess, we act and think in *vain*, and make life a greater dream and shadow than it really is. *Addison.*

If from this discourse one honest man shall receive satisfaction, I shall think that I have not written nor lived in *vain*. *Wret.*

VAINGLO'RIOUS. adj. [*vanus* and *gloriosus*, Lat.] Boasting without performances; proud in disproportion to desert.

Vain-glorious man, when fluttering wind does blow,
 In his light wings is lifted up to fly. *Spenser.*

Strength to glory aspires
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton.*

This his arrogant and *vain-glorious* exprobatio witnesseth. *Haic.*

VAINGLO'RY. n. f. [*vana gloria*, Latin.]

Pride above merit; empty pride; pride in little things.

He had nothing of *vain-glory*, but yet kept state and majesty to the height; being sensible, that majesty maketh the people bow, but *vain-glory* boweth to them. *Bacon.*

Expose every blast of *vain-glory*, every idle thought, to be chastened by the rod of spiritual discipline. *Taylor.*

This extraordinary person, out of his natural aversion to *vain-glory*, wrote several pieces which he did not assume the honour of. *Addison.*

A monarch's sword when mad *vain-glory* draws,
 Not Waller's wreath can hide the nation's scars. *Pope.*

VAINLY. adv. [from *vain*.]

1. Without effect; to no purpose; in *vain*.
 Our cannons' malice *vainly* shall be spent
 Against th' invulnerable clouds of heav'n. *Shaks.*

In weak complaints you *vainly* waste your breath,
 They are not tears that can revenge his death. *Dryden.*

2. Proudly; arrogantly.

Humility teaches us to think neither *vainly* nor vauntingly of ourselves. *De la v.*

3. Idly; foolishly.

Nor *vainly* hope to be invulnerable. *Milton.*

If *Lentulus* be ambitious, he shall be *vainly* circelous; presuming his advancement to be decreed by the Sybilline oracles. *Grav.*

VAINNESS. n. f. [from *vain*.] The state of being *vain*; pride; falsehood; emptiness.

I hate ingratitude more in a man,
 Than lying, *vainness*, babbling. *Shakespeare.*

VAIN, or VAINLY. adj. [in heraldry.] Variegated with coverings of gold, red, or other colours.

VAINODE. n. f. [*vainod*, a governor, Slavonian.] A prince of the Ducian provinces.

VALANCE. n. f. [from *Valencia*, whence the use of them came, *Skinner.*] The fringes of drapery hanging round the tetter and head of a bed.

My house
 Is richly furnished with plate and gold;
 Valance of Venice, gold in needlework. *Shaks.*

Thrust the *valance* of the bed, that it may be full in sight. *Swift.*

To *VALANCE. v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with drapery. Not in use.

Old friend, thy face is *valance* since I saw thee last; canst thou to bend me? *Shakespeare.*

VALE. n. f. [*val*, Fr. *vallis*, Lat.]

1. A low ground; a valley; a place between two hills. *Vale* is a poetical word.

V A U

In *Ida vale*: who knows not *Ida vale*?
As hundred shepherds wined. *Spenser.*
Met in the vale of Arde. *Shakespeare.*
Anchises in a flow'ry vale,
Review'd his mating'd sons, and took the tale. *Dryden.*

In those fair vales by nature form'd to please,
Where Guadalquivir serpentine with ease. *Harte.*
2. [From *vail*, profit; or *vale*, farewell.
If from *vail*, it must be written *vail*,
as *Dryden* writes. If from *vale*, which
I think is right, it must be *vale*.] Money
given to servants.
Since our knights and senators account
To what their fordid, begging rails amount;
Judge what a wretched share the poor attends;
Whole whole subsistence on those alms depends. *Dryden.*

His revenue, besides *vales*, amounted to thirty
pounds. *Swift.*
VALEDICTION. *n. f.* [*valedico*, Lat.] A
farewell.

A *valediction* forbidding to weep. *Dmne.*
VALEDICTORY. *adj.* [from *valedito*, Lat.]
Bidding farewell.

VALENTINE. *n. f.* A sweetheart chosen
on Valentine's day.

Now all nature seem'd in love,
And birds had drawn their *valentines*. *Wotton.*
VALERIAN. *n. f.* [*valeriana*, Lat. *valer-*
ian, Fr.] A plant.
VALET. *n. f.* [*valet*, Fr.] A waiting
servant.

Giving cast-clothes to be worn by *valets*, has a
very ill effect upon little minds. *Addison.*

VALETUDINARIAN. } *adj.* [*valetudinaire*,
VALETUDINARY. } Fr. *valetudo*, Lat.]
Weakly; sickly; infirm of health.

Physic, by purging noxious humours, prevents
sickness in the healthy, or recoures thereof in the
valetudinary. *Brown.*

Shifting from the warmer vallies to the colder
hills, or from the hills to the vales, is a great benefit
to the *valetudinary*, feeble part of mankind. *Derham.*

Some patients have been liable to this symptom,
and reduced by it to a *valetudinary* and very un-
equal state of health. *Blackmore.*

Cold of winter, by stopping the pores of perspi-
ration, keeps the warmth more within; whereby
there is a greater quantity of spirits generated in
healthy animals, for the case is quite otherwise in
valetudinary ones. *Cleynce.*

Valetudinarians must live where they can com-
mand and scold. *Swift.*

VALENCE. *n. f.* [from *valiant*; *valliance*,
Fr.] Valour; personal puissance; fierce-
ness; bravery. Not in use.

With stiff force he shook his mortal lance
To let him weet his doughty *valiance*. *Spenser.*

VALIANT. *adj.* [*valliant*, Fr.] Stout;
personally puissant; brave. We say, a
valiant man; a *valiant* action.

Only be thou *valliant* for us, and fight the Lord's
battles. *1 Samuel.*

Hale, a very *valliant* fencer, undertook to teach
that Kienec in a look, and was laughed at. *Walton.*
The church of Antioch might meet at that time
to celebrate the memory of such a *valliant* combat
and martyr of Christ. *Nelson.*

VALIANTLY. *adv.* [from *valiant*.] Stout-
ly; with personal strength; with per-
sonal bravery.

Farewel, kind lord; fight *valliantly* to-day:
Thou art fram'd of the firm truth of valour. *Shakespeare.*

It was the duty of a good soldier *valliantly* to
withstand his enemies, and not to be troubled with
any evil hap. *Knelles.*

VALIANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *valiant*.]
Valour; personal bravery; puissance;
serceness; stoutness.

Thy *valliance* was mine; thou suck'dst it from
me. *Shakespeare.*
Achilles having won the top of the walls, by the
valliance of the defendants was forced to retire. *Knelles.*

Shew not thy *valliance* in wine. *Eccelesiasticus.*
VALID. *adj.* [*valide*, Fr. *validus*, Lat.]
1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; preva-
lent.

Perhaps more *valid* arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and worse our foes. *Milton.*
2. Having intellectual force; prevalent;
weighty; conclusive.

A difference in their sentiments as to particular
questions, is no *valid* argument against the general
truth believed by them, but rather a clearer and
more solid proof of it. *Stephens.*

VALIDITY. *n. f.* [*validité*, Fr. from
valid.]

1. Force to convince; certainty.
You are persuaded of the *validity* of that famous
verse.

'Tis expectation makes a blessing dear. *Pope.*
2. Value. A sense not used.

To thee and thine
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom;
No less in space, *validity*, and pleasure,
Than that conferr'd on Goneril. *Shakespeare.*

VALLANCY. *n. f.* [from *vallance*.] A large
wig that shades the face.

But you, loud sirs, who through your curls look
big,
Criticks in plume and white *vallancey* wig. *Dryden.*

VALLÉY. *n. f.* [*vallée*, Fr. *vallis*, Lat.]
A low ground; a hollow between hills.

Vallies are the intervals betwixt mountains.
Woodward.

Live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleasure prove
That hills and *vallies* yield. *Raleigh.*

Sweet interchange of hill and *vallies*. *Milton.*
I have been ready to freeze on the top of a hill,
and in an hour's time after have inured as great
inconvenience from the heat of the *vallies*. *Brown.*

VALOROUS. *adj.* [from *valour*.] Brave;
stout; valiant.

The famous warriors of the antique world
Us'd trophies to erect in stately wise,
In which they would the records have enroll'd
Of their great deeds and *valorous* exploits. *Spenser.*

Captain Jany is a marvellous *valorous* gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

VALOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *valorous*.] In
a brave manner.

VALOUR. *n. f.* [*valour*, Fr. *valor*, Lat.
Alisworth.] Personal bravery; strength;
prowess; puissance; stoutness.

That I may pour the spirits in thine ear,
And chastise, with the *valour* of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakespeare.*

Here I contest
As hotly and as nobly with thy love,
As ever an ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy *valour*. *Shakespeare.*

When *valour* preys on reason,
It eats the sword it fights with. *Shakespeare.*

An innate *valour* appeared in him, when he put
himself upon the soldier's defence, as he received
the mortal stab. *Hovel.*

For contemplation he, and *valour* form'd;
For softness she, and sweet attractive grace. *Milton.*

Such were these giants; men of high renown!
For, in those days, might only shall be admir'd,
And *valour*, and heroic virtue, call'd. *Milton.*

Valour gives awe, and promises protection to those
who want heart or strength to defend themselves.
This makes the authority of men among women;
and that of a master-back in a numerous herd. *Temple.*

VALUABLE. *adj.* [*valable*, Fr. from
value.]

1. Precious; being of great price.

2. Worthy; deserving regard.

A just account of that *valuable* person, whose
remains lie before us. *F. Atterbury.*
The value of several circumstances in story, lessens
very much by distance of time; though some minute
circumstances are very *valuable*. *Swift.*

VALUATION. *n. f.* [from *value*.]

1. The act of setting a value; appraisement.

Humility in man consists not in denying any gift
that is in him, but in a just valuation of it, rather
thinking too meanly than too highly. *Ray.*

2. Value set upon any thing.

No reason I find of your lives you set
So slight a valuation, should receive
My orack'd out to more rate. *Shakespeare.*

Take out of men's minds false valuations, and
it would leave the minds of a number of men poor
shrunk things. *Bacon.*

The writers expressed not the valuation of the
denarius, without regard to its present valuation. *Arbutnot.*

VALUATOR. *n. f.* [from *value*.] An ap-
praiser; one who sets upon any thing its
price. A word which I have found now
where else.

What *valuators* will the bishops make use of?
Swift.

VALUE. *n. f.* [*value*, Fr. *valor*, Latin.];

1. Price; worth.

Ye are physicians of no *value*,
Learn to live for your own sake, and the service
of God; and let nothing in the world be of any
value with you, but that which you can turn into
a service to God, and a means of your future hap-
piness. *Lutw.*

2. High rate.

Choler is well acquainted with your virtues,
And therefore sets this *value* on your life;
Let him but know the price of Cato's friendship,
And name your terms. *Addison.*

3. Rate; price equal to the worth of the
thing bought.

He lent him money; it was with this obliging
testimony, that his design was not to pay him the
value of his pictures, because they were above any
price. *Dryden.*

To VALUE. *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr. from the
noun.]

1. To rate at a certain price.

When the country grows better inhabited, the
tithes and other obligations will be more augment-
ed, and better *valued*. *Spenser.*

A mind *valuing* his reputation at the due price,
will repute all dishonest gain much inferior there-
unto. *Carew.*

God alone *values* right the good. *Milton.*

2. To rate highly; to have in high esteem.

Some of the finest treasures in dialogue, many
very *valued* pieces of French, Italian, and English
appear. *Addison.*

He *values* himself upon the compassion with
which he relieved the afflicted. *Atterbury.*

To him your orchard's early fruits are due,
A pleasing offering, when 'tis made by you;
He *values* these. *Pope.*

3. To appraise; to estimate.

If he be poorer than estimation, the priest shall
value him. *Lection.*

4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to.

The peace between the French and us not *valued*.
The cost that did conclude it. *Shakespeare.*

5. To take account of.

If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer
without a clock than with; for the mind doth *value*
every moment. *Bacon.*

6. To reckon at, with respect to number or
power.

The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong;
Her faction will be full as strong as ours. *Shakespeare.*

7. To consider with respect to importunee;
to hold important.

The king must take it ill.
So slightly *valued* as his messenger. *Shakespeare.*

VAN

Neither of them *valued* their promises, according to rules of honour or integrity. *Clarendon.*
 8. To compare with respect to price, or excellence.
 It cannot be *valued* with the gold of Ophir. *Joh.*

9. To raise to estimation. This is a sense not in use.
 She ordered all things, resisting the wisdom of the wisest, by making the possessor thereof miserable; *valuing* the folly of the most foolish, by making the success prosperous. *Sidney.*

Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies of the crown.
 Vanity, or a desire of *valuing* ourselves by showing others faults. *Temple.*

VA'LUABLE. *adj.* [from *value*.] Being of no value.
 A counterfeit
 Resembling majesty; which, touch'd and tried,
 Proves *valueless*. *Shakspeare.*
 VA'LUER. *n. f.* [from *value*.] He that values.
 Hammond was no *valuer* of trifles. *Fell.*

VALVE. *n. f.* [*valva*, Latin.]
 1. A folding door.
 Swift through the *valves* the visionary fair
 Repas'd. *Pope.*

Opening their *valves*, self-mov'd on either side,
 The adamant doors expanded wide:
 When death commands they close, when death
 commands divide. *Harte.*

2. Any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel.
 This air, by the opening of the *valve*, and forcing up of the sucker, may be driven out. *Boyle.*

3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regresses.
 The arteries, with a contractile force, drive the blood still forward; it being hindered from going backward by the *valves* of the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'LVULE. *n. f.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A small valve.
 VAMP. *n. f.* The upper leather of a shoe. *Ainslie.*

To VAMP. *v. a.* [This is supposed probably enough by *Skinner* to be derived from *avant*, Fr. *before*; and to mean, laying on a new outside.] To piece an old thing with some new part.
 You with
 To *vamp* a body with a dangerous physick,
 That's sure of death without. *Shakspeare.*

This opinion hath been *vamped* up by Cardan. *Bentley.*
 I had never much hopes of your *vamped* play. *Swift.*

VA'MPER. *n. f.* [from *vamp*.] One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

VAN. *n. f.* [from *avant*, Fr.]
 1. The front of an army; the first line.
 Before each can prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*

The foe he had survey'd,
 Arrang'd, as 't' him they did appear.
 With *van*, main battle, wings and rear. *Hudibras.*

Can to *van* the foremost squadrons meet,
 The midmost battles bustling up behind. *Dryden.*

2. [*van*, Fr. *vannus*, Latin.] Any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised; a fan.
 The other token of their ignorance of the sea was an oar, they call it a corn ear. *Broome.*

3. A wing with which the air is beaten.
 His sail-broad *vann*
 Pleds for flight, and in the surging smoke
 Upheld from the ground. *Milton.*

A fiery globe
 Of angels full sail of wing drew nigh,
 Who on their plumed *vans* receiv'd him fast

From his uneasy station, and upbore,
 As on a floating couch, through the blithe air. *Milton.*

His disabled wing unfurrow'd:
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While fancy brings the *vanish'd* piles to view,
 And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope.*

2. To pass away from the sight; to disappear.
 Whither are they *vanish'd*?
 —Into the air; and what seem'd corporal
 Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakspeare.*

Now I have taken heart, thou *vanishest*. *Shakspeare.*
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 And wand'ring *vanity*, when least was safe,
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3. Trifling labour.
 To use long discourse against those things which we both against scripture and reason, might rightly be judged a *vanity* in the answerer, not much inferior to that of the inventor. *Raleigh.*

4. Falshood; untruth.
 Here I may well show the *vanity* of that which is reported in the story of Walsin, him. *Sir J. Davies.*

5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.
 Were it not strange if God should have made such store of glorious creatures on earth, and leave them all to be consumed in secular *vanity*, allowing none but the baser sort to be employed in his own service? *Hooker.*

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The *vanes* are broad on one side, and narrower on the other; both which minister to the progressive motion of the bird. *Derham.*

To VAN. *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Lat. *vanner*, Fr.] To fan; to winnow. Not in use.
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VA'NCOURIER. *n. f.* [*avantcourier*, Fr.] A harbinger; a precursor.
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 A man the would spell backward;
 If tall, a lance ill-headed;
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VA'NGUARD. *n. f.* [*avant garde*, Fr.] The front, or first line of the army.
 The king's *vant-guard* maintained fight against the whole power of the enemies. *Bacon.*

The martial Idomen, who bravely stood before
 In *vant-guard* of his troops, and march'd, for
 strength a savage horse. *Chapman.*

Vanguard to right and left the front unfold. *Milton.*
 VANILLA. *n. f.* [*vanille*, Fr.] A plant.
 The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate. *Miller.*

When mixed with *vanillas*, or spices, chocolate acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatic oils. *Arbuthnot.*

To VA'NISH. *v. n.* [*vanesco*, Lat. *evanescere*, French.]
 1. To lose perceptible existence.
 High honour is not only gotten and born by pain and danger, but must be nursed by the like, or else *vanisheth* as soon as it appears to the world. *Sidney.*

While fancy brings the *vanish'd* piles to view,
 And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope.*

2. To pass away from the sight; to disappear.
 Whither are they *vanish'd*?
 —Into the air; and what seem'd corporal
 Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakspeare.*

Now I have taken heart, thou *vanishest*. *Shakspeare.*
 He cut the cleaving sky,
 And in a moment *vanish'd* from her eye. *Pope.*

3. To pass away; to be lost.
 All these delights will *vanish*. *Milton.*

That spirit of religion and seriousness, by which we had distinguished ourselves, *vanish'd* all at once, and a spirit of infidelity and propensities started up. *Atterbury.*

VA'NITY. *n. f.* [*vanitas*, Lat. *vanité*, Fr.]
 1. Emptiness; uncertainty; inanity.
Vanities of *vanities*, all is *vanity*. *Feelingless.*

2. Fruitless desire; fruitless endeavour.
Vanity possi sith many, who are desirous to know the certainty of things, to come. *Sidney.*

Thy pride,
 And wand'ring *vanity*, when least was safe,
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VAP

We yet of present peril be afraid;
For needful aid did never wait before. *Spenser.*
VAPORATE. *v. f.* [vapeur bras, French.]
Armour for the skin.

Till hide my face in a gold beaver,
And in my mantle wrap me in a brown. *Shak.*
Put on *vapour*, and grove, and gaudet.
Milton.

VAPID. *adj.* [rapidus, Latin.] Dead;
having the spirit evaporated; spiritless;
mawkish; flat.

Thy wines let feed a while
On the fat refuse; left, too soon disjointed,
From sprightly it to sharp or rapid change. *Philips.*
The effects of a rapid and viscous constitution of
blood, are flaguation, acrimony, and putrefaction.
Arbutnot.

VAPIDNESS. *n. f.* [from rapid.] The
state of being spiritless or mawkish;
mawkishness.

VAPORATION. *n. f.* [vaporation, Fr. va-
poratio, Lat. from vapour.] The act of
escaping in vapours.

VAPORER. *n. f.* [from vapour.] A boaster;
a braggart.

This shows these vapours, to what scorn they ex-
pose themselves. *Government of the Tongue*

VAPORISH. *adj.* [from vapour.]

1. Vaporous; full of vapours.

It proceeded from the nature of the vapourish
place. *Sandys.*

2. Splenetic; peevish; humourful.

Pallas grew vap'rish once and odd,
She would not do the least right thing. *Pope.*

VAPOROUS. *adj.* [vaporeux, Fr. from va-
pour.]

1. Full of vapours or exhalations; fummy.

The vaporous might approaches. *Shakspere.*
This shifting our abode from the warmer and
more vaporous air of the vallies, to the colder and
more subtle air of the hills, is a great benefit to the
valetudinarian part. *Dicham.*

2. Windy; flatulent.

It the mother eat much beans, or such vaporous
food, it endangers th the child to become lunatick.
Bacon.

Some more subtle corporeal element may to
equally bear against the parts of a little vaporous
mixture, as to form it into round drops. *More.*

The food which is most vaporous and perspira-
ble, is the most easily digested. *Arbutnot.*

A little tube, jetting out from the extremity of
an artery, may carry off these vaporous streams of
the blood. *Cheyne.*

VAPOUR. *n. f.* [vapeur, Fr. vapor, Lat.]

1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that
mingles with the air.

Jove a dreadful storm call'd forth
Against our navy; covered there and all
With gloomy vapours. *Chapman.*

Vapour, and mist, and exhalation hot. *Milton.*

When first the sun too powerful beams displays,
It draws up vapours which obscure its rays;
But ev'n those clouds at last adorn its way,
Reflect new glories, and augment the day. *Pope.*

2. Fume; steam.

The morning is the best, because the imagination
is not clouded by the vapours of meat. *Dryden.*

In distilling hot spirits, if the head of the still be
taken off, the vapour which ascends out of the still
will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame
will run along the vapour from the candle to the
still. *Newton.*

For the impotillame, the vapour of vinegar, and
any thing which creates a cough, are proper.
Arbutnot.

3. Wind; flatulence.

In the Thesalian witches, and the meetings of
witches that have been recorded, great wonders they
tell of carrying in the air, transforming themselves
into other bodies. These fables are the effects of
imagination; for ornaments. If laid on any thing
thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the vapours,
and lead them to the head extremely. *Bacon.*

VAR

4. Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy
unreal.

If his arrow bring forth amendment, he hath the
grace of hope, though it be clouded over with a
melancholy vapour, that it be not discernible even
to himself. *Hammond.*

5. [In the plural.] Diseases caused by
flatulence; or by diseased nerves; hy-
pochondriacal maladies; melancholy;
spleen.

To this we must ascribe the spleen, so frequent in
studious men, as well as the vapours, to which the
other sex are so often subject. *Epistator.*

To VAPOUR. *v. n.* [vapor, Lat.]

1. To pass in a vapour or fume; to fly off
in evaporations.

When thou from this world wilt go,
The whole world vapours in thy breath. *Donne.*

2. To emit fumes.

Swift running waters vapour not so much as
standing waters. *Bacon.*

3. To bully; to brag.

Not true, quoth he? Howe'er you vapour,
I can what I affirm make appear. *Hudibras.*

These are all the mighty pow'rs
You vainly boast, to try down ours;
And what in real value's wanting,
Supply with vapouring and ranting. *Hudibras.*

That I might not be vapour'd down by insigni-
ficant testimonies, I used the name of your society
to annihilate all such arguments. *Glanville.*

Pe you to us but kind;
Let Dutchmen vapour, Spaniards curse,
No terror we shall find. *E. Dorset.*

To VAPOUR. *v. a.* To effuse, or scatter
in fume or vapour.

Break off this last lamenting life,
Which sucks two souls, and in ours both away. *Donne.*

He'd laugh to see one throw his heart away,
Another fighting vapour forth his soul,
A third to melt himself in tears. *Ben Jonson.*

Opium holds some of its poisonous quality, it
vapoured out, and mingled with spirit of wine.
Bacon.

It must be helped by somewhat which may fix the
silver, never to be refined, or vapoured away, when
incorporated into such a mass of gold. *Bacon.*

VARIABLE. *adj.* [variable, Fr. varia-
bilis, Lat.] Changeable; mutable; in-
constant.

O swear not by the moon's inconstant motion,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shaksp.*

Happy countries different,
With variable objects, shall excel.
Thus something settled matter in his heart. *Shaksp.*

By the lively image of other creatures did those
ancients represent the variable passions of mortals,
as by serpents were signified deceivers. *Raleigh.*

His heart I know how variable, and vain,
Self-love. *Milton.*

VARIABLENESS. *n. f.* [from variable.]

1. Changeableness; mutability.

You are not solicitous about the variableness of
the weather, or the change of seasons. *Addison.*

2. Levity; inconstancy.

Censurers subject themselves to the change of
variableness in judgment. *Clariss.*

VARIABLELY. *adv.* [from variable.] Change-
ably; mutably; inconstantly; uncer-
tainly.

VARIANCE. *n. f.* [from vary.] Discord;
disagreement; dissension.

I come to let a man at variance against his father.
Matthew.

A cause of law, by violent course,
Was, from a variance, now a war become. *Daniel.*

Set not any one doctrine of the gospel at vari-
ance with others, which are all admirably con-
sistent. *Spratt.*

She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen:
While a kind glance at her pursues flies,
How much at variance are her feet and eyes! *Pope.*

VAN

If the learned would not sometimes submit to
the ignorant; the old to the weakness of the
young; there would be nothing but astonishing
variance in the world. *Swift.*

Many bleed,
By sinneful variance betwixt man and man. *Thomson.*

Who are they that set the first and second
at variance with each other, when for four or five
centuries, and more, they have agreed most amicably
together? *Waterland.*

VARIATION. *n. f.* [variatio, Latin; vari-
ation, French.]

1. Change; mutation; difference from it-
self.

After much variation of opinions, the prisoner
was acquitted of treason, but by most voices found
guilty of felony. *Hayward.*

The operation of agents will easily admit of in-
tention and remission; but the senses of things
are conceived not capable of any such variation. *Locke.*

The same of our writers is confined to these two
islands; and it is hard it should be limited in time
as much as place, by the perpetual variations of
our speech. *Swift.*

There is but one common matter, which is diver-
sified by accidents; and the same numerical quan-
tity, by variations of texture, may constitute suc-
cessively all kinds of body. *Hentley.*

2. Difference; change from one to another.

In some other places are more learned born than
males; which, upon this variation of proportion, I
recommend to the curious. *Grout.*

Each sea had its peculiar shells, and the same
variation of shells; this tract abounding such a terri-
fical matter as is proper for the formation of one sort
of shell fish; that of another. *Woodward.*

3. Successive change.

Sir Walter Blunt,
Stain'd with the variation of each foil
Betwixt that Holmedon and this seat of ours. *Shakspere.*

4. [In grammar.] Change of termination
of nouns.

The rules of grammar, and useful examples of the
variation of words, and the peculiar form of speech,
are often appointed to be repeated. *Watts.*

5. Change in natural phenomenons.

The duke ran a long course of calm prosperity,
without any visible eclipse or wane in himself,
amidst divers variations in others. *Watson.*

6. Deviation.

He observed the variation of our English from
the original, and made an true translation of the
whole for his private use. *Fell.*

If we admit a variation from the state of his
creation, that variation must be necessarily after an
eternal duration, and therefore within the compass
of time. *Hale.*

I may seem sometimes to have varied from his
sense; but the greatest variations may be fairly de-
duced from him. *Dryden.*

7. Variation of the compass; deviation of
the magnetick needle from an exact pa-
rallel with the meridian.

VARIOUS. *adj.* [variosus, Latin.] Dis-
eased with dilatation.

There are instances of one vein only being vari-
ous, which may be destroyed by tying it above
and below the dilatation. *Sharp.*

To VAREGATE. *v. a.* [variegatus,
school Latin.] To diversify; to stain
with different colours.

The shells are filled with a white spar, which
variegates and adds to the beauty of the stone. *Woodward.*

They had fountains of variegated marble in these
rooms. *Arbutnot.*

Ladies like variegated tulip show;
Tis to the changes half the clothes we owe.
Such happy spots the nice admirers take,
Fine by defect, and delicately weak. *Pope.*

VAREGATION. *n. f.* [from variegatus.]

Diversity of colours.

V A R

Plant your choice tulips in natural earth, some-
what impoverished with very fine sand; else they
will soon lose their variegations. *Ezotyn.*
VARIETY. *n. f.* [*varieté*, Fr. *varietas*,
Latin.]

1. Change; succession of one thing to an-
other; intermixture of one thing with
another.

All sorts are here; that all the earth yields;
Variety without end. *Milton.*
Variety is nothing else but a continued novelty.
South.

If the sun's light consisted of but one sort of rays,
there would be but one colour in the whole world,
nor would it be possible to produce any new colour
by reflections or refractions; and by consequence
that the *variety* of colours depends upon the com-
position of light. *Newton.*

2. One thing of many by which *variety* is
made. In this sense it has a plural.

The inclosed warmth which the earth hath in it-
self, stirred up by the heat of the sun, affords na-
ture in the speedier procreation of those *varieties*
which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh.*

3. Difference; dissimilitude.

There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men,
with relation to the different impressions they re-
ceive from different objects of charity. *F. Atterbury.*

4. Variation; deviation; change from a
former state.

It were a great vanity to reject those reasons drawn
from the nature of things, or to go about to answer
those reasons by suppositions of a *variety* in things,
from what they now appear. *Hale.*

5. Many and different kinds.

He now only wants more time to do that *variety*
of good which his soul thirsts after. *Law.*

VARIOUS. *adj.* [*varius*, Latin.]

1. Different; several; manifold.

Then were they known to men by *various* names,
And *various* idols, through the heathen world.
Milton.

2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike
itself.

The names of mixed modes want standards in
nature, whereby to adjust their signification; there-
fore they are very *various* and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. Unlike each other.

He in derision sets
Upon their tongues a *various* spirit,
To raise quite out their native language. *Milton.*
So many and so *various* laws are given. *Milton.*
Vast crowds of vanquish'd nations march along,
Various in arms, in habit, and in tongue. *Dryden.*
Various of temper, as of face or frame,
Each individual: his great end the same. *Pope.*

4. Variegated; diversified.

Herbs sudden flower'd,
Opening their *various* colours. *Milton.*

VARIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *various*.] In a
various manner.

Having been *variously* tossed by fortune, direct-
ed his course to a safe harbour. *Bacon.*
Various objects from the Kenic,
Variously representing. *Milton.*
Those various squadrons, *variously* design'd;
Each vessel freighted with a several load;
Each squadron wailing to a several wind;
All find but one, to burn them in the road. *Dryd.*
Different aliments, while they repair the fluids
and solids, act *variously* upon them according to
their different natures. *Arbuthnot.*

VARIX. *n. f.* [*latius*; *varice*, French.]

A dilatation of the vein.
In ulcers of the legs, accompanied with *varices*
or dilatations of the veins, the *varix* can only be
assisted by the bandage. *Sharp.*

VARLET. *n. f.* [*varlet*, old French, now
valet.]

1. Anciently a servant or footman.

Such lords ill example do give,
Where *varlets* and drabs so may live. *Tass.*
They spy'd
A *varlet* running towards them hastily. *Spenser.*

V A R

2. A scoundrel; a rascal. This word has
deviated from its original meaning, as
far in Latin.

I am the *varlet* varlet that ever chide thee. *Shaksp.*
Where didst thou leave these *varlets*? *Shaksp.*
Thou, *varlet*, dost thy master's gains devour;
Thou wilt fit his ewes, and often twice so hour.
Dryden.

When the Roman legions were in a disposition
to mutiny, an impudent *varlet*, who was a private
centinel, resolv'd to try the power of his eloquence.
Adrian.

V'ARLETRY. *n. f.* [from *varlet*.] Rabble;
crowd; populace.

Shall they hoist me up,
And shew me to the shouting *varlettry*
Of cens'ring Rome? *Shakspere.*

VARNISH. *n. f.* [*vernis*, French; *ver-
nix*, Latin.]

1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or
other bodies, to make them shine.

We'll put on those shall praise your excellence,
And set a double *varnish* on the same. *Shakspere.*
The fame of Cicero had not borne her age so
well, if it had not been joined with *varnish*.
Like unto *varnish*, that makes ceilings not only
shine, but last. *Bacon.*

This blue *varnish*, that the green endears,
The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years. *Pope.*

2. Cover; palliation.

To **VARNISH**. *v. a.* [*verniffer*, *vernir*, Fr.
from the noun.]

1. To cover with something shining.

O vanity!
To set a pearl in steel so meanly *varnish'd*. *Sidney.*
Clamsh not you up to the cements,
Nor thrust your head into the public street,
To gaze on christian fools with *varnish'd* faces.
Shakspere.

2. To cover; to conceal or decorate with
something ornamental.

Specious deeds on earth, which glory excites,
Or close ambition *varnish'd* o'er with zeal. *Milton.*
Young people are used to *varnish* over their non-
performance and forbearance of good actions by a
pretence unto humility. *Fell.*

His manly heart was still above
Disfouled hate, or *varnish'd* love. *Dryden.*

Men epouze the well-endow'd opinions in fashion,
and then seek arguments to make good their beauty,
or *varnish* over and cover their deformity. *Locke.*

3. To palliate; to hide with colour of
rhetorick.

They *varnish* all their errors, and secure
The ill they act, and all the world endure. *Denb.*
Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd
To clear the guilty, and to *varnish* crimes. *Addison.*
Speak the plain truth, and *varnish* not your
crimes! *Philips.*

VARNISHER. *n. f.* [from *varnish*.]

1. One whose trade is to varnish.

An oil obtained of common oil may probably be
of good use to surgeons and *varnishers*. *Boyle.*

2. A disfigurer; an adorning.

Modest dulness lurks in thought's disguise;
Thou *varnisher* of fools, and cheat of all the wife.
Pope.

VARVELS. *n. f.* [*vertelles*, French.] Sil-
ver rings about the leg of a hawk, on
which the owner's name is engraved.

To **VARY**. *v. a.* [*varior*, Latin; *varier*,
French.]

1. To change; to make unlike itself.

Let your ceaseless change
Vary to our great Creator still new praise. *Milton.*

2. To change to something else.

Gods, that never change their state,
Vary oft their love and hate. *Waller.*
The master's hand, which to the life can trace
The airs, the lines, the features of the face,
May, with a free and bolder stroke, express
A vary'd posture, or a flatt'ring dress. *Dennis.*

V A S

We are to vary the customs, according to the
time and country where the scene of action lies.
Dryden.

He varies every shape with ease,
And tries all forms that may Pomona please. *Pope.*

3. To make of different kinds.
- God hath divided the genius of men according
to the different parts of the world; and varied
their inclinations, according to the variety of ac-
tions to be performed. *Brown.*

4. To diversify; to variegate.
- God hath here
Vary'd his bounty so with new delights. *Milton.*

To **VARY**. *v. a.*

1. To be changeable; to appear in dif-
ferent forms.
- Darling stands
The varying shore o' the world. *Shakspere.*

2. To be unlike each other.

Those who made laws, had their minds polish'd
above the vulgar: and yet unaccountably the
public constitutions of nations vary. *Cather.*

3. To alter; to become unlike itself.

He had a strange interchanging of large and in-
expected pardons, with several executions; which
could not be imputed to any inconstancy, but to a
principle he had set unto himself, that he would
vary, and try both ways in turn. *Bacon.*

So varied he, and of his tortuous train
Curl'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*

That each from other differs, first confess;
Next, that he varies from himself no less. *Pope.*

4. To deviate; to depart.

The crime confus in violating the law, and serv-
ing from the right rule of reason. *Locke.*

5. To succeed each other.

While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breast, and vary in her face. *Addison.*

6. To disagree; to be at variance.

In judgment of her substance thus they vary,
And vary thus in judgment of her foot;
For some her chair up to the brain do carry,
Some sink it down into the stomach's heat. *Dana.*

7. To shift colours.

Will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, spare the dove?
Admires the jay the insect's gilded wings?
Or hears the hawk when Philomela sings? *Pope.*

VARY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Change;
alteration. Not in use.

Such smiling rogues as these foath every passion;
Reneg, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks,
With every gale and vary of their masters. *Shakspere.*

VASCULAR. *adj.* [from *vasculum*, Lat.]

Consisting of vessels; full of vessels.

Nutrition of the solids is performed by the cir-
culating liquid in the smallest *vascular* solids.
Arbuthnot.

VASCULIFEROUS. *adj.* [*vasculum* and
fero, Latin.] Such plants as have, be-
side the common calyx, a peculiar vessel

to contain the seed, sometimes divided
into cells; and these have always a mono-
petalous flower, either uniform or dis-
form. *Quincey.*

VASE. *n. f.* [*vasse*, French; *vasa*, Latin.]

1. A vessel; generally a vessel rather for
show than use.

The toilet stands unveil'd,
Each silver *vasse* in my stick order laid. *Pope.*

2. It is used for a solid piece of ornamental
marble.

VASSAL. *n. f.* [*vassal*, French; *vassallo*,
Italian.]

1. One who holds of a superior lord.

My pretty prince, *vassal* to the emperor, can
cost what money he pleaseth. *Swift.*

The *vassals* are invited to bring in their coun-
plaies to the society, who imprison and chastise
their matters. *Addison.*

2. A subject; a dependant.

She came to the land with performance of
his discipline, then took at her side a vessel, which
Saturn had made for punishment to punish those
who over the hills of the world.

The common people were not
king, not slaves and vassals to their
lords.

The mind hath not reason to remember, that
passions ought to be her vassals, not her masters.

Vassals of his anger, when the scourge
Incorable, and the torturing hour
Calls us to penance.

As all his vassals eagerly desired;
With mind averse, he rather underwent
His people's will, than gave his own consent.

He subjected a king, and called him his vassal.

A servant; one who acts by the will of
another.

I am his fortune's vassal, and I lend him
The greatest he has got.

A slave; a low wretch.
Thou swear'st thy gods in vain.

VASSALAGE. *n. f.* [*vasselage*, French;
from *vassal*.] The state of a vassal;
tenure at will; servitude; slavery; de-
pendance.

He renounc'd the vassalage
Of Rome again.

All my powers do their bestowing love,
Like vassalage at unawares encountering
The eye of majesty.

They would have brought the Achæans from the
condition of followers and dependents unto mere
vassalage.

Let us not then pursue,
By force impossible, by leave obtain'd
I unacceptable, though in heav'n our state
Of splendid vassalage.

Cure'd vassalage,
First idoliz'd till love's hot fire be o'er,
Then slaves to those who courted us before.

AST. *adj.* [*vasse*, French; *vassus*, Lat.]
Large; great.

What the parliament meant to attempt with those
vast numbers of men, every day levied.

That is an ample and capacious mind, which
takes in vast and sublime ideas without pain.

His open stores,
Though vast, were little to his ample heart.

Vitiously great; enormously extensive or
capacious.

The vicious language is vast and gaping, swelling
and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of
rock, mountain, and pointedness.

So bore the ship aloft her fiery bound,
About whom rusted the billows, black, and vast.

They view'd the vast unmeasurable abyss.

Others with vast Typhæan rage, more fell,
Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air
In whirlwinds, hell scarce holds the wild uproar.

AST. *n. f.* [*vastum*, Latin.] An empty
vase.

They took hands, as over a vast; and embraced,
From the ends of oppo'd winds.

Through the vast of heav'n it founded.

The watery vast,
Secure of storms, your royal brother pass.

ASTATION. *n. f.* [*vastatio*, from *vastus*,
Latin.] Waste; depopulation.

This wild-fire made the saddest vastation; the
many fatal outrages which these raging conflagra-
tions.

ASTIDITY. *n. f.* [*vastitas*, Latin; from
VOL. II.

vast;] *Wideness; immensity.* A bar-
renness.

VASTLY. *adv.* [from *vast*.] Greatly; to a
great degree.

Holland's relying upon its own defence, with-
out aid in the war, would leave us to enjoy
the trade of the world, and thereby grow vastly
both in strength and treasure.

They may, and do vastly differ in their manners,
institutions, customs; but yet all of them agree in
having some deity to worship.

It is vastly the concern of government, and of
themselves too, whether they be morally good or
bad.

VASTNESS. *n. f.* [from *vast*.] Immensity;
enormous greatness.

Behemoth, biggest born of earth, upheav'd
His vastness.

She by the rocks compell'd to stay behind,
Is by the vastness of her bulk confus'd.

When I compare this little performance with the
vastness of my subject, methinks I have brought but
a cockle-shell of water from the ocean.

Ariosto observed not moderation in the vastness
of his draught.

Hence we may discover the cause of the vastness
of the ocean.

VASTY. *adj.* [from *vast*.] Large; enor-
mously great.

I can call spirits from the vasty deep.

VAT. *n. f.* [*vat*, Dutch; *vat*, Saxon.] A
vessel in which liquors are kept in the
immature state.

Plump Bachelors, with pink eyes,
In thy vat our ears be drown'd.

Let him produce his vats and tubs, in opposition
to heaps of arms and standards.

Wouldst thou thy vats with generous juice should
froth,

Respect thy orchards.

VATICIDE. *n. f.* [*vates* and *cædo*, Lat.] A
murderer of prophets.

The caillif vaticide conceiv'd a pray'r.

To VATICINATE. *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, Latin.]
To prophesy; to practise prediction.

The most admired of all prophane prophets,
whose predictions have been so much cried up, did
vaticinate here.

VAVASSEUR. *n. f.* [*vavasseur*, Fr.] One who
himself holding of a superior lord, has
others holding under him.

Names have been taken of civil honours, as
king, knight, valuator, or emperor, quine.

VAVDEVIL. *n. f.* [*vandeville*, Fr.] A song
common among the vulgar, and sung
about the streets. *Tree.* A ballad; a
trivial strain.

VAULT. *n. f.* [*voulte*, Fr. *volta*, Italian;
voluta, low Latin.]

1. A continued arch.

O, you are men of stone!
Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so
That heaven's vault should crack.

The word signifies an orb or sphere. And this
shews us both the form of the Mosical abyss, which
was included within this vault; and the form of
the habitable earth, which was the outward surface
of this vault, or the cover of the abyss.

2. A cellar.

Creep into the kill-hole.
He will seek there; neither press, well, vault,
but he ligh an abstract for the remembrance of.

The time of life is drawn, and the negro leech
Is left this vault to brag of.

Whether your fruitful fancy lies
To banish that that haunts our vault:

3. A cave; a cavern.

The silent vaults of death, unknown to light,
And hark! he's naked to his light.

4. A repository for the dead.

Shall I not be lifted in the vault,
To whistle foul mouth and healthsome air through
it?

To VAULT. *v. n.* [*vouter*, French, *vault*,
noun.]

1. To arch; to shape to a vault.

Hath nature given them
To see this vaulted arch, and the arch
Of sea and land, which sun the
The fiery orb above, and the twinkling stars
Upon th' humbled beach?

2. To cover with an arch.

Over-head the dismal hill
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew;
And flying vaulted o'erhead with fire.

To VAULT. *v. n.* [*voltiger*, Fr. *volteggiare*,
Italian.]

1. To leap; to jump.

Faulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself,
And falls on th' other.

The pretty vaulting sea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing that thou would'st have me drown'd on
shore.

He is vaulting variable ramps,
In your despite, upon your parts.

If I could win a lady by vaulting into my saddle
with my armour on, I should quickly leap into a
wife.

Leaning on his lance, he vaulted on a tree.

If a man should leap a garret, or vault down the
monument, would he leave the memory of a hero
behind him?

Lucan vaulted upon Pegasus with all the heat
and intrepidity of youth.

2. To play the tumbler, or posturist.

VAULT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A leap; a
jump.

VULTAGE. *n. f.* [from *vault*.] Arched
cellar. Not in use.

He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,
That caves and wondrous vaultages of France
Shall chide your tripping, and return your mock.

In second accent to his ordinance.

VALTER. *adj.* [from *vault*.] Arched;
concave.

Restore the lock! the creak, and all around
Restore the lock! the vaulted roof rebound.

VALTER. *n. f.* [from *vault*.] A leaper;
a jumper; a tumbler.

VULTY. *adj.* [from *vault*.] Arched; con-
cave. A bad word.

I will kiss thy detestable bones,
And put my eye balls in thy vaulty brows,
And ring thy fingers with thy hundred worms.

I'll say that's not the bark whose notes do beat
The vaulty heavens to high above our heads.

To VAUNT. *v. n.* [*vanter*, French.] To
boast; to display with ostentation.

Not that great champion
Whom famous poets' verse so much doth praise,
And bath for twelve huge labours high extoll'd,
So many times and sharp bits did haunt.

Not only danc'd which her vaulted most
In skillful knitting of soft silken twine.

My vanquisher, spoil'd of his vaulted spoil.

To VAUNT. *v. n.*

1. To play the braggart; to talk with
ostentation; to make vain show; to boast.

You say, you are a better soldier;
Let it appear so; make your vaunting true.

The illusions of magick were put down, and their
vaunting in wisdom reproved with diligence.

So spake th' apostate angel, though in pain;
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep despair.

Pride, which prompts a man to strut and over-
value what he is, does incline him to divination when
he has.

V. B. B.

VEGETABLE, *n. f.* [*vegetabilis*, school
Latin; *vegetable*, French]. Any thing
that grows without culture, as
grass, etc.

...with different
...from without
...fixed to the earth, or to
...in the vicinity of plants;
...of pure distributed over the
...whole surface, as in sub-marine plants.
...Let fruits and vegetables that cannot drink.
...of food, drink, and other necessities.

There are several kinds of creatures in the world, and degrees of dignity amongst them; some being more excellent than others, animate more than inanimate, sensitives more than vegetables, and men more than brutes.

Other estimated substances are called vegetables, which have within themselves the principle of another sort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves, flowers, and fruit, such as we see in plants, herbs, trees.

1. Belonging to a plant.
The vegetable world, each plant and tree,
From the fair cedar on the craggy brow,
To creeping moss.

2. Having the nature of plants.
Amidst them stood the tree of life,
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
Of vegetable gold.

To VE'GETATE. v. n. [*vegeto*, Latin.] To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation.

As long as the seeds remained lodged in a natural soil, they would soon vegetate, and send forth a new set of trees.

See dying vegetables life sustain;
See life dissolving *vegetate* again.

VEGETATION. n. f. [from *vegeto*, Lat.]

The exterior surface consisted of a reddish matter proper for the nourishment of plants, but little entangled with mere mineral matter, it was unfit for vegetation.

Of vegetation its the steaming power
At large.

Love warbles through the vocal groves,
And vegetation paints the plain.

3. The power of growth without sensation

Plants, though beneath the excellency of creatures
endued with sense, yet exceed them in the
faculty of vegetation and of fertility.

VEGETATIVE. *adj.* [*vegetatif*, Fr. from *vegetate*.]
f. Having the quality of growing without

1116: Organisms vegetative and growing live the same to themselves. Re-
sult: Having the power to produce growth
plants.
The nature of plants, each could in have
vegetative form, by which they receive nourish-
ment and growth, and are enabled to multiply a
thousand fold.

7. kind

VEGETATIVE. *adj.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.]
Vegetable; having the nature of plants.
Nor rent off, but cut off ripe with a knife,
For hindering stalks of his vegetative life. *Tupper.*

VEGETIVE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]
A vegetable.
Hence vegetative receive their fragrant birth,
And clothe the naked bosom of the earth. *Saunders.*
The tree still painted in the unshad'd part,
Not wholly vegetive; and heav'd her heart. *Dryden.*

VEHEMENCE. *n. s.* [from *vehementia*, Latin.]
1. Violence; force.
Universal hubbub wild,
Of running sounds and voices all confus'd,
Assaults his ear with loudness of vehemence. *Milton.*

2. Ardour; mental violence; fervour.
Think ye are men; deem it not impossible
For you to err: sit impartially your own hearts,
Whether it be force of reason, or vehemency of affection,
Which hath bred, and still doth feed these opinions
in you. *Hooker.*

The best persuasions
Fail not to use; and with what vehemency
The occasion shall instruct you. *Shakspeare.*
Would it apply well to the vehemence of your
affection, that I should win what you would enjoy? *Shakspeare.*

The extremity of the condition produced some
earnestness and vehemency of expression more than
ordinary. *Clarendon.*

This pure cause would kindle my rapt spirits
To such a flame of sacred vehemence,
That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathize. *Milton.*

He hurries on his action with variety of events,
and ends it in less compass than two months. This
vehemence of his is most suitable to my temper. *Dryden.*

Marcus is over-warm; his fond complaints
Have to much earnestness and passion in them,
I hear him with a secret kind of horror,
And tremble at his vehemence of temper. *Addison.*

VEHEMENT. *adj.* [vehement, French; *vehemens*, Latin.]
1. Violent; forcible.
A strong imagination hath more force upon light
and subtle motions, than upon motions vehement
or ponderous. *Bacon.*
Gold will endure a vehement fire for a long time,
without any change. *Grew.*

2. Ardent; eager; fervent.
By their vehement instigation,
Is this just suit come I to move your grace. *Shakspeare.*
I find
In all things else delight indeed; but such
As, us'd or not, works in the mind no change,
Nor vehement desire. *Milton.*

VEHEMENTLY. *adv.* [from *vehement*.]
1. Forcibly.
The Christian religion inculcates kindness more
vehemently, and forbids malice and hatred more
strictly, than any religion did before. *Tillotson.*

VEHICULAR. *n. s.* [from *vehiculum*, Latin.]
1. That in which any thing is carried.
Evil spirits might very properly appear in the
clothes of flames, to terrify and frighten. *Addison.*

2. That part of a medicine which serves to
make the principal ingredient potable.
That the most delicate by one passage; the
thick, or moistening vehicle, by another, is a
popular receipt. *Boyle.*

VEIL. *n. s.* [from *velo*, Latin.]
1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which
conceals the face.
Her face was veild; yet, to my fancied sight,
Love's sweetest, goodness in her person shined. *Milton.*

2. To cover; to invest.
It became the Jewish fashion, when they went to
pray, to veil their heads and faces. *Boyle.*

3. To hide; to conceal.
From yonder blazing cloud that veils the hill,
One of the heavenly host. *Milton.*

4. To hide; to conceal.
Of darkness visible so much be lent,
As half to show, half veil the deep intent. *Pope.*

VEIL. *n. s.* [from *velum*, Latin.]
1. A cover to conceal the face.
To feed his fiery lustful eyes
He snatch'd the veil that hung over his face before. *Spenser.*

The Egyptian queen from that deep battle came,
With gored head, and veil to redly torn.
Like terror did among the immortals breed. *Waller.*

The famous painter could allow no place
For private sorrow in a prince's face:
Yet, that his piece might not exceed belief,
He cast a veil upon supposed grief. *Waller.*

As veils transparent cover, but not hide,
Such metaphors appear when right apply'd.
When through the phrase we plainly see the sense,
Truth with such obvious meanings will dispense. *Granville.*

She accepts the hero, and the dame
Wraps in her veil, and frees from sense of shame. *Pope.*

2. A cover; a disguise.
I will pluck the borrowed veil of modesty from
the so seeming Mrs. Page; divulge Page himself
for a secure and wilful Acton. *Shakspeare.*
Knock on my heart; for thou hast skill to find
If it found solid, or be fill'd with wind;
And thro' the veil of words thou view'st the naked
mind. *Dryden.*

The ill-natured man exposes those failings in
human nature, which the other would cast a veil
over. *Addison.*

VEIN. *n. s.* [veine, French; *vena*, Latin.]
1. The veins are only a continuation of
the extreme capillary arteries reflected
back again towards the heart, and uniting
their channels as they approach it,
till at last they all form three large veins;
the *cava descendens*, which brings the
blood back from all the parts above the
heart; the *cava ascendens*, which brings
the blood from all the parts below the
heart; and the *porta*, which carries the
blood to the liver. The coats of the
veins are the same with those of the ar-
teries, only the muscular coat is as thin in
all the veins as it is in the capillary ar-
teries; the pressure of the blood against the
sides of the veins being less than that
against the sides of the arteries. In the
veins there is no pulse, because the blood
is thrown into them with a continued
stream, and because it moves from a nar-
row channel to a wider. The capillary
veins unite with one another, as the ca-
pillary arteries. In all the veins perpen-
dicular to the horizon, excepting those
of the uterus and of the porta, are small
membranous or valvular, like so many half
thimbles stuck to the side of the veins,
which oppose the blood towards the heart, in
the motion of the blood towards the

heart, they are placed close to the sides
of the veins; but if blood should fall
back, it must fill the valves; and, being
being distended, stop up the channels,
that no blood can repeat them. *Boyle.*
When I did first impart my love to thee,
I freely told you all the wealth I had;
Man in my veins; I was a guinea then.
Hartley Hall.

2. Hollow; cavity.
Found where casual sea
Had washed woods, on mountain, or in vale,
Down to the veins of earth. *Milton.*

Let the glass of the prism be free from veins, and
their sides be accurately plane, and well polished,
without those numberless waves or curls, which
usually arise from sand-holes. *Newton.*

3. Course of metal in the mine.
There is a vein for the silver. *Job.*
Part hidden veins dig'd up, nor hath the earth
Entrails unlike, of mineral and stone. *Milton.*
It is as men as in folk, where veins there be
a vein of gold which the owner heeds not at all.

4. Tenderness; softness of the mind or ge-
nius.
Invoke the muses, and improve my vein, *Waller.*
We ought to attempt no more than what is in the
compass of our genius, and according to our vein. *Dryden.*

5. Favourable moment; time when any
inclination is predominant.
Artizans have not only their growths and perfec-
tions, but likewise their veins and times. *Watson.*

6. Humour; temper.
I put your grace in mind
Of what you promis'd me.
—I am not in the giving vein to-day. *Shakspeare.*
Certainly he that hath a satirical vein, as he
maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need to
be afraid of others. *Bacon.*
They among themselves in pleasant vein
Stood scoffing. *Milton.*
Speak 'st thou in earnest or in jesting vein? *Dryden.*

The currier struck the usurer upon the right vein.
L'Estrange.

7. Continued disposition.
The vein I have had of running into speculations
of this kind, upon a greater scene of trade, has cost
me this present service. *Temple.*

8. Current; continued production.
He can open a vein of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

9. Strain; quality.
My usual vein. *Oldham.*

10. Streak; variegation; as, the veins of
the marble.

VEINED. *adj.* [veineux, French; from
veiny, Latin.]
1. Full of veins.
2. Streaked; variegated.
The root of an old whale there will make very
fine boxes and combs, and many of them are very
finely veined. *Mortimer.*
Effulgent seems the veiny marble chime. *Thompson.*

VELLEITY. *n. s.* [velleit, French; *vel-
leitas*, from *velle*, Latin.]
Velleity is the school-term used to signify the
lowest degree of desire. *Locke.*
The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing
of it; but it is that which is called by the schools an
imperfect desire, and imports no more than an idle,
unoperative curiosity in, and desire of the thing,
without any consideration of its nature. *Locke.*

TO VELLICATE. *v. s.* [from *vellere*, Latin.]
To twitch; to pluck; to pull by the hair.
The teeth are all strong, and the tongue is
like the knife. *Boyle.*

Convulsions arising from something cellulosic in nerve in its extremity, but are very dangerous.

VENUSIATION, *n. f.* [*venustatio*, Latin.] Venustating; stimulation.

They have a kind of twitching and well-known about the gripping, which cometh of wind.

There may be a particular motion and well-known upon the nerves, also the sensation of heat will not be produced.

VELLUM, *n. f.* [*velin*, Fr. *velamen*, Lat. rather *vitulinum*, low Latin.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

The skull was very thin, yielding to the least pressure of my finger, as a piece of vellum.

VELOCITY, *n. f.* [*velocité*, Fr. *velocitas*, Lat.] Speed; swiftness; quick motion.

Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less than they are now, at the same distances from the sun; or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power, been greater or less than they are now, with the same velocities; they would not have revolved in concentric circles, but moved in hyperbolas, or parabolas, or in ellipses, very eccentric.

VELVET, *n. f.* [*veluto*, Ital. *villan*, Lat. *velours*, Fr.] Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

Clad in white velvet all their troop they led, With each an oxen chaplet on his head. Dryden. The different rangings of the superficial parts of bodies, as of velvet, watered silk, we think probably is nothing but the different refraction of their infeasible parts.

VELVET, *adj.*

1. Made of velvet.

This was moulded on a porringer, A velvet dish.

2. Soft; delicate.

Through the velvet leaves the wind, All unseen, 'gan puffsing find. Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament As worldlings do, giving thy fun of more To that which had too much. Then being alone, Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends; 'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part The flux of company.

Such blessings nature pours, Our flock'd mankind enjoy but half her stores; In distant wilds by human eyes unseen, She rears her flow'rs, and spreads her velvet green.

TO VELVET, *v. n.* To paint velvet.

Versure, ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the palest green that is, but good to velvet upon black in any drapery.

VELVURE, *n. f.* [*velours*, Fr.] Velvet. An old word.

His horse with one girt, six times plected, and a woman's crupper of velvet, plected with pack-thread.

VENAL, *adj.* [*venal*, Fr. *venalis*, Lat.]

1. Mercenary; prostitute.

This verbe be thine, my friend, nor thou refuse. This, from no venal or ungrateful muse.

2. [from *vein*.] Containing the veins. A technical word.

It is unreasonable to affirm, that the cool venal blood should be heated to brighten the interval of two pulses.

VENALITY, *n. f.* [*venalité*, Fr. from *venal*.] Mercenary; prostitution.

VENARIES, *adj.* [*venaries*, Lat.] Used in hunting.

VENATION, *n. f.* [*venatio*, Lat.] The act or process of hunting.

The manner of their venation we shall find to be otherwise than following some of trees.

TO VENATE, *v. n.* [*venare*, Fr. *venare*, Lat.] To hunt; to follow.

He had a great number of these, but not having the means to make use of them.

VENDE, *n. f.* [*vende*, Fr. from *vend*.] Anything is sold.

If a vicar loses his glebe, or if he loses the corn, and the rector cuts it, he must pay the value to the parson.

VENDER, *n. f.* [*vendeur*, Fr. from *vend*.] A seller.

Where the consumption of commodity is, the vendors fast themselves.

Those make the most noise who have the least to sell, which is very observable in the vendors of card-matches.

VENDIBLE, *adj.* [*vendibilis*, Lat.] Saleable; marketable.

Silence only is commendable. In a neat's tongue dried, and a mad not vendible.

This so profitable and vendible a merchandize riseth not to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities.

The ignorant nine-man, aiming only at the obtaining a quantity of such a metal as may be vendible under such a determinate name, has neither the design nor skill to make nice separations of the heterogeneous bodies.

VENDIBLENESS, *n. f.* [from *vendible*.] The state of being saleable.

VENDIBLY, *adv.* [from *vendible*.] In a saleable manner.

VENDITATION, *n. f.* [*venditatio*, from *vendito*, Lat.] Bouffful display.

Some, by a cunning profession against all reading, and vendition of their own natural, think to divert the sagacity of their readers from themselves, and cool the scent of their own fox-like thefts; when yet they are so rank as a man may find whole pages together usurped from one author.

VENDITION, *n. f.* [*vendition*, Fr. *venditio*, Lat.] Sale; the act of selling.

TO VENEE, *v. a.* [among cabinet makers.] To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby several thin slices of fine woods of different sorts are fastened or glued on a ground of some common wood.

VENEFICE, *n. f.* [*veneficium*, Lat.] The practice of poisoning.

VENEFICIAL, *adj.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.] Acting by poison; bewitching.

The magical virtues of mistletoe, and conceived efficacy unto veneficial intentions, seemeth a pagan relique derived from the ancient druides.

VENEFICIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.] By poison or witchcraft.

Last witches should draw or prick their names therein, and veneficiously mischief their persons, they broke the spell.

VENEMOUS, *adj.* [from *venin*, Fr.] Poisonous. Commonly, though not better, venomous.

The barman saw the venomous beast hang on his hand.

TO VENENATE, *v. a.* [*veneno*, Latin.] To poison; to infect with poison.

Those who enter the body, are not so energetic as to permeate the entire mass of blood in an instant.

By giving thin fevers after calcination, whereby the venenous parts are carried off.

VENERABLE, *n. f.* [from *venerare*.] Poision; venom.

The venomous shoots from the root, and this way a child may imitate.

VENERA, *n. f.* [*venera*, Fr. from *venerare*.] Poision; venom.

VENERABLE, *adj.* [from *venerare*.] Poision; venom.

VENERABLE, *n. f.* [from *venerare*.] Poision; venom.

VENERABLE, *adj.* [from *venerare*.] Poision; venom.

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VENERABLE, *adj.* [from *venerare*.] Poision; venom.

Malicious, in his stomach of gall, under which he conceals all preternatural and morbid tumours.

These are those that all such tumours, when they are found, are raised up by some venenous and poisonous matter.

VENERABLE, *adj.* [*venerabilis*, Lat.] To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.

As the ministry of saints, it pleased God there to show the rare effect of his power; or in regard of death, which those saints have suffered for the testimony of Jesus Christ, did thereby make the places where they died venerable.

To make the passage easy, safe, and plain, That leads us to this venerable wall.

Ye lamps of heav'n! be said, and lifted high His hands, now free; thou venerable fly!

Invisible powers, adord with dread, Be all of you adjurd.

VENERABLY, *adv.* [from *venerabilis*.] In a manner that excites reverence.

The Palestine, proud Rome's imperial seat, A awful pile! stands venerably great.

Thither the kingdoms and the nations come.

TO VENERATE, *v. a.* [*venerare*, Fr. *veneror*, Lat.] To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe.

When baseness is exalted, do not bate The place its honour for the person's sake: The shrine is that which thou dost revere.

And not the beast that bears it on its back. The lords and ladies here approaching paid Their homage, with a low obeisance made.

And seem'd to revere the sacred shade. A good clergyman must love and revere the gospel that he teaches, and prefer it to all other learning.

Even the peasant dares these rights to scan, And learn to revere himself as man.

VENERATION, *n. f.* [*veneration*, Fr. *veneratio*, Lat.] Reverend regard; awful respect.

Theology is the comprehension of all other knowledge, directed to its true end, i. e. the honour or veneration of the Creator, and the happiness of mankind.

We find a secret awe and veneration for one who moves above us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue.

VENERATOR, *n. f.* [from *venerare*.] Reverencer.

If the state of things, as they now appear, involve a repugnancy to an eternal existence, the arguments must be conclusive to those great priests and venerationers of nature.

VENEREAL, *adj.* [*venereus*, Latin.] Relating to love.

These are no venerer signs; Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand.

Then swollen with pride, into the snare I fell, Of fair fallacious looks, venerer trains, Soften'd with pleasure and voluptuous life.

They are avers to venerer pleasure. Venerer distempers confirmed by frequent relapses, where the transient satisfaction is overbalanced by a sad variety of tragical sufferings attend it, often produce a downright consumption of the lungs.

2. Consisting of copper, called Venus chymists.

Blue vitriol, how venerer and unsophisticated, soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a sword, will not impart its latent colour.

VENEROUS, *adj.* [from *venere*.] Libidinous; lustful.

It is less than the female, and very venerous.

VENERY, *n. f.* [*venerie*, from *venere*, Fr.] The sport of hunting.

To the woods she goes to follow her turn, And seek her spouse, that from her still does fly, And follows other game and covey.

VEN

Defending himself of the sword, and the dagger, he had sparingly interest the vulgar condition of the world.

The Norman demolished many churches and chapels in New England, and made a great deal of his pleasure and vanity.

2. [from *Vena*.] The pleasures of the bed. Contentment, without the pleasure of lawful society, is consequence of unlawful, *Shaksp.*

VENESCENCE, *n. f.* [from *vena* and *escere*, Lat.] Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

If the inflammation be sudden, after evacuation by lenient purgatives, or a clyster and venesection, he resorts to anodynes. *Wilks.*

VENEY, *n. f.* [from *venez*, Fr.] A bout; a turn at fencing.

I bruis'd my shin with playing at sword and dagger, three veneys for a dish of stewed prunes. *Shaksp.*

TO VENGE, *v. a.* [from *venger*, French.] To avenge; to punish.

VEN are above, You justice, that these our nether crimes So speedily can venge. *Shaksp.*

VENGEABLE, *adj.* [from *venge*.] Revengeful; malicious.

A thrill'd dart he threw, Headed with ire and vengeable despite. *Spenser.*

VENGEANCE, *n. f.* [from *vengeance*, Fr.]

1. Punishment; penal retribution; avengement.

The right conceit which they had, that to perjury vengeance is due, was not without good effect as touching their lives, who feared the wilful violation of oaths. *Hooker.*

All the stor'd vengeance of heaven fall On her ingrateful top! *Shaksp.*

The souls of all that I had murder'd Came to my tent, and every one did threat To-morrow's vengeance on the head of Richard. *Shaksp.*

Let me see thy vengeance on them. *Jeremiah.* Resolutions of future reforming do not always satisfy thy justice, nor prevent thy vengeance for former misdoings. *King Charles.*

Joe's and Latona's son his wrath express'd, In vengeance of his violated priest. *Dryden.* The chorus interceded with heaven for the innocent, and implored its vengeance on the criminal. *Spectator.*

Round him a crowd of threatening furies stands, With instruments of vengeance in their hands. *Harte.*

2. It is used in familiar language. To do with a vengeance, is to do with vehemence. This phrase was formerly solemn and dignified; what a vengeance, emphatically what?

Till the day appear, of respiration to the just, And vengeance to the wicked. *Milton.*

When the same king adventured to murmur, the pope could threaten to teach him his duty with a vengeance. *Raleigh.*

Asmodeus the fishy fume Drove, though enamour'd, from the spouse Of Tobit's son, and with a vengeance sent From Mecca post to Egypt, there fast bound. *Milton.*

But what a vengeance makes thee fly From me too, as thine enemy? *Hudibras.*

VENGEFUL, *adj.* [from *vengeance* and *full*.] Vindictive; revengeful; retributive.

Doubt not but God Hath wickler arm'd his vengeful ire. *Milton.* Offending for her sake his rising care, And with wide silence pond'ring awful care.

VENIABLE, *adj.* [from *venial*, Fr. from *venire*, Lat.]

1. Pardonable; susceptible of pardon; excusable. If they do nothing, 'tis a venial slip. *Shaksp.*

VEN

What honour will invade the mind, When the first judge, who would be kind, Shall have few venial faults to find! *Johnson.*

While good men are employed in extirpating mortal sin, I should rally the world out of indecencies and venial transgressions. *Addison.*

2. Permitted; allowed.

No more of talk where God, or angel-guest, With man, as with his friend, familiar us'd To fit indulgent, and with him partake Rural repast; permitting him the while Venial discourse unblam'd. *Milton.*

VENIALNESS, *n. f.* [from *venial*.] State of being excusable.

VENISON, *n. f.* [from *venaison*, Fr.] Game; beast of chase; the flesh of deer. *Chapman* writes it as it is spoken, *venison*.

And yet I like me the poor despised foal, Should have their round haunches gar'd. *Shaksp.*

We have a hot venison party to dinner. *Shaksp.*

To our venison's store We added wine, till we could wish no more. *Chapman.*

In the records of Ireland, no mention is made of any park, tho' there be *venit* and *venison* within this land. *Davitt.*

He for the feast prepar'd, In equal portions with the venison shar'd. *Dryden.*

VENOM, *n. f.* [from *venin*, Fr.] Poison.

Your eyes, which hitherto have home in them The fatal balls of murdering basilisks: The venom of such looks we fairly hope Have lost their quality. *Shaksp.*

Beware of yonder dog; Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites, His venom tooth will rankle to the death. *Shaksp.*

Like some tall tree, the monster of the wood, Overhanging all that under him would grow, He sheds his venom on the plants below. *Dryden.*

TO VENOM, *v. a.* To infect with venom; to poison; to envenom.

VENOMOUS, *adj.* [from *venom*.]

1. Poisonous. Thy tears are saltier than a younger man's, And venomous to thy eyes. *Shaksp.*

2. Malignant; mischievous. A posterity not unlike their majority of mischievous progenitors; a venomous and destructive progeny. *Brown.*

This salubrity was broached by Coelius, a venomous writer; one careless of truth or falsehood. *Addison.*

VENOMOUSLY, *adv.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonously; mischievously; malignantly.

His unkindness, That shipp'd her from his benediction, turn'd her To foreign casualties;—these things sting him So venomously, that burning shame detains him From his Cordelia. *Shaksp.*

His praise of foes is venomously nice; So touch'd, it turns a virtue to a vice. *Dryden.*

VENOMOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonousness; malignancy.

VENT, *n. f.* [from *vente*, French.]

1. A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle; passage at which any thing is let out.

On her breast There is a vent of blood, and something blown;— The life is in her arm. *Shaksp.*

They at once their needs Put him, and to a narrow vent apply'd. *Milton.*

With much touch. Have near the hang-hole a little vent-hole supplied with a file. *Mortimer.*

Scarcely any countries that are much annoyed with earthquakes, that have not one of these very vents, discharging that fire, after, by it gains an exit. *Woodward.*

VEN

To draw any drink, he sat at the handle of opening a vent; or, if you take out the vent, they say it is a vent.

And all the furies issued at the vent. *Pope.*

2. Passage out of secrecy to public notice. It failed by late setting-out, and gave consequence of weather, whereby the particular design was vent botorehand. *Johnson.*

3. The act of opening. The farmer's eades mature, Now call for vent; his lands exhalt, permit T' indulge a-while. *Philips.*

4. Emission; passage. The smother'd goodness burns within him; When most it swells and labours for a vent. *Johnson.*

5. Discharge; means of discharge. Had, like grief, been draw'd to tears, Without the vent of words. *Milton.*

Land-holds are a great improvement of land, where a vent can be had. *Mortimer.*

6. [from *vente*, Fr. *venditio*, Lat.] Sale. For the mart, it was alledged that the vent for English cloths would hereby be open in all times of war. *Hayward.*

It is this war there is no vent for any commodity but of wool. *Thompson.*

He drew off a thousand copies of a treatise, which no one in three score can understand, can hardly exceed the vent of that number. *Pope.*

TO VENT, *v. a.* [from *venter*, Fr. from the noun; *ventare*, Italian.]

1. To let out at a small aperture. Hunger broke stone walls; that the gods sent not Corn for the rich men only: with these fires They vented their complainings. *Shaksp.*

When men are young, and have little else to do, they might vent the overflowings of their fancy that way. *Dickens.*

Lab'ring still, with endless discontent, The queen of heav'n did thus her fury vent. *Dryden.*

2. To utter; to report. Had it been vented and imposed in some of the most learned ages, it might then, with some pretence of reason, have been said to be the invention of some crafty statesman. *Stephens.*

3. To emit; to pour out. Revoke thy doom, Or, whilst I can vent clamour from my throat, I'll tell thee thou dost evil. *Shaksp.*

4. To publish. Their lectures did greatly enrich their inventions, by venting the stolen treasures of divine letters, altered by profane additions, and disguised by poetical conversions. *Raleigh.*

5. To sell; to let go to sale. This profitable merchandizing not rising to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities, they impute to the owners not venting and venturing the same. *Carriv.*

Therefore did those nations vent such spice, sweet gums and pearls, as their own countries yielded. *Raleigh.*

TO VENT, *v. n.* To vaunt; as, he vented in the air. *Spenser.*

VENTAIL, *n. f.* [from *ventail*, Fr.] That part of the sheet made to lift up. *Spenser.*

VENTANNA, *n. f.* [Spanish.] A window.

What after push'd Was far from the crutanno, where I sat; But you were near, and can the truth relate. *Dryden.*

VENTER, *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breast, and abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three venters.

2. Womb; mother. I have large D a son, and C a daughter, and D a son by another mother, and D a son by another mother.

shades in fee, and dies without issue, it shall descend to the other, and not to the brother of the half blood.

VENTIDUCT. n. f. [ventus and ducere, Lat.] A passage for the wind.

Having been informed of divers ventiducts, I wish I had had the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice of these organs. Boyle.

VENTILATE. v. a. [ventilo, Lat.]

To fan with wind.

In close, low, and dirty alleys, the air is penn'd up, and obfuscated from being ventilated by the winds. Harvey.

Miners, by persifations with large bellows, letting down tubes, and sinking new shafts, give free passage to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines. Woodward.

1. To winnow; to fan.

2. To examine; to discuss.

Nor is the right of the party, nor the judicial process in right of that party, so far peremptory, but that the same may be begun again, and ventilated de novo. Ayliffe.

VENTILATION. n. f. [ventilatio, Latin; from ventilare.]

1. The act of fanning; the state of being fanned.

The soil, worn with too frequent culture, must lie fallow, till it has recruited its exhausted salts, and again enriched itself by the ventilations of the air. Addison.

2. Vent; utterance. Not in use.

To his secretary doctor Maſon, whom he let lie in a pallet near him, for natural ventilation of his thoughts, he would break out into bitter eruptions. Wotton.

3. Refrigeration.

Procure the blood a free course, ventilation and transpiration by suitable and cephalic purges. Harvey.

VENTILATOR. n. f. [from ventilare.] An instrument contrived by Dr. Hale to supply close places with fresh air.

VENTRICLE. n. f. [ventricule, Fr. ventriculus, Lat.]

1. The stomach.

Whether I will or not, while I live, my heart beats, and my ventricle digests what is in it. Hale.

2. Any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart.

Know'st thou how blood, which to the heart doth flow,

Doth from one ventricle to the other go? Donne.

The heart being a muscular part, the fibres are composed of two orders of fibres running spirally from base to top, contrarily one to the other; and so being drawn or contracted, constrict the ventricles, and strongly force out the blood. Ray.

The mixture of blood and chyle, after its circulation through the lungs, being brought back into the left ventricle of the heart, is drove again by the heart into the aorta, through the whole arterial system. Arbuthnot.

VENTRILOQUIST. n. f. [ventriloquus, Fr. venter and loquor, Lat.] One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

VENTURE. n. f. [aventure, Fr.]

1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger.

When he reads Thy personal ventures in the rebel's fight, His wonders and his praises do contend Which should be thine or his. Shakespeare.

For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live so as if absolutely there were none; but when he does to find himself confuted in the flames, this must be the height of woe and disappointment, and a bitter conviction of an irrational venture and absurd choice. South.

I, in this venture, double gains pursue, And laid out all my stock to purchase you. Dryden. When infinite happiness is put in one scale, against infinite misery in the other; if the worst that comes

to the pious man, if he mistakes, be the best that the wicked can sustain; if he be in the right, who can, without madness, run the venture? Locke.

2. Chance; hap.

The king resolved with all speed to assist the rebels, and yet with that providence and surety as should leave little to venture or fortune. Bacon.

3. The thing put to hazard; a stake.

My ventures are not in one bottom trusted, Nor to one place. Shakespeare.

On such a full sea are we now afloat: And we must take the current when it serves, Or lose our ventures. Shakespeare.

Thrice happy you, that look as from the shore, And have no venture in the wreck to fear. Daniel.

4. At a VENTURE. At hazard; without much consideration; without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

You have made but an estimate of these lands at a venture, so as it should be hard to build any certainty of charge upon it. Spenser.

A bargain at a venture made. Hudibras.

A covetous and an envious man joined in a petition to Jupiter, who ordered Apollo to tell them that their desire should be granted at a venture. L'Estrange.

Here was no scampering away at a venture, without fear or wit. L'Estrange.

If Ahab be designed for death, though a soldier in the enemy's army draws a bow at a venture, yet the sure unerring directions of providence shall carry it in a direct course to his heart. South.

To VENTURE. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To dare.

A man were better rise in his suit; for he that would have ventured at first to have lost the suit, will not in the conclusion lose both the suit and his own former favour. Bacon.

Origen mentioning their being cast out of Jerusalem, ventures to assure them that they would never be re-established, since they had committed that horrid crime against the Saviour of the world. Addison.

2. To run a hazard.

Not is indeed that man less mad than those, Who freight a ship to venture on the seas, With one frail interposing plank to save From certain death, roll'd on by every wave. Dryden.

I am so overjoy'd, I can scarce believe I am at liberty; like a bird that has often beaten her wing in vain against her cage, dare hardly venture out, though the fee it open. Dryden.

3. To VENTURE at.

To VENTURE on or upon. } in; or make attempts without any security of success, upon mere hope.

That slander is found a truth now; and held for certain,

The king will venture at it. Shakespeare.

It were a matter of great profit, save that it is too conjectural to venture upon, if one could discern what corn, herbs, or fruits are like to be in plenty and scarcity, by some signs in the beginning of the year. Bacon.

I never yet the tragick strain essay'd, Deterr'd by that inimitable maid: And when I venture at the comic style, Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toil. Waller.

Though they had ideas enough to distinguish gold from a stone, yet they but timorously ventured on such terms as auriatus and faxatus. Locke.

Turco-Papismus I would desire him to read, before he ventures at capping of characters. Atterbury.

To VENTURE. v. a.

1. To expose to hazard.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft, I shot his fellow of the self-same flight; By vent'ring both, I oft found both. Shakespeare.

2. To put, or send on a venture.

The ship ventured for France they pack in stanch hogheads, so as to keep them in their pickle. Carew.

VENTURER. n. f. [from venture.] He who ventures.

VENTUROUS. adj. [from venture.] Bold; daring.

VENTUROUSLY. adv. In a bold or daring manner.

VENTUROUS. adj. [from venture.] Daring; bold; fearless; ready to run hazards.

Charles was guided by mean men, who would make it their master-piece of favour to give venturesous counsels, which no great or wise man would. Bacon.

He pans'd not, but with vent'rous arm He pluck'd, he tast'd. Milton.

Columbus having led the way, was seconded by Americus Vesputius, an old venturesous Florentine. Heylin.

The vent'rous humour of our mariners costs this island many brave lives every year. Savage pirates seek, through seas unknown, The lives of others, vent'rous of their own. Pope.

VENTUROUSLY. adv. [from venturesous]

Daringly; fearlessly; boldly.

'Siege was laid to the fort, by the Lord Gray, then deputy, with a smaller number than there were within the fort; vent'rously indeed; but haste was made to attack them before the rebels came in to them. Bacon.

VENTUROUSNESS. n. f. [from venturesous.]

Boldness; willingness to hazard.

Her coming into a place where the walls and ceilings were whitened over, much offended her sight, and made her repent her vent'rousness. Boyle.

VENUS' bush. [dusfucus

major, Lat.]

VENUS' comb. [petten Vc-

neris, Lat.]

VENUS' hair. [adiantum.]

VENUS' looking-glass.

VENUS' navel-wort.

VERACIOUS. adj. [verax, Lat.] Obervant of truth.

VERACITY. n. f. [verax, Lat.]

1. Moral truth; honesty of report.

2. Physical truth; consistency of report with fact. Less proper.

When they submitted to the most ignominious and cruel deaths rather than retract their testimony, there was no reason to doubt the veracity of those facts which they related. Addison.

VERB. n. f. [verbe, Fr. verbum, Lat.] A part of speech signifying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, passion. And withal some disposition or intention of the mind relating thereto, as of affirming, denying, interrogating, commanding. Clark.

Men usually talk of a noun and a verb. Shakespeare.

VERBAL. adj. [verbal, Fr. verbalis, Lat.]

1. Spoken; not written.

2. Oral; uttered by mouth.

Made the no verbal quest? — Yes; once or twice she heav'd the name of father.

Pantingly forth as if it press'd her heart. Shakespeare.

3. Consisting in mere words.

If young African for same His wasted country freed from Punick rage, The deed becomes unprais'd the man at least, And loses, though but verbal, his reward. Alford.

Being at first out of the way to science, in the progress of their inquiries they must lose themselves, and the truth, in a verbal labyrinth. Glanville.

It was such a denial or confession of him as would appear in preaching; but this is managed in words and verbal profession. South.

4. Verbose; full of words. Out of use.

I am sorry

You put me to forget a lady's manners. Shakespeare.

By being so verbal.

5. Minutely exact in words.

Wagled the rules each word which says,
For not to know some things is to pray.

6. **Literat**, having words according to words.
Whoever offers at verbal translation, shall have
the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost
his own language abroad, and brought home no
other instead of it.

The verbal copier is incumber'd with so many
difficulties at once, that he can never disentangle
himself from all.

7. [**verbal**, Fr. in grammar.] A **verbal**
noun is a noun derived from a verb.
VERBALITY, *n. f.* [from *verbal*.] Mere
words; bare literal expression.

Sometimes it will seem to be charmed with words
of holy *verities*, and to fly from the letter and
dead *verities*, who must only start at the life and
animated materials thereof.

VERBALLY, *adv.* [from *verbal*.]

1. In words; orally.

The manner of our denying the deity of Christ
here prohibited, was by words and oral expressions
verbally to deny it.

2. Word for word.

'Tis almost impossible to translate *verbally*, and
well, at the same time.

VERBATIM, *adv.* [Latin.] Word for
word.

Think not, although in writing I prefer'd
The matter of thy vile outrageous crimes,
That therefore I have forg'd, or am not able
Verbatim to rehearse the method of my pen.

See the transcripts of both charters *verbatim* in
Mat. Paris.

To **VERBERATE**, *v. a.* [*verbero*, Latin.]
To beat; to strike.

VERBERATION, *n. f.* [*verberation*, Fr.
from *verbero*.] Blows; beating.

Riding or walking against great winds is a great
exercise, the effects of which are redness and in-
flammation; all the effects of a soft press or *verbera-
tion*.

VERBOSE, *adj.* [*verbosus*, Lat.] Exu-
berant in words; prolix; tedious by
multiplicity of words.

Ill judging and *verbose*, from Lethe's lake
Draw tuns unmeasurable.

They ought to be brief, and not too *verbose* in
their way of speaking; and to propound the mat-
ter of their argument in a mild and gentle manner.

VERBOSITY, *n. f.* [*verbosité*, Fr. from
verbosus.] Exuberance of words; much
empty talk.

He draweth out the thread of his *verbosity*
Finer than the staple of his argument.

To give an hint more of the *verbosities* of this
philosophy, a short view of a definition or two will
be sufficient evidence.

Homer is guilty of *verbosity*, and of a tedious pro-
lix manner of speaking; he is the greatest talker of
all antiquity.

VERDANT, *adj.* [*verdant*, Fr. *verdant*,
Lat.] Green. This word is so lately
naturalized, that Skinner could find it
only in a dictionary.

Each odorous bulby shrub
Fenc'd up by the verdant wall.

VERDIER, *n. f.* [*verdier*, Fr. *viridarius*,
low Lat.] An officer in the forest.

VERDICT, *n. f.* [*verum dictum*, Lat.]

1. The determination of the jury declared
to the judge.

Before the jury go together, 'tis all *verdict*
what the *verdict* shall be.
They have a longing desire to overrule, and
to have the *verdict* pass for them, be it right or
wrong.

2. Declaration; decision; judgment; opi-
nion.

Deceived greatly they are, who think that all they

whose names are cited among the *verdicts* of this
age, and the *verdict* of the people.
They were sometimes condemned by the most
natural *verdict* of common humanity; and so very
gross and foul, that no man could pretend igno-
rance avoided.

A very likely matter, indeed, that the emperor
should ask the Arians, whether they would be tried
by the *verdict* of those who had before condemned
the Arians by name.

VERDIGRINE, *n. f.* The rust of brass,
which in time being consumed and eaten
with tallow, turneth into green; in Latin
arugo; in French *vert de gris*, or the
hoary green.

Brass turned into green, is called *verdigris*.

VERDITER, *n. f.* Chalk made green.

Verditer ground with a weak gum arabic water,
is the faintest and palest green.

VERDURE, *n. f.* [*verdure*, Fr.] Green;
green colour.

Its verdure clad
Her universal face with pleasant green.

Let twigs olive bind those laurels fast,
Whose verdure must for ever last.

VERDURIOUS, *adj.* [from *verdure*.] Green;
covered with green; decked with green.

Higher than their tops
The verdurous wall of paradise upspring;
Which to our general eye gave prospect large.

There the lowing herds chew verdurous pasture.

VERECUND, *adj.* [*verecund*, old Fr. *ve-
recundus*, Lat.] Modest; bashful.

VERGE, *n. f.* [*verge*, Fr. *virga*, Lat.]

1. A rod, or something in form of a rod,
carried as an emblem of authority.

The mace of a dean.

Suppose him now a dean complexion,
Devoutly holling in his seat.

The silver verge, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side.

2. [*vergo*, Lat.] The brink; the edge;
the utmost border.

Would the inclusive verge
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red-hot steel to fear me to the brain.

I say, and will in battle prove,
Or here, or elsewhere, to the furthest verge
That ever was survey'd by English eye.

You are old
Nature in you stands on the very verge
Of her continuance.

Serve this as a flow'ry verge to land
The fluid skirts of that same wat'ry cloud,
Lest it again dissolve, and flow'r the earth.

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a soul, that, like an ample shield,
Can take in all, and verge enough for more.

Every thing great, within the verge of nature, or
out of it, has a proper part assigned it in this poem.

Then let him chuse a daimel young and fair,
To bless his age, and bring a worthy heir
To sooth his cure, and free from noise and strife,
Conduct him gently to the verge of life.

3. In law.

Verge is the compass about the king's court,
bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the
king's household, and of the coroner of the king's
house, and which term to have been 12 miles round.

Verge hath also another signification, and is used
for a stick, or rod, whereby one is admitted tenant,
and, holding it in his hand, sweareth fealty to the
lord of the manor; who, for that reason, is called
tenant by the verge.

Fear not; whom we raise,
We will make fast within a hallow'd verge.

To **VERGE**, *v. n.* [*vergo*, Lat.] To tend;
to bend downward.

They serve in the present for vessels to receive
the *verges*, and for containers, in respect of the
page-applying; and so much the more *verging* either
way, according to the respective occasions.

The nearer I find myself coming to that period
of life which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I
poop myself upon those low supports that are left.

Such are indicated, when the juices of a human
body verge to putrefaction.

Perhaps, as I second to some sphere unknown;
Touches some wheel, or verges to some goal.

'Tis but a part we see, and not the whole.

VERGURE, *n. f.* [from *verge*.] He that
carries the mace before the dean.

I can tip the verge with his crown, and set
into the best seat.

VERIFICABLE, *adj.* [from *verge*.] Capa-
ble of being verified.

VERIFICATION, *n. f.* [from *verge*.] Con-
firmation by argument or evidence.

In verification of this we will mention a phre-
nomenon of our engine.

VERIFIER, *n. f.* [from *verge*.] One
who assures a thing to be true.

To **VERIFY**, *v. n.* [*verifier*, Fr.] To
justify against charge of falsehood; to
confirm; to prove true.

What seemeth to have been uttered concerning
sermons, and their efficacy or necessity, in regard
of divine matter, must consequently be verified in
fundry other kinds of teaching, if the matter be
the same in all.

This is verified by a number of examples, that
whatsoever is gained by an abusive treaty ought
to be restored.

So shalt thou best fulfil, best *verify*
The prophets old, who sung thy endless reign.

So spake this oracle, then verified,
When Jesus, son of Mary, second Eve,
Saw Satan fall.

Though you may mistake a year;
Though your prognosticks run too fast,
They must be *verify'd* at last.

Spain shall have three kings; which is now won-
derfully *verified*; for besides the king of Portugal
there are now two rivals for Spain.

VERIFY, *adv.* [from *verge*.]

1. In truth; certainly.

Verify us better to be lowly born,
Than to be peck'd up in a glittering grief.

2. With great confidence.

It was truly thought, that had it not been for
four great disavours of that voyage, the enter-
prise had succeeded.

By repeating the sacramental test, we are *verify*
persuaded the consequence will be an entire altera-
tion of religion among us.

VERISIMILAR, *adj.* [*verisimilis*, Lat.]

VERISIMILIOUS, *adj.* Probable; likely.

Many erroneous doctrines of peripatetics are,
in our days, wholly supported by *verisimilious* and
probable reasons.

VERISIMILITUDE, *n. f.* [*verisimilitudo*,
Lat.] Probability; likelihood; resemblance of truth.

Touching the *verisimilitude* or probable truth of
this relation, several reasons seem to overthrow it.

A noble nation, upon whom if not such *verities*,
at least such *verisimilitudes* of fortitude were placed.

Verisimilitude and opinion are an easy purchase,
but true knowledge is dear and difficult. Like a
point, it requires an acuteness to its discovery.

While *verisimilitude*, like the expanded superlatives,
is obvious, sensible, and affords a large and easy
field for loose enquiry.

The plot, the wit, the characters, the passions, are
exalted as high as the imagination of the poet can
carry them, with proportion to *verisimilitude*.

Though Horace gives permission to painters and

V E R

poets to dare every thing, yet he encourages neither to make things out of nature and verisimilitude.

VERITABLE. *adj.* [*veritable*, Fr.] True; agreeable to fact.

Indeed! is't true?
—Must veritable; therefore look to't well.

The preface of the year succeeding made from apples in oak apples, is I doubt too indistinct, nor veritable from event.

VERITABLY. *adv.* [from *veritable*.] In a true manner.

VERITY. *n. f.* [*veritas*, Fr. *veritas*, Lat.] 1. Truth; consonance to the reality of things.

If any refuse to believe us disputing for the verity of things, let them believe God himself speaking for us.
I saw more than I drew; there was a noise; there was a voice.

The premisses of verisimilitude, and the fir and noise of passions that usually attend it, must needs be prejudicial to verity; its calm insinuations can no more be heard in such a bustle, than a whistle among a crowd of sailors in a storm.

It is a proposition of eternal verity, that none can govern while he is despised. We may as well imagine that there may be a king without majesty, a supreme without sovereignty.

2. A true assertion; a true tenet.

And that age, which my grey hairs make seem more than it is, hath not diminished in me the power to protect an undeniable verity.

Wherefore should any man think, but that reading itself is one of the ordinary means, whereby it pleases God, of his gracious goodness, to fulfil that celestial verity, which being but so received, is nevertheless effectual to save souls?

If there come truth from them, Why, by the verities on thee made good, May they not be my oracles as well?

Muti virtue be professed by a lie? Virtue and truth do ever best agree; By this it seems to be a verity.

Since the effects to good and virtuous be. 3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VERJUICE. *n. f.* [*verjus*, French.] Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples. It is vulgarly pronounced *vargis*.

Hang a dog upon a crab-tree, and he'll never love verjuice.

The barley-pudding comes in place: Then bids fall on; himself, for saving charges, A peel'd sic'd onion eats, and tipples verjuice.

The native verjuice of the crab, deriv'd Through th' infix'd gulf, a grateful mixture forms Offart and sweet.

VERMICELLI. *n. f.* [Italian.] A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.

With oysters, eggs, and vermicelli, She let him almost burst his belly.

VERMICULAR. *adj.* [*vermiculus*, Latin.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body.

By the vermicular motion of the intestines, the grosser part are deriv'd downwards, while the finer are squeezed into the narrow orifices of the lacteal vessels.

TO VERMICULATE. *v. a.* [*vermiculatus*, Fr. *vermiculatus*, Lat.] To inlay; to work in chequer work, or pieces of divers colours.

VERMICULATION. *n. f.* [from *vermiculatus*.] Continuation of motion from one part to another.

My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation; my guts by the motion of vermiculation.

VERMICULE. *n. f.* [*vermiculus*, *vermis*, Lat.] A little grub, worm.

V E R

I saw the shining oak-ball ichneumon strike its terrible into many apples, to lay its eggs therein; and hence are many vermicules seen to issue the outside of these apples.

VERMICULOUS. *adj.* [*vermiculosus*, Lat.] Full of grubs; resembling grubs.

VERMIFORM. *adj.* [*vermiformis*, Fr. *vermis* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the shape of a worm.

VERMIFUGE. *n. f.* [from *vermis* and *fugo*, Lat.] Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VERMIL. *n. f.* [*vermil*, *vermillion*, *VERMILION*, Fr.] French.

1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant.

2. Factitious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed with mercury. This is the usual, though not primitive, signification.

The imperfect metals are subject to rust, except mercury, which is made into vermillion by solution or calcination.

The fairest and most principal red is vermillion, called in Latin *minium*. It is a poison, and found where great flore of quicksilver is.

3. Any beautiful red colour.

How the red roses flush up in her cheeks, And the pure snow with goodly vermilion stain, Like crimson dy'd in grain.

There grew a goodly tree him fair beside, Laden with fruit and apples robe red.

As they in pure vermillion had been dy'd, Whereof great virtues over all were read.

Simple colours are strong and sensible, though they are clear as vermillion.

TO VERMILION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die red.

A slightly red vermillions all her face, And her eyes loughth with unusual grace.

VERMIN. *n. f.* [*vermin*, Fr. *vermis*, Latin.]

1. Any noxious animal. Used commonly for small creatures.

What is your study? — How to prevent the fiend, and to kill vermin.

The head of a wolf, dried and hanged up in a dove-house, will scare away vermin, such as weasels and polecats.

An idle person only lives to spend his time, and eat the fruits of the earth, like a vermin or a wolf.

A weazel taken in a trap was charged with misdemony, and the poor vermin stood much upon her innocence.

Great injuries these vermin, mice and rats, do in the field.

He that has so little wit To nourish vermin, may be hit.

2. It is used in contempt of human beings.

The stars determine You are my prisoners, base vermin.

TO VERMINATE. *v. n.* [from *vermin*.] To breed vermin.

VERMINATION. *n. f.* [from *verminate*.] Generation of vermin.

Redi discarding anomalous generation, tried experiments relating to the vermination of serpents and flesh.

VERMINOUS. *adj.* [from *vermin*.] Tending to vermin; disposed to breed vermin.

A wasting of children's flesh depends upon some obstruction of the entrails, or verminous disposition of the body.

VERMIPAROUS. *adj.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Lat.] Producing worms.

Hereby they contound the generation of vermiparous animals with oviparous.

VERNACULAR. *adj.* [*vernaculus*, Lat.] Native; of one's own country.

V E R

London weekly bills number deep in cations; the same, likewise proving inseparable accidents to most other diseases; which influences do evidently bring a consumption under the notion of a vernacular disease to England.

The histories of all our former wars are translated to us in our vernacular idiom. I do not find in any of our chronicles, that Edward the third ever reconnoitred the enemy, though he often discovered the posture of the French, and as often vanquished them.

VERNAL. *adj.* [*vernus*, Lat.] Belonging to the spring.

With the year Seasons return; but not to me returns, Or light of vernal bloom, or summer's rose.

VERNANT. *adj.* [*vernans*, Lat.] Flourishing as in the spring.

Else had the spring Perpetual smil'd on earth, with vernal flowers, Equal in days and nights.

VERNILITY. *n. f.* [*verna*, Lat.] Servile carriage; the submissive fawning behaviour of a slave.

VERSABILITY. *n. f.* [*versabilis*, Lat.]

VERSABLENESS. *n. f.* [Aptness to be turned or wound any way.]

VERBAL. *adj.* [a cant word for unversal.] Total; whole.

Some, for brevity, Have cast the verbal world's nativity.

VERSATILE. *adj.* [*versatilis*, Lat.]

1. That may be turned round.

The adventurous pilot in a single year Learn'd his slate cock-boat dext'rously to steer,

Versatile, and sharp-piercing like a screw, Made good th' old passage, and still bore'd a new.

2. Changeable; variable.

One colour to us standing in one place, had a contrary aspect in another; as in those secret representations in the neck of a dove, and folks' scarlet.

3. Easily applied to a new task.

VERSATILENESS. *n. f.* [from *versatile*.]

VERSATILITY. *n. f.* [The quality of being versatile.]

VERSE. *n. f.* [*vers*, Fr. *versus*, Lat.]

1. A line consisting of a certain number of sounds, and number of syllable

Thou halt by moonlight at her window sung, With feigning voice, verses of feigning love.

2. [*verset*, Fr.] A section or paragraph of a book.

Thus far the questions proceed upon the construction of the first earth; in the following and they proceed upon the demolition of that earth.

3. Poetry; lays; metrical language.

Verse embalms virtue, and tombs and thrones of rhymes,

Preserve frail transitory fame as much As spice doth body from air's corrupt touch.

If envious eyes their hurtful rays have cast, More powerful verse shall free thee from the blast.

Whilst she did her various pow'r dispose, Virtue was taught in verse, and Athens' glory rose.

You compose In play-foot verse, or hobbling prose.

4. A piece of poetry.

This verse, my friend, be thine.

TO VERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tell verse; to relate poetically.

Shape of Corin' state all day, For the ripen of corn, and rising love.

TO VERSED. *v. n.* [*versor*, Lat.] To be skilled in; to be acquainted with.

She might be ignorant of their nations, who was not versed in their names, as not being present at

VER

the general history of the world, which Adam assigned unto every one, and a name, according unto its nature.

This word in death, the infernal knight relates, And then for proof shew'd their common fate.

VERBMAN. *n. f.* [*verbe* and *man*.] A poet; a writer in verse. In ludicrous language.

The god of us performers, you know, child, the fun.

From limbs of this great Hercules are fram'd Whole groups of pignons, who are versemen nam'd.

VERUSCLE. *n. f.* [*versculus*, Latin.] A little verse.

VERIFICATION. *n. f.* [*verification*, Fr. from *verfify*.] The art or practice of making verses.

Dance alone had your talent, but was not happy to arrive at your verification.

Some object to his verification; which is in poetry, what colouring is in painting, a beautiful ornament. But if the proportions are just, though the colours should happen to be rough, the piece may be of inestimable value.

VERIFICATOR. *n. f.* [*verificatur*, Fr. *VERIFIER.* *n. f.* [*verificator*, Latin.]

A versifier; a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.

Status, the best verifiers next Virgil, knew not how to design after him.

In Job and the Psalms we shall find more sublime ideas, more elevated language, than in any of the heathen verifiers of Greece or Rome.

To **VERIFY.** *v. n.* [*verifier*, Fr. *verficer*, Lat.] To make verses.

You would wonder to hear how soon even children will begin to verify.

To follow rather the Goths in rhyming, than the Greeks in true verifying, were even to eat acorns with swine, when we may freely eat wheat bread among men.

I'll verify in spite, and do my best, To make as much waste paper as the rest.

To **VERIFY.** *v. a.* To relate in verse.

Unintermix'd with fictitious fables, I'll verify the truth, not poetize.

VERSION. *n. f.* [*verfion*, Fr. *verfio*, Lat.]

1. Change; transformation.

Springs, the antients thought to be made by the version of air into water.

2. Change of direction.

Comets are rather gazed upon, than wisely observed in their effects; that is, what kind of comet, for magnitude, colour, series of the beams, produce what kind of effects.

3. Translation.

This exact propriety of Virgil I particularly regarded; but must confess, that I have not been able to make him appear wholly like himself. For where the original is close, no version can reach it on the same compass.

It will be as easy, nay much easier, to invent some pretence or other against the reading, version, or construction.

4. The act of translating.

VERT. *n. f.* [*vert*, Fr.]

Vert, in the laws of the forest, signifies every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf within the forest, that may cover and hide a deer.

I find no mention in all the records of Ireland, of a park or free warren, notwithstanding the great plenty of vert and venison.

VERTICAL. *adj.* [from *vertebra*, Lat.]

Relating to the joints of the spine.

The carotid, vertebral, and splenic arteries are not only variously connected, but here and there interlaced, to moderate the motion of the blood.

VERTEBRE. *n. f.* [*vertebre*, Fr. *vertebra*, Lat.] A joint of the back.

VER

The several vertebrae are so snugly compacted together, that they are as strong as if they were but one bone.

VERTEX. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. Zenith; the point over head.

These keep the vertex; but betwixt the bear And shining sodiack, where the planets err, A thousand star'd constellations roll.

2. A top of a hill; the top of any thing.

Mountains especially abound with different species of vegetables; every vertex or eminence affording new kinds.

VERTICAL. *adj.* [vertical, Fr. from *vertex*.]

1. Placed in the zenith.

'Tis raging noon; and vertical the sun Darts on the head direct his forceful rays.

2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

From these laws, all the rules of bodies ascending or descending in vertical lines may be deduced.

VERTICALITY. *n. f.* [from *vertical*.]

The state of being in the zenith.

Unto them the sun is vertical twice a year, making two distinct summers in the different points of the verticality.

VERTICALLY. *adv.* [from *vertical*.] In the zenith.

Although it be not vertical unto any part of Asia, yet it vertically passeth over Peru and Brazilia.

VERTICILLATE. *adj.* [from *verticillum*, Latin.]

Verticillate plants are such as have their flowers intermixt with small leaves growing in a kind of whorls about the joints of a stalk, as pennyroyal, horehound, &c.

VERTICITY. *n. f.* [from *vertex*.] The

power of turning; circumvolution; rotation.

Those stars do not peculiarly glance on us, but carry a common regard unto all countries, unto whom their verticity is also common.

We believe the verticity of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old.

Whether they be globules, or whether they have a verticity about their own centers, that produce the idea of whiteness in us, the more particles of light are reflected from a body, the whiter does the body appear.

VERTIGINOUS. *adj.* [*vertiginosus*, Lat.]

1. Turning round; rotatory.

This vertiginous motion gives day and night successively over the whole earth, and makes it habitable all around.

2. Giddy.

These extinguish candles, make the workmen faint and vertiginous; and, when very great, suffocate and kill them.

VERTIGO. *n. f.* [Lat.] A giddiness; a sense of turning in the head.

Vertigo is the appearance of visible objects that are without motion, as if they turned round, attended with a fear of falling, and a dimness of sight.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, vertigos, tremblings.

That old vertigo in his head

Will never leave him till he be dead.

VERYAIN. *n. f.* [*vervaine*, Fr. *verbena*, Lat.]

A plant.

The light-shade flows to work him ill,

Therewith the veryain, and her dill,

That hundred witchers of their will.

Some frost'ring pot-herbs here and there be found,

Which, cultivated with his daily care,

And bru'd with verroan, were his frugal fare.

VERYAIN mallow. *n. f.* A plant. It

hath the whole habit of the mallow or althoe; but differs from it in having its leaves deeply divided.

VES

VAVELER. *n. f.* [*vaveller*, Fr.] Labeled tied to a hawk.

VERY. *adv.* [*veray*, or *vey*, Fr. whence *veray* in ancient English. It has its origin from *verier* and *verigot*.]

1. True; real.

Why do I pity him,

That with his very heart drippeth not

In very deed, as the Lord liveth.

O that in very deed we might behold it!

2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; complete; perfect; mere.

Those who had drunk of Circe's cup, were turned into very beasts.

There, where very desolation dwells,

By grots and caverns flagg'd with horrid shades,

She may pass on.

3. To note things emphatically, or eminently.

'Tis an ill office for a gentleman;

Especially against his very friend.

Was not my love

The verier wag o' th' two?

We can contain ourselves,

Were he the veriest antic in the world.

In a feigning age, the very knowledge of former times passes but for ignorance in a better dress.

The pictures of our great grandmothers in queen Elizabeth's time, are clothed down to the very wrists, and up to their very chin.

4. Same, emphatically.

Women are as roses, whose fair tincture

Being once display'd, doth full their beauty show.

The cocks beat the partridge, which she laid to heart; but finding their very cocks cutting one another, she comforted herself.

So catholic a grace is charity, that whatever time is the special opportunity of any other Christian grace, that very time is also the special opportunity of charity.

VERY. *adv.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree.

The Greek orator was so very famous for this, that his antagonist reading over the oration which had procured his banishment, asked them, if they were so much affected by the bare reading of it, how much more they would have been alarmed, had they heard him?

That bold challenge was thought very strange.

To **VESICATE.** *v. a.* [*vesica*, Lat.] To

blister.

Celcus proposes, that in all these internal wounds, the external parts be opened, to make more powerful revulsion from within.

I saw the cuticular vesicated, and shining with a burning heat.

VESICATION. *n. f.* [from *vesica*.] Blistering; separation of the cuticle.

I applied some vinegar prepared with lithargy, defending the operation with pledgets.

VESICATORY. *n. f.* [*vesicatorium*, technical Lat.] A blistering medicine.

VESICLE. *n. f.* [*vesicula*, Lat.] A small

cuticle filled or inflated.

Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, but in a vesicle, or little bladder.

The lungs are made up of such air pipes and vessels interwoven with blood vessels, to purify, augment, or supply the sanguiferous mass with structural particles.

VESICULAR. *adj.* [from *vesicula*, Lat.]

Hollow; full of small interstices.

A muscle is a bundle of vesicular threads, or of folded filaments, involved in one common membrane.

VESPER. *n. f.* [Lat.] The evening star; the evening.

These signs are his & I hope his pageants.

VES

VE'SPERUS. n. f. [without the singular, from *vesperus*, Lat.] The evening service of the Romish church.

VE'SPERTINE. adj. [*vespertinus*, Latin.] Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening.

VE'SSEL. n. f. [*vasselle*, Fr. *vas*, Lat.]

1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put.

For Bauguo's issue have I fill'd my mind;
Put rancours in the vessel of my peace,
Only for them. *Shakespeare.*

If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, there still remains one vessel empty. *Burnet.*

2. The containing parts of an animal body.

Of these elements are constituted the smallest fibres; of those fibres the vessels; of those vessels the organs of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

Another cause of a wasting ulcer in the lungs, is, the disruption of a vessel, whence the blood issues into the cavities and interstices of the lungs, and is thence expectorated by a cough. *Blackmore.*

3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water.

The sons and nephews of Noah, who peopled the Isles, had vessels to transport themselves. *Raleigh.*
The Phenicians first invented open vessels, and the Egyptians ships with decks. *Heylin.*

The vessel is represented as stranded. The figure before it seems to lift it off the shallows. *Addison.*

From storms of rage, and dangerous rocks of pride,

Let thy strong hand this little vessel guide;
It was thy hand that made it: through the tide

Impetuous of this life let thy command
Direct my course and bring me safe to land. *Prior.*

Now secure the pointed vessel glides;
The sun-beams trembling on the floating tides. *Pope.*

4. Any capacity; any thing containing.

I have my fill
Of knowledge, what this vessel can contain. *Milton.*

5. [In theology.] One relating to God's household.

If the rigid doctrines be found apt to cool all those men's love of God, who have not the confidence to believe themselves of the number of the few chosen vessels, and to beget security and presumption in others who have conquered those difficulties. *Hammond.*

TO VE'SSEL. v. a. [from the noun.] To put into a vessel; to barrel.

Take earth, and vessel it, and in that set the seed. *Bacon.*

VE'SSETS. n. f. A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk. *Bailey.*

VE'SSION. n. f. [among horsemen.] A windgall, or soft swelling on the inside and outside of a horse's hoof. *Dart.*

VEST. n. f. [*vestis*, Latin.] An outer garment.

Over his lucid arms
A military vest of purple flow'd. *Milton.*

When the queen in royal habit's dress,
Old mystick emblems grace th' imperial vest. *Smith.*

TO VEST. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To dress; to deck; to enrobe.

The verdant fields with those of heav'n may vie,
With either vest, and a purple sky. *Dryden.*

Light! Nature's resplendent robe;
Without whose vesting beauty all were wrapt
In gloom. *Thomson.*

2. To dress in a long garment.

Just Simon and prophetic Anna spoke,
Before the altar and the vested priest. *Milton.*

3. To make possessor of; to invest with: it has with before the thing possessed.

To settle men's consciences, 'tis necessary that

VET

they know the person who by right is vested with power over them. *Locke.*

Had I been vested with the monarch's pow'r,
Thou must have sigh'd, unlucky youth! in vain. *Prior.*

4. To place in possession: with in before the possessor.

The militia their commissioners positively required to be entirely vested in the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Empire and dominion was vested in him, for the good and behoof of others. *Locke.*

VE'STAL. n. f. [*vestalis*, Lat.] A virgin consecrated to *Vesta*; a pure virgin.

Women are not
In their best fortunes strong; but want will perjure
The ne'er-touch'd vestal. *Shakespeare.*

How happy is the blameless vestal's lot!
The world forgetting, by the world forgot. *Pope.*

VE'STAL. adj. [*vestalis*, Lat.] Denoting pure virginity.

Her vestal livery is but sick and green,
And none but fools do wear it. *Shakespeare.*

VESTIBULE. n. f. [*vestibulum*, Latin.] The porch or first entrance of a house.

VESTIGE. n. f. [*vestigium*, Lat.] Footstep; mark left behind in passing.

The truth passes so slightly through men's imaginations, that they must use great subtilty to track its vestige. *Harvey.*

VESTMENT. n. f. [*vestimentum*, Latin.] Garment; part of dress.

Were it not better that the love which men bear unto God should make the least things that are employed in his service amiable, than that their over-scrupulous dislike of so mean a thing as a vestment, should from the very service of God withdraw their hearts and affections? *Hooker.*

Heaven then would seem thy image, and reflect
Those subtle vestments, and that bright aspect. *Waller.*

The sculptors could not give vestments suitable to the quality of the persons represented. *Dryden.*

VE'STRY. n. f. [*vestiaire*, Fr. *vestiarium*, Latin.]

1. A room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are deposited.

Bold Ameyus from the robb'd vestry brings
The chalices of heav'n; and holy things
Of precious weight. *Dryden.*

2. A parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry.

They create new venetors, vestry elders, without any commendment of the world. *White.*

The common-council are chosen every year, so many for every parish, by the vestry and common convention of the people of that parish. *Clarendon.*

Go with me where pultry confablers will not summon us to vestries. *Blount.*

VE'STURE. n. f. [*vesture*, old Fr. *vestura*, Italian.]

1. Garment; robe.

Her breasts half hid, and half were laid to show;
Her envious vesture greedy sight repelling. *Fairf.*

What, weep you when you but behold
Our Cæsar's vesture wounded? *Shakespeare.*

To bear my lady's train, lest the base earth
Should from her vesture chance to steal a kiss. *Shaks.*

Here ruddy breasts and gold resplendent blaz'd;
There polish'd chests embroder'd vestures grac'd. *Pope.*

2. Dress; habit; external form.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings;
But this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close us in, we cannot hear it. *Shakespeare.*

Rocks, precipices, and gulfs, apparel'd with a vesture of plants, would resemble mountains and vallies. *Bentley.*

VETCH. n. f. [*vicia*, Lat.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower, producing a legume.

VEX

Where oxen, pulch, and tares have feed,
And stalks of lupines grow, *Dryden.*

An ervum is a sort of vetch, or small pea. *Arbuthnot.*

VE'TCHY. adj. [from *vetch*.] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches; consisting of vetch or pea-straw.

If to my cottage thou wilt resort,
There may'st thou linge in a vetchy bed,
Till fairer fortune show forth his head. *Spenser.*

VE'TERAN. n. f. [*vetcranus*, Lat.] An old soldier; a man long practised in any thing.

The Arians, for the credit of their faction, took the eldest, the best experienced, the most wary, and the longest practised veterans they had amongst them. *Harley.*

If King Charles II. had made war upon France, he might have conquered it by the many veterans which had been inured to service in the civil wars. *Addison.*

Ensigns that pierc'd the foe's remotest lines,
The hardy veteran with tears resigns. *Addison.*

We were forced to uncover, or be regarded as veterans in the bear monde. *Addison.*

VE'TERAN. adj. Long practised in war, long experienced.

There was a mighty strong army of land-forces, to the number of fifty thousand veteran soldiers. *Hume.*

The British youth shall hail thy wife consoled,
Thy temper'd ardour, and thy veteran skill. *Tomlinson.*

VETERINARIAN. n. f. [*veterinarius*, Lat.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle.

That a horse has no gall, is not only swallowed by common farriers, but also received by good veterinarians, and some who have laudably courted upon horses. *Brace.*

TO VEX. v. a. [*vero*, Lat.]

1. To plague; to torment; to harass.

Do you think
The king will suffer but the little finger
Of this man to be vex'd? *Shakspeare.*

Do poor Tom some charity, whom the traiters vexed. *Shakspeare.*

When she pressed him daily, to that his love was vexed unto death, he told her all his heart. *Joens.*

Still may the dog the wand'ring troops constrain
Of airy ghosts, and vex the guilty train. *Dryden.*

You are the cause of all my care
Your eyes ten thousand dangers dart,
Ten thousand torments vex my heart;
I love, and I despair. *Pope.*

2. To disturb; to disquiet.

Alack, 'tis he; why, he was met even now,
As mad as the vex'd sea, singing aloud. *Shakespeare.*

Rang'd on the banks, beneath our equal sky,
White curling waves, and the vex'd ocean roars. *Pope.*

3. To trouble with slight provocations.

TO VEX. v. n. To fret; to be on tenter; to be uneasy.

Ulysses gave good care, and fed
And drunk his wine, and vex, and revell'd
His food for mere vexation. *Chapman.*

VE'XATION. n. f. [from *vex*.]

1. The act of troubling.

O that husband,
My supreme crown of grief, and those repeated vexations of it! *Shakespeare.*

2. The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow.

Vexation almost stops my breath,
That fondred friends greet in the hour of death. *Shakespeare.*

Passions too violent, instead of heightening our pleasures, afford us nothing but vexation and pain. *Temple.*

3. The cause of trouble or uneasiness.

Your children were vexation to your youth:
But mine shall be a comfort to your age. *Shakspeare.*

4. An act of harassing by law.

Albeit the party grieved thereby may have some

reason to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it an unjust vexation. Bacon.

5. A slight teasing trouble.

VEXATIOUS, *adj.* [from *vexation*.]

1. Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble.

Consider him maintaining his usurped title by continual vexations wars against the kings of Judah. South.

Vexations thought still found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;
Haunted my nights, and terrified my days;
Stalk'd through my gardens, and pursu'd my ways;
Nor shut from artful bow'rs, nor lost in winding maze. Prior.

2. Full of trouble; full of uneasiness.

He leads a vexatious life, who in his noblest actions is so gored with scruples, that he dares not make a step without the authority of another. Digby.

3. Teasing; slightly troublesome.

VEXATIONOUSLY, *adv.* [from *vexatious*.]

Troublesomely; uneasily.

VEXATIONOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *vexatious*.]

Troublesomeness; uneasiness.

VEXER, *n. f.* [from *tex*.] He who vexes.

UGLYLY, *adv.* [from *ugly*.] Filthily; with deformity; in such a manner as to raise dislike.

UGLINESS, *n. f.* [from *ugly*.]

1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty.

All that else seem'd fair and fresh in sight,
Was turn'd now to dreadful ugliness. Spenser.
She takes her topicks from the advantages of old age and ugliness. Dryden.

2. Turpitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity.

Their dull ribaldry cannot but be very nauseous and offensive to any one, who does not, for the sake of the sin itself, pardon the ugliness of its circumstances. South.

UGLY, *adj.* [This word was anciently written *ougly*; whence *Dier* ingeniously deduces it from *ouphlike*; that is, like an *ouph*, *elph*, or *goblin*. In Saxon *oga* is terrous; and in Gothick *ogan* is to fear.] Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beautiful; hateful.

It Caffio do remain,

He hath a daily beauty in his life, That makes me ugly. Shakespeare.

O, I have pass'd a miserable night,
So full of ugly sights, of ghastly dreams. Shalup.

Was this the cottage, and the tale above?

Thou toldst me of? What grim aspects are there,
These ugly-headed monsters? Milton.

VIAL, *n. f.* [from *vas*.] A small bottle.

You gods! look down,

And from your sacred vials pour your grace
Upon my daughter's head. Shakespeare.

Take thou this vial, being then in bed,
And this distilled liquor drink thou off. Shakespeare.

Another lump burnt in an old marble sepulchre
belonging to some of the ancient Romans inclosed in a glass vial. Wallis.

I placed a thin vial, well stopp'd up, within the
smoke of the vapour, but nothing followed. Addison.

Chemical waters, that are each transparent,
when separate, ferment into a thick troubled liquor,
when mixed in the same vial. Addison.

TO VIAL, *v. a.* To enclose in a vial.

This she with precious ointments liquors heals;
For which the shepherds, at the festivals,
Carol her goodness loud in rustic lays. Milton.

VIAL, *n. f.* [from *viande*, French; *vivanda*, Italian.] Food; meat dressed.

The belly only like a gulf remain'd,
I'th' midst of the body idle and unactive;
Still cupboarding the viand. Shakespeare.

No matter, since
They've left their viands behind, for we have stomachs.

Will't please you taste of what is here? Shalup.

These are not fruits forbidden; no interdiction
Defends the touching of these viands pure;
Their taste no knowledge works, at least of evil. Milton.

From some sorts of food less pleasant to the taste,
persons in health, and in no necessity of using such viands, had better to abstain. Ray.

The tables in fair order spread;
Viands of various kinds allure the taste,
Of choicest food and savour; rich repast. Pope.

VIATICUM, *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. Provision for a journey.

2. The last rites used to prepare the passing
soul for its departure.

TO VIBRATE, *v. a.* [from *tribro*, Latin.]

1. To brandish; to move to and fro with
quick motion.

2. To make to quiver.

Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated,
may differently affect the lips, and impress a swift
tremulous motion, which breath passing smooth
doth not. Holder.

TO VIBRATE, *v. n.*

1. To play up and down, or to and fro.

The air, compressed by the fall and weight of
the quicksilver, would repel it a little upwards,
and make it vibrate a little up and down. Hooke.

Do not all fixed bodies, when heated beyond a
certain degree, emit light, and flame? And is not
this emission performed by the vibrating motions
of their parts? Newton.

2. To quiver.

The whisper that to greatness still too near,
Perhaps, yet vibrates on his sovereign's ear. Pope.

VIBRATION, *n. f.* [from *tribro*, Lat.] The
act of moving or state of being moved
with quick reciprocations, or returns;
the act of quivering.

It sparkled like the coal upon the altar, with the
fervours of piety, the heats of devotion, and the
flicks and vibrations of an harmonious activity. South.

Do not the rays of light, in falling upon the bot-
tom of the eye, excite vibrations in the tunica re-
tina? which vibrations being propagated along the
solid fibres of the optic nerves into the brain, cause
the sense of seeing. Newton.

Mild vibrations sooth the parted soul,
New to the dawning of celestial day. Thomson.

VICAR, *n. f.* [from *vicarius*, Latin.]

1. The incumbent of an appropriated or
impropriated benefice.

Procure the vicar
To stay for me at church, 'twixt twelve and one,
To give our hearts united ceremony. Shakespeare.

Your is the price,
The vicar my defeat, and all the village see. Dryden.

A landed youth, whom his mother would never
suffer to look into a book for fear of spoiling his
eyes, upon hearing the clergy decreed, what a con-
tempt must he entertain, not only for his vicar at
home, but for the whole order! Swift.

2. One who performs the functions of an-
other; a substitute.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate
and interdict his suffragans, but his vicar general
may do the same. Aylmer.

VICARAGE, *n. f.* [from *vicar*.] The benefice
of a vicar.

This gentleman lived in his vicarage to a good old
age, and having never defiled his flock, died
vicar of Bray. Swift.

VICARIOUS, *adj.* [from *vicarius*, Latin.] De-
puted; delegated; acting in the place
of another.

The soul in the body is but a subordinate effi-
cient, and vicarious and instrumental in the hands
of the Almighty, being but his substitute in this re-
giment of the body. Hale.

What can be more unnatural, than for a man to
rebel against the vicarious power of God in his
soul? Norris.

VICARSHIP, *n. f.* [from *vicar*.] The office
of a vicar.

VICE, *n. f.* [from *vitium*, Latin.]

1. The course of action opposite to virtue;
depravity of manners; inordinate life.

No spirit more good to love

Vice for itself. Addison.

The foundation of error will lie in wrong mea-
sures of probability; as the foundation of vice in
wrong measures of good. Locke.

2. A fault; an offence. It is generally
used for an habitual fault, not for a sin-
gle enormity.

No vice, so simple, but assumes
Some mark of virtue on its outward parts. Shalup.

Yet my poor country
Shall have more vices than it had before;
More suffer by him that shall succeed. Shakespeare.

Where the excess and defect do make vices, or
such things as ought not to be, there the medio-
crity must denote something that ought to be, and
consequently must be a virtue. Hickins.

Ingovern'd appetite, a brutish vice. Milton.

I cannot blame him for investigating so sharply
against the vices of the clergy in his age. Dryden.

Proud vices and vain desires in our worldly em-
ployments, are as truly vices and corruptions, as
hypocrisy in prayer, or vanity in alms. Law.

3. The fool, or punchinello of old fables.

I'll be with you again
In a trice, like to the old vice,
Your need to sustain; Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath.
Cries, Ah, ha! to the devil. Shakespeare.

His face made of brim, like a vice in a game. Tupper.

4. [trij, Dutch.] A kind of small iron
prels with screws, used by workmen.

He found that marbles taught him percussion;
bottle-screws, the vice; whirling, the axis in peri-
trochio. Arbuthnot and Pope.

5. Gripe; grasp.

If I but hit him once; if he come but within
my vice. Shakespeare.

6. [vice, Latin.] It is used in composition
for one, *qui vicem gerit*, who performs,
in his stead, the office of a superior, or
who has the second rank in command;
as, a viceroy, viceregent, &c.

TO VICE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw
by a kind of violence.

With all confidence he swears,
As he had seen't, or been an instrument
To see you to't, that you have touch'd his queen
Forbiddenly. Shakespeare.

VICEDMIRAL, *n. f.* [vice and *admi-
ral*.]

1. The second commander of a fleet.

The first most of the fleet was the admiral; the
second admiral was Carr Mahometes, an arch pirate.
The vicedmiral in the middle of the fleet, with
a great squadron of galleys, struck sail directly. Kneller.

2. A naval officer of the second rank.

VICEDMIRALTY, *n. f.* [from *vicedmiral*.]

The office of a vicedmiral.

The vicedmiralty is exercised by Mr. Trevanion. Carver.

VICAGENT, *n. f.* [vice and *agent*.] One
who acts in the place of another.

A valiant Satan hath made his vicagent, to cross
whatever the faithful ought to do. Hooker.

VICEROCHANCELLOR, *n. f.* [from *vicereceptorius*,
Latin.] The second magistrate of the
universities.

VICED, *adj.* [from *vice*.] Vicious; corrupt.

Not used.

Be as a planetary plague, when Love
Will o'er some high vic'd city hang his poison.
In the sick air. Shakespeare.

VICIGERENCY, *n. f.* [from *vicigerent*.]

The office of a vicigerent; lieutenantancy;
deputed power.

The authority of conscience stands founded
upon its vicigerency and deputation under God. South.

VIC

VICEGERENT. *n. f.* [*vicarius gerens*, Lat.]

A lieutenant; one who is intrusted with the power of the superior, by whom he is deputed.

All precepts concerning kings are comprehended in these: remember thou art a man; remember thou art God's vicegerent.

Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God; in unshaken duty to his vicegerent; in hearty obedience to his church.

Great Father of the gods, when for our crimes Thou send'st some heavy judgment on the times; Some tyrant king, the terror of his age, The type and true vicegerent of thy rage, Thus punish.

VICEGERENT. *adj.* [*vicegerens*, Latin.]

Having a delegated power; acting by substitution.

Whom send I to judge thee? Whom but thee, Vicegerent Son! To thee I have transfer'd All judgment, whether in heav'n, or earth, or hell.

VICENARY. *adj.* [*vicenarius*, Latin.]

Belonging to twenty.

VICEROY. *n. f.* [*viceroi*, French.]

He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.

Shall I, for lure of the rest unvanquish'd, Detract so much from that prerogative, As to be call'd but viceroi of the whole?

Mendoza, viceroi of Peru, was wont to say, that the government of Peru was the best place the king of Spain gave, save that it was somewhat too near Madrid.

We are so far from having a king, that even the viceroi is generally absent four fifths of his time.

VICEROYALTY. *n. f.* [from viceroi.]

Dignity of a viceroi.

These parts furnish our viceroialties for the grandees; but in war are incumbrances to the kingdom.

VICTY. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning or original: a nice thing is now called in vulgar language, point vice, from the French point de vice, or point de vice; whence the barbarous word nicety may be derived.]

Nicety; exactness. A word not used.

Here is to the fruit of Pemm, Grafted upon Stub his stem; With the peaskish nicety.

And old Sherwood's nicety.

VICINAGE. *n. f.* [*vicinia*, Lat.]

Neighbourhood; places adjoining.

VICINAL. *adj.* [*vicinus*, Latin.]

Near; neighbouring.

VICINE. *s.* neighbouring.

Opening other vicine passages might obliterate any track; as the making of one hole in the yielding mud defaces the print of another near it.

VICINITY. *n. f.* [*vicinus*, Latin.]

1. Nearness; state of being near.

The position of things is such, that there is a vicinity between agents and patients, that the one incessantly invades the other.

The abundance and vicinity of country fears.

VICINITY. *n. f.* [*vicinus*, Latin.]

2. Neighbourhood.

He shall find out and recall the wandering particles home, and fix them in their old vicinity.

Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the vicinity of the sun.

VICIOUS. *adj.* [from vice.]

See VITIOUS. Devoted to vice; not addicted to virtue.

He heard this heavy charge, Servants of servants, on his vicious race.

VICISSITUDE. *n. f.* [*vicissitudo*, Latin.]

1. Regular change; return of the same things in the same succession.

VIC

It makes through heav'n's Grateful vicissitude, like day and night.

The rays of light are alternately disposed to be reflected or refracted for many vicissitudes.

This succession of things upon the earth, is the result of the vicissitude of seasons, and is as constant as is the cause of that vicissitude, the sun's declination.

2. Revolution; change.

During the course of the war, did the vicissitudes of good and bad fortune affect us with humility or thankfulness.

Verse sweetens toil, however rude the found. All at her work the hollower maiden sings; Nor, as she turns the giddy wheel around, Revolves the sad vicissitude of things.

VI'CONTIELS. In law, vicintiel rents are certain farms for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what profit he can of them.

Vicintiel writs are such writs as are triable in the county court, before the sheriff.

VI'TIM. *n. f.* [*vicitima*, Latin.]

1. A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice.

All that were authors of so black a deed, Be sacrific'd as victims to his ghost. And on the victim pour the ruddy wine.

Clitumnus' waves, for triumphs after war, The victim ox, and snowy sheep prepare.

2. Something destroyed.

Behold where ego's wretched victim lies; See his head trembling, and his half-clos'd eyes.

VICTOR. *n. f.* [*vicitor*, Latin.]

1. Conqueror; vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in any contest. Victor is seldom used with a genitive; we say the conqueror of kingdoms, not the victor of kingdoms; and never but with regard to some single action or person: as we never say, Cæsar was in general a great victor, but that he was victor at Pharsalia. We rarely say Alexander was victor of Darius, though we say he was victor at Arbela; but we never say he was victor of Persia.

This strange race more strange conceits did yield; Who victor seem'd, was to his ruin brought; Who seem'd o'erthrown, was mistress of the field.

Some time the flood prevails, and then the wind, Both tugging to be victors, breast to breast, Yet neither conqueror, nor conquered.

Although the victor, we submit to Cæsar.

Say where and when

Their fight; what stroke shall bruise the victor's heel.

Our Hebrew songs and harps in Babylon, That pleas'd so well our victor's ear, declare That rather Greece from us these arts deriv'd.

Their hearts at last the vanquish'd re-assume, And now the victors fall.

In love, the victors from the vanquish'd fly; They fly that wound, and they pursue that die.

Fortune's unjust; the ruins of the brave, And him who should be victor, makes the slave.

Lose not a thought on me, I'm out of danger; Heaven will not leave me in the victor's hand.

2. Pope has used this word in a manner perhaps unauthorized.

There, victor of his health, his fortune, friends, And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends.

VICTORIOUS. *adj.* [*vicitorius*, French.]

1. Conquering; having obtained conquest; superiour in contest.

Victory doth more often fall by error of the vanquish'd, than by the valour of the victorious.

VIE

The Sea-king's victorious with his ships.

That happy son, said he, will rise again, Who twice victorious did our navy see: And I alone must view him rise in vain.

Without one ray of all his stars for us.

2. Producing conquest.

Sudden their honours shall be snatch'd away, And cut for ever this victorious day.

3. Betokening conquest.

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths; Our bruised arms hung up for monuments.

VICTORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from victorious.] With conquest; successfully; triumphantly.

That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, victoriously through all difficulties.

VICTORIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from victorious.]

The state or quality of being victorious.

VICTORY. *n. f.* [*victria*, Lat.]

Conquest; success in contest; triumph.

At his nurse's tears He whin'd and roar'd away your victory, That pages blush'd at him.

Then to the heaven of heavens he shall ascend, With victory, triumphing o'er his foes.

Obedience is a complicated act of virtue, and many graces are exercised in one act of obedience. It is an act of humility, of mortification, and redemption, of charity to God, of care of the publick, of order and charity to ourselves. It is a great instance of a victory over the most refractory passions.

VICTRESS. *n. f.* [from victor.]

A female that conquers. Not used. I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed; And she shall be sole victress; Cæsar's wife.

VICTUAL. *n. f.* [*vicuailles*, French,

VICTUALS. *s.* *vittonaglia*, Italian.] Provision of food; stores for the support of life; meat; sustenance.

Chapman has written it as it is colloquially pronounced.

He landed in these islands, to furnish himself with victuals and fresh water.

You had musty victuals, and he hath left to eat it: he hath an excellent stomach.

A huge great flagon full I bore, And, in a good large knapsack, cut the store.

He was not able to keep that place three days for lack of victual.

They, unprovided of tackling and victuals, are forced to sea by a storm.

TO VICTUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To store with provision for food.

I must go victual Orleans forthwith.

VICTUALLER. *n. f.* [from victuals.]

1. One who provides victuals.

They planted their artillery against the haven, to impeach supply of victuals; yet the English victuallers surceased not to bring all things necessary.

Their conquest half is to the victualler due.

2. One who keeps a house of entertainment.

VIDELICET. *adv.* [Lat.] To wit; that is. This word is generally written viz.

VIDUITY. *n. f.* [from viduus, Lat.] Widowhood.

To VIE. *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is very uncertain.]

1. To show or practise in competition. They vie power and expence with those that are too high.

V I E

9. Is this passage the meaning seems to be, to add; to accumulate.

She hung round my neck, and kiss'd and kiss'd me to his fall.

That is a trick she won me to her love. *Shaksp.*
To **VIZ.** v. n. To contest; to contend; to strive for superiority.

In a trading nation, the younger sons may be placed in such a way of life, as may enable them to rise with the best of their family. *Addison.*

The wool, when dyed with Ancona's dye, lay with the proudest Tyrian purple *vic.* *Addison.*
Now voices over voices rise;
While each to be the loudest vies. *Swift.*

To **VIEW.** v. a. [*veu*, Fr. from *veoir*, or *voir*.]

1. To survey; to look on by way of examination.

Go, and view the country. *Joshua.*
Th' almighty Father bent down his eye,
His own works and their works at once to view. *Milton.*

View not this spire by measures giv'n
To buildings rais'd by common hands. *Prior.*
Whene'er we view fons well-proportion'd dome,
No single parts unequally surprise;
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*

2. To see; to perceive by the eye.
They here with eyes aghast
View'd first their lamentable lot. *Milton.*

No more I hear, no more I view;
The phantom flies me, as unkind as you. *Pope.*

VIEW. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Prospect.
You should tread a course
Pretty, and full of view; yes, haply, near
The residence of Posthumus. *Shakspere.*

Vast and indefinite views, which drown all apprehensions of the uttermost objects, are condemned by good authors. *Wotton.*

The walls of Pluto's palace are in view. *Dryd.*
Cut wide views through mountains to the plain,
You'll with your hill a shelter'd hill again. *Pope.*

2. Sight; power of beholding.
I go, to take for ever from your view,
Both the lov'd object, and the hated too. *Dryden.*

These things duly weighed, will give us a clear view into the state of human liberty. *Locke.*

Instruct me other joys to prize,
With other beauties charm my partial eyes;
Full in my view let all the bright abode,
And make my soul quit Abelard for God. *Pope.*

3. Intellectual sight; mental ken.
Some safer resolution I've in view. *Milton.*

4. Act of seeing.
Th' unexpected sound
Of dogs and men, his wakeful ear does wound;
Rous'd with the noise, he scarce believes his ear,
Willing to think th' illusions of his fear
Had giv'n this false alarm; but straight his view
Confirms that more than all he fears is true. *Deuham.*

5. Sight; eye.
Objects near our view are thought greater than
those of a larger size, that are more remote. *Locke.*

6. Survey; examination by the eye.
Time never will renew,
While we too far the pleasing path pursue,
Surveying nature with too nice a view. *Dryden.*

7. Intellectual survey.
If the mind has made this inference by finding
out the intermediate ideas, and taking a view of
the connection of them, it has proceeded rationally. *Locke.*

8. Space that may be taken in by the eye;
reach of sight.
The same through all the neighb'ring nations
flow,
When now the Trojan navy was in view. *Dryden.*

9. Appearance; show.
In that accomplish'd mind,
Help'd by the night, new graces find;
Which, by the splendour of her view
Dazzled, before we never knew. *Wallor.*

V I G

10. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind.

To give a right view of this mistaken part of liberty, would any one be a changeling, because he is less determined by wife considerations than a wife man? *Locke.*

11. Prospect of interest.
No man sets himself about any thing, but upon some view or other, which serves him for a reason. *Locke.*

12. Intention; design.
He who sojourns in a foreign country, refers what he sees to the state of things at home; with that view he makes all his reflections. *Atterbury.*

With a view to commerce, in returning from his expedition against the Parthians, he passed through Egypt. *Arbutnot.*

Either, the Jesuit, in the year 1686, recorded the cardinal in the same place, and upon the same views. *Waterland.*

VIEWER. n. f. [from *view*.] One who views.

VIEWLESS. adj. [from *view*.] Unseen; not discernible by the sight.

To be imprison'd in the viewless winds,
And blown with restless violence about
The pendant world. *Shakspere.*

Each star mysteriously was meant, nor flood
There always, but drawn up to heav'n sometimes
Viewless. *Milton.*

Swift through the valves the visionary fur
Repas'd, and viewless mix'd with common air. *Pope.*

Light-bounding from the earth, at once they rise;
Their feet half viewless quiver in the skies. *Pope.*

VIGESIMATION. n. f. [*vigessimus*, Lat.]
The act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Bailey.*

VIGIL. n. f. [*vigilia*, Latin.]
1. Watch; devotions performed in the customary hours of rest.

So they in heav'n their odes and vigils tun'd.
Milton.

Shrines! where their vigils pale-eyed virgins
keep,
And pitying saints, whose statues learn to weep. *Pope.*

2. A fast kept before a holiday.
He that outlives this day, and fees old age,
Will yearly on the vigil feast his neighbours,
And say, to-morrow is St. Crispian. *Shakspere.*

And that, which on the Baptist's vigil lends
To nymphs and twins the vision of their friends. *Harte.*

3. Service used on the night before a holiday.
No altar is to be consecrated without reliques,
which placed before the church door, the vigils are
to be celebrated that night before them. *Stillingfleet.*

The rivals call my mate another way,
To sing their vigils for th' ensuing day. *Dryden.*

4. Watch; forbearance of sleep.
Though Venus and her son should spare
Her rebel heart, and never teach her care;
Yet Hymen may perform her vigils keep,
And for another's joy suspend her sleep. *Waller.*

Nothing wears out a fine face like the vigils of the
card-table, and those cutting passions which attend
them. *Addison.*

VIGILANCE. } n. f. [*vigilance*, Fr. *vigi-*
VIGILANCY. } *lancia*, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of sleep.
Ulysses yielded unfeignably to sleep, and the
strong passion for his country should have given him
vigilance. *Broome.*

2. Watchfulness; circumspection; incessant care.
Shall Henry's conquest, Bedford's vigilance,
Your deeds of war, and all our counsel die? *Shaksp.*

In this their military care, there were few remarkable
occasions under the duke, saving his continual
vigilance, and voluntary hazard of his person. *Wotton.*

Of these the vigilance
I dread; and to elude, thus wrapp'd in mist
Of midnight vapour, glide obscure. *Milton.*

V I L

We are enabled to subdue all other creatures; and use for our benefit the strength of these, the sagacity and vigilancy of the dog. *Ray.*

3. Guard; watch.
No post is free, no place,
That guard and moist mind, *Shakspere.*
Does not attend my taking. *Shakspere.*

In at this gate none pass
The vigilance here plac'd, but such as come
Well known from heav'n. *Milton.*

VIGILANT. adj. [*vigilans*, Lat.] Watchful; circumspect; diligent; attentive.

They have many prayers, but every of them very short, as if they were darts thrown out with a kind of sudden quickness; lest that vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, should be waded or dulled through continuance. *Hooker.*

Take your places, and be vigilant;
If any noise or soldier you perceive,
Let us have knowledge. *Shakspere.*

The treasurer, as he was vigilant in such cases, had notice of the clerk's expiration so soon, that he procured the king to find a message to the master of the rolls. *Charendon.*

VIGILANTLY. adv. [from *vigilant*.]
Watchfully; attentively; circumspectly.

Thus in peace, either of the kings so vigilantly observed every motion of the others, as if they had lived upon the alarm. *Hayward.*

VIGOROUS. adj. [from *vigor*, Lat.] Forceful; not weakened; full of strength and life.

Fam'd for his valour young;
At sea successful, vigorous and strong! *Waller.*

Their appetite is not dulled by being gratified, but returns always fresh and vigorous. *Atterbury.*

Though the beginnings of confederacies have been always vigorous and successful, their progress has been generally feeble, and event unfortunate. *Davenant.*

VIGOROUSLY. adv. [from *vigour*.] With force; forcibly; without weakness.

The prince had two giant ships:
With his one so vigorously he press'd,
And flew to home, they could not rise again. *Dryden.*

If the fire burns bright and vigorously, it is no matter by what means it was at first kindled. *South.*

That prince whose cause you espouse so vigorously, is the principal in the war, and you but a second. *Swift.*

VIGOROUSNESS. n. f. [from *vigour*.]
Force; strength.

He hath given excellent sufferance and vigorousness to the sufferers, among them with *Pranips* courage, heroic fortitude, invincible resolution, and glorious patience. *Taylor.*

VIGOUR. n. f. [*vigour*, Latin]
1. Force, strength.

Shame to be overcome,
Would utmost vigour raise, and rais'd unite. *Milton.*

Pernicious fire wither'd all their strength,
And of their wonted vigour left them drain'd. *Milton.*

The mind and spirit remains
Invincible, and vigour soon returns. *Milton.*

No deep within her gulf can hold
Immortal vigour. *Milton.*

The vigour of this arm was never vain:
Wrench these limbs in snags of slaughter. *Dryden.*

2. Mental force; intellectual ability.
3. Energy; efficacy.

In the fruitful earth.
His beams, unadvised else, their vigour find. *Milton.*

How does Caraculus all his sinews strain,
The earth's attractive vigour to explain! *Blackmore.*

VILE. adj. [*vil*, Fr. *vilis*, Latin.]
1. Base; mean; worthless; sordid; despicable.

Our wife were miserable, if that wherewith we most endeavour to please God, were in his sight so vile and despicable as men's disdainful speech would make it. *Hooker.*

VIL

I disclaim scorn'd, and scorn'd death,
Rather than I would be so vile. *Shaksp.*
He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so vile,
This day shall gentle his condition. *Shaksp.*
O ye Pegasus nymphs, that, hating vile things,
delight in lofty hills, and in delicious springs!
Drayton.

The inhabitants account gold but as a vile thing. *Abbot.*

That sinful creature man elected is,
And in our place the heavens possess he must;
Vile man, begot of clay, and born of dust. *Fairfax.*

A spontaneous production is against matter of
fact; a thing without example not only in man,
but the vilest of weeds. *Bentley.*

2. Morally impure; wicked.

Restor'd by thee, vile as I am, to place
Of new acceptance. *Milton.*

VILED. *adj.* [from *vile*; whence *revile*.]
Abusive; scurrilous; defamatory.

He granted life to all except to one, who had used
vile speeches against king Edward. *Hayward.*

VILELY. *adv.* [from *vile*.] Basely; meanly;
shamefully.

The Volscians vilely yielded the town. *Shaksp.*
How can I

Forget my Hector, treated with dishonour,
Depriv'd of funeral rites, and vilely dragg'd,
A bloody corse, about the walls of Troy? *A. Philips.*

VILENESS. *n. f.* [from *vile*.]

1. Baseness; meanness; despicableness.

His *vileness* us shall never awe:
But here our sports shall be,
Such as the golden world first saw,
Most innocent and free. *Drayton.*

Reflect on the essential *vileness* of matter, and
its impotence to confer its own being. *Creech.*

Considering the *vileness* of the clay, I wondered
that no tribune of that age durst ever venture to
ask the potter, What dost thou make? *Swift.*

2. Moral or intellectual baseness.

Then, *vileness* of mankind!
Could none, alas! repeat me good or great,
Wash my pale body, or bewail my fate? *Prior.*
VILIFY. *n. f.* [from *vilify*.] One that
vilifies.

To VILIFY. *v. a.* [from *vile*.]

1. To debase; to degrade; to make vile.

Their maker's image
Forsook them, when themselves they vilify'd
To serve ungovern'd appetite, and took
His image whom they serv'd. *Milton.*

2. To defame; to make contemptible.

Tonatin could not abide
To hear his sovereign vilify'd. *Drayton.*
The displeasure of their prince, those may ex-
pect, who would put in practice all methods to
vilify his person. *Addison.*
Many passions dispose us to depress and vilify
the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind. *Addison.*

VILL. *n. f.* [vile, Fr. villa, Lat.] A village;
a small collection of houses. Little in
use.

This book gives an account of the manurable
lands in every manor, town, or vill. *Hale.*

VILLA. *n. f.* [villa, Lat.] A country seat.
The ancient Romans lay the foundations of their
villas and palaces within the very borders of the
sea. *Addison.*

At six hours distance from Bysantium's walls,
Where Bosphorus into the Euxine falls,
In a gay district, call'd th' Elysian vale,
A furnish'd villa stands, propos'd for sale. *Harte.*

All vast possessions; just the same the case,
Whether you call them villa, park, or chase. *Pope.*

VILLAGE. *n. f.* [village, Fr.] A small
collection of houses in the country, less
than a town.

Beggars, with roaring voices, from low farms,
Or peeping villages, sheep coats, and mills,
Inforce their charity. *Shaksp.*

The early village cock
Hath twice done salutation to the morn. *Shaksp.*

VIL

* You have many enemies, that know not
Why they are so; but, like the village cur,
Bark when their fellows do. *Shaksp.*

The country villages were burnt down to the
ground. *Kneller.*

Those village-words give us a mean idea of the
thing. *Dryden.*

Beam'd o'er with wounds which his own sabre
gave.

In the vile habit of a village slave. *Pope.*

VILLAGER. *n. f.* [from *village*.] An in-
habitant of the village.

Brutus had rather be a villager,
Than to repute himself a son of Rome
Under such hard conditions. *Shaksp.*

When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this innaght dust,
I shall appear some harmless villager,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country gear. *Milt.*

If there are conveniences of life, which common
use reaches not, it is not reason to reject them, be-
cause every villager doth not know them. *Locke.*

VILLAGERY. *n. f.* [from *village*.] District
of villages.

Robin Goodfellow, are you not he
That fright the maidens of the villagery? *Shaksp.*

VILLAGIN. *n. f.* [villain, Fr. villanus, low
Latin.]

1. One who held by a base tenure.

The Irish inhabiting the lands fully conquered,
being in condition of slaves and villains, did render
a greater revenue than if they had been made the
king's free subjects. *Davies.*

2. A wicked wretch.

We were prevented by a dozen armed knights, or
rather villains, who, using this time of their extreme
feebleness, all together let upon them. *Sidney.*

O villain! villain! his very opinion in the letter.
Abhor'd villain! unnatural, detested, brutish vil-
lain! *Shaksp.*

What in the world,
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies. *Shaksp.*

He was stabbed to the heart by the hand of a
villain, upon the mere impious pretence of his
being odious to the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Calm thinking villains, whom no faith could fix;
Of crooked counsels, and dark politics. *Pope.*

VILLANAGE. *n. f.* [from *villain*.]

1. The state of a villain; base servitude.

They exercise most bitter tyranny
Upon the parts brought into their bondage:
No wretchedness is like to sinful villanage. *Spenser.*
Upon every such surrender and grant, there was
but one freeholder, which was the lord himself;
all the rest were but tenants in villanage, and were
not fit to be sworn in juries. *Davies.*

2. Baseness; infamy.

If in thy smoke it ends, their glories shine;
But infamy and villanage are thine. *Dryden.*

To VILLANIZE. *v. a.* [from *villain*.] To
debase; to degrade; to defame.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name
Could never villanize his father's fame;
But, as the first, the last of all the line,
Would, like the sun, even in descending shine. *Dryden.*

These are the fools, whose solidity can baffle all
arguments; whose glory is in their shame, in the
debasing and villanizing of mankind to the con-
dition of beasts. *Bentley.*

VILLANOUS. *adj.* [from *villain*.]

1. Base; vile; wicked.

2. Sorry; in a familiar sense.

Thou art my son; I have partly thy mother's
word, partly my own opinion; but chiefly a villan-
ous trick of thine eye doth warrant me. *Shaksp.*

3. It is used by Shakspere to exaggerate any thing detestable.

We shall lose our time,
And all be turn'd to barnacles or apes,
With foreheads villanous low. *Shaksp.*

VILLANOUSLY. *adv.* [from *villanous*.]
Wickedly; basely.

The wandering Numidian falsified his faith, and
villanously slew Selymes the king, as he was bath-
ing himself. *Kneller.*

VIN

VILLANOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *villanous*.]
Baseness; wickedness.

VILLANY. *n. f.* [from *villain*; villanous,
old French.]

1. Wickedness; baseness; depravity; gross atrociousness.

Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For villany is not without such a rheum;
And he, long teared in it, makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shaksp.*

He is the prince's jester; and the commendation
is not in his wit, but in his villany. *Shaksp.*

2. A wicked action; a crime. In this sense it has a plural.

No villany, or flagitious action was ever yet
committed, but a lie was first or last the principal
engine to effect it. *South.*

Such villanies rous'd Horace into wrath;
And 'tis more noble to pursue his path,
Than an old tale. *Dryden.*

VILLATICK. *adj.* [villaticus, Lat.] Be-
longing to villages.

Evening dragon came,
Assailant on the perched roofs,
And nests in order rang'd,
Of tame villatick fowl. *Milow.*

VILLI. *n. f.* [Lat.] In anatomy, are the
same as fibres; and in botany, small
hairs like the grain of plumb or flax, with
which, as a kind of excrecence, some
trees do abound. *Quincy.*

VILLOUS. *adj.* [villosus, Latin.] Shaggy;
rough; furry.

The liquor of the stomach, which with fasting
grows sharp, and the quick sensation of the inward
villous coat of the stomach, seem to be the cause of
the sense of hunger. *Arbuthnot.*

VIMINEOUS. *adj.* [vimineus, Lat.] Made
of twigs.

As in the hive's vimineous dome
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her studious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and carry. *Pope.*

VINCIBLE. *adj.* [from *vincio*, Lat.] Con-
querable; superable.

He not *vincible* in spirit, and well assur'd that
shortness of provision would in a short time draw
the seditions to shorter limits, drew his sword. *Hayward.*

* Because 'twas absolutely in my power to have
attended more heedfully, there was liberty in the
principle, the mistake which influenced the error
was *vincible*. *Arb.*

VINCIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *vincible*.] In-
bleness to be overcome. *Dut.*

VINCTURE. *n. f.* [vinctura, Latin.] A
binding. *Bailey.*

VINDEMIAL. *adj.* [vindemia, Latin.] Be-
longing to a vintage.

To VINDEMIATE. *v. n.* [vindemia, Latin]
To gather the vintage.

Now vindemiate, and take your bees towards the
expiration of this month. *Lucan.*

VINDEMIATION. *n. f.* [vindemia, Latin]
Grape-gathering. *Bailey.*

To VINDICATE. *v. a.* [vindico, Lat.]

1. To justify; to support; to maintain.

Where the respondent denies any proposition, the
opponent must directly vindicate and confirm that
proposition; i. e. he must make that proposition
the conclusion of his next syllogism. *Watts.*

2. To revenge; to avenge.

We ought to have added, how far an holy war
is to be pursued; whether to enforce a new belief,
and to vindicate or punish infidelity. *Barrow.*

Man is not more inclinable to obey God than
man; but God is more powerful to exact subor-
dination, and to vindicate rebellion. *Payson.*

The more numerous the offenders are, the more
his justice is concerned to vindicate the affront. *Talbot.*

Assemble ours, and all the Theban race,
To vindicate on Athens thy disgrace. *Dryden.*

VIN

3. To assist; to flatter with efficacy. Never touch'd upon this way, which our poet justly has dedicated to himself. *Dryden.*

The beauty of this town, without a fleet, From all the world shall dedicate her trade. *Dryd.*

4. To clear; to protect from censure. God's ways of dealing with us are by proposition of terrors and promises. To these is added the authority of the commander, vindicated from our neglect by the interposition of the greatest signs and wonders, in the hands of his prophets, and of his Son. *Hammond.*

I may assert eternal providence, And vindicate the ways of God to man. *Milton.*

VINDICATION. *n. f.* [vindication, Fr. from vindicare.] Defence; assertion; justification.

This is no vindication of her conduct. She still acts a mean part, and, through fear, becomes an accomplice in endeavouring to betray the Greeks. *Brown.*

VINDICATIVE. *adj.* [from vindicare.] Revengeful; given to revenge.

He, in heat of action, Is more vindicative than jealous love. *Shakespeare.*

Public revenges are for the most part fortunate; but in private revenges it is not so. Vindicative persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischievous, so end they unfortunate. *Bacon.*

The fruits of adulter'd choler, and the evaporations of a vindicative spirit. *Howell.*

Do not too many believe no seal to be spiritual, but what is censorious or vindicative? whereas no seal is spiritual, that is not also charitable. *Spratt.*

Difficult, betwixt a passion purely vindicative, and those counsels where divine justice avenges the innocent. *L'Estrange.*

VINDICATOR. *n. f.* [from vindicare.] One who vindicates; an assertor.

He treats tyranny, and the vices attending it, with the utmost rigour; and consequently a noble soul is better pleased with a jealous vindicator of Roman liberty, than with a temporizing poet. *Dryden.*

VINDICATORY. *adj.* [from vindicator.]

1. Punitory; performing the office of vengeance.

The afflictions of Job were no vindicatory punishments to take vengeance of his sins, but probatory chastisements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall.*

2. Defensory; justificatory.

VINDICTIVE. *adj.* [from vindicta, Lat.] Given to revenge; revengeful.

I am vindictive enough to repel force by force. *Dryden.*

Augustus was of a nature too vindictive, to have contented himself with so small a revenge. *Dryden.*

Sins are not reparative, but vindictive, when they are commenced against insolvent persons. *Ketticwell.*

VINE. *n. f.* [vinea, Lat.] The plant that bears the grape.

The flower consists of many leaves placed in a regular order, and expanding in form of a rose; the ovary, which is situated in the bottom of the flower, becomes a round fruit, full of juice, and contains many small stones in each. The tree is climbing, sending forth clasps at the joints, by which it fastens itself to what plant stands near it, and the fruit is produced in bunches. The species are, 1. The wild vine, commonly called the claret grape. 2. The July grape. 3. The Corinth grape, vulgarly called the currant grape. 4. The parley-leaved grape. 5. The miller's grape. This is called the Burgundy in England; the leaves of this sort are very much powdered with white in the spring, from whence it had the name of miller's grape. 6. Is what is called in Burgundy Pineau, and at Orleans, Avernus; it makes very good wine. 7. The white chassela, or royal muscadine: it is a large white grape. the juice is very rich. 8. The black chassela, or black muscadine: the juice is very rich. 9. The red chassela, or red muscadine. 10. The Turk's grape. 11. The white muscat, or white Frontinac. 12. The red Frontinac. 13. The black Frontinac. 14. The damask grape. 15.

VIO

The white sweet water. 16. The black sweet water. 17. The white muscadine. 18. The red grape. 19. The Greek grape. 20. The pearl grape. 21. The St. Peter's grape, or helperian. 22. The malmsey grape. 23. The malmsey muscadine. 24. The red Hamburg grape. 25. The black Hamburg, or warmer grape. 26. The Switzerland grape. 27. The white muscat, or Frontinac of Alexandria: called also the Jerusalem muscat and great muscat. 28. The red muscat, or Frontinac of Alexandria. 29. The white melie grape. 30. The white morillon. 31. The Alcant grape. 32. The white Avernat. 33. The grey Avernat. 34. The rain muscat. The late duke of Tuscany, who was very curious in collecting all the sorts of Italian and Greek grapes into his vineyards, was possessed of upwards of three hundred several varieties. *Miller.*

The vine-prop elm, the poplar never dry. *Spenser.*

In her days every man shall eat in safety, Under his own vine, what he plants. *Shakespeare.*

The captain left of the poor to be vine drovers. *2 Kings.*

Depending vines the shelving cavern screen, With purple clusters blushing through the green. *Pope.*

VINEFRETTER. *n. f.* [from vine and fret.] A worm that eats vine leaves.

VINEGAR. *n. f.* [vinaigre, Fr.]

1. Wine grown four; eager wine.

Vinegar is made by setting the vessel of wine against the hot sun; and therefore vinegar will not burn, much of the finer parts being exhale. *Bacon.*

Heaven's blest beam turns vinegar more four. *Pope.*

2. Any thing really or metaphorically four.

Some laugh like parrots at a bag-piper, And others of such vinegar aspect, That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile. *Shakespeare.*

VINEYARD. *n. f.* [pingearb, Saxon.] A ground planted with vines.

Let us not live in France; let us quit all, And give our vineyards to a ambitious people. *Shakespeare.*

Though some had so fastened in the vineyards, and with the wine, that they had been left behind, the generosity of the Spaniards lent them all home again. *Clarendon.*

VINNEWED, or Vinacy. *adj.* Mouldy. *Ausf.*

VINOUS. *adj.* [from vinum, Lat.] Having the qualities of wine; consisting of wine. The motion of the body drops may be in part due to some partial solution made by the vinous spirit. *Boyle.*

Water will imbibe The small remains of spirit, and acquire A vinous flavour. *Philips.*

VINTAGE. *n. f.* [vinage, Fr.] The produce of the vine for the year; the time in which grapes are gathered.

The best wines are in the direct vintage. *Bacon.*

Our first success in war make Bacchus crown, And half the vintage of the year our own. *Waller.*

VINTAGER. *n. f.* [from vintage.] He who gathers the vintage. *Ainsw.*

VINTNER. *n. f.* [from vinum, Lat.] One who sells wine.

The vintner may draw what religion he pleases, destroys more lives than any malignant disease. *Swift.*

VINTRY. *n. f.* The place where wine is sold. *Ainsw.*

VIOLE. *n. f.* [viole, Fr. viola, Ital.] A stringed instrument of musick.

My tongue's tie is to me no more, Than an unstringed viol, or a harp. *Shakespeare.*

To strain a string, stop it with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and viols. *Bacon.*

The trembling lute some touch, some strain the viol best. *Dryden.*

VIO

Loud o'er the rest Cremona's trump doth sound; Me softer airs best, and softer strings Of lute, or viol, still more apt for mournful things. *Milton.*

VIOLABLE. *adj.* [from violabilis, Lat.] Such as may be violated or hurt.

VIOLACEOUS. *adj.* [from viola, Lat.] Resembling violets.

To VIOLATE. *v. a.* [violo, Lat.]

1. To injure; to hurt.

I question thy bold entrance, Employ'd to violate the sleep of those Whose dwelling God hath planted here in bliss. *Milton.*

Kindness for man, and pity for his fate, May mix with bliss, and yet not violate. *Dryden.*

To know, what known will violate thy peace. *Pope.*

2. To infringe; to break any thing venerable.

Some of violated vows Twine the souls of friend and friend. *Shakespeare.*

Those offences which are by their special qualities breaches of supernatural laws, do also, for that they are generally evil, violate in general that principle of reason, which willeth universally to fly from evil. *Hooker.*

Those reasonings which, by violating common sense, tend to subvert every principle of rational belief, to sap the foundations of truth and science, and to leave the mind exposed to all the horrors of scepticism. *Beattie.*

3. To injure by irreverence, I would violate my own arm rather than a church. *Brown.*

Forbidden to violate the sacred fruit. *Milton.*

4. To ravish; to deflower.

The Sabine's violated charms Obtrude the glory of his rising arms. *Prior.*

VIOLATION. *n. f.* [violatio, Latin.]

1. Infringement or injury of something sacred or venerable.

Their right conceit that to perjury vengeance is due, was not without good effect, as touching the course of their lives, who feared the wilful violation of oaths. *Hooker.*

Men, who had no other guide but their reason, considered the violation of an oath to be a great crime. *Addison.*

2. Rape; the act of deflowering.

If your pure maidens fall into the hand Of hot and forcing violation. *Shakespeare.*

VIOLATOR. *n. f.* [violator, Latin.]

1. One who injures or infringes something sacred.

May such places, built for divine worship, derive a blessing upon the head of the builders, as lasting as the cists that never fail to rest upon the sacrilegious violators of them! *South.*

2. A ravisher.

Angelo is an adulterous thief, An hypocrite, a virgin violator. *Shakespeare.*

How does he subject herself to the violator's upbraidings and insults! *Clarissa.*

VIOLENCE. *n. f.* [violencia, Latin.]

1. Force; strength applied to any purpose.

To be imprison'd in the viewless wind, And blown with restless violence about. *Shakespeare.*

All the elements At least had gone to wreck, disorder'd and torn With violence of this conflict, had not soon Th' Eternal living his golden scales. *Milton.*

2. An attack; an assault; a murder.

A noise did scare me from the tomb; And she, too desperate, would not go with me; But, as it seems, did violence on herself. *Shaksp.*

3. Outrage; unjust force.

Grief'd at his heart, when looking down he saw The whole earth fill'd with violence; and all flesh Corrupting each their way. *Milton.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence.

That soul You ask for with such violence, the king With his own hand gave me. *Shakespeare.*

VIP

5. **Violent**; *infringement*.
We cannot, without offering violence to all re-
gular divine and human, deny an universal deluge.
Burnet.
6. **Violent**; *decoration*.
Violent, *adj.* [violentus, Latin.]
1. **Violent**; acting with strength.
Violent cross wind blows. Milton.
 2. **Produced**, or continued by force.
The posture we find them in, according to his
doctrine, must be looked upon as unnatural and
violent; and no violent state can be perpetual.
Burnet.
 3. **Not natural**, but brought by force.
Conqueror death discovers them scarce men;
Violent or shameful death their due reward. Milt.
 4. **Affiliant**; acting by force.
Some violent hands were laid on Humphry's
life. Shakspeare.
 5. **Unseasonably vehement**.
We might be reckoned fierce and violent, to tear
away that, which, if our mouths did condemn, our
consciences would storm and repine thereat. Hooker.
The covetous extortioner should remember, that
such violence shall not take heaven, but hell, by
force. Deany of Piety.
 6. **Extorted**; not voluntary.
How soon may I
Vow made in pain, as violent and void. Milton.
 - Violently**, *adv.* [from violent.] With
force; forcibly; vehemently.
Temperately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress. Shakspeare.
Flame burneth more violently towards the sides,
than in the midst. Bacon.
 - Violent**, *n. f.* [violente, French; viola,
Latin.] A flower.
It hath a polypetalous anomalous flower, some-
what resembling the papilionaceous flower; for its
two upper petals represent the standard, the two side
ones the wings; but the lower one, which ends in a
tail, resembles the iris. Out of the empalement
above the point, which becomes a three-cornered
slit opening into three parts, and full of roundish
seeds. There are nine species. Miller.
 - Violent**, *n. f.* [violente, French; viola,
Latin.] A flower.
When daisies pied, and violets blue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. Shakspeare.
Sweet echo, sweetest nymph that liv'st unseen,
By flow Meander's margin green,
And in the violet-embroider'd vale. Milton.
 - Violent**, *n. f.* [violente, French; viola,
Latin.] A flower.
It alters not our simple idea, whether we think
that blue be in the violet itself, or in our mind only;
and only the power of producing it by the texture
of its parts, to be in the violet itself. Locke.
 - Violin**, *n. f.* [violin, French; from
viol.] A liddle; a stringed instrument
of musick.
Praise with timbrels, organs, flutes;
Praise with violins and lutes. Sandys.
Sharp violins proclaim
Their jealous pangs and desperation,
For the fair disdainful dame. Dryden.
 - Violint**, *n. f.* [from viol.] A player on
the viol.
 - Violoncello**, *n. f.* [Italian.] A
stringed instrument of musick.
 - Viper**, *n. f.* [vipera, Latin.]
 1. A serpent of that species which brings
its young alive, of which many are poi-
sonous.
A viper came out of the heat, and fastened on
his hand. Acts.
He'll gall of asps with thirsty lips suck in;
The viper's deadly teeth shall pierce his skin.
Sandys.
Viper catchers have a remedy, in which they
place fresh at confidence, as to be no more afraid
of the bite of a viper, than of a common puncture.
There is no other than a young viperina, presently
rubbed into the wound. Durham.

VIR

2. Any thing mischievous.
Where is this viper,
That would deposit the city, and
Be every man himself? Shakspeare.
- Viperine**, *adj.* [vipereus, Latin.] Be-
longing to a viper.
- Viperous**, *adj.* [vipereus, Latin] from
viper.] Having the qualities of a viper.
My tender years can tell,
Civil dissension is a viperous worm,
That gnaws the bowels of the commonwealth.
Shakspeare.
- We are peremptory to dispatch
This viperous traitor.
Some viperous critick may bereave
Th' opinion of thy worth for some defect. Daniel.
- Viper's bugloss**, *n. f.* [echium, Latin.]
A plant.
Each flower is succeeded by four seeds, which
are in form of a viper's head. Miller.
- Viper's grass**, *n. f.* [scorzonera, Latin.]
A plant.
- Virago**, *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. A female warrior; a woman with the
qualities of a man.
Melpomene is represented like a virago, or
manly lady, with a majestic and grave coun-
tenance. Peacham.
To arms! to arms! the fierce virago cries,
And swift as lightning to the combat flies. Pope.
 2. It is commonly used in detestation for
an impudent turbulent woman.
- Virelay**, *n. f.* [virelay, virelai, Fr.]
A sort of little ancient French poem,
that consisted only of two rhymes and
short verses, with strops. L'Acad.
- The mournful wail in mirth now list us make;
As was the wont in youth and summer days;
But if thou algate lust like virelays,
And looser songs of love to under-song. Spenser.
- The band of flutes began to play,
To which a lady sung a virelay:
And still at every close she would repeat
The burden of the song. The daisy is so sweet.
Dryden.
- Virent**, *adj.* [virens, Latin.] Green;
not faded.
In these, yet fresh and virent, they carve out the
figures of men and women. Brown.
- Virge**, *n. f.* [virga, Latin; better verge,
from verge, French.] A dean's mace.
Suppose him now a dean compleat,
Devoutly lolling in his seat;
The silver virge, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side. Swift.
- Virgin**, *n. f.* [virge, French; virgo,
Latin.]
1. A maid; a woman unacquainted with
men.
This aspect of mine hath fear'd the valiant;
The belt regarded virgins of our clime
Have lov'd it too. Shakspeare.
Senseless bauble!
Art thou a sedary for this act, and look'st
So virgin-like without?
The dame was very fair, and a virgin. Genesius.
 2. A woman not a mother. Unusual.
Likest to Ceres in her prime,
Yet virgin of Proserpina from Jove. Milton.
 3. Any thing untouched or unmingled;
any thing pure; as, virgin honey,
Tapers of white wax, commonly called virgin
wax, burn with less smoke than common yellow
wax.
I have found virgin earth in the post-marines of
Chethire.
Below the upper was a deep bed of sand only,
which I weighed, together with the virgin mould.
Durham.

VIR

4. The sign of the zodiac in which the
sun is in August.
Thence down again by Leo and the Virgo.
- Virgine**, *adj.* Besitting a virgin; suitable
to a virgin; maidenly.
Can you blame her then, being a maid, yet roiled
over with the virgin's crimson of modesty, as the den
the appearance of a naked blind boy? Shakspeare.
- What says the silver with her virgin hue?
Shakspeare.
- With ease a brother overcame
The formal deencies of virgin shame. Cowley.
As I look upon you all to be so many great ble-
sings of a married state; so I leave it to your choice,
either to do as I have done, or to aspire after higher
degrees of perfection in a virgin state of life. Loe.
- Virgine**, *v. n.* [a cant word.] To
play the virgin.
- A kiss
Long as my exile, sweet as my revenge,
I carried from thee, my dear, and my true ly-
Math virgin'd it e'er since. Shakspeare.
- Virginal**, *adj.* [from virgin.] Maiden-
maidenly; pertaining to a virgin.
On the earth more fair was never seen,
Of chastity and honour virginal. Fairy Queen.
- Tears virginal
Shall be to me even as the dew to fire;
And beauty, that the tyrant oft reclaims,
Shall to my flaming wrath be oil and flax. Shakspeare.
- Purity is a special part of this superstructure, re-
straining of all desires of the flesh within the known
limits of conjugal or virginal chastity. Hammond.
- Virginal**, *v. n.* To pat; to strike
as on the virginal. A cant word.
Still virginal upon thy palm. Shakspeare.
- Virginal**, *n. f.* [more usually virginals.]
A musical instrument so called, because
commonly used by young ladies.
The musician hath produced two means of strin-
ing strings. The one is stopping them with the
finger, as in the necks of lutes and viols; the other
is the shortness of the string, as in harps and trian-
gulars. Bacon.
- Virginitas**, *n. f.* [virginitas, Latin]
Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man.
You do impeach your modesty too much,
To trust the opportunity of night,
And the ill counsel of a desert place,
With the rich worth of your virginity. Shakspeare.
- Natural virginity of itself is not a state more ac-
ceptable to God; but that which is chosen in order
to the conveniences of religion, and separation
from worldly incumbences. Taylor.
- Virile**, *adj.* [virilis, Latin.] Belonging
to man; not puerile; not feminine.
- Virility**, *n. f.* [virilitas, Fr. virilitas,
Lat. from virile.]
1. Manhood; character of man.
The lady made generous advances to the borders
of virility. Rundle.
 2. Power of procreation.
The great climacterical was past, before they
begat children, or gave any testimony of their viri-
lity; for none begat children before the age of
sixty-five. Brown.
- Virmillion**, *n. f.* [properly vermillion]
A red colour.
Fle, the farthest Nais of the flood,
With a virmillion dyo his temples than'd. Reliance.
- Virtual**, *adj.* [virtual, Fr. from virtus]
Having the efficacy without the solid
or material part.
Metallic waters have virtual cold in them.
Put therefore wood into south's water, and it
whether it will not harden.
Heat and cold have a virtual transition, with-
out communication of substance.
Love not the heavenly parts? And how can it
love
Express they? by looks only? or, do they
Irradiance? virtual or immediate touch? Milt.

Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his virtual pow'r, and warm'd.
Milton.

Neither an actual or virtual intention of the mind, but only that which may be gathered from the outward acts.
Stillingfleet.

VIRTUALITY. *n. f.* [from *virtual*.]
Efficacy.

In one grain of corn there lieth dormant a *virtuality* of many other, and from thence sometimes proceed an hundred ears.
Brown.

VIRTUALLY. *adv.* [from *virtual*.] In effect, though not materially.

They are *virtually* contained in other words still continued.
Hammond.

Such is our constitution, that the bulk of the people *virtually* give their approbation to every thing they are bound to obey.
Addison.

To VIRTUATE. *v. a.* [from *virtue*.] To make efficacious. Not used.

Potable gold should be endued with a capacity of being assimilated to the innate heat, and radical moisture; or at least *virtuated* with a power of generating the said essentials.
Harvey.

VERTICE. *n. f.* [*virtus*, Lat.]

1. Moral goodness; opposed to *vices*.

Father I'm unflaken, or there is *virtue* in that Falstaff.
Shakespeare.

It there's a power above us,
And that there is, all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he must delight in *virtue*,
And that which he delights in must be happy.
Addison.

Virtue only makes our bliss below.
Pope.
The character of prince Henry is improved by *Shakespeare*; and through the veil of his vices and irregularities, we see a dawn of greatness and *virtue*.
Shakespeare illustrated.

2. A particular moral excellence.

In Belmont is a lady,
And she is fair, and fairer than that word,
Of wondrous *virtues*.
Shakespeare.
Remember all his *virtues*,
And shew mankind that goodness is your care.
Addison.

3. Medicinal quality.

All best recters,
All you unpubli'd *virtues* of the earth,
Be audant and remedied.
Shakespeare.
The *virtuous* herb as is taken from the heart that feedeth upon the mountains, and that without *virtue* from those that feed in the valleys.
Bacon.

4. Mechanical efficacy.

An essay writer must practise the chemical method, and give the *virtue* of a full draught in a few drops.
Addison.

5. Efficacy; power. Before *virtue* is used sometimes *by* and sometimes *in*; *by virtue* is meant *in consequence* of the *virtue*.

If neither words nor herbs will do, I'll try stones,
For there's a *virtue* in them.
Upham.
Where there is a full purpose to please God, there, what a man can do, shall, *by virtue* thereof be accepted.
South.

They are not sure *by virtue* of syllogism, that the conclusion certainly follows from the premises.

Locke.
Thus they shall attain, partly *in virtue* of the promise made by God; and partly *in virtue* of pity.
Atterbury.

He used to travel through Greece, *by virtue* of this ball, which procured him reception in all the towns.
Addison.

6. Acting power.

Jesus knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned him about.
Mark.

7. Secret agency; efficacy, without visible or material action.

She moves the body, which the doth possess;
Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue's* touch.
Davies.

8. Bravery; valour.

Trust to thy single *virtue*; for thy soldiers
Took their discharge.
Shakespeare.
The conquest of Palestine with singular *virtue*
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they performed, and held that kingdom some few generations.
Raleigh.

9. Excellence; that which gives excellence.

In the Greek poets, as also in Plautus, the economy of poems is better observed than in *Virgil*, who thought the sole grace and *virtue* of their fable, the *virtue* in of sentences, as ours do the *virtue* in of jets.
Boa Joaon.

10. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

Thrones, dominations, principedoms, *virtues*, powers.
Milton.

A wizard *virtue* through th' etherial sky,
From orb to orb unceasing dart thou fly.
Leid.

VIRTFLESS. *adj.* [from *virtue*.]

1. Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.

2. Not having efficacy; without operating qualities.

All second causes, together with nature herself, without that operative *virtue* which God gave them, would become altogether inert, *virtueless*, and dead.
Raleigh.
Virtueless be with'd all herbs and charms,
Wherewith false men mislead their patients' harms.
Faust.

Some would make those glorious creatures *virtueless*.
Halewell.

VIRTUOSO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, or architecture.

Metaphors those generous *virtuosos* dwell in a higher region than other mortals.
Glanville.

Virtuoso, the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts, and is a critic in them. And amongst our French painters, the word *virtuosus* is understood in the same signification.
De la Font.

This building was beheld with admiration by the *virtuosos* of that time.
Boyer.
Showers of rain are now met with in every water-work, and the *virtuosos* of France covered a little vault with artificial snow.
Addison.

VIRTUOUS. *adj.* [from *virtue*.]

1. Morally good; applied to persons and practices.

If his occasion were not *virtuous*,
I should not urge it fast to faithfulness.
Shakespeare.
Virtuous and holy, be thou conqueror.
Shakespeare.
What the wife is to do to lay,
Is with *virtuous* will, directed to his best.
Milton.
I could not be a *virtuous* man, who finds
One *virtuous* rarely found,
That in domestic good combines.
Happy that house ' his way to peace is smooth.
Milton.

Since there is that necessity of it for God's service, and all *virtuous* ends, it cannot in its own nature be a thing offensive and undervalued to us.
Kettleworth.

2. [applied to a woman.] Chaste.

Millicent Ford, the modest wife, the *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband.
Shakespeare.

3. Done in consequence of moral goodness.

Not love is always of a virtuous kind,
But oft to *virtuous* acts influences the mind.
Drayton.
Consider how often, how powerfully you are enticed to a *virtuous* life, and what great and glorious things God has done for you, and to make you in love with every thing that can promote his glory.
Low.

4. Efficacious; powerful.

Before her gates, bull wolves and lions lay,
Which, with her *virtuous* drags to tame the made,
That wolf, nor lion, would one man invade.
Chapman.

With one *virtuous* touch, th' arch-chemic ton
Produces with terrestrial heat most mix'd.
Here in the dark, to many precious things.
Milton.

5. Having wonderful or eminent properties.

Out of his hand
That *virtuous* steel he rudely snatch'd away.
Spenser.

Lifting up his *virtuous* staff on high,
He mote the sea, which calmed was with speed.
Spenser.

He own'd that *virtuous* ring and glass.
Milton.

6. Having medicinal qualities.

Some observe that there is a *virtuous* herb, and another without *virtue*, the *virtuous* is taken from the heart that feedeth where there are thermal herbs, and that without *virtue*, from those that feed where no such herbs are.
Bacon.

The ladies fought around
For *virtuous* herbs, which, gather'd from the
ground,
They lap'd the juice, and cooling ointment
made.
Dryden.

VIRTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *virtuous*.] In a virtuous manner according to the rules of virtue.

The gods are my witnesses, I desire to do *virtuously*.

I am, then, taught the world no *virtuously*
how to do, then they had done before how to live.
Hooker.

They that are in *virtuousness*, and yet do so,
The devil then comes whispering, they must be wiser.
Shakespeare.

Not from gray hairs authority doth flow,
Nor from bald heads, nor from a wrinkled brow;
But our poll mix'd, when *virtuously* spent,
Must to our age those happy fruits present.
Dunkan.

The collection of a little daughter four years old, who has been *virtuously* educated.
Addison.

VIRTUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *virtuous*.]

The state or character of being virtuous.

Many other adventures are intermeddled; as the love of Britannica, and *virtuousness* of Belphebe; and the lasciviousness of Helena.
Spenser.

VIRULENCE. } *n. f.* [from *virulent*.]

1. Mental poison; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterness.

Disputes in religion are managed with *virulence* and bitterness.
Dryden of Pict.

Men by unworthy malice and impotent *virulence* had highly debilitated them.
Field.
It is only into their minds the utmost *virulence*, instead of that charity which is the perfection and ornament of religion.
Addison.

The whole must be fully have maintained a majority, and in the city, if they had not too much circumvented the purchase of speech, and *virulence* of pen, in the most profane of their party.
Swift.

VIRULENT. *adj.* [from *virulent*, Fr. *virulentus*, Lat.]

1. Poisonous; venomous.

2. Poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

VIRULENTLY. *adv.* [from *virulent*.] Malignantly; with bitterness.

VIRAGE. *n. m.* [*virage*, Fr. *viraggio*, Ital.]

Face; countenance; look. It is now rarely used but with some ideas of dislike or horror.

Phoebe dash behind
Her *virage* upon the watery glass,
Decking with leopards' spots the bladed grass.
Shakespeare.

When she shall hear this of the *virage*, with her maid,
She'll fly the wall *virage*.
Shakespeare.

Who to her loves mercy,
But to content the rage of offence.
Shakespeare.

With hostile frown,
And *virage* all inflam'd, first thus began.
Milton.

By the rout, that made the hideous rout,
His gory *virage* down the stream was sent,
Down the swift Hebrus to the Lesbian shore.
Milton.

Love and beauty fill that *virage* grace;
Death cannot fright 'em from their wonted place.
Waller.

To VIRSCARE. *v. a.* [*viscaria*, Latin.] To embowel; to exenterate.

VIS

VISCID. *adj.* [*viscidus*, Lat.] Glutinous; tenacious.

VISCIDITY. *n. f.* [from *viscid*.]

1. Glutinousness; tenacity; ropiness.

This motion in some human creatures may be weak, in respect to the viscosity of what is taken, so as not to be able to propel it. *Arbutnot.*

2. Glutinous concretion.

Cathartics of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their syplicity. *Floyer.*

VISCOSITY. *n. f.* [*viscosité*, Fr. from *viscous*.]

1. Glutinousness; tenacity.

The air being mixed with the animal fluids, determines their condition as to rarity, density, viscosity, tenacity. *Arbutnot.*

2. A glutinous substance.

A viscous emanation, or continued effluvia, after some distance, retracteth unto itself, as is observable in drops of syrups, and seminal viscosities. *Houan.*

VISCOUNT. *n. f.* [*vicecomes*, Lat.]

Viscount signifies as much as sheriff; between which two words there is no other difference, but that the one comes from our conquerors the Normans, and the other from our ancestors the Saxons. *Viscount* also signifies a degree of nobility next to an earl, which is an old name of office, but a new one of dignity, never heard of amongst us till Henry vi. his days. *Cowell.*

VISCOUNTESS. *n. f.* [from *viscount*.]

Viscount and *viscountess* are pronounced *vicount* and *vicountess*. The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order.

VISCOUS. *adj.* [*visqueux*, Fr. *viscosus*, Lat.] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious.

The cause of the scouring virtue of nitre is, that it hath a subtle spirit, which severeth and divideth any thing that is foul and viscous. *Bacon.*

Holly is of so viscous a juice as they make birdlime of the bark. *Bacon.*

VISIBILITY. *n. f.* [*visibilité*, Fr. from *visible*.]

1. The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye.

The colours of outward objects brought into a darkened room, do much depend for their visibility upon the dimness of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle.*

2. State of being apparent, or openly discoverable; conspicuousness.

They produced this as an instance against the perpetual visibility of the church, and he brings it to prove that it ceased to be a true church. *Sittingfleet.*

In these, the visibility and example of our virtues will chiefly consist. *Rogers.*

VISIBLE. *n. f.* Perceptibility by the eye.

Visible work upon a looking-glass, which is like the pupil of the eye; and audibles upon the places of echo, which resemble the cavern of the ear. *Bacon.*

VISIBLE. *adj.* [*visible*, Fr. *visibilis*, Lat.]

1. Perceptible by the eye.

On this mount he appeared; under this tree stood visible; and I

Here with him at this fountain talk'd. *Milton.*

Each thought was visible, that roll'd within, As through a crystal case the figur'd hours are seen. *Dryden.*

A long series of ancestors shews the native lustre with great advantage; but if he degenerate from his line, the least spot is visible on ermine. *Dryden.*

What's true beauty but fair virtue's face, Virtue made visible in outward grace? *Young.*

2. Discovered to the eye.

If that the heavens do not their visible spirits Send quickly down to tame the vile offences, Humanity must perforce prey on itself, Like monsters of the deep. *Shakespeare.*

3. Apparent; open; conspicuous.

The factions at court were greater, or more visible than before. *Clarendon.*

VIS

VISIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *visible*.] State or quality of being visible.

VISIBLY. *adv.* [from *visible*.] In a manner perceptible by the eye.

The day being visibly governed by the sun, is a little longer than the revolution of the equator; so much as is occasioned by the advance of the sun in his annual contrary motion along the ecliptick. *Holder.*

By the head we make known more visibly our supplications, our threatnings: enough to lie the face, and to understand the mind at half a word. *Dryden.*

VISION. *n. f.* [*visio*, Fr. *visio*, Lat.]

1. Sight; the faculty of seeing.

Anatomists, when they have taken off from the bottom of the eye that outward and most thick coat called the dura mater, can then see through the thinner coats, the pictures of objects lively painted thereon. And these pictures, propagated by motion along the fibres of the optic nerves unto the brain, are the cause of vision. *Newton.*

These theorems being admitted into optics, there would be scope enough of handling that science voluminously, after a new manner; not only by teaching those things which tend to the perfection of vision, but also by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by refractions. *Newton.*

2. The act of seeing.

Vision in the next life is the perfecting of faith in this; or faith here is turned into vision there, as hope into enjoying. *Hemmond.*

3. A supernatural appearance; a spectre; a phantom.

The day seems long, but night is tedious; No sleep, but dreams; no dreams, but visions strange. *Shelley.*

Last night the very gods shew'd me a vision. *Shakespeare.*

God's mother deign'd to appear to me; And, in a vision, full of majesty

Will'd me to leave my base vocation. *Shakespeare.*

Him God vouchsaf'd To call by vision, from his father's house,

Into a land which he will shew him. *Milton.*

4. A dream; something shown in a dream.

A dream happens to a sleeping, a vision may happen to a waking man. A dream is supported natural, a vision miraculous; but they are confounded.

His dream returns; his friend appears again: The murderer's come; now help, or I am slain! 'Twas but a vision still, and visions are but vain. *Druden.*

The idea of any thing in our mind no more proves the existence of that thing, than the visions of a dream make a true history. *Locke.*

VISIONARY. *adj.* [*visionnaire*, Fr. from *vision*.]

1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination.

No more these haunts my meditation aid, Or hush to rest the visionary mind. *Pope.*

2. Imaginary; not real; seen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bray'd; The hunter close pursu'd the visionary wand. *Dryden.*

If you have any skill in dreams, let me know whether I have the same place in the real heart, that I had in the visionary one. *Addison.*

Our victories only led us to further visionary prospects; advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which success had wrought the nation up to. *Swift.*

VISIONARY. *n. f.* [*visionnaire*, French.]

1. Visionist. One whose imagination is disturbed.

This account exceeded all the Noctambuli or visionaries I have met with. *Turner.*

The lovely visionary gave him perpetual uneasiness. *Female Quixote.*

To VISIT. *v. a.* [*visiter*, Fr. *visito*, Lat.]

VIS

1. To go to see. You must go visit the lady that lies ill.—I visit her with my prayers; but I cannot go thither. *Shakespeare.*

2. [In scriptural language.] To lend good or evil judicially.

When God visiteth, what shall I answer him? Thou shalt be visited of the Lord with thunder. *Job.*

God visit thee in good things. That venerable body is in little concern after what manner their mortal enemies intend to treat them, whenever God shall visit us with so fatal an event. *Judith.*

3. To salute with a present. Samson visited his wife with a kid. *Judith.*

4. To come to survey, with judicial authority.

The bishop ought to visit his diocese every year in person. *Augustine.*

To VISIT. *v. n.* To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other.

Whilst she was under her mother she was forced to be genteel, to live in ceremony, to sit up late at nights, to be in the folly of every fashion, and always visiting on Sundays. *Low.*

VISIT. *n. f.* [*visite*, Fr. from the verb.]

The act of going to see another.

In a designed or accidental visit, let some one take a book, which may be agreeable, and read in it. *Bacon.*

If this woman would make fewer visits, or be less always talkative, they would neither of them find it half so hard to be affected with religion. *Low.*

VISITABLE. *adj.* [from *visit*.] Liable to be visited.

All hospitals built since the reformation, are visitable by the king or lord chancellor. *Augustine.*

VISITANT. *n. f.* [from *visit*.] One who goes to see another.

He alone To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way, Not unperceiv'd of Adam, who to Eve, While the great visitant approach'd, thus spake. *Milton.*

One visit begins an acquaintance; and when the visitant comes again, he is no more a stranger. *South.*

Edward the first, who had been a knight in Spain, upon action in the Holy Land, had took our pounds by the measures of the east. *De Witt.*

Grief'd that a visitant to long thought wait Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate, Infant he flew. *Locke.*

Acquainted with the world, and quite well bred, Drusa receives her visitants in bed. *Low.*

VISITATION. *n. f.* [*visito*, Lat.]

1. The act of visiting.

He comes not Like to his father's greatness, his approach, So out of circumstance and sudden, to his, 'Tis not a visitation fram'd, but fore'd

By need and accident. *Shakespeare.*

What would you with the princeps? —Nothing but peace and gentle visitation. *Shakespeare.*

2. Object of visits.

My early visitation, and my last. *Milton.*

3. [*visitation*, Fr.] Judicial visit or perambulation.

Your grace, in your metropolitan visitation, hath begun a good work, in taking this into your religious consideration; and you have endeavoured a reformation. *Shakespeare.*

The bishop ought to visit his diocese every year in person, unless he omits the same because he would not burthen his churches; and then ought to send his arch-deacon, which was the original of the arch-deacon's visitation. *Augustine.*

4. Judicial visitation by God; state of suffering judicially.

That which they do not understand when thou
readest, thou shalt understand in the day of thy
visitation. For many secrets of religion are not
perceived till they be felt, and are not felt but in
the day of a great calamity. Taylor.

5. Communication of divine love.
The most comfortable visitations God hath sent
men from above, have taken especially the times of
prayer as their most natural opportunities. Hooker.

VISITATORIAL, *adj.* [from *visitator*.] Be-
longing to a judicial visitor.

Some will have it, that an archdeacon does of
common right execute this visitatorial power in his
archdeaconry; but others say that an archdeacon
has a visitatorial power only of common right *per
modum simplicis jurisdictionis*, as being bishop's vicar. Ayliffe.

VISITER, *n. f.* [from *visit*.]

1. One who comes to see another.
Here's ado to lock up honesty and honour from
the access of gentle visiters. Shakspeare.
You see this confluence, this great flood of visiters.

Consumptives of this degree entertain their vi-
sitors with strange rambling discourses of their in-
stent of going here and there. Harvey.
I have a large house, yet I should hardly pre-
vail to find one visiter, if I were not able to lure
him with a bottle of wine. Swift.

2. [*visiteur*, Fr.] An occasional judge;
one who regulates the disorders of any
society.

The visiters expelled the orthodox; they, with-
out scruple or shame, possessed themselves of their
colleges. Wotton.

To him you must your sickly state refer;
Your charter claims him as your visiter. Garth.
Whatever abuses have crept into the universi-
ties, might be reformed by strict injunctions to the
visitors and heads of houses. Swift.

VISIVIZ, *adj.* [*visif*, Fr. *visus*, Latin.]
Formed in the act of seeing.

This happens when the axis of the *visus* concen-
trated from the object, fall not upon the same
plane, but that which is conveyed into one eye is
more depressed or elevated than that which enters
the other. Brown.

VISOMY, *n. f.* [corrupted from *physio-
nomy*.] Face; countenance. Not in use.
Twelve gods do sit around in royal state,
And Jove in midst with awful majesty.

To judge the strife between them hurried late:
Each of the gods by his like *visum*
Each to be known, but Jove above them all,
By his great looks and pow'r imperial. Spenser.

VISOR, *n. f.* [This word is variously
written, *visard*, *visar*, *visor*, *visard*,
visor. I prefer *visor*, as nearest the Latin
visor, and concurring with *visage*, a kin-
dred word: *visiere*, Fr.] A mask used
to disguise and disguise. See VIZARD.

I fear, indeed, the weakness of my government
before, made you think such a mask would be
grateful unto me; and my weaker government
now, makes you pull off the visor. Southey.

This kingly clown is such that you never saw to
disfavoured a visor; his behaviour such, that he is
beyond the degree of ridiculous. Sidney.

By which decent doth mask in visor fair,
And cast her colours dyed deep in gray,
To seem like truth, whose shape she well can seem. Spenser.

But that thy face is, visor-like, unchanging,
Made insipid with use of evil deeds,
I would essay, proud queen, to make thee bluth. Shakspeare.

One visor remains,
And that is Claudio; I know him by his bearing. Shakspeare.

The Cyclops, a people of Sicily, remarkable for
cruelty, might, perhaps, in their wars use a head-
piece, or visor. Browne.

Swarm of knaves the visor quite disgrace,
And hide secure behind a masked face. Young.

VISORED, *adj.* [from *visor*.] Masked.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul de-
ceiver!

Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With *visior'd* fullness and base forgery? Milton.

VISTA, *n. f.* [Italian.] View; prospect
through an avenue.

In St. Peter's, when a man stands under the
dome, if he looks upwards, he is astonished at the
spacious hollow of the cupola, that makes one of
the beautifullest *vistas* that the eye can pass through. Addison.

The finish'd garden to the view
Its *vistas* opens, and its alleys green. Thomson.

VISUAL, *adj.* [*visuel*, French.] Used in
fight; exerting the power of sight; in-
strumental to sight.

An eye that lookt forth as it hangs a pretty distance
by the *visual* nerve, hath been without any power
of sight; and yet, after being replaced, recovered
sight. Bacon.

Not think my hurt offends me; for my fire
Can *visually* repose in it the *visual* fire. Chapman.

No where so clear, sharpen'd his *visual* ray
To objects distant far. Milton.

Then purg'd with euphrasy and rue
The *visual* nerve, for he had much to see. Milton.

VITAL, *adj.* [*vitalis*, Latin.]

1. Contributing to life; necessary to life.
His heart, broken with unkindness and affliction,
stretched to far beyond his limits with this excess
of comfort, as it was able no longer to keep safe
his *vital* parts. Sidney.

All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair;
The sun's mild lustre warms the *vital* air. Pope.

2. Relating to life.
Let not Bardolph's *vital* thread be cut
With edge of penny cord, and vile reproach. Shakspeare.

On the rock a scanty measure place
Of *vital* flax, and turn the wheel apace. Dryden.

3. Containing life.
Spirits that live throughout,
Vital in every part, not as frail man,
In intrails, heart, or head, liver or reins,
Cannot but by annihilating die. Milton.

On the watery calm
His brooding wings the spirit of God outspreads;
And *vital* virtue infused, and *vital* warmth
Throughout the fluid mafs. Milton.

4. Being the seat of life.
The dust flew on, and pierc'd a *vital* part. Pope.

5. So disposed as to live. Little used, and
rather Latin than English.

Pythagoras and Hippocrates not only affirm the
birth of the seventh month to be *vital*, that of the
eighth mortal, but the progression thereto to be
measured by rule. Brown.

6. Essential; chiefly necessary.
Know, grief's *vital* part
Consists in nature, not in art. Bishop Corbet.

VITALITY, *n. f.* [from *vital*.] Power of
subsisting in life.

Whether that motion, *vitality* and operation were
by incubation, or how else, the manner is only
known to God. Raleigh.

For the fecundity of species produced only by food,
providence hath endued all seed with a lasting *vitali-
ty*, that it by any accident it happen not to ger-
minate the first year, it will continue its fecundity
twenty or thirty years. Ray.

VITALLY, *adv.* [from *vital*.] In such a
manner as to give life.

The organical structure of human bodies, whereby
they are fitted to live and move, and be *vitally* in-
formed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most
wise, powerful, and beneficent maker. Bentley.

VITALS, *n. f.* [Without the singular.]
Parts essential to life.

By fits my swelling grief appears,
In rising sighs and falling tears,
That show too well the warm desires,
The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my utmost *vitals* prey,
And melt my very soul away. Philips.

VITELLARY, *n. f.* [from *vitellus*, Latin.]
The place where the yolk of the egg
swims in the white.

A greater difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is,
how the sperm of the cock attacheth into every egg;
since the *vitellary* or place of the yolk is very high. Brown.

TO VITIATE, *v. a.* [*vitio*, Latin.] To
deprave; to spoil; to make less pure.

The sun in his garden gives him the purity of
visible objects, and of true nature before he was
vitiated by luxury. Locke.

The organs of speech are managed by so many
muscles, that speech is not easily destroyed, though
often from what related us to some particular letter. Holder.

Spirits encountering soul bodies, and exerting a
fermentation of those vitiated humours, precipitate
into putrid fevers. Harvey.

This undulating compliance will vitiate
the taste of the readers, and misguide many of
them in their judgments, where to approve and
where to censure. Garth.

A transposition of the order of the sacramental
words, in some men's opinion, vitiates baptism. Ayliffe.

VITIATION, *n. f.* [from *vitiate*.] De-
pravation; corruption.

The forced extension of the body is imputed
to the blood's *vitation* by malign putrid vapours
smoking throughout the vessels. Harvey.

TO VITILOGATE, *v. n.* [*vitiosus* and
litigo, Latin.] To contend in law litigi-
ously and cavilously.

VITILIGATION, *n. f.* [from *vitilogate*.]
Contention; cavillation.

I'll force you, by right ratiocination,
To leave your *vitiligation*. Hudibras.

VITIOSITY, *n. f.* [from *vitiosus*, Latin.]
Depravity; corruption.

He charges it wholly upon the corruption, *per-
versity*, and *vitiosity* of man's will, as the only
cause that rendered all the arguments his doctrine
came clothed with, ineffectual. South.

VITIOUS, *adj.* [*vicieux*, French; *vitiosus*,
Latin.]

1. Corrupt; wicked; opposite to virtuous.
It is rather applied to habitual faults,
than criminal actions. It is used of
persons and practices.

Make known
It is no *vitious* blot, murder, or foulness
That hath deprav'd me of your grace. Shakspeare.

Witness the irreverent son
Of him who built the ark, who for the shame
Done to his faith, and his heavy curse,
"Servant of servants," on his *vitious* race. Milton.

Wit's what the *vitious* teach, the virtuous learn;
By tools 'tis hated, and by knaves undone. Pope.
No troops abroad are to be disciplined as the
English, which cannot well be otherwise, while
the common soldiers have before their eyes the
vitious example of their leaders. Swift.

2. Corrupt; having physical ill qualities.

When *vitious* language contends to be high, it is
full of rock, mountain, and pointedness. B. Junf.
Here, from the *vitious* air and sickly fumes,
A plague did on the dumb creation rife. Dryden.

VITIOLUSLY, *adv.* [from *vitious*.] Not
virtuously; corruptly.

VITIOLUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *vitious*.] Cor-
ruptness; state of being vitious.

When we in our *vitiosus* grow lard,
The wise gods lead our eyes. Shakspeare.
What makes a governor justly detested is *vitiosus*
nefs and ill morals. Virtue must tip the preacher's
tongue and the ruler's scepter with authority. South.

VITREOUS, *adj.* [*vitré*, French; *vitreus*,
Latin.] Glassy; consisting of glass; re-
sembling glass.

The hole answers to the pupil of the eye; the crystalline humour to the lenticular glass; the dark room to the cavity containing the vitreous humour, and the white paper to the retina.

When the phlegm is too viscous, or separates into too great a quantity, it brings the blood into a morbid state; this viscous phlegm seems to be the vitreous petraite of the ancients.

VITREOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *vitreous*.]

Resemblance of glass.

VITRIFICABLE, *adj.* [from *vitricate*.]

Convertible into glass.

To VITRIFICATE, *v. a.* [*vitrum* and *facio*, Latin.] To change into glass.

We have metals *vitricate*, and other materials, besides those of which you make glass.

VITRIFICATION, *n. f.* [*vitrication*, Fr. from *vitricate*.] Production of glass; act of changing, or state of being changed into glass.

For *vitrication* likewise, what metals will endure it? Also, because *vitrication* is accounted a kind of death of metals, what *vitrication* will admit of turning back again, and what not?

If the heat be more fierce, it maketh the grodder part itself run and melt; as in the making of ordinary glass; and in the *vitrication* of earth in the inner parts of furnaces; and in the *vitrication* of brick and metals.

Upon the knowledge of the different ways of making minerals and metals capable of *vitrication*, depends the art of making counterfeit or fictitious gems.

To VITRIFY, *v. a.* [*vitricifer*, Fr. *vitrum* and *facio*, Latin.] To change into glass.

Metals will vitrify; and perhaps some portion of the glass of metal *vitricated*, mixed in the pot of ordinary glass metal, will make the whole mass more tough.

Iron-slag, *vitricified*, has in it cortices incorporating one another, like those in agates.

To VITRIFY, *v. n.* To become glass; to be changed into glass.

Chymists make vessels of animal substances calcined, which will not *vitricify* in the fire: for all earth which hath any salt or oil in it, will turn to glass.

VITRIOL, *n. f.* [*vitriol*, French; *vitriolum*, Latin.]

Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the fossil acid salt.

It rubbed in with a *vitriol-stone*.

VITRIOLATE, *adj.* [*vitriolé*, French; *vitriolatus*, Latin.]

Impregnated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol.

Iron may be dissolved by any tart, salt, or *vitriolated* water.

The water having dissolved the imperfectly calcined body, the *vitriolated* corpuscles swimming in the liquor, by their accretions constituted little masses of vitriol, which gave the water they impregnated a fair *vitriolated* colour.

VITRIOLICK, *adj.* [*vitriolique*, French; *vitriolosus*, Latin.]

Resembling vitriol; containing vitriol.

Copperose of Mars, by some called salt of steel, made by the spirits of vitriol or sulphur, well, after ablation, be attracted by the loadstone, and therefore whether those shooting salts partake but little of steel, and be not rather the *vitriolous* spirits fixed unto salt by the effluvia or odour of steel, is not without good question.

These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mixed with a smatch of a *vitriolick*.

By over-fermentation or long-keeping, wine becomes sharp, as in hock, like the *vitriolick* acidity.

VITULINE, *adj.* [*vitulinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal.

VITUPERABLE, *adj.* [*vituperabilis*, Lat.] Blameworthy.

To VITUPERATE, *v. a.* [*vituperer*, Fr. *vitupero*, Lat.] To blame; to censure.

VITUPERATION, *n. f.* [*vituperatio*, Lat.] Blame; censure.

Such a writing ought to be clean, and free from any cavil or *vituperation* of satire.

VIVACIOUS, *adj.* [*vivar*, Latin.]

1. Long-lived.

Though we should allow them their perpetual calm and equability of heat, they will never be able to prove, that the reform men would be so *vivacious* as they would have us believe.

2. Sprightly; gay; active; lively.

VIVACIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [*vivacité*, Fr.]

VIVACITY, *n. f.* [from *vivacious*.]

1. Liveliness; sprightliness.

He had a great *vivacity* in his countenance.

2. Longevity; length of life.

Fables are raised concerning the *vivacity* of deer: for neither are their gestation nor increment such as may afford an argument of long life.

3. Power of living.

They are esteemed very hot in operation, and will, in a convenient air, survive some days the loss of their heads and hearts; so vigorous is their *vivacity*.

VIVARY, *n. f.* [*vivarium*, Latin.] A watten.

VIVE, *adj.* [*vif*, Fr. *vivus*, Lat.] Lively; forcible; pressing.

By a *vive* and forcible persuasion, he moved him to a war upon Flanders.

VIVENCY, *n. f.* [*vivo*, Lat.] Manner of supporting or continuing life, or vegetation.

Although not in a distinct and indisputable way of *vivency*, or answering in all points the property of plants, yet in inferior and depending constitutions they are determined by feminilities.

VIVES, *n. f.* A distemper among horses.

Vives is much like the strangles, and the chief difference is, that for the most part the strangles happen to colts and young horses while they are at grass, by feeding with their heads down wards, by which means the swelling inclines more to the jaws; but the *vives* happens to horses at any age and time, and is more particularly seated in the glands and kernels under the ears.

VIVID, *adj.* [*viduus*, Latin.]

1. Lively; quick; striking.

The liquor, retaining its former *vivid* colour, was grown clear again.

To make these experiments the more manifest, such bodies ought to be chosen as have the fullest and most *vivid* colours, and two of those bodies compared together.

2. Sprightly; active.

Body is a fit workhouse for sprightly *vivid* faculties to exercise and exert themselves in.

Where the genius is bright, and the imagination *vivid*, the power of memory may lose its improvement.

VIVIDLY, *adv.* [from *vivid*.] With life; with quickness; with strength.

In the moon we can, with excellent telescopes, discern many hills and valleys, whereof some are more and some less *vividly* illustrated; and others have a fainter, others a deeper shade.

Sensitive objects affect a man, in the state of this present life, much more warmly and *vividly* than those which affect only his nobler part, his mind.

VIVIDNESS, *n. f.* [from *vivid*.] Life; vigour; quickness.

VIVIFICAL, *adj.* [*vivificus*, Lat.] Giving life.

To VIVIFICATE, *v. a.* [*vivifico*, Lat.]

1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.

2. To recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential properties. A chymical term.

VIVIFICATION, *n. f.* [*vivification*, Fr. from *vivificare*.] The act of giving life.

If that motion be in a certain order, there follows *vivification* and figuration.

VIVIFICK, *adj.* [*vivifique*, Fr. *vivificus*, Latin.] Giving life; making alive.

Without the sun's salutary and *vivific* beams, all motion would cease, and nothing be left but darkness and death.

To VIVIFY, *v. a.* [*vivifier*, Fr. *virus* and *facio*, Lat.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life.

It hath been observed by the ancients, that there is a worm that breedeth in old snow, of a reddish colour, and dull of motion; which would show that snow hath in it a secret warmth, else it could hardly *vivify*.

Sitting on eggs doth *vivify*, not nourish.

Out worms, as soon as *vivified*, creep into the stomach for nutriment.

VIVIPAROUS, *adj.* [*vivus* and *parus*, Latin.] Bringing the young alive

opposed to *oviparous*.

When we perceive that bats have tents, it is not unreasonable to infer, they give suck; but where no other flying animals have these parts, we cannot from them infer a *viviparous* exhalation.

Their species might continue, though they had been *viviparous*; yet it would have brought their individuals to very small numbers.

It birds had been *viviparous*, the burthen of their womb had been too great and heavy, that their wings would have failed them.

VIXEN, *n. f.*

Vixen, or *fox*, is the name of the fox, otherwise applied to a woman whose nature and conversation is thereby compared to a she-fox.

O! when she's angry, she is keen and shrewish. She was a *vixen*, when she went to school.

And though she be but little, she is fierce.

See a pack of spaniels, called *foxes*, making a hunt of a two-legged *vixen*, who only fleeth the whole loud pack, to be singled out by one.

VIZ, *adv.* [This word is *videlicet*, written with a contraction.] To wit; that is. A barbarous form of an unnecessary word.

That which to oft, by sundry writers, has been applied to almost all fighters.

More justly may be ascribed to this, Than any other warrior, viz.

None ever acted both parts bolder, Both of a chieftain and a soldier.

The chief of all signs which the Almighty endued man with, is human voice, and the several variations thereof by the organs of speech, and letters of the alphabet, formed by the several motions of the mouth.

Let this be done relatively, viz. one thing is more or stronger, calling the rest behind, and rendering it less sensible by its opposition.

VIZARD, *n. f.* [*vizere*, French. See *VIZOR*.] A mask used for disguise.

Let the faults of the makers be graciously and truly as become the person when the *vizards* are off.

Brought *vizards* in a civiler disguise. *Reformation*.

A lie is like a *vizard*, that may cover the face indeed, but can never become it.

Ye shall know them by their fruits, not by their well or ill living; for they put on the *vizard* of seeming sanctity.

He mistook it for a very whimsical sort of mask, but upon a nearer view he found, that the held her *vizard* in her hand.

To VIZARD, *v.* [from the noun.] To mask.

Degree being awarded,
Th' unworthiest shows as fairly in the mask.

VIZIER. n. f. [properly *vezir*.] The prime minister of the Turkish empire.
He made him sister, which is the chief of all the baffles.

This grand vizier presuming to invest
The chief imperial city of the west;
With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise,
His treasure, tents, and cannon, left a prize.
ULCER. n. f. [*ulcer*, French; *ulcus*, Latin.] A sore of continuance; not a new wound.

Thou answer'st, she is fair;
Pour'st in the open ulcer of my heart
Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice!

My ulcers swell,
Intestine stone and ulcer, colic pangs.
While he was dressing that opening, other abscesses were raised, and from the several apoplemsious sinuous ulcers were made.

ULCERATE. v. n. To turn to an ulcer.
ULCERATE. v. a. [*ulcerer*, Fr. *ulcero*, Latin.] To disease with sores.

Some depend upon the intemperance of the part ulcerated; others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours.

An acid and purulent matter mixeth with the blood, in such as have *ulcers* in the lungs.

ULCERATION. n. f. [*ulceration*, French; *ulceratio*, from *ulcero*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking into ulcers.
2. Ulcer; sore.

The effects of mercury on ulcerations are manifest.
ULCERED. adj. [*ulceré*, French; from *ulcer*.] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

A leucopius went about with a dog and a fleagot, the first for licking *ulcered* wounds, and the goat's milk for the ailes of the stomach.

ULCEROUS. adj. [*ulcerosus*, Latin.] Affected with old sores.

Strangely visited people,
All swollen and *ulcerous*, he cures.

An *ulcerous* disposition of the lungs, and an ulcer of the lungs, may be appositely termed causes of a pulmonary consumption.

ULCEROUSNESS. n. f. [from *ulcerous*.] The state of being ulcerous.

ULGINOUS. adj. [*uliginosus*, Lat.] Slimy, muddy.

The *uliginous* lacteous matter taken notice of in the coral things upon the coast of Italy, was only a collection of the coralline particles.

ULTIMATE. adj. [*ultimus*, Latin.] Intended in the last resort; being the last in the train of consequences.

I would be at the worst; worst is my port,
My harbour, and my ultimate repose.

Many actions apt to procure fame, are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness.

The *ultimate* allotment of God to men, is really a consequence of their own voluntary choice, in doing good or evil.

ULTIMATELY. adv. [from *ultimate*.] In the last consequence.

Charity is more extensive than either of the two other graces, which center *ultimately* in ourselves; for we believe, and we hope for our own sakes; but love, which is a more disinterested principle, carries us out of ourselves, into desires and endeavours of promoting the interests of other beings.

Trust in our own powers *ultimately* terminates in the friendship of other men, which these advantages add to us.

ULTIMITY. n. f. [*ultimus*, Latin.] The last stage; the last consequence. A word very convenient, but not in use.

Alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, is the *ultimity* of that process.

ULTRAMARINE. n. f. [*ultra* and *marinus*, Latin.] One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli.

Others, notwithstanding they are brown, cease not to be soft and faint, as the blue of *ultramarine*.

ULTRAMARINE. adj. [*ultra marinus*, Lat.] Being beyond the sea; foreign.

ULTRAMONTANE. adj. [*ultramontain*, Fr. *ultra montanus*, Latin.] Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMUNDANE. adj. [*ultra and mundus*, Latin.] Being beyond the world.

ULTRONEOUS. adj. [*ultra*, Latin.] Spontaneous; voluntary.

UMBEL. n. f. In botany, the extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening to as to form an inverted cone.

UMBELLATED. adj. In botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels.

UMBELLIFEROUS. adj. [*umbel* and *fero*, Latin.] In botany, being a plant that bears many flowers, growing upon many footstalks, proceeding from the same centre; and chiefly appropriated to such plants whose flowers are composed of five leaves, as fennel and parsnip.

UMBER. n. f. 1. *Umbra* is a sad colour; which grind with green water, and lighten it with a little cerule, and a dash of fushion.

I'll put in, sell in poor and me a water,
And with a kind of *umber* touch my face.

Umbra is very gentle and easily, there is nothing but pure black which can dispute with it.

The *umbers*, or blacks, and minerals found in the fissures, are much finer than those found in the strata.

2. A fish. [*thyrsallus*, Latin.] The *umber* and grayling differ as the herring and pucker do; but though they may do to in other nations, those in England differ nothing but in their names.

UMBERED. adj. [from *umber* or *umbra*, Latin.] Shaded; clouded.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
Fire in five a fire; and through their pale flames,
Each battle sees the other's *umbered* face.

UMBILICAL. adj. [*umbilicus*, French; from *umbilicus*, Latin.] belonging to the navel.

Birds are nourished by *umbilical* veins, and the navel is manifest a day or two after exuvation.

In a calf, the *umbilical* vessels terminate in certain bodies divided into a multitude of capacious papillae, received into many locks of the cotyledons growing on the womb.

UMBLES. n. f. [*umbles*, French.] A deer's entrails.

UMBO. n. f. [Latin.] The pointed boss, or prominent part of a buckler.

Thy words together ty'd in mutual haiks,
Close as the Mæcæonian phalanx;
Or like the *umbo* of the Romans,
Which several foes could break by no means.

UMBRAGE. n. f. [*umbrage*, French.] 1. Shade; screen of trees.

O, might I here
In solitude live savage; in some glade
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable
To star or sun-light, spread their *umbrage* broad,
And brown as evening!

2. Shadow; appearance.
The rest are *umbrages* quickly dispell'd; the astrologer subjects liberty to the motions of heaven.

The opinion carries no show of truth nor *umbrage* of reason of its side.

Such a removal of the metal out of one part of the units, and collecting of it in another, has needed some, and given *umbrage* to an opinion, that there is a growth of metal in one exported to the air.

3. Repentment; offence; suggestion of injury.
Although he went on with the war, yet it should be but with his sword in his hand, to bend the stillness of the other party to accept of peace; and to the king should take no *umbrage* of his arming and prosecution.

UMBRAGEOUS. adj. [*umbragius*, Fr.] Shady; yielding shade.

Walk daily in a pleasant, airy, and *umbrageous* garden.

The fading flower is scarce to patten head,
Beneath th' *umbrageous* multitude of leaves.

UMBRAGEOUSNESS. n. f. [from *umbrageous*.] Shadiness.

The exceeding *umbrageousness* of this tree, he compareth to the dark and shadowed life of man; through which the sun of justice being not able to pierce, we have all remained in the shadow of death, till it pleased Christ to climb the tree of the cross, for our enlightening and redemption.

UMBRATILE. adj. [*umbratilis*, Lat.] Being in the shade.

UMBRIL. n. f. [from *umbra*, Latin.] A stick used in hot countries to keep off the sun, and in others to beat off the rain.

I can carry your *umbrella*, and fan your lady flap.

Good housewives,
Defended by th' *umbrella's* only shed,
Sate through the wet on slaking patten tread.

UMBRILE. n. f. The widow of the helmet.

UMBROUS. n. f. [*umbrosus*, Lat.] Shadiness; exclusion of light.

Oral paper becometh more transparent, and admits the visible rays with much less *umbrocity*.

UMPIRAGE. n. f. [from *umpire*.] Arbitration; friendly decision of a controversy.

UMPIRE. n. f. [This word *Minghew*, with great applause from *Shanner*, derives from *un pere*, French, a father.] An arbitrator, one who, as a common friend, decides disputes. It is by *Frown* taken simply for a judge, in a sense not usual.

Give me some pretty counsel, or behold,
Twist my extreme and me, this bloody trade
Shall play the *umpire*, arbitrating that,
Which he commeth on thy years and art
Could to no use or true honour bring.

Just death, and *umpire* of men's miseries,
With sweet enticement doth diffuse me hence.

But as *Wayne* unkent led on the plumes,
And made the *umpire* of my friends *Brown*.

The learned *Shanner*, in that book, takes not upon him to play the advocate for the *umpires*, but the *umpire* between them and the *peripatetics*.

The vast distance that *fin* had put between the offending creature and the offended Creator, required the help of some great umpire and intercessor, to open him a new way of access to God; and this Christ did for us as mediator. South.

The jealous feels, that dare not trust their cause so far from their own will as from the laws, You for their *umple* and their *synod* take. Dryden.

Among those perils, going to law was utterly a fault, being ordinarily on such accounts as were too light for the hearing of courts and *umpires*. Kettwell.

UN. A Saxon privative or negative particle answering to *in* of the Latins, and *a* of the Greeks, *on* Dutch. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs. All the instances of this kind of composition cannot therefore be inserted; but I have collected a number sufficient, perhaps more than sufficient, to explain it.

The examples however, though numerous, might have easily been made more; for almost every adjective has a substantive and an adverb adhering to it, as *unfaithful*, *unfaithfulness*, *unfaithfully*. *Un* is prefixed to adjectives with their derivatives, as *unapt*, *unaptly*, *unaptness*; and to passive participles, as *unhurt*, *unhurt*, *unhurt*, *unhurt*: it is prefixed likewise to principal adjectives, as *unpleasing*, *unpleasing*, but rarely in the verbal form expressing action, we cannot say, the dart flew *unwounding*, though we say, the man escaped *unwounded*. In and may be thus distinguished: To words merely English we prefix *un*, as *unjust*; to words borrowed in the positive form, but made negative by ourselves, we prefix *un*, as *ungenerous*, *ungenerous*. When we borrow both words, we retain the Latin or French *in*, as *inelegant*, *inelegant*; *impolitic*, *impolitic*. Before substantives, if they have the English termination *ness*, it is proper to prefix *un*, as *unhappiness*; *ungraciousness*: If they have the Latin or French terminations in *ty*, *ice*, or *ence*, and for the most part if they end in *ty*, the negative *in* is put before them, as *unhappy*, *unhappiness*, *unjust*, *injustice*; *imprudence*; *unfaithful*, *unfaithfulness*, *infidelity*.

UNABASHED. *adj.* [from *abashed*.] Not shamed; not confounded by modesty. Earle's on high. Rood *unabashed* below. And Tutchin flagrant from the fount below. Pope.

UNABLE. *adj.* [from *able*.] 1. Not having ability. With *to* before a verb, and *for* before a noun.

The Amalakites set on them, supposing that they had been weary, and *unable* to resist. Raleigh.

Zeal mov'd thee: To please thy gods thou dost it; gods *unable* To acquit themselves, and protect their foes. Milton.

The prince, *unable* to conceal his pain, Gaze'd on the fair, And sigh'd and look'd, and sigh'd again. Dryden. I intended to put it in practice, though *un-able* for the attempt of such a poem. Dryden.

Man, under the disadvantages of a weak and fallen nature, was *unable* even to form an idea of happiness worthy his reasonable ambition. Rogers.

2. Weak; impotent. A love that makes breath poor, and speech *un-able*; Beyond all manner of so much I love you. Shakspeare.

UNABOLISHED. *adj.* [from *abolished*.] Not repealed; remaining in force. The number of needless laws *unabolished*, doth weaken the force of them that are necessary. Hooker.

UNACCEPTABLE. *adj.* [from *acceptable*.] Not pleasing; not such as is well received. The marquis at that time was very *unacceptable* to his countrymen. Clarendon.

'Tis as indecent as *unacceptable*; and all men are willing to flink out of company, the sober for the hazards, and the jovial for the unpleasant. Government of the Tongue.

Every method for deterring others from the like practices for the future, must be *unacceptable* and displeasing to the friends of the guilty. Addison.

If he shrinks from an *unacceptable* duty, there is a secret reserve of infidelity at the bottom. Rogers. **UNACCEPTABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *unacceptable*.] State of not pleasing.

This alteration arises from the *unacceptableness* of the subject I am upon. Collier.

UNACCEPTED. *adj.* [from *accepted*.] Not accepted.

By turns put on the suppliant, and the lord; Offer'd again the *unaccepted* wreath, And choice of happy love, or misty death. Prior.

UNACCESSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *accessible*.] State of not being to be attained or approached.

Many excellent things are in nature, which, by reason of the remoteness from us, and *unaccessibility* to them, are not within any of our faculties to apprehend. Hale.

UNACCOMMODATED. *adj.* [from *accommodated*.] Unfurnished with external convenience.

Unaccommodated man is no more than such a poor, bare, forked animal as thou art. Shakspeare.

UNACCOMPANIED. *adj.* [from *accompanied*.] Not attended.

Seldom one accident, prosperous or adverse, cometh *unaccompanied* with the like. Heyward.

UNACCOMPLISHED. *adj.* [from *accomplished*.] Unfinished; incomplete.

Beware of death: thou canst not die unpunish'd, And leave an *unaccomplish'd* love behind. Dryden.

Thy vows are mine. The gods, destin'd at his approach, withdrew, Not durst their *unaccomplish'd* crime pursue. Dryden.

UNACCOUNTABLE. *adj.* [from *accountable*.] 1. Not explicable; not to be solved by reason; not reducible to rule.

I shall note difficulties, which are not usually observed, though *unaccountable*. Clairville.

The folly is so *unaccountable*, that enemies put upon us for friends. L'Estrange.

There has been an *unaccountable* disposition of late, to fetch the fashion from the French. Addison.

What is yet more *unaccountable*, would he complain of their resisting his omnipotence. Rogers.

The Chinese are an *unaccountable* people, strangely compounded of knowledge and ignorance. Baker.

The manner whereby the soul and body are united, and how they are distinguished, is wholly *unaccountable* to us. Swift.

2. Not subject; not controlled.

UNACCOUNTABLY. *adv.* Strangely.

The boy proved to be the son of the merchant, whose heart had so *unaccountably* melted at the sight of him. Addison.

UNACCURATE. *adj.* [from *accurate*.] Not exact.

Galileo using an *unaccurate* way, defined the air to be in weight to water but as one to four hundred. Boyle.

UNACCURATENESS. *n. f.* [from *unaccurate*.] Want of exactness. For this are commonly used *inaccurate* and *inaccuracy*.

It may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as against the *unaccurateness* and inconcludings of the analytical experiments vulgarly to be relied on. Boyle.

UNACCUSTOMED. *adj.* [from *accustomed*.] 1. Not used; not habituated: with *to*.

I was chastised as a bullock *unaccustomed* to the yoke. Jeremiah.

The necessity of air to the most of animals *unaccustomed* to the want of it, may best be judged of by the following experiments. Boyle.

2. New; not usual.

I'll send one to Mantua, Where that same banish'd runaway doth live,

Shall sign his such an *unaccustom'd* drum. That he may keep Tibalt company. Shakspeare.

The Britons recoiled, and gladly change Sweet native home, for *unaccustom'd* air. Philips.

An old word ought never to be fixed to an *unaccustom'd* idea, without just and evident necessity. Watts.

UNACKNOWLEDGED. *adj.* [from *acknowledged*.] Not owned.

The fear of what was to come from an unknown, at least an *unacknowledged* successor to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity. Clarendon.

UNACQUAINTANCE. *n. f.* [from *acquaintance*.] Want of familiarity; want of knowledge: followed by *with*.

The first is an utter *unacquaintance* with his master's designs, in these words: The servant knoweth not what his master doth. South.

UNACQUAINTED. *adj.* [from *acquainted*.] 1. Not known; unusual; not familiarly known.

She greatly grew amazed at the sight, And th' *unacquainted* light began to fear. Spenser.

2. Not having familiar knowledge: followed by *with*.

Festus, an *unacquainted* Roman, one whose ears were *unacquainted* with such matter, heard him, but could not reach unto that whereof he spake. Hooker.

Where else Shall I inform my *unacquainted* feet, In the blind mazes of this tangled world? Milton.

Art thou a courtesier? (To a king?) My ears are *unacquainted* with such bold truths, especially from thee. Dryden.

Youth, that with joys had *unacquainted* been, Envy'd grey hairs, that once good days had seen. Dryden.

Let us live like those who expect to die, and then we shall find that we feared death only because we were *unacquainted* with it. Wake.

UNACTIVE. *adj.* [from *active*.] 1. Not brisk; not lively.

Silly people commend tame, *unactive* children, because they make no noise, nor give them any trouble. Locke.

2. Having no employment.

Man hath his daily work of body or mind Appointed, which declares his dignity; While other animals *unactive* range, And of their doings God takes no account. Milton.

3. Not busy; not diligent.

His life, Private, *unactive*, calm, contemplative; Little suspicious to any king.

An homage which nature commands all standings to pay to virtue; and yet it is but a faint, *unactive* thing; for, in defiance of the punishment, the will may still remain as much a stranger to virtue as before. South.

4. Having no efficacy.

In the fruitful earth His beams, *unactive* else, their vigour find. Milton.

UNACTUATED. *adj.* Not actuated.

The perpetuall matter is a mere *unactuated* power. Glanville.

UNADMIR'D. *adj.* Not regarded with honour.

Oh! had I rather *unadmir'd* remain'd In some lone ile, or distant northern land, Where the gilt chariot never marks the way! Pope.

UNADORN'D. *adj.* Not worshipped.

Nor was his name unheard, or *unadorn'd*, In ancient Greece.

UNADORNED. *adj.* Not decorated; not embellished.

The earth, till then Desert and bare, *unadorn'd*, Brought forth the *unadorn'd* fruit. Milton.

But hoary winter *unadorn'd* and bare, Dwells in the *unadorn'd* had freezes there. Addison.

UNADVENTUROUS. *adj.* Not adventurous.

The wife, unexperienc'd, will be over
Timorous and loth, with novice modesty
Irresolute, unhardy, unadvent'rous. *Milton.*

UNADVISED. *adj.*

1. Imprudent; indiscreet.

Madam, I have unadvis'd
Deliver'd you a paper that I should not. *Shakespeare.*

2. Done without due thought; rash.

This contract to-night
Is too rash, too unadvis'd, too sudden,
Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be,
Ere one can say, It lightens. *Shakespeare.*

These prosperous proceedings were turned back
by the unadvised forwardness of divers chief coun-
sellors, in making sudden and unseasonable altera-
tions. *Harward.*

Specifick conformities can be no unadvised pro-
ductions; but are regulated by the immediate
efficiency of some knowing agent. *Glauville.*

UNADVISEDLY. *adv.* Imprudently; rash-
ly; indifferently.

A strange kind of speech to christen ears; and
such as, I hope, they themselves do acknowledge
unadvisedly uttered. *Hooker.*

What man's wit is there able to fathom the depth
of those dangerous and fearful evils, whereinto our
weak and impotent nature is inclinable to sink itself,
rather than to shew an acknowledgment of error in
that which once we have unadvisedly taken upon
us to defend, against the stream of a contrary pub-
lick resolution? *Hooker.*

What is done cannot be now amended;
Men shall deal unadvisedly sometimes,
Which after-hours give leisure to repent of. *Shakespeare.*

A word unadvisedly spoken on the one side, or
misunderstood on the other, has raised such an aver-
sion to him, as in time has produced a perfect hatred
of him. *South.*

UNADULTERATED. *adj.* Genuine; not
spoiled by spurious mixtures.

I have only discovered one of those channels by
which the history of our Saviour might be convey-
ed pure and unadulterated. *Addison.*

UNAFFECTED. *adj.*

1. Real; not hypocritical.

They bore the long
Tribes in solemn state, a publick fight:
Groans, cries, and howlings fill the crowded place,
And unaffected sorrow sat in every face. *Druiden.*

2. Free from affectation; open; candid;
sincere.

The maid improves her charms
With inward greatness, unaffected wisdom,
And civility of manners. *Addison.*

Of softest manners, unaffected mind;
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind. *Pope.*

3. Not formed by too rigid observation of
rules; not laboured.

Men divinely taught, and better teaching
The solid rules of civil government,
In their majestic, unaffected stile,
Than all the oratory of Greece and Rome. *Milton.*

4. Not moved; not touched; as, he sat
unaffected to hear the tragedy.

UNAFFECTEDLY. *adv.* Really; without
any attempt to produce false appearances.

He was always unaffectedly cheerful, no marks
of any thing heavy at his heart broke from him. *Locke.*

UNAFFECTING. *adj.* Not pathetick; not
moving the passions.

UNAFFECTED. *adj.* Free from trouble.

My unaffected mind doth need
On no unholy thoughts for I rest. *Daniel.*

UNAGREEABLE. *adj.* Inconsistent; un-
suitable.

Advent'rous work! yet to thy power and mine
Not unagreeable, to round a path
Over this main, from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

UNAGREEABLENESS. *n. f.* Unsuitable-
ness to; inconsistency with.

Papias, a holy man, and scholar of St. John,
having delivered the millennium, men chose rather
to admit a doctrine whose unagreeableness to the
gospel economy rendered it suspicious, than think
an apostolick man could seduce them. *Decey of Piety.*

UNAIDABLE. *adj.* Not to be helped.

The congregated college have concluded,
That labouring art can never ransom nature
From her unaidable estate. *Shakespeare.*

UNAIDED. *adj.* Not assisted; not helped.

Their number, counting those th' unaided eye
Can see, or by invented tubes defery,
The widest stretch of human thought exceeds. *Blackmore.*

UNAIDING. *adj.* Having no particular
direction.

The noisy culvern, o'ercharg'd, lets fly,
And hurls, unaiding, in the rending sky,
Such frantic flights as like a madman's dream;
And nature fusts in the wild extreme. *Granville.*

UNAIDING. *adj.* Not feeling or causing
pain.

Shew them th' unaiding fears which I would hide,
As if I had received them for the lure
Of then breath only. *Shakespeare.*

UNATILABLE. *adj.* Not to be trans-
ferred.

Hereditary right should be kept sacred, not from
any unatillable right in a particular family, but to
avoid the consequences that usually attend the
ambition of competitors. *Swift.*

UNATILABLE. *adj.* Not impaired by bad
mixtures.

Unalloyed satisfactions are joys too heavenly to
fall to many men's shares on earth. *Boyle.*

UNATILABLE. *adj.*

1. Having no powerful relation.

2. Having no common nature; not con-
genial.

He is compounded of two very different ingre-
dients, spirit and matter; but how such unatillable
and disparate portions of substance could set up on each
other, to man's learning yet could tell him. *Cotton.*

UNALTERABLE. *adj.* Unchangeable; im-
mutable.

The law of nature, consisting in a fixed, unalterable
relation of one nature to another, is indispen-
sible. *South.*

The fixt unalterable laws,
Sustaining the same effect on the same cause. *Creech.*

The truly upright man is inflexible in his up-
rightness, and unalterable in his purpose. *Atterbury.*

UNALTERABLENESS. *n. f.* Immutabi-
lity; unchangeableness.

This happens from the unalterableness of the
corruptels which constitute and compose those
bodies. *Woodward.*

UNALTERABLY. *adv.* Unchangeably;
immutably.

Retain unalterably firm his love and true. *Milton.*

The day and year are in order and measure, be-
cause they are unalterably constituted by those
motions. *Hobbes.*

UNALTERED. *adj.* Not changed; not
changeable.

It was thought in him an unpardonable offence
to alter any thing; in as unalterable, that he suffer'd
any thing to remain unaltered. *Hooker.*

To whom our Saviour, with unaltered brow:
Thy coming father, though I know thy tears,
I bid not, or forbud. *Milton.*

To shew the truth of my to alter'd I read,
Know, that your life was giv'n at my request. *Dryden.*

Since these forms begin, and have their end,
On some unalter'd cause they must depend. *Dryden.*

Grass and nuts pass often through animals unal-
ter'd. *Asbathnot.*

Amongst the shells that were fair, unaltered, and
free from such mineral admixtures, there were
some which could not be matched by any species
of shell-fish now found upon the sea shores. *Woodward.*

UNAMAZED. *adj.* Not astonished; free
from astonishment.

Thought at the voice of much marvel'ing; at length
Not unamaz'd, the thick and sweet smoke. *Milton.*

UNAMBITIOUS. *adj.* Free from ambition.

My humble mate, in ambitious trains,
Paints the green forest, and the flow'ry plains. *Pope.*

I am one of those unambitious people, who will
love you forty years hence. *Pope.*

UNAMIDABLE. *adj.* [incomparable,
Lat.] Not to be changed for the better.

He is the tame man, to is every one here that
you know, mankind's unamidable. *Four to Sept.*

UNAMIDABLE. *adj.* Not causing love.

Those who represent religion in an amiable
light, are like the fairies sent by Acton, to make a
discovery of the land of promise, when, by their
reports, they dissuaded the people from entering
upon it. *Spectator.*

These men are so well acquainted with the un-
amiable part of themselves, that they have not the
courage to think they are really beloved. *Spectator.*

Nor are the hills unamiable, whose tops
To heav'n's edge. *Philips.*

UNANIMATED. *adj.* Not resolved into
simple parts.

Some large crystals of refined and unanalyzed
nitre, appeared to have each of them six flat sides. *Boyle.*

UNANCHORED. *adj.* Not anchored.

A post there is, moored on either side,
Where ships may rest, unanchored, and untied. *Pope.*

UNANSWERED. *adj.* [un and knell.] Without
the bell rung. This knell I doubt,

Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off, even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, unhonour'd, unan'd. *Shakespeare.*

UNANIMATED. *adj.* Not enlivened; not
vivified.

Look on these half-lives as the imperfect pro-
ducts of a half-way state: like the troops in the Nile,
part knotted and life, and part a lump of unmo-
tioned unanimated matter. *Dryden.*

UNANIMITY. *n. f.* [unanimité, French.]

Agreement in design or opinion.

An to all party of men acting with unanimity,
are of infinitely greater consequence, than the same
party acting at the same end by different views. *Addison.*

UNANIMOUS. *adj.* [unanimus, Fr. unan-
mus, Lat.] Being of one mind, agree-
ing in design or opinion.

They went to meet
So oft in flocks of joy and love
Unanimous, as fons of one great fire,
Hymn'd the eternal Father. *Milton.*

With shade of his unaltered fields and Physique,
All breed in arms, unanimitous and true. *Dryden.*

UNANIMOUSLY. *adv.* [from unanimous.]

With one mind.

This particular is unanimously reported by all
the ancient christian authors. *Addison.*

UNANIMOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from unanimi-
ous.] The state of being unanimous.

UNANIMATED. *adj.*

1. Not animated.

2. Not prepared for death by extreme un-
ction.

Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off, even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, unhonour'd, unan'd. *Shakespeare.*

UNANSWERABLE. *adj.* Not to be refuted.

This is a manifest and unanswerable argument.
Nor is it. *Barthol.*

I shall not conclude it false, though I think the
emergent difficulties, which are its attendants, un-
answerable. *Glauville.*

The pye's question was wisely let fall without a
reply, to intinate that it was unanswerable. *L'Estrange.*

These speculations are strong intimations, not

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only of the excellency of a human soul, but of its independence on the body; and if they do not prove, do at least confirm, these two great points, which are established by many other reasons that are *unanswerable*.

As to the excuse drawn from the demands of credit, it is for real, it is *unanswerable*. *Attributing*
UNANSWERABLE, adv. Beyond confutation.

It will put their little logic hard to it, to prove, that there can be any obedience where there is no command. And therefore it *unanswerably* follows, that the abettors of the tormented principle plead conference in a direct and bare-faced contradiction to God's express command. *South.*

UNANSWERED, adj.

1. Not opposed by a reply.

Unanswer'd left them boast. *Milton.*

Must I vainly hear

This arrogance *unanswer'd*? Thou 'rt a traitor. *Addison.*

2. Not confuted.

All these reasons, they say, have been brought, and were hitherto never answered; besides a number of meriments and jets *unanswer'd* like vite. *Hooker.*

3. Not suitably returned.

Quench, Corydon, thy long *unanswer'd* sue;
Mind what the common wants of life require. *Dryden.*

UNAPPALLED, adj. Not daunted; not impressed by fear.

If my memory must thus be thrilled
To that strange stroke, which conquer'd all my senses;
Can thoughts still thinking to rest *unappall'd*? *Sidney.*

Infernal ghosts

Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some thrack'd;
Some bent at thee their fiery darts; while thou
Saw'st *unappall'd* in calm and silent peace. *Milton.*

As a lion, *unappall'd* with fear,
Springs on the toils, and rushes on the spear. *Dryden.*

Does this appear like guilt, when thus I scene,
With eyes erect, and visage *unappall'd*,
Fixt on that awful face, I stand the charge;
Anx'd, not fearing? *Smith.*

UNAPPARELLED, adj. Not dressed; not clothed.

In Peru, though they were an *unapparelled* people,
and had some customs very barbarous yet the government of the Incas had many parts of civility. *Bacon*

Till our souls be *unapparelled*

Of bodies, thy from bliss are banished. *Doone.*

UNAPPARENT, adj. Obsolete; not visible.

Thy potent voice he hears,
And longer will delay to hear thee tell
His generation, and the rising bath
Of nature, from the *unapparent* deep. *Milton.*

UNAPPASABLE, adj. Not to be pacified; implacable.

The *unappassable* rage of Hildebrand and his successors never left persecuting him, by raising one rebellion upon another. *Raleigh.*

I see thou art implacable; more deaf
To pray'st than winds to seas, yet winds to seas
Are reconcil'd at length, and seas to shores.
Thy anger, *unappassable*, still rages,
Eternal tempest never to be calm'd. *Milton.*

UNAPPEASED, adj. Not pacified.

Sacrifice his flesh,
That to the shadows he not *unappeas'd*. *Shakespeare*

His son forgot, his emper's *unappeas'd*;
How soon the tyrant with new love is seiz'd I *Dryden.*

UNAPPLICABLE, adj. [from *apply*.] Such as cannot be applied.

Gratitude, by being confined to the few, has a very narrow province to work on, being acknowledged to be *unapplicable*, and so consequently ineffectual to all others. *Hammond.*

Their beloved earl of Manchester appeared now as *unapplicable* to their purposes as the other. *Clarendon.*

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The singling out, and laying in order those intermediate ideas that demonstratively shew the equality or inequality of *unapplicable* quantities, has produced discoveries. *Locke.*

UNAPPREHENDED, adj. Not understood.

They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended*, are but few in number, and for grossness of wit such, that they hardly seem to hold the place of human being. *Hooker.*

UNAPPREHENSIVE, adj. [from *apprehend*.]

1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception.

The same temper of mind makes a man *unapprehensive* and insensible of any misery suffered by others. *South.*

2. Not suspecting.

UNAPPROACHED, adj. Inaccessible.

God is light,

And never but in *unapproach'd* light

Dwell from eternity. *Milton.*

UNAPPROVED, adj. [from *approve*.] Not approved.

Evil into the mind

May come and go to *unapproved*, and leave

No spot behind. *Milton.*

UNAPT, adj. [from *apt*.]

1. Dull; not apprehensive.

I am a soldier, and *unapt* to weep. *Shakespeare.*

My blood hath been too cool and temperate,
Unapt to stir at these indignities. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not ready; not propense.

Unfit to stir at these indignities. *Shakespeare.*

3. Unfit; not qualified; with *to* before a verb, for before a noun.

Fear doth grow to an apprehension of deity

induced with irresistible power to hurt, and is, of all affects, (anger excepted) the *unapt* to admit any conference with reason. *Hooker.*

A long time after festival pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft and wandering, *unapt* for noble, wide, or spiritual employments. *Taylor.*

4. Improper; unfit; unsuitable.

UNAPPLY, adv. [from *unapt*.] Unfitly; improperly.

He swims on his back; and the shape of his back

seems to favour it, being very like the bottom of a boat; nor do his hinder legs *unapplied* it temble a pair of ours. *Grew.*

UNAPPROPRIATE, n. f. [from *unapt*.]

1. Unfitness; unsuitableness.

Men's apparel is commonly made according to their conditions, and their conditions are often governed by their garments; for the person that is gowned, is by his gown put in mind of gravity, and also restrained from lightness by the very *unappropriateness* of his weed. *Spenser.*

2. Dulness; want of apprehension.

That *unaptness* made you murther

Thus to excite yourself. *Shakespeare.*

3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of preparation.

The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body trained by lifting a weight too heavy, has often its force broken, and thereby gets an *unaptness* or an aversion to any vigorous attempt ever after. *Locke.*

UNARGUED, adj. [from *argue*.]

1. Not disputed.

What thou bid'st,

Unargu'd I obey; to God ordains. *Milton.*

2. Not censured.

Not that his work liv'd in the hands of foes,

Unargu'd them, and yet hath fame from thine. *Ben Jonson.*

TO UNARM, v. a. [from *arm*.] To disarm; to strip of armour; to deprive of arms.

Unarm, disarm, and do not fight to-day. *Shakespeare.*

Unarm me, Eros; the long day's talk is done,

And we must sleep. *Shakespeare.*

Galen would not leave unto the world too subtle

U N A

a theory of *unarm'd*; warning thereby the males of venemous *unarm'd*. *Brown.*

UNARMED, adj. [from *unarm*.] Having no armour; having no weapons.

On the western coast

Rideth a puissant navy: to our shores

Through many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,

Unarm'd, and *unarm'd* to beat them back. *Shakespeare.*

He all *unarm'd*

Shall chace thee with the terror of his voice

From thy demoniack holds, possession foul,

Thine and thy legions, yelling they shall fly,

And beg to hide them in a herd of swine. *Milton.*

Though *unarm'd* I am,

Here, without my sword or pointed lance,

Hope not, base man, unquell'd hence to go. *Dryden.*

Whereas most other creatures are furnished with weapons for their defence; man is born altogether *unarm'd*. *Grew.*

UNARRAIGNED, adj. Not brought to a trial.

As lawful lord, and king by just descent,
Should here be judg'd, unheard, and *unarraign'd*. *Deane.*

UNARRAYED, adj. Not dressed.

As if this infant world yet *unarray'd*,

Naked and bare, in Nature's lap were laid. *Dryden.*

Half *unarray'd*, he ran to his relief,

So hally and to artless was his grief. *Dryden.*

UNARTFUL, adj.

1. Having no art, or cunning.

A cheerful sweetness in his looks he has,

and innocence *unartful* in his face. *Dryden.*

2. Wanting skill.

How *unartful* would it have been to have leath a

in a corner, when he was to have given light and warmth to all the bodies round him! *Chapman.*

UNARTFULLY, adv. In an unartful manner.

In the report, although it be not *unartfully*

drawn, and is perfectly in the spirit of a pleasure,

there is no great skill required to detect the many mistakes. *Swift.*

UNARTIFICIALLY, adv. Contrarily to art.

Not a feather is *unartificially* made, mislaid,

redundant, or defective. *Deane.*

UNASKED, adj.

1. Not courted by solicitation.

With what earnestness, what circumstance

Unask'd, thou tak'st such pains to tell me only

My ion's the better man. *Deane.*

2. Not sought by entreaty or care.

The bearded corn entic'd

From earth *unask'd*, nor was that earth renew'd. *Dryden.*

How, or why

Should all conspire to cheat us with a lye?

Unask'd their pains, ungrateful then advice,

Starving their gain, and murthering their peace. *Dryden.*

UNASPIRING, adj. Not ambitious.

To be modest and *unaspiring*, in honour preferring one another. *Rogers.*

UNASSAULTABLE, adj. Exempt from assault.

In the number, I do but know one,

That *unassailable* holds on his rank,

Unshak'd of motion, *Shakespeare.*

UNASSAILED, adj. Not attacked; not assaulted.

As I intend, Clifford, to thrive to-day,

It grieves my soul to have thee *unassail'd*. *Shakespeare.*

I believe

That he, the supreme good, to whom all things

Are but as slavish officers of vengeance,

Would send a glistering guard, if need were,

To keep my life and honour *unassail'd*. *Deane.*

UNASSAYED, adj. Unattempted.

What is faith, love, virtue *unassay'd*? *Milton.*

Alone, without exterior help furnish'd?

UNASSISTED, adj. Not helped.

His victories were the stories of reason, unassisted

by the force of human power, and as gentle as the triumphs of light over darkness. *Addison.*

What *unassisted* could not discover, that

God bests all things before us in the revelation of the gospel: a happy equal to the most enlarged desires; a state of immortal and unchangeable glory. *Rogers.*

UNASSISTED. adj. Giving no help.

With these I went, a brother of the war;
Nor idle stood, with unassisting hands,
When savage beasts, and men's more savage bands,
Their virtuous toil subdu'd; yet these I sway'd. *Dryden.*

UNASSU'MING. adj. Not arrogant.

Unassuming worth in secret liv'd

And died neglected. *Thomson.*

UNASSU'RED. adj.

1. Not confident.

The ensuing treatise, with a timorous and unassured countenance, adventures into your preface. *Gilchrist.*

2. Not to be trusted.

The doubts and dangers, the delays and woes,
The feigned friends, the unassured loves,
Do make a lover's life a wretch's hell. *Spenser.*

UNATONED. adj. Not expiated.

Could you afford him such a bribe as that,
A brother's blood yet unatoned? *Rome.*

UNATTAINABLE. adj. Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach.

Praise and prayer are God's due worship; which are unattainable by our discourse, simply considered, without the benefit of divine revelation. *Dryd.*

I do not expect that men should be perfectly kept from error; that is more than human nature can, by any means, be advanced to: I aim at no such unattainable privilege; I only speak of what they should do. *Locke.*

UNATTAINABLENESS. n. f. State of being out of reach.

Desire is stopped by the opinion of the impossibility, or unattainableness of the good proposed. *Locke.*

UNATTEMPTED. adj. Untried; not assayed.

He left no means unattempted of destroying his son. *Sidney.*

Not that I have the power to clutch my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm;
But that my hand, as unattempted yet,
Like a poor beggar, raileth on the rich. *Shaksp.*

Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme. *Milton.*

Leave nothing unattempted to destroy that perjur'd race. *Denham.*

Shall we be discouraged from any attempt of doing good, by the possibility of our failing in it? How many of the best things would, at this rate, have been left unattempted? *Atterbury.*

UNATTENDED. adj.

1. Having no retinue, or attendants.

With goddess-like demeanor forth she went,
Not unattended. *Milton.*

2. Having no followers.

Such unattended generals can never make a revolution in Parnassus. *Dryden.*

3. Unaccompanied; forsaken.

Your constancy
Hath left you unattended. *Shaksp.*

UNATTENDING. adj. Not attending.

Ill is lost that praise,
That is address'd to unattending ears. *Milton.*

Ev'ry nymph of the wood, her tresses rendering,
Throws off her armlet of pearl in the main;
Neptune in anguish his charge unattending,
Vessels are found'ring, and vows are in vain. *Dryden.*

UNATTENTIVE. adj. Not regarding.

Man's nature is so unattentive to good, that there can scarce be too many monitors.

Government of the Tongue.
Such things are not accompanied with show, and therefore seldom draw the eyes of the unattentive. *Tatler.*

UNAVAILABLE. adj. Useless; vain with respect to any purpose.

When we have unavailably tried to find out the strongest cause, we should imagine that reading is so unavailing, that still we can learn is,

that sermons are the ordinance of God, the scriptures dark, and the labour of reading only. *Hewer.*

UNAVAILING. adj. Useless; vain.

Since my inevitable death you know,
You safely unavailing pity show:
'Tis popular to mourn a dying foe. *Dryden.*
Supine he tumbles on the triniton sands,
Before his helpless friends and native bands,
And spreads for aid his unavailing hands. *Pope.*

UNAVOIDABLE. adj.

1. Inevitable; not to be shunned.

Oppression on one side, and ambition on the other, are the unavoidable occasions of war. *Dryd.*
It is unavoidable to all, to have opinions, without certain proofs of their truth. *Locke.*

Single acts of transgression will, through weakness and surprise, be unavoidable to the best guarded. *Rogers.*

The merits of Christ will make up the unavoidable deficiencies of our service; will prevail for pardon to our sincere repentance. *Rogers.*

All sentiments of worldly grandeur vanish at that unavoidable moment which decides the destiny of men. *Clarissa.*

2. Not to be missed in ratiocination.

That something is of itself, is self-evident, because we see things are; and the things that we see must either have had some first cause of their being, or have been always, and of themselves; one of them is unavoidable. *Tillotson.*

I think it unavoidable for every rational creature, that will examine his own or any other existence, to have the notion of an eternal, wise being, who had no beginning. *Locke.*

UNAVOIDABLENESS. n. f. Inevitability.

How can we conceive it subject to material impressions? and yet the impotency of pain, and unavoidableness of sensations, strongly persuade that we are so. *Gilchrist.*

UNAVOIDABLY. adv. Inevitably.

The most perfect administration must unavoidably produce opposition from multitudes who are made happy by it. *Addison.*

UNAVOIDED. adj. Inevitable.

We see the very wreck that we must suffer;
And unavoids is the danger now. *Shaksp.*

Rare poems ask rare friends;
Yet satyrs, since the most of mankind be
Their unavoids subject, fewest see. *Ben Jonson.*

UNAUTHORIZED. adj. Not supported by authority; not properly commissioned.

To kiss in private? *Shaksp.*

An unauthorised kiss. *Shaksp.*

It is for you to ravage seas and land,
Unauthorised by my supreme command. *Dryden.*

UNAWARE. } adv. [from aware, or

UNAWARES. } wary.]

1. Without thought; without previous meditation.

Take heed lest you fall unawares into that inconvenience you formerly found fault with. *Spenser.*

It is my father's face,
Whom, in this conflict, I unawares have kill'd. *Shaksp.*

Firm we subsist; yet possible to swerve,
And fall into deception unware. *Milton.*

A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and honey mix'd; with added store
Of opium; to his keeper he brought,
Whom swallow'd unawares the sleepy draught,
And snor'd secure. *Dryden.*

'Tis a sensation like that of a limb lopped off; one is trying every minute unawares to use it, and finds it is not. *Pope.*

2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; suddenly.

Left destruction come upon him at unawares, and let his net that he hath hid, catch himself. *Psalms.*

My hand, unawares to me, was, by the force of that endeavour it just before employed to sustain the fallen weight, carried up with such violence, that I bruised it. *Boyle.*

Though we live never so long, we are still surprised: we put the evil day far from us, and then

it catches us unawares, and we tremble at the prospect. *Waller.*

3. In this sense I believe at unawares is the proper use.

He breaks at unawares upon our walks,
And, like a midnight wolf, invades the fold. *Dryden.*

UNA'WED. adj. Unrestrained by fear or reverence.

The raging and sanathick distemper of the house of commons must be attributed to the want of such good ministers of the crown, as being unaw'd by any guilt of their own, could have watched other men's. *Clarendon.*

Unfore'd by punishment, unaw'd by fear,
His words were simple and his soul sincere. *Dryden.*

UNBACKED. adj.

1. Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider.

Then I bent my labor;
At which like unback'd colts, they prick'd their ears,
Advanc'd their eyelids, lifted up their noses,
As they smelt mischief. *Shaksp.*

A well-wayed horse will safely convey thee to thy journey's end, when an unback'd filly may give thee a fall. *Shaksp.*

They flinch like unback'd fillies. *Danby.*

2. Not countenanced; not aided.

Let the weight of thine own infamy
Fall on thee unsupported, and unback'd. *Daniel.*

UNBALANCED. adj. Not poised; not in equipoise.

Let earth unbalance'd from her orbit fly,
Planets and suns run lawless through the sky. *Pope.*

UNBALAST. } adj. Not kept steady by

UNBALASTED. } ballast; unsteady.

They having but newly left those grammatical flats, where they struck unreasonably, to learn a few words with lamentable construction; and now on the sudden transported under another climate, to be tost and tumulded with their unbalanced wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy, do, for the most part, grow into hatred of learning. *Milton.*

As at sea th' unballast vessel rides,
Cast to and fro, the sport of winds and tides;
So, in the bounding chariot tost'd on high,
The youth is hurried headlong through the sky. *Addison.*

UNBAND. } [from band.] Wanting

a string, or band.

Your hole should be ungartered, your honours unbanded, and every thing demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shaksp.*

To UNBAR. v. a. [from bar.] To open,

by removing the bars; to unbolt.

'Tis not secure, this place or that to guard,
If any other entrance stand unbar'd. *Denham.*

These rites the king refus'd,
Deaf to their cries; nor would the gates unbar
Of sacred peace, or loose th' unbar'd war. *Dryden.*

UNBARBED. adj. [barba, Latin.] Not shaven. Out of use.

Must I go shew them my unbarbed scence?
Must my base tongue give to my noble heart
A lie? *Shaksp.*

UNBARKED. adj. [from bark.] Decorticated; stripped of the bark.

A branch of a tree, unbarbed some space at the bottom, and so set in the ground, hath grown. *Bacon.*

UNBARSHFUL. adj. Impudent; shameless.

Nor did I with unbarshful forehead woo
The means of weakness and debility. *Shaksp.*

UNBATE. adj. [from bate.] Not repressed; not blunted.

Where is the horse, that doth untread again
His tedious measures with th' unbat'd fire
That he did pace them first? *Shaksp.*

UNBATHE. adj. [from bath.] Not wet.

Fierce Palmyra, their passage to prevent,
Thrust full on Cymon's back in his descent:
The blade return'd unbat'h'd, and to the handle bent. *Dryden.*

UNBATTERED. *adj.* Not injured by blows.

I cannot strike at wretched kerns, whose arms
Are hir'd to bear their slaves: or thou, Macbeth;
Or else my sword, with an unbatte'd edge,
I sheath again undeeded. *Shakspere.*

TO UNBAY. *v. a.* To set open; to free from the restraint of mounds.

I ought now to loose the reins of my affections,
to unbay the current of my passion, and loose on
without boundary or measure. *Norris.*

UNBEARING. *adj.* Bringing no fruit.

He with his pruning hook disjoins
Unbearing branches from their bair,
And grafts more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

UNBEATEN. *adj.*

1. Not treated with blows.

His mare was truer than his chronicle;
For she had rode five miles unpur'd, unbeaten,
And then at last turn'd tail towards Neweaston. *Bp. Corbet.*

2. Not trodden.

We must tread unbeaten paths, and make a way
where we do not find one; but it shall be always
with a light in our hand. *Bacon.*

If your bold muse dare tread unbeaten paths.
Rafcommon.

Virtue, to crown her fav'rites, loves to try
Some new, unbeaten passage to the sky. *Swift.*

UNBECOMING. *adj.* Indecent; unsuitable; indecorous.

Here's our chief guest.—
—If he had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great feast,
And all things unbecoming. *Shakspere.*

No thought of sight,
None of retreat, no unbecoming deed
That argu'd fear. *Milton.*

I should rather believe that the nose was the seat
of wrath in beasts than in mankind; and that it
was unbecoming of any but Pan, who had very
much of the beast in him, to wrinkle up his nose in
anger. *Dryden.*

My grief lets unbecoming speeches fall:
I should have dy'd and not complain'd at all. *Dryd.*

This petulance in conversation prevails among
fools of that sex, where it appears the most unbecom-
ing and unnatural. *Addison.*

Men of wit, learning, and virtue, might strike
out every offensive or unbecoming passage from
plays. *Swift.*

Such proceed upon debates without unbecoming
warmth. *Swift.*

UNBECOMINGNESS. *n. s.* Indecency; indecorum.

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought
to be grave, kind and sober, representing the ill
or unbecomingness of the fault. *Locke.*

TO UNBEG. *v. a.* To raise from a bed.

Eols unbeg themselves, and stir at the noise of
thunder. *Walton.*

UNBETTING. *adj.* Not becoming; not suitable.

Love is full of unbetting strains,
All wanton as a child, skipping in vain. *Shaksp.*

Far be it that I should write thee sin, or blame!
Or think thee unbetting holiest place. *Milton.*

He might several times have made peace with
his disappointed subjects, upon terms not at all unbet-
ting his dignity or interest; but he rather chose
to sacrifice the whole alliance to his private pas-
sion. *Swift.*

TO UNBEGOT. *v. a.* To deprive of exist-
ence.

With each minute he could unbegot
Those rebel souls who dare usurp his seat. *Dryden.*

UNBEGOT. *adj.* [from begot.]

1. Eternal; without generation.

Why should he attribute the same honour to
matter, which is subject to corruption, as to the
eternal, unbegotten, and immutable God?

2. Not yet generated.

God omnipotent, making

Armies of possibleness; and they shall strike
Your children yet unborn, and unbegot. *Shaksp.*

It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent
The race unbegot, to being yet unbegot. *Milton.*

3. Not attaining existence.

Where a child finds his own parents his pervers-
ers, better were it for him to have been unborn and
unbegot, than ask a blessing of those whose conver-
sation breathes nothing but a curse. *South.*

TO UNBEGUILE. *v. a.* To undeceive;
to set free from the influence of any
deceit.

Then unbeguile thyself, and know with me,
That angels, though on earth employ'd they be,
Are still in heaven. *Donne.*

Their consciences unbeguiled the vulgar of the
odd opinion the loyalists had formerly infused into
them, by their concionatory invectives. *Howell.*

UNBEHELD. *adj.* Unseen; not discoverable
to the sight.

These then, though unbeheld in deep of night,
Shine not in vain. *Milton.*

UNBELIEF. *n. s.*

1. Incredulity.

'Tis not vain or fabulous,
What the sage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muse,
Storied of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras, and enchanted isles,
And risted rocks, whose entrance leads to hell;
For such there be: but unbelief is blind. *Milton.*

I'm justly plagued by this your unbelief,
And am myself the cause of my own grief. *Dryd.*

Such an universal acquaintance with things will
keep you from an excess of credulity and unbelief;
i. e. a readiness to believe or to deny every thing
at first hearing. *Watts.*

2. Infidelity; irreligion.

Where profess'd unbelief is, there can be no
visible church of Christ; there may be where sound
belief wanteth. *Hooker.*

TO UNBELIEVE. *v. a.*

1. To discredit; not to trust.

Heav'n shield your grace from woe,
As I, thus wrong'd, hence unbelieved go! *Shaksp.*

So great a prince and favourite so suddenly in-
tamorphosed into travellers with no greater train,
was enough to make any man unbelieve his five
senses. *Wotton.*

2. Not to think real or true.

Nor less than sight and hearing could convince
Of such an unforcen and unbelieve'd offence. *Dryden.*

UNBELIEVER. *n. s.* An infidel; one who
believes not the scripture of God.

The antient fathers being often constrained to
show what warrant they had so much to rely upon
the scriptures, endeavour'd still to maintain the au-
thority of the books of God, by arguments such as
unbelievers themselves must needs think reasonable,
if they judg'd thereof as they should. *Hooker.*

What endless war would jealous nations tear,
If none above did witness what they swear?
Sad fate of unbelievers, and yet just,
Among themselves to find so little trust. *Waller.*

In the New Testament, religion is usually ex-
pressed by faith in God and Christ, and the love of
them. Hence it is that true christians are so fre-
quently called believers; and wicked and ungodly
men unbelievers. *Tillotson.*

He pronounces the children of such parents as
were, one of them a christian, and the other an
unbeliever, holy, on account of the faith and holi-
ness of that one. *Afterbury.*

Men always grow vicious before they become
unbelievers; but if you would once convince profligates
by topics drawn from the view of their own
quiet, reputation, and health, their infidelity
would soon drop off. *Swift.*

UNBELIEVING. *adj.* Infidel.

No stay of slaughter found his vigorous arm;
But th' unbelieving squadrons turn'd to flight.
Smote in the rear. *Philips.*

This wrought the greatest confusion in the unbel-
ieving Jews, and the greatest conviction in the
gentiles. *Addison.*

In the design of the apostles, when all who professed
themselves disciples of Christ were converts of con-
science, this layser confusion might be restrained to
the unbelieving part of mankind. *Rogers.*

UNBELOVED. *adj.* Not loved.

Whose'er you are, not unbelov'd by heav'n,
Since on our friendly shore your ships are driven. *Dryden.*

TO UNBEND. *v. a.*

1. To free from flexure.

It is lawful to relax and unbend our bow, but
not to suffer it to be unready, or unstrung. *Taylor.*

I must be in the battle; but I'll go
With empty quiver, and unbended bow. *Dryden.*

2. To relax; to remit; to set at ease for a
time.

Here have I seen the king, when great affairs,
Gave leave to slacken and unbend his cares,
Attended to the chase by all the flow'r of youth. *Denham.*

From those great cares when ease your soul
unbends,
Your pleasures are design'd to noble ends. *Dryd.*

3. To relax vitiously or effeminately.

You unbend your noble strength, to think
So brain-sickly of things. *Shakspere.*

UNBENDING. *adj.*

1. Not suffering flexure.

Not so, when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and skims along the
main. *Pope.*

2. Not yielding; resolute.

Ye noble few, who here unbending stand
Beneath life's pressures, yet a little while,
And all your woes are past. *Thomson.*

3. Devoted to relaxation.

Since what was omitted in the acting is now
kept in, I hope it may entertain your lordship at
an unbending hour. *Ross.*

UNBENEFICED. *adj.* Not preferred to a
benefice.

More vacant pulpits would more converts make,
All would have latitude enough to take:
The rest unbenefic'd your sects maintain. *Dryden.*

UNBENEFICENT. *adj.* Not kind.

A religion which not only forbids, but by its na-
tural influence sweetens all bitterness and asperity
of temper, and corrects that selfish narrowness of
spirit which inclines men to a fierce unbeneficent
behaviour. *Rogers.*

UNBENIGHTED. *adj.* Never visited by
darkness.

Beyond the polar circles; to them day
Had unbenighted shone, while the low sun,
To recompense his distance, in their sight
Had rounded still the horizon. *Milton.*

UNBENTON. *adj.* Malignant; malevo-
lent.

To th' other five
Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In fertile, square, and trine, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy; and when to join
In synod unbent. *Milton.*

UNBENT. *adj.*

1. Not strained by the string.

Apollo heard, and, conquering his disdain,
Unbent his bow, and Greece inspir'd again. *Dryden.*

2. Having the bow unstrung.

Why hast thou gone so far,
To be unbent when thou hast ta'en thy stand,
Th' elected deer before thee? *Shakspere.*

3. Not crushed; not subdued.

But thou, secure of soul, unbent with woe,
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose. *Dryden.*

4. Relaxed; not intent.

Be not always on affairs intent,
But let thy thoughts be easy and unbent:
When our mind's eyes are disengag'd and free,
They clearer, farther, and distinctly see. *Denham.*

UNBESIMING. *adj.* Unbecoming.

No civility of manners transported me by the in-
dignity of his manner, or by any thing ar-
resting myself. *King Charles.*

For he has *unbought* the crown from them;
Unbought crown, unbought bliss. *Thomson.*
UNBOUGHT. *adj.* Not intreated.
Left heart should inquire us, his timely care
Hath, unbought, provided; and his hands
Cloath'd us in poverty; paying while he judg'd.

UNBESTOWED. *adj.* Not given; not disposed of.

He had now but one son and one daughter unbested.
Bacon.

UNBETRAYED. *adj.* Not betrayed.

Many being privy to the fact,
How hard is it to keep it unbetray'd! *Daniel.*

UNBEWAILED. *adj.* Not lamented.

Let determin'd things to destiny
Hold unbewail'd their way. *Shakespeare.*

TO UNBWAILED. *v. a.* [from *witch*.] To free from fascination.

TO UNBIASS. *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to disentangle from prejudice.

That our understandings may be free to examine,
and reason unbias'd give its judgment, being that
whereon a right direction of our conduct to true
happiness depends; it is in this we should employ
our chief care. *Locke.*

The standing evidences of the gospel, every time
they are considered, gain upon sincere, unbias'd
minds. *Atterbury.*

The trust service a private man may do his
country, is by unbiasing his mind, as much as possible,
between the rival powers. *Swift.*

Where's the man who counsel can bestow,
Unbias'd or by favour or by spite;
Not dully prepos'd, nor blindly right? *Pope.*

UNBIASSEDLY. *adv.* Without external influence; without prejudice.

I have sought the true meaning; and have unbias'dly
embraced what, upon a fair enquiry, appeared so to me. *Locke.*

UNBI'D. *adj.*

UNBI'DDEN. *adj.*

1. Uninvited.

Unbidden guests
Are often welcome when they are gone. *Shakspeare.*

2. Uncommanded; spontaneous.

Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth
Unbid. *Milton.*

Roses, unbid, and ev'ry fragrant flower,
Flew from their stalks, to strow thy nuptial bow'r.
Dryden.

Unbidden earth shall wreathing ivy bring,
And fragrant herbs, the promises of spring. *Dryden.*

UNBIGOTTED. *adj.* Free from bigotry.

Erasmus, who was an unbogotted Roman catholic,
was so much transported with this passage of
Socrates, that he could scarce forbear looking upon
him as a saint, and desiring him to pray for him.
Addison.

TO UNBIND. *v. a.* [from *bind*.] To loose;

to untie.

His own woe's author, who bound it finds,
As did Pyrocles, and it wilfully unbinds. *Spenser.*

Ye Latian dames,
If there be here, who dare maintain
My right, nor think the name of mother vain,
Unbind your fillets, loose your flowing hair,
And oecus and nocturnal rites prepare. *Dryden.*

On the sixth instant it was thought fit to unbind
his head. *Tatler.*

TO UNBI'SHOP. *v. a.* [from *bishop*.] To deprive of episcopal orders.

I cannot look upon Titus as so far unbishop'd yet,
but that he still exhibits to us all the essentials of
jurisdiction. *South.*

UNBITTED. *adj.* [from *bite*.] Unbridled;

unrestrained.

We have reason to cool our raging motions, our
carnal stings, our unbitted lusts; whereas I take
this love to be a fect or eyon. *Shakspeare.*

UNBLAMABLE. *adj.* Not culpable; not to be charged with fault.

Much more could I say concerning this unblemishable
inequality of lines and rates. *Bacon.*

He lov'd his people, him they lov'd;
And thence proceeds my mortal hatred to him;
That, thus unblameable to all beside,
He err'd to me alone. *Dryden.*

UNBLAMABLY. *adv.* Without taint of fault.

Ye are witnesses, and God also, how holily, and
justly, and unblameably we behaved ourselves.

UNBLAMED. *adj.* Blameless; free from fault.

Shall spend your days in joy unblam'd, and dwell
Long time in peace. *Milton.*

Unblam'd, abundance crown'd the royal board,
What time this dame rever'd her prudent lord,
Who now is doom'd to mourn. *Pope.*

UNBLEMISHED. *adj.* Free from turpitude;

free from reproach; free from deformity.

O welcome, pure-ey'd faith, white-handed hope!
Thou hovering angel, girl with golden wings,
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity! *Milton.*

Under this stone lies virtue, youth,
Unblemish'd probity, and truth. *Waller.*

Is none worthy to be made a wife
In all this town? Suppose her free from strife,
Rich, fair, and fruitful; of unblemish'd life. *Dryden.*

They appointed, out of these new converts, men
of the best sense, and of the most unblemish'd lives;
to preside over these several assemblies. *Addison.*

UNBLEND. *adj.* Not disgraced; not injured by any foil.

There, where very desolation dwells,
She may pass on with unblend'd majesty;
Be it not done in pride, or in presumption. *Milton.*

UNBLENDED. *adj.* Not mingled.

None can boast a knowledge deposite from de-
filement, within this atmosphere of flesh; it dwells
no where in unblended proportions on this side the
empyreum. *Glanville.*

UNBLEST. *adj.*

1. Accursed; excluded from benediction.

It is a shameful and unblest thing, to take the
scum of people, and wicked, condemned men, to
be the people with whom you plant. *Bacon.*

2. Wretched; unhappy.

In thy pow'r
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent
The race unblest, to being yet unbegot. *Milton.*

What is true passion, it unblest it dies?
And where is Emma's joy, if Henry flies? *Prior.*

UNBLOODED. *adj.* Not stained with blood.

Who finds the partridge in the puttock's nest,
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the kite soar with unbloody beak. *Shakspeare.*

UNBLOODY. *adj.* Not cruel; not shedding blood; not stained with blood.

Under the ledge of Atlas lies a cave,
The venerable seat of holy hermits,
Who there, secure in separated cells,
From the purling streams, and savage fruits,
Have wholesome bev'rage and unbloody meals. *Dryden.*

UNBLOWN. *adj.* Having the bud yet unexpanded.

Ah! my poor prince! Ah! my tender babes!
My unblown flowers, new-appearing sweets!
Shakspeare.

UNBLUNT. *adj.* Not becoming obtuse.

A sword, whose weight without a blow might
slay;
Able, unblunt, to cut hosts away. *Coutley.*

UNBODIED. *adj.*

1. Incorporeal; immaterial.

If we could conceive of things as angels and un-
bodied spirits do, without involving them in those
clouds of language throws upon them, we should sel-
dom be in danger of such mistakes as are perpetu-
ally committed. *Watts.*

2. Freed from the body.

She lieth the bonds broke of eternal night;
Her soul unbodied of the burthenous corpse. *Spenser.*

All things are but alter'd, nothing dies;
And here and there th' unbody'd spirit flies. *Dryden.*

UNBOILED. *adj.* Not sodden.

A quarter of a pint of rice unboiled, will suffice to
a pint boiled. *Bacon.*

TO UNBOLT. *v. a.* To set open; to unbar.

I'll call my uncle down;
He shall unbolt the gates. *Shakspeare.*

UNBOLTED. *adj.* Coarse; gross; not refined, as flower, by bolting or sifting.

I will tread this unbolted villain into mortar, and
daub the wall of a jakes with him. *Shakspeare.*

UNBONNETED. *adj.* Wanting a hat or bonnet.

This night, wherein
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry; unbosneted he runs,
And bids what will, take all. *Shakspeare.*

UNBOO'KISH. *adj.*

1. Not studious of books.

2. Not cultivated by erudition.

As he shall smile, Othello shall go mad;
And his unbookish jealousy must construe
Poor Cassio's smiles, gestures, and light behaviour,
Quite in the wrong. *Shakspeare.*

UNBO'RN. *adj.* Not yet brought into life;

future; being to come.

Some unborn sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb,
Is coming tow'rd me. *Shakspeare.*

The woe to come, the children yet unborn
Shall feel this day, as sharp to them as thorn. *Shakspeare.*

Never so much as in a thought unborn,
Did I offend you. *Shakspeare.*

He on the wings of cherubim
Up-lit, in paternal glory rode
Far into chaos, and the world unborn. *Milton.*

To what wretched state reserv'd!
Better end here unborn! Why is life giv'n
To be thus wasted from us? *Milton.*

A queen, from whom
The souls of kings unborn for bodies wait. *Dryden.*

UNBORROWED. *adj.* Genuine; native;

one's own.

But the luxurious father of the fold
With native purple, and unborrow'd gold,
Beneath his pompous fleece shall proudly frow. *Dryden.*

In substances, especially those which the common
and unborrow'd names of any language are applied
to, some remarkable sensible qualities serve to dis-
tinguish one from another. *Locke.*

TO UNBOSOM. *v. a.*

1. To reveal in confidence.

I lov'd thee, as too well thou knew'st,
Too well, unbosom'd all my secrets to thee,
Not out of levity, but overpower'd
By thy request, who could deny thee nothing. *Milton.*

Do we unbosom all our secrets to him, and hide
nothing that passeth in the depth of our hearts from
him? *Atterbury.*

2. To open; to disclose.

Should I thence, hurried on viewless wing,
Take up a weeping on the mountain wild,
The gentle neighbourhood of grove and spring
Would soon unbosom all their echoes mild. *Milton.*

UNBOTTOMED. *adj.*

1. Without bottom; bottomless.

The dark, unbottomed, infinite abyss. *Milton.*

2. Having no solid foundation; having no reliance.

This is a special act of christian hope, to be thus
unbottomed of ourselves, and fastened upon God,
with a full reliance, trust, and dependence on his
mercy. *Hammond.*

UNBOUGHT. *adj.*

1. Obtained without money.

The unbought similes of the poor. *Dryden.*

2. Not finding any purchaser.

The merchant will leave our native commodities
unbought upon the hands of the farmer, rather than
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export them to a market which will not afford him returns with profit. *Locke.*

UNBOUND. *adj.*

1. Loose; not tied.

2. Wanting a cover: used of books.

If that has complex ideas, without particular names for them, would be in no better case than a bookseller who had volumes that lay *unbound*, and without titles: which he could make known to others, only by shewing the loose sheets. *Locke.*

3. Prerit of *unbind*.

Some from their chains the faithful dogs *unbound*. *Dryden.*

UNBOUND. *adj.*

1. Infinite; interminable.

Long were to tell what I have done;
I voyaged the unreal, vast, *unbounded* deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton.*
The wide, th' *unbounded* prospect lies before me;
But shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it. *Addison.*

2. Unlimited; unrestrained.

He was a man
Of an *unbounded* stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shakespeare.*
He had given his curiosity its full, *unbounded*
range, and examin'd not only in contemplation, but
by sensitive experiment, whatever could be good
for the sons of men. *Decay of Piety.*

UNBOUND. *adv.* Without bounds;
without limits.

So *unboundedly* mischievous is that petulant
member, that heaven and earth are not wide
enough for its range, but it will find work at home
too. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNBOUNDNESS. *n. f.* Exemption from
limits.

Finitude, applied to created things, imports the
proportions of the several properties of these things
to one another. Infinitude; the *unboundness* of
these degrees of properties. *Cheyne.*

UNBOWED. *adj.* Not bent.

He knits his brow, and shews an angry eye,
And passeth by with stiff, *unbowed* knee,
Disclaiming duty that to us belongs. *Shakespeare.*

TO UNBOWEL. *v. a.* To exenterate; to
eviscerate.

In this chapter I'll *unbowel* the state of the ques-
tion. *Halewell.*

It is now become a new species of divinity, to
branch out with fond distinctions our holy faith,
which the pious simplicity of the first christians re-
ceived to practice; not to read upon as an anatomy,
unbowed and dissect to try experiments. *Decay of Piety.*

TO UNBRAVE. *v. a.*

1. To loose; to relax.

With whole reproach and odious menace,
The knight embowing in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and 'gan soon *unbrace*
His grasping hold. *Spenser.*

Some what of mournful sure my ears does wound;
Drums *unbrac'd*, with soldiers' broken cries. *Dryden.*

Nought shall the psaltry and the harp avail,
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,
And numbing coldness has *unbrac'd* the ear. *Prior.*

Wasting years, that wither human race,
Exhaust thy spirits, and thy arms *unbrace*. *Pope.*

2. To make the clothes loose.

Is it physical,
To walk *unbrac'd*, and suck up the humours
Of the dank morning? *Shakespeare.*
Händler, with his doublet all *unbrac'd*;
No hat upon his head, his stockings loose. *Shakespeare.*

UNBREATHED. *adj.* Not exercised.

They now have toil'd their *unbreath'd* memories
With this same plea against our nuptials. *Shakespeare.*

UNBREATHING. *adj.* Unanimated.

They spake not a word;
But like dumb statues, or *unbreathing* stones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale. *Shakespeare.*

UNBRED. *adj.*

1. Not instructed in civility; ill edu-
cated.

Unbred minds must be a little sent abroad.

Children learn from *unbred* or debauched ser-
vants, untowardly tricks. *Locke.*
Sure never any thing was so *unbred* as that odious
man. *Congreve.*

2. Not taught: with *to*.

A warrior dame,
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd. *Dryden.*
UNBREECHED. *adj.* Having no breeches.
Looking on my boy's face, methought I did re-
coil

Twenty-three years, and saw myself *unbreech'd*,
In my green velvet coat. *Shakespeare.*

UNBRIED. *adj.* Not influenced by money
or gifts; not hired.

The soul gave all:
Unbri'd it gave; or, if a bribe appear,
No less than heav'n. *Dryden.*

To succour the distress'd;
Unbri'd by love; untried by threats.

UNBRI'DLED. *adj.* Licentious; not re-
strained.

This is not well, rash and *unbridled* boy,
To fly the favours of so good a king. *Shakespeare.*
To what licence

Dares thy *unbridled* boldness run itself? *B. Jonson.*
We have considered religious zeal, which trans-
gresses in *unbridled* excess. *Spratt.*

UNBROKE. *adj.* [from *break*.]

UNBROKEN. *adj.*

1. Not violated.
God pardon all oaths that are broke to me;
God keep all vows *unbroke*, are made to thee. *Shakespeare.*

Some married persons, even in their marriage, do
please God, by preserving their faith *unbroken*. *Taylor.*

He first broke peace in heav'n, and faith, till
then *unbroken*. *Milton.*

2. Not subdued; not weakened.

From his seat the Pylion prince arose:
Two centuries already he fulfill'd;
And now began the third, *unbroken* yet. *Dryden.*
How broad his shoulders spread ' by age *unbroke*! *Pope.*

3. Not tamed.

A lonely cow,
Unworn with yokes, *unbroken* to the plow. *Addison.*
UNBROTHERLIKE. *adj.* Ill suiting with
UNBROTHERLY. *adj.* the character of a
brother.

Victor's *unbrotherlike* heat towards the eastern
churches, fomented that difference about Easter
into a schism. *Decay of Piety.*

UNBRUISED. *adj.* Not bruised; not
hurt.

On Dardan plains,
The fresh, and yet *unbruised* Greeks do pitch
Their brave pavilions. *Shakespeare.*

Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye:
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie;
But where *unbruised* youth, with unsuit brain,
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shakespeare.*

TO UNBUCKLE. *v. a.* To loose from
buckles.

We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms; sifting each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakespeare.*
He that *unbuckles* this, till we do please
To doff 't for our purpose, shall hear a storm. *Shakespeare.*

His starry helm *unbuckled*, shew'd him prime
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton.*

All *unbuckling* the rich mail they wore,
Laid their bright arms along the sable shore. *Pope.*

TO UNBUILD. *v. a.* To raise; to de-
stroy.

This is the way to kindle, not to quench;
To *unbuild* the city, and to lay all flat. *Shakespeare.*

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What will they then but *unbuild*
His living temples, built by faith to stand;
Their own faith, not another's? *Milton.*

UNBUILT. *adj.* Not yet erected.

Built walls you thus, *unbuilt* you see. *Dryden.*
UNBURIED. *adj.* Not interred; not ho-
noured with the rites of funeral.

Why suffer'st thou thy sons, *unburied* yet,
To hover on the dreadful shore of Styx? *Shakespeare.*
The mists, which growth upon the skull of a
dead man *unburied*, will staunch blood potently. *Bacon.*

Him double cares attend,
For his *unburied* soldiers, and his friend. *Dryden.*
Breathless he lies, and his *unburied* ghost,
Depriv'd of funeral rites, pollutes your host. *Dryden.*

The wand'ring ghosts
Of kings *unburied* on the waked coasts. *Pope.*

UNBURNT. *adj.*

1. Not consumed; not wasted; not injured
by fire.

Creon denies the rites of fun'ral fires to those,
Whose breathless bodies yet he calls his toes;
Unburn'd, *unburied*, on a heap they lie. *Dryden.*

2. Not heated with fire.

Burnt wine is more hard and astringent, than
wine *unburnt*. *Bacon.*

UNBURNING. *adj.* Not consuming by
heat.

What we have said of the *unburning* fire called
light, streaming from the flame of a candle, may
easily be applied to all other light deprived of
sensible heat. *Dryden.*

TO UNBURDEN. *v. a.*

1. To rid of a load.

We'll shake all cares and business from our side,
Conferring them on younger strengths; while we
Unburden'd crawl tow'rd death. *Shakespeare.*

2. To throw off.

Sharp Buckingham *unburthens* with his tongue
The envious load that lies upon his heart. *Shakespeare.*

3. To disclose what lies heavy on the
mind.

From your love I have a warranty
To *unburthen* all my plots and purposes,
How to get clear of all the debts I owe. *Shakespeare.*

TO UNBUTTON. *v. a.* To loose any thing
buttoned.

Thou art fat-witted with drinking old sack, and
unbuttoning thee after supper. *Shakespeare.*
Many catch cold on the breast, by leaving their
doublets *unbuttoned*. *Horne.*

His silk waistcoat was *unbuttoned* in several
places. *Addison.*

UNCALCINED. *adj.* Free from calcina-
tion.

A saline substance, subtler than sal ammoniac,
carried up with it *uncalcined* gold in the form of
subtle exhalations. *Boyle.*

UNCALLED. *adj.* Not summoned; not
sent for; not demanded.

Basilus had servants, who, though they came
not *uncalled*, yet at call were ready. *Sidney.*
He, bolder now, *uncall'd* before her stood. *Milton.*

Mild Lucina came *uncall'd*, and stood
Beside the struggling boughs, and heard the groan.
Then reach'd her midwife hand to speed the throes. *Dryden.*

TO UNCALM. *v. a.* To disturb. A harsh
word.

What strange disquiet has *uncalm'd* your breast,
Inhuman fair, to rob the dead of rest? *Dryden.*

UNCANCELLED. *adj.* Not erased; not
abrogated.

I only mourn my yet *uncancell'd* score;
You put me past the pow'r of paying more. *Dryden.*

UNCANONICAL. *adj.* Not agreeable to
the canons.

UNCAPTABLE. *adj.* Incapable, Fr. *incapable*,
[Lat.] Not capturable, not susceptible.
Now more frequently *incapable*.

*Then yet come to condemn
A feign'd adversity, an insupportable
Unhappy of pity, void and empty
From any dream of mercy.* *Shakespeare.*

He who believes himself incapable of pardon,
goes on without any care of reforming. *Hammond.*
This, whilst they are under the deceit of it,
makes them incapable of conviction; and they ap-
plaud themselves as zealous champions for truth,
when indeed they are contending for error. *Locke.*

UNCA'RED *for.* *adj.* Not regarded; not
attended to.

Their kings, to better their worldly estate, left
their own and their people's ghastly condition un-
cared for.

UNCA'RNATE. *adj.* Not fleshly.

Nor need we be afraid to ascribe that to the in-
carnate son, which sometimes is attributed unto the
uncarnate father. *Brown.*

To UNCA'SE. *v. a.*

1. To disengage from any covering.

See Pompey is *uncasing* for the combat. *Shaksp.*
Thou shalt be master, Tranio, in my sword.
'Tis hatch'd, and shall be so: Tranio, at once
Uncease thee; take my colour'd hat and cloak.

Shakspere.
Uncease me, and do with me what you please.
Addison.

2. To slay; to strip.

All men him *uncas'd* 'gan deride. *Ilub. Tale.*
Partly by his voice, and partly by his ears, the ass
was discovered; and consequently *uncas'd*, well
laughed at, and well cudgelled. *L'Estrange.*

UNCA'UGHT. *adj.* Not yet caught.

Let him fly far;
Not in this land shall he remain *uncaught*;
And found, dispatch'd. *Shakspere.*
His bosom glows with treasures yet *uncaught*.
Gay.

UNCA'USED. *adj.* Having no precedent
cause.

UNCA'UTIONS. *adj.* Not wary; heed-
less.

Unforeseen, they say, is unprepar'd:
Uncautions Arcite thought himself alone. *Dryden.*

UNCE'LEBRATED. *adj.* Not solemnized.

Thus was the first day, ev'n and morn;
Nor pass'd uncelebrated, nor untong
By the celestial chora. *Milton.*

UNCE'NSURED. *adj.* Exempt from pub-
lick reproach.

How difficult must it be for any ruler to live un-
censured, where every one of the community is thus
qualified for modelling the constitution! *Addison.*

Fear most to tax an honourable fool,
Whole right it is *uncensur'd* to be dull. *Pope.*

To be *uncensured*, and to be obscure, is the same
thing. *Pope.*

UNCERTAIN. *adj.* [uncertain, Fr. *incertus*,
Latin.]

1. Doubtful; not certainly known.

That sacred pile, so vast, so high,
That whether 'tis a part of earth or sky,
Uncertain seems; and may be thought a proud
Aspiring mountain, or descending cloud. *Denham.*

2. Doubtful; not having certain know-
ledge.

Man, without the protection of a superior being,
is secure of nothing that he enjoys, and uncertain of
every thing that he hopes for. *Tillotson.*

Condemn'd on Cacusas to lie,
Still to be dying, not to die;
With certain pain, uncertain of relief,
True emblem of a wretched lover's grief. *Graville.*

3. Not sure in the consequence.

I must be married to my brother's daughter,
Or else my kingdom stands on brittle glass:
Nurture her brothers, and then marry her!
Uncertain way of gain! *Shakspere.*

In the bright air the faulchion shone,
Or whistling sings dismiss'd th' uncertain stone. *Gay.*

The search of our future being is but a needless,
anxious, and uncertain business; for we know, sooner
than we can, what, whilst all this solicitude, we
shall know a little later. *Pope.*

4. Not exact; not sure.

Africanus young, and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, uncertain in his aim;
But the dire bend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting sides. *Dryden.*

5. Unsettled; unregular.

As the form of our publick service is not volun-
tary, so neither are the parts thereof *uncertain*; but
they are all set down in such order, and with such
choice, as hath, in the wisdom of the church,
seem'd best. *Hooker.*

UNCERTAINED. *adj.* Made uncertain.

A word not used.

The diversity of senses are not so *uncertained* by
the sun and moon alone, who always keep one and
the same course, but that the stars have also their
working therein. *Raleigh.*

UNCERTAINLY. *adv.*

1. Not surely; not certainly.

Go, mortals, now, and vex yourselves in vain
For wealth, which so *uncertainly* must come:
When what was brought to stir, and with such pain,
Was only kept to lose it nearer home. *Dryden.*
Names must be of very unsteady meaning, if the
ideas be referred to standards without us, that can-
not be known at all, or but very imperfectly and
uncertainly. *Locke.*

2. Not confidently.

They that are past all hope of good, are past
All fear of ill; and yet, if he be dead,
Speak softly, or *uncertainly*. *Denham.*

UNCERTAINTY. *n. f.*

1. Dubiousness; want of knowledge.

All great concerns must delays endure;
Rashness and haste make all things unsecure:
And if uncertain thy pretensions be,
Stay till fit time wear out *uncertainty*. *Denham.*
You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate,
Here then remain with your *uncertainty*;
Let ev'ry feeble rumour shake your hearts. *Shaksp.*

2. Inaccuracy.

That which makes doubtfulness and *uncertainty*
in the signification of some, more than other words,
is the difference of ideas they stand for. *Locke.*

3. Contingency; want of certainty.

God's omniscience is a light shining into every
dark corner, steadfastly grasping the greatest and
most slippery *uncertainty*. *South.*

4. Something unknown.

Our shepherd's care is every man's case, that quits
a moral certainty for an *uncertainty*, and leaps from
the honest balance he was brought up to, into a
trade he has no skill in. *L'Estrange.*

To UNCHA'IN. *v. a.* To free from
chains.

Minerva thus to Perseus lent her shield,
Secure of conquest, sent him to the field:
The hero asked what the queen ordain'd;
So was his fame complete, and Andromeda un-
chain'd. *Prior.*

UNCHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* Immutably; not
subject to variation.

If the end for which a law provideth, be perpe-
tually necessary, and the way whereby it provideth
perpetually also most apt, no doubt but that every
such law *ought* for ever to remain *unchangeable*.
Hooker.

UNCHA'NGEABLENESS. *n. f.* Immuta-
bility.

This *unchangeableness* of colour I am now to
describe. *Newton.*

UNCHA'NGEABLY. *adv.* Immutably;
without change.

All truth is *unchangeably* the same; that propo-
sition, which is true at any time, being so for ever.
South.

Her first order, disposition, frame,
Must then subsist *unchangeably* the same. *Blackm.*

UNCHA'NGED. *adj.*

1. Not altered.

When our fortunes are violently changed, our
spirits are *unchanged*. *Taylor.*

More safe I sing with mortal voice
To honour, or to mate. *unchang'd*. *Milton.*

2. Not alterable.

Dismiss thy fear,
And heav'n's *unchang'd* decrees attentive hear:
More pow'ful gods have torn thee from thy skin. *Dryden.*

Honour *unchang'd*, a principle profess,
Fixt to one side, but mod'rate to the rest. *Pope.*

UNCHA'NGING. *adj.* Suffering no altera-
tion.

But that thy face is, visor-like, *unchanging*,
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,
I would essay, proud quon, to make thee blush. *Shakspere.*

True expression, like th' *unchanging* sun,
Clears and improves whatever it shines upon:
It gilds all objects, but it alters none. *Pope.*

To UNCHA'NGE. *v. a.* To retract an ac-
culation.

Even his mother shall *unchange* the practice,
And call it accident. *Shakspere.*

UNCHA'RITABLE. *adj.* Contrary to
charity; contrary to the universal love
prescribed by christianity.

All the rich mines of learning ransack'd are
To furnish ammunition for this war;
Uncharitable zeal our reason whets,
And double edges on our passion sets. *Denham.*

This fills the minds of weak men with *uncharita-
ble* interpretations of those actions of which they
are not competent judges. *Addison.*

UNCHA'RITABLENESS. *n. f.* Want of
charity.

The penitence of the criminal may have num-
ber'd him among the saints, when our unretreated
*uncharitable*ness may lend us to unquenchable
flames. *Government of the Tongue.*

God commands us to love our enemies, so that if
we hate them we sin, and are justly kept back by
our own *uncharitable*ness. *Kettwell.*

Heaven and hell are the proper regions of mercy
and *uncharitable*ness. *Atterbury.*

UNCHA'RITABLY. *adv.* In a manner
contrary to charity.

I did not mean the cutting off all that nation with
the sword; which, far be it from me that I should
ever think to desperately, or with so *uncharitably*.
Spenser.

Urgo neither charity nor shame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd. *Shakspere.*

Men, imprudently and *uncharitably* often, em-
ploy their zeal for persons. *Sparr.*

UNCHA'RY. *adj.* Not wary; not cau-
tious; not frugal.

I've find too much unto a heart of stone,
And laid my honour too *unchary* out. *Shakspere.*

UNCHA'STE. *adj.* Lewd; libidinous; not
continent; not chaste; not pure.

One, that in divers places I had heard before
blazed, as the most impudently *unchaste* woman of
all Asia. *Sidney.*

In my master's garments,
Which he stole from me, away he poils
With *unchaste* purposes, to violate
My lady's honour. *Shakspere.*

Whoever is *unchaste*, cannot reverence himself;
and the reverence of a man's self is, next religion,
the chiefest bridle of all vices. *Bacon.*

Lust, by *unchaste* looks,
Lets in desilement to the inward parts. *Milton.*

If the things to be separated by reason of her
husband's *unchaste* life, then the man will be un-
creably ruined. *Taylor.*

UNCHA'STITY. *n. f.* Lewdness; incon-
tinence.

That generation was more particularly addicted to
Intemperance, sensuality, and *unchastity*. *Woodward.*

When the sun is among the horned signs, he may
produce such a spirit of *unchastity*, as is dangerous
to the honour of your worships' families. *Arbucknot.*

UNCH'E'CKED. *adj.*

1. Unrestrained; not hindered.

Apt the mind, or fancy, is to rove
Unchek'd, and of her roving is no end. *Milton.*

Then on the wing thy uncheck'd vigour bore,
To wander freely, or securely soar.
Smith to J. Phillips.

3. Not contradicted.

What news on the Ryalto?
—Why, yet it lives there uncheck'd, that Antonio hath a ship of rich lading wreck'd. *Shaksp.*
UNCHECK'DFULNESS. *n. f.* Melancholy; gloominess of temper.

Mary, by a natural *uncheerfulness* of heart, love to indulge this uncomfortable way of life. *Spectator.*
UNCHEWED. *adj.* Not masticated.

He fills his famish'd maw, his mouth runs o'er
With unchew'd morsels, while he churns the gure.
Druden.

To UNCHIL'D. *v. a.* To deprive of children.

He hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shakspere.*
UNCHRISTIAN. *adj.*

1. Contrary to the laws of christianity.
It's inhuman, *unchristian*, and inhuman, to pass a peremptory sentence of condemnation upon a try'd friend, where there is any room left for a more favourable judgment. *L'Estrange.*

These *unchristian* fathers of men are fatally caught in their own nets. *South.*
I could dispense with the unphilosophicalness of this hypothesis, were it not *unchristian*.
Norris.

2. Unconverted; infidel.

Whereupon grew a question, whether a christian soldier might herein do as the *unchristian* did, and wear as they wore. *Hooker.*

UNCHRISTIANNESS. *n. f.* Contrariety to christianity.

The *unchristianness* of those denials might arise from a displeasure to see me prefer my own divines before their ministers. *King Charles.*

UNCIRCUMCISED. *adj.* Not circumcised; not a Jew.

Th' *uncircumcis'd* snail'd grimly with disdain.
Cowley.

UNCIRCUMCISION. *n. f.* Omission of circumcision.

God, that gives the law that a Jew shall be circumcised, thereby constitutes *uncircumcision* an obliquity; which, had he not given that law, had never been such. *Hammond.*

UNCIRCUMSCRIBED. *adj.* Unbounded; unlimited.

Though I, *uncircumscrib'd* myself, retire,
And put not forth my goodness. *Milton.*

An arbitrary prince is the master of a non-resisting people; for where the power is *uncircumscrib'd*, the obedience ought to be unlimited. *Addison.*

The sovereign was flattered by a set of men into a persuasion that the regal authority was unlimited and *uncircumscrib'd*. *Addison.*

UNCIRCUMSPECT. *adj.* Not cautious; not vigilant.

Their *uncircumspect* simplicity had been used, especially in matters of religion. *Hayward.*

UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL. *adj.* Unimportant.

A bad word.
The like particulars, although they seem *uncircumstantial*, are oft set down in holy scripture. *Brown.*

UNCIVIL. *adj.* [*incivil*, Fr. *incivilis*, Lat.] Unpolite; not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaisance.

Your undartful, *uncivil*, and uncharitable dealing in this your book, hath detected you. *Whitgift.*

They love me well, yet I have much to do, To keep me from *uncivil* outrages. *Shakspere.*

My friends are so unreasonable, that they would have me be *uncivil* to him. *Spectator.*

UNCIVILIZED. *adj.*

1. Not reclaimed from barbarity.
But we, brave Britons, foreign laws despis'd,
And kept unconquer'd, and *uncivilis'd*:
Fierce for the liberties of wit, and bold,
We still defy'd the Romans, as of old. *Pope.*

2. Coarse; indecent.

Several, who have been pelished in France, make use of the most coarse, *uncivilis'd* words in our language. *Addison.*

UNCIVILLY. *adv.* Unpolitely, not comfortably.

Somewhat in it he would not have done, or desired undone, when he broke forth as desperately, as before he had done *uncivilly*. *Brown.*

UNCLEARIFIED. *adj.* Not purged; not purified.

One ounce of whey *unclearified*; one ounce of oil of vitriol, make no apparent alteration. *Bacon.*

To UNCLASP. *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps.

Thou know'st no less, but all: I have *unclasp'd* To thee the book, e'en of my secret soul. *Shaksp.*

Prayer can *unclasp* the girdles of the north, laying to a mountain of ice, be thou removed hence, and cast into the sea. *Taylor.*

UNCLASSICK. *adj.* Not classick.

Angel of dulcets, sent to scatter round
Her magick charms o'er all *unclassick* ground. *Pope.*

UNCLE. *n. f.* [*oncle*, Fr.] The brother of one's father or mother.

Hamlet punishes his uncle rather for his own death, than the murder of his father. *Shakspere.*

UNCLEAN. *adj.*

1. Foul; dirty; filthy.

A fordid god: down from his hoary chin
A length of beard descends, uncomb'd, *unclean*. *Dryden.*

Priests are patterns for the rest;
The gold of heav'n, who bear the god impress'd:
But when the precious coin is kept *unclean*,
The foreign image is no longer seen.
If they be foul, on whom the people trust,
Well may the baser brass contract a rust. *Dryden.*

2. Not purified by ritual practices.

3. Foul with sin.

Besides, how vile, contemptible, ridiculous,
What act more execrably *unclean*, profane? *Milton.*

What agonies must he endure, what difficulties overcome, before he can cleanse himself from the pollutions of sin, and be a fit inhabitant of that holy place, where no *unclean* thing shall enter? *Rogers.*

4. Lewd; unchaste.

Let them all encircle him about,
And, fairy-like too, punch the *unclean* knight,
And ask him, why that hoar of fairy revel,
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread,
In shape profane. *Shakspere.*

Some tree, whose broad, smooth leaves together
few'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round
Those middle parts; that this new comer, shame,
There sit not, and reproach us as *unclean*. *Milton.*

Adultery of the heart, consisting of inordinate and *unclean* affections. *Perkins.*

UNCLEANLINESS. *n. f.* Want of cleanliness.

This profane liberty and *uncleanliness*, the archbishop resolved to reform. *Clarendon.*

UNCLEANLY. *adj.*

1. Foul; filthy; nasty.

Civet is of a baser birth than tar;
The very *uncleanly* flux of a cat. *Shakspere.*

2. Indecent; unchaste.

'Tis pity that these harmonious writers have ever indulged any thing *uncleanly* or impure to defile their paper. *Watts.*

UNCLEANNESS. *n. f.*

1. Lewdness; incontinence.

In St. Giles's I understood that most of the vilest and most miserable houses of *uncleannefs* were. *Grant.*

2. Want of cleanliness; nastiness.

Be not curious nor careless in your habit; be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by unhand-someness, or *uncleannefs*. *Taylor.*

3. Sin; wickedness.

I will save you from all your *uncleannefses*. *Eschiel.*

4. Want of titant purity.

UNCLEANSED. *adj.* Not cleansed.

Ford earth is a good compost, if the pond have been long *uncleanes'd*; so the water be not too hungry. *Bacon.*

To UNCLEW. *v. a.* [from *clew*.] To undo.

If I should pay you for 't as 'tis entell'd,
It would *unclew* me quite. *Shakspere.*

To UNCLEW. *v. a.* To open the closed hand.

The hero to his enterprise recalls;
His fist *unclews*, and the weapon falls. *Gord.*

UNCLEPPED. *adj.* Whole; not cut.

As soon as there began a distinction between clipped and *unclepp'd* money, bullion arose. *Locke.*

To UNCLET. *v. a.* To strip; to make naked.

The boughs and branches are never *uncleth'd* and left naked. *Raleigh.*

Poor orphans' minds are left as *uncleth'd* and naked altogether, as their bodies. *Atterbury.*

Cover the couch over with thick woollen clothes, the warmth whereof will make it come presently, which once perceived, forthwith *uncleth* it. *Mortimer.*

To a distinct knowledge of things, we must *uncleth* them of all these mixtures, that we may contemplate them naked, and in their own nature. *Watts.*

To UNCLOG. *v. a.*

1. To disencumber; to exonerate.

Could I meet 'em
But once a-day, it would *unclog* my heart
Of what lies heavy to 't. *Shakspere.*

2. To set at liberty.

Then air, because *unclog'd* in empty space,
Flies after fire, and claims the second place. *Dryden.*

To UNCLOISTER. *v. a.* To set at large.

Why did not I, *uncloister'd* from the world,
Take my next lodging in a tomb? *Maru.*

To UNCLOSE. *v. a.* To open.

Soon as thy letters trembling I *unclose*,
That well-known name awakens all my woes. *Pope.*

UNCLOSED. *adj.* Not separated by enclosures.

The king's army would, through those *unclosed* parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon.*

UNCLOUDED. *adj.* Free from clouds; clear from obscurity; not darkened.

The father unfolding bright
Tow'rd the right hand his glory, on the son
Blas'd forth *uncloved* deity. *Milton.*

True virtues, with *uncloved* light.
All great, all royal, shine divinely bright. *Boiss.*

Blest with temper, whose *uncloved* ray
Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day. *Pope.*

UNCLOUDEDNESS. *n. f.* Openness; freedom from gloom.

The love I would persuade, makes nothing more conducive to it, than the greatest *unclovedness* of the eye, and the perfectest illustration of the object, which is such, that the clearest reason is the most advantageous light it can desire to be seen by. *Bayle.*

UNCLOUDY. *adj.* Free from a cloud.

Now night in silent *uncloved* begins to rise,
And twinkling orbs *uncloved* the *uncloved* lies;
Her borrow'd lustre growing Cynthia leads. *Gray.*

To UNCLUTCH. *v. a.* To open.

If the terrors of the Lord could not melt his bowels, *unclutch* his gripping hand, or disengage him of his prey; yet sure it must discourage him from grasping of heaven too. *Devy of Piet.*

To UNCOIL. *v. a.* To pull the cap off.

Yonder are two apple-women scolding, and just ready to *uncoil* one another. *Arbutnot on Pope.*

To UNCOIL. *v. a.* [from *coil*.] To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.

The spiral air-ways are like threads of cobweb, a little *uncoiled*. *Darwin.*

UNCOINED. *adj.* Not coined.

With thee, B. & K. take a fellow of plain, uncoloured silver.
An ounce of refined standard silver, must be of equal value to an ounce of uncoloured standard silver.
Locke.

UNCOLLECTED, adj. Not collected; not recollected.

*Adam'd, confus'd, I started from my bed,
And to my soul yet uncollected said,
Into thyself, fond Solomon! return;
Reflect again, and thou again shalt mourn. Prior.*

UNCOLOURED, adj. Not stained with any colour, or die.

Out of things uncoloured and transparent, we can represent unto you all several colours. Bacon.
*Whether to deck with clouds th' uncoloured sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling show'rs;
Rising, or falling, still advances his praise. Milton.*

UNCOMBED, adj. Not parted or adjusted by the comb.

*They might perceive his head
To be unarmed, and curled, uncombed hairs,
Upstarting stiff. Spenser.*
*Their locks are beds of uncombed snakes, that
wind
About their shady brows in wanton rings. Crafshaw.*
Thy locks uncombed like a rough wood appear. Dryden.

UNCOMMEATABLE, adj. Inaccessible; unattainable. A low, corrupt word.

UNCOMELINESS, n. f. Want of grace; want of beauty.

The ruined churches are so unhandfomely patched, and thatched, that men do even shun the places, for the uncomeliness thereof. Spenser.

He prais'd women's modesty, and gave orderly, well-behaved reproof to all uncomeliness. Shakspeare.

*Those arches which the Tuscan writers call *di terzo*, and *di quarto acuto*, because they always concur in an acute angle, both for the natural imbecility of the angle itself, and likewise for their very uncomeliness, ought to be exiled from judicious eyes. Watton.*

Forgetting that duty of modest concealment which they owed to the father of their country, in case they had discovered any real uncomeliness. King Charles.

The beauty or uncomeliness in good and ill-breeding, will make deeper impressions on them, in the examples of others, than from any rules. Locke.

UNCOMELY, adj. Not comely; wanting grace.

Though he thought Inquisitiveness an uncomely guest, he could not but ask who she was. Sidney.

Neither is the same accounted an uncomely manner of offering; for great warriors say, they never saw a more comely man than the Irishman, nor that cometh on more bravely in his charge. Spenser.

Many, who troubled them most in their councils, durst not go thither, for fear of uncomely affronts. Clarendon.

Uncomely courage, unbecoming skill. Thomson.

UNCOMFORTABLE, adj.

1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; dismal; miserable.

He much complaineth of his own uncomfortable exile, wherein he sustained many most grievous indignities, and endured the want of sundry, both pleasures and honours, before enjoyed. Hooker.

Christmas is in the midst of the year, when the poor people would suffer very much, if they had not good cheer to support them. Addison.

Ours is a melancholy and uncomfortable portion here below! A place, where not a day passes, but we eat our bread with sorrow and cares: the present troubles us, the future amazes; and even the past fills us with grief and anguish. Wake.

*The sun ne'er views th' uncomfortable seats,
When radiant he advances or retreats. Pope.*

2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS, n. f. Want of cheerfulness.

The want of just distribution to the holy sacrament, may occasion this uncomfortableness. Taylor.

UNCOMFORTABLY, adv. Without cheerfulness.

UNCOMMANDED, adj. Not commanded. It is easy to see what judgment is to be passed upon all those affected, uncommanded, absurd authorities of the Romish profession. South.

UNCOMMON, adj. Not frequent; rare; not often found or known.

Some of them are uncommon, but such as the reader must assent to, when he sees them explained. Addison.

UNCOMMONLY, adv. Not frequently; to an uncommon degree.

UNCOMMONNESS, n. f. Infrequency; rareness; rarity.

Our admiration of the antiquities about Naples and Rome, does not so much arise out of their greatness as uncommonness. Addison.

UNCOMMUNICATED, adj. Not communicated.

There is no such mutual infusion as readily cansteth the same natural operations or properties to be made common unto both substances; but whatsoever is natural to deity, the same remaineth in Christ uncommunicated unto his manhood; and whatsoever natural to manhood, his deity thereof is incapable. Hooker.

UNCOMPACT, adj. Not compact; not closely adhering.

These rivers were not streams of running matter; for how could a liquid, that lay hardening by degrees, settle in such a furrowed, uncompact surface? Addison.

UNCOMPANIED, adj. Having no companion.

Thence the fled, unaccompanied, unfought. Fairfax.

UNCOMPASSIONATE, adj. Having no pity.

Neither deep groans, nor silver-shedding tears could penetrate her uncompassionate fire. Shakspeare.
Hero and Leander were drowned in the uncompassionate surges. Sandys.

*It thou in strength all mortals dost exceed;
In uncompassionate anger do not so. Milton.*

UNCOMPULLED, adj. Free from compulsion.

The amorous needle, once joined to the loadstone, would never, unimpelled, forsake the enchanting mineral. Boyle.

*Keep my voyage from the royal ear;
Nor, unimpelled, the dangerous truth betray.
Till twice six times descends the lamp of day. Pope.*

UNCOMPLAISANT, adj. Not civil; not obliging.

A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others, so that he has no deference for their inclinations. Locke.

UNCOMPLETE, adj. Not perfect; not finished.

Various incidents do not make different fables, but are only the uncomplete and unfinished parts of the same fable. Pope.

UNCOMPOUNDED, adj.

1. Simple; not mixed. Hardness may be reckoned the property of all uncomounded matter. Newton.

*Your uncomounded atoms, you
Figures in numbers infinite allow;
From which, by various combination, springs
This unconfined diversity of things. Blackmore.*

2. Simple; not intricate.

The substance of the faith was comprised in that uncomounded style, but was afterwards prudently enlarged, for the repelling heretical invaders. Hammond.

UNCOMPREHENSIVE, adj.

1. Unable to comprehend.

2. In Shakspeare it seems to signify incomprehensible.

*The providence that's in a watchful state,
Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold;
Finds bottom in th' uncomprehensive deep. Shakspeare.*

UNCOMPRESSED, adj. Free from compression.

We might be furnished with a reply, by setting down the differing weight of our receiver, when empty, and when full of uncompressed air. Boyle.

UNCONCEIVABLE, adj. Not to be understood; not to be comprehended by the mind.

In the communication of motion by impulse, we can have no other conception, but of the passing of motion out of one body into another; which is as obscure and unconceivable, as how our minds move or stop our bodies by thought. Locke.

*Those atoms wondrous small must be,
Small to an unconceivable degree;
Since though these radiant spirits disperse'd in air,
Do ne'er return, and ne'er the sun repair. Blackmore.*

UNCONCEIVABLENESS, n. f. Incomprehensibility.

The unconceivableness of something they find in one, throws men violently into the contrary hypothesis, though altogether as unintelligible. Locke.

UNCONCEIVED, adj. Not thought; not imagined.

*Vast is my theme, yet unconceived, and brings
Untoward words, scarce loosen'd yet from things. Creech.*

UNCONCERN, n. f. Negligence; want of interest; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation.

Such things had been charged upon us by the malice of enemies, the want of judgment in friends, and the unconcern of indifferent persons. Swift.

UNCONCERNED, adj.

1. Having no interest. An idle person is like one that is dead, unconcerned in the changes and necessities of the world. Taylor.

The earth's motion is to be admitted, notwithstanding the seeming contrary evidence of unconcerned senses. Glauville.

It seems a principle in human nature, to incline one way more than another, even in matters where we are wholly unconcerned. Swift.

2. Not anxious; not disturbed; not affected. Before the thing it has with in Milton, for in Dryden, and at in Rogers.

*See the morn
All unconcern'd with our unrest, begins
Her roly progress smiling. Milton.*

*You call'd me into all your joys, and gave me
An equal share; and in this depth of misery
Can I be unconcern'd? Denham.*

*The virgin from the ground
Upstart fresh, already clos'd the wound;
And unconcern'd for all the felt before,
Precipitates her flight along the shore. Dryden.*

*Happy mortals, unconcern'd for more,
Confin'd their wishes to their native shore. Dryden.*

We shall be easy and unconcerned at all the accidents of the way, and regard only the event of the journey. Rogers.

UNCONCERNEDLY, adv. Without interest or affection; without anxiety; without perturbation.

*Not the most cruel of our conquering foes
So unconcern'dly can relate our woes,
As not to lend a tear. Denham.*

*Death was denounc'd, that frightful sound,
Which ev'n the best can hardly bear:
He took the summons, void of fear,
And unconcern'dly cast his eyes around.*

As if to find and dare the grisly challenger. Dryden.
Is heaven, with its pleasures for evermore, to be parted with so unconcernedly? Is an exceeding and eternal weight of glory too light in the balance against the hopele's death of the atheist, and utter extinction? Bentley.

UNCONCERNEDNESS, n. f. Freedom from anxiety, or perturbation.

No man, having done a kindness to another, would think himself justly dealt with in a cold neglect and unconcernedness of the person who had received that kindness. South.

UNCONCERNING. *adj.* Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one.

Things impossible in their nature, or unconcerning to us, cannot beget it. *Deray of Pity.*

This science of models, which is charged with so many unconcerning parts of knowledge, and built on such mean materials, appears ridiculous to those that have not examined it. *Addison.*

UNCONCERNMENT. *n. s.* The state of having no share.

Being privileged by an happy unconcernment in those legal murders, you may take a sweeter relish of your own innocence. *South.*

UNCONCLUSIVE. *adj.* Not decisive;

UNCONCLUDING. *adj.* inferring no plain or certain conclusion or consequence.

Our arguments are inevident and unconcluding. *Hale.*

He makes his understanding only the warehouse of other men's false and unconcluding reasonings, rather than a repository of truth for his own use. *Locke.*

UNCONCLUDINGNESS. *n. s.* Quality of being unconcluding.

Either may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as against the unaccuracy and the unconcludingness of the analytical experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

UNCONCOCTED. *adj.* Not digested; not matured.

We swallow cherry-stones, but void them unconcocted. *Brown.*

In theology, I put as great a difference between our new *unconcocted* and ancient truths, as between the sun and an *unconcocted*, evanid meteor. *Glanville.*

Did she extend the gloomy clouds on high, Where all th' amazing fireworks of the sky, In unconcocted seeds fermenting lie. *Blackmore.*

UNCONDEMNED. *adj.* Not condemned.

It was a familiar and uncondemned practice amongst the Greeks and Romans, to expose, without pity, their innocent infants. *Locke.*

UNCONDITIONAL. *adj.* Absolute; not limited by any terms.

O pass not, Lord! an absolute decree, Or bind thy sentence unconditional;

But in the sentence our remorse foresees, And, in that foresight, this thy doom recal. *Dryden.*

Our Saviour left a power in his church to absolve men from their sins; but this was not an absolute and unconditional power vested in any, but founded upon repentance, and on the penitent's belief in him alone. *Ayliffe.*

UNCONFINABLE. *adj.* Unbounded.

You rogue! you stand upon your honour! why, thou unconfinable baseness, it is as much as I can do to keep mine honour. *Shakspeare.*

UNCONFINED. *adj.*

1. Free from restraint.

I wonder at it, That shews thou art unconfin'd. *Shakspeare.*

Chaucer has refined on Boccace, and has mended the stories he has borrowed: though prose allows more liberty of thought, and the expression is more easy when unconfin'd by numbers. Our countryman carries weight, and yet wins the race at disadvantage. *Dryden.*

Poets, a race long unconfin'd and free, Still feed and proud of savage liberty, Receiv'd his laws. *Pope.*

2. Having no limits; unbounded.

If that which men esteem their happiness, were, like the light, the same sufficient and unconfin'd good, whether ten thousand enjoy the benefit of it, or but one, we should see men's good will and kind endeavours would be as universal. *Spectator.*

Blest with a taste exact, yet unconfin'd;

A knowledge both of books and human kind. *Pope.*

UNCONFORMED. *adj.*

1. Not fortified by resolution; not strengthened; raw; weak.

The unexpected speech The king had made upon the new-raised force, In th' unconformed troops much fear did breed. *Denick.*

2. Not strengthened by additional testimony.

He would have resign'd To him his heav'nly office, nor was long His witness unconform'd. *Milton.*

3. Not settled in the church by the rite of confirmation.

UNCONFORM. *adj.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous.

Not conform to other shining globes. *Milton.*

UNCONFORMABLE. *adj.* Inconsistent; not conforming.

Unto those general rules, they know we do not defend, that we may hold any thing unconformable. *Hooker.*

Moral good, is an action conformable to the rule of our duty. Moral evil, is an action unconformable to it, or a neglect to fulfil it. *Watts.*

UNCONFORMITY. *n. s.* Incongruity; inconsistency.

The moral goodness or evil of men's actions, which consist in their conformity or unconformity to right reason, must be eternal, necessary, and unchangeable. *Smith.*

UNCONFUSED. *adj.* Distinct; free from confusion.

It is more distinct and unconfused than the sensitive memory. *Hale.*

If in having our ideas in the memory ready at hand, consists quickness of parts; in this of having them unconfused, and being able nicely to distinguish one thing from another, consists the exactness of judgment. *Locke.*

UNCONFUSEDLY. *adv.* Without confusion.

Every one finds that he knows when any idea is in his understanding, and that, when more than one are there, he knows them, distinctly and unconfusedly, from one another. *Locke.*

UNCONFUTABLE. *adj.* Irrefragable; not to be convicted of error.

One political argument they boasted of as unconfutable, that from the marriages of ecclesiastics would ensue poverty in many of the children, and thence a disgrace and burden to the church. *Spratt.*

UNCONGEALED. *adj.* Not concentered by cold.

By exposing wine, after four months digestion in horse-dung, unto the extremity of cold, the aqueous parts will freeze, but the spirit retire, and be found uncongealed in the center. *Brown.*

UNCONJUGAL. *adj.* Not consistent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband.

My name To all posterity may stand defam'd: With malediction mention'd, and the blot Of falsehood most unconjugal traduc'd. *Milton.*

UNCONNECTED. *adj.* Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; lax; loose; vague.

Those who contemplate only the fragments broken off from any science, dispersed in short unconnected discourses, can never survey an entire body of truth. *Watts.*

UNCONNING. *adj.* Not forbearing penal notice.

To that hideous place not so confin'd, By rigour unconning; but that oft, Leaving my dolorous prison, I enjoy Large liberty, to round this globe of earth. *Milton.*

UNCONQUERABLE. *adj.* Not to be subdued; invulnerable; not to be overcome; invincible.

Louis was darting his thunder on the Alps, and causing his enemies to feel the force of his unconquerable arms. *Dryden.*

Spadillo first, unconquerable lord! Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board. *Pope.*

UNCONQUERABLY. *adv.* Invincibly; invulnerablely.

The herds of Iphigene, detail'd in wrong; Wild, furious herds, unconquerably strong. *Pope.*

UNCONQUERED. *adj.* 1. Not subdued; not overcome.

To die so tamely, O'ercome by passion and misfortune, And still unconquer'd by my foes, sounds ill. *Denham.*

Unconquer'd yet, in that forlorn estate, His manly courage overcame his fate. *Dryden.*

2. Invulnerable; invincible.

These brothers had a-while served the king of Pontus; and in all his affairs, especially of war, whereunto they were only apt, they had shew'd as unconquer'd courage, so a rude faithfulness. *Sidney.*

What was that snake-headed gorgon shield, That wife Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin! Wherewith the freed her foes to congeal'd floor. But rigid looks, and chaste austerity, And noble grace, that dash'd brute violence With sudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*

UNCONSCIONABLE. *adj.*

1. Exceeding the limits of any just claim or expectation.

A man may oppose an unconscionable request to an unjustifiable reason. *L'Estrange.*

2. Forming unreasonable expectations.

You cannot be so unconscionable as to charge me for not subscribing of my name, for that would reflect too grossly upon your own party, who never dare it. *Dryden.*

3. Enormous; vast. A low word.

His giantship is gone somewhat crest-fall'n, Stalking with less unconscionable strides, And lower looks, but in a sultry chate. *Milton.*

4. Not guided or influenced by conscience.

How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and unconscionable? hardly ever did any man of no conscience continue a man of any credit long. *Scott.*

UNCONSCIONABLENESS. *n. s.* Unreasonableness of hope or claim.

UNCONSCIONABLY. *adv.* Unreasonably

Indeed 'tis pity you should miss Th' arrears of all your services; And, for th' eternal obligation Y' have laid upon th' ungrateful nation, Be us'd to unconscionably hard, As not to find a just reward. *Hudibras.*

This is a common vice; though all things here are sold, and sold unconscionably dear. *Dryden.*

UNCONSCIOUS. *adj.*

1. Having no mental perception.

Unconscious causes only still impart Their utmost skill, their utmost power exert: Those which can freely chuse, discern, and know, Can more or less of art and care bestow. *Blackmore.*

2. Unacquainted; unknown.

A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke, Untam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

UNCONSECRATED. *adj.* Not sacred; not dedicated; not devoted.

The sin of Israel had even unconsecrated and profaned that sacred edifice, and robbed it of its only defence. *Smith.*

UNCONSENTED. *adj.* Not yielded.

We should extend it even to the weakness of our natures, to our proneness to evil: for however these, unconscionable, will not be imputed to us, yet are they matter of sorrow. *Watts.*

UNCONSIDERED. *adj.* Not considered; not attended to.

Love yourself; and in that love, Not unconsidered leave your honour. *Shakspeare.*

It will not be unconsidered, that we find no open track in this labyrinth. *Brown.*

UNCONSONANT. *adj.* Incongruous; unfit; inconsistent.

It seemeth a thing unconsonant, that the world should honour any other as the Saviour, but him whom it honoureth as the creator of the world. *Hooker.*

UNCONSTANT. *adj.* [inconstant, French; inconstans, Latin.] Fickle; not steady; changeable; mutable.

More than the wind; who does
Ere the sun begins to rise
And, being angry, pass away from thence,
Turning his face to the east dropping south.
Shakespeare.

The unconstrained flies
Do change their course as fav'ral winds arise. May.
UNCONSTRAINED. *adj.* Free from com-
pulsion.

Will you, with free and unconstrained soul,
Give me your daughter? *Shakespeare.*
These be the miseries which our first parents
brought upon all mankind, unto whom God, in
his creation, gave a free and unconstrained will.
Raleigh.

His highness is return'd.—
And unconstrain'd! But with what change
Of countenance did he receive the message?
Denham.

Made for his use, yet he has form'd us so,
We unconstrain'd, what he commands us, do.
Dryden.

UNCONSTRAINEDLY. *adv.* Without force
suffered.

Such a patron has frankly, generously, and un-
constrainedly relieved me. *South.*

UNCONSTRAINT. *n. s.* Freedom from
constraint; ease.

Mr. Dryden writes more like a scholar; and though
the greatest master of poetry, he wanted that easi-
ness, that air of freedom and unconstraint, which is
more sensibly to be perceived than described.
Felton.

UNCONSULTING. *adj.* [*inconsultus*, Lat.]
Heady; rash; imprudent; imprudent.
It was the fair Zelmire, Plexirtus's daughter,
whom unconconsulting affection, unfortunately born to
me, had made borrow too much of her natural
modesty, as to leave her more decent rayments.
Sidney.

UNCONSUMED. *adj.* Not wasted; not
destroyed by any wasting power.

Hope never comes,
That comes to all, but torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge fed
With ever-burning sulphur unconsum'd. *Milton.*
Fidelity, or a power to remain in the fire uncon-
sum'd, is an idea that always accompanies our com-
plex ideas, signified by the word gold. *Locke.*

UNCONSUMMATE. *adj.* Not consummated.
Acron came to the fight,
Who left his spouse betroth'd, and unconsummated
night. *Dryden.*

UNCONTEMNED. *adj.* Not despised.
Which of the peers
Have unconsum'd gone by him, or at least
stood not neglected? *Shakespeare.*

UNCONTENTED. *adj.* Not contented;
not satisfied.

Permit me, chief,
To lead this uncontented gift away. *Dryden.*

UNCONTENTINGNESS. *n. s.* Want of
power to satisfy.

The decreed uncontentingness of all other goods,
richly repaired by its being but an aptness to prove
a title to our love's settling in God. *Boyle.*

UNCONTESTABLE. *adj.* Indisputable;
not controvertible.

Where is the man that has uncontested evidence
of the truth of all that he holds, or of the falsehood
of all he condemns? *Locke.*

UNCONTESTED. *adj.* Not disputed; evi-
dent.

'Tis by experience uncontested sound,
Bodies orbicular, when whirling round,
Still shake off all things on their surface plac'd.
Hutchinson.

UNCONTESTED. *adj.* Not religiously peni-
tent.

The priest, by absolving an uncontrite sinner,
cannot make him contrite. *Hammond.*

UNCONTROLLABLE. *adj.* Not
1. Resilient; powerful beyond opposition.

Gain means,
And all that band them to resist
His uncontrollable intent. *Milton.*
2. Indisputable; irrefragable.

The pension was granted, by reason of the king
of England's uncontrollable title to England.

This makes appear the error of those, who think
it an uncontrollable maxim, that power is always
safely lodg'd in many hands, than in one; their
many are as capable of enslaving as a single person.
Swift.

UNCONTROLLABLE. *adv.*

1. Without possibility of opposition.

2. Without danger of refutation.

Uncontrollably, and under general consent, many
opinions are pass'd, which, upon due examination,
admit of doubt. *Brown.*

Since this light was to rest within them, and the
judgment of it wholly to remain in themselves, they
might safely and uncontrollably pretend it greater
or less. *South.*

UNCONTRO'LL'D. *adj.*

1. Unresisted; unopposed; not to be over-
ruled.

Should I try the uncontroll'd worth
Of this pure cause, 'twould kindle my rap't spirits
To such a flame of sacred vehemence,
That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathize.
Milton.

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,
Extends thy uncontroll'd, and boundless reign.
Dryden.

The British navy, uncontroll'd,
Shall wave her double cross 't' extreme climate
Terrific, and return with odorous spoils. *Philips.*

2. Not convinced; not refuted.
That Julius Cæsar was so born, is an uncontroll'd
report. *Hayward.*

UNCONTRO'LL'DLY. *adv.* Without con-
trol; without opposition.

Mankind avert killing, and being killed; but
when the phantom honour has once possessed the
mind, no reluctance of humanity is able to make
head against it; but it commands uncontroll'dly.
Deacy of Piety.

UNCONTROVERTED. *adj.* Not disputed;
not liable to debate.

One reason of the uncontroverted certainty of ma-
thematical science is, because 'tis built upon clear
and settled significations of names. *Clavius.*

UNCONVERSABLE. *adj.* Not suitable to
conversation; not social.

Faith and devotion are traduced and ridiculed,
as morose, unconvertible qualities. *Rogers.*

UNCONVERTED. *adj.*

1. Not persuaded of the truth of christi-
anity.

Salvation belongeth unto none, but such as call
upon the name of our Lord Jesus Christ: which
nations, as yet unconverted, neither do, nor possibly
can do, till they believe. *Hosker.*

The unconverted heathens, who were press'd by
the many authorities that confirmed our Saviour's
miracles, accounted for them after the same man-
ner. *Addison.*

The apostle reminds the Ephesians of the guilt
and misery, of their former unconverted estate,
when aliens from the commonwealth of Israel.
Rogers.

2. Not religious; not yet induced to live
a holy life. Thus Baxter wrote a Call
to the Unconverted.

UNCONVINCED. *adj.* Not convinced.

A way not to be introduced into the seminaries
of those, who are to propagate religion, or philoso-
phy, amongst the ignorant and unconvinced. *Locke.*

To UNCO'RD. *v. a.* To loose a thing
bound with cords.

UNCORRECTED. *adj.* Inaccurate; not
polished to exactness.

I have written this too hastily and too loosely: it
comes out from the first draught, and uncorrected.
Dryden.

UNCORRU'PT. *adj.* Honest; upright;
not tainted with wickedness; not influ-
enced by iniquitous interest.

The pleasures of sin, and this world's vanities
are confuted with uncorrupt judgment. *Milton.*
Men allege they us'er can find
Those beauties in a female mind,
Which raise a flame that will endure
For ever uncorrupt and pure. *Swift.*

UNCORRU'PTED. *adj.* Not vitiated; not
depraved.

Such a hero never springs,
But from the uncorrupted blood of kings. *Bayly.*

Man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted reason knew,
And with a native bent did good pursue. *Dryden.*
Nothing is more valuable than the records of an-
tiquity: I wish we had more of them, and more
uncorrupted. *Locke.*

UNCORRU'PTNESS. *n. s.* Integrity; up-
rightness.

In doctrine, shew uncorruptness, gravity, sincer-
ity. *Titus.*

To UNCO'VER. *v. a.*

1. To divert of a covering.

After you are up, uncover your bed, and open the
curtains to air it. *Harey.*
Seeing an object several millions of leagues, the
very instant it is uncovered, may be shown to be a
mistake in matter of fact. *Locke.*

2. To deprive of clothes.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer,
with thy uncovered body, this extremity of the
skies. *Shakespeare.*

3. To strip of the roof.
Porches and schools,
Uncover'd, and with scaffolds cumber'd stood. *Prior.*

4. To show openly; to strip of a veil, or
concealment.

He cover'd; but his robe
Uncover'd more: to rose the Danite strong.
Shorn of his strength. *Milton.*

There will certainly come some day or other, to
uncover every soul of us. *Lape.*

5. To bare the head, as in the presence of
a superior.

Rather let my head dance on a bloody pole,
Than stand uncover'd to the vulgar gown. *Shaksp.*

UNCO'USSELLABLE. *adj.* Not to be ad-
vised.

It would have been unconsultable to have
marched, and have left such an enemy at their
backs. *Clarendon.*

UNCOUNTABLE. *adj.* Innumerable.

Those uncountable glorious bodies were not fit in
the firmament for no other end than to adorn it.
Raleigh.

UNCO'NTAMINATED. *adj.* Genuine; not
impious.

True zeal is not any one single affection of the
soul, but a strong mixture of many holy affections,
filling the heart with all pious intentions; all, not
only uncounterfeit, but most fervent. *Spitt.*

To UNCO'UP. *v. a.* To loose dogs from
their couples.

Uncouple in the western valley, go;
Dispatch, I say, and find the forest. *Shakespeare.*

The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gay;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green;
Uncouple here, and let us make a bay. *Shakespeare.*

The land on which they fought, th' appointed
place,
In which th' uncoupled hounds began the chase. *Dryden.*

UNCOURTEOUS. *adj.* Uncivil; unpolite.

In behaviour some will say, ever had, rarely sober,
and somewhat given to musing, but never uncor-
teous. *Sidney.*

UNCOURTEOUSLY. *adv.* Uncivilly; un-
politely.

Though somewhat merrily, yet uncorruptly he
railed upon England, objecting extreme beggary,
and mere barbarousness unto it. *Afham.*

UNCOURTESY. *n. f.* Unfamiliarity; of manners to a court; impudence.

The quakers professed an address, which, notwithstanding the unceremoniousness of their phrases, the sense was very honest. *Addison.*

UNCOURTLY. *adj.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil.

The lord treasurer not entering into those refinements of paying the publick money upon private considerations, hath been so uncourtly as to stop it. *Swift.*

UNCOUTH. *adj.* [uncu³, Saxon.] Odd; strange; unusual.

A very uncouth sight was to behold, How he did fashion his untoward pace; For as he forward mov'd his footing old, So backward still was turn'd his wrinkled face. *Spenser.*

The lovers standing in this doleful wife, A warrior bold unwarlike approached near, Uncouth in arms yelad, and strange disguise. *Fairfax.*

I am surprized with an uncouth fear; A chilling sweat o'erruns my trembling joints; My heart suspects more than mine eye can see. *Shakespeare.*

The trouble of thy thoughts this night Affects me equally; nor can I like This uncouth dream, of evil sprung, I fear. *Milton.*

For I that day was absent, as befit, Bound on a voyage uncouth, and obscure, Far on excursion toward the gates of hell. *Milton.*

It was so uncouth a fight, for a fox to appear without a tail, that the very thought made him wreny of his life. *L'Estrange.*

The secret ceremonies I conceal, Uncouth, perhaps unlawful to reveal. *Dryden.*

I am more in danger to misunderstand his true meaning, than if I had come to him with a mind unjustified by doctors of my sect, whose reasonings will of course make all claims that way, and make the genuine meaning of the author seem harsh, strained, and uncouth to me. *Lorke.*

He made that a pleasant study, which in the hands of Bartolus and Baldus, was uncouth and rugged. *Baker.*

UNCOUTHLY. *adv.* Oddly; strangely.

Venetians do not move uncouthly ride, Thun did their lubber state mankind bestride. *Dryden.*

UNCOUTHNESS. *n. f.* Oddness; strangeness.

To deny himself in the lesser instances, that so when the greater come, they may not have the disadvantage of uncouthness, and perfect strangeness, to enhance their difficulty, must be acknowledged reasonable. *Decay of Piety.*

TO UNCREATE. *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing; to deprive of existence.

Tempt me with such affrights no more, Lest what I made I uncreate. *Curlew.*

Who created thee, lamenting learn: Who can uncreate thee thou shalt know. *Milton.*

Light dies before her uncreating word. *Pope.*

UNCREATED. *adj.*

1. Not yet created.

How hast thou disturb'd Heaven's blessed peace, and into nature brought Miskery, uncreated till the crime Of thy rebellion. *Milton.*

2. [inerte, French.] Not produced by creation.

What cause within, or what without is found, That can a being uncreated bound? *Blackmore.*

The next paragraph proves, that the idea we have of God is God himself; it being something, as he says, uncreated. *Locke.*

UNCREDITABLENESS. *n. f.* Want of reputation.

To all other dissuaves, we may add this of the uncreditableness; the best that can be said is, that they are so foolishly, whereof the one part devours the other. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCROPPED. *adj.* Not cropped; not gathered.

Thy abundance wants Partakers, and uncropped falls to the ground. *Milton.*

UNCROPPED. *adj.* Uncancelled.

Such gain the cap of him, that makes them fine, Yet keeps his book uncropped. *Shakespeare.*

UNCROUDED. *adj.* Not straitened by want of room.

An amphitheatre, On its publick shows, unpeopled Rome, And held uncrouded nations in its womb. *Addison.*

TO UNCROWN. *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty.

He hath done me wrong; And therefore I'll uncrown him ere 't be long. *Shakespeare.*

Ye powers! See a sacred king uncrown'd; See your offspring, Albion, bound. *Dryden.*

UNCTION. *n. f.* [unction, French.]

1. The act of anointing.

The unction of the tabernacle, the table, the laver, the altar of God, with all the instruments appertaining thereunto, made them for ever holy. *Hooker.*

2. Unguent; ointment.

The king himself the sacred unction made: As king by office, and as priest by trade. *Dryden.*

3. The act of anointing medically.

Such as are of hot constitutions, should use bathing in hot water, rather than unctions. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Any thing softening, or lenitive.

Neither, I say not that fluttering unction to your soul, That not your trespasss, but my madness speaks. *Shakespeare.*

5. The rite of anointing in the last hours.

Their extreme unction, administered as the dying man's viaticum, which St. James mentioned as the ceremony of his recovery, may be added. *Hammond.*

6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion; that which melts to devotion.

UNCTUOSITY. *n. f.* [from unctuous.] Fatness; oiliness.

Fragrant exhalations contain an unctuousity in them, and arise from the matter of fuel. *Brown.*

UNCTUOUS. *adj.* Fat; clammy; oily.

Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough torn leas, Whereof ingrateful man, with liquorish draughts, And morsels unctuous, greases his pure mind, That from it all consideration slips. *Shakespeare.*

A wand'ring fire, Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night Condenses, and the cold environs round, Kindled through agitation to a flame. *Milton.*

So fat and unctuous, that with the bellies of five of them there is made usually a hoghead of train oil. *Heylin.*

The trees were unctuous fir, and mountain ash. *Dryden.*

Whether they unctuous exhalations are, Fir'd by the sun, or seeming so alone. *Dryden.*

Th' internal winds, Dilating, and with unctuous vapour fed, Disdain'd their narrow cells. *Philips.*

Cauphure, oil-olive, linseed-oil, spirit of turpentine, and amber, are fat, sulphureous, unctuous bodies. *Newton.*

UNCTUOUSNESS. *n. f.* Fatness; oiliness; clamminess; greasiness.

A great degree of unctuousness is not necessary to the production of the like effects. *Boyle.*

UNCUCKLED. *adj.* Not made a cuckold.

As it is a heart-breaking to see a handsome man loose-wiv'd, so it is a deadly sorrow to behold a soul knave uncuckled. *Shakespeare.*

UNCULLED. *adj.* Not gathered.

A sweet reaper from his tillage brought First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf, Uncull'd, as came to hand. *Milton.*

UNCULPABLE. *adj.* Not blamable.

were not unculpable, are notwithstanding in the respect unculpable.

UNCULTIVATED. *adj.* [uncultus, Latin.]

1. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.

Our life, indeed, too frail was before; But all uncultivated lay, Out of the solar walk. *Dryden.*

God gave the world to men in common; but since he gave it for their benefit, it cannot be supposed he meant it should always remain common and uncultivated. *Locke.*

2. Not instructed; not civilized.

The first tragedians found that serious stile Too grave for their uncultivated age. *Riccomoni.*

These are instances of nations, where uncultivated nature has been left to itself, without the help of letters. *Locke.*

UNCUMBERED. *adj.* Not burdened; not embarrassed.

Lord of yourself, uncumber'd with a wife. *Dryden.*

UNCURABLE. *adj.* That cannot be curbed, or checked. Not used.

So much uncurable her garboles, Caesar, Made out of her impatience, which not wanted Shrewdness of policy. *Shakespeare.*

UNCURBED. *adj.* Licentious; not restrained.

With frank, and with uncurbed plainness, Tell us the dauphin's mind. *Shakespeare.*

TO UNCURL. *v. a.* To loose from ringlets, or convolutions.

There stands a rock; the raging billows rose Above his head in storms; but, when 'tis calm, Uncurl their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear. *Dryden.*

The lion's foe lies prostrate on the plain, He sheaths his paws, uncurls his angry mane; And, pleas'd with bloodless honours of the day, Walks over, and disdain'd the inglorious prey. *Dryden.*

The furies sink upon their iron beads, And shakes uncurl'd hang lifting round their heads. *Pope.*

TO UNCURL. *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets.

My fleece of woolly hair now uncurl, Ev'n as an adder, when the doth unroll To do some fatal execution. *Shakespeare.*

UNCURLED. *adj.* Not collected into ringlets.

Alike in feature both, and garb appear; With honest faces, though uncurl'd hair. *Dryden.*

But since, alas, frail beauty must decay, Curl'd or uncurl'd, since locks will turn to grey; What then remains, but well our pow'r to use, And keep good-humour still, whate'er we lose? *Pope.*

UNCURRENT. *adj.* Not current; not passing in common payment.

Your voice, like a piece of uncurrent gold, is no crack'd within the ring. *Shakespeare.*

I can no other answer make but thanks; And thanks, and ever thanks: and oft good turns Are shuffled off with such uncurrent pay. *Shakespeare.*

TO UNCURLSE. *v. a.* To free from as execration.

Uncurse their souls; their peace is made With head, and not with hands. *Shakespeare.*

UNCURST. *adj.* Not execrated.

Sir John Hotham unapproach'd, untheatred uncurst by any language or secret imprecation mine, not long after pays his own and his eldest heads. *King Charles.*

Heaven sure has kept this spot of earth uncurst To show how all things were created first. *Wall.*

UNCUR'D. *adj.* Not cut.

We must resign! how'n's his great foot dash'd in In storms as loud as his immortal fame: His dying groans, his last-breath shake only his And trees move fall for his funeral pile. *Wall.*

A nail uncut, and head uncurl'd the loves; And would drag him just-boots as soon as you. *Wall.*

To open, to free from the restraint of bounds.

When the merry men too softly play,
And shrivel'd herbs on with'ring stems do lay;
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undoes his weary fowls. *Dryden.*

UNDAMAGED. adj. Not made worse; not impaired.

Plants will frequent changes try,
Undamag'd, and their marriageable arms
Conjoin with others. *Philips.*

UNDAUNTED. adj. Unsubdued by fear; not depressed.

Bring forth men children only;
Forty undaunted men should compose
Nothing but males. *Shakespeare.*

With him went
Harnum, who did the twice fir'd Harry save,
And in his burning ship undaunted fought. *Dryden.*

Mirror of ancient faith in early youth!
Undaunted worth, inviolable truth!
No foe unpunish'd, in the fighting field,
Shall dare thee. *Dryden.*

UNDAUNTEBLY. adv. Boldly; intrepidly; without fear.

It shall bid his soul go out of his body undauntedly,
and lift up its head with confidence before
saints and angels. *South.*

UNDAUNTEDNESS. n. f. Boldness; bravery; intrepidity.

Luther took up a braver air of assurance, and
showed a particular undauntedness in the cause of
truth, when it had to mighty an opposer. *Atterbury.*

The art of war, which they admired in him,
and his undauntedness under dangers, were such
virtues as these Islanders were not used to. *Pope.*

UNDAZELED. adj. Not dimmed, or confas'd by splendour.

Here matter new to gaze the devil met
Undazzled. *Milton.*

As undazzled and untroubled eyes, as eagles can
be supposed to cast on glow-worms, when they
have been newly gazing on the sun. *Boyle.*

To UNDEAF. v. a. To free from deafness.

Though Richard my life's counsel would not
hear,
My death's sad tale may yet undeaf his ear. *Shakspeare.*

UNDEBAUCHED. adj. Not corrupted by debauchery.

When the world was buxom, fresh and young,
Her sons were undebauch'd, and therefore strong. *Dryden.*

UNDECAGON. n. f. [from *undecim*, Lat. and *gonia*.] A figure of eleven angles or sides.

UNDECA'YED. adj. Not diminished, or impaired.

How fierce in fight, with courage undecay'd!
Judge if such warriors want immortal aid. *Dryden.*

If, in the melancholy shades below,
The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow;
Yet mine shall sacred last; mine undecay'd
Burn on through life, and animate my shade. *Pope.*

UNDECA'YING. adj. Not suffering diminution or declension.

The fragrant myrtle, and the juicy vine,
Their parents' undecaying strength declare,
Which with fresh labour, and newwax'd care,
Supplies new plants. *Blackmore.*

UNDECEIVABLE. adj. Not liable to deceive, or be deceived.

It serves for more certain computation, by how
much it is a larger and more comprehensive period,
and under a more undecidable calculation. *Holder.*

To UNDECEIVE. v. a. To set free from the influence of a fallacy.

All men will try, and hope to write as well,
And not without much pain be undeceiv'd. *Reform.*

Who, when deceiv'd, from her own
Like glass of her own'd better does return
To mend the murderer, to fight the thief,
And undeceive the long-suffering. *Blackmore.*

Our coming judgments do in part undeceive us,
and rectify the greater errors. *Glanville.*

So far as truth gets ground in the world, so far
as loses it. *Charl saves the world by undeceiving it.* *South.*

UNDECEIVED. adj. Not cheated; not imposed on.

All of a tenour was their after life,
No day discolour'd with domestick strife;
No jealousy, but mutual truth believ'd;
Secure repose, and kindness undeciev'd. *Dryden.*

UNDECIDED. adj. Not determined; not settled.

For one thing, which we have left to the order
of the church, they had twenty which were unde-
cided by the express word of God. *Hooker.*

To whose muse we owe that sort of verse,
Is undecid'd by the men of skill. *Johnson.*

Aristotle has left undecid'd the duration of the
action. *Dryden.*

When two adverse winds engage with horrid
shock,
Levying their equal force with utmost rage,
Long undecid'd lasts the airy strife. *Philips.*

UNDECISIVE. adj. Not decisive; not conclusive.

Two notions differing about the antiquity of their
language, made appeal to an undecisive experiment,
when they agreed upon the trial of a child brought
up among the wild inhabitants of the desert. *Glanville.*

To UNDECK. v. a. To deprive of ornaments.

I find myself a traitor;
For I have given here my soul's consent,
To undeck the pompous body of a king. *Shakespeare.*

UNDECKED. adj. Not adorned; not embellished.

Eve has undeck'd, save with herself. *Milton.*

UNDECLIN'D. adj.

1. Not grammatically varied by termina-
tion.

2. Not deviating; not turned from the
right way.

In his track my wary feet have steps;
His undclin'd ways precisely kept. *Sandys.*

UNDEDICATED. adj.

1. Not consecrated; not devoted.

2. Not inscribed to a patron.

I should let this book come forth undedicated,
were it not that I look upon this dedication as a
duty. *Boyle.*

UNDEEDED. adj. Not signalized by ac-
tion.

My sword, with an unbatter'd edge,
I sheath again undeeded. *Shakespeare.*

UNDEFA'CED. adj. Not deprived of its
form; not disfigured.

Those arms, which for nine centuries had brav'd
The wrath of time, on antick stone engrav'd;
Now torn by mortars, stand yet undefac'd,
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Glanville.*

UNDEFA'ISIBLE. adj. Not defeasible;
not to be vacated or annulled.

UNDEFI'ED. adj. Not set at defiance; not
challenged.

False traitor, thou broken haif
The law of arms, to strike for undefied;
But thou thy treason's fruit, I hope, shalt taste
Right low, and feel the law, the which thou hast
defied. *Spenser.*

Chang'd a blunt cane for a steel-pointed dart,
And meeting Osmyr next,
Who waiting time for treason to provide,
He basely threw it at him, undefied. *Dryden.*

UNDEFILED. adj. Not polluted; not
vitiated; not corrupted.

Virtue wears a crown for ever, having gotten
the victory, striving for undefiled rewards. *Wisd.*

Whose bed is undefied, and chaste, pronounce'd. *Milton.*

Her Ambrosian stream remains undefied,
Unmix'd with foreign taint, and undefied;
Her wit was more than man, her innocence a child. *Dryden.*

UNDEFINABLE. adj. Not to be marked
out, or circumscribed by a definition.

That which is indefinite, though it hath bounds,
as not being infinite, yet those bounds to us are
undefinable. *Grew.*

Why simple ideas are undefinable is, that the
several terms of a definition, signifying several ideas,
they can all, by no means, represent an idea, which
has no composition at all. *Locke.*

UNDEFIN'D. adj. Not circumscribed,
or explained by a definition.

There is no such way to give defence to absurd
doctrines, as to guard them round with legends of
obscure, doubtful, undefined words. *Locke.*

UNDEFORMED. adj. Not deformed; not
disfigured.

The light of so many gallant fellows, with all
the pomp and glare of war, yet undeformed by bat-
tles, may possibly invite your curiosity. *Pope.*

UNDELIBERATED. adj. Not carefully
considered.

The prince's undeliberated throwing himself into
that engagement, transported him with passion. *Clerendon.*

UNDELIGHTED. adj. Not pleased; not
touched with pleasure.

The send
Saw undelighted all delight; all kind
Of living creatures, new to light. *Milton.*

UNDELIGHTFUL. adj. Not giving plea-
sure.

He could not think of involving himself in the
same undelightful condition of life. *Clerendon.*

UNDEMO'LISTED. adj. Not razed; not
thrown down.

She undemoist'd stood, and ev'n till now
Perhaps had stood. *Philips.*

They stood by, and suffered Dunkirk to lie unde-
moist'd. *Swift.*

UNDEMONSTRABLE. adj. Not capable
of fuller evidence.

Out of the precepts of the law of nature, as of
certain common and undemonstrable principles,
man's reason doth necessarily proceed unto certain
more particular determinations; which particular
determinations being found out according unto
the reason of man, they have the names of human
laws. *Hooker.*

UNDENI'ABLE. adj. Such as cannot be
gain'd.

That age which my grey hairs make from more
than it is, hath not diminished in me the power to
protect an undeniable verity. *Salway.*

He supported the principles upon which he
grounded his arguments, to have been undeniable. *White.*

Of those of the second class, we have a plain
and undeniable certainty. *Woodward.*

UNDENI'ABLY. adv. So plainly, as to
admit no contradiction.

It is undeniably founded in the express affirma-
tions of holy writ. *Hammond.*

This account was differently related by the an-
cients; that is undeniably rejected by the moderns. *Brown.*

I grant that nature all poets ought to study; but
then this also undeniably follows, that those things
which delight all ages, must have been an institu-
tion of nature. *Dryden.*

UNDEPI'ORED. adj. Not lamented.

Rise, wretched widow! rise; not undepior'd
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford;
But rise prepar'd to mourn thy pain'd soul. *Dryden.*

UNDEPRA'VED. adj. Not corrupted.

Knowledge dwelt in our undepressed nature, as
light in the sun; it is now hidden in as like sparks
in a flint. *Glanville.*

UNDEPRI'VED. adj. Not deprived by au-
thority; not stripped of any possession.

He, undepri'd, his benefice forsook. *Dryden.*

UNDER, preposition. [*under, Gothick; under, Saxon; under, Dutch.*]
1. In a state of subjection to.

When good Saturn, banish'd from above,
Was driven to hell, the world was *under* Jove.

Dryden.

Every man is put *under* a necessity, by his constitution, as an intelligent being, to be determined by his own judgment, what is best for him to do; else he would be *under* the determination of some other than himself, which is want of liberty.

Locke.

2. In the state of pupillage to.

To those that live

Under thy care, good rules and patterns give.

Denham.

The princes respected Helim, and made such improvements *under* him, that they were instructed in learning.

Quintilian.

3. Beneath; so as to be covered, or hidden; not over; not above.

Trout put in bottles, and the bottles let down into wells *under* water, will keep long.

Bacon.

The doctor had before him the barbarous usage of his brethren, clapped on shipboard *under* hatches.

Felt.

If it stood always *under* this form, it would have been *under* fire, if it had not been *under* water.

Burnet.

Thy bees lodge *under* covert of the wind.

Dryden.

Many a good poetick vein is buried *under* a trade, and never produces any thing for want of improvement.

Locke.

4. Below in place; not above. This is the sense of *under* fail, that is, *having the sails spread aloft.*

As they went *under* fail by him, they held up their hands and made their prayers.

Sidney.

By that fire that burn'd the Carthage queen, When the false Trojan *under* fail was seen.

Shakspeare.

Mistress hath been found to put forth *under* the boughs, and not only above the boughs; so it cannot be any thing that falleth upon the bough. *Bacon.*

Milton.

5. In a less degree than.

Medicines take effect sometimes *under*, and sometimes above, the natural proportion of their virtue.

Hooker.

If you write in your strength, you stand revealed at first; and should you write *under* it, you cannot avoid some peculiar graces.

Dryden.

6. For less than.

We are thrifty enough not to part with any thing serviceable to our bodies, *under* a good consideration; but make little account of what is most beneficial to our souls.

Ray.

7. Less than; below.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a total pollution, and not to be reformed by any thing *under* a new creation.

South.

Those men of forehead love to insure a cause, and seldom talk *under* certainty and demonstration.

Collier.

There are several hundred parishes in England *under* twenty pounds a year, and many *under* ten.

Swift.

8. By the show of.

That which spites me more than all the wants, He does it *under* name of perfect love.

Shakspeare.

'Tis hard to bind any syllogism to close upon the mind, as not to be evaded *under* some plausible distinction.

Baker.

9. With less than.

Several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half a dozen conceits.

Swift.

10. In the state of inferiority to; noting rank or order of precedence.

It was too great an honour for any man *under* a duke.

Addison.

11. In a state of being loaded with.

He shall but bear them as the ass bears gold, To groan and sweat *under* the burden.

Shakspeare.

He holds the people Of no more soul, nor fitness for the world, Than camels in their war; who have their provender

Only for bearing burdens, and for blows.

Shakspeare.

12. In a state of oppression by, or subjection to.

After all, they have not been able to give any considerable comfort to the mind, *under* any of the great pressures of this life.

Tillotson.

At any rate, we desire to be rid of the present evil, which we are apt to think nothing absent can equal; because, *under* the present pain, we find not ourselves capable of any the least degree of happiness.

Locke.

Women and children did not shew the least signs of complaint, *under* the extremity of torture.

Collier.

Illustrious parent! now some token give, That I may Clymene's proud boast believe, Nor longer *under* false reproaches grieve.

Addison.

13. In a state in which one is seized or overborn.

The prince and princess must be *under* no less amazement.

Pope.

14. In a state of being liable to, or limited by.

That which we move for our better instruction's sake, turneth into choler in them; they answer faintly. Yet in this their mood they cast forth somewhat wherewith, *under* pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented.

Hooker.

The greatest part of mankind is slow of apprehension; and therefore, in many cases, *under* a necessity of seeing with other men's eyes.

South.

A generation springing up amongst us, that flattered princes that they have a divine right to absolute power, let the laws and conditions *under* which they enter upon their authority be what they will.

Locke.

It is not strange to find a country half unpeopled, where so great a proportion of both sexes is tied *under* such vows of chastity.

Addison.

Things of another world are *under* the disadvantage of being distant, and therefore operate but faintly.

Atterbury.

15. In a state of depression, or dejection by; in a state of inferiority.

There is none but he, Whose being I do fear, and *under* him My genius is rebuk'd, as Antony's was by Caesar.

Shakspeare.

16. In the state of bearing, or being known by.

This fiction, *under* the name of Puritan, became very turbulent during the reign of Elizabeth.

Swift.

The raising of silver coin has been only by coining it with less silver in it, *under* the same denomination.

Locke.

17. In the state of.

If they can succeed without blood, as *under* the present disposition of things, it is very possible they may; it is to be hoped they will be satisfied.

Swift.

18. Not having reached or arrived to; noting time.

Three sons he dying left *under* age; By means whereof, their uncle Vortigern Usurp'd the throne during their pupillage.

Spenser.

19. Represented by.

Morpheus is represented by the ancient statues *under* the figure of a boy asleep, with a bundle of poppy in his hand.

Addison.

20. In a state of protection.

Under favour, there are other materials for a commonwealth, besides stark love and kindness.

Collier.

21. With respect to; referred to.

Mr. Duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine.

Felton.

Under this head may come in the several contents and wars betwixt popes and the secular princes.

Lesley.

22. Attended by.

Cato Major, who had with great reputation borne all the great offices of the commonwealth, has left us an evidence, *under* his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs.

Locke.

23. Subjected to; being the subject of.

To describe the revolutions of nature, will require a ready eye; especially so to connect this period and present them all *under* one view.

Burnet.

History is the description of our ideas. For the narrow mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas *under* view at once, it was necessary to have a repository to lay them up.

Locke.

The thing *under* proof is not capable of demonstration, and must be submitted to the trial of probabilities.

Locke.

Distinct conceptions, that answer their verbal distinctions, serve to clear any thing in the subject *under* consideration.

Locke.

I rather suspect my own judgment, than believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so long *under* Virgil's correction, and had his last hand put to it.

Addison.

24. In the next stage of subordination.

This is the only safe-guard, *under* the spirit of God, that dictated these sacred writings, that can be relied on.

Locke.

25. In a state of relation that claims protection.

26. It is generally opposed to above or over.

UNDER, adverb.

1. In a state of subjection, or inferiority.

Ye purpose to keep *under* the children of Judah for bond-men and bond-women.

Chronicles.

2. Below; not above.

3. Less; opposed to over or more.

He kept the main flock without alteration, *under* or over.

Spenser.

4. It has a signification resembling that of an adjective; lower in place; inferior; subject; subordinate. But, perhaps, in this sense it should be considered as united to the following word.

I will fight

Against my canker'd country with the spleen Of all the *under* fiends.

Shakspeare.

5. It is much used in composition, in several senses, which the following examples will explain.

UNDERACTION, n. f. Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story.

The least episodes, or *underactions*, interwoven in it, are parts necessary, or convenient to carry on the main design.

Dryden.

To *UNDERBEAR*, v. a. [*under* and *bear*.]

1. To support; to endure.

What reverence he did throw away on slaves! Wooing poor craftsmen with the craft of smiles, And patient *under* bearing of his fortune.

Shakspeare.

2. To line; to guard. Out of use.

The Dutchess of Milan's gown; not like your cloth of gold, set with pearls, down sleeves, sleeves, and skirts round, *underborne* with a hink tinsel.

Shakspeare.

UNDERBEARER, n. f. [*under* and *bear*.]

In funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.

To *UNDERBID*, v. a. [*under* and *bid*.]

To offer for any thing less than it is worth.

UNDERCLERK, n. f. [*under* and *clerk*.]

A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.

Coleby, one of his *under-swearers*, was tried for robbing the treasury, where he was an *under clerk*.

Swift.

To *UNDERDO*, v. n. [*under* and *do*.]

1. To act below one's abilities.

You overact, when you should *underdo*. A little call yourself again, and think.

Shakspeare.

2. To do less than is requisite.

Nature much *underdoes* overdoes than you, you shall find twenty eggs with two yokes, that have none.

Locke.

UNDERFACTION, n. f. [*under* and *fact*.]

UND *undermining faction; subversion of a nation.*

Christianity, both by penicils of underfactions.
Decay of Piety.

UNDERFELLOW, n. s. [*under and fellow.*]

A mean man; a sorry wretch.
They carried him to a house of a principal officer, who with no more civility, though with much more business than those underfellows had shewed, in captious manner put interrogatories unto him.
Sidney.

UNDERFILLING, n. s. [*under and fill.*]

Lower part of an edifice.
To found our habitation firmly, first examine the bed of earth upon which we will build, and then the underfillings, or substructions, as the ancients called it.
Watson.

TO UNDERFO'ND, v. a. [*under and fang-gan, Saxon.*] To take in hand. Obsolete.

Thou, Menalcas, that by thy treachery didst underfong my lady to woe to light, shouldst well be known for such thy villainy.
Spenser.

TO UNDERFURNISH, v. a. [*under and furnish.*] To supply with less than enough.

Can we suppose God would underfurnish man for the state he designed him, and not all and him a soul large enough to pursue his happiness? *Collier.*

TO UNDERGIRD, v. a. [*under and gird.*]

To bind below; to round the bottom.
When they had taken it up, they used help, undergirding the ship.
Acts.

TO UNDERGO, v. a. [*under and go.*]

1. To suffer; to sustain; to endure evil.
With mind averse, he rather underwent his people's will, than gave his own consent.
Dryden.

2. To support; to hazard. Not in use.
I have mov'd certain Romans to undergo with me an enterprise of honourable, dangerous consequence. *Shaksp.*

Such they were, who might presume to have done much for the king and honour of the state, having the chiefest actions undergone. *Daniel.*

3. To sustain; to be the bearer of; to possess. Not in use.

Their virtues else, be they as pure as grace, as minute as man may undergo, shall, in the general censure, take corruption from that particular fault. *Shakspere.*

4. To sustain; to endure without fainting.

It rais'd in me an undergoing stomach, to bear up against what should ensue. *Shakspere.*

5. To pass through.

I carried on my enquiries to try whether this rising world, when finished, would continue always the same; or what changes it would successively undergo, by the continued action of the same causes. *Bacon.*

Bread put into the stomach of a dying man, will undergo the alteration that is merely the effect of heat. *Arbutnot.*

6. To be subject to.

Claudio undergoes my challenge, and either I must shortly hear from him, or I will subscribe him a coward. *Shakspere.*

UNDERGROUND, n. s. [*under and ground.*]

Subterraneous space.

They have promised to shew your highness a spirit rais'd from depth of underground. *Shaksp.*

From underground, the liquid ore he drains, late fit moulds prepared. *Milton.*

UNDERGROWTH, n. s. [*under and growth.*]

That which grows under the tall wood.

So thick entwined, the undergrowth

Of bushes and tangling bushes, had purple'd

All path of man, or beast, that pass'd that way. *Milton.*

UNDERHAND, adv. [*under and hand.*]

1. By means not apparent; secretly.

These multiplied petitions of worldly things in prayer have, besides their direct use, a service whereby the church underhand, through a kind of heavenly fraud, taketh therewith the souls of men, as with certain baits. *Hooker.*

2. Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy.

She underhand dealt with the principal men of that country, that they should persuade the king to make Flangus his associate. *Sidney.*

They, by their precedents of wit, T' out-fast, out-loiter, and out-fit, Can order matters underhand, To put all business to a stand. *Hudibros.*

It looks as if I had desired him underhand to write to ill against me; but I have not bribed him to do me this service. *Dryden.*

Such mean revenge, committed underhand, Has rain'd many an acre of good land. *Dryden.*

Wood is still working underhand to force his halfpence upon us. *Swift.*

I'll hasten to my Roman soldiers, Inflame the mutiny, and underhand Blow up their discontent. *Addison.*

UNDERHAND, adj. Secret; clandestine; sly.

I had notice of my brother's purpose, and have, by underhand means, laboured to dissuade him. *Shakspere.*

I should take it as a very great favour from some of my underhand detractors, if they would break all measures with me. *Addison.*

UNDERIV'D, adj. [*from derived.*] Not borrowed.

The ideas it is built about should be, sometimes at least, those more congenial ones, which it had in itself, underiv'd from the body. *Locke.*

UNDERLABOURER, n. s. [*under and labourer.*] A subordinate workman.

About the carriage of one stone for Annals, the distance of twenty days journey, for three years, were employ'd two thousand chosen men, governors, besides many underlabourers. *Wilkins.*

TO UNDERLAY, v. a. [*under and lay.*] To strengthen by something laid under.

UNDERLEAF, n. s. [*under and leaf.*] A species of apple.

The underleaf, whose cyder is best at two years, is a plentiful bearer. *Mortimer.*

TO UNDERLINE, v. a. [*under and line.*]

1. To mark with lines below the words.

2. To influence secretly.

By mere chance in appearance, though underlined with a providence, they had a full light of the insinua. *Watson.*

UNDERLING, n. s. [*from under.*] An inferior agent; a sorry, mean fellow.

The great men, by ambition never satisfied, grew fastidious; and the underlings, glad indeed to be underlings to them they hated least, to preserve them from such they hated most. *Sidney.*

Hereby the heads of the Septs are made stronger, whom it should be a most special policy to weaken, and to set up and strengthen divers of these underlings against them. *Spenser.*

The fault is not in our stars, But in ourselves, that we are underlings. *Shaksp.*

O'er all his brethren he shall reign as king, Yet every one shall make him underling. *Milton.*

They may print this letter, if the underlings at the post-office take a copy of it. *Pope and Swift.*

TO UNDERMINE, v. a. [*under and mine.*]

1. To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall, or be blown up; to sap.

Though the foundation on a rock were laid,

The church was undermin'd, and then betray'd. *Danbarn.*

An injudicious endeavour to exalt Virgil, is much the same as if one should think to raise the superstructure by undermining the foundation. *Pope.*

2. To circumscribe under.

A vast rock undermin'd from one end to the other, and a highway running through it as long and as broad as the Mall. *Addison.*

3. To injure by clandestine means.

Making the king's sword stick where they hated, the king's purse reward whom they loved; and, which is worst of all, making the royal countenance serve to undermine the royal sovereignty. *Sidney.*

They, knowing Eleanor's aspiring humour, Have bid'd me to undermine the datchbox. *Shaksp.*

The father, secure, Ventures his filial virtue Against what'er may tempt, what'er seduce, Allure or terrify, or undermine. *Milton.*

The undermining little becomes habitual; and the drift of his plausible conversation is only to flatter one, that he may betray another. *Dryden.*

He should be warned who are like to undermine him, and who to serve him. *Locke.*

UNDERMINER, n. s. [*from undermine.*]

1. He that saps; he that digs away the supports.

2. A clandestine enemy.

The enemies and underminers thereof are Romish catholics. *Bacon.*

When I perceiv'd all set on enmity, As on my enemies where ever chance'd, I us'd hostility, and took their spoil, To pay my underminers in their coin. *Milton.*

The most experienced disturbers and underminers of government have always laid their first train in contempt, endeavouring to blow it up in the judgment and esteem of the subject. *Swift.*

UNDERMOST, adj. [*This is a kind of superlative, anomalously formed from under.*]

1. Lowest in place.

Using oil of almonds, we drew up with the undermost stone a much greater weight. *Boyle.*

2. Lowest in state or condition.

It happens well for the party that is undermost, when a work of this nature falls into the hands of those who content themselves to attack their principles, without exposing their persons. *Addison.*

This opinion, taken by other sectaries, was at last no longer than they were undermost. *Atterbury.*

UNDERNEATH, adv. [*Compounded from under and neath, of which we still retain the comparative acether, but in adverbial sense use beneath.*] In the lower place; below; under; beneath.

Fortwith up to the clouds With him I flew, and underneath beheld The earth outstretch'd immense, a prospect wide. *Milton.*

And as I wake, sweet music breathe Above, about, or underneath Sent by some spirit to mortals good. *Milton.*

Or fullen Mole that rameth under neath, Or Seven swift, guilty of maiden's death. *Milton.*

The minister caught in open day, Luclos'd, and in despair to fly away, How's horrible from underneath. *Dryden.*

The state did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage underneath. *Addison.*

UNDERNEATH, prep. Under.

Fellows in arms, Brain'd underneath the yoke of tyranny, Thus far into the bowels of the land: Have we march'd on. *Shakspere.*

Pray God the prove not masculine ere long! If underneath the standard of the French, She carry armour, as he hath begun. *Shakspere.*

Underneath this stone doth lie As touch beauty as could die; Which in life did harbour give To more virtue than could live. *Ben Jonson.*

What is, hath been; what hath been, shall ensue; And nothing underneath the sun is new. *Shakspere.*

The north and south, and each contending tract, Are underneath his wide dominion cast. *Dryden.*

UNDEROFFICER, n. s. [*under and officer.*]

An inferior officer; one in subordinate authority.

UND

Under the idea of communication by letters, and all other, is most in use; and would be more so, were it not for the manifold abuses about its execution committed by underofficers. *Ayliffe.*

UNDERSTAND V. A. [under and part.] Not derogatory.

Of our happiness the apostle gives a negative description; and, as creeds in us apprehensions undergatory from what we shall possess, excite them above all that we can fancy. *Boyle.*

UNDERSTAND V. A. [under and part.] Subordinate or unessential part.

The English will not bear a thorough tragedy, but are pleased that it should be lightened with underparts of mirth. *Dryden.*

UNDERPETTICOAT. N. F. [under and petticoat.] The petticoat worn next the body.

They go to bed as tired with doing nothing, as I am after quitting a whole underpetticoat. *Spectator.*

TO UNDERPIN. V. A. [under and pin.] To prop; to support.

Victors, to secure themselves against disputes of that kind, underpin their acquiescence. *Hale.*

UNDERPLOT. N. F. [under and plot.]

1. A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it.

In a tragedy, there is to be but one main design; and though there be an underplot, yet it is subservient to the chief fable.

2. A clandestine scheme.

The husband is so misled by tricks, and so lost in a crooked intrigue, that he still suspects an underplot. *Addison.*

TO UNDERPRAISE. V. A. [under and praise.] To praise below desert.

In underpraising thy deserts,

Have had the first deficiency of our tongue. *Dryd.*

TO UNDERPRIZE. V. A. [under and prize.] To value at less than the worth.

How far
The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow,

In underprising it; so far this shadow
Doth limp behind the substance. *Shakespeare.*

TO UNDERPROP. V. A. [under and prop.] To support; to sustain.

Here am I left to underprop the land,
Who, weak with age, cannot support myself. *Shakespeare.*

There was made a shoring or underproping act for the benevolence; to make the fums not brought in to be believable by course of law. *Bacon.*

Thou that art us'd to attend the royal throne,
And underprop the head that bears the crown. *Fenton.*

UNDERPROPORTIONED. QDJ. [under and proportion.] Having too little proportion.

To be haughty, and to make scanty and unproportioned returns of civility, plainly tells people, they must be very manly.

UNDERPULLER. N. F. [under and puller.]

Inferiour or subordinate puller.

The mystery of seconds and thirds is such a master-piece, that no description can reach. These underpullers in destruction are such implicit mortals as are not to be matched. *Collier.*

TO UNDERRATE. V. A. [under and rate.] To rate too low.

UNDERSTATE. N. F. [from the verb.] A price less than is usual.

To give all will best the well,
But not as understate to sell. *Cowley.*

The sleek brute is from Newmarket brought,
And at an understate in Southfield bought.

To turn a mill. *Dryden.*

TO UNDERSTAY. V. N. [under and stay.] To stay by way of derogation or contradiction. Obsolete.

They say, they can to heaven the highway;
I dare understay.

Never set foot on that same trode,
To their right way, and strain abroad. *Spenser.*

UND

UNDERSECRETARY. N. F. [under and secretary.] An inferior or subordinate secretary.

The Jews have a tradition, that Elias strain heaven, and keeps a register of all men's actions, good or bad. He hath his undersecretaries for the several nations, that take minutes of all that passes. *Bacon.*

TO UNDERSELL. V. A. [under and sell.]

To defeat, by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another.

Their stock being rated at six in the hundred, they may, with great gain, undersell us, our stock being rated at ten. *Child.*

UNDERSERVANT. N. F. [under and servant.]

A servant of the lower class.

Besides the nerves, the bones, as underservants, with the muscles, are employed to raise him up. *Grew.*

TO UNDERSET. V. A. [under and set.] To prop; to support.

The merchant-adventurers, being a strong company, and well underset with rich men, and good order, held out bravely. *Bacon.*

UNDERSETTER. N. F. [from underset.]

Prop; pedestal; support.

The four corners thereof had undersetters.

UNDERSETTING. N. F. [from underset.]

Lower part; pedestal.

Their undersettings, or pedestals, are, in height, a third part of the column. *Wotton.*

UNDERSHERIFF. N. F. [under and sheriff.]

The deputy of the sheriff.

Since 'tis my doom, love's understrive,

Why doth my the adownon fly? *Cleveland.*

UNDERSHERIFFRY. N. F. [from undersheriff.] The business, or office of an undersheriff.

The cardinals of Rome call all temporal business, of wars and embassages, *shirreria*, which is undersheriffry; as if they were but matters for undersheriffs and catchpoles; though many times those undersheriffries do more good than their high speculations. *Bacon.*

UNDERSHOOT. PART. ADJ. [under and shoot.]

Moved by water passing under it.

The imprisoned water payeth the ransom of driving an undershot wheel for his enlargement. *Carew.*

UNDERSONG. N. F. [under and song.]

Chorus; burden of a song.

So ended the; and all the rest around

To her redoubled that her under-song. *Spenser.*

The challenge to Dametas shall belong;

Menalcas shall sustain his under-song;

Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring. *Dryden.*

TO UNDERSTAND. V. A. [preterit understood. (unbenytanban, Saxon.)

1. To conceive with adequate ideas; to have full knowledge of; to comprehend; to know.

I nam'd them as they pass'd, and understood
Their nature, with such knowledge God endu'd
My sudden apprehension. *Milton.*

When did his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at arts he did not understand? *Dryden.*

He hopes you will your foreign taste command,
To bear for once with what you understand. *Addison.*

2. To know the meaning of; to be able to interpret.

He gather'd his own doom; which understood,
Not instant, but of future time, to hell
He now return'd. *Milton.*

The Ulysses of Ovid upbraids his ignorance, that he understood not the shield for which he pleaded. *Dryden.*

3. To suppose to mean.

The most learned interpreters understood the words of sin, and not of Abel. *Lach.*

4. To know by experience.

Love unobscured reign'd; nor jealousy
Was understood, the infant's love's hell. *Milton.*

UND

5. To know by instinct.

Amorous intent, well understood
Of Eve, whose eye darted contempt from Milton.

6. To interpret, at least mentally; to conceive with respect to meaning.

The truth,
Left only in those written records pure,
Though not but by the spirit understood. *Milton.*

His sin might have been greater in that respect;
but that it was not so to be understood, appears by the opposition. *Shillingford.*

7. To know another's meaning.

Each to other calls
Not understood, till hoarse, and all in rage
As mock'd, they storm. *Milton.*

8. To hold in opinion with conviction.

For well I understand in the prime and
Of nature her th' inferior. *Milton.*

9. To mean without expressing.

War then, war
Open or understood, must be resolv'd. *Milton.*

10. To know what is not expressed.

I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay thee fealty
With low subjection; understand the same
Of fish, within their watry residence,
Not hither summon'd. *Milton.*

TO UNDERSTAND. V. N.

1. To have the use of intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conscious being.

I have given thee a wife and understanding heart. *Chronicles.*

All my soul be
Imperad'd in you, in whom alone
I understand, and grow, and see. *Deane.*

2. To be informed by another.

I understood of the evil Eliahab did. *Nehemiah.*

I understand by Sanga, you have been
Solicited against the commonwealth
By one Umbrenus. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Not to be ignorant; to have learned.

I understood not that a grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still pays, at once
Indebted and discharged. *Milton.*

I understood not all was-but a shew,
Rather than told virtue. *Milton.*

UNDERSTANDING. N. F. [from understand.]

1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment.

I speak as my understanding instructs me, and I
mine honestly puts it to utterance. *Shakespeare.*

Make him of quick understanding in the heat of
the Lord. *James.*

When the rates things, and moves from ground
to ground,

The name of reason she obtains by this:
But when by reason she the truth hath found,
And standeth fix'd, she understanding is. *Deane.*

Life and sense,

Fancy and understanding: whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being. *Milton.*

We find wisdom withdrawing the will from the
quarrels of the understanding, and more other men
of peace than of opinion. *Hobbes.*

By understanding, I mean that faculty which
we are enabled to apprehend the objects of knowl-
edge; generals as well as particulars; able
the things as well as present; and to judge of the
truth or falsehood, good or evil. *Wicks.*

God is to the understanding of men, as the light
of the sun is to our eyes, its first and most plain
object. *Tillotson.*

The understandings of a senate are often advised
by three or four leaders. *Bay.*

2. Skill; knowledge; exact comprehen-
sion.

Right understanding consists in the perception
the visible or probable agreement or disagreement
of ideas. *Locke.*

Very many people have raised their minds to
great sense and understanding of religion. *Law.*

Intelligence; terms of communication.
 The *understanding* of his duty, he would con-
 sider with him in the preserving of a good understand-
 ing between him and his people. *Clarendon.*
 We have got into some understanding with the
 enemy, by means of don Diego. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDERSTANDING. *adj.* Knowing; skill-
 ful.

The present physician is a very *understanding*
 man, and well read. *Addison.*

UNDERSTANDINGLY. *adv.* [from *under-
 stand.*] With knowledge.

Sundays may be *understandingly* spent in theo-
 logy. *Milton.*

UNDERSTOOD. The pret. and part. pass.
 of *understand.*

UNDERSTRAPPER. *n. s.* [under and *trap.*]
 A petty fellow; an inferior agent.

Every *understrapper* perked up, and expected a
 regiment, or his son must be a major. *Swift.*

To UNDERTAKE. *v. a.* preterit *undertook*;
 participle passive *undertaken*. [underfan-
 gen, German.]

1. To attempt; to engage in.

The talk he *undertakes*
 Is numbing sands, and drinking oceans dry. *Shakespeare.*

The charity of his mother, who *undertook* the
 manage of his family, became a formidable assistant
 and expedient to this single state. *Field.*

Hence our generous emulation came;
 We *undertook*, and we performed the same. *Rafinanna.*

Piercer than cannon, and than rocks more hard,
 The English *undertake* th' unequal war. *Dryden.*

Of dangers *undertaken*, tame achieve'd,
 They talk by turns. *Dryden.*

2. To assume a character. Not in use.

His name and credit shall you *undertake*,
 And in my house you shall be friendly lodg'd. *Shakespeare.*

3. To engage with; to attack.

It is not fit your lordship should *undertake* every
 companion that you give offence to. *Shakespeare.*

4. To have the charge of.

To th' water-side I must conduct your grace,
 Then give my charge up to Sir Nicholas Vaux,
 Who *undertakes* you to your end. *Shakespeare.*

To UNDERTAKE. *v. n.*

1. To assume any business or province.

O Lord, I am oppress'd, *undertake* for me. *Isaiah.*

I *undertook* alone to wind th' abyss. *Milton.*

2. To venture; to hazard.

It is the coward terror of his spirit,
 That dare not *undertake*. *Shakespeare.*

3. To promise; to stand bound to some
 condition.

If the curious search the hills after rains, I dare
undertake they will not lose their labour. *Woodw.*

**UNDERTAKEN. The part. pass. of under-
 take.**

UNDERTAKER. *n. s.* [from *undertake.*]

1. One who engages in projects and af-
 fairs.

Astrim was naturally a great *undertaker*. *Clarendon.*

Undertakers in Rome purchase the digging of
 holes, and give it great estates by it. *Addison.*

This serves to free the enquiry from the perplexi-
 ties that some *undertakers* have encountered it with. *Woodward.*

Oblige thy favourite *undertakers*
 To throw me in butt twenty acres. *Prior.*

2. One who engages to build for another at
 a certain price.

Should they build as fast as write,
 They'd ruin *undertakers* quite. *Swift.*

3. One who manages funerals.

While rival *undertakers* hover round,
 And with his spade the corpse marks the ground. *Young.*

UNDERTAKING. *n. s.* [from *undertake.*]

Attempt; enterprise; management.

Mighty men: they are *undertakings*, which sheweth
 a strength surpassing others; and men of renown,
 that is, of great *undertaking* and adventurous ac-
 tions. *Bohagh.*

If this seem too great an *undertaking* for the
 humour of our age, then fetch a fan of money right
 to lie ready for taking off all such pieces of cloth
 as shall be brought in. *Temple.*

UNDERTENANT. *n. s.* [under and *tenant.*]

A secondary tenant; one who holds
 from him that holds from the owner.

Settle and secure the *undertenants*; to the end
 there may be a repose and establishment of every
 subject's estate, lord and tenant. *Dodder.*

**UNDERTOOK. The preterit of under-
 take.**

UNDERVALUATION. *n. s.* [under and
value.] Rate not equal to the worth.

There is often failing by an *undervaluation*; for
 in divers children their ingenerate powers are of
 slow disclosure. *Wotton.*

To UNDERVALUE. *v. a.* [under and
value.]

1. To rate low; to esteem lightly; to treat
 as of little worth.

Her name is Portia, nothing *undervalu'd*. *Shakespeare.*

To Cato's daughter.

My chief delight lay in discharging the duties
 of my station; so that, in companion of it, I *under-
 valued* all enigmas of authority. *Atterbury.*

2. To depress; to make low in estimation;
 to despise.

I write not this with the least intention to *under-
 value* the other parts of poetry. *Dryden.*

In a kingdom grown glorious by the reputation
 of a foreigner, multitudes lessen and *undervalue* it. *Addison.*

Schooling further, an *undervaluing* term, would
 make one think that Erasmus had a mean opinion
 of him. *Atterbury.*

UNDERVALUE. *n. s.* [from the verb:]

Low rate; vile price.

The unskillfulness, carelessness, or knavery of the
 traders, added much to the *undervalue* and differ-
 ent of these commodities abroad. *Temple.*

UNDERVALUER. *n. s.* [from *undervalue.*]

One who esteems lightly.

An *undervaler* of money was Sir Henry Wotton. *Walton.*

UNDERWENT. The preterit of undergo.

UNDERWOOD. *n. s.* [under and *wood.*]

The low trees that grow among the tim-
 ber.

When you fell *underwood*, low haws and flow-
 ers. *Mortimer.*

UNDERWORK. *n. s.* [under and *work.*]

Subordinate business; petty affairs.

Those that are proper for war, fill up the labori-
 ous part of life, and carry on the *underwork* of the
 nation. *Addison.*

To UNDERWORK. *v. a.* preterit and part.
 passive *underworked* or *underwrought.*

1. To destroy by clandestine measures.

Thou from loving England art so far,
 That thou hast *underwrought* its lawful king.
 To cut off the sequence of posterity. *Shakespeare.*

2. To labour or polish less than enough.

Apelles said of Ptolemy, that he knew not
 when to give over. A work may be *underwrought*
 as well as *underwrought*. *Dryden.*

3. To work at a price below the common.

UNDERWORKMAN. *n. s.* [under and *work-
 man.*] An inferior or subordinate la-
 bourer.

Now would they hire *under-workmen* to employ
 their parts and learning to disarm their mother of all. *Leffley.*

Underworkmen are expert enough at making a
 single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how
 to adjust the several parts. *Bugby.*

To UNDERWRITE. *v. a.* [under and
write.] To write under something else.

He began first with his pipe, and then with his
 voice, thus to challenge Dorcas, and every man
 answered in the *underwriting* first. *Bohagh.*

What addition and changed have made, I have
 here *underwritten*. *Bohagh.*

UNDERWRITER. *n. s.* [from *underwrite.*]

An insurer; so called from writing his
 name under the conditions.

UNDESCRIPTED. *adj.* Not described.

They urge, that God left nothing in his word
undescribed, whether it concerned the worship of
 God, or outward polity. *Hooker.*

This is such a singular practice, that I had rather
 leave it *undescribed*, than give it its proper char-
 acter. *Cotton.*

UNDESCRIPTED. *adj.* Not seen; unseen;
 undiscovered.

UNDESERVED. *adj.*

1. Not merited; not obtained by merit.

This victory obtained with great, and truly not
undeserved, honour to the two princes, the whole
 estate, with one consent, gave the crown to Mus-
 dorus. *Sidney.*

2. Not incurred by fault.

The same virtue which gave him a disregard of
 fame, made him impatient of an *undeserved* re-
 proach. *Addison.*

UNDESERVEDLY. *adv.* [from *undeserved.*]

Without desert, whether of good or ill.

Our desire is to yield them a just reason, even of
 the least things, wherein *undeservedly* they have
 but as much as dreamed that we do smile. *Hooker.*

He which speaketh no more than ediseth, is *un-
 deservedly* reprehended for much speaking. *Hooker.*

These oft an *undeservedly* inhale

His outward freedom

Science distinguishes a man of honour from one
 of those athletic brutes, whose *undeservedly* we
 call heroes. *Dryden.*

UNDESERVER. *n. s.* One of no merit.

You see how men of merit are sought after; the
undeserver may sleep, when the man of action is
 called on. *Shakespeare.*

UNDESERVING. *adj.*

1. Not having merit; not having any
 worth.

It exerts itself promiscuously towards the deserv-
 ing and the *undeserving*, it it relieves alike the idle
 and the indigent. *Addison.*

Small we repine at a little misplaced charity when
 an all wise Being showers down every day his bene-
 fits on the unthankful and *undeserving*. *Atterb.*

Who lose a length of *undeserving* days,
 Would you usurp the lover's dear-bought praise? *Pope.*

2. Not meriting any particular advantage
 or hurt; with of.

I was carried to dislike, then to hate; lastly, to
 destroy this son *undeserving* of destruction. *Shakespeare.*

My felicity is in retaining the good opinion of
 honest men, who think us not quite *undeserving*
 of it. *Pope.*

UNDESIGNED. *adj.* Not intended; not
 purposed.

Great effects by inconsiderable means are some-
 times brought about; and those which *undesignedly*
 by such as are the immediate authors. *South.*

Where you conduct find,

Use and convenience; will you not agree,
 That such effects could not be *undesigned*,
 Nor could proceed but from a knowing mind? *Blackmore.*

UNDESIGNING. *adj.*

1. Not acting with any set purpose.

Cruel atoms, which, with *undesigned* flight,
 Roam'd through the void, and rear'd the rocks of
 night.

In order march, and to their post advance,
 Led by no guide, but *undesigned* chance. *Blackm.*

2. Having no artful or fraudulent schemes;
 sincere.

He looks upon friendship, gratitude, and love of

honour, as terms to impose upon weak, undesigning minds.
UNDESIRABLE. *adj.* Not to be wished; not pleasing.

To add what comes
 In female sex, there seems to draw his love,
 And under me more equal; and perhaps,
 A thing not undesigning some time
 Superior; for instance, who is free? *Milton.*
UNDESIRABLE. *adj.* Not wished; not solicited.

O goddess-mother, give me back to fate;
 Yea, gift was undesired, and came too late. *Dryden.*
UNDESIRING. *adj.* Negligent; not wishing.

The baits of gifts and money to despise,
 And look on wealth with undesiring eyes:
 When thou canst truly call these virtuous thine,
 Be wife, and free, by heav'n's consent and mine. *Dryden.*

UNDESTROYABLE. *adj.* Indestructible; not susceptible of destruction. Not in use.

Common glass, once made, so far resists the violence of the fire, that most chymists think it a body more undestroyable than gold itself. *Boyle.*

UNDESTROYED. *adj.* Not destroyed.

The essences of those species are preserved whole and undestroyed, whatever changes happen to any, or all of the individuals. *Locke.*

UNDETERMINABLE. *adj.* Impossible to be decided.

On either side the fight was fierce, and surely undeterminable without the death of one of the chiefs. *Watson.*

Rather an heir had no such right by divine institution, than that God should give such a right, but yet leave it doubtful and undeterminable who such heir is. *Locke.*

UNDETERMINATE. *adj.*

1. Not settled; not decided; contingent. Regularly, *indeterminate*.

Surely the Son of God could not die by chance, nor the greatest thing that ever came to pass in nature be left to an undeterminate event. *South.*

2. Not fixed.

Fluid, slippery, and undeterminate it is of itself. *More.*

UNDETERMINATENESS. } *n. s.* [from *undeterminate*.]
UNDETERMINATION. } *determinate*.

We say more regularly *indeterminateness* and *indetermination*.]

1. Uncertainty; indecision.

He is not left barely to the undetermination, uncertainty and unsteadiness of the operation of his faculties, without a certain, secret predisposition of them to what is right. *Hale.*

2. The state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.

The idea of a free agent is *undeterminateness* to one part, before he has made choice. *More.*

UNDETERMINED. *adj.*

1. Unsettled; undecided.

He has left his succession as undetermined, as it he had said nothing about it. *Locke.*

Extended wide

In circuit, undetermined, square or round. *Milton.*
 2. Not limited; not regulated; not defined.

It is difficult to conceive that any such thing should be so matter, undetermined by something called form. *Hale.*

UNDEVOTED. *adj.* Not devoted.

The lords Say and Brooke, two popular men, and most undevoted to the church, positively refused to make any such protestation. *Clarendon.*

UNDIAPHAOUS. *adj.* Not pellucid; not transparent.

When the materials of glass melted, with calcined tin, have composed a mass undiaphanous and white, this white enamel is the basis of all concrete, that goldsmiths employ in enamelling. *Boyle.*

UNDIGESTED. *adj.* Not concocted; not

subdued by the stomach.

Ambition, the disease of virtue, bred like ferrets from an undigested fulness, Meets death in that which is the means of life. *Denham.*

The glaring sun breaks in at every chink, Yet plung'd in both we lie, and stare supine As fill'd with fumes of undigested wine. *Dryden.*

Meat remaining in the stomach undigested, dejection of appetite, wind coming upwards, are signs of a phlegmatick constitution. *Asbuthnot.*

UNDIGEST. *preterit*. Put off. It is questionable whether it have a present tense.

Obsolete.

From her fair head her fillets she undight, And laid her sole aside. *Spenser.*

UNDIMINISHED. *adj.* Not impaired; not lessened.

I still accounted myself undiminished of my largest conceit. *King Charles.*

Think not, revolted spirit! thy shape the same, Or undiminish'd brightness, to be known As when thou stood'st in heav'n, upright and pure. *Milton.*

Sergius, who a bad cause bravely try'd, All of a piece, and undiminish'd, dy'd. *Dryden.*

The deathless muse, with undiminish'd rays, Through distant times the lovely dame conveys. *Addison.*

When sacrilegious hands had rased the church even to the foundation, these charities they tussled to stand undiminish'd, untouched. *Atterbury.*

UNDINTED. *adj.* Not impressed by a blow.

I must rid all the seas of pirates: this I greed upon, To part with unhack'd edges, and bear back Our barge undinted. *Shakspeare.*

UNDIPPED. *adj.* [un and dip.] Not dipped; not plunged.

I think thee

Impenetrably good; but, like Achilles, Thou hadst a soft Egyptian heel undipp'd, And that has made thee mortal. *Dryden.*

UNDIRECTED. *adj.* Not directed.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging furies, unrul'd and undirected of any: for they to whom the was committed, fainted or forsook their charge. *Spenser.*

Could atoms, which, with undirected flight, Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night.

Of reason destitute, without intent, In order march? *Blackmore.*

UNDISCOVERED. *adj.* Not observed; not discovered; not descried.

Our profession, though it leadeth us into many truths undiscovered by others, yet doth disturb their communications. *Brown.*

Broken they break, and rallying they renew, In other forms, the military shew: At last in order undiscern'd they join, And march together in a friendly line. *Dryden.*

UNDISCOVEREDLY. *adv.* So as to be undiscovered.

Some associated particles of salt-petre, by lurking undiscernedly in the fixed nitre, had escaped the analysing violence of the fire. *Boyle.*

UNDISCERNIBLE. *adj.* Not to be discerned; invisible.

I should be guiltier than my guiltiness, To think I should be undiscernible, When I perceive your grace. *Shakspeare.*

The apostle, knowing that the distinction of their characters was undiscernible by men in this life, admonishes those, who had the most comfortable assurances of God's favour, to be nevertheless apprehensive. *Rogers.*

UNDISCOVERIBLY. *adv.* Invisibly; imperceptibly.

Many secret indispositions will undiscernibly steal upon the soul, and it will require time and the application to relieve it in the spirituality of religion.

UNDISCERNING. *adj.* Injudicious; incapable of making due distinction.

Undiscerning muse, which heart, which eyes, In this new couple dost thou prize? *Dennis.*

His long experience informed him well of the state of England; but of foreign transactions he was entirely undiscerning and ignorant. *Clarendon.*

Thus her blind sister, sickle fortune, reigns, And undiscerning scatters crowns and chains. *Page.*

UNDISCIPLINED. *adj.*

1. Not subdued to regularity and order.

To be disciplined withal is an argument of natural infirmity, if it be necessary; but if it be not, it signifies an undisciplined and unmortified spirit. *Taylor.*

Divided from those climes where art prevails, Undisciplin'd by precepts of the wife, Our inborn passions will not brook controul; We follow nature. *Philips.*

2. Untaught; uninstructed.

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantage in the field, in an orderly way, than dabble with an undisciplined rabble. *K. Charles.*

Dry is a man of a clear head, but few words, and gains the same advantage over Puzzle, that a small body of regular troops would gain over a numberless undisciplin'd militia. *Spectator.*

UNDISCORDING. *adj.* Not disagreeing, not jarring in music.

We on earth, with undiscording voice, May rightly answer that melodious noise; As once we did, till disproportion'd sin Jarr'd against nature's chime. *Milton.*

UNDISCOVERABLE. *adj.* Not to be found out.

He was to make up his accounts, and by an easy, undiscoverable cheat, he could provide against the impending distress. *Rogers.*

UNDISCOVERED. *adj.* Not seen; not discovered; not found out.

Coming into the falling of a way, which led us into a place, of each side whereof men might easily keep themselves undiscovered, I was encompassed suddenly by a great rout of enemies. *Shakspeare.*

When the griefs of Job were exceeding great, his words accordingly to open them were many, hebeit, still unto his seeming they were undiscovered. *Hobbes.*

Time glides, with undiscover'd haste; The future but a length behind the past. *Dryden.*

By your counsels we are brought to view A rich and undiscover'd world in you. *Dryden.*

In such passages I discover'd some beauty yet undiscover'd. *Dryden.*

UNDISCREET. *adj.* Not wise; imprudent.

If thou be among the undiscereet, observe the time Eccephus.

UNDISGUISED. *adj.* Open; artless; plain; exposed to view.

If thou art Venus, Disguis'd in habit, undisguis'd in shape: O help us captives from our chains to escape. *Dryden.*

If once they can dare to appear openly and undisguis'd, when they can turn the ridicule upon feribustia and piety, the contagion spreads like a pestilence. *Rogers.*

UNDISHONOURED. *adj.* Not dishonoured.

Keep then fair league and truce with thy true bed: I live, dissatisfied, thou undishonoured. *Shakspeare.*

UNDISMAYED. *adj.* Not discouraged; not depressed with fear.

He in the midst thus undismay'd began. *Milton.*

Though oft repuls'd, again They rally undismay'd. *Philips.*

He smote a blow against his undismay'd adversary. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDISOBEDIENT. *adj.* Inoffensive.

All this he would have expatiated upon, with condescension of, the discoverer, and the most undisciplined traditions. *Brown.*

UNDISPERSED. *adj.* Not scattered.
We have all the redolence of the perfumes we
re upon his altars; the smoke doth vanish ere it
reaches the sky; and whilst it is undispersed, it
is clouds it.

UNDISPOSED. *adj.* Not bestowed.
The employments were left undispersed of, to
keep alive the hopes of impatient candidates.

UNDISPUTED. *adj.* Incontrovertible; evi-
dent.

You, by an undisputed title, are the King of poets.

That virtue and vice tend to make those men
happy, or miserable, who feverally pursue them,
is a proposition of undoubted, and by me undi-
puted, truth.

UNDISSEMBLED. *adj.*

1. Openly declared.

2. Honest; not feigned.

Ye are the sons of a clergy, whose undissembled
and unlimited veneration for the holy scriptures
hath not hindered them from paying an interior,
but profound regard to the best interpreters of it,
the primitive writers.

UNDISSIPATED. *adj.* Not scattered; not
dispersed.

Such little primary mists as our proposition
mentions, may remain undissipated.

UNDISSOLVABLE. *adj.* That cannot be
dissolved.

UNDISSOLVING. *adj.* Never melting.

Not cold Scythia's undissolving snows,
Nor the parch'd Libyan sands thy husband love,
But mild Parthenope.

UNDISTURBED. *adj.*

1. Free from disease.

2. Free from perturbation.

Some such laws may be considered, in some par-
liament that shall be at leisure from the urgency
of more pressing affairs, and shall be cool and un-
disturbed.

UNDISTINGUISHABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be distinctly seen.

These things seem small and undistinguishable,
Like far off mountains turned into clouds.
The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For lack of tread, are undistinguishable.

Its lineaments are destroyed, and the materials
mixt in an undistinguishable confusion.

2. Not to be known by any peculiar pro-
perty.

No idea can be undistinguishable from another,
from which it ought to be different.

UNDISTINGUISHED. *adj.*

1. Not marked out so as to be known
from each other.

The undistinguished seeds of good and ill,
Heaven in his bosom from our knowledge hides.

'Tis longer since the creation of angels than of
the world, by seven hundred years: whereby we
could mark out so much of that undistinguished du-
ration, as we suppose would have admitted seven
hundred annual revolutions of the sun.

2. Not to be seen otherwise than confu-
sedly; not separately and plainly discerned.

'Tis like the milky way, all over bright;
But down to thick with stars, 'tis undistinguished
light.

3. Not plainly discerned.

Wrinkles undistinguished paths,
For I'm ashamed to use a glass.

4. Admitting nothing between; having no
interventive space.

Oh undistinguished space of woman's will!

5. Not marked by any particular property.

Sleep to those empty lids
Is grown a stranger: and day and night,
As undistinguished by my sleep, as light.

6. Not treated with any particular re-
spect.

Sad chance of war! now destitute of aid,
Falls undistinguished by the victor's spade.

UNDISTINGUISHING. *adj.* Making no
difference.

The promiscuous and undistinguishing distribu-
tion of good and evil, which was necessary for
carrying on the designs of providence in this life,
will be rectified in another.

Undistinguishing complaisance will vitiate the
taste of the readers.

UNDISTRACTED. *adj.* Not perplexed by
contrariety of thoughts or desires.

When Enoch had walked with God, he was to
far from being tired with that being aliduity, that
he admitted him to a more immediate and more
undistacted communion with himself.

UNDISTRACTEDLY. *adv.* Without dis-
turbance from contrariety of sentiments.

St. Paul tells us, that there is difference between
married and single persons; the affections of the
latter being at liberty to devote themselves more
undistactedly to God.

UNDISTRACTEDNESS. *n. f.* Freedom from
interruption by dissent thoughts.

The strange confusions of this nation disturb
that calmness of mind, and unaperturbedness of
thoughts.

UNDISTURBED. *adj.*

1. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil;
placid.

To our high rais'd plenty present
That undisturbed peace of quietment

The peaceful cities of the Antonian shore,
Built in the rocks, and undisturbed before,
Are all on fire.

A state where our imitation of God shall end in
the undisturbed fruition of him to all eternity.

To be undisturbed in danger, sedately to confide,
what is fittest to be done, and to execute it steadily,
is a complex idea of an action, which may exist
but is the undisturbed in danger, without using one's
reason, as is real in the other.

2. Not interrupted by any hindrance or
molestation.

No true thirst our appetite,
And craves no more than undisturbed delight;
Which mingles, unmix'd with cares and tears, ob-
tains;

A body serene, a body void of pain.

Unmix'd with quarrels, undisturbed with noise,
The country has his peaceful and amiable joys.

3. Not agitated.

A good conscience is a part which is not lock'd
on every side, where no winds can possibly invade.

There a man may not only see his own image, but
that of his Maker, clearly reflected from the undi-
sturbed and silent waters.

UNDISTURBABLE. *adv.* Calmly; peace-
fully.

Our minds are so weak, that they have need of
all the artifices can be procured, to lay before
them undisturbedly the thread and coherence of
any discourse.

UNDIVIDABLE. *adj.* Not separable; not
susceptive of division.

The best actors in the world have freely, passion-
ately undivided, or poem in himself.

How comes it, I think,
That thou art thus estranged from thyself?

Thyself, I call it, bring thence to me;
That undivided, incorporate,
Am better than thy dear self's better part.

UNDIVIDED. *adj.* Unbroken; whole;
not parted.

Love is not divided between God and God's
enemy: we must love God with all our heart;
that is, give him a whole and undivided affection.

He extends through all extent;
Spreads undivided, operates ungent.

UNDIVIDUED. *adj.* Secret; not promul-
gated.

Let the great gods
Find out their enemies now. Tremble, thou wretch,

That hast within thee undisciplined crimes,
Unwhipp'd of justice.

UNDONE. *s. a. pret. undid; part. puss.*
undone. [from do.]

1. To ruin; to bring to destruction.

As this unmoderate labour of the multitude did
him no good, to wait it unto as shall trust
unto it.

Subdued, undone, they did at last obey,
And change them own for their invaders way.

Where, with like haste, though several ways
they ran,

Some to us, and some to be undone.

Either ye come, or I die, and to us
The physics, and do, and the poet too.

When I behold the charming maid,
I'm ten times more undone; while hope and fear

With variety of pain do, of me.

2. To lose; to open what is shut or fast-
ened; to unravel.

They fall and tear at do their hands undo;
Brother, his brother, mead doth friend forsake.

Pray, undid it better

We improve thy powerful hand,
To us, the charmed hand

Of true virtue, be directed

Where men to do, they could not see
That have printed, should they flee,
Like simple birds, into a net,
So grossly woven, and ill-set,

Heaven's teeth would undo the knot,
And let all go that had got.

3. To change any thing done to its former
state; to recall, or annul any action.

They may know, that we are for from presuming
to think that men can better any thing which God
hath done, even as we are from thinking, that men
should presume to undo some things of men, which
God doth know they cannot better.

It was a ruin

To lay upon the ruin'd, which Sycorax
Could not undo.

We're ambitious God's whole work to undo,
Of nothing he made us, and we thrive, too.

To bring our backs to nothing back,
They make the Derry do and undo, go forward
and backwards.

By granting me to do on,

He has the merit of the gift undone.

Without the our repentance is not real, because
we have not done what we can to undo our fault.

Now will this woman, with a fly do glance,
Undo what I've been labouring all this while

When in time the mortal mind
Found out the trick that Venus play'd,
She made the trick, the knave's trick,
A trick, and with indignation, says,
To-morrow, ere the setting sun,
She'll undo the trick that she had done.

UNDONE. *adj.* Ruining; destructive.

The great and undone, and which betrays
men to their ruin, and presents

UNDONE.

UNDONE.

UNDONE.

UNDONE.

UNDONE.

UNDONE.

UNDONE.

UNDONE.

UNDONE.

UNDONE.

UNDONE.

Already in the work begun;
And we felt all undone, till all be done. *Daniel.*
UNDOUBTED, adj. Indubitable; indisputable; unquestionable.

His fact, till now, came not to an undoubted proof. *Shakespeare.*

Thou, Spirit, who led'st this glorious evenue
Into the desert, his victorious field,
Against the spiritual foe, and brought'st him thence,
By proof th' undoubted Son of God, inspire Milton.
The relations of your trials may be received as
undoubted records of certain events, and as securely
to be depended on as the propositions of Euclid. *Glanville.*

Made the world tremble with a numerous host,
And of undoubted victory did boast. *Waller.*

Though none of these be strict demonstration,
yet we have an undoubted assurance of them, when
they are proved by the best arguments that the na-
ture of the thing will bear. *Tillotson.*

UNDOUBTEDLY, adv. Indubitably; with-
out question; without doubt.

Some sank undoubtedly there is in the very re-
semblance of idolaters. *Hooker.*

This cardinal, undoubtedly
Was fashion'd to much honour. *Shakespeare.*

Undoubtedly God will relent, and turn
From his displeasure. *Milton.*

The original is undoubtedly one of the greatest
this age has produced. *Dryden.*

He that believes the christian doctrine, if he
adhere to it, and live accordingly, shall undoubtedly
be saved. *Tillotson.*

UNDOUTING, adj. Admitting no doubt.

They to whom all this is revealed, and received
with an undoubting faith, if they do not presently
set about so easy and so happy a task, must acknow-
ledge themselves in the number of the blind. *Hammond.*

UNDRAWN, adj. Not pulled by any ex-
ternal force.

Forth rush'd
The chariot of paternal duty undrawn,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel;
Itself instant with spirit, but convey'd
By four cherubick shapes. *Milton.*

UNDREADED, adj. Not feared.

Better far,
Than still at hell's dark threshold I have set watch,
Undread'd, undreaded, and thy self half-slav'd. *Milton.*

UNDREAMED, adj. Not thought on.

A course more promising,
Than a wild dedication of yourselves
To unpath'd waters, undream'd shores; most certain
To miseries enough. *Shakespeare.*

TO UNDESS, v. a. [from *dress*.]

1. To divest of clothes; to strip.

Undress you, and come now to bed. *Shakespeare.*

All were stol'n aside
To counsel and undress the bride. *Suckling.*

Her fellows press'd,
And the reluctant nymph by force undress'd. *Addison.*

2. To divest of ornaments, or the attire of
ostentation.

Undress'd at evening when the sound
Their odours lost, their colours past,
She chang'd her look. *Prior.*

UNDRESS, n. f. A loose or negligent
dress.

Reform her into ease,
And put her in undress to make her please. *Dryden.*

UNDRESSED, adj.

1. Not regulated.

Thy vineyard lies half prun'd, and half undress'd. *Dryden.*

2. Not prepared for use.

The common country people were perones,
Shoes of undressed leather. *Arbutnot.*

UNDRIED, adj. Not dried.

Their titles in the field were try'd;
Witness the fresh laments, and (un)real tears undry'd. *Dryden.*

Four pounds of undried hops, thorough ripe, will
make one of dry. *Mortimer.*

UNDIVEN, adj. Not impelled either
way.

As wintry winds contending in the sky,
With equal force blunging their titles try;
The doubtful rack of heav'n
Stands without motion, and the tide undriv'n. *Dryden.*

UNDROSSY, adj. Free from recreation.

When a noontide sun with summer beams
Darts through a cloud, her watry skirts are edg'd
With lucid amber, or undrossy gold. *Philips.*

Of heav'n's undrossy gold, the gods' array
Refulgent, shall'd intolerable day. *Pope.*

UNDUBITABLE, adj. Not admitting
doubt; unquestionable.

Let that principle, that all is matter, and that
there is nothing else, be received for certain and
undubitable, and it will be easy to be seen, what
consequences it will lead us into. *Locke.*

UNDUE, adj. [from *indue*, French.]

1. Not right; not legal.

That proceeding being at that time taxed for ri-
gorous and undue, in matter and manner, makes
it very probable there was some greater matter
against her. *Bacon.*

2. Not agreeable to duty.

He will not prostitute his power to mean and
undue ends, nor stoop to little and low arts of
courting the people. *Atterbury.*

UNDULARY, adj. [from *undulo*, Latin.]

Playing like waves; playing with inter-
missions.

The blinks and undulary breaths thereof main-
tain no certainty in their course. *Brown.*

TO UNULATE, v. a. [from *undulo*, Lat.]

To drive backward and forward; to
make to play as waves.

Breath vocalized, i. e. vibrated and undulated,
may in a different manner affect the lips, or tongue,
or palate, and impress a twist, tremulous motion,
which breath alone passing smooth doth not. *Holder.*

TO UNULATE, v. n. To play as waves
in curls.

Through undulating air the sounds are sent,
And spread o'er all the fluid element. *Pope.*

UNDULATION, n. f. [from *undulate*.]

Waving motion.

Worms and leeches will move both ways; and so
will most of those animals whose bodies consist of
round and annular fibres, and move by undulation,
that is, like the waves of the sea. *Brown.*

All tuneable sounds are made by a regular vi-
bration of the sonorous body, and undulation of the
air, proportionable to the acuteness and gravity
of the tone. *Holder.*

Two parallel walls beat the sound back on each
other, till the undulation is quite worn out. *Addison.*

UNDULATORY, adj. [from *undulate*.]

Moving in the manner of waves.

A constant undulatory motion is perceived by
looking through telescopes. *Arbutnot.*

UNDULY, adv. Not properly; not accord-
ing to duty.

Men unduly exercise their zeal against persons;
not only against evil persons, but against those that
are the most venerable. *Sprutt.*

UNDUTROUS, adj. Not performing duty;
in reverent; disobedient.

She and I, long since contracted,
Are now so sure, that nothing can dissolve us;
And this deceit loses the name of craft,
Of disobedience, or undutroous title. *Shakespeare.*

In Latium safe he lay,
From his undutroous son, and his usurping sway. *Dryden.*

UNDUTIFUL, adj. Not obedient; not re-
verent.

England thinks it no good policy to have that
realm planted with English, lest they should grow
so undutiful as the Irish, and become more danger-
ous. *Spenser.*

No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is
fit for a creature not to love God; to be undutiful to

his great Sovereign, and ungrateful to his best re-
sultor. *Tillotson.*

UNDUTIFULLY, adv. [from *undutiful*.]

Not according to duty.

The fish laid long in Casar's ponds been fed,
And from its lord undutifully fled. *Dryden.*

UNDUTIFULNESS, n. f. Want of respect,
irreverence; disobedience.

I should have thought they would rather have
held in, and staid all the other from undutiful days,
than need to be forced thereunto themselves.

Forbidding undutifulness to superiors, sedition
and rebellion against magistracy. *Tillotson.*

UNDYING, adj. Not destroyed; not
perishing.

Driven down
To chains of darkness, and th' undying worm. *Mt.*

UNEARNED, adj. Not obtained by la-
bour or merit.

As I am honest Puck,
If we have unearned luck,
Now to 'scape the serpent's tongue,
We will make amends ere long. *Shakespeare.*

Our work is brought to little, though begun
Early, and th' hour of supper comes unearn'd. *Mt.*

Wilt thou rather chuse
To lie supinely, hoping heaven will bless
Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread unearn'd? *Phelps.*

UNEARTHED, adj. Driven from the den
in the ground.

The robber of the fold
Is from his craggy, winding haunts unearn'd. *Thompson.*

UNEARTHLY, adj. Not terrestrial.

The sacrifice
How ceremonious, solemn, and unearthly
It was th' offering! *Shakespeare.*

UNEASILY, adv. Not without pain.

He lives uneasily under the burden of his un-
happy actions, and consequently live more uneasily in the
world than other men. *Tillotson.*

UNEASINESS, n. f. Trouble; perplexity;
state of disquiet.

Not a subject
Sits in heart-grief and uneasiness,
Under the sweet shade of your government. *Shakespeare.*

The same uneasiness which every thing
Gives to our nature, life must also bring. *Daniel.*

We may be said to live like those who have their
hope in another life, if we bear the uneasiness of that
best self us here with constancy. *Atterbury.*

Men are dissatisfied with their station, and create
to themselves all the uneasiness of want. They
sancy themselves poor, and under this person
feel all the disquiet of real poverty. *Rogers.*

His majesty will maintain his just authority over
them; and whatever uneasiness they may give them-
selves, they can create none in him. *Addison.*

The libels against his grandfather, that fly up at
his very court, give him uneasiness. *Swift.*

UNEASY, adj.

1. Painful; giving disturbance.

The wisest of the Gentiles forbade any libations to
be made for dead infants, as believing they passed
into happiness through the way of mortality, and
for a few months wore an uneasy garment. *Phelps.*

On a tottering pinnacle the standing is uneasy, and
the fall deadly. *Decay of Power.*

His present thoughts are uneasy, because his pre-
sent state does not please him. *L'Estrange.*

Uneasy life to me,
Still watch'd and importun'd, but worse for thee. *Dryden.*

2. Disturbed; not at ease.

Happy low! he down;
Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. *Shakespeare.*

Uneasy, justice upward flew,
And both the sisters to the stars withdrew. *Dryden.*

The passion and ill language proceeded from
galled and uneasy mind. *Tillotson.*

It is such a pleasure as makes a man reflect on
uneasy, exciting fresh desires. *Addison.*

One would wonder how any person should desire to be king of a country, in which the established religion is directly opposite to that he professes. Were it possible for such a one to accomplish his designs, his own reason might tell him, there could not be a more *uneasy* prince, nor a more unhappy people.

If we imagine ourselves intitled to any thing we have not, we shall be *uneasy* in the want of it; and that uneasiness will expose us to all the evil persuasions of poverty.

The soul, *uneasy* and confin'd from home, Rests and expatiates in a life to come.

3. Constraining; cramping.

Some fervile imitators

Describe at first such strict, *uneasy* rules, As they must ever slavishly observe.

4. Constrained; not disengaged; stiff.

In conversation, a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, will be constrained, *uneasy*, and ungraceful.

5. Peevish; difficult to please.

A sour, untractable nature makes him *uneasy* to those who approach him.

6. Difficult. Out of use.

We will, not appearing what we are, have some question with the shepherd: from his simplicity, I think it not *uneasy* to get the cause of my son's resort thither.

This swift business

I must *uneasy* make; lest too light winning

Make the prize light.

Divers things, knowable by the bare light of nature, are yet to *uneasy* to be satisfactorily understood, that, let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will appear obscure.

UNEATEN. adj. Not devoured.

Though they had but two horses left *uneaten*, they had never suffered a summons to be sent to them.

UNEATH. adv. [from *cath*; *eað*, Saxon, easy.]

1. Not easily. Out of use.

Uneath may the endure the stony street, To tread them with her tender feeling feet!

2. It seems in *Spenser* to signify the same as *beneath*. Under; below.

A roaring, hideous sound, That all the air with terror filled wide, And seem'd *uneath* to shake the steepest ground.

UNEDEFYING. adj. Not improving in good life.

Our practical divinity is as found and affording, As that of our popish neighbours is flat and undefying.

UNELECTED. adj. Not chosen.

Putting him to rage, You should have ta'en th' advantage of his choler, And paid'st him *unelected*.

UNELEGIBLE. adj. Not proper to be chosen.

Both extremes, above or below the proportion of our character, are dangerous; and 'tis hard to determine which is most *unelegible*.

UNEMPLOYED. adj.

1. Not busy; at leisure; idle.

Other creatures all day long Rove idle, *unemploy'd*, and less need rest.

With thou then serve Philistines with that gift, Which was expressly given thee to annoy them? Better at home lie bedrid, not only idle,

Inglorious, *unemploy'd*, with age out-worn.

Our wife Creator has annexed to several objects, and to the ideas we receive of them, as also to several of our thoughts, a concomitant pleasure, that those faculties which we are endowed with, might not remain idle and *unemployed*.

Men, sours'd with poverty, and *unemployed*, easily give into any prospect of change.

2. Not engaged in any particular work.

Pales unharbour'd, Ceres *unemploy'd*, Were all forgot.

UNEMPTYABLE. adj. Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. Obsolete.

Whatsoever man or angels know, it is as a drop of that *unemptyable* fountain of wisdom, which hath diversely imparted her treasures.

UNENDOWED. adj. Not invested; not graced.

A man rather unadorned with any parts of quickness, and *unendowed* with any notable virtues, than notorious for any defect of understanding.

Alfaring, fashions, fierce and loud, With grace and learning *unendow'd*.

UNENGAGED. adj. Not engaged; not appropriated.

When we have sink the only *unengaged* revenues left, our incumbrances must remain perpetual.

UNENJOYED. adj. Not obtained; not possessed.

Each day 's a mistress *unenjoy'd* before; Like travellers, we're pleas'd with seeing more.

UNENJOYING. adj. Not using; having no fruition.

The more we have, the meaner is our store; The *unenjoying*, craving witch is poor.

UNENLARGED. adj. Not enlarged; narrow; contracted.

Unenlarged souls are disgusted with the wonders which the microscope has discovered concerning the shape of little animals, which equal not a peep-percorn.

UNENLIGHTENED. adj. Not illuminated.

Moral virtue, natural reason, *unenlightened* by revelation, pretenbox.

UNENSLAVED. adj. Free; not enthralled.

By thee She sits a sov'reign, *unenslav'd* and free.

UNENTERTAINING. adj. Giving no delight; giving no entertainment.

It was not *unentertaining* to observe by what degrees I ceased to be a witty writer.

UNENTOMBED. adj. Unburied; uninterred.

Think'st thou *unentomb'd* to cross the floods?

UNENVIED. adj. Exempt from envy.

The fortune which nobody sees makes a man happy and *unenvied*.

Thus far at least recover'd, hath much more Establish'd in a safe, *unenvied* throne,

Yielded with full content.

These *unenvied* stand; Since what they act, transcends what they command.

What health promotes, and gives *unenvied* peace, Is all expenceless, and procur'd with ease.

Beneath our humble cottage let us haste, And here, *unenvied*, rural daunties taste.

UNEQUAL. adj. Different from itself; diverse.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the most unsettled and *unequal* of seasons.

UNEQUAL. adj. [inequalis, Latin.]

1. Not even.

There sits deformity to mock my body; To shape my legs of an *unequal* line.

You have here more than one example of Chaucer's *unequal* numbers.

2. Not equal; inferior.

Among *unequals*, what society? To bliss unknown my lofty soul aspires;

My lot *unequal* to my vast desires.

3. Partial; not bestowing on both the same advantages.

When to conditions of *unequal* pence He shall submit, then may he not possess Kingdom nor life!

4. [inegal, French.] Disproportioned; ill matched.

Unequal work we find, Against *unequal* arms to fight in pain.

From his strong arm I saw his rival run, And in a crowd th' *unequal* combat shun.

And oft the furious wasp the live alarms With louder hums, and with *unequal* arms.

Pierce Belinda on the Baron flies, Nor fear'd the chief th' *unequal* fight to try.

5. Not regular; not uniform.

So strong, yet so *unequal* pulses beat.

UNEQUALABLE. adj. Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled.

Christ's love to God is silent and *unequalable*.

UNEQUALLED. adj. Unparalleled; univalued in excellence.

By those *unequalled* and invaluable blessings, he manifested how much he hated sin, and how much he loved sinners.

Dorinda came, directed of the scorn Which the *unequal'd* maid to long had worn.

UNEQUALLY. adv. In different degrees; in disproportion one to the other.

When we view some well-proportion'd dome No single parts *unequally* surprize;

All comes united to th' admiring eyes.

UNEQUALNESS. n. f. Inequality; state of being unequal.

UNEQUITABLE. adj. Not impartial; not just.

We force him to stand to those measures which we think too *unequitable* to press upon a murderer.

UNEQUIVOCAL. adj. Not equivocal.

This conceit is erroneous, making putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions, and conceiving *unequivocal* effects, and univocal conformity unto the efficient.

UNEQUIVOCAL. n. f. Incapacity of error.

The many innovations of that church witness the danger of presuming upon the *unerrableness* of a guide.

UNERRING. adj. [inerrans, Latin.]

1. Committing no mistake.

The incredible infirmities of our nature make a perfect and *unerring* obedience impossible.

Fall in chains constrain the various god; Who bound obedient to superior force,

Unerring will prescribe your destin'd course.

Hissing in air th' *unerring* weapon flew.

2. Incapable of failure; certain.

The king a mortal shaft lets fly From his *unerring* hand.

Is this th' *unerring* power? the ghost reply'd; Nor Phœbus flatter'd; nor his answers ly'd.

Of lovers of truth, for truth's sake, there is this one *unerring* mark: the not entertaining any proposition with greater assurance than the proofs it is built upon will warrant.

UNERRINGLY. adv. Without mistake.

What those figures are, which should be mechanically adapted to fall so *unerringly* into regular compositions, is beyond our faculties to conceive.

UNESCHEWABLE. adj. Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be escaped.

He gave the mayor sufficient warning to shift for safety, if an *uneschewable* destiny had not haltered him.

UNESPIED. adj. Not seen; undiscovered; undescried.

Treachery, guile, and deceit, are things which may for a while, but do not long, go *unespied*.

From living eyes her open shame to hide, And live in rocks and caves long *unespied*.

Nearer to view his prey, and *unespied* To mark what of their state he more might learn.

The second snail came swift and *unespied*; And pierc'd his band, and nail'd it to his side.

UNE

UNESSENTIAL. *adj.*

1. Not being of the last importance; not constituting essence.

Tillotson was moved rather with pity, than indignation, towards the persons of those who differed from him in the *unesential* parts of Christianity. *Addison*.

2. Void of real being.

The void profound Of *unesential* night receives him next. *Milton*.

UNESTABLISHED. *adj.* Not established.
From plain principles, doubt may be fairly solved; and not clapped up from petitionary foundations *unestablished*. *Brown*.

UNEVEN. *adj.*

1. Not even; not level.

These high wild hills, and rough, *uneven* ways, Draw out our miles, and make them wearisome. *Shakespeare*.

Some said it was best to fight with the Turks in that *uneven* mountain country, where the Turk's chief strength consisting in the multitude of his horsemen should find him in small stead. *Knollys*.
They made the ground *uneven* about their net, inasmuch that the state did not lie flat. *Addison*.

2. Not suiting each other; not equal.

The Hebrew verse consists of *uneven* feet. *Pracham*.

UNEVENNESS. *n. s.*

1. Surface not level; inequality of surface.
This softness of the foot, which yields to the ruggedness and *unevenness* of the roads, renders the feet less capable of being worn than if they were more solid. *Ray*.

That motion which can continue long in one and the same part of the body; can be propagated a long way from one part to another, supposing the body homogeneous; to that the motion may not be reflected, refracted, interrupted, or disordered by any *unevenness* of the body. *Newton*.

2. Turbulence; changeable state.

Edward II. though an unfortunate prince, and by reason of the troubles and *unevenness* of his reign, the very law itself had many interruptions; yet it held its current in that state his father had left it in. *Hale*.

3. Not smoothness.

Notwithstanding any such *unevenness* or indistinctness in the style of those places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet*.

UNEVITABLE. *adj.* [*inevitabilis*, Lat. *inevitabile*, French.] Inevitable; not to be escaped.

So jealous is she of my love to her daughter, that I never yet begun to open my mouth to the *unevitable* Philoclea, but that her unwelcome presence gave my tale a conclusion before it had a beginning. *Sidney*.

UNEVICTED. *adj.* Not exacted; not taken by force.

All was common, and the fruitful earth Was free, to give her *unevicted* birth. *Dryden*.

UNEVAMINED. *adj.* Not inquired; not tried; not discussed.

Yet within these five hours Hastings liv'd Untainted, *unevamin'd*, free at liberty. *Shakespeare*.
They utter all they think, with a violence and indisposition, *unevamin'd*, without relation to person, place, or fitness. *Ben Jonson*.

The most pompous seeming knowledge, that is built on the *unevamin'd* prejudices of sense, stands not. *Gloucester*.

UNEVAMPIED. *adj.* Not known by any precedent or example.

Charles returned with *unevamp'd* loss from Algers. *Raleigh*.

O *unevamp'd* love!
Love nowhere to be found less than divine. *Milton*.
God vouchsafed Enoch an *unevamp'd* exemption from death. *Boyle*.

Your twice conquer'd vassals, First, by your courage, then your clemency, Here humbly vow to sacrifice their lives, The gift of this your *unevamp'd* mercy, To your command. *Denham*.

UNE

I took my pipe afresh, each night and day, Thy *unexempl'd* goodness to extol. *Philips*.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE. *adj.* Not liable to any objection.

Personal prejudices should not hinder us from pursuing, with joint hands and hearts, the *unexceptionable* design of this pious institution. *Atterbury*.

UNEXCUSED. *adj.* Not subject to the payment of excuse.

And beggars taste thee *unexcus'd* by kings. *Brown*.

UNEXCOGITABLE. *adj.* Not to be found out.

Wherein can man resemble his *unexcogitable* power and perfection? *Raleigh*.

UNEXECUTED. *adj.* Not performed; not done.

Leave *unexecuted* your own renowned knowledge. *Shakespeare*.

UNEXEMPLIFIED. *adj.* Not made known by instance or example.

Those wonders a generation returned with so *unexemplified* an ingratitude, that it is not the least of his wonders, that he would vouchsafe to work any of them. *Boyle*.

This being a new, *unexemplified* kind of policy, must pass for the wisdom of this particular age, forming the examples of all former ages. *South*.

UNEXEMPTED. *adj.* Not free by peculiar privilege.

You invert the cov'nants of her trust, And harshly deal, like an ill borrower, With that which you receiv'd on other terms, securing the *unexempt* condition. *Milton*.

UNEXERCISED. *adj.* Not practised; not experienced.

Metellus, with his ardour, warms. A hesitating train, *unexercis'd* in arms. *Dryden*.
Abstract ideas are not to obvious to the yet *unexercis'd* mind, as particular ones. *Locke*.

UNEXHAUSTED. *adj.* [*inexhaustus*, Lat.] Not spent; not drained to the bottom.

What avail her *unexhausted* stores, While proud oppression in her valleys reigns? *Addison*.

UNEXPANDED. *adj.* Not spread out.

Every fetus bears a secret hoard; With sleeping, *unexpanded* issue stor'd. *Blackmore*.

UNEXPECTED. *adj.* Not thought on; sudden; not provided against.

Have wisdom to provide always beforehand, that those evils overtake us not, which death *unexpected* doth use to bring upon careless men; and although it be sudden in itself, nevertheless, in regard of our prepared minds, it may not be sudden. *Hooker*.

Sith evils, great and *unexpected*, do cause oftentimes even them to think upon divine power with feeblest suspicions, which have been otherwise the most sacred adorners thereof; how should we look for any constant resolution of mind in such cases, having only where assigned attention to God hath bred the most assured confidence to be assisted by his hand? *Hooker*.

O *unexpected* stroke! worse than of death! Must I thus leave thee, paradise? *Milton*.

Then *unexpected* joy surpris'd, When the great ensign of Messiah blaz'd. *Milton*.

Some amusement; But such as sprung from wonder, not from fear, It was to *unexpected*. *Denham*.

To the pale faces they suddenly draw near, And summon them to *unexpected* fight. *Druiden*.

Deep was the wound; he stagger'd with the blow, And turn'd him to his *unexpected* toe. *Dryden*.

When Barcelona was taken by a most *unexpected* accident of a bomb lighting on the magazine, then the Catalonians revolted. *Swift*.

UNEXPECTEDLY. *adv.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of.

Oft he seems to hide his face, But *unexpectedly* returns. *Milton*.

A most bountiful present, when I was most in want of it, came most seasonably and *unexpectedly* to my relief. *Dryden*.

UNE

If the concernment be poured in *unexpectedly* upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden*.

You have fairer warning than others who are *unexpectedly* cut off. *Wake*.

My heart was filled with a deep melancholy, to see several dropping *unexpectedly* in the midst of mirth. *Addison*.

UNEXPECTEDNESS. *n. s.* Suddenness; unthought of time or manner.

He describes the *unexpectedness* of his appearance. *Watts*.

UNEXPEDIENT. *adj.* Inconvenient; not fit.

Musick would not be *unexpedient* after meat, to assist and cherish nature in her first convulsion, and tend their minds back to study in good time. *Milton*.

UNEXPERIENCED. *adj.* Not veried; not acquainted by trial or practice.

The wisest, *unexperie'd*, will be ever Timorous and loth, with novice modesty, Inefolite, unhardy, unadvent'rous. *Milton*.

Long use may strengthen men against many such inconveniences, which, to *unexperienced* persons, may prove very hazardous. *Watts*.

The poets of Troy; Not a raw and *unexperie'd* train, But firm body of embattled men. *Dryden*.

These reproaches are the extravagant speeches of those *unexperienced* in the things they speak against. *Tillotson*.

Unexperienced young men, if unwarned, take one thing for another. *Locke*.

The smallest accident intervening, often produces such changes, that a wife man is just as much in doubt of events, as the most ignorant and *unexperienced*. *South*.

UNEXPERT. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Wanting skill or knowledge.

Receive the partner of my inmost soul: How you will find in letters, and in laws, Not *unexpert*. *Prior*.

UNEXPLORED. *adj.*

1. Not searched out.

Oh! say what stranger cause, yet *unexplor'd*, Could make a gentle belle reject a lord? *Pope*.

2. Not tried; not known.

Under thy friendly conduct will I fly To regions *unexplor'd*. *Dryden*.

UNEXPOS'D. *adj.* Not laid open to censure.

They will endeavour to diminish the honour of the best treatise, rather than suffer the little mistakes of the author to pass *unexpus'd*. *Watts*.

UNEXPRESSIBLE. *adj.* Ineffable; not to be uttered.

What *unexpressible* comfort does overflow the pious soul, from a confidence of its own many sins! *Tillotson*.

UNEXPRESSIVE. *adj.*

1. Not having the power of uttering or expressing. This is the natural and logical signification.

2. Inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable; not to be expressed. Improper, and out of use.

Run, run, Orlando, curve on ev'ry tree The fur, the chaste, and *unexpressive* deer. *Shakespeare*.

With nectar pure his only locks he laves, And hears the *unexpressive* nuptial songs, In the blest kingdoms, neck, of joy and love. *Milton*.

The helmed cherubim, And sworded seraphim, Are seen in glittering ranks, with wings display'd, Harping in loud and solemn quire.

With *unexpressive* notes, to hearer's new-born heir. *Milton*.

UNEXTENDED. *adj.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions.

How inconceivable is it, that a spiritual, i. e. an *unextended* substance, should be present to the mind as an extended one, as a triangle! *Locke*.

UNEXTINGUISHABLE. *adj.* [*inextinguible*, French.] Unquenchable; not to be put out.

U N F

sum of unextinguishable fire
UNF *adj.* Not quenched; not put out.
 What native, *unextinguishable* beauty must be
 impressed through the whole, which the defecation
 of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse edi-
 tor, could not hinder from shining forth! *Bentley.*

UNEXTINGUISHED. *adj.* [inextinctus, Latin.]

1. Not quenched; not put out.
 The souls, whom that unhappy flame invades,
 Make endless moans, and, pining with desire,
 Lament too late their *unextinguish'd* fire. *Dryden.*
 'E'en o'er your cold, your ever-ferred urn
 His constant flame shall *unextinguish'd* burn. *Tytleton.*

2. Not extinguishable.
 An ardent thirst of honour; a soul unsatisfied
 with all it has done, and an *unextinguish'd* desire
 of doing more. *Dryden.*

UNFADED. *adj.* Not withered.
 A lovely flower,
 Unfaded yet, but yet unfaded below,
 No more to mother earth or the green stem shall
 owe. *Dryden.*

UNFADING. *adj.* Not liable to wither.
 For her the *unfading* rose of Eden blooms,
 And wings of seraphs shed divine perfumes. *Pope.*

UNFAILING. *adj.* Certain; not missing.
 Nothing the united voice of all history proclaims
 so loud, as the certain, *unfailing* curse, that has
 pursued and overtaken Cain's eye. *South.*
 Thou, fierce of my *unfailing* word,
 Compose thy swelling soul, and sheath thy sword. *Dryden.*

UNFAIR. *adj.* Disingenuous; subdu-
 lous; not honest.
 You come, like an *unfair* merchant, to char-
 me with being in your debt. *South.*

UNFAIRLY. *adv.* [from *unfair*.] Not
 in a just manner.

UNFAITHFUL. *adj.*
 1. Perfidious; treacherous.
 If you break one jot of your promise, I will
 think you the most atheistical break promise, and
 the most unworthy, that may be clothed out of
 the gods hand of the *unfaithful*. *Shakespeare.*
 My feet, through wine, *unfaithful* to their
 weight,
 Betray'd me tumbling from a tow'ry height. *Pope.*

2. Impious; infidel.
 Thence shall come
 To judge th' *unfaithful* dead; but to reward
 His faithful, and receive them into bliss. *Milton.*

UNFAITHFULLY. *adv.* Treacherously;
 perfidiously.

There is danger of being *unfaithfully* counselled;
 and more for the good of them that counsel, than
 for him that is counselled. *Bacon.*

UNFAITHFULNESS. *n. f.* Treachery;
 perfidiousness.

As the obscurity of what some writers deliver,
 makes it very difficult to be understood; so the
unfaithfulness of too many others, makes it unfit to
 be relied on. *Bayle.*

UNFALLOWED. *adj.* Not fallowed.
 Th' *unfallow'd* glebe

Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with stores
 Of golden wheat. *Philips.*

UNFAMILIAR. *adj.* Unaccustomed; such
 as is not common.
 The matters which we handle, seem, by reason
 of newness, dark, intricate, *unfamiliar*. *Hooker.*
 Chaucer's uncouth, or rather *unfamiliar*, lan-
 guage deters many readers. *Warton.*

UNFASHIONABLE. *adj.* Not modish;
 not according to the reigning custom.

A man writes good sense, but he has not a happy
 manner of expression. Perhaps he uses obsolete
 and *unfashionable* language. *Watts.*

UNFASHIONABLENESS. *n. f.* Deviation
 from the mode.

Natural *unfashionableness* is much better than
 art, affected postures. *Locke.*

U N F

UNFA'SHIONABLE. *adv.* [from *unfashion-
 able*.]

1. Not according to the fashion.

2. Unartfully.
 Deform'd, *unfashion'd*, sent before my time
 Into this breathing world, scarce half made up;
 And that so lamely and *unfashionably*,
 That dogs bark at me. *Shakespeare.*

UNFA'SHIONED. *adj.*

1. Not modified by art.
 Mark but how terribly his eyes appear;
 And yet there's something roughly noble there;
 Which, in *unfashion'd* nature, looks divine.
 And, like a gem, does in the quarry shine. *Dryden.*

2. Having no regular form.
 A hick's lump, *unfashion'd* and unfram'd,
 Of inring seeds, and justly chaos nam'd. *Dryden.*

TO UNFA'STER. *v. a.* To loose; to un-
 fix.
 He had no sooner *unfasten'd* his hold, but that
 a wave forcibly spoiled his weaker hand of hold. *Sidney.*

Then in the key hole turns
 Th' intricate wards, and every bolt and bar,
 Of mally iron, or solid rock, with ease
unfastens. *Milton.*

UNFA'THERED. *adj.* Fatherless; having
 no father.

They do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and leathly births of nature. *Shakespeare.*

UNFA'ITHOMABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be founded by a line.
 In the midst of the plain a beautiful lake, which
 the inhabitants thereabouts pretend is *unfathom-
 able*. *Addison.*
 Fearful *unfathomable* depths they faint,
 And fear't in their gloomy caverns pant. *Addison.*

2. That of which the end or extent cannot
 be found.

A thousand parts of our bodies may be diversifi-
 ed in all the dimensions of solid bodies; which
 overcomes the fancy in a new abyss of *unfathom-
 able* number. *Bentley.*

UNFA'ITHOMABLY. *adv.* So as not to be
 founded.

Cover'd pits, *unfathomably* deep. *Thomson.*

UNFA'ITHOMID. *adj.* Not to be founded.

The Titan race
 He sung with lightning, rowl within the *unfa-
 thomid* space. *Dryden.*

UNFA'UGED. *adj.* Unwarried; untired.

Over drink, and dry,
 They journey toilsome, *unfuged* with length
 Of march. *Philips.*

UNFA'VOURABLE. *adj.* Not kind.

UNFA'VOURABLY. *adv.*

1. Unkindly, unpropitiously.

2. So as not to countenance, or support.

Bacon speaks not *unfavourably* of this. *Glanville.*

UNFA'URED. *adj.*

1. Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified.

Not in use.

Though heaven should speak with all his wrath at
 once,
 That with his breath it'd huges of the world
 Did crack, we should stand upright and *unfaur'd*. *In London.*

2. Not dreaded; not regarded with terror.

UNFA'ASIBLE. *adj.* Impuncturable.

UNFA'ATHERED. *adj.* Implumous; naked
 of feathers.

The mother nightingale haunts alone;
 Whose nest some prying churl had found, and thence
 By stealth, convey'd th' *unfather'd* innocence. *Dryden.*

UNFA'ATURED. *adj.* Deformed; wanting
 regularity of features.

Deform'd, *unfatur'd*, and a skin of buff. *Dryden.*

U N F

UNFE'D. *adj.* Not supplied with food.

Each bone might through his body well be read;
 And every sinew seen, through his long fast;
 For nought he eat'd, his carcass long *unfed*. *Spenser.*
 'A grilly fawning wolf, *unfed*,
 Met me unarm'd, yet trembling fled. *Rowe.*

UNFE'D. *adj.* Unpaid.

It is like the breath of an *unfed* lawyer; you
 gave me nothing for't. *Shakespeare.*

UNFE'ELING. *adj.* Insensible; void of
 mental sensibility.

Dull, *unfeeling*, barren ignorance
 Is under my gad's to attend on me. *Shakespeare.*
 Unlucky Wretched! thy *unfeeling* master,
 The more thou tickles, grapes his fill the saller. *Pope.*

UNFE'IGNED. *adj.* Not counterfeited;
 not hypocritical; real; sincere.

Here I take the like *unfeigned* bath,
 Never to many here. *Shakespeare.*

Thousand deficiencies that daily flow
 From all her words and actions mix'd with love,
 And sweet complaisance, which declare *unfeign'd*
 Union of mind. *Milton.*
 Sorrow *unfeign'd*, and humiliation meek. *Milton.*
 Employ it in a *unfeign'd* piety towards God. *Spratt.*

UNFE'IGNEDLY. *adv.* Really; sincerely;
 without hypocrisy.

He pardoneth all them that truly repent, and *un-
 feign'dly* believe his holy gospel. *Common Prayer.*
 How should they be *unfeign'dly* just, whom reli-
 gion doth not enable to be such; or they religious,
 which are not found such by the proof of their just
 actions? *Hooker.*

Pincee Dauphin, can you love this lady? —
 —I love her most *unfeign'dly*! *Shakespeare.*
 Thou hast brought me and my people *unfeign'dly*
 to repent of the sins we have committed. *King Charles.*

UNFELT. *adj.* Not felt; not perceived.

All my treasury
 Is but yet *unfelt* thanks, which, more enrich'd,
 Shall be your love and labour's recompence. *Shaks.*
 Her looks, now that time, infus'd
 Sweetness into my heart, *unfelt* before. *Milton.*
 'Thy pleasant, safely to behold from shore
 The rowling ships, and hear the tempest roar;
 Not that mother's pain is our delight,
 But pangs *unfelt* produce the pleasing sight. *Dryden.*

UNFENC'D. *adj.*

1. Naked of fortification.

I'd play incessantly upon these jades;
 Even till *unfenced* debilitation
 Leave the man naked with the vulgar air. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not surrounded by any enclosure.

UNFERMENTED. *adj.* Not fermented.

All such vegetables must be *unfermented*; for
 fermentation changes their nature. *Arbutnot.*

UNFERTILE. *adj.* Not fruitful; not
 prolific.

'Tis not such a dry tree, such a sapless, *un-
 fertile* thing, but that it might fructify and increase. *Deasy of Poetry.*

TO UNF'ETER. *v. a.* To unchain; to
 free from shackles.

Unfetter me with speed;
 I see you trouble that I bleed. *Dryden.*
 This most useful principle may be *unfetter'd*, and
 restored to its own freedom of exercise. *Spectator.*
 The soul in the *unfetter'd* mind is not entirely loose
 and *unfetter'd* from the body. *Spectator.*
 Th' *unfetter'd* mind by the sublim'd. *Thomson.*

UNF'ETTERED. *adj.* Representing no animal
 form.

In *unfetter'd* paintings the noblest is the imitation
 of man, and of architecture, as arches, trees, &c.
Botton.

UNF'ILLED. *adj.* Not filled; not sup-
 plied.

Come not to table, but when thy need invites
 there; and if thou best in health, leave something
 of thy appetite *unfilled*. *Taylor.*

The air did *unf* precisely fill up the vacuities of the vessel, since it left so many *unfilled*. Boyle.

The throng of my forefathers
Still stands *unfild*. Addison.

UNFILIAL. *adj.* Unfilial to a son.

You offer him a wrong,
Something *unfilial*. Shakspeare.

Teach the people, that to hope for heaven is a
mercenary, legal, and therefore *unfilial*, affection.
Boyle.

UNFINISHED. *adj.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the last hand.

It is for that such outward ornament
Was lavish'd on their sex, that inward gifts
Were left for hallo *unfinish'd*. Milton.
I did dedicate to you a very *unfinished* piece.
Dryden.

His hasty hand left his pictures so *unfinished*,
that the beauty in the picture faded sooner than in
the person after whom it was drawn. Spectator.
And now let conscious Cecil view the piece,
Where virtue in her loveliest light is shown;
Let these *unfinish'd* lays in part express
Your great forefather's bounties, and your own.
Leigh.

This collection contains not only such pieces as
came under our review, but many others, even
unfinish'd. Swift.

UNFIRM. *adj.*

1. Weak; feeble.

Our fancies are more giddy and *unfirm*
Than women's arcs. Shakspeare.

So is the *unfirm* king
In three divided; and his coffers found
With hollow poverty and emptiness. Shakspeare.

2. Not stable.

Take the time, while stagg'ring yet they stand,
With feet *unfirm*, and prepossess the strand.
Dryden.

UNFIT. *adj.*

1. Improper; unsuitable.

They easily perceive how *unfit* that were for the
present, which was for the first age convenient
enough. Hooker.

Neither can I think you would impose upon me
an *unfit* and over-ponderous argument. Milton.

2. Unqualified.

Unfit he was for any worldly thing,
And eke unable once to sit or go. Spenser.

Old as I am, for ladies' love *unfit*,
The pow'r of beauty I remember yet. Dryden.

A genius that can hardly take in the connection
of three propositions, is utterly *unfit* for speculative
studies. Watts.

To UNFIT. *v. a.* To disqualify.

Those excellencies, as they qualified him for do-
minion, so they *unfited* him for a satisfaction or
acquiescence in his vassals. Gov. of the Tongue.

UNFITLY. *adv.* Not properly; not suit-
ably.

Others, reading to the church those books which
the apostles wrote, are neither untruly nor *unfitly*
said to preach. Hooker.

The kingdom of France may be not *unfitly* com-
pared to a body that hath all its blood drawn up
into the arms, breast and back. Howell.

UNFITNESS. *n. s.*

1. Want of qualifications.

In setting down the form of common prayer,
there was no need that the book should mention
either the learning of a fit, or the *unfitness* of an
ignorant minister. Hooker.

It is looked upon as a great weakness, and *unfit-
ness* for business, for a man to be so open, as really
to think not only what he says, but what he hears.
South.

2. Want of propriety.

UNFITTING. *adj.* Not proper.

Although monosyllables, for use in our tongue, are
unfitting for verses, yet are they the most fit for
expressing briefly the first conceits of the mind.
Camden.

To UNFOLD. *v. a.*

1. To loosen; to make less fast.

Ploeking to *unf* an enemy,
He doth *unf* so and shake a friend. Shakspeare.

Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unf his earth-bound root? Shakspeare.

2. To make fluid.

Stuff with eternal ice, and hid in snow,
The mountain stands: nor can the rising sun
Unf her frosts, and teach them how to run.
Dryden.

UNFIXED. *adj.*

1. Wandering; erratick; inconstant; va-
grant.

So vast the noise, as if not fleets did join,
But lands *unfix'd*, and floating nations strove. Dryden.
Her lovely looks a sprightly mind disclose,
Quick as her eyes, and as *unfix'd* as those. Pope.

2. Not determined.

Irrolute on which the should rely:
At last *unfix'd* in all, is only fix'd to die. Dryden.

UNFLEDGED. *adj.* That has not yet the
full furniture of feathers; young; not
completed by time; not having attained
full growth.

The friends thou hast, and their ad-
option try'd, Grapple them to thy soul with hook or fi-
cel: But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatch'd *unfledg'd* comrade. Shakspeare.

In those *unfledg'd* days was my wife a girl.
Shakspeare.

Unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry. Dryden.

UNFLESHED. *adj.* Not fleshed; not fea-
soned to blood; raw.

Nature has limbs only for war made fit;
With some less foe thy *unflesh'd* valour try. Couley.
As a generous, *unflesh'd* hound, that hears
From far the hunter's horn and cheerful cry,
So will I haile. Dryden.

UNFOILED. *adj.* Unsubdued; not put
to the worst.

The utmost powers thought themselves secure
in the strength of an *unfoiled* army of sixty thousand
men, and in a revenue proportionable. Temple.

To UNFOLD. *v. a.*

1. To expand; to spread; to open.

I saw on him rising
Out of the water, heav'n above the clouds,
Unfold her crystal doors; thence on his head
A perfect dove descend. Milton.
Invade his hissing throat, and winding fires,
'Till stretch'd in length th' *unfolding* toe retires.
Dryden.

Ah, what avail—
The vivid green his shining plumes *unf*? Pope.

Sloth *unfolds* her arms, and wakes;
Lifting Envy drops her snakes. Pope.

2. To tell; to declare.

What tidings with our cousin Buckingham?
—Such as my heart doth tremble to *unf*. Shakspeare.

Unfold to me why you are heavy. Shakspeare.

Unfold the passion of my love;
Surprise her with discourse of my dear faith. Shakspeare.

Helen, to you our minds we will *unf*. Shakspeare.

Ship and men *unf*
That to this illle conveyd you. Chapman.

How comes it thus? *Unfold*, celestial guide!
Milton.

Things of deep sense we may in prose *unf*;
But they move more in lofty numbers told. Waller.

3. To discover; to reveal.

Time shall *unf* what plaited cunning hides:
Who covers faults, at last with shame decedes. Shakspeare.

If the object be seen through two or more such
convex or concave glasses, every glass shall make a
new image, and the object shall appear in the place,
and of the bigness of the last image; which con-
sideration *unfolds* the theory of microscopes and
telescopes. Newton.

4. To display; to set to view.

We ask the inhabitants of the earth, and endued
with understanding: doth it then properly belong
to us, to examine and *unf* the works of God?
Burnet.

5. To release or dismiss from a fold.

The *unfolding* star call up the shepherd.

To UNFOOL. *v. a.* To restore from folly.

Have you any way to *unfool* me again?
Shakspeare.

UNFORBID. *adj.* Not prohibited.

If *unforbid* thou may'st *unf*
What we, not to explore the secrets, ask
Of his eternal empire. Milton.

These are the *unforbidden* trees: and here we
may let loose the reins, and indulge our thoughts.
Milton.

A good man not only forbears those gratifications
which are forbidden by reason and religion, but
even restrains himself in *unforbidden* instances.
Atterbury.

UNFORBIDDENNESS. *n. s.* The state of
being *unforbidden*.

The bravery you are so severe to, is no where es-
pecially prohibited in scripture; and this *unfo-
biddennes* they think sufficient to evince, that the
sumptuousness you condemn is not in its own na-
ture sinful. Boyle.

UNFORCED. *adj.*

1. Not compelled; not constrained.

This gentle and *unforc'd* accord of Hamlet
Sits smiling to my heart. Shakspeare.

Unforc'd by punishment, unaw'd by fear,
His words were simple, and his soul sincere. Dryden.

2. Not impelled; not externally urged.

No more can impure man retain and move
In that pure region of a worthy love,
Than earthly substance can, *unforc'd*, aspire,
And leave his nature, to converse with fire. Donne.

3. Not feigned; not artificially heightened.

Upon these tidings they broke forth into such *un-
forced* and unfeigned passions, as it plainly appeared
that good-nature did work in them. Haywards.

4. Not violent; easy; gradual.

Wind for the next above the valley swells
Into my eye, and doth itself present
With such an easy and *unforc'd* ascent,
That no stupendous precipice denies
Access, no horror turns away our eyes. Denham.

5. Not contrary to ease.

If one arm is stretched out, the body must be
somewhat bowed on the opposite side, in a situation
which is *unforced*. Dryden.

UNFORCIBLE. *adj.* Wanting strength.

The same reason which causeth to yield that they
are of some force in the one, will constrain to ac-
knowledge that they are not in the other altoget-
her *unforcible*. Hooker.

UNFOREBODING. *adj.* Giving no omens.

Unnumber'd birds glide through th' aerial way,
Vagrants of air, and *unforeboding* stray. Pope.

UNFOREKNOWN. *adj.* Not foreseen by
prescience.

It had no less prov'd certain, *unforeknown*. Milton.

UNFORESEEN. *adj.* Not known before it
happened.

Unforeseen, they say, is unprepar'd. Dryden.

UNFORSENNED. *adj.* Circumcised.

Won by a Philistine from the *unforsenn'd* race. Milton.

UNFORFEITED. *adj.* Not forfeited.

This was the ancient, and is yet the *unforfeited*
glory of our religion. Rogers.

UNFORGIVING. *adj.* Relentless; im-
placable.

The sow with her broad snout for rooting up
Th' intrusted feed, was judg'd to spoil the crop;
The covetous churl, of *unforgiving* kind,
Th' offender to the bloody pitch resign'd. Dryden.

U N I

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UNFORGETTEN. *adj.* Not lost to memory.
The thankful remembrance of so great a benefit received, shall for ever remain *unforgotten*. *Knollen.*

UNFORMED. *adj.* Not modified into regular shape.
All perfection being a dissolution of the first form, is a mere confusion, and *unformed* mixture of the parts. *Bacon.*

The same boldness discovers itself in the several adventures he meets with during his passage through the regions of *unformed* matter. *Spectator.*

UNFORSAKEN. *adj.* Not deserted.
They extend no farther to any sort of sins continued in or *unforgotten*, than as they are reconcilable with sincere endeavours to forsake them. *Hammond.*

UNFORTIFIED. *adj.*
1. Not secured by walls or bulwarks.
Their weak heads, like towns *unfortified*.
Twist sense and nonsense daily change their side. *Pope.*

2. Not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble.
It shews a will most incorrect to heaven;
A heart *unfortified*, a mind impatient;
An understanding simple, and unschooled. *Shakespeare.*

3. Wanting securities.
They will not refrain a secret mischief, which, considering the *unfortified* state of mankind is a great defect. *Collier.*

UNFORTUNATE. *adj.* Not successful; unprosperous; wanting luck; unhappy.
It is used both of a train of events, as *an unfortunate life*; or of a single event, as, *an unfortunate expedition*; or of persons, as, *an unfortunate man*, an *unfortunate commander*.
All things religiously taken in hand, are prosperously ended; because whether men in the end have that which religion did allow to desire, or that which it teacheth them contentedly to suffer, they are in neither event *unfortunate*. *Hooker.*

Whoever will live altogether out of himself, and study other men's humours, shall never be *unfortunate*. *Raleigh.*
Vindictive persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischievous, end *unfortunate*. *Bacon.*

He that would hunt a hare with an elephant, is not *unfortunate* for missing the mark, but foolish for chasing such an unapt instrument. *Taylor.*

The virgins shall on tedious days
Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
His lot *unfortunate* in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and lots of eyes. *Milton.*

UNFORTUNATELY. *adv.* Unhappily; without good luck.

Unconsulting affection *unfortunately* born to me-
wards, made Zelmira borrow so much of her natu-
ral modesty, as to leave her more decent raiment. *Sidney.*

Most of these artists *unfortunately* miscarried,
by falling down and breaking their arms. *Willins.*

She kept her countenance when the lid, remov'd,
Disclos'd the heart *unfortunately* lov'd. *Dryden.*

UNFORTUNATELY. *n. f.* [from *unfortunate*.] All luck.

One, the only subject of the destinies displeasure,
whose greatest fortuitousness is more *unfortunate*
than my sister's greatest *unfortunateness*. *Sidney.*

UNFOUGHT. *adj.* Not fought.

They used such diligence in taking the passages,
that it was not possible they should escape *unfought* with. *Knollen.*

UNFOULLED. *adj.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not soiled.

The humour and tunicles are purely transparent
to let in light *unfouled* and unobscured by any
tinture. *Merc.*

UNFOUND. *adj.* Not found; not met with.

Somewhat in her excellency all her kind,
Excited a desire till then unknown;
Somewhat *unfound*, or found in her alone. *Dryden.*

UNFRAMABLE. *adj.* Not to be moulded.
Not used.

The cause of their disposition to *unframable* into
societies, wherein they live, is for that they discern
not aright what force these laws ought to have. *Hooker.*

UNFRAMED. *adj.* Not formed; not fashioned.

A lifeless lump, *unfashion'd* and *unfram'd*,
Of jarring seeds, and jutting chaos mix'd. *Dryden.*

UNFREQUENT. *adj.* Uncommon; not happening often.

But thereof is visible unto any situation; but
being only discoverable in the night, and when the
air is clear, it becomes *unfrequent*. *Brown.*

TO UNFREQUENT. *v. a.* To leave; to cease to frequent. A bad word.

Glad to shun his hostile gripe.
They quit their theils, and *unfrequent* the fields. *Philips.*

UNFREQUENTED. *adj.* Rarely visited; rarely entered.

Many *unfrequent* plots there are,
Fitted by kind for rape and villainy. *Shakespeare.*
Becoming from the popular noise, I seek
This *unfrequent* place to find some ease. *Milton.*
How well your cool and *unfrequent* shade
Suits with the chaste retirements of a maid! *Rowe.*

Can he not pass an astronomick line,
Nor farther yet in liquid ether roll,
Till he has gain'd some *unfrequent* place? *Blackmore.*

With what caution does the hen provide herself
a nest in places *unfrequently*, and free from noise! *Addison.*

UNFREQUENTLY. *adv.* Not commonly.
They, like Judas, desire death, and not *unfrequently* pursue it. *Knollen.*

UNFRIENDED. *adj.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced; unsupported.

Their parts to a stranger,
Engaged and *unfounded*, often prove
Rough and unholily. *Shakespeare.*
Great acts require great means of enterprise;
Thou art unknown, *unfounded*, low of birth. *Milton.*

(O God!

Who me *unfounded* brought'st, by wondrous ways,
The kingdom of my father to possess. *Dryden.*

UNFRIENDLINESS. *n. f.* [from *unfriendly*.]

Want of kindness; want of favour.

You might be apt to look upon such disappoint-
ments as the effects of an *unfriendly* nature
or fortune to your particular attempts. *Boyle.*

UNFRIENDLY. *adj.* Not benevolent; not kind.

What signifies an *unfriendly* parent or brother?
Tis friendship only that is the cement which effec-
tively combines mankind. *Government of the Tongue.*

This fear is not that servile dread, which flies
from God as an hostile, *unfriendly* being, delighting
in the misery of his creatures. *Rogers.*

UNFROZEN. *adj.* Not congealed to ice.

Though the more aqueous parts will, by the loss
of their motion, be turned into ice, yet the more
subtle parts remain *unfrozen*. *Boyle.*

UNFRUITFUL. *adj.*

1. Not prolific.

Ah! hopeless, lasting flames! like those that
burn

To light the dead, and warm th' *unfruitful* urn. *Pope.*

2. Not fructiferous.

The naked rocks are not *unfruitful* there;
Their barren tops with luscious food abound. *Waller.*

3. Not fertile.

Lay down some general rules for the knowing of
fruitful and *unfruitful* soils. *Mortimer.*

4. Not producing good effects.

UNFULFILLED. *adj.* Not fulfilled.

Fierce desire,
Still *unfulfilled* with pain of longing, pines. *Milton.*

TO UNFULFILL. *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open.

The next motion is that of *unfurling* the flag in
which are several little flirts and vibrations. *Addison.*

Her ships anchor'd, and her sails *unfur'd*
In either Indies. *Prior.*

His sails by Cupid's hand *unfur'd*,
To keep the fair, he gave the world. *Prior.*

TO UNFURNISH. *v. a.*

1. To deprive; to strip; to divest.

Thy speeches
Will bring me to consider that which may
unfurnish me of reason. *Shakespeare.*

2. To leave naked.

The Scot on his *unfurnish'd* kingdom
Came pouring like a tide into a beach. *Shaksp.*

UNFURNISHED. *adj.*

1. Not accommodated with utensils, or de-
corated with ornaments.

It derogates not more from the goodness of God,
that he has given us minds *unfurnish'd* with those
ideas of himself, than that he hath left us into the
world with bodies unclothed. *Locke.*

I live in the corner of a vast *unfurnish'd* house. *Swift.*

2. Unsupplied.

UNGA'IN. } *adj.* [ungain, Sax.] Awk-

UNGA'INLY. } waid; uncouth.

An *ungainly* strut in their walk. *Swift.*

UNGA'ILED. *adj.* Unhurt; unwounded.

Let the stricken deer go weep;
The hart *ungalled* play;
For some must watch, whilst some must sleep;
So runs the world away. *Shakespeare.*

UNGA'RTERED. *adj.* Being without gar-
ters.

You chid at fir Protheus for going *ungartered*.
Shakespeare.

UNGA'THERED. *adj.* Not cropped; not

picked.

We wonder'd why she kept her fruit so long;
For whom to late th' *ungather'd* apples hang. *Dryden.*

UNGENERATED. *adj.* Unbegotten; hav-

ing no beginning.

Millions of souls must have been *ungenerated*, and
have had no being. *Raleigh.*

UNGENERATIVE. *adj.* Begetting no-

thing.

He is a motion *ungenerative*, that's infallible. *Shakespeare.*

UNGENEROUS. *adj.*

1. Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal.

To look into letters already opened or dropped,
is held an *ungenorous* act. *Pope.*

2. Ignominious.

The victor never will impose on Cato
ungenorous terms. His enemies contend
The virtues of humanity are Caesar's. *Addison.*

UNGENIAL. *adj.* Not kind or favour-
able to nature.

The northern furies have a more cloudy, *ungenial*
air than any part of Ireland. *Swift to Pope.*

Sullen seas that wash th' *ungenial* pole. *Thomson.*

UNGENTLE. *adj.* Harsh; rude; rugged.

Smile, gentle heaven! or strike, *ungenient* death!

For this world grows up, and Edward's sun is clouded. *Shakespeare.*

He is

Vicious, *ungenial*, foolishly blunt, unkind. *Shakespeare.*

Love, to thee I sacrifice

All my *ungenial* thoughts. *Deuham.*

UNGENTELMANLY. *adj.* Illiberal; not

becoming a gentleman.

The demeanor of those under Waller was much
more *ungeniently* and barbarous. *Clarendon.*

This he contradicts in the *unpleasant* published

for the present year, and in an ungentlemanly manner.

UNGENUINENESS. *n. f.*

1. Harshness; rudeness; severity.

Reward not thy sheep, when ye take off his cotey
With twitches and patches as brutal as a goat:
Let not such ungentleness happen to thine. *Tupper.*

2. Unkindness; incivility.

You have done me much ungentleness
To show the letter that I writ to you. *Shakespeare.*
UNGENUINELY. *adv.* Harshly; rudely.

You've ungently, Brutus,
Stole from my bed. *Shakespeare.*

Why speaks my father so ungently? *Shakespeare.*
Nor was it ungently received by Andania.

UNGEOMETRICAL. *adj.* Not agreeable
to the laws of geometry.

All the attempts before Sir Isaac Newton, to explain the regular appearances of nature, were un-
geometrical, and all of them inconsistent and un-
intelligible. *Cheyne.*

UNGLAZED. *adj.* Not overlaid with
gold.

Con, who each day can theatres behold,
Like Nero's palace, shining all with gold,
Our mean, unglazed stage will scorn. *Dryden.*

TO UNGIRD. *v. a.* To loose any thing
bound with a girdle.

The man ungirded his camels, and gave them
Araw and provender. *Genesis.*

The blest parent
Ungirt her spacious bosom, and discharged
The poud'rous birth. *Prior.*

UNOIRT. *adj.* Loosely dressed.

One tender foot was bare, the other shod;
Her robe ungirt. *Waller.*

Mulciber assigns the proper place
For Camas, and th' ungirt Numidian race. *Dryden.*

UNGIVING. *adj.* Not bringing gifts.

In vain at thine th' ungiving suppliant stands;
This 'tis to make a vow with empty hands. *Dryden.*

UNGLO'RIED. *adj.* Not honoured; not
exalted with praise and adoration.

Let God should be any way unglorified, the
greatest part of our daily service consisteth, accord-
ing to the blessed apostle's own private rule, in much
variety of psalms and hymns; that, out of so pleas-
ant a treasure, there might be for every man's
heart to chuse out for his own sacrifice. *Hewer.*

UNGLOVED. *adj.* Having the hand
naked.

When we were come near to his chair, he stood
up, holding forth his hand ungloved, and in pos-
ture of blessing. *Becon.*

TO UNGLUE. *v. a.* To loose any thing
cemented.

Small rains relax and unglue the earth, to give
vent to inflamed atoms. *Harvey.*

She stretches, gapes, unglues her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*

TO UNGOD. *v. a.* To divest of divinity.

Were we waken'd by this tyrannay,
Th' ungod this child again, it could not be
I should love her, who loves not me. *Denne.*

This man ungodlike may to places rise,
And feels may be preferred without disgrace. *Dryden.*

UNGODLY. *adv.* Impiously; wickedly.

'Tis but an ill essay of that godly fear, to use
that very gospel so irreverently and ungodly.

UNGODLINESS. *n. f.* Impiety; wicked-
ness; neglect of God.

How grossly do many of us contradict the plain
precepts of the gospel by our ungodliness and
wickedly lusts! *Tillotson.*

UNGODLY. *adj.*

1. Wicked; negligent of God and his
laws.

His just, avenging ire
Had driven out th' ungodly from his sight,
And the habitations of the just. *Milton.*

The latter here intended is the ungodly son, he who forgets or denies his God.

2. Polluted by wickedness.

Let not the hours of this ungodly day
Wear out in peace. *Shakespeare.*

UNGO'RD. *adj.* Unwounded; unhurt.

I stand aloof, and will no reconciliation;
'Till, by some elder masters of known honour,
I have a voice and precedent of peace,
To keep my name ungo'rd. *Shakespeare.*

UNGO'ROED. *adj.* Not filled; not fated.

The hellhounds, as ungo'rd with flesh and
blood,

Pursue their prey. *Dryden.*
Oh ungo'rd appetite! O ravenous thirst
Of a lion's blood. *Smith.*

UNGO'T. *adj.*

1. Not gained; not acquired.

2. Not begotten.

He is as free from touch or foil with her,
As she from one ungot. *Shakespeare.*

His lions yet full of ungot princes; all
His glory in the bud. *Waller.*

UNGOVERNABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be ruled; not to be restrained.

They'll judge every thing by models of their
own; and thus are rendered unmanageable by
any authority, and ungovernable by other laws but
those of the world. *Glanville.*

2. Licentious; wild; unbridled.

So wild and ungovernable a poet cannot be trans-
lated literally; his genius is too strong to bear a
chain. *Dryden.*

He was free from any rough, ungovernable pas-
sions, which hurry men on to say and do very out-
rative things. *Atterbury.*

UNGOVERNED. *adj.*

1. Being without government.

The estate is yet ungovern'd. *Shakespeare.*
It pleaseth God above,

And all good men of this ungovern'd isle. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious.

Let his ungovern'd rage dissolve the life
That waits the means to lead it. *Shakespeare.*

Themselves they vilify'd,
To serve ungovern'd appetite. *Milton.*

Nor what to bid, or what to bid, he knows;
Th' ungovern'd tempest to such fury grows. *Dryden.*

From her own back the burthen would remove,
And lays the load on his ungovern'd love. *Dryden.*

UNGRACEFUL. *adj.* Wanting elegance;
wanting beauty.

Raphael answer'd heav'n,
Nor art thou less ungraceful, fine of men. *Milton.*

A foolishness watchfulness about one's behaviour,
instead of being mended, it will be confirmed, un-
easy, and ungraceful. *Locke.*

He enjoyed the greatest strength of good sense,
and the most exquisite taste of politeness. Without
the fit, learning is but an incumbrance; and with-
out the best is ungraceful. *Addison.*

UNGRACEFULNESS. *n. f.* Inelegance;
awkwardness.

To attempt the putting another genius upon
him, will be labour in vain; and what is so plant-
tered on, will have always hanging to it the un-
gracefulness of constraint. *Locke.*

UNGRACIOUS. *adj.*

1. Wicked; odious; hateful.

He, catching hold of her ungracious tongue,
Thereon an iron lock did fasten firm and strong. *Spenser.*

I'll, in the mature time,
With this ungracious paper strike the sight
Of the death-practis'd duke. *Shakespeare.*

Do not, as some ungracious pastors do,
Shew me the steep and thorny way to heav'n;
Whilst he, a puffed and reckless libertine,
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,
And reeks not his own rede. *Shakespeare.*

To the gods alone
Our future offspring, and our wives are known;
Th' audacious trumpet, and ungracious son. *Dryden.*

2. Offensive; unpleasing.

Show the no parts which are ungracious to the
fight, as all proportionings usually are. *Dryden.*
Neither is it rare to observe among excellent
and learned divines, a certain ungracious manner,
or an unhappy tone of voice, which they never
have been able to shake off. *Swift.*

3. Unacceptable; not favoured.

They did not except against the persons of any,
though several were with ungracious to them. *Clarendon.*

Any thing of grace towards the Irish rebels, was
as ungracious at Oxford as at London. *Clarendon.*

UNGRAMMATICAL. *adj.* Not according
to grammar.

UNGRANTED. *adj.* Not given; not
yielded; not bestowed.

This only from your goodness let me gain,
And this ungranted, all rewards are vain. *Dryden.*

UNGRATEFUL. *adj.*

1. Making no returns, or making ill re-
turns for kindness.

No person is remarkably ungrateful, who was
not also miserably proud. *South.*

2. Making no returns for culture.

Most when divin'd by winds, the flaming storm
Of the long files d'roy's the beauteous form;
Nor will the wither'd flock be green again;
But the wild olive shoots, and shades th' ungrateful plain. *Dryden.*

3. Unpleasing; unacceptable.

It cannot be ungrateful, or without some pleasure
to posterity, to see the most exact relation of an
action to full of danger. *Clarendon.*

What is in itself harsh and ungrateful, must
make harsh and ungrateful impressions upon us. *Atterbury.*

UNGRATEFULLY. *adv.*

1. With ingratitude.

When call'd to distant war,
His vanquish'd heart remain'd a victim here:
Orana's eyes that glorious conquest made,
Nor was his love ungratefully repaid. *Granville.*

We often receive the benefit of our prayers
when yet we ungratefully charge heaven with a-
nying our petitions. *Male.*

2. Unacceptably; unpleasingly.

UNGRATEFULNESS. *n. f.*

1. Ingratitude; ill return for good.

Can I, without the detestable stain of ungrate-
fulness, abstain from loving him, who, far excelling
the beautifulness of his shape with the beauti-
fulness of his mind, is content to so noble himself
as to become Demetrius's servant for my sake? *Seneca.*

2. Unacceptableness; unpleasing quality.

UNGRAVELY. *adv.* Without serious-
ness.

His present portance
Gibingly, and ungravely, he did fashion. *Shakespeare.*

UNGROUND. *adj.* Having no founda-
tion.

Ignorance, with an indifference for truth, is
nearer to it than opinion with ungrounded inclina-
tion, which is the great source of error. *Taylor.*

This is a confidence the most ungrounded and
irrational. For upon what ground can a man pre-
sume himself a future repentance, who cannot pre-
sume himself a future? *South.*

UNGROUNDINGLY. *adv.* Without ill-will.

willingly; heartily; cheerfully.

If, when all his art and time is spent,
He say 'twill ne'er be found, yet be content;
Receive from him the doom ungroundingly. *Denne.*

UNGUARDED. *adj.*

1. Undefended.

Proud art thou met? Thy hope was to have
reach'd

The throne of God unguarded, and his side
Abandon'd. *Milton.*

All through th' unguarded gates with joy re-
turn, To see the flighted camp, the vacant port. *Denne.*

The door there was the unguarded hand to keep.
On swelling things that seek to break the keep.

2. Careless; negligent; not attentive to danger.

All the evils that proceed from an untied tongue, and an unguarded, unlimited will, we put upon the accounts of drunkenness.

The spy, which does this treasure keep,
Does she ne'er say her pray'r, nor sleep?
Or have not gold and flattery pow'r
To purchase one unguarded hour?

With an unguarded look the now devout'd
My nearer face; and now recall'd her eye,
And heav'd, and strove to hide a sudden sigh.

It was intended only to divert a few young ladies, of good sense and good humour enough to laugh not only at their sex's little unguarded follies, but at their own.

Are we not encompassed by multitudes, who watch every careless word, every unguarded action of our lives?

UNGUENT. *n. f.* [unguentum, Latin.] Ointment.

Pre-occupation of mind every requireth preface of speech, like a fomentation to make the unguent enter.

There is an intercourse between the magnetic unguent and the vulnerated body.

UNGUISHED. *adj.* Not attained by conjecture.

He me sent, for cause to me unguish'd.
UNGUIDED. *adj.* Not directed; not regulated.

The blood weeps from my heart, when I do shape,

In forms imaginary, th' unguided days
And rotten times that you shall look upon,
When I am sleeping with my ancestors.

Can unguided matter keep itself to such exact conformities, as not in the least spot to vary from the species?

They resolve all into the accidental, unguided notions of blind matter.

Does by unguided motion things produce,
Regardless of their order.

UNHABITABLE. *adj.* [inhabitable, French; inhabitabilis, Lat.] Not capable to support inhabitants; uninhabitable.

The night and day was always a natural day of twenty-four hours, in all places remote from the uninhabitable poles of the world, and winter and summer always measured a year.

Though the course of the sun be curbed between the tropicks, yet are not those parts directly subject to his perpendicular beams, uninhabitable, or extremely hot.

UNHACKED. *adj.* Not cut; not hewn; not notched with cuts.

With a blessed and unwe'd retire,
With unhack'd fowls, and helmets all unbruised,
We will bear home that lusty blood again.

Part with unhack'd edges, and bear back
Our large undinted.

To UNHALLOW. *v. a.* To deprive of holiness; to profane; to desecrate.

Perhaps the fact
Is not so heinous now, forsaken fruit,
Profan'd first by the serpent, by him first
Made common, and unhallow'd, ere our taste.

The vainly unhallows the virtue.

This one use left such an indelible sacredness upon them, that the impiety of the design could be no sufficient reason to unhallow and degrade them to common use.

UNHALLOWED. *adj.* Unholy; profane.

Thy earthy spirit
Governs a wolf, who bang'd for human slaughter:
Ev'n from the gutters did his fell soul feet;

And while then lay'd in thy unhallow'd den
Infer'd that in thee.

I had not thought to have unlock'd my lips
In this unhallow'd air, but that this juggler
Would think to charm my judgment, as mine eyes
Obtruding false rules, prank'd in reason's garb.

Nor shall presume to violate these bands,
Or touch thy person with unhallow'd hands.

Here cease thy sight, nor with unhallow'd lays
Touch the fair fane of Albion's golden days.

To UNHAND. *v. a.* To loose from the hand.

Still am I call'd. Unhand me, gentlemen.

Unhand me, traitors.

UNHANDLED. *adj.* Not handled; not touched.

A race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds.

Hath left the cause o' th' king unhandled.

UNHANDSOME. *adj.*

1. Ungraceful; not beautiful.

I was glad I had done to good a deed for a gentlewoman not unhandsome, whom before I had in like sort helped.

She that so far the rest outshin'd;
Sylvia the fair, while she was kind,
Seems only not unhandsome, now.

At I cannot admit that there is any thing unhandsome or irregular; so much less can I grant that there is any thing inconcommodious in the globe.

2. Illiberal; disingenuous.

UNHANDSOMELY. *adv.*

1. Inelegantly; ungracefully.

The ruined churches are so unhandisomely patched and thatched, that men do even then the places for the unconeliness thereof.

2. Disingenuously; illiberally.

He raves, sir; and, to cover my disdain,
Unhandisomely would his denial feign.

UNHANDSOMENESS. *n. f.*

1. Want of beauty.

The sweetness of her countenance did give such grace to what she did, that it did make handsomeness of it; and make the eye force the mind to believe, that there was a praise in that unkindfulness.

2. Want of elegance.

Be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by unhandisomeness or uncleanliness.

3. Illiberalness; disingenuity.

UNHANDY. *adj.* Awkward; not dexterous.

To UNHANG. *v. a.* [from *un* and *hang*.]

To divest of hangings.

UNHANGED. *adj.* Not put to death by the gallows.

There live not three good men unchanged in England.

UNHAPP. *n. f.* Misluck; ill fortune.

She visited that place, where first she was so happy as to see the cause of her unhapp.

UNHAPPY. [This word seems a participle from *unhappy*, which yet is never used as a verb.] Made unhappy.

You have mislaid a prince,
A happy gentleman in blood and lineament,
By you unhappied, and disfigur'd clean.

UNHAPPILY. *adv.* [from *unhappy*.] Miserably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitously.

You hold a fair assembly, you do well, lord.
You are a churchman, or I'll tell you, cardinal,
I should judge now most unhappily.

He was unhappily too much used as a check upon the lord Coventry.

I unwitting have offended,
Unhappily deceiv'd

There is a day a coming, when all those witty
fools shall be unhappily undeceived.

UNHAPPINESS. *n. f.*

1. Misery; infelicity.

If ever we have child, abortive be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light,
And that be heir to his unhappiness!

The real foundation of our unhappiness would be laid in our reason, and we should be more miserable than the beasts, by how much we have a quicker apprehension.

It is our great unhappiness, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneasy and dissatisfied.

2. Misfortune; ill luck.

St. Austin hath laid down a rule to this purpose, though he had the unhappiness not to follow it always himself.

3. Mischievous prank.

She hath often dream'd of unhappiness, and waked herself with laughing.

UNHAPPY. *adj.*

1. Wretched; miserable; unfortunate; calamitous; distressed. Of persons or things.

Desire of wand'ring this unhappy mora.

You know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy fate of your unhappy friend;
Breathless he lies, and his unbury'd ghost
Depriv'd of funeral rites.

2. Unlucky; mischievous; irregular. Obsolete.

To UNHARBOUR. *v. a.* To drive from shelter.

UNHARBOURED. *adj.* Affording no shelter.

'Tis chastity:
She that has that is clad in complete steel;
And, like a quiver'd nymph, with arrows keen,
May trace huge forests, and unharbour'd leueths,
Infamous hills, and sandy perilous walls.

UNHARDENED. *adj.* Not confirmed; not made hard.

Of strong prevailment in unhardened youth.

UNHARDY. *adj.* Feeble; tender; timorous.

The wisest, unexperienc'd, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modestly;
Irresolute, unhardy, unadventurous.

UNHARMED. *adj.* Unhurt; not injured.

In strong proof of chastity well armed,
From love's weak, childish bow she lives unharm'd.

Though great light be insufferable to our eyes,
yet the highest degree of darkness does not disease them; for, causing no disorderly motion, it leaves that curious organ unharm'd.

The Syrens once deluded, vainly charm'd;
Ty'd to the mast, Ulysses sail'd unharm'd.

UNHARMFUL. *adj.* Innoxious; innocent.

Themselves unharmful, let them live unharm'd;
Their jaws disabled, and their claws disarm'd.

UNHARMONIOUS. *adj.*

1. Not symmetrical; disproportionate.

Those pure, immortal elements, that know
No gross, no unharmonious mixture foul,
Eject him, tainted now, and purge him off.

2. Unmusical; ill-sounding.

His thoughts are unproper to his subject, his expressions unworthy of his thoughts, or the turn of both is unharmonious.

That barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the measure of verses, has formed harsh, unharmonious sounds.

To UNHARN. *v. a.*

1. To loose from the traces.

The twining steers unharn'd from the yoke,
Bring back the crooked plough.

The *snakes unharmed* range beside the main.
If there were six horses, the postillion always un-
harmed four, and placed them on a table. *Swift.*
2. To disarm; to divest of armour.

UNHATCHED. *adj.*

1. Not disclosed from the eggs.
2. Not brought to light.

Some unhatched practice
Hath paddled his clear spirit. *Shakespeare.*
UNHATCHED. *adj.* Not adventured; not
put in danger.

Here I should still enjoy thee day and night
Whole to myself, unharmed abroad,
Fearless at home. *Milton.*

UNHEALTHFUL. *adj.* Morbid; unwhole-
some.

The diseases which make years unhealthful, are
spotted fevers; and the unhealthful season is the
autumn. *Graunt.*

At every sentence set his life at stake,
Though the discourse were of no weightier things
Than sultry summers, or unhealthful springs. *Dryden.*

UNHEALTHY. *adj.* Sickly; wanting
health.

No body would have a child cramm'd at break-
fast, who would not have him dull and unhealthy. *Locke.*

He, intent on somewhat that may ease
Unhealthy mortals, and with curious search
Examines all the properties of herbs. *Philips.*

UNHEARD. *adj.*

1. Not perceived by the ear.
For the noise of drums and timbrels loud,
Their children's cries unheard. *Milton.*

2. Not vouchsafed an audience.
What pangs I feel, unpitied and unheard! *Dryden.*

3. Unknown in celebration.
Nor was his name unheard, or unador'd. *Milton.*

4. UNHEARD *of.* Obscure; not known
by fame.

5. UNHEARD *of.* Unprecedented.
There is a foundation laid for the most unheard of
confusion that ever was introduced into a nation. *Swift.*

To UNHEART. *v. a.* To discourage; to
depress.

To bite his lip,
And hum at good Cominius, much unhearts me. *Shakespeare.*

UNHEATED. *adj.* Not made hot.
Neither salts, nor the distilled spirits of them, can
penetrate the narrow pores of unheated glass. *Boyle.*

UNHEEDED. *adj.* Disregarded; not
thought worthy of notice; escaping
notice.

* True experiments may, by reason of the easy
mistake of some unheeded circumstance, be un-
successfully tried. *Boyle.*

He of his fatal guile gave proof unheeded. *Milton.*

Her hair
In a simple knot was ty'd above;
Sweet negligence! unheeded bait of love. *Dryden.*

The triumph cease'd—tears gush'd from ev'ry eye,
The world's great victor pass'd unheeded by. *Pope.*

UNHEEDFUL. *adj.* [from *unheed*.] Not
cautious.

UNHEEDING. *adj.* Negligent; careless.
I have not often seen him; if I did,
He pass'd unmark'd by my unheeding eyes. *Dryden.*

UNHEEDY. *adj.* Precipitate; sudden.
Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,
Which all along the Southern sea-coast lay,
Threat'ning unheedy wreck, and rash decay,
He named Albion. *Spenser.*

Nor hath love's labour of many long days
Wings, and no eyes, *Agnes unheedy* holds. *Shakespeare.*

So have I seen some tender slip,
Sav'd with care from winter's nip,
The pride of her carnation train,
Pluck'd up by some unheedy swain. *Milton.*

To UNHELE. *v. a.* To uncover; to expose
to view. *Spenser.*

UNHELPE. *adj.* Unassisted; having no
auxiliary; unsupported.

Unhelp'd I am, who pity'd the distress'd,
And, none oppressing, am by all oppress'd. *Dryden.*

UNHELPLEFUL. *adj.* Giving no assistance.
I bewail good Gloucester's case
With sad, unhelpful tears. *Shakespeare.*

UNHEWN. *part. adj.* Not hewn.
In occasions of merriment, this rough-cast, un-
hewn poetry was instead of stage plays. *Dryden.*

UNHIBOUNDED. *adj.* Lax of maw; ca-
pacious.
Though plenteous, all too little seems
To stuff this maw, this vast unhibounded corps. *Milton.*

To UNHINGE. *v. a.*
1. To throw from the hinges.

2. To displace by violence.
For want of cement, ribs of rock disjoin'd
Without an earthquake, from their base would start,
And hills unking'd, from their deep roots depart. *Blackmore.*

3. To disorder; to confuse.
Rather than not accomplish my revenge
Just or unjust, I would the world unking. *Waller.*

If God's providence did not order it, cheats would
not only juggle private men out of their rights, but
unking'd states, and run all into confusion. *Ray.*

UNHOLINESS. *n. f.* Impiety; profaneness;
wickedness.

Too foul and manifest was the unholiness of ol-
truding upon men remission of sins for money. *Raleigh.*

UNHOLY. *adj.*
1. Profane; not hallowed.

Doth it follow that all things now in the church
are unholy, which the Lord hath not himself pre-
cisely instituted? *Hooker.*

From the paradise of God,
Without remorse, drive out the sinful pair,
From hallow'd ground th' unholy. *Milton.*

2. Impious; wicked.
We think not ourselves the holier, because we
use it; so neither should they with whom no such
thing is in use, think us therefore unholy, because
we submit ourselves unto that which, in a matter
so indifferent, the wisdom of authority and law
have thought comely. *Hooker.*

Far other dreams my erring soul employ;
Far other raptures of unholy joy. *Pope.*

UNHONOURED. *adj.*
1. Not regarded with veneration; not ce-
lebrated.

Unhonour'd though I am, at least, said she,
Not unreveng'd that impious act shall be. *Dryden.*

Pales unhonour'd, Ceres unemploy'd,
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*

2. Not treated with respect.
Griev'd that a visitant so long should wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*

To UNHOOP. *v. a.* To divest of hoops.
Unhoop the fair sex, and cure this fashionable
tympany got among them. *Addison.*

UNHOPED. *adj.* Not expected;
UNHOPED *for.* } greater than hope
had promised.

With unhop'd success
Th' ambassadors return with promis'd peace. *Dryden.*

Heav'n has inspir'd me with a sudden thought,
Whence your unhop'd for safety may be wrought. *Dryden.*

UNHOPFUL. *adj.* Such as leaves no room
to hope.

Unhoped for, the spring high husband and I
know; this the I can guess him; he is of ap-
proved name. *Shakespeare.*

I thought the roving style I wrote in, might
prove no unhelpful way to procure somewhat con-
siderable from these great masters of chymical
art. *Boyle.*

To UNHORSE. *v. a.* To beat from a horse;
to throw from the saddle.

He would unhorse the lustiest challenger.
The emperor rescued a noble gentleman, whom,
unhorsed and sore wounded, the enemy was ready
to have slain. *Knales.*

On a fourth he flies, and him unhorses too. *Daniel.*

They are forc'd
To quit their boats, and fare like men unhors'd. *Waller.*

The knights unhors'd may rise from off the plain,
And fight on foot, their honour to regain. *Dryden.*

UNHOSPITABLE. *adj.* [in *hospitalis*, Lat.]
Asfering no kindness or entertainment
to strangers; cruel; barbarous.

The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' unhospitable coast. *Dryden.*

UNHOSTILE. *adj.* Not belonging to an
enemy.

The high-prancing steeds
Spurn their dismounted riders; they expire
Indignant, by unhostile wounds defroy'd. *Philis.*

To UNHOUSE. *v. a.* To drive from the
habitation.

Seek true religion; O where? Marcius!
Thinking her unhous'd here, and fled from us,
Seek her at Rome. *Daniel.*

Death unawares, with his cold, kind embrace,
Unhous'd thy virgin soul from her fair bidding place. *Milton.*

UNHOUSED. *adj.*
1. Homeless; wanting a house.

Call the creatures,
Whose naked natures live in all the sight
Of wrenful heav'n; whose bare, unhoused trunks,
To the conflicting elements expos'd,
Answer mere nature. *Shakespeare.*

2. Having no settled habitation.
But that I love the gentle Desdemona,
I would not my unhoused, free condition
Put into circumscription and confine. *Shakespeare.*

Hear this,
You unhous'd, lawless, rambling libertines! *Southey.*

UNHOUSSELL. *adj.* Having not the sa-
crament.

Thus was I sleeping, by a brother's hand,
Of life, of crown, of queen at once dispos'd,
Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhous'd, unanointed, unanell'd. *Shakespeare.*

UNHUMBLED. *adj.* Not humbled; not
touched with shame or confusion.

Should I of these the liberty regard,
Who freed, as to their ancient patrimony,
Unhumbled, unrepented, unreformed,
Headlong would follow? *Milton.*

UNHURT. *adj.* Free from harm.
Of fifteen hundred, eight hundred were slain
in the field; and of the remaining seven hundred,
two men only came off unhurt. *Bacon.*

I tread more lightly on the ground;
My nimble feet from unhurt flow'rs rebound;
I walk in air. *Dryden.*

Supported by thy care,
Through burning climes I pass'd unhurt,
And breath'd in tainted air. *Spenser.*

The stars shall fade away;
But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the crash of worlds. *Addison.*

UNHURTFUL. *adj.* Innoxious; harmless;
doing no harm.

You hope the duke will return no more, or you
imagine me too unhurtful an opposer. *Shakespeare.*

Flames unhurtful, hovering, dance in air. *Blackmore.*

U.N.

Since we cannot think of anyone or group of persons, an agent, who is to find out elements for the purpose.

UNINFLAMED. *adv.* Not set on fire.

When weak bodies come to be inflamed, they gather a much greater heat than others have un-inflamed.

UNINFLA'MMABLE, *adj.* Not capable of being set on fire.

The *uninflammable* spirit of such "concretes" may be pretended to be but a mixture of phlogiston and salt.

UNINFORMED. *adj.*
1. Untaught; uninstructed.

Of nuptial sanctity, and marriage rites. *Million.*
No uninformed minds can represent virtue so

2. Unanimated: not enlightened

UNINGE'NUOUS. *adj.* Illiberal; dis-
genuous.

Did men know how to distinguish between reports and certainties, this stratagem would be as

UNINHABITABLE. *adj.* Unfit to be inhabited.

If there be any place upon earth of that nature that paradise had, the same must be found within

that supposed uninhabitable burnt zone, or within
the tropicks. *Raleigh.*
Had not the deep been form'd, that might contain

All the collected treasures of the main ;
The earth had still o'erwhelm'd with water flood,
To man no inhabitable flood.

UNINHABITABLENESS. *n. f.* Incapacity
of being inhabited.

Divers radiated opinions, such as that of the uninhabitableness of the torrid zone, of the solidity of the celestial vault, of the earth, and of the

UNINHABITED, *adj.* Having no dwellers.

The whole island is now uninhabited. Sandys.
Uninhabited, untill'd, unfown
It lies, and breeds the blunting rust alone. Beaumont.

I cut anchor on the lee side of the island, which seemed to be uninhabited. Swift.

UNHURT, *adj.* Unhurt; suffering no harm.
You may as well send out the unfurling

Of misers' treasure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is safe; as bad are hopes

Then in full age, and hoary holiness,

Unouch'd thy tomb, *uninjur'd* be thy dust,
As thy own fame among the future just! *Prize*

INSCRIPTIONED, *adj.* Having no inscription:

Make faced Charles's stomb for ever known;
Obscure the place, and many'd the stone,

INSPIRED. *adv.* Not having received
any supernatural instruction or inspiration.

Thus all the truths that men, unassisted, are

My pastoral muse her humble tribute brings,
And yet not wholly uninspir'd she sings. — *Druder*

INSTRUCTED, adj. Not taught; not helped by instruction.

That fool intrudes, raw in this great affair,
And uninstru^{ct}ed how to stem the tide.

It will be a prejudice to none but widows and orphans, and others unprotected by the apt management of more skillful men.

It is an unpeakable blessing to be born in those parts where wisdom flourishes; though there are even in those parts several poor uneducated men.

Though we find few amongst us who manifest
thoughtful or Authorative letters, yet we have not

5 2 2

among the ignorant and uneducated Christians.
Locke.

UNINSTRUCTIVE. *adj.* Not conferring any improvement.

Were not men of abilities thus communicative, their wisdom would be in a great measure useless, and their experience unproductive. Addison.

UNINTELLIGENT. *adj.* Not knowing; not skillful; not having any consciousness.

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses may be unintelligent of our insufficiency. Shakspeare.
The visible creation is far otherwise apprehended by the philosophical enquirer, than the unintelligent vulgar. Glanville.

This conclusion if men allowed of, they would not destroy ill-formed productions. Ay, but these monsters. Let them be so; what will your drivelling, unintelligent, untractable changeling be? Locke.

Why then to works of nature is assign'd
As author unintelligent and blind;
When ours proceed from choice? Blackmore.
The obvious products of unintelligent nature. Bentley.

UNINTELLIGIBILITY. *n. s.* Quality of not being intelligible.

Credit the unintelligibility of this union and motion. Glanville.

If we have truly proved the unintelligibility of it in all other ways, this argumentation is undeniable. Burnet.

UNINTELLIGIBLE. *adj.* [unintelligible, French.] Not such as can be understood.

The Latin, three hundred years before Tully, was as unintelligible in his time, as the English and French of the same period are now. Sayt.
Did Thetis

These arms thus labour'd for her son prepare;
For that dull soul to stare with stupid eyes,
On the learn'd unintelligible prize? Dryden.

This notion must be despised as harmless, unintelligible enthusiasm. Rogers.

UNINTELLIGIBLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be understood.

Sound is not unintelligibly explained by a vibrating motion communicated to the medium. Locke.
To talk of specific differences in nature, without reference to general ideas, is to talk unintelligibly. Locke.

UNINTENTIONAL. *adj.* Not designed; happening without design.

Besides the unintentional deficiencies of my style, I have purposely transgressed the laws of oratory, in making my periods overlong. Bayle.

UNINTERESTED. *adj.* Not having interest.

The greatest part of an audience is always uninterested, though seldom knowing. Dryden.

UNINTERMITTED. *adj.* Continued; not interrupted.

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems to be partly continued and unintermitted, as that motion of the first moveable partly interpolated and interrupted. Hale.

UNINTERMIXED. *adj.* Not mingled.

Unintelligible with dubious fantasies,
I wish the truth, not poetics. Dand.

UNINTERRUPTED. *adj.* Not broken; not interrupted.

My constant quiet fits my peaceful brood
With untiring joy, uninterrupted rest. Robinson.

Uninterrupted is divided among themselves in matters of religion, maintain uninterrupted union and concordance, that no one of them is for invading the rights of another. Addison.

The little use infinitely, and leave the eye a vast, uninterrupted prospect. Addison.

The uninterrupted skin in superficial wounds is rejected. Sharp.

UNINTERRUPTEDLY. *adv.* Without interruption.

A successive organization unintermittently continued, in an actual difference of forming, and con-
gregations in all ages into the end of the world. Ray.

The will thus determined, never lets the understanding lay by the object; but all the thoughts of the mind, and powers of the body, are uninterruptedly employed. Locke.

UNINTRENCHED. *adj.* Not intrenched.

It had been cowardice in the Trojans, not to have attempted any thing against an army that lay unfortified and unintrenched. Pope.

UNINVESTIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be searched out.

The number of the works of this visible world being uninvestigable by us, afford us a demonstrative proof of the unlimited extent of the Creator's skill. Ray.

UNINVITED. *adj.* Not asked.

His honest friends, at thirty hour of dusk,
Come uninvited. Phillips.

UNJOINED. *adj.*

1. Disjointed; separated.

I hear the sound of words; their sense the air
Dissolves unjoined ere it reach my ear. Milton.

2. Having no articulation.

They are all three immovable or unjoined, of the thickness of a little pin. Grew.

UNION. *n. s.* [unio, Latin.]

1. The act of joining two or more, so as to make them one.

Adam, from whose dear side I boast me sprung,
And glad of our union hear thee speak,
One heart, one soul, in both! Milton.
One kingdom, joy, and union without end. Milton.

2. Concord; conjunction of mind or interests.

The experience of those profitable emanations from God, most commonly are the first motive of our love; but when we once have tasted his goodness, we love the spring for its own excellency, passing from considering ourselves, to an union with God. Taylor.

3. A pearl. Not in use.

The king shall drink to Hamlet's better breath;
And in the cup an union shall he throw,
Richer than that which four successive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn. Shakspeare.

4. In law.

Union is a combining or consolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron, and incumbent. And this is properly called an union; but there are two other sorts, as when one church is made subject to the other, and when one man is made prelate of both, and when a conventual is made cathedral. Touching union in the first signification, there was a statute, an. 37 Hen. VIII. chap. 21. that it should be lawful in two churches, whereof the value of the one is not above six pounds in the king's books, of the first fruits, and not above one mile distant from the other. Union in this signification is personal, and that is for the life of the incumbent; or real, that is, perpetual, whosoever is incumbent. Cowell.

UNI'PAROUS. *adj.* [unus and pario.]

Bringing one at a birth.

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the duration of their days, whereof there want not examples in animals uniparous. Brown.

UNISON. *adj.* [unus and sonus, Latin.]

Sounding along.

Sounds intermin'd with voice
Choral, or unison. Milton.

UNISON. *n. s.*

1. A string that has the same sound with another.

When moved matter meets with any thing like that from which it received its primary impulse, it will in like manner move it, as in musical strings tuned unison. Glanville.

2. A single unvaried note.

Let was the nation's song, not could be found,
While a long solemn unison went round. Pope.

Disjointed, a sort union of ideas,
From their side, yet unjoined with organs. Mar.

UNIT. *n. s.* [unus, unitas, Latin.] One; the least number; or the root of numbers.

If any atom should be moved mechanically, without attraction, 'tis above a hundred million millions odds to an unit, that it would not strike upon any other atom, but glide through an empty interval without contact. Bentley.

Units are the integral parts of any large number. Watts.

To **UNIT**. *v. a.* [unitas, Latin.]

1. To join two or more into one.

The force which went in two to be dispersed, in one alone right hand he now unites. Spenser.
Whatever truths

Redeem'd from error, or from ignorance,
Thine in their authors, like rich veins of ore,
Your works unite, and still discover more. Dryden.

A proposition for uniting both kingdoms was i.e. gun. Swift.

2. To make to agree.

The king proposed nothing more than to unite his kingdom in one form of worship. Clarendon.

3. To make to adhere.

The peritoneum, which is a dry body, may be united with the muscular flesh. Weyman.

4. To join.

In the lawful name of marrying,
To give our hearts united ceremony. Shakspeare.
Charity is of a fastening and uniting nature.

Let the ground of the picture be well united with colours of a friendly nature. Dryden.

5. To join in interest.

Unto their assembly mine honour be not thou united. Gen. ju.

To **UNIT**. *v. n.*

1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert.

If you will now unite in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot stand under them. Shakspeare.

2. To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated.

3. To grow into one.

UNITEDLY. *adv.* With union; so as to join.

The eyes, which are of a watry nature, ought to be much painted, and unitedly on their lower parts; but boldly touched above by the light and shadow. Dryden.

UNITER. *n. s.* The person or thing that unites.

Suppose an uniter of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both. Glanville.

UNITION. *n. s.* [union, French; from unite.] The act or power of uniting; conjunction; coalition. A word proper, but little used.

As long as any different substance keeps off the union, hope not to cure a wound. Weyman.

UNITIVE. *adj.* [from unite.] Having the power of uniting.

That can be nothing else but the unitive way of religion, which consists of the contemplation and love of God. Norris.

UNITY. *n. s.* [unitas, Latin.]

1. The state of being one.

Those heretics introduced a plurality of gods; and so made the profession of the unity part of the symbolism, that should discriminate the orthodox from them. Hammond.

The production of one being the destruction of another, although they generate, they increase not, and must not be said to multiply, who do not transcend an unity. Brown.

Man is to be great
Like of his like; his image multiply'd:
In unity defective; which requires
Collective love, and dependent unity.

Or, if they force you, force you, did not, did.
And in their height of kindness, are unkind. Young.

UNKINDLY, *adj.* [see and kind.]
1. Unnatural; contrary to nature.

They, with their stiffness,
Polluted this fane gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beautiliness,
And 'gan abhor her blood's unkindly crime.
All were they born of her own native slime. *Spenser.*

2. Malignant; unfavourable.

The goddess, that in rural shrine
Dwell'd here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song
Forbidding every bleak, unkindly fog
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton.*

UNKINDLY, *adv.*

1. Without kindness; without affection.

The herd, unkindly from him flies.
Or chases him from thence, or of his flies. *Denham.*

If we unkindly part,
Will not the poor fond creature break her heart? *Dryden.*

2. Contrarily to nature.

All works of nature,
Abortive, monstrous, or unkindly mix'd. *Milton.*
UNKINDNESS, *n. f.* [from unkind.] Ma-
lignity; ill-will; want of affection.

Take no unkindness of his hasty words. *Shaksp.*
His unjust unkindness, that in all reason should
have quenched her love, hath, like an impediment
in the current, made it more violent and unruly. *Shakspere.*

After their return, the duke executed the same
authority in conferring all favours, and in reveng-
ing himself upon those who had manifested any
unkindness towards him. *Clarendon.*

Ever—As one who loves, and some unkindness
meets.

With sweet, austere composure, thus reply'd. *Milt.*
Christ, who wast the only person to have refused
this unkindness, finds an extenuation of it. *South.*

She sigh'd, she wept, she low'd; 'twas all the con'd;
And with unkindness seem'd to tax the god. *Dryden.*

TO UNKING, *v. a.* 'To deprive of royalty.

God save king Henry, unking'd Richard says,
And send him many years of sunshine days! *Shak.*
It takes the force of law: how then, my lord!
If as they would unking my father now,
To make you way. *Southern.*

UNKISS'D, *adj.* Not kissed.

Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is
but foul breath, and foul breath is noxious; there-
fore I will depart unkind. *Shakspere.*

UNKLE, *n. f.* [uncle, Fr.] The brother of
one's father or mother. See **UNCLE**.

The English power is near, led on by Malcolm,
His uncle Siward, and the good Macduff. *Shaksp.*
Give me good fame, ye pow'r'd and make me just:
Thus much the rogue o' public ears will trust:

To private then:—When wilt thou, mighty Jove!
My wealthy unkle from this world remove? *Dryden.*

UNKIGHTLY, *adj.* Unbecoming a
knight.

With six hours hard riding through wild places,
I overgot them a little before night, near an old ill-
favoured castle, the place where I perceived they
sought to perform their unknighly errand. *Sidney.*

TO UNKNIT, *v. a.*

1. To unweave; to separate.
Would he had continued to his country
As he began, and not unknit himself
The noble knot he made! *Shakspere.*

2. To open.

Unknit that threat'ning, unkind brow,
And dart not scornful glances from those eyes. *Shak.*

TO UNKNOW, *v. a.* To cease to know.

It's already known;
Oh! can you keep it from yourselves, unknown it?
Smith.

UNKNOWABLE, *adj.* Not to be known.

Distinction well between knowables and un-
knowables. *Watts.*

UNKNOWING, *adj.*

1. Ignorant; not knowing: with of.

Let us look to it, yet unknownly, what
How these things came about. *Shakspere.*
Though unknown persons may accuse others,
yet can they never the more absolve themselves.

Unknowing I prepar'd thy bridal bed;
With empty hopes of happy issue fed. *Dryden.*

Unknowing he requires it; and when known,
He thinks it his; and values it, 'tis gone. *Dryden.*
His hounds, unknowing of his change, pursue
The chase, and their mistaken master slew. *Dryd.*

Proteus, mounting from the hoary deep,
Surveys his charge, unknowing of deceit. *Pope.*

2. Not practised; not qualified.

So Lybian huntswen, on some sandy plain,
From study covert rout'd, the lion chase:
The kingly beast roars out with loud disdain,
And slowly moves, unknowing to give place. *Dryden.*

These were they, whose souls the furies steel'd,
And curs'd with hearts unknowing how to yield. *Pope.*

UNKNOWINGLY, *adv.* Ignorantly; with-
out knowledge.

The beauty I behold has struck me dead:
Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by chance. *Dryden.*

They are like the Syrians, who were first smitten
with blindness, and unknowingly led out of their
way, into the capital of their enemy's country. *Addison.*

UNKNOW'N, *adj.*

1. Not known.

'Tis not unknown to you,
How much I have dishab'd my estate. *Shakspere.*
Many are the trees of God, that grow
In Paradise, and various, yet unknown
To us. *Milton.*

Here may I always on this downy grass,
Unknown, unseen, my easy minutes pass! *Roscom.*

If any chance has hither brought the name
Of Palatides, not unknown to fame,

Accus'd and sentenc'd for pretended crimes. *Dryd.*

Though incest is indeed a deadly crime,
You are not guilty, since unknown 'twas done,

And, known, had been abhor'd. *Dryden.*

At fear of death, that saddens all
With terrors round, can reason hold her throne;
Despise the known, nor tremble at th' unknown? *Pope.*

2. Greater than is imagined.

The planting of hemp and flax would be an un-
known advantage to the kingdom. *Bacon.*

3. Not having cohabitation.

I am yet
Unknown to woman; never was forsworn. *Shaksp.*

4. Not having communication.

At a little inn, the man of the house, formerly
a servant in the family, to do honour to his old
master, had, unknown to sir Roger, put him up in a
sign-post. *Addison.*

UNLABOURED, *adj.*

1. Not produced by labour.

Unlaboured harvests shall the fields adorn,
And cluster'd grapes shall blush on ev'ry thorn. *Dryden.*

2. Not cultivated by labour.

Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple shine to gay,
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,
Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms unskill'd. *Blackmore.*

3. Spontaneous; voluntary.

Their charms, if charms they have, the truth
supplies,
And from the theme unlabour'd beauties rise. *Tickel.*

TO UNLACE, *v. a.*

1. To loose any thing fastened with strings.

He could not endure so cruel case,
But thought his arms to leave, and helmet to un-
lace. *Spenser.*

A little river roll'd,
By which there sat a knight with helm unlac'd,
Himself refreshing with the liquid cold.

The helmet from my brow unlac'd. *Pope.*

2. To loose a woman's dress.

Can I think, when they in prison placing her,
With twining arms in mine, and one dissembling,
She lay for dead, till I help'd with unloosing her? *Sidney.*

Unlace yourself, for that haggardous chime
Tells me from you, that now it is bed-time. *Dumas.*

3. To divest of ornaments.

You unlace your reputation,
And spend your rich opinion for the name
Of a night-brawler. *Shakspere.*

TO UNLAC'D, *v. a.*

1. To remove from the vessel which carries.

He's a foolish seaman,
That, when his ship is sinking, will not
Unlace his hopes into another bottom. *Denham.*

2. To exonerate that which carries.

The vent'rous merchant, who design'd for far,
And touches on our hospitable shore,
Charm'd with the splendour of this northern star,
Shall here unlac'd him, and depart no more. *Dryd.*

3. To put out. Used of a vessel.

We landed at Tyre; for there the ship was to
unlace her burden. *Act.*

UNLAC'D, *adj.*

1. Not placed; not fixed.

Whatsoever we do behold now in this present
world, it was unwrapped within the bowels of di-
vine mercy, written in the book of eternal wisdom,
and held in the hands of omnipotent power, the
first foundations of the world being as yet unlac'd. *Hooker.*

2. Not pacified; not stilled; not sup-
pressed.

No evil thing that walks by night,
Blind, meagre hag, or stubborn unlaid ghost,
Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

UNLAMENTED, *adj.* Not deplored.

After six years spent in outward opulency, and
inward murmur that it was not greater, he died
unlamented by any. *Clarendon.*

Thus unlamented pass the proud away,
The pride of fools, and pageant of a day. *Pope.*

TO UNLATCH, *v. a.* To open by lifting
up the latch.

My worthy wife
The door unlatch'd; and, with repeated calls,
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

UNLAWFUL, *adj.* Contrary to law; not
permitted by the law.

Before I be convict by course of law,
To threaten me with death is most unlawful. *Shakspere.*

It is an unlawful thing for a Jew to curse into
one of another nation. *Act.*

Shew me when it is our duty, and when unlaw-
ful, to take these courses, by some general rule of
a perpetual, never-failing truth. *South.*

The secret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful to reveal. *Dryden.*

UNLAWFULLY, *adv.*

1. In a manner contrary to law or right.

He that gains all that he can lawfully this year,
next year will be tempted to gain something unlaw-
fully. *Taylor.*

2. Illegitimately; not by marriage.

I had rather my brother die by the law, than my
son should be unlawfully born. *Shakspere.*
Give me your opinion, what part I, being unlaw-
fully born, may claim of the man's affection who
begot me. *Addison.*

UNLAWFULNESS, *n. f.*

1. Contrariety to law; state of being not
permitted.

If those alleged testimonies of scripture did in-
deed concern the matter to such effect as was pre-
tended, that which they should infer were unlaw-
fulness. *Hooker.*

The original reason of the unlawfulness of lying
is, that it carries with it an act of injustice, and a
violation of the right of him to whom we were
obliged to signify our minds. *South.*

2. Illegitimacy.

TO UNLARN, *v. a.* To forget, or dis-
use, what has been learned.

UNLEARNED. *adj.* Unlearned; untaught.
When the apostles of our lord were ordained to alter the laws of heathenish religion. St. Paul ex-

Success in things unlikely. *Dendham.*
This collection was thought not only unlikely to

Unlocks the door, and, entering out of breath,
The dying saw, and instruments of death.

2. To open in general.

My party, my passion, my best friend means,
His all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakespeare.*
I yielded, and unlock'd her all my heart.
Who, with a gain of manhood well resolv'd,
Might easily have shook off all her shares. *Milton.*
Sound is an advantage to cold clays, in that it
warms them, and unlocks their binding qualities.
Mortimer.

A mixture of quick-lime unlocks the salts that
are entangled in the viscid juices of some scorbu-
tic persons. *Arbuthnot.*

Thy forests, Windfor! and thy green retreats
Invite my lays. Be present, Sylvan maids!
Unlock your springs, and open all your shades. *Pope.*

UNLOCKED. *adj.* Not fastened with a
lock.

UNLOOKED. *adj.* Unexpected; not
UNLOOKED for. } foreseen.

Yet perhaps had their number prevailed, if the
king of Pontus had not come unlooked for to their
succour. *Sidney.*

How much unlook'd for is this expedition!
Shakespeare.

God, I pray him
That none of you may live your natural age,
But by some unlook'd accident cut off. *Shakespeare.*
Whatever is new is unlooked for; and ever it
incurs blame, had pure others. *Bacon.*

From that high hope, to what relapse
Unlook'd for are we fall'n! *Paradise Regained.*
Your affairs I have recommended to the king,
but with unlooked success. *Denham.*

Nor same I slight, nor for her favours call;
She comes unlook'd for, if she comes at all. *Pope.*

To UNLOOK'D. *v. a.* To loose. A word
perhaps barbarous and ungrammatical,
the particle prefixed implying negation;
so that to unloose, is properly to bind.

York, unloose your long imprison'd thoughts,
And let thy tongue be equal with thy heart. *Shakspeare.*

The weak, wanton Cupid
Shall from your neck unloose his am'rous fold;
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,
Be shook to air. *Shakspeare.*

Turn him to any cause of folly;
The gordian knot of it he will unloose,
Familiar as his garter. *Shakspeare.*

It rested in you,
To unloose this tied-up justice when you pleas'd.
Shakspeare.

The latchet of his shoes I am not worthy to stoop
down and unloose. *Mark.*

He that should spend all his time in tying inex-
tricable knots only to baffle the industry of those
that should attempt to unloose them, would be
thought not much to have served his generation.
Decey of Piety.

To UNLOOSE. *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to
lose all union and connection.

Without this virtue, the publick union must un-
loose; the strength decay; and the pleasure grow
faint. *Collier.*

UNLOOSEABLE. *adj.* [A word rarely used.]
Not to be lost.

Whatever may be said of the unlooseable mobility
of atoms, yet divers parts of matter may compose
bodies that need no other cement to unite them,
than the just position and resting together of their
parts, whereby the air, and other fluids that might
dissipate them, are excluded. *Boyle.*

UNLOVED. *adj.* Not loved.

As love does not always reflect itself, Zelmene,
though reason there was to love Pallidus, yet
could not ever persuade her heart to yield with
that pain to Palladius, as they feel, that feel un-
loved love. *Sidney.*

What though I be not fortunate;
But miserable none, to love unloved! *Shakspeare.*
He was generally unloved, as a proud and super-
cilious person. *Clarendon.*

UNLOVELINESS. *n. s.* Unamiableness;
inability to create love.

The old man, growing only in age and affection,
followed his suit with all means of unloveliness,
large promises, and each thing else that might help
to counterail his own unloveliness. *Sidney.*

UNLOVELY. *adj.* That cannot excite love.
Therefore, by this word generally understood
intended that barely negation. See UN-
LOVELINESS.

UNLOVING. *adj.* Unkind; not fond.

Thou, blest with a goodly son,
Didst yield content to disinherit him;
Which argu'd thee a most unloving father. *Shakspeare.*

UNLUCKILY. *adv.* Unfortunately; by ill
luck.

Things have fallen out so unluckily,
That we have had no time to move our daughter.
Shakspeare.

An ant dropt unluckily into the water. *L'Estr.*
A fox unluckily crossing the road, drew off a con-
siderable detachment. *Addison.*

UNLUCKY. *adj.*
1. Unfortunate; producing unhappiness.

This word is generally used of accidents
slightly vexatious.

You may make an experiment often, without
meeting with any of those unlucky accidents which
make such experiments misferry. *Boyle.*

2. Unhappy; miserable; subject to fre-
quent misfortunes.

Then shall I you recount a rueful case,
Said he; the which with this unlucky eye
I late beheld. *Spenser.*

3. Slightly mischievous; mischievously
wagging.

His friendship is counterfeit, seldom to trust;
His doings unluckie, and ever unjust. *Tupper.*

Why, cries an unlucky wag, a less bag might
have served. *L'Estrange.*

There was a lad, th' unluckiest of his crew,
Was still contriving something bad, but new. *King.*

4. Ill-omened; inauspicious.

When I appear, see you avoid the place,
And baunt me not with that unlucky face. *Druden.*

UNLUSTRIOUS. *adj.* Wanting splendour;
wanting lustre.

Should I join gripes with hands
Made hard with hourly fal blood, as with labour;
Then glad myself with peeping in an eye,
Hate and unlovely as the smoky light
That's fed with sinking tallow. *Shakspeare.*

To UNLUTE. *v. a.* To separate vessels
closed with chymical cement.

Our antimony thus handled, affordeth us an
ounce of sulphur, of so sulphureous a smell, that,
upon the unluting the vessels, it infected the room
with a scarce supportable stink. *Boyle.*

UNMADE. *adj.*
1. Not yet formed; not created.

Thou wast begot in Demogorgon's hall,
And saw'st the secrets of the world unmade. *Spenser.*

Then might'st thou tear thy hair,
And fall upon the ground as I do now,
Taking the measure of an unmade grave. *Shakspeare.*

2. Deprived of form or qualities.

The first earth was perfectly unmade again, taken
all to pieces, and fram'd a-new. *Woodward.*

3. Omitted to be made.

You may the world of more defects upbraid,
That other works by nature are unmade;
That she did never at her own expence
A palace rear. *Blackmore.*

UNMAIMED. *adj.* Not deprived of any
essential part.

An interpreter should give his author entire and
unmaimed; the diction and the verification only
are his proper province. *Pope.*

UNMAKABLE. *adj.* Not possible to be
made.

If the principles or bodies are unalterable, they
are also unmakeable by any but a divine power. *Grew.*

To UNMAKE. *v. a.* To deprive of former
qualities before possessed; to deprive of
form or being.

They've made themselves, and their trusts now
Does unmake you. *Shakspeare.*

God does not make, or unmake things, in any ex-
cessive manner.
Empire? often poor and despicable thing.
When such as these make, or unmake a king.

Being this guide of the light within to the trial;
God, when he makes the prophet, does not unmake
the man. *Locke.*

To UNMAN. *v. a.*

1. To deprive of the constituent qualities
of a human being, as reason.

What quite unmann'd in folly? *Shakspeare.*
Gross errors unman, and strip them of the very
principles of reason and sober discourse. *South.*

2. To emasculate.

3. To break into irresolution; to deject.

Her clamours pierce the Trojans' ears,
Unman their courage, and augment their fears. *Dryden.*

Ulysses vail'd his pensive head;
Again unmann'd, a shower of sorrows shed. *Pope.*

UNMANAGEABLE. *adj.*

1. Not manageable; not easily governed.

They'll judge every thing by models of their own,
and thus are rendered unmanageable by any author-
ity but that of absolute dominion. *Glanville.*

None can be concluded unmanageable by the
milder methods of government, till they have been
thoroughly tried upon him; and if they will not
prevail, we make no excuses for the obstinate. *Locke.*

2. Not easily wielded.

UNMANNAGED. *adj.*

1. Not broken by horsemanship.

Like colts, or unmanaged horses, we start at dead
bones and lifeless blocks. *Taylor.*

2. Not tutored; not educated.

Savage princes flash out sometimes into an irrego-
lar greatness of thought, and betray, in their actions,
an unguided force, and unmanaged virtue. *Fulton.*

UNMANLIKE. *adj.*

1. Unbecoming a human being.

It is strange to see the unmanlike cruelty of man-
kind, who, not content with their tyrannous ambi-
tion, to have brought the others' virtuous patience
under them, think their masterhood nothing, with-
out doing injury to them. *Sidney.*

Where the act is unmanly, or the expectation
contradictory to the attributes of God, our hopes
we ought never to entertain. *Collier.*

2. Unsuitable to a man; effeminate.

By the greatness of the cry, it was the voice of
man; though it was a very unmanlike voice, so to
cry. *Sidney.*

New customs,
Though never so ridiculous,
Nay, let them be unmanly, yet are follow'd. *Shakspeare.*

This is in thee a nature but affected;
A poor unmanly melancholy, sprung
From change of fortune. *Shakspeare.*

My servitude, ignoble,
Unmanly, ignominious, infamous. *Milton.*

Unmanly dread invades the French astonish'd,
And freight their useless arms they quit. *Philips.*

Think not thy friend can ever feel the soft
Unmanly warmth and tenderness of love. *Addison.*

UNMANNERED. *adj.* Rude; brutal; un-
civil.

You have a slanderous, beastly, unwash'd tongue
In your rude mouth, and favouring yourself,
Unmanner'd lord. *Pan Jonson.*

If your barking dog disturb her ease,
Th' unmanner'd rascal actor is arraign'd. *Dryden.*

UNMANNERLINESS. *n. s.* Breach of civi-
lity; ill behaviour.

A sort of unmannerliness is apt to grow up wit-
h young people, if not early restrained; and that
a forwardness to interrupt others speaking. *Locke.*

UNMANNERLY. *adj.* Ill-bred; not civil
not complaisant.

Sweetheart,
I were unmanly to take you out,
And not to kiss you. *Shakspeare.*

He will prove the weeping philosopher when he grows old, being so full of unmanly sadness in his youth. *Shakespeare.*
Unaffected boldness is both unmanly in itself, and fulsome to the reader. *Dryden.*
A divine dares hardly show his person among fine gentlemen; or, if he fall into such company, he is in continual apprehension that some great man of pleasure should break an unmannerly jest, and render him ridiculous. *Swift.*

UNMANNERLY. adv. Uncivily.
Forgive me, if I have us'd myself unmannerly. *Shakespeare.*
UNMANNERED. adj. Not cultivated.
The land, in antique times, was savage wilderness; unpeopled, unmanner'd, unprov'd, unprais'd. *Spenser.*

UNMARKED. adj. Not observed; not regarded.
I got a time, unmarked by any, to steal away, I cared not whither, so I might escape them. *Sidney.*
This place unmark'd, though oft I walk'd the green, in all my progress I had never seen. *Dryden.*
Entering at the gate, conceal'd in clouds, He mix'd, unmark'd, among the busy throng, Borne by the tide, and pass'd unseen along. *Dryden.*
Unmark'd, unhonour'd at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*

UNMARRIED. adj. Having no husband, or no wife.
Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects, for they are light to run away. *Bacon.*
Husbands and wives, boys and unmarried'd maids. *Dryden.*

UNMARRIED. v. a.
 1. To strip of a mask.
 2. To strip of any disguise.
With full cups they had unmask'd his soul. *Rescannon.*
Though in Greek or Latin they amuse us, yet a translation unmasks them, whereby the cheat is transparent. *Glanville.*

UNMASK. v. a. To put off the mask.
This that face was worth the looking on. *Shakespeare.*
UNMASKED. adj. Naked; open to the view.
O, I am yet to learn a statesman's art; My kindness and my hate unmask'd I wear, For friends to trust, and enemies to fear. *Dryden.*

UNMASTERABLE. adj. Unconquerable; not to be subdued.
The factor is unmasterable by the natural heat of man; not to be dulcified by concection, beyond unfavourable condition. *Brown.*

UNMASTERED. adj.
 1. Not subdued.
 2. Not conquerable.
Weigh what loss your honour may sustain, if you Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open To his unmaster'd importunity. *Shakespeare.*
He cannot his unmaster'd grief sustain, But yields to rage, to madness and disdain. *Dryden.*

UNMATCHABLE. adj. Unparalleled; unequalled.
The soul of Christ, that saw in this life the face of God, was, through so visible presence of Deity, filled with all manner of graces and virtues, that unmatchable degree of perfection; for which, of him we read it written, that God with the oil of gladness anointed him. *Hooker.*
England breeds very valiant creatures; their mastiffs are of unmatchable courage. *Shakespeare.*

UNMATCHED. adj. Matchless; having no match, or equal.
That glorious day, which two such navies saw, As each, unmatch'd, might to the midnight law. *Locke.*

UNMEANING. adj. Expressing no meaning; having no meaning.
With round, unmeaning face. *Pope.*

UNMEANT. adj. Not intended.
The flying spear was after thus sent: But Rhæsus happen'd on a death unmeant. *Dryden.*
UNMEASURABLE. adj. Boundless; unbounded.
Common mother! thou Whose womb unmeasurable, and infinite breast Trems and feeds all. *Shakespeare.*

UNMEASURED. adj.
 1. Immeasurable; infinite.
Does the sun dread th' imaginary sign, Nor farther yet in liquid ether roll, Till he has gain'd some unmeasured place, Lost to the world, in vast, unmeasur'd space? *Blackmore.*
 2. Not measured; plentiful beyond measure.
From him all perfect good, unmeasur'd out, descends. *Milton.*

UNMEDDLED with. adj. Not touched; not altered.
The flood-gate is opened, and closed for six days, continuing other ten days unmeddled with. *Carew.*
UNMEDITATED. adj. Not formed by previous thought.
Neither various style, Nor holy rapture, wanted they, to praise Their Maker, in fit strains pronounc'd, or sung Unmeditated. *Milton.*

UNMET. adj. Not fit; not proper; not worthy.
Madam was young, unmet the rule of seny. *Spenser.*
I am unmet; For I cannot flatter thee in pride. *Shakespeare.*
O my father! Prove you that any man with me convers'd At hours unmet, refuse me, hate me. *Shakespeare.*
Alack! my hand is sworn Ne'er to pluck thee from thy thorn; Vow, alack! for youth unmet, Youth so apt to pluck a sweet. *Shakespeare.*

UNMELTED. adj. Undissolved by heat.
Snow on Ætna does unmelted lie, Whence rowling flames and scatter'd cinders fly. *Wallar.*
UNMENTIONED. adj. Not told; not named.
They left not any error in government unmentioned or unpressed, with the sharpest and most pathetic expressions. *Clarendon.*
Oh let me here sink down Into my grave, unmention'd and unmourn'd! *Southern.*

UNMERCHANTABLE. adj. Unsaleable; not vendible.
They feed on salt, unmerchantable pilchard. *Carew.*
UNMERCIFUL. adj.
 1. Cruel; severe; inclement.
For the handling of this unmerciful pride in the eagle, providence has found out a way. *Locke.*
The pleasant lustre of flame delights children at first; but when experience has convinced them, by the exquisite pain it has put them to, how cruel and unmerciful it is, they are afraid to touch it. *Locke.*

UNMERCIFUL. n. f. Inclemency; cruelty; want of tenderness.
Consider the rules of friendship, lest justice turn into unmercifulness. *Taylor.*
UNMERCIFULLY. adv. Without mercy; without tenderness.
A little warm fellow fell most unmercifully upon his Gallick majesty. *Addison.*

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Metaphors, metaphors, and metaphors.
UNMIXED. *adj.* Not mingled with dirt.
Puff, with safe, smiling foot,
Whose the rain's pavement leads allward the street.

UNMIXED. *adj.* Not softened.
With public accusation, uncovered slander,
unmitigated rancour.
UNMIXED. *adj.* Not mingled with any
UNMIXED. *adj.* thing; pure; not corrupted
by additions.

Thy commandment all alone shall live
Within the book and volume of my brain,
Unmix'd with baser matter.
It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old;
whereas the infaturation gives the new, unmixed
otherwise than with some little aspersions of the old.

Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast
With unmix'd joy, uninterrupted rest.
What is glory but the blaze of fame,
The people's praise, if always praise unmix'd?

Thy Arethusan stream remains unfold'd;
Unmix'd with foreign silt, and undisturb'd.
Together out they fly,
Inseparable now, the truth and lie:
And this or that unmix'd no mortal ear shall find.

UNMIXED. *adj.* Not lamented.
Fatherless distress was left unmix'd;
Your widow dolours likewise be unwet.

UNMIXED. *adj.* Not wet.
Volatils Hermes, fluid and unmoist,
Mounts on the wings of air.

UNMIXED. *adj.* Not made wet.
The incident light that meets with a grosser li-
quor, will have its beams more or less interrupt-
edly reflected, than they would be if the body had
been unmixed.

UNMIXED. *adj.* Free from disturb-
ance; free from external troubles.
Cleopatra was read o'er,
While Scot, and Wake, and twenty more,
That teach one to deny one's self,
Stood unmixed on the shelf.

The fowls of the air, and the beasts of the field,
are supplied with every thing, unmixed by hopes
or fears.

Safe on my shore each unmixed swim
Shall tread the floods, or reap the bearded grain.

TO UNMIXED. *v. a.*
1. To loose from land, by taking up the
anchors.

We with the rising morn our ships unmix'd,
And brought our captives and our stores aboard.

2. Prior seems to have taken it for casting
anchor.

Soon as the British ships unmix'd,
And jolly long boat rows to shore.

UNMIXED. *adj.* Unmatured by mo-
rality.

This transferred to the mask of a dissolute and
unnatural temper.

UNMIXED. *adj.* Not mortgaged.
Is there one God unmix'd to my destruction?
The God unmortgag'd hope? for, if there be,
Mortgage I cannot fall.

This he has repeated so often, that at present
there is scarce a single gabel unmortgaged.

UNMIXED. *adj.* Not subdued by
fear, and feverance.

If our conscience reproach us with unmortgag'd
sin, our hope is the hope of an hypocrite.

UNMIXED. *adj.* Such as cannot be
removed or altered.
Wherein consists the precise and unmovable bound-
aries of that species.

UNMIXED. *adj.* Not put out of one place into another.

Figure that do fly
The light, oft under unmix'd shells do lie.
Ben Jonson, and winter's rage o' coldness
His hasty body, but unmix'd he grows.

Chess-men standing on the same squares of the
chess-board, we say they are all in the same place,
or unmix'd; though, perhaps, the chess-board hath
been carried out of one room into another.

2. Not changed in resolution.
Among innumerable false, unmix'd,
Unshaken, uneduc'd.

**3. Not affected; not touched with any pas-
sion.**

Cæsar, the world's great master and his own,
Unmix'd, superiour still in every state,
And scarce detested in his country's fate.

4. Unaltered by passion.
I meant to meet
My fate with face unmix'd, and eyes unwet.

UNMIXING. *adj.*
1. Having no motion.

The celestial bodies, without impulse, had con-
tinued unactive, unmoving heaps of matter.

**2. Having no power to raise the passions;
unaffected.**

TO UNMIX'D. *v. a.* To change as to the
form.

Its passing position
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, unmoulding reason's mintage,
Character'd in the face.

UNMIX'D. *adj.* Not lamented; not
deplored.

O let me here sink down
Into my grave unmention'd and unmourn'd.

TO UNMIX'D. *v. a.* To put off a co-
vering from the face.

Unmix'd, ye faint stars! and thou, fair moon,
That won't it to love the traveller's benison,
Scoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,
And disinherit chaos, that reigns here
In double night, of darkness and of shades.

UNMIX'D. *adj.* Not harmonious; not
pleasing by sound.

Let argument bear no unmix'd sound,
Nor just interpose, sacred friendship to grieve.

One man's ambition wants satisfaction, another's
avarice, a third's spleen; and this discord makes
up the very unmix'd harmony of our murmurs.

TO UNMIX'D. *v. a.* To loose from a
muzzle.

Now unmuzzle your wisdom.
Have you not let mine honour at the stake,
And baited it with all th' unmuzzled thoughts
Thy tyrannous heart can think?

UNMIX'D. *adj.* Not mentioned.
Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,
Unmix'd in heav'n.

UNMIX'D. *adj.*
1. Contrary to the laws of nature; con-
trary to the common instincts.

Her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree,
That monsters it.

People of weak bonds on the one hand, and vile
affections on the other, have made an unnatural
divorce between being wife and good.

2. Acting without the affections implanted
by nature.

Rome, whose gratitude
Tow'ards her delivering children is unmix'd
In Jove's own book, like an unnatural dam,
Should now eat up her own.

What tyrant were,
To a son to be so unnatural,
What will he be to us?

**3. Forced; not agreeable to the real state
of persons or things; not representing
nature.**

They admire only glittering trifles, that in a seri-
ous poem are needless, because they are unnatural.
Would any man, who is ready to die for love, de-
scribe his passion like Narcissus?

In an heroic poem, two kinds of thoughts are
carefully to be avoided; the first, are such as are
affected and unnatural; the second, such as are
mean and vulgar.

UNNATURALLY. *adv.* In opposition to
nature.

All the world have been frighted with an ap-
position of their own fancy, or they have ap-
pear'd unnaturally complicit to cozen themselves.

UNNATURALNESS. *n. s.* Contrariety to
nature.

The God which is the God of nature doth never
teach unnaturalness.

UNNAVIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be pass'd by
vessels; not to be navigated.

Pindar's unnavigable song
Like a swift stream from mountains pours along.

Some who the depths of eloquence have found,
In that unnavigable stream were drown'd.

Let wit her sails, her oars let wit land,
The helm let politick experience guide:
Yet cease to hope thy short-liv'd bark shall ride
Down spreading fate's unnavigable tide.

UNNECESSARILY. *adv.* Without neces-
sity; without need; needlessly.

To abrogate, without constraint of manifest harm
thereby arising, had been to alter unnecessarily, in
their judgment, the ancient received custom of
the whole church.

'Tis highly imprudent, in the greatest of men,
unnecessarily to provoke the monster.

These words come in without any connexion with
the story, and consequently unnecessarily.

UNNECESSARINESS. *n. s.* Needlessness.

These are such excuses as afford no middle for
industry to exit, hope being equally out-dated by
the desperation of our unnecessaryness of an under-
taking.

UNNECESSARY. *adj.* Needless; not want-
ed; useless.

The doing of things unnecessary, is many times
the cause why the most necessary are not done.

Thou whore thou art; thou unnecessary letter.

Let brave spirits, fitted for command by fit or
land, not be laid by as persons unnecessary for the
time.

Lay that unnecessary fear aside;
Mine be the care new people to provide.

Unnecessary coinage, as well as unnecessary re-
vival of words, runs into affectation; a fault to be
avoided on either hand.

They did not only shun persecution, but affirmed
that it was unnecessary for their followers to bear
their religion through such fiery trials.

UNNEIGHBOURLY. *adj.* Not kind; not
suitable to the duties of a neighbour.

Parnassus is but a barren mountain, and its in-
habitants make it more so by their unneighbourly de-
portment.

UNNEIGHBOURLY. *adv.* In a manner
not suitable to a neighbour; with male-
volence; with mutual mischief.

These two christian armies might combine
The blood of malice in a vein of league,
And not to spend it so unneighbourly.

And when he smote and fell of eloquence, that they wept, and wept, his verie. *Addison.*

UNWEAKED. *adj.* Weak; feeble.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide;
But with the whiff and wind of his fell sword
The unweaken'd father falls. *Shakespeare.*

UNWEATH. *adv.* [This is from us and
UNWEATHES. *adv.* Saxon, *easy*; and
ought therefore to be written *unweath*.]
Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty.
Obsolete.

Diagon, I am so stiff and stank,
That unweath I may stand any more;
And how the western wind bloweth fore,
Beating the wither'd leaf from the tree. *Spenser.*
A shepherd's boy,

When winter's wasteful spight was almost spent,
Led forth his flocks, that had been long ypent;
So faint they were, and feeble in the fold,
That now unweathes their feet could 'em uphold.

UNWOMBLE. *adj.* Mean; ignominious;
ignoble.

I have offend'd reputation;
A most unwomble (werving). *Shakespeare.*

UNNOTED. *adj.*

1. Not observed; not regarded; not
heeded.

They may jest,
Till their own scorn return to them unnoted. *Shakespeare.*

He drew his seat familiar to her side,
Far from the fuitor train, a brutal crowd;
Where the free guest unnoted might relate,
If haply conscious of his father's fate. *Pope.*

2. Not honoured.

A shameful fate now hides my hopeless head,
Unwept, unnoted, and for ever dead. *Pope.*

UNNUMBERED. *adj.* Innumerable.

The skies are painted with unnumber'd sparks;
They are all fire, and every one duth shine: *Shaksp.*
Our bodies are but the anvils of pain and diseases,
and our minds the hives of unnumbered cares and
passions. *Raleigh.*

Of various forms, unnumber'd spectres, more
Centaur, and double shapes, besiege the door. *Dryden.*

Pitchy and dark the night sometimes appears;
Our joy and wonder sometimes she excites,
With stars unnumber'd. *Prior.*

UNOBEYED. *adj.* Not obeyed.

Not leave
Unworshipp'd, unobeyed, the throne supreme. *Milt.*

UNOBJECTED. *adj.* Not charged as a
fault, or contrary argument.

What will he leave unobjected to Luther, when
he makes it his crime that he defied the devil? *Atterbury.*

UNOBNOXIOUS. *adj.* Not liable; not
exposed to any hurt.

So unobnoxious now, she hath buried both;
For none to death sin, that to sin is loth. *Donne.*

In fight they flood
Unwearied, unobnoxious to be pain'd. *Milton.*

UNOBSEQUIOUSNESS. *n. s.* Incompli-
ance; disobedience.

They make one man's particular failings, con-
fessing laws to others; and convey them as such to
their successors, who are bold to misname all un-
obsequiousness to their iniquity, presumption. *Brown.*

UNOBSERVABLE. *adj.* Not to be observed;
not discoverable.

A piece of glass reduced to powder, the same
which, when entire, freely transmitted the beams
of light, acquiring by confusion a multitude of
minute surfaces, reflects, in a confused manner,
little and singly unobservable images of the lucid
body, that from a diaphanous is degenerated into a
white body. *Boyle.*

UNOBSERVANT. *adj.*

1. Not obsequious.

2. Not attentive.

The unobservant multitude may have some gene-

ral, concluded apprehensions of a deity, that guide
the conduct of the universe. *Steele.*

UNOBSERVED. *adj.* Not regarded; not
attended to; not heeded; not minded.

The motion in the minute parts of any solid body,
which is the principal cause of violent motion,
though unobserved, passeth without found. *Hacon.*

They the Son of God, our Saviour mock,
Sang victor; and from heavenly feast refresh'd,
Brought on his way with joy; he, unobserv'd,
Home to his mother's house private return'd. *Milton.*

Every unwanted meteor is portentous, and the
appearance of any unobserved star, some divine
prognostick. *Glentville.*

Such was the Boyne, a poor, inglorious stream,
That in Hibernian vales obscurely stray'd,
And, unobserv'd, in wild wanders play'd. *Addy.*
Had I erred in this case, it had been a well-meant
mistake, and might have pass'd unobserved. *Atterbury.*

UNOBSERVING. *adj.* Inattentive; not
heedful.

His similitudes are not placed, as our unobserving
criticks tell us, in the heat of any action; but
commonly in its declining. *Dryden.*

UNOBSERVED. *adj.* Not hindered;
not stopped.

Unobserved matter flies away,
Ranges the void, and knows not where to stay. *Blackmore.*

UNOBSSTRUCTIVE. *adj.* Not raising any
obstacle.

Why should he halt at either station? why
Not forward run in unobsstructive sky? *Blackmore.*

UNOBTAINED. *adj.* Not gained; not
acquired.

As the will doth now work upon that object by
desire, which is motion towards the end, as yet
unobtained: so likewise, upon the same hereafter
received, it shall work also by love. *Hooker.*

UNOBVIOUS. *adj.* Not readily occurring.
Of all the metals, not any so constantly discoloured
its unobvious colour, as copper. *Boyle.*

UNOCCUPIED. *adj.* Unpossessed.
If we shall discover further to the north pole, we
shall find all that tract not to be vain, useless, or
unoccupied. *Ray.*

Thy fancy hath power to create them in the sen-
sories, then unoccupied by external impressions. *Grew.*

UNOFFENDING. *adj.*

1. Harmless; innocent.

Thy unoffending life I could not save;
Nor weeping could I follow to thy grave. *Dryden.*

2. Sinless; pure from fault.

It those holy and unoffending spirits, the angels,
veil their faces before the throne of his majesty;
with what awe should we, sinful dust and ashes, ap-
proach that infinite power we have so grievously
offended! *Rogers.*

UNOFFERED. *adj.* Not proposed to ac-
ceptance.

For the sad business of Ireland, he could not ex-
press a greater sense, there being nothing left on
his part unoffered or undone. *Clarendon.*

TO UNOIL. *v. a.* To free from oil.
A tight maid, ere he for wine can ask,
Guesses his meaning, and un oils the flask. *Dryden.*

UNOPENING. *adj.* Not opening.
Beuighted wanderers, the forest o'er,
Curse the fav'd candle, and unopening door. *Pope.*

UNOPERATIVE. *adj.* Producing no ef-
fects.

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing
of it, but an imperfect velocity; and imports no
more than an idle, unoperative complacency in the
end, with a direct abhorrence of the means. *Smith.*

UNOPPOSED. *adj.* Not encountered by
any hostility or obstruction.

Proud, art thou met? thy hope was to have
reach'd
The height of thy aspiring, unoppos'd,
The throne of God unguarded. *Milton.*

To every subtle portion of the air
The curling billows roll, and every line
Is parted now they struggle up and down
As armies, marching, for prey divide. *Dryden.*
The people has a leading current on,
And every dam they break or overflow.
But unoppos'd they either lose their force,
Or wind in volumes to their former course. *Dryden.*

UNORDERLY. *adj.* Disordered; irreg-
ular.

Since some ceremonies must be used, every man
would have his own fashion; whereas what other
would be the issue, but infinite distraction and un-
orderly confusion in the church? *Smucker.*

UNORDINARY. *adj.* Uncommon; un-
usual. Not used.

I do not know how they can be excused from
murder, who kill monstrous births, because of an
unordinary shape, without knowing whether they
have a rational soul or no. *Locke.*

UNORGANIZED. *adj.* Having no parts
instrumental to the motion or nourish-
ment of the rest.

It is impossible for any organ to regulate itself:
much less may we refer this regulation to the ani-
mal spirits, an unorganized fluid. *Grew.*

UNORIGINAL. *adj.* Having no birth;
UNORIGINATED. *adj.* ungenerated.

I toil'd out my uncouth passages, forc'd to ride
Th' untractable abyss, plung'd in the womb
Of unoriginal night, and chaos wild. *Milton.*

In scripture, Jehovah signifies, that God is un-
derived, unoriginated, and self-existent. *Stephens.*

UNORTHODOX. *adj.* Not holding pure
doctrine.

A fat benefice became a crime against its incum-
bent; and he was sure to be unorthodox that was
worth the plandering. *Deacy of Pity.*

UNOWNED. *adj.* Having no owner.

England now is left
To tug and scramble, and to part by th' tooth
The unowned interest of proud, swelling state. *Shakespeare.*

UNOWNED. *adj.*

1. Having no owner.

2. Not acknowledged; not claimed.

Of night or loneliness it recks me not;
I fear the dread events that dog them both,
Left some ill-greeting touch attempt the person
Of our unowned sister. *Milton.*

O happy, unown'd youths! your limbs can bear
The scorching dog star, and the winter's air;
While the rich infant, nurs'd with care and pain,
Thrills with each heat, and coughs with ev'ry rain. *Gay.*

TO UNPACK. *v. a.*

1. To disburden; to exonerate.

I, the son of a dur father warner'd,
Must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words. *Shakespeare.*

2. To open any thing bound together.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up,
which when he had unpacked, a great many crack-
ed at themselves. *Boyle.*

UNPACKED. *adj.* Not collected by un-
lawful artifices.

The knight
Resolv'd to leave him to the fury
Of justice, and an unpack'd jury. *Hudibras.*

UNPAID. *adj.*

1. Not discharged.

Receive from us knee tribute not unpaid. *Milton.*

Nor hecatomb unlain, nor vows unpaid,
On Greeks, accus'd, this dire confusion bring. *Dryden.*

What can atone, oh ever-injur'd shade!
Thy fate unpay'd, and thy rites unpaid? *Pope.*

2. Not receiving dues or debts.
How often are relations neglected, and tradesmen
unpaid, for the support of the vanity! *Collier.*

Th' embezzler'd tale, at last, he thence'd his
pry;
That suit, an unpaid tailor fetch'd away. *Pope.*

3. **UNPAID** *for*. That for which the price is not yet given; taken on trust.

Richer, than doing nothing for a pauper;
Prouder, than nothing in unpaid for bill. *Shaksp.*

UNPAINED *adj.* Suffering no pain.
Too unequal work we find,
Against unequal arms to fight in pain;
Against unpaired, in pain. *Milton.*

UNPAINFUL *adj.* Giving no pain.
That is generally called 'ard, which will put us
to pain, sooner than change nature; and that soft,
which changes the situation of its parts, upon an
easy and un painful touch. *Locke.*

UNPALATABLE *adj.* Nauseous; disgusting.
The man who laugh'd but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again to see a jery chaw
The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

A good man will be no more disturbed at the
methods of correction, than by firing his friend
take unpalatable physic. *Collier.*

UNPARAGONED *adj.* Unequalled; unmatched.
Either your unparagon'd mistress is dead, or she's
out-pariz'd by a trifle. *Shakspere.*

UNPARALLELED *adj.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal.
I have been
The look of his good acts, where men have read
His fame, unparalleled, happily amplified. *Shaksp.*

Who had thought this chime had held
A deny for unparalleled? *Milton.*

The father burst out again in tears, upon receiving
this instance of an unparallel'd fidelity from
one, who he thought had given himself up to the
possession of another. *Addison.*

O fast unparallel'd! Charles! best of kings!
What stars their black, disastrous influence shed
On thy nativity? *Philips.*

UNPARDONABLE *adj.* [unpardonable, Fr.] Irremissible.

It was thought in him an unpardonable offence
to alter any thing; in us as intolerable, that we
suffer any thing to remain unaltered. *Hooker.*

Oh, 'tis a fault too unpardonable. *Shakspere.*
The kinder the waiter, the more unpardonable
is the traitor. *LeStrange.*

Consider how unpardonable the refusal of so much
grace must render us. *Rogers.*

UNPARDONABLY *adv.* Beyond forgiveness.

Luther's conscience turns these reasonings upon
him, and insists, that Luther must have been unpardonably
wicked in using males for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*

UNPARDONED *adj.*

1. Not forgiven.
How know we that our souls shall not this night
be required, laden with those unpardoned sins for
which we proposed to repent to-morrow? *Rogers.*

2. Not discharged; not cancelled by a legal pardon.

My returning into England unpardoned, hath
delivered that opinion. *Raleigh.*

UNPARDONING *adj.* Not forgiving.
Curse on th' unpardoning prince, whose tears
can draw

To no remorse; who rules by lion's law;
And deaf to pray'rs, by no submission bow'd,
Kends all a lae, the penitent and proud! *Dryden.*

UNPARLIAMENTARINESS *n. s.* Contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament.

Sensible he was of that distress; repudiating
them for the unparliamentary of their remembrance
in print. *Clarendon.*

UNPARLIAMENTARY *adj.* Contrary to the rules of parliament.

The secret of all this unprecedented proceeding
in their matters, they must not impute to their
freedom in debate, but to that unparliamentary
abuse of sitting individuals upon their Rulers,
who were hated by God and man. *Swift.*

UNPARTED *adj.* Undivided; not separated.

Too little it eludes the dazzled sight;
Becomes mix'd blackness, or unperted light. *Prior.*

UNPARTIAL *adj.* Equal; honest. Not in use.

Clear evidence of truth, after a serious and un-
partial examination. *Sunderfen.*

UNPARTIALLY *adv.* Equally; indifferently.

Deem it not impossible for you to err; sit unpar-
tially your own hearts, whether it be force of rea-
son, or vehemency of affection, which hath bred
these opinions in you. *Hooker.*

UNPASSABLE *adj.*

1. Admitting no passage.

Every country, which shall not do according to
these things, shall be made not only unpassable for
men, but most hateful to wild beasts. *Fisher.*

They are vast and unpassable mountains, which
the labour and curiosity of no mortal has ever yet
known. *Temple.*

You swell yourself as though you were a man of
learning already; you are thereby building a most
unpassable barrier against all improvement. *Watts.*

2. Not current; not sufficed to pass.

Making a new standard for money, must make
all money which is lighter than that standard, un-
passable. *Locke.*

UNPASSIONATE } *adj.* Free from pas-
UNPASSIONATED } sion; calm; im-
partial.

He attended the king into Scotland, and was
sworn a confessor in that kingdom; where, as I
have been instructed by unpassionate men, he did
carry himself with singular sweetness. *Wotton.*

More sober heads have a set of misconceits, which
are as absurd to an unpassionate reason, as those to
our unbiassed senses. *Glennville.*

The rebukes, which their faults will make hardly
to be avoided, should not only be in sober, grave,
and unpassionate words, but also alone and in pri-
vate. *Locke.*

UNPASSIONATELY *adv.* Without pas-
sion.

Make us unpassionately to see the light of reason
and religion. *King Charles.*

UNPATENT *adj.* Untracked; unmasked
by passage.

A course more promising,
Than a wild dedication of yourselves
To unpat'd waters, undream'd shores; most certain
to madden enough. *Shakspere.*

UNPAID *adj.* Not given to pledge.

He roll'd his eyes, that witness'd huge dismay,
Where yet, unpaun'd, much learned lumber lay. *Pope.*

TO UNPAY *v. a.* To undo. A low
ludicrous word.

Pay her the debt you owe her, and unpay the
villany you have done her: the one you may do
with sterling money, and the other with current re-
pentance. *Shakspere.*

UNPEACEABLE *adj.* Quarrelsome; in-
clined to disturb the tranquillity of
others.

Lord, purge out of all hearts those unpeaceable,
rebellious, mutinous, and tyrannizing, cruel spirits;
those pricks and haughtinesses, judging and con-
demning, and despising of others. *Hammond.*

The design is to restrain men from things which
make them noxious to themselves, unpeaceable
and troublesome to the world. *Tillotson.*

TO UNPECK *v. a.* To open any thing
closed with a peg.

Unpeg the basket on the house's top;
Let the birds fly. *Shakspere.*

UNPENSIONED *adj.* Not kept in de-
pendance by a pension.

Could pension'd Boswell lash in honest strain
Flatterers and bigots, ev'n in Louis's reign;
And I not limp the guiding off a knave,
Unplac'd, unpension'd, no man's heir or slave? *Pope.*

TO UNPEOPLE *v. a.* To depopulate; to
deprive of inhabitants.

The land
In antique times was savage wilderness,
Unpeopled, unparous'd. *Spence.*

Shall war unpeopled this my realm? *Shakspere.*

To few unknown
Long after; now unpeopled, and untrod. *Milton.*
The lofty mountains feed the savage race,
Yet few, and strangers, in th' unpeopled place.

He must be thirty-five years old, a doctor of the
faculty, and eminent for his religion and honesty;
that his rashness and ignorance may not unpeopled
the commonwealth. *Atterbury.*

UNPERCEIVED *adj.* Not observed; not
heeded; not sensibly discovered; not
known.

The ashes, wind unperceived shakes off. *Bacon.*
He alone
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way,
Not unperceived of Adam.

Thus daily changing, by degrees, I'd wish
Still quitting ground, by unperceived decay.

And steal myself from life, and melt away
Unperceived the heav'ns with stars were hung.

Oh in pleasing tasks we wear the day,
While summer suns roll unperceived away. *By.*

UNPERCEIVEDLY *adv.* So as not to
be perceived.

Some obnoxious particles, unperceivedly, in-
cited themselves to it. *By.*

UNPERFECT *adj.* [unparfait, Fr. imper-
fectus, Latin.] Incomplete.

Apelles' picture of Alexander at Typhesus, and
his Venus, which he left at his death unperfected
in Chios, were the chiefest. *Peacock.*

UNPERFECTNESS *n. s.* Imperfection,
incompleteness.

Virgil and Horace spying the unperfection in
Ennius and Plautus, by true imitation of Horace
and Euripides, brought poetry to perfection. *Ap't m.*

UNPERFORMED *adj.* Undone; not done.
A good law without execution is like an unper-
formed promise. *Tuck.*

UNPERISHABLE *adj.* Lasting to perpe-
tuity; exempt from decay.

We are secured to reap in another world ever-
lasting, unperishable felicities. *Hammond.*

UNPERJURED *adj.* Free from perjury.

Beware of death; thou canst not die unperjur'd,
And leave an unaccomplish'd love behind.
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*

UNPERPLEXED *adj.* Disentangled; not
embarrassed.

In learning, little should be proposed to the mind
at once; and that being fully mastered, proceed to
the next adjoining part, yet unknown, simple, un-
perplexed proposition. *Locke.*

UNPERFORABLE *adj.* Not to be emit-
ted through the pores of the skin.

Bile is the most unperforable of animal fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

UNPERSUADABLE *adj.* Inexorable; not
to be persuaded.

He, finding his sister's unpersuadable melancholy,
through the love of Amphylus, had for a time let
her court. *Sidney.*

UNPERTURBED *adj.* Not turned to
stone.

In many concentered plants, some parts remain
unperturb'd; that is, the quick and livelier parts re-
main as wood, and were never yet converted. *Brown.*

UNPHILOSOPHICAL *adj.* Unfuitable to
the rules of philosophy, or right reason.

Your conceptions are unphilosophical. You for-
get that the brain has a great many small fibres in
its texture; which, according to the different strokes
they receive from the animal spirits, awaken a
correspondent idea. *Collier.*
It became him who created them to set them in
order: and if he did so, it is unphilosophical to look

for any other origin of the world, or to pretend that it might arise out of chaos by the mere laws of nature.

UNPHILOSOPHICALLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason. They forget that he is the first cause of all things, and discourse most unphilosophically, absurdly, and unsuitably to the nature of an infinite being; whose influence must let the first wheel a-going. *South.*

UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS, *n. f.* Incongruity with philosophy.

I could dispense with the unphilosophicalness of this their hypothesis, were it not unchristian.

To UNPHILOSOPHIZE, *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher. A word made by *Pope*.

Our passions, our interests flow in upon us, and we philosophize us into mere mortals. *Pope.*

UNPIERCED, *adj.* Not penetrated; not pierced.

The unpierced shade imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton.*

True Witney broad-cloth with its sing authority, unpierced, is in the lasting tempest worn. *Gay.*

UNPILLED, *adj.* Deprived of pillars. See the cirque falls! the unpillar'd temple nods! Streets pav'd with heroes! Tiber choak'd with gods! *Pope.*

UNPILLOWED, *adj.* Wanting a pillow. Perhaps some cold bank is her bolster now, to guard the rugged bark of some head rim leans her unpillow'd head fraught with sad fears. *Milton.*

UNPIN, *v. a.* To open what is shut or fastened with a pin.

My love doth so approve him, that even his stubbornness, his checks and frowns, try those upon me have grace and favour in them. *Shakespeare.*

Upon that spangled breast-plate which you wear, that thy eyes of busy fools may be slept there. *Donne.*

Who is the honest man? He that doth still and strongly good pursue, to God, his neighbour, and himself most true: Whom neither force nor fawning can unpun, or wrench from giving all their due. *Herbert.*

UNPINKED, *adj.* Not marked with eyelet holes. Gabriel's pumps were all unpink'd if th' heel. *Shakespeare.*

UNPITIED, *adj.* Not compassionate; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow. Richard yet lives; but at hand, at hand, hushes his piteous and tormented end. *Shakespeare.*

Rich in the world's opinion, and men's praise, And full in all we could desire, but days: He that is warn'd of this, and shall forbear to vent a sigh for him, or shed a tear; May he live long scorn'd, and un pity'd fall, And want a mourner at his funeral! *By. Corbet.*

But he whole words and fortunes disagree, Abused, unpity'd, grows a publick jest. *Rochester.* He that does not secure himself of a flock of reputation in his greatness, shall most certainly fall unpitied in his adversity. *L'Estrange.*

As the greatest curse that I can give, unpitied be depos'd, and after live. *Dryden.*

As some fast turtle his lost love deplores; how far from Delia, to the winds I mourn, like unheard, unpity'd, and forlorn. *Pope.* Passion unpity'd and successful love, and darts in my heart, and aggravate all other griefs. *Addison.*

UNPITIOUSLY, *adv.* Unmercifully; without mercy.

He beat him most pitifully. Nay, that he did not; he beat him most unpitifully. *Shakespeare.*

UNPITYING, *adj.* Having no compassion. To shame, to chain, or to a certain grave, and so, unpitying guides! behold your fate. *Greenwell.*

UNPLACED, *adv.* Having no place or dependence.

UNPLACED, *adj.* Not tormented. Ladies, that have your feet

Unplac'd with corns, we'll have a bout with you. *Shakespeare.*

UNPLANTED, *adj.* Not planted; spontaneous.

Flgs there unplanted through the fields do grow, Such as fierce Cato did the Romans show. *Waller.*

UNPLAUSIBLE, *adj.* Not plausible; not such as has a fair appearance.

There was a mention of granting five subsidies; and that meeting being, upon very unpopular and unpleasing reasons, immediately dissolved, those five subsidies were exacted, as if an act had passed to that purpose. *Clarendon.*

I, under fair pretence of friendly ends, And well plac'd words of glowing courtesy, Plaited with reasons not unpleasing, Wm me into the early hearted man, And hug him into fires. *Milton.*

UNPLEASING, *adj.* Not approving. 'Tis like he'd question me,

Why such unpleasing eyes are bent on him. *Shak.*

UNPLEASANT, *adj.* Not delighting; troublesome; uneasy.

Their skilful ears perceive certain harsh and unpleasing discords in the found of our common prayer, such as the rules of divine harmony, such as the laws of God cannot bear. *Hosker.*

O sweet Portia! Here are a few of the unpleasingest words That ever breathed paper. *Shakespeare.*

Wisdom is very unpleasing to the unlearned. *Ecclijasticus.*

Upon Adam's disobedience, God chased him out of paradise, the most delicious part of the earth, into some other, the most barren and unpleasing. *Woods.*

UNPLEASANTLY, *adv.* Not delightfully; uneasily.

We cannot boast of good breeding, and the art of life; but yet we don't live unpleasantly in primitive simplicity and good humour. *Pope.*

UNPLEASANTNESS, *n. f.* Want of qualities to give delight.

As for unpleasantness of sound, if it doth happen, the good of men's souls doth decrease our ears, that we note it not, or arm them with patience to endure it. *Hosker.*

Many people cannot at all endure the air of London, not only for its unpleasantness, but for the fustian which it causes. *Graunt.*

All men are willing to skulk out of such company; the sober for the hazards, and the jovial for the unpleasantness of it. *Gurmant of the Tongue.*

UNPLEASED, *adj.* Not pleased; not delighted.

Me rather had, my heart might feel your love, Than my unpleased eye feel your courtesy. *Shak.*

Condemn'd to live with subjects ever mute, A salvage prince, unpleased, though absolute. *Dryden.*

UNPLEASING, *adj.* Offensive; disgusting; giving no delight.

Set to disfectus garden. How darest thy tongue sound this unpleasing news? *Shakespeare.*

Hence the many mistakes, which have made learning to unpleasing and to unsuccessful. *Milton.*

If all those great painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it in their figures, they had made things more regularly true, but withal very unpleasing. *Dryden.*

How'er unpleasing be the news you bring, I blame not you, but your impertinent king. *Dryden.*

UNPLEASANT, *adj.* Not easily bent; not conforming to the will.

The chief aim more glory than the pencil; that being to hard an instrument, and working upon so unpleasing stuff, can yet leave strokes of so gentle appearance. *Wotton.*

UNPLOWED, *adj.* Not plowed. Good sound land that hath lain long unplowed. *Martiner.*

To UNPLUME, *v. a.* To strip of plumes; to degrade.

In the most ordinary phenomena in nature, we shall find enough to shake confidence, and un-

plume dogmatizing. *Greenwell.*

UNPOETICAL, *adj.* Not such as be-

UNPOETICK. comes a poet. Nor for an epithet that fails,

But off your unpoetical tails. Unpoet! why should you, in such veins, Reward your fingers for your brains? *By. Corbet.*

UNPOLISHED, *adj.* 1. Not smoothed; not brightened by attrition.

Palladio, having noted in an old arch at Verona some part of the materials cut in fine forms, and some unpolished, doth conclude, that the ancients did leave the outward face of their marbles, or freestone, without any sculpture, till they were laid in the body of the building. *Wotton.*

He affirms it to have been the ancient custom of all the Greeks, to let up unpolyed stones, instead of images, to the honour of the Gods. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Not civilized; not refined.

Finding new words, Such as of old wife's aids employ'd to make

Unpolish'd men their wild rears forsake. *Waller.*

Those first unpoly'd matrons, big and bold, Gave suck to infants of gigantic mould. *Dante.*

UNPOLITE, *adj.* [unpoli, Fr. impolite, Latin.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil.

Discourses for the pulpit should be cast into a plain method, and the reasons ranged under the words, first, secondly, and thirdly, however they may be now turned to found unpolyte, or unpolite.

UNPOLLED, *adj.* [impollutus, Latin.] Not corrupted; not defiled.

Lay her 'till the earth; And from her fair and unpolluted flesh

May violets spring! *Shakespeare.*

'Till oft converse with heavenly habitants Pegan to cut a beam on the outward shape,

The unpolluted temple of the mind, And turns it by degrees to the soul's essence. *Milton.*

Though unpolluted yet with actual ill, She last commits, who first but in her will. *Dryden.*

UNPOPULAR, *adj.* Not fitted to please the people.

The practices of these men, under the covert of feigned zeal, made the appearance of sincere devotion ridiculous and unpopular. *Addison.*

UNPORTABLE, *adj.* Not to be carried.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been unportable; and being short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any stream of weather or counter-tide. *Kaleigh.*

UNPOSSESS'D, *adj.* Not had; not held; not enjoyed.

He claims the crown — Is the chair empty? is the sword unpossess'd? Is the king dead? the empire unpossess'd? *Shakespeare.*

Such vast rooms in nature unpossess'd Py living soul, desert, and desolate,

Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute Each orb a glimpse of light. *Milton.*

The cruel something unpossess'd Corrodes and leavens all the will. *Prior.*

UNPOSSESSING, *adj.* Having no possession.

Thou unpossessing laird, dost thou think, That I would stand against thee? *Shakespeare.*

UNPRACTICABLE, *adj.* Not feasible.

I tried such of the things that come into my thoughts, as were not in that place and time unpracticable. *Bayle.*

UNPRACTISED, *adj.* 1. Not skilful by use and experience; raw; being in the state of a novice.

The tall form of me Is an unlesson'd girl, untaught, unpractis'd. *Shakespeare.*

Unprais'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek. Mils.
I am young, a novice in the trade;
The fool of love, unpractic'd to persuade,
And want the soothing arts. *Dryden.*

2. Not known; not familiar by use.

His tender eye, by too direct a ray,
Wounded, and lying from unprais'd day. *Prior.*
UNPRAISED. adj. Not celebrated; not praised.

The land
In antique times was savage wilderness;
Unpeopled, unmanur'd, unprov'd, unprais'd. *Spenser.*

If young African for suns
His wasted country freed from Punick rage,
The deed becomes unprais'd, the man at least,
And justice, though but verbal, his reward. *Milton.*
Nor puts unprais'd the vest and veil divine,
Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs entwine. *Dryden.*

UNPRECARIOUS. adj. Not dependant on another.

The stars, which grace the high expansion bright,
By their own beams, and unprecarious light,
At a vast distance from each other lie. *Blackmore.*

UNPRECEDENTED. adj. Not justifiable by any example.

The secret of all this unprecedented proceeding
In their matters, they must not impute to freedom. *Swift.*

UNPREDICT. v. a. To retract prediction.

Means I must use, thou say'st prediction else
Will unpredict, and fail me of the throne. *Milton.*

UNPREPARED. adj. Not advanced.
To make a scholar, keep him under, while he is young, or unprepared. *Collier.*

UNPREGNANT. adj. Not prolific; not quick of wit.

This deed unthaps me quite, makes me unpregnant,
And dull to all proceedings. *Shakespeare.*

UNPREJUDICATE. adj. Not prepossessed by any settled notions.

A pure mind in a chaste body is the mother of wisdom, sincere principles, and unprejudicate understanding. *Taylor.*

UNPREJUDICED. adj. Free from prejudice; free from prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion; void of preconceived notions.

The meaning of them may be so plain, as that any unprejudiced and reasonable man may certainly understand them. *Tilgham.*

Several, when they had informed themselves of our Saviour's history, and examined, with unprejudiced minds, the doctrines and manners of his disciples, were so struck, that they professed themselves of that sect. *Addison.*

UNPRELATIC. adj. Unsuited to a prelate.

The archbishop of York, by such unprelatical, ignominious arguments, in plain terms advised him to quit that act. *Clarendon.*

UNPREMEDITATED. adj. Not prepared in the mind beforehand.

Ask me what question thou canst possible,
And I will answer unpremeditated. *Shakespeare.*
She dictates to me slumbering, or inspires
Early my unpremeditated verse. *Milton.*

The flow of speech makes unpremeditated harangues, or converse readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with. *Addison.*

UNPREPARED. adj. Not fitted by previous measures.

In things which most concern
Unprais'd, unprepar'd and still to seek. *Milton.*
To come unprepared before him, is an argument that we do not esteem God. *Dappa.*

Fields are full of eyes, and woods have ears;
For thus the wife are ever on their guard,
For, unforeseen, they say, is unprepar'd. *Dryden.*

2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.

I would not kill thy unprepared spirit;
No; heavens forbid. *Shakespeare.*
My unprepar'd and unrepenting breath
Was snatch'd away by the swift hand of death. *Reform.*

UNPREPAREDNESS. n. s. State of being unprepared.

I believe my innocency and unpreparedness to assert my rights and honour, make me the most guilty in their esteem; who would not so easily have declared a war against me, if I had first assaulted them. *King Charles.*

UNPREPOSSESSED. adj. Not prepossessed; not preoccupied by notions.

The unprepossessed on the one hand, and the well-disposed on the other, are affected with a due fear of these things. *South.*

It finds the mind naked, and unprepossessed with any former notions, and so easily and sensibly gains upon the assent. *South.*

UNPRESSED. adj.

1. Not pressed.

Have I my pillow left unpress'd in Rome? *Shakespeare.*

In these soft shades, unpress'd by human feet,
Thy happy Phoenix keeps his balmy seat. *Tickell.*

2. Not enforced.

They left not any error in government unmentioned, or unpress'd, with the sharpest and most pathetic expressions. *Clarendon.*

UNPRITENDING. adj. Not claiming any distinctions.

Bad writers are not ridiculed, because ridicule ought to be a pleasure; but to undecieve and vindicate the honest and unpretending part of mankind from imposition. *Pope.*

UNPREVAILING. adj. Being of no force.

Threw to earth this unprevailing woe. *Shaksp.*

UNPREVENTED. adj.

1. Not previously hindered.

A pack of sorrows, which would press you down,
If unprevanted, to your timeless grave. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not preceded by any thing.

Thy grace
Comes unprevanted, unimplo'd, unsought. *Milton.*
UNPRINCIPALLY. adj. Unfuitable to a prince.

I could not have given my enemies greater advantages, than by so unprincipally an inconsistency. *King Charles.*

UNPRINCIPLED. adj. Not settled in tenets or opinions.

I do not think my sister so to seek,
Or so unprincipled in virtue's book,
As that the single want of light and noise
Could stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts. *Milton.*

Others betake them to state affairs, with souls so unprincipled in virtue and true generous breeding, that flattery, and court shifts, and tyrannous aphorisms, appear to them the highest points of wisdom. *Milton.*

UNPRINTED. adj. Not printed.

Defer it, till you have finished these that are yet unprinted. *Pope.*

UNPRISABLE. adj. Not valued; not of estimation.

A haubling vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk unprisable. *Shaksp.*

UNPRISONED. adj. Set free from confinement.

Several desired parts away,
Water declin'd with earth, the air did stay;
Fire rose, and cash from other but muted,
Themselves unprison'd were, and purify'd. *Donne.*

UNPRIS'D. adj. Not valued.

Not all the dukes of wat'rich Burgundy
Can buy this unpris'd, precious maid of me. *Shakespeare.*

UNPROCLAIMED. adj. Not notified by a publick declaration.

The Syrian king, who to surprise
One man, assassin-like, had levied war,
War unproclaim'd. *Milton.*

UNPROFANED. adj. Not violated.

Unpoll'd shall be her arms, and unprofan'd
Her holy limbs with any human hand;
And in a durable tomb laid in her native land. *Dryden.*

UNPROFITABLE. adj. Useless; serving no purpose.

The church being eased of unprofitable labours,
needful offices may the better be attended. *Hosker.*
Should he reason with unprofitable talk? *J. J.*
My son Caelinus I have begotten in my bonds,
which in time past was to thee unprofitable, but now profitable to thee and me. *Phaedra.*

They receive aliment sufficient, and yet no more than they can well digest; and withal sweat out the coarsest and unprofitablest juice. *Bacon.*

It is better to fall honourably, than to survive in an unprofitable and unglorious life. *L'Estrange.*

Then they who brothers' better claim disown,
Despise their clients, and, to lucre sold,
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*

With shame and sorrow fill'd,
For plotting an unprofitable crime. *Dryden.*

An ox that waits the coming blow,
Old and unprofitable to the plough. *Dryden.*

With tears so tender,
As any heart, but only her's could move;

Trembling before her bolted doors he stood,
And there pour'd out th' unprofitable flood. *Dryden.*

UNPROFITABLENESS. n. s. Uselessness.

We are so perfused of the unprofitableness of your science, that you can but leave us where you find us; but if you succeed, you increase the number of your party. *Addison.*

UNPROFITABLY. adv. Uselessly; without advantage.

I should not now unprofitably spend
Myself in words, or catch at empty hope,
By airy ways, for solid certainties. *Ben Jonson.*

Our country's cause,
That drew our swords, now wrecks 'em from our hands,

And bids us not delight in Roman blood
Unprofitably shed. *Addison.*

UNPROFITED. adj. Having no gain.

Be clamorous, and keep all civil bounds,
Rather than make unprofit'd return. *Shakespeare.*

UNPROFITICK. adj. Barren; not productive.

Great rains drown many insects, and render their eggs unprofitick, or destroy them. *Mile.*

UNPROMISING. adj. Giving no promise of excellence; having no appearance of value.

If he be naturally listless and dreaming, this unpromising disposition is none of the easiest to be dealt with. *Locke.*

An attempt as difficult and unpromising of success, as if he should make the essay, to produce some new kinds of animals out of such senseless materials. *Bentley.*

UNPROMOUNCED. adj. Not uttered; not spoken.

Mad'st imperfect words, with childish trips,
Unpromounc'd, slide through my infant lips. *Milton.*

UNPROPER. adj.

1. Not peculiar.

Millions nightly lie in those unproper beds,
Which they dare swear peculiar. *Shakespeare.*

2. Unfit; not right.

UNPROPERLY. adv. Contrarily to propriety; improperly.

I kneel before thee, and unproperly
Shew duty as mistaken all the while
Between the child and parent. *Shakespeare.*

UNPROPTIOUS. adj. Not favourable; insuspicious.

'Twas when the dog-star's unpropitious ray
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd ev'ry bay,
Sick was the sea. *Pope.*

UNPROPORTIONED. adj. Not suited to something else.

Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportion'd thought his act. *Shaksp.*

UNPROPOSED. adj. Not proposed.

The means are *unpropp'd*.
UNPROPPED, *adj.* Not supported; not upheld.

He lives at random, carelessly diffus'd,
With languish'd head *unpropp'd*,
As one past hope, abandon'd,
And by himself given over.

The fatal fang drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves; the nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk, *unpropp'd*, falls headlong on
the plain.

UNPROSPEROUS, *adj.* [*impropper*, Lat.]
Unfortunate; not prosperous.

The winter had been very *unprosperous* and un-
successful to the king.
Nought *unpropp'd* shall thy ways attend,
Born with good omens, and with heav'n thy friend.

UNPROSPEROUSLY, *adv.* Unsuccessfully.
When a prince fights justly, and yet *unprosper-
ously*, if he could see all those reasons for which
God hath so ordered it, he would think it the most
reasonable thing in the world.

UNPROTECTED, *adj.* Not protected;
not supported; not defended.

By woeful experience, they both did learn, that
to forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all
such evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either
defaute of grace divine, may commit, or unpro-
tected from above, endure.

UNPROVED, *adj.*
1. Not tried; not known by trial.

In antique times was savage wilderness,
Unpeopled, unmanur'd, *unprov'd*, *unprov'd*.

There I found a fresh *unprov'd* knight,
Whose manly hands imbrued in guilty blood
Had never been.

2. Not evinced by argument.
There is much of what should be demonstrated,
left *unprov'd* by those chymical experiments

To **UNPROVIDE**, *v. a.* To divest of re-
solution or qualifications; to unfurnish.

I'll not expostulate with her, lest
Her beauty *unprovide* my mind again.

Prosperity, inviting every sense
With various arts to *unprovide* my mind;
What but a Spartan spirit can sustain
The shocks of such temptations?

UNPROVIDED, *adj.*
1. Not secured or qualified by previous
measures.

Where shall I find one that can steal well? O, for
a fine thief of two and twenty, or thereabout; I am
heavily *unprovided*.

With his prepared sword he charges home
My *unprovided* body, lanc'd my arm.
Tears, for a stroke foretold, afford relief;
But *unprovided* for a sudden blow;
Like Niobe we marble grow,
And petrify with grief.

2. Not furnished; not previously supplied.
Those *unprovided* of tackling and vidual are
forced to sea.

The seditious had neither weapons, order, nor
counsel; but, being in all things *unprovided*, were
soon like beasts.

The ambitious compass with her son in joy'd,
And, in his brother's absence, has design'd
The *unprovided* towns to take.

True zeal is not a solitary, melancholy grace, as
it only fit to dwell in mean minds; such as are
nearly *unprovided* of all other natural, moral, or
spiritual abilities.

Courts are seldom *unprovided* of persons under
this character, on whom most employments natu-
rally fall.

UNPROVOKED, *adj.* Not provoked.

The tearing earth, yet guilts of the plough,
And *unprovok'd*, the blood of the slain.

Let them, far from all eyes, and from all ears,
encourage a rebellion to dissimulation and to
unprovoked.

UNPROVING, *adj.* Giving no offence.
I stabbed him a strange, *unproving*, *unproving*,
five.

UNPRUNED, *adj.* Not cut; not lopped.
The whole land is full of weeds;
Her fruit-trees all *unprun'd*.

UNPUBLICK, *adj.* Private; not gene-
rally known, or seen.

Virgins must be retired and *unpublick*: for all
freedom of society is a violence done to virginity,
not in its natural, but in its moral capacity: that is,
it loses part of its severity and strictness, by publish-
ing that person, whose work is religion, whose
thoughts must dwell in heaven.

UNPUBLISHED, *adj.*
1. Secret; unknown.

All best secrets;
All you *unpublish'd* virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears.

2. Not given to the publick.
Apply your care wholly to those which are *un-
published*.

UNPUNISHED, *adj.* [*impunis*, Fr.] Not
punished; suffered to continue in im-
punity.

Bind not one sin upon another, for in one thou
shalt not be *unpunished*.

Divine justice will not let oppression go *unpunish'd*,
L'Estrange.

The vent'rous victor march'd *unpunish'd* hence,
And seem'd to boast his fortunate offence.

UNPURCHASED, *adj.* Unbought.
Unpurchas'd plenty our full tables loads,
And part of what they lent, return t' our gods.

UNPURGED, *adj.* Not purged; unpu-
rified.

Is Brutus sick?
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To tempt the rheumy and *unpurged* air,
To add unto his sickness?

In her visage round those spots, *unpurged*,
Vapours not yet into her substance turn'd.

UNPURIFIED, *adj.*
1. Not freed from recrement.

2. Not cleaned from sin.
Our sinful nation having been long in the furnace,
is now come out, but *unpurified*.

UNPURPOSED, *adj.* Not designed; not
intentional.

Do it,
Or thy precedent services are all
But accidents *unpurpos'd*.

UNPURSUED, *adj.* Not pursued.
All night the dreadful angel *unpurs'd*
Through heav'n's wide champaign held his way.

UNPUTRIED, *adj.* Not corrupted by
rottenness.

Meat and drink last longer *unputrified*, or un-
sour'd, in winter than in summer.

No animal *unputrified*, being burnt, yields any
alkaline salt, but, putrified, yields a volatile alkali.

UNQUALIFIED, *adj.* Not fit.
Till he has denuded himself of all these incum-
brances, he is utterly *unqualified* for these agonies.

All the writers against christianity, since the revo-
lution, have been of the lowest rank in regard to
literature, wit, and sense; and upon that account
wholly *unqualified* to propagate heretics; unless
among a people already abandoned.

Tories are more hated by the zealous whigs, than
the very papists, and as much *unqualified* for the
smallest offices.

To **UNQUALIFY**, *v. a.* To disqualify;
to divest of qualification.

Arbitrary power is diminish'd the base of the
female figure, into *unqualify* a woman for an even-
ing walk.

Our private misfortune may *unqualify* us for
charity; but reflect, whether they may not have
been *unqualify'd* by God, as just punishment of our
former uncharitableness.

Death's *unqualify* me for all company. *Swift*
UNQUALIFIABLY, *adj.* Such as can-
not be impugned.

There arise unto the examination such satisfac-
tory and *unqualifiable* reasons, as may confute the
charges generally received.

To **UNQUEEN**, *v. a.* To divest of the
dignity of queen.

Embalm me,
Then lay me forth; although *unqueen'd*, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me!

UNQUEENCHABLE, *adj.* Unextinguish-
able.

We represent wildfires burning in water and *un-
quenchable*.

The people on their holidays,
Impetuous, insolent, *unquenchable*.

The criminal's penitence may have numbered
him among the saints, when our unretreated un-
charitableness may send us to *unquenchable* flames.

Government of the Tongue.
Our love of God, our *unquenchable* desires to pro-
mote our well-grounded hopes to enjoy his glory,
should take the chief place in our zeal.

UNQUEENLIKENESS, *n. f.* Unextin-
guishableness.

I was amazed to see the *unquenchableness* of this
fire.

UNQUENCHED, *adj.*
1. Not extinguished.

We have heats of dung, and of lime *unquench'd*.

2. Not extinguishable.
Sadness, or great joy, equally dissipates the spirits,
and immoderate exercise in hot air, with *unquench'd*
thirst.

UNQUESTIONABLE, *adj.*
1. Indubitable; not to be doubted.

The duke's carriage was surely noble through-
out; of *unquestionable* courage in himself, and ra-
ther fearful of samethan danger.

One reason that mathematical demonstrations are
uncontroverted, is because interest hath no place
in those *unquestionable* verities.

There is an *unquestionable* magnificence in every
part of Paradise lost.

2. Such as cannot bear to be questioned
without impudence: this seems to be the
meaning here.

What were his marks? —
A lean cheek, which you have not; an *un-
questionable* spirit, which you have not.

UNQUESTIONABLY, *adv.* Indubitably;
without doubt.

If the fathers were *unquestionably* of the household
of faith, and all to do good to them; then certainly
their children cannot be strangers in this household.

St. Austin was *unquestionably* a man of parts, but,
interposing in a controversy where his talent did not
lie, shew'd his zeal against the antipodes to very
ill purpose.

UNQUESTIONED, *adj.*
1. Not doubted; pass'd without doubt.

Other relations in good authors, though we do
not positively deny, yet have they not been *unques-
tioned* by some.

2. Indisputable; not to be opposed.
It did not please the gods, who instruct the
people;

And their *unquestion'd* pleasures must be stor'd.

3. Not interrogated; not examined.
She muttering pray'r was holy rites she meant,
Through the divided crowd *unquestion'd* went.

UNQUIET, *adj.* Motionless; not alive.
His senses droop, his steady eyes *unquiet*;
And much he sighs, and yet he is not sick.

UNQUIETENED, *adj.* Not animated;
not roused to vitality.

Heavy fate bears a secret board,
With sleeping *unquieten'd* idler stor'd;

Which mutinous, but *unquieten'd* progeny,
Clasp'd, and enwrap'd within each other lie.

Blackmore.

UNQUIET. *adj.* [*inquiet*, French; *inquietus*, Latin.]

1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not still.

From grammatical flats and shallows, they are on the sudden transported to be tossed and tumoiled with their unballasted way, in tumultuous and unquiet depths of controversy. *Milton.*

2. Disturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace.

Go with me to church, and call me wife,
And then away to Venice to your friend;
For never shall you be by Portia's side
With an *unquiet* soul. *Shakespeare.*

Thy love hopeful to regain,
From thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my *unquiet* breast are ris'n.

Milton.

3. Restless; unsatisfied.

She glazes in balls, front boxes, and the ring;
A spin, *unquiet*, glittering, wretched thing. *Pope.*
Mirth from company is but a fluttering, *unquiet*
motion, that beats about the breast for a few moments, and after leaves it empty. *Pope.*

UNQUIETLY. *adv.* Without rest.

Who's there besides foul weather? —
—One minded like the weather, most
Unquietly. *Shakespeare.*

UNQUIETNESS. *n. s.*

1. Want of tranquillity.

Thou, like a violent noise, cam'st rushing in,
And mak'st them wake and start to new *unquietness*. *Denham.*

2. Want of peace.

It is most enemy to war, and most hateth *unquietness*. *Spenser.*

3. Restlessness; turbulence.

What pleasure can there be in that estate,
Which your *unquietness* has made me hate? *Dryden.*

4. Perturbation; uneasiness.

—Is my lord angry? —
—He went hence but now,
And certainly in strange *unquietness*. *Shakespeare.*
From inordinate love, and vain fear, comes all
unquietness of spirit, and distraction of our senses. *Taylor.*

UNRA'CKED. *adj.* Not poured from the lees.

Hack the one vessel from the lees, and pour the
lees of the racked vessel into the *unracked* vessel. *Bacon.*

UNRA'KED. *adj.* Not thrown together and covered. Used only of fires.

Cricket, to Windsor chimneys shall thou leap;
Where fires thou fadest *unracked*, and hearths un-
sweet. *Shakespeare.*

There pinch the maids.

UNRA'NACKED. *adj.* Not pillaged.

He gave that rich city for a prey into his soldiers,
who left neither house nor corner thereof *unran-
sacked*. *Knollys.*

UNRANSOMED. *adj.* Not set free by pay-
ment for liberty.

—*Unransom'd* here receive the spotless fair,
Accept the heratomb the Greeks prepare. *Pope.*

TO UNRA'VEL. *v. a.*

1. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear.
He has *unravell'd* the studied sheats of great
artificers. *Pell.*

There unravel all
This dark design, this mystery of fate. *Addison.*
With Machiavelian sagacity thou *unravels't*
intrigues of state. *Arbutnot.*

2. To disorder; to throw out of the pre-
sent order.

How can any thing succeed well with people
that are to be pleas'd with nothing, unless the ball
of the universe may be *unravell'd*, and the laws of
Providence overruled? *L'Estrange.*

O the traitor's name!

I'll know it; I will; art shall be conjur'd for it.
And nature all *unravell'd*. *Dryden and Lee.*

So prophage and sceptical an age takes a pride
in *unravelling* all the received principles of reason
and religion. *Tillotson.*

3. To clear up the intrigue of a play.

The solution of an *unravelling* of the intrigue com-
mence'd, when the reader begins to see the doubts
cleared up. *Pope.*

'Tis supernaturally is the plot brought to perfec-
tion; nor is the *unravelling* of it less happily im-
agined. *Shakespeare illustrated.*

UNRA'VORED. *adj.* Unshaven.

As smooth as Hebe's their *unrazor'd* lips. *Milton.*

UNRE'ACHED. *adj.* Not attained.

Labour with unequal force to climb
That lofty hill, *unreach'd* by former time. *Dryden.*

UNRE'AD. *adj.*

1. Not read; not publicly pronounced.
These books are safer and better to be left pub-
licly *unre'd*. *Hooker.*

His muse had starv'd, had not a piece *unre'd*,
And by a player brought, suppli'd her bread, *Dryden.*

2. Untaught; not learned in books.
Uncertain whole the narrower spun,
The clown *unre'd*, or half-re'd gentleman. *Dryden.*

UNRE'ADINESS. *n. s.*

1. Want of readiness; want of prompt-
ness.

'Tis im-
preparation and *unreadiness* when they
find in us, then turn it to the soothing up of them-
selves in that accented fancy. *Hooker.*

2. Want of preparation.

Nothing is so great an enemy to tranquillity, and
a contented spirit, as the amazement and confusion
of *unreadiness* and inconsideration. *Taylor.*

UNRE'ADY. *adj.*

1. Not prepared; not fit.
The wary knight
Departed thence, altho his wounds wide,
Not thoroughly heal'd, *unready* were to ride. *Spenser.*

How now, my lords? what all *unready* so? *Shakespeare.*

2. Not prompt; not quick.

From a temperate inactivity, we are *unready* to
put in execution the suggestions of reason; or by
a content in every species of truth, we embrace the
shadow thereof. *Brown.*

3. Awkward; ungain.

Young men, in the conduct of actions, use ex-
treme remedies at first, and, that which doubtless
all errors, will not acknowledge or retract them;
like an *unready* horse, that will neither stop nor
turn. *Bacon.*

UNRE'AL. *adj.* Unsubstantial; having
only appearance.

Hence, terrible shadow!
Unreal mock'ry, hence! *Shakespeare.*

I with pain
Voyag'd th' *unreal*, vast unbounded deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton.*

UNRE'ASONABLE. *adj.*

1. Not agreeable to reason.
No reason known to us; but that there is no
reason thereof, I judge most *unreasonable* to imagine. *Hooker.*

It is *unreasonable* for men to be judges in their
own cases; self-love will make men partial to
themselves and their friends. *Locke.*

She entertained many *unreasonable* prejudices
against him, before she was acquainted with his
personal worth. *Addison.*

2. Exorbitant; claiming or insisting on
more than is fit.

'Since every language is so full of its own pro-
perties, that what is beautiful in one, is often bar-
barous in another, it would be *unreasonable* to limit
a translator to the narrow compass of his author's
words. *Druid.*

My intention in publishing your names is not to
desecrate your protection of the following papers, which

are to be a very *unreasonable* request; and, by
being inscribed to you, you cannot recommend them
without some suspicion of partiality. *Swift.*

3. Greater than is fit; immoderate.
Those that place their hope in another world
have, in a great measure, conquered dread of death,
and *unreasonable* love of life. *Atterbury.*

UNRE'ASONABLENESS. *n. s.*

1. Inconsistency with reason.
The *unreasonableness* and presumption of those
that thus project, have not so much as a thought,
all their lives long, to advance so far as intuition. *Hammond.*

2. Exorbitance; excessive demand.
The *unreasonableness* of their propositions is not
more evident, than that they are not the joint de-
sires of the major number. *King Charles.*

A young university disputant was once, among
of the *unreasonableness* of a lady, with whom he was
engaged in a point of controversy. *Addison.*

UNRE'ASONABLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner contrary to reason.

2. More than enough.
I'll not over the threshold, till my lord return
from the wars.—Fye! you confine yourself most
unreasonably. *Shakespeare.*

TO UNRE'AVE. *v. a.* [*now unravel*; from
un and *reave*, or *ravel*; perhaps the same
with *rive*, to tear, or break asunder.]
To unwind; to disentangle.
Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,
Devis'd a web her woovers to deceive;
In which the work that the all day did make,
The same at night she did *unreave*. *Spenser.*

UNREBA'TED. *adj.* Not blunted.

A number of fencers try it out with *unrebat-
ed* swords. *Hakewill.*

UNREBU'KABLE. *adj.* Obnoxious to no
censure.

Keep this commandment without spot, *unrebuk-
able*, until the appearing of Christ. 1 Timothy

UNRECEIVED. *adj.* Not received.

Where the signs and sacraments of his grace are
not, through contempt, *unreceived*, or received with
contempt, they really give what they promise, and
are what they signify. *Hooker.*

UNRECLAIMED. *adj.*

1. Not tamed.
A savageness of *unreclaimed* blood,
Of general assault. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not reformed.
This is the most favourable treatment a sinner can
hope for, who continues *unreclaimed* by the good-
ness of God. *Rogers.*

UNRECONCILABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be appeased; implacable.
Let me lament,
That our stars, *unreconcilable*, should have divided
Our equalness to this. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not to be made consistent with.
He had many infirmities and sins, *unreconcilable*
with perfect righteousness. *Hammond.*

UNRECONCILED. *adj.* Not reconciled.

If you bethink yourself of any crime
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,
Solicit for it straight. *Shakespeare.*

UNRECORDED. *adj.* Not kept in remem-
brance by public monuments.

Unrecorded left through many an age,
Worthy t' have not remain'd so long *unrung*. *Milton.*

The great Antiochus! a name
Not *unrecorded* in the rolls of fame. *Pope.*

UNRECOUNTED. *adj.* Not told; not
related.

This is yet but young, and may be left
To some ears *unrecounted*. *Shakespeare.*

UNRECU'ITABLE. *adj.* Incapable of
repairing the deficiencies of an army.

Empty and *unrecusable* colonies of twenty
men in a company. *Milton.*

UNREU'NING. *adj.* Irremediable.

I found her *unregarded*;
Seeking to hide herself, as doth the dove,
That hath received some sorrowing wound.

UNREDUCED. adj. Not reduced.
The earl divided all the rest of the Irish countries *unreduced*, into shires.

UNREFORMABLE. adj. Not to be put into a new form.

The rule of faith is alone *unreformable* and *unreformable*; to wit, of believing in one only God omnipotent, creator of the world, and in his son Jesus Christ, born of the virgin Mary.

UNREFORMED. adj.
1. Not amended; not corrected.

This general revolt, when overcome, produced a general reformation of the Irish, which ever before had been *unreformed*.

We retain the Julian constitution of the year, *unreformed*, without consideration of the defective numbers.

2. Not brought to newness of life.

If he may believe that Christ died for him, as now he is an *unreformed* Christian, then what needs he reformation?

UNREFRACTED. adj. Not refracted.

The sun's circular image is made by an *unrefracted* beam of light.

UNREJOICED. adj. Not cheered; not relieved.

His symptoms are a spontaneous latitude, being *unrejoiced* by sleep.

UNREGARDED. adj. Not heeded; not respected; neglected.

He, ever by his might,
Had thrown to ground the *unregarded* right.

Do not see, how *unregarded* now
That piece of beauty passes?

There was a time when I did vow
To *unregard* alone;

But mark the fate of faces.
On the cold earth lies th' *unregarded* king's
A headless carcass, and a nameless thing.

Me you have often counsel'd to remove
My vain pursuit of *unregarded* love.

Laws against immorality have not been executed,
and proclamations to enforce them are wholly *unregarded*.

UNREGNERATE. adj. Not brought to a new life.

This is not to be understood promiscuously of all men, *unregenerate* persons as well as regenerate.

UNREGISTERED. adj. Not recorded.

Unregistered in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriously pick'd out.

UNREINED. adj. Not restrained by the bridle.

Left from thy flying steeds *unreined* as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime
Discounted, on the Alban field I fall.

UNRESENTING. adj. Harsh; cruel; feeling no pity.

By many hands your father was subdued;
But only daughter'd by the ireful arm
Of *unresenting* Clifford.

Place pity's battle on the fatal stake,
That to her torture may be shortened.

Will nothing turn your *unresenting* hearts? *Shakspeare.*

These are the realms of *unresenting* fate;
And awful Rhodantheus rules the state.

False tears shall wet his *unresenting* eyes,
And his glad heart with awful sighs shall heave.

UNRELIABLE. adj. Admitting no fact.

As no degree of stress is *unreliable* by his power, so no extremity of it is inconsistent with his compassion.

UNRELIABLE. adj. Not supported.

1. Not supported.

Her favour *unreliable*;
2. Not aided.

The unreason of *unreliable* that is not lessened by continuance, but grows the more unsupportable.

UNREMARKABLE. adj.

1. Not capable of being observed.

Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add something else to this fleeting and *unremarkable* superficiality, that may bring it to our acquaintance.

2. Not worthy of notice.

UNREMEDIAL. adj. Admitting no remedy.

He to handled it, that it rather seemed he had more come into a defence of an *unremedial* mischief already committed, than that they had done it at first by his consent.

UNREMEMBERED. adj. Not retained in the mind; not recollected.

I cannot pass *unremembered* their manner of dignifying the shafts of calumnies in various fashions, whereof the noblest is the pyramidal.

UNREMEMBERING. adj. Having no memory.

That *unremembering* of its former pain,
The soul may suffer mortal flesh again.

UNREMEMBRANCE. n. s. Forgetfulness; want of remembrance.

Some words are negative in their original language, but seem positive, because the negation is unknown; as *unremembrance*, or general pardon.

UNREMOVABLE. adj. Not to be taken away.

Never was there any woman, that with more *unremovable* determination gave herself to love, after she had once set before her mind the worthiness of Amphimachus.

You know the fiery quality of the duke,
How *unremovable* and fast he is
In his own course.

UNREMOVABLE. adv. In a manner that admits no removal.

His discontents are *unremovably* coupled to his nature.

UNREMOVED. adj.

1. Not taken away.

It is impossible, where this opinion is imbibed and *unremoved*, to found any convincing argument.

We could have had no certain prospect of his happiness, while the last obstacle was *unremoved*.

2. Not capable of being removed.

Like Teneriff or Atlas *unremoved*.

UNREPAID. adj. Not recompensed; not compensated.

Hadst thou full power
To measure out his torments by thy will;
Yet what couldst thou, tormentor, hope to gain?
Thy loss continues, *unrepaid* by pain.

UNREPEALED. adj. Not revoked; not abrogated.

When you are pinched with any *unrepaid* act of parliament, you declare you will not be obliged by it.

Nature's law, and *unrepaid* command,
That gives to lighter things the greatest height.

UNREPENTANT. adj. Not repenting; not penitent; not sorry for sin.

Should I of these the liberty regard
Who feed, as to their ancient patrimony,
Unhumbled, *unrepentant*, *unrepaid*,
Hoodwinked would follow.

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Hoodwinked would follow.

2. Open; frank; concealing nothing.

UNRESERVEDLY. *adv.*

1. Without limitations.

I am not to embrace absolutely and *unreservedly* the opinion of Aristotle. *Boyle.*

2. Without concealment; openly.

I know your friendship to me is extensive; and it is what I owe to that friendship, to open my mind *unreservedly* to you. *Pope.*

UNRESERVEDNESS. *n. f.*

1. Unlimitedness; frankness; largeness.

The tenderness and *unreservedness* of his love made him think those his friends, or enemies, that were so to God. *Boyle.*

2. Openness; frankness.

I write with more *unreservedness* than ever man wrote. *Pope.*

UNRESISTED. *adj.*

1. Not opposed.

The ætherial spaces are perfectly fluid; they neither assist nor retard the planets, which roll through as free and *unresisted* as if they moved in a vacuum. *Bentley.*

2. Resistless; such as cannot be opposed.

Those gods! whose *unresisted* might

Has sent me to those regions void of light. *Dryd.*

What wonder then, thy hairs should feel

The conquering force of *unresisted* steel? *Pope.*

UNRESISTING. *adj.* Not opposing; not

making resistance.

The sheep was *unresisted* on no pretence,

But meek and *unresisting* innocence: *Dryden.*

A patient useful creature.

Since the planets move horizontally through the

liquid and *unresisting* spaces of the heavens, where

no bodies at all, or inconsiderable ones, occur,

they may preserve the same velocity which the

first impulse impressed. *Bentley.*

UNRESOLVABLE. *adj.* Not to be solved;

insoluble.

For a man to run headlong, while his ruin stares

him in the face; still to press on to the embraces

of sin, is a problem *unresolvable* upon any other

ground, but that sin insinuates before it destroys. *South.*

UNRESOLVED. *adj.*

1. Not determined; having made no reso-

lution: sometimes with *of*.

On the western coast

Rideth a puissant navy: to our shores

Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,

Unarm'd, and *unresolved* to beat them back. *Shakespeare.*

Turns, *unresolved* of flight,

Merestardy back, and just recedes from fight. *Dry.*

2. Not solved; not cleared.

I do not so magnify this method, to think it will

perfectly clear every hard place, and leave no

doubt *unresolved*. *Locke.*

UNRESOLVING. *adj.* Not resolving; not

determined.

She, her arms about her *unresolving* husband

Stood. *Dryden.*

UNRESPECTIVE. *adj.* Inattentive; taking

little notice.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,

And *unrespective* boys; none are for me

That look into me with considerate eyes. *Shaksp.*

UNREST. *n. f.* Disquiet; want of tranqui-

lity; uneasiness. Not in use.

Wife babble, those creeping flames by reason to

subdue, *Spenser.*

Rejoice their rage grew to so great unrest.

Repose, sweet gold, for their unrest,

They have their sleep out of the empire's chest. *Shakespeare.*

History's confusion all posses'd

To affrighted troops, bearing their plot destroy'd:

Then came some's distress, with sad unrest.

To this, to that; to fly, to stand, to hide. *Daniel.*

Silence, in truth, would speak my sorrow best;

My dumbest wounds can teach their feelings tell;

Yet let me borrow from mine own unrest

That time to bid him, whom I lov'd, farewell. *Waller.*

Up they rose,
as from sleep, and each the other viewing,
Soon found their eyes how open'd, and their minds
How darken'd! *Milton.*

UNRESTORED. *adj.*

1. Not restored.

2. Not cleared from an attainder.

The soul of an *unrestored* traitor has no pretences to the quality of his ancestors. *Collier.*

UNRESTRAINED. *adj.*

1. Not confined; not hindered.

My tender age in luxury was train'd,

With idle ease and pageants entertain'd;

My hours my own, my pleasures *unrestrain'd*. *Dryden.*

2. Licentious; loose.

Two taverns he daily doth frequent,

With *unrestrained* loose companions. *Shakespeare.*

3. Not limited.

Were there in this aphorism an *unrestrained*

truth, yet were it not reasonable to infer from a

caution a non-usage, or abolition. *Brown.*

UNRETRACTED. *adj.* Not revoked; not

recalled.

The penitence of the criminal may have num-

bered him amongst the faints, when our *unretracted*

unchristianities may send us to unquenchable

flames. *Government of the Tongue.*

Nothing but plain malice can justify dis-

union; malevolence shewn in a single outward act,

unretracted, or in habitual ill-nature. *Collier.*

UNREVEALED. *adj.* Not told; not disco-

vered.

Had ye once seen these her celestial treasures,

And *unrevealed* pleasures, *Spenser.*

Then would ye wonder, and her praises sing.

Dear, fatal name! rest ever *unrevealed*;

Nor pass these lips, in holy silence seal'd. *Pope.*

UNREVENGED. *adj.* Not revenged.

So might we die, not envying them that live;

So would we die, not *unrevenge'd* all. *Fairfax.*

Unhonour'd though I am,

Not *unrevenge'd* that impious act shall be. *Dryden.*

Great Pompey's shade complains that we are slow,

And Scipio's ghost walks *unrevenge'd* amongst us. *Addison.*

UNREVEREND. *adj.* Irreverent; disre-

spectful.

See not your bride in these *unreverend* topos. *Shakespeare.*

First *unreverend* tongue! to call her bad,

Whose sovereignty to oft thou hast prierr'd,

With twenty thousand foul-confirming oaths. *Shakespeare.*

UNREVERENTLY. *adv.* Disrespectfully.

I did *unreverently* blame the gods,

Who wake for thee, though thou insure for thyself. *Ben Jonson.*

UNREVERSED. *adj.* Not revoked; not re-

pealed.

She hath offer'd to the doom,

Which *unreversed* stands in effectual force,

A sea of melting tears. *Shakespeare.*

UNREVO'KED. *adj.* Not recalled.

Hear my decree, which *unrevok'd* shall stand. *Milton.*

UNREWARD'D. *adj.* Not rewarded; not

compensated.

Providence takes care that good offices may not

pass *unrewarded*. *L'Estrange.*

Since for the common good I yield the fair,

My private loss let grateful Greece repair;

Nor *unrewarded* let your prince complain,

That he slow has sought, and bled in vain. *Pope.*

TO UNRA'DDL'E. *v. a.* To solve an enigma;

to explain a problem.

Some kind power *unriddle* where it lies,

Whether my heart be faulty, or her eyes! *Shaksp.*

The Platonic principles will not *unriddle* the

doubt. *Glennville.*

A reverse often shows up the passage of an old

poet, as the poet often shows up the *unriddle* the reverse. *Addison.*

UNRIGHTEOUS. *adj.* Not righteous.

If an indifferent and equidistant object could draw this balance, and a scale, he surely could with propriety rank proper motives thereof. *Brown.*

TO UNRI'G. v. a. To strip of the tackle.

Rhodes is the sovereign of the sea no more;

Their ships *unrigg'd*, and spent their naval force. *Dryden.*

UNRIGH'T. *adj.* Wrong. In *Spenser*, this

word should perhaps be *unright*.

What in most English writers used to be *loofa*,

and as it were *unright*, in this author is well

grounded, timely framed, and strongly trusted up

together. *Gliffery to Kalendar.*

Show that thy judgment is not *unright*. *Wisd.*

UNRIGHTEOUS. *adj.* Unjust; wicked;

sinful; bad.

Otharius here leapt into his room,

And it usurped by *unrighteous* doom;

But he his title justify'd by might. *Spenser.*

Within a month!

Ere yet the fall of most *unrighteous* tears

Had left the flushing in her galled eyes,

She married—Oh most wicked speed! *Shaksp.*

Let the wicked man forsake his way, and the

unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return

unto the Lord. *Ysaiah.*

UNRIGHTEOUSLY. *adv.* Unjustly; wick-

edly; sinfully.

For them

Their foes a deadly Shibboleth devise:

By which *unrighteously* it was decreed,

That none to trust or profit should succeed,

Who would not swallow first a poisonous wicked

weed. *Dryden.*

A man may fall *unrighteously* under public dis-

grace, or is *unrighteously* oppressed. *Collier.*

UNRIGHTEOUSNESS. *n. f.* Wickedness;

injustice.

Our Romanists can no more abide this proposition

converted, than themselves. All sin, say they, is a

transgression of the law; but every transgression

of the law is not sin. The apostle, therefore, turns it

for us: all *unrighteousness*, says he, is sin; but

every transgression of the law is *unrighteousness*,

saith Austin upon this place. *Hall.*

Some things have a natural deformity in them,

as perjury, perfidiousness, *unrighteousness*, and in-

gratitude. *Tilghson.*

UNRIGH'TFUL. *adj.* Not rightful; not

just.

Then, which know'st the way

To plant *unrightful* kings, with know again

To pluck him headlong from th' usurped throne. *Shakespeare.*

TO UNRI'G. v. a. To deprive of a ring.

Be forc'd to impeach a broken hedge,

And pigs *unrigg'd* at vit. franc. pledge. *Hudibras.*

TO UNRI'P. v. a. [This word is impro-

per; there being no difference between

rip and *unrip*; and the negative particle

is therefore of no force; yet it is well

authorised.] To cut open.

Like a traitor

Didst break that vow, and, with thy treacherous

blade, *Shaksp.*

Unrip'd the bowels of thy foreign's son.

He could not now, with his honour, to *unrip*,

and put a lye upon all that he had said and done

before, as to deliver him up. *Bacon.*

We are angry with searhens when they break

open trunks, and *unrip* packs, and open sealed let-

ters. *Taylor.*

Cato well observes, that friendship ought not to

be *unripp'd*, but unbitched. *Collier.*

UNRI'P'D. *adj.*

1. Immature; not fully connected.

Purpose is of violent birth, but poor validity;

Which now, like fruit unripe, sticks on the tree,

Not full when they are ready to be. *Shaksp.*

In this northern land, one hundred thousand

other *unripe* and *unripened* souls. *Waller.*

2. Not consummated; not yet proper.

His son's his words *unripe* as dates,

Daughter not the garden's first-born fruit. *Dryden.*

3. Too early.

Who hath not heard of the valiant, wife, and
Jail Dorians, whose virgins death doth yet, so many
years since, descend from virtuous eyes? Sidney.

UNRIPENED. adj. Not matured.

Were you with these, you'd soon forget
The pale, unripen'd beauties of the north. Addison.
UNRIPENESS. n. f. Immaturity; want
of ripeness.

The ripeness or unripeness of the occasion must
ever be well weighed; and generally it is good to
consult the beginnings of all great actions to Ari-
stus, with his hundred eyes; and the ends to Ar-
istatus, with his hundred hands. Bacon.

UNRIVALLED. adj.

1. Having no competitor.

Honour forbid! at whose unrival'd shrine
Ease, pleasure, virtue, all our sex resign. Pope.

2. Having no peer or equal.

To UNROL. v. a. To open what is rolled
or convolved.

O horror!

The queen of nations, from her ancient seat,
Is foon for ever in the dark abyss;
Time has unroll'd her glories to the last,
And now clos'd up the volume. Dryden.

UNROMANTICK. adj. Contrary to ro-
mance.

It is a base unromantick spirit not to wait on you.
Swift.

To UNROOF. v. a. To strip off the roof
or covering of houses.

The rabble should have first unroof'd the city,
Ere to prevail'd with me. Shakespeare.

UNROOSTED. adj. Driven from the roof.

Thou dostard! thou art woman-ir'd, unroosted,
By thy old dame Parlet-here. Shakespeare.

To UNROOT. v. a. To tear from the
roots; to extirpate; to eradicate.

Since you've made the days and nights as one,
To wear your gentle limbs in my affairs,
Be bold; you do so grow in my requital,
That nothing can unroot you. Shakespeare.
Unroot the forest oaks, and bear away
Flocks, foids, and trees, an unrooting's prey. Dryden.

UNROUGH. adj. Smooth.

And many unrough youths, that even now
Protect their first of manhood. Shakespeare.

UNROUNDED. adj. Not shaped; not cut
to a round.

Those unil'd pistolets,
That more than cannon-shot avails or lets;
Which, negligently left unrounded, look
Like many-angled figures in the back
Of some dread conjurer. Donne.

UNROYAL. adj. Unprincely; not royal.

By the advice of his anxious councillors, he sent
them with unroyal reproaches to Mafdoms and
Pyrotes, as if they had done traitorously. Sidney.

To UNRUFILE. v. n. To cease from
commotion, or agitation.

Where'er he guides his finny couriers,
The waves unruffle, and the sea subsides. Dryden.
UNRUFFLED. adj. Calm; tranquil; not
tumultuous.

Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its back,
Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,
When not a breath of wind flies o'er its surface. Addison.

UNRULED. adj. Not directed by any
superior power.

The realm was left like a ship in a storm, unruled
all the raging passions, unruled and undirected of any;
for they to whom she was committed, faintest in
their labour, or fastest their change. Spenser.

UNRULINESS. n. f. (from unruly.) Tur-
bulence; tumultuousness; licentiousness.

By the negligence of those who were hardly to
be commanded, and by the dissipation of others
who without leave were full of idleness, in full on bo-
rder of viciousness. Shakespeare.
No unruled hand to guide these unruled of things.

or the roughness of things. Although all their
facilities they never furnished so much as one job.
South.

UNRULY. adj. Turbulent; ungovernable;
licentious; tumultuous.

In sacred bands of wedlock ty'd
To Theron, a loose unruly swain;
Who had more joy to range the forest wide,
And chase the savage beast with busy pain. Spenser.

Down I come, like glittering Phaeton,
Wanting the manage of unruly jades. Shakespeare.
The best and foudest of his time hath been but
raft; then must we look from his age to receive but
unruly waywardness. Shakespeare.

The tongue is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison.
James.

Thou dost a better life, and nobler vigour give;
Dost each unruly appetite controul. Johnson.
Love insults, disguised in the cloud,
And welcome force of that unruly crowd. Waller.

Passions kept their place, and transgressed not the
boundaries of their proper natures; nor were the
disorders begun, which are occasioned by the li-
cense of unruly appetites. Glanville.

You must not go where you may dangers meet.
Th' unruly sword will no distinction make,
And beauty will not there give wounds, but take. Dryden.

UNSAFE. adj. Not secure; hazardous;
dangerous.

If they would not be drawn to seem his adver-
saries, yet others should be taught how unsafe it was
to continue his friends. Hooker.

With speed retir'd,
Where erst was thickest fight, th' angelick throng.
And left large field, unsafe within the wind
Of such commotion. Milton.

Uncertain ways unsafe are,
And doubt a greater mischief than despair. Denham.

Phlegyan robbers made unsafe the road. Dryden.

UNSAFELY. adv. Not securely; dan-
gerously.

Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage,
Unsafely just, break loose on this mad age;
So bad, that thou thyself hadst no defence
From vice, but barely by departing hence. Dryden.

As no man can walk, so neither can he think,
uneasily or unsafely, but in using, as his legs, so
his thoughts, amiss; which a virtuous man never
doth. Green.

UNSAID. adj. Not uttered; not men-
tioned.

Chanticleer shall with his words unsaid. Dryden.
That I may leave nothing material unsaid, among
the several ways of imitation, I shall place transla-
tion and paraphrase. Felton.

UNSAULTED. adj. Not pickled or seasoned
with salt.

The maritick scurvy, induced by too great
quantity of sea-salt, and common among mariners,
is cured by a diet of fresh unsalted things, and
watery liquor acidulated. Arbuthnot.

UNSAUTED. adj. [insalutatus, Latin.]
Not saluted.

Gods! I prate;
And the most noble mother of the world
Leave unsaluted. Shakespeare.

UNSACTIFIED. adj. Unholy; not con-
secrated; not pious.

Her obsequies have been so far enlarged
As we have warranty; her death was doubtful;
And but that great command o'erflows the order,
She should in ground unsanctified have lodg'd
Till the last trumpet. Shakespeare.

UNSATISFIED. adj. [insatiabilis, Latin.]
Not to be satisfied; greedy without
bounds.

Unsatisfiable in their longing to do all manner of
good to all the creatures of God, but especially
men. Hooker.

Consider the Roman, for his unsatisfiable greediness,
was called the gulph of avarice. Raleigh.

UNSATISFACTORINESS. n. f. Failure of
giving satisfaction.

That which most does us from such trials, is
their unsatisfactoriness, though they should suc-
ceed. Bayle.

UNSATISFACTORINESS. n. f.

1. Not giving satisfaction.

2. Not clearing the difficulty.

That speech of Adam, The woman thou gavest
me to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I
did eat, is an unsatisfactory reply, and therein was
involved a very impious error. Brown.

Latius to the cross, is point blank against the defi-
nition of the council of Nice; and it is an unsatis-
factory answer to say, they only were against latius
given to images for themselves. Stillingfleet.

UNSATISFIED. adj.

1. Not contented; not pleased.

Queen Elizabeth being to resolve upon a great
officer, and being by some put in some doubt of that
person whom she meant to advance, said, She was
like one with a lantern looking at a man, and seem-
ed unsatisfied in the choice of a man for that place. Bacon.

Flashy wit, who cannot fathom a large discourse,
must be very much unsatisfied of me. Dryden.

2. Not settled in opinion.

Concerning the analytical preparation of gold
they leave persons unsatisfied. Bayle.

3. Not filled; not gratified to the full.

Though he were unsatisfied in getting,
Yet in following he was most princely. Shakespeare.

Whether shall I, by justly pleasing
Him whom I hate, be more unjustly cruel
To her I love? or being kind to her,
Be cruel to myself, and leave unsatisfied
My anger and revenge? Denham.

Eternity human nature cannot look into, with-
out a religious awe: our thoughts are lost in the
endless view, and return to us weary and unsatis-
fied, without finding bounds or place to fix on. Rogers.

UNSATISFIEDNESS. n. f. [from unsatis-
fied.] The state of being not satisfied.

Between my own unsatisfiedness in confidence,
and a necessity of satisfying the importunities of
some, I was persuaded to chuse rather what was
safe, than what seemed just. King Charles.

That unsatisfiedness with transitory pleasures,
that men deplore as the unhappiness of their na-
ture, is indeed the privilege of it, as it is the pre-
rogative of men not to be pleased with such fond
toys as children doat upon. Bayle.

UNSATISFYING. adj. Unable to gratify
to the full.

Nor is fame only unsatisfying in itself, but the
desire of it lays us open to many accidental troubles. Addison.

UNSAVOURINESS. n. f. [from unsavoury.]

1. Bad taste.

2. Bad smell.

If we concede a national unsavouriness in any
people, yet shall we find the Jews less so than
any. Brown.

UNSAVOURY. adj.

1. Tasteless.

Can that which is unsavoury be eaten without
salt? or is there any taste in the white of an egg? Job.

2. Having a bad taste.

Unsavoury food, perhaps,
To spiritual natures. Milton.

3. Having an ill smell; fetid.

Some may emit an unsavoury odour, which may
happen from the quality of what they have taken. Brown.

4. Unpleasant; disgusting.

Things of so mean regard, although necessary to
be ordered, are notwithstanding very unsavoury,
when they come to be disputed of; because dispa-
tation presupposes some dislike in the matter. Hooker.

Unsavoury news; but how made he escape? Shakespeare.

To UNSE. v. n. To retract; to recede;
to deny what has been said.

Call you me fair? that fair again *Shakspere.*
Demetrius loves you fair. *Milton.*
Sly and unjoy, teign, flatter, or assure.

How soon
Would bright recall high thoughts, how soon unjoy
What feign'd submission (wore) *Milton.*

To say, and trait unjoy, pretending first
To say, professing next the spy,
Argues no leader, but a liar true'd. *Milton.*

There is nothing said there, which you may have
occasion to unjoy hereafter. *Atterbury.*

UNSCALY. *adj.* Having no scales. *Gay.*
The joined is better, and unscaly loose.

UNSCARRED. *adj.* Not marked with
wounds.

And must she die for this? O let her live:
So the may live unscarred from bleeding slaughter,
I will confess she was not Edward's daughter. *Shakspere.*

UNSCOTASTICK. *adj.* Not bred to li-
terature.

Notwithstanding these learned disputants, it was
to the unscotastick danielism that the world owed
their peace and liberties. *Locke.*

UNSCHOLED. *adj.* Uneducated; not
learned.

When the apostles were ordained to alter the laws
of heretofore religion, they were, St. Paul excepted,
un schooled and unlettered men. *Hooker.*

UNSCORCHED. *adj.* Not touched by fire.

His hand,
Not sensible of fire, remain'd unscorch'd. *Shaksp.*

UNSCORUBED. *adj.* Not cleaned by rub-
bing.

Th' enrolled penalties,
Which have, like unscour'd armour hung by th'
wall,
And none of them been worn. *Shakspere.*

UNSCRATCHED. *adj.* Not torn.

I with much expedite it march
Have brought a counter-check before your gates,
To save unscratch'd your city's threaten'd checks. *Shakspere.*

UNSCRENNED. *adj.* Not covered; not
protected.

Those bulls of burnish'd brass, the tops of churches
are adorned with, derive their glittering brightness
from their being exposed, unscrenched, to the sun's
refulgent beams. *Boyle.*

UNSCRIPTURAL. *adj.* Not defensible by
scripture.

The doctrine delivered in my sermon was neither
new nor unscriptural, nor in itself false. *Atterbury.*

To UNSEAL. *v. a.* To open any thing
sealed.

This new glare of light
Came sudden on his face, unseal'd his sight. *Dryden.*

UNSEEN. *adj.*

1. Wanting a seal.

Your oaths
Are words, and poor conditions but unseal'd. *Shaksp.*

2. Having the seal broken.

To UNSEAL. *v. a.* To rip; to cut open.

He unseal'd his hands, nor bid farewell to him,
Till he unseal'd him from the nape to th' chops,
And seal'd his head upon our battlements. *Shaksp.*

UNSEARABLE. *adj.* Inscrutable; not
to be explored.

All is best, though we often doubt
What th' unsearable dispose
Of highest wisdom brings about,
And ever best found in the close. *Milton.*

Thou hast conceal'd
This friendly sound, confusion, to relate
Things else by me unsearable. *Milton.*

Job discomfited of the secrets of nature, and un-
searable perfection of the works of God. *Tillot.*

These counsels of God are to us unsearable;
neither has he left in scripture any marks, by
which we may infallibly conclude ourselves in that
happy number he has chosen. *Rogers.*

It is a vast hinderance to the enrichment of our
understandings, if we spend too much of our time
among infinities and unsearables. *Watts.*

UNSEARABLE. *n. f.* Inscrutability
to be explored.

The unsearableness of God's ways should be a
bridle to resist presumption, and not a sanctuary
for spirits of error. *Brumhall.*

UNSEASONABLE. *adj.*

1. Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit;
untimely; ill-timed.

Zeal, unless it be rightly guided, when it endea-
vours the most busily to please God, forceth upon
him those unseasonable offices which please him
not. *Hooker.*

Their counsel must seem very unseasonable, who
advise men to suspect that wherewith the world
hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred
years acquaintance. *Hooker.*

It is then a very unseasonable time to plead law,
when swords are in the hands of the vulgar. *Spang.*

The commissioners pulled down or defaced all
images in churches, in such unseasonable fashion,
as if done in hostility. *Hayward.*

This digression I conceived not unseasonable for
this place, nor upon this occasion. *Clarendon.*

Haply mention may arise
Of something not unseasonable to ask. *Milton.*

Timothy lay out nights, and went abroad often
at unseasonable hours. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not agreeable to the time of the year.

Like an unseasonable stormy day,
Which makes the silver rivers drown their shores,
As if the world were all dissolv'd in tears. *Shaksp.*

3. Late; as, unseasonable time of night.

UNSEASONABLENESS. *n. f.* Disagree-
ment with time or place.

The moral goodness, usefulness and unseasonable-
ness of moral or natural actions falls not within the
verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale.*

UNSEASONABLY. *adv.* Not seasonably;
not agreeably to time or occasion.

Some things it asketh unseasonably, when they
need not to be prayed for, as deliverance from thun-
der and tempest when no danger is nigh. *Hooker.*

Leave to fashion such high points as these,
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please;
Unseasonably wife, till age and cares
Have form'd thy soul to manage great affairs. *Dryd.*

By the methods prescribed, more good, and less
mischief, will be done in acute distempers, than by
medicines improperly and unseasonably applied. *Arbuthnot.*

Ulysses yielded unseasonably, and the strong pas-
sion for his country should have given him vigi-
lance. *Brown.*

UNSEASONED. *adj.*

1. Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed. Out
of use.

Your majesty hath been this fortnight ill,
And these unseason'd hours perforce must add
Unto your sickness. *Shakspere.*

I think myself in a better plight for a lender than
you are; the which hath something embolden'd
me to this unseason'd intrusion. *Shakspere.*

2. Unformed; not qualified by use.

'Tis an unseason'd courtier; advise him. *Shaksp.*

3. Irregular; inordinate.

The commissioners pulled down or defaced all
images in churches, in such unseasonable and un-
seasonal fashion, as if done in hostility. *Hayward.*

4. Not kept till fit for use.

5. Not salted; as, unseasoned meat.

UNSEASONED. *adj.*

1. Not supported.

His did you leave
Second to name, unseasoned by you,
To look upon the hideous god of war.
In disadvantage. *Shakspere.*

2. Not exemplified a second time.

Strange and unseasoned shapes of worms succeed-
ed. *Brown.*

To UNSEASON. *v. a.* To disfigure; to
divulge.

He that concealeth what he should disclose should
not declare what he will do; but let printers be
ware that the unseasoning of their sheets comes not
from themselves. *Shakspere.*

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from themselves. *Shakspere.*

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divulge.

do, even in the very falling down, fewer attendances those feeds which for a while lie upon and buried in the earth; but afterward freely spring up again no less plentiful than at the first. *Shakspeare.*

1. Unfilled; unperformed.

2. He was not *unfit* in the affections of the court, but had not reputation enough to reform it: *Clarendon.*

UNSE'LVISH. adj. Not addicted to private interest.

The most interested cannot purpose any thing to much to their own advantage, notwithstanding which the inclination is nevertheless *unselfish*. *Spectator.*

UNSENT. adj.

1. Not sent.

2. **UNSENT. fur.** Not called by letter or messenger.

If a physician must go from house to house in *sent* for, and enquire, what woman hath a cancer, or what man a fistula, he would be as unwelcome as the disease itself. *Taylor.*

Somewhat of weighty consequence brings you here so often, and *unsent* for. *Dryden.*

UNSEPARABLE. adj. Not to be parted; not to be divided.

Oh world, thy slippery turnst Friends now fast sworn,

Who twine as 'twere in love
Unseparable, shall, within this hour,
Break out to bitterest enmity. *Shakspeare.*

UNSEPARATED. adj. Not parted.

There seek the Theban bard;
To whom Persephone, entire and whole,
Gave to retain th' *unseparated* soul. *Pope.*

UNSERVICABLE. adj. Useless; bringing no advantage or convenience.

The best, impatient of his smarting wound,
Thought with his wings to fly above the ground,
But his late wounded wing *unserviceable* found. *Spenser.*

'Tis certainly demonstrated, that the condensation and expansion of any proportion of the air, is always proportional to the weight incumbent upon it; so that, if the atmosphere had been much greater or less than it is, it would on the surface of the earth have been *unserviceable* for vegetation and life. *Bentley.*

It can be no *unserviceable* design to religion, to undeceive men in so important a point. *Rogers.*

UNSERVICABLY. adv. Without use; without advantage.

It does not enlarge the dimensions of the globe, or he idly and *unserviceably* there; but part of it is introduced into the plants which grow thereon; and the rest either remounts again, with the ascending vapour, or is wafted down into rivers. *Woodward.*

UNSET. adj. Not set; not placed.

They urge that God felt nothing in his word undescribed, nothing *unset* down; and therefore charged them strictly to keep themselves to that without any alteration. *Hooker.*

TO UNSETTLE. v. a.

1. To make uncertain.

Such a doctrine *unsettles* the titles to kingdoms and estates; for if the actions from which such settlements spring were illegal, all that is built upon them must be loose; but the last is absurd, therefore the first must be as likelywise. *Arbutnot.*

2. To move from a place.

As big as he was, did there need any great matter to *unsettle* him? *LEStrange.*

3. To overthrow.

UNSETTLED. adj.

Not fixed in resolution; not determined; not steady.

A solemn silence and the best comforter
To an unsettled fancy, cure thy brains. *Shakspeare.*

Prepar'd I was not

For such a business; these are I found
So much unsettled. *Shakspeare.*

With them, a husband of the king deceiv'd,
And all th' *unsettled* business of the land,
Rash, impudent, they, voluntary. *Shakspeare.*

UNSETTLED. adj. Not settled; not fixed; not determined; not steady.

A doctor's hand deliberated betwixt the quins of a wambling stomach, and an *unsettled* mind. *LEStrange.*

Unsettled virtue stormy may appear;
Honour, like mine, serenely lies low. *Dryden.*

Impartially judge, whether from the very first day that our religion was *unsettled*, and church government hung out of doors, the civil government has ever been able to fix upon a sure foundation. *South.*

2. Unequable; not regular; changeable.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the most windy and tempestuous, the most *unsettled* and unequal seasons in most countries. *Bentley.*

3. Not established.

My cruel fate,
And doubts attending an *unsettled* state,
Forc'd me to guard my coast. *Dryden.*

4. Not fixed in a place of abode.

David supposed that it could not stand with the duty which he owed unto God, to let himself in an house of cedar trees, and to behold the ark of the Lord's covenant *unsettled*. *Hooker.*

UNSETTLEDNESS. n. s.

1. Irresolution; undetermined state of mind.

2. Uncertainty; fluctuation.

The *unsettledness* of my condition has hitherto put a stop to my thoughts concerning it. *Dryden.*

3. Want of fixity.

When the sun shines upon a river, though its waves roll this way and that by the wind, yet, for all their *unsettledness*, the sun strikes them with a direct and certain beam. *South.*

UNSEVERED. adj. Not parted; not divided.

Honour and policy, like *unsever'd* friends
I th' war, do grow together. *Shakspeare.*

Their hands, though slack, no dissolution fear;
Th' *unsever'd* parts the greatest pressure bear;
Though loose, and fit to flow, they still cohere. *Blackmore.*

TO UNSEX. v. a. To make otherwise than the sex commonly is.

All you spirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, *unsex* me here,
And fill me, from the crown to th' toe, top full
Of direst cruelty. *Shakspeare.*

UNSHADOWED. adj. Not clouded; not darkened.

He alone sees all things with an *unshadowed*, comprehensive vision, who eminently is all. *Glans.*

UNSHAKEABLE. adj. Not subject to concussion. Not in use.

Your life stands,
As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in
With rocks *unshakeable*, and roaring waters. *Shakspeare.*

UNSHAKED. adj. Not shaken. Not in use.

I know but one,
That *unshakable* holds on his rank,
Unshak'd of motion. *Shakspeare.*

UNSHAKEN. adj.

1. Not agitated; not moved.

Of violent birth, but poor validity;
Which now, like fruits unripe, sticks on the tree,
But fall *unshaken* when they mellow be. *Shakspeare.*

The wicked's spite against God is but like a madman's ranning his head against the wall, that leaves the wall *unshaken*, but dashes his own brains out. *Boyle.*

2. Not subject to concussion.

3. Not weakened in resolution; not moved.

If such thou shoudst then,
O patient Son of God! yet only *unshaken*. *Milton.*

Employ is in unshaken piety towards God, in *unshaken* duty to his viceroy.

His *unshaken* was founded in reason, and supported by virtue, and therefore did not lie at the

mercy of ambition; his nation was no less steady and *unshaken*, than his religion.

TO UNSHAKLE. v. a. To loose from bonds.

A laudable freedom of thought *unshakes* the minds from the narrow prejudices of education, and opens their eyes to a more extensive view of the public good. *Addison.*

UNSHAMED. adj. Not shamed.

The brave man seeks not popular applause;
Unsham'd, though foul'd, he does the bold he does;
Force is of brutes, but honour is of man. *Dryden.*

UNSHAPEN. adj. Mismatched; deformed.

This *unshapen* earth we now inhabit, is the form it was found in when the waters had retired. *Burnet.*

Gasping for breath, th' *unshapen* Phœnix die,
And on the boiling waves extended lie. *Addison.*

UNSHARED. adj. Not partaken; not had in common.

Bliss, as thou hast part, to me is bliss;
Tedium *unshar'd* with thee, and odious loss. *Milton.*

TO UNSHEATH. v. a. To draw from the scabbard.

Executioner, *unsheath* thy sword. *Shakspeare.*

Mowbray, the bishop Scroop, Hastings, and all
Are brought to the correction of your law;
There is not now a rebel's sword *unsheath'd*. *Shakspeare.*

Far hence he souls profane!
Now, Trojean, take the way thy fates afford;
Assume thy courage, and *unsheath* thy sword. *Dryden.*

The Roman senate has resolv'd,
Till time give better prospects, still to keep
The sword *unsheath'd*, and turn its edge on Cæsar. *Addison.*

Each chief his sev'nfold shield display'd,
And half *unsheath'd* the shining blade. *Pope.*

UNSHED. adj. Not spilt.

To blood *unshed* the rivers must be turn'd. *Milton.*

UNSHETERED. adj. Wanting a screen; wanting protection.

He is breeding that worm, which will smite this
guard, and leave him *unsheltered* to that scorching
wrath of God, which will make the improvement
of Jonah's passivest wish, that God would take
away his life, his most rational desire. *Decay of Piety.*

UNSHIELDED. adj. Not guarded by the shield.

He try'd a tough, well-chosen spear;
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,
But scornful offer'd his *unshielded* side. *Dryden.*

TO UNSHIFT. v. a. To take out of a ship.

At the Cape we landed for fresh water; but dis-
covering a leak, we *unshipped* our goods, and
watered there. *Swift.*

UNSHOCKED. adj. Not disgusted; not offended.

Thy spotless thoughts *unshock'd* the priest may
hear. *Pickel.*

UNSHOD. adj. [from *unshod*.] Having no shoes.

Their feet *unshod*, their bodies wrapt in rags;
And both so swift on foot, as chafed flags. *Spenser.*

Withhold thy foot from being *unshod*. *Jeremiah.*

The king's army, naked and *unshod*, would,
through those inclosed parts, have done them little
harm. *Clarendon.*

UNSHOOK. part. adj. Not shaken.

Pit, box, and gallery in convulsions *unshook'd*,
Thou stand'st *unshook* amidst a bursting world. *Pope.*

UNSHOWN. adj. Not clipped.

This *unshown*, *unshown*,
No less through all my sinews, joints, and bones,
Than thine, while I preserv'd thy locks *unshown*. *Milton.*

The pledge of my unviolated vow
Straight as a line in beauteous order stood.
Of oak *unshown*, a venerable wood. *Dryden.*

UNSHOWN. part. adj. Not hit by shot.

Blue violet, how sensual and unsophisticated
ever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife,
will not impart its latent colour.

If authors will not keep close to truth by un-
varied terms, and plain, unsophisticated arguments;
yet it concerns readers not to be imposed on by
fallacies.

UNSO'RTED. adj. Not distributed by pro-
per separation.

Their ideas, ever indifferent and repugnant, lie
in the brain *unsorted*, and thrown together without
order.

UNSOUGHT. adj.

1. Had without seeking.

Mad man, that does seek
Occasion of wrath, and cause of strife;
She comes *unfought*; and thinned, follows eke.

Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,
That would be woo'd, and not *unfought* be won.

They new hope refuse,
To find whom at the first they found *unfought*.

The sea o'er-fraught would swell, and th' *un-*
fought diamonds
Would to enlase the forehead of the deep.

When call'd before to come, now came *unfought*.

If some foreign and *unfought* ideas offer them-
selves, reject them, and keep them from taking off
our minds from its present pursuit.

Thou that art ne'er from velvet slipper free,
Whence comes this *unfought* honour unto me?

2. Not searched; not explored.

Hopeless to find, yet loth to leave *unfought*,
Or that, or any place that harbours men.

UNSO'ND. adj.

1. Sickly; wanting health.

Intemperate youth
Falls in an age, imperfect, and *unfound*.

An animal whose juices are *unfound*, can never
be duly nourished; for *unfound* juices can never
fully repair the fluids and solids.

Not free from cracks.
Rotten; corrupted.

Not orthodox.

Their arguments being found and good, it can-
not be *unfound* or evil to hold still the same asser-
tion.

Entyches of found belief, as touching their true
personal copulation, become *unfound*, by denying
the difference which still continueth between the
one and the other nature.

Not honest; not upright.

Do not tempt my misery.
Let it should make me so *unfound* a man,
As to upbraid you with those kindnesses
That I have done for you.

Not true; not certain; not solid.

Their vain banquets, fed
With fruitless follies and *unfound* delights.

Not fast; not calm.

The now sad king,
Told here and there, his quiet to confound,
Felt sudden terror bring cold shivering;
Lids not to eat; still mutes; deeps *unfound*.

Not close; not compact.

Some lands make *unfound* cheese, notwithstanding
all the care of the good housewife.

Not sincere; not faithful.

This Boobyelod soon drops upon the ground,
A certain token that his love's *unfound*;
While Labberbin sticks firmly.

Not solid; not material.

Of such subtle substance and *unfound*,
That like a ghost he wanders, while grave-diggers
are unbound.

2. Erroneous; wrong.

What fury, what conceit *unfound*,
Prompteth here to death to meet a child?
His passions, rushing forth, Alas, what
I mean to say, which I mean to say,
I mean to say, which I mean to say.

1. Not *unfound* underfoot.

UNSO'UNDED. adj. Not tried by the phre-
nos.

Untried yet, and full of deep deceit.

Orpheus' lute was strung with poets' bow;
Whole golden touch could soften steel and stones;
Make tigers tame, and huge Leviathans
Forlike *unfounded* deeps to dance on lands.

UNSO'UNDNESS. s. f.

1. Erroneousness of belief; want of ortho-
doxy.

If this be unfound, wherein doth the point of *un-*
foundedness lie?

2. Corruptness of any kind.

Neither is it to all men apparent, which complain
of unfound parts, with what kind of *unfoundedness*
every such part is possessed.

3. Want of strength; want of solidity.

The *unfoundedness* of this principle has been often
exposed, and is universally acknowledged.

UNSO'URED. adj.

1. Not made four.

Meat and drink last longer unputrified and *un-*
*four*ed in winter than in summer.

2. Not made morose.

Secure these golden early joys,
That youth *unfour*'d with sorrow bears.

UNSO'WN. adj. Not propagated by scat-
tering seed.

Mushrooms come up hastily in a night, and yet
are *unfown*.

If the ground lie fallow and *unfown*, corn-flowers
will not come.

The flow'rs *unfown* in fields and meadows reign'd,
And western winds immortal spring maintain'd.

UNSPA'RED. adj. Not spared.

Whatever thing
The scythe of time mows down, devout *unspared*.

UNSPA'RING. adj.

1. Not parsimonious.

She gathers tribute large, and on the board
Heaps with *unsparring* hand.

2. Not merciful.

To *UNSPA'K. v. a.* To retract; to re-
cant.

I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspak my own destruction! here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself.

UNSPA'KABLE. adj. Not to be expressed;
ineffable; unutterable.

A thing, which uttered with true devotion and
soul of heart, affordeth to God himself that glory,
that aid to the weakest sort of men, to the most per-
fect that solid comfort, which is *unspakable*.

A heavier task could not have been impos'd,
Than I to speak my grief *unspakable*.

Unspakable: for who, though with the tongue
Of angels, can relate?

The comfort it conveys is something bigger than
the capacities of mortality; mighty, and *unspak-*
able; and not to be understood, till it comes to be
felt.

This fills the minds of weak men with gross ideas
fears and *unspakable* rage towards their fellow
subjects.

UNSPA'KABLY. adv. Inexpressibly; in-
effably.

When nature is in her dissolution, and presents us
with nothing but bleak and barren prospects, there
is something *unspakably* cheerful in a spot of
ground which is covered with trees, that smile
amidst all the rigours of winter.

UNSPECIFIED. adj. Not particularly spec-
ified.

Were it not requisite that it should be concealed,
it had not passed *unspecified*.

UNSPECULATED. adj. Not theoretical.

Some *unspeculating* men may not have the skill
to speculate their affections.

UNSPER'S. adj. Not dispersed; not dis-
formed.

Veritas without
Upped the furnace of the common soul.

UNSPER'IT. adj. Not wasted; not dis-
nished; not weakened; not exhausted.

The found locked within the doors of the hell,
cometh forth at the holes *unspent* and more strong.

Thy flame, not circumscrib'd with English
ground.

Flies like the nimble journeys of the light,
And is, like that, *unspent* too in its flight.

To *UNSPER'K. v. a.* To remove from
its orb.

You put me off with limber vows; but I,
Though you would seek t' *unspere* the flame with
oaths,

Should yet say, sir, no going.

Let my lamp at midnight burn
Be seen in some high lonely tow'r,
Where I may oft out-watch the bear,
With thrice great Hermes; or *unspere*
The spirit of Plato, to unfold
What worlds or what vast regions hold
Th' immortal mind.

UNSPER'D. adj.

1. Not searched; not explored.

With narrow search I must walk round
This garden, and no corner leave *unsp'd*.

2. Not seen; not discovered.

Resolv'd to find some fault, before *unsp'd*;
And disappointed, if but satisfy'd.

UNSPER'LT. adj.

1. Not shed.

That blood which thou and thy great grandfere
shed,
And all that since these sister nations bled,
Had been *unspilt*, had happy Edward known,
That all the blood he spilt had been his own.

2. Not spoiled; not marred.

To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to mis-
For lender or borrower nulance it is;
Then have of thine own, without lending, *unspilt*.

To *UNSPER'IT. v. a.* To dispirit; to de-
press; to deject.

Denmark had continued ever since weak and *un-*
spirited, bent only upon safety.

Could it be in the power of any temporal lord, as
much to discompose and *unspirit* my soul?

UNSPER'LED. adj.

1. Not plundered; not pillaged.

All the way that they took, for very daylight, in
their return they utterly wasted whatever they
had before left *unspoiled*.

The English searched the rivers in fast fury, of
they left few ships *unspoiled* or untaken.

2. Not married; not hurt; not made use-
less; not corrupted.

Bathurst, yet *unsp'd* by wealth.

UNSPOTTED. adj.

1. Not marked with any stain.

A milk-white hind,
Without *unspotted*, innocent within.

Seven bullocks yet sayok'd far Phadon chieft,
And for Diana seven *unspotted* ewes.

2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt.

Satrap bid him other business ply,
Than hunt the shape of pure, *unspotted* maid.

A heart *unspotted* is not easily doubted.

There is no king, be his empire never so spacious, if
it comes to the subornment of lords, can try it
out with all *unspotted* soldiers.

For a high and undivided truth, to visit the
fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to
keep himself *unspotted* from the world.

Whence the grey hair to men, and on my count-
enance is old age.

Make not his eternal bride;
And from her fair *unspotted* side
Two blissful twins are to be born.

Though not leave me in the loathsome grave
His prey, nor suffer my unspotted soul
For ever with corruption there to dwell. *Milton.*
Vindicate the honour of religion, by a pure and
unspotted obedience to its precepts. *Rogers.*

UNSPARKED. adj. Not formed; irregular.
When he speaks,
'Tis like a chime a-mending, with terms un-
sparked;
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would seem hyperbols. *Shakespeare.*

UNSTABLE. adj. [*instabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not fixed; not fast.
A popular state not founded on the general in-
terests of the people, is of all others the most uncer-
tain, unstable, and subject to the most easy changes. *Temple*

Thus air was void of light, and earth unstable. *Dryden*

See hamlets' seeds desert the stony town,
And wander roads unstable, not their own. *Gay*

2. Inconstant; irresolute.
Where gentry, title, wisdom,
Cannot conclude by the yea or no
Of gen'ral ignorance, it must omit
Real necessities, and give way the while
To unstable flightiness. *Shakespeare.*
A double-minded man is unstable. *James.*

UNSTABLE. adj. Not cool; not prudent;
not settled into discretion; not steady;
mutable.

His unsteady youth had long wandered in the
common labyrinth of love. In which time, to warn
young people of his unfortunate folly, he compiled
these twelve ælogues. *Spenser.*

To the gay gardens his unsteady desire
Him wholly carried, to retire his thoughts. *Spenser.*
Will the king come, that I may breathe my tale
In wholesome counsel to his unsteady youth? *Shaksp.*

Tell me, how will the world repute me,
For undertaking to unsteady a journey?
I fear it will make me scandalized. *Shakespeare.*

Vo to that land,
Which gasps beneath a child's unsteady command! *Sandys.*

UNSTABLE. n. f.

1. Indiscretion; volatile mind.

2. Uncertain motion.

The oft changing of his colour, with a kind of
shaking unsteadiness over all his body, he might see
in his countenance some great determination mixed
with fear. *Salmag.*

UNSTAINED. adj. Not stained; not died;
not discoloured; not dishonoured; not
polluted.

Pure and unstained religion ought to be the
highest of all cares appertaining to publick regu-
men. *Hobbes.*

Ne let her waves with any filth be dy'd
But ever, like herself, unstain'd hath been try'd. *Spenser.*

I do commit into your hand
Th' unstained sword that you have us'd to bear,
With this remembrance, that you use the same
With a like bold, just, and impartial spirit
As you have done 'gainst me. *Shakespeare.*
I will do it without fear or doubt,
To live an unstain'd wife to my sweet love. *Shakespeare.*

Your youth,
And the true blood which preps forth faintly
through it,
Do plaiisly give you out an unstain'd shepherd. *Shakespeare.*

The hooked chariot flood
Unstain'd with hostile blood. *Milton.*

That good earl, once president
Of England's council, and her treasury;
Who liv'd in both unstain'd with gold or fee,
And left them both, more in himself content. *Milt.*
Her people guiltless, and her fields unstain'd. *Rowe.*

These, of the garter call'd, of faith unstain'd,
In fighting fields the laurel have obtain'd. *Dryden.*
To UNSTAIN. v. a. To put out of dig-
nity.

High-banded Caesar will
Hedge his happiness, and be flung'd to th' floor
Against a sword. *Shakespeare.*

I would unstate myself, to be in a due resolution
Shakespeare.

UNSTATEABLE. adj. Contrary to sta-
ture.

That plea did not avail, although the lease were
notoriously unstateable, the rent reserved being
not a seventh part of the real value. *Swift.*

UNSTAYED. adj. Not stopped; not
stayed.

With the issuing blood
Stille the villain, whose unslashed thirst
You and young Rutland could not satisfy. *Shaksp.*

UNSTAYED. adj. Not fixed; not fast;
not resolute.

I'll tend you matter,
As full of pearl and advent'rous spirit,
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the unstay'd footing of a spear. *Shakespeare.*

UNSTEADILY. adv.

1. Without any certainty.

2. Inconstantly; not consistently.
He that uses his words loosely, and unsteadily,
will not be minded, or not understood. *Lack.*

UNSTEADINESS. n. f. Want of constancy;
irresolution; mutability.

A prince of this character will instruct us, by his
example, to fix the unsteadiness of our points. *Addison.*

In the result, we find the same spirit of cruelty,
the same blindness, and obstinacy, and unsteady
Sage.

UNSTEADY. adj.

1. Inconstant; irresolute.
And her unsteady hand hath often plac'd
Men in high power, but seldom holds them fast. *Denham.*

No measures can be taken of an unsteady mind,
full 'tis too much, or too little. *L'Alfange.*
While choice remains, he will be still unsteady,
And nothing but necessity can fix him. *Rowe.*

2. Mutable; variable; changeable.
If the motion of the sun were as unequal as that
of a ship driven by unsteady winds, it would not
at all help us to measure time. *Lack.*

3. Not fixed; not settled.

UNSTEPPED. adj. Not soaked.
Other wheat was soon unstepped, but watered
twice a day. *Boon.*

TO UNSTING. v. a. To disarm of a
sting.

He has disarm'd his afflictions, unstung his mis-
eries; and though he has not the proper happiness
of the world, yet he has the greatest that is to be
enjoy'd in it. *South.*

UNSTINTED. adj. Not limited.

In the works of nature is unstinted goodness
shown us by then author. *Shelton.*

UNSTIRRED. adj. Not stirred; not agi-
tated.

Such steaming milks suffered to stand unstirred,
let fall to the bottom a refinous substance. *Boyle.*

TO UNSTITCH. v. a. To open by picking
the stitches.

Cato well observes, though in the phrase of a
taylor, friendship ought not to be unstitched. *Colver.*

UNSTOPPING. adj. Not bending; not
yielding.

Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood
Should nothing privilege him, nor partialize
Th' unstopping fountains of my upright soul. *Shakespeare.*

TO UNSTOP. v. a. To free from stop or
obstruction; to open.

Such white fumes have been afforded, by un-
stopping a liquor diaphanous and red. *Boyle.*

The eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the
ears of the deaf unstopped. *Isaiah.*

One would wonder to find such a multitude of
niches unstopped. *Addison.*

UNSTOPPED. adj. Meeting no resistance.
The flame unstopp'd, at first more fury gains,
And Vulcan rides at large with looted reins. *Dryden.*

UNSTRAINED. adj. Easy; not forced.

By an easy and unstrained derivation, it implies
the breath of God. *Hobbes.*

UNSTRAITENED. adj. Not contracted.

The eternal wisdom, from which we derive our
bengs, enriched us with all these ennoblements,
that were suitable to the measure of an unstrai-
ned goodness, and the capacity of such a creature
Glennville.

UNSTRENGTHENED. adj. Not supported,
not assisted.

The church of God is neither of capacity so weak,
nor so unstrengthened with authority from above,
but that her laws may exact obedience at the hand
of her own children. *Hobbes.*

TO UNSTRING. v. a.

1. To relax any thing strung; to deprive
of strings.

My tongue's use is to me no more
Than an unstring'd viol or harp. *Shakespeare.*

Eternal structures let them raise
On Vatican and Maria's praise;
Nor fear they can exhaust the store,
Till nature's music lies unstring'd. *Pope.*

His horn on fragrant myrtle hanging;
His arrows scatter'd and his bow unstring'd. *Shaksp.*

2. To loose; to untie.

Invaded thus, for want of better hands
His gauds they unstring, and bind his hands. *Dry.*

UNSTRUCK. adj. Not moved; not af-
fected.

Over dank and dry,
They journey toilsome, unatigued with length
Of march, unstruck with horror at the sight
Of Alpine ridges bleak. *Plumptre.*

UNSTUDIED. adj. Not premeditated;
not laboured.

In your conversation I could observe a clearness
of notion express'd in ready and unstudied words
D. g. n.

UNSTUFFED. adj. Unfilled; not crowded.

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye,
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never be
But where unbruted youth with unstuff'd brain
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shakespeare.*

UNSUBSTANTIAL. adj.

1. Not solid; not palpable.

Welcome, thou unsubstantial air that I embrace!
The witch that thou hast blown unto the world,
Owes nothing to thy blots. *Shakespeare.*

Darkness, now rose,
As daylight sunk, and brought in lowering night,
Her shadowy offspring, unsubstantial both,
Privation mere of light and absent day. *Milton.*

2. Not real.

If empty unsubstantial beings may be ever made
use of on this occasion, there were never any more
nicely imagined and employed. *Addison.*

UNSUCCESSFUL. adj. Not succeeded.

Unjust equal o'er equals to let reign;
One over all, with unsuccessful power. *Milton.*

UNSUCCESSFUL. adj. Not having the
wished event; not fortunate.

O the sad fate of unsuccessful sin!
You see you heads without: there's worse within
Clearance.

Ye powers return'd
From unsuccessful charge! be not dismay'd. *Milton.*

Hence appear the many mistakes, which have
made learning generally to unpleasing and to
Milton.

UNSUCCESSFUL. adj. Not successful.

My counsels may be unsuccessful, but my prayer
shall wait on all your actions. *Shakespeare.*

The corruption, perverseness, and enmity of
man's will, he charges as the only cause that
obscured all the arguments his doctrine came clothed
with, unsuccessful. *South.*

Had Portius been the unsuccessful lover,
The same compassion would have fallen on him. *Addison.*

Successful authors do what they can to exclude a competitor; while the *unsuccessful*, with as much eagerness, lay their claim to him as their brother.

Addison

There are generally more *unsuccessful* in their pursuit after fame, who are more desirous of obtaining it.

Addison

Leave dangerous truths to *unsuccessful* satire.

Pope

UNSUCCESSFULLY. *adv.* Unfortunately; without success.

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently; while the ambitious man attempts to please others insensibly, and, perhaps, in the *unsuccessfully* to.

South

UNSUCCESSFULNESS. *n. f.* Want of success; event contrary to wish.

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then more public reprehensions, and, upon the *unsuccessful* of all these milder medicaments, the censures of the church.

Hammond

UNSUCCESSIVE. *adj.* Not proceeding by flux of parts.

We cannot sum up the *unsuccessive* and stable duration of God.

Brown

The *unsuccessive* duration of God with relation to himself, doth not communicate unto other created beings the same manner of duration.

Hale

UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* Not having the breasts drawn.

Unluck'd of lamb or kid, that tend their play.

Milton

UNSUFFERABLE. *adj.* Not supportable; intolerable; not to be endured.

The horrible deformities, whereby, through endless and senseless effusions of indigested prayers, they oftentimes diguise, in most *unsufferable* manner, the worthiest part of christian duty towards God.

Hooker

That glorious form, that light *unsufferable*, And that far-beaming blaze of majesty,

Wherewith he went at heav'n's high council table To sit the midst of trinal unity,

He laid aside.

Milton

A sinking breath, and twenty ill smells besides, are more *unsufferable* by her natural stinkiness.

Swift

UNSUCCESSFULNESS. *n. f.* [*insufficiency*, Fr.] Inability to answer the end proposed.

The error and *unsufficiency* of the arguments, doth make it on the contrary side against them, a strong presumption that God hath not moved their hearts to think such things as he hath not enabled them to prove.

Hooker

UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* [*insufficient*, Fr.] Unable; inadequate.

Malebranche having shew'd the difficulties of the other ways, and how *unsufficient* they are, to give a satisfactory account of the ideas we have, erects this, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin, as the true.

Locke

UNSUGAR'D. *adj.* Not sweetened with sugar.

Lay it with sugar put into water formerly sugar'd, and into other water *unsugared*.

Bacon

UNUSABLE. *adj.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate.

Virginitas, like an old courtier, wears her cap out of fashion; richly fust'd, but *unusable*, just like the brough and the tooth-pick, which we wear not now.

Shakespeare

He will smile upon her; which will now be so *unusable* to her disposition, being addic'd to a melancholy, that it cannot but turn him into contempt.

Shakespeare

That would likewise render contempt in kind; Hard recompence, *unusable* return For so much good.

Milton

All that heaven and happiness signifies is *unusable* to a wicked man; and therefore could be no liberty to him.

Tillotson

Consider whether they be not unnecessary expenses, such as are *unusable* to our circumstances.

Atterbury

To enter into a party, as into an order of wars, with a resigned obedience to superiors, is very

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unfuitable with the civil and religious liberties we so zealously affect.

Swift

UNUSABLENESS. *n. f.* Incongruity; unsuitableness.

The *unsuitableness* of one man's aspect to another man's fancy, has rais'd such an aversion, as has produced a perfect hatred of him.

South

UNUSABLE. *adj.* Not fitting; not becoming.

Whilst you were here, o'erwhelm'd with your grief,

A passion most *unusuable* such a man.

Shakespeare

I leave thy joys, *unusuable* such an age,

Dryden

To a hell's corner, and resign the stage.

UNUSABLE. *adj.* Not fouled; not disgraced; pure.

My maiden honour yet is pure As the *unusuable* lily.

Shakespeare

To royal authority a most dutiful observance, has ever been the proper, *unusuable* honour of your church.

Spitt

Rays which on Hough's *unusuable* water flame.

Pope

These an altar raise An heretomb of pure, *unusuable* lays

Pope

That altar crown.

UNUSABLE. *adj.* Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse.

Thus was the first day ev'n and morn, Nor pass'd undebated nor *unusuable*

Milton

By the celestial choirs.

Halt yet remains *unusuable*; but narrower bound Within the visible diurnal sphere

Milton

Here the mute to oft her harp has string'd, That not a mountain rears its head *unusuable*.

Addison

UNUSABLE. *adj.* Not exposed to the sun.

I thought her as chaste as *unusuable* snow.

Shakespeare

You may as well spread out the *unusuable* heaps Of infernal smoke by an outlaw's den,

And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope Danger will wink an opportunity,

And let a single help's maiden pass Unusuable in this wild surrounding waste.

Milton

UNUSABLE. *adj.* Not more than enough.

Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd In *unusuable* flows, even proportion,

And the no what cumbr'd with her store.

Milton

UNUSABLE. *adj.* Not forced or thrown from under that which supports it.

Gladstone they quail, yet not encroach on night, Season of rest, but well bedew'd repair Each to his home with *unusuable* feet.

Philips

UNUSABLE. *adj.* Not supplied; not accommodated with something necessary.

Prodigal in every other grant, Her fire left *unusuable* her only want.

Dryden

Every man who enjoys the possession of what he naturally wants, and is unmindful of the *unusuable* distress of other men, betrays the same temper.

Spectator

UNUSABLE. *adj.* [*unsupportable*, French.] Intolerable; such as cannot be endured.

The weakness of unarched thirst, by continuance grows the more *unusuable*

Boyle

The waters mounted up into the air, thicken and cool it, and, by their interposition betwixt the earth and the sun, fence off the ardent heat, which would be otherwise *unusuable*.

Woodward

UNUSABLE. *adj.* Intolerably.

For a man to do a thing, while his conscience assures him that he shall be infinitely *unusuable* miserable, is certainly unnatural.

South

UNUSABLE. *adj.* Not sustained; not held up.

Then the up-stays Gently with myrtle band; muddled the while

Herself, though fairest *unusuable* flow'r.

Milton

2. Not assisted.

Nor have our solitary attempts been so discouraged, as to despair of the favourable look of learning upon our single and *unusuable* endeavours.

Brown

UNUSABLE. *adj.* Not fixed; not certain.

What is love? 'Tis not hereafter: Present mirth hath present laughter;

What's to come is still *unusuable*.

Shakespeare

The man he pect but late, To hard atlays unfit, *unusuable* at need,

Yet arm'd to point in well attempted pite *unusuable*.

The king, supping his estate to be most late, when indeed most *unusuable*, advanced many to new honours.

Hayward

How vain that second lie to other's breath! The estate which was inherit after death!

Safe, health, and life, for this they must resign *unusuable* the tenure, but how vast the fine!

Pope

UNUSABLE. *adj.* [*unusuable*, French.] Insuperable; not to be overcome.

What safety is it, for avoiding seeming abundances, and *unusuable* subsistence, to take refuge in the contrary, which is built on something altogether as unsplendable?

Locke

UNUSABLE. *adj.* Incapable; not liable to admit.

She, a goddess died in grief, Was *unusuable* of him.

Swift

UNUSABLE. } *adj.* Not considered

UNUSABLE. } as likely to do or mean ill.

Here is the head of that ignoble traitor, The dangerous and *unusuable* hangings.

Shakespeare

Friendly to man, far from deceit or guile, Milton.

On the coast events From entrance, or charubuck watch, by stealth Found *unusuable* way.

Milton

This day, my Pericles, thou shalt perceive, Whether I keep my felt those rules I gave, Or else an *unusuable* glutton live.

Dryden

The rare pretensions of unquestionable abilities, altogether *unusuable* of avarice or corruption.

Swift

UNUSABLE. *adj.* Not imagining that any ill is designed.

When Albion sends her eager sons to war, Pleas'd, in the general's fight, the host he down

Sudden before some *unusuable* town,

The captive race one instant makes our prize, And high in our Britannia's standard tier.

Pope

UNUSABLE. *adj.* Having no suspicion.

He his guide requested to let him lean With both his arms on those two mussy pillars,

That to the arched roof gave main support.

Milton

The early queen receiv'd my faint address With eager hope and *unusuable* faith.

Smith

UNUSABLE. *adj.* Not supported; not held up.

His head, though gay, Hang drooping, *unusuable*.

Milton

All *unusuable* between the wave and sky, Beneath my feet the whirling billows fly.

Pope

UNUSABLE. *v. a.* To free from folds or convolutions of bandage.

In the morning an old woman came to *unusuable* me.

Addison

UNUSABLE. *adj.* Not to be governed or influenced by another.

He bow'd his nature, never known before But to be rough, *unusuable* and free.

Shakespeare

UNUSABLE. *adj.* Not welded; not held in the hand.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown — Is the chair empty? is the sword *unusuable*?

Is the king dead? the empire *unusuable*?

Shakespeare

UNUSABLE. *v. n.* Not to swear; to recant any thing sworn.

The ape was glad to end the strife so light, And thereto swore; for who would not oft swear,

And oft *unusuable*, a diadem to bear?

Spenser

U N T

TO UNSWEAT. *v. a.* To ease after fatigue; to cool after exercise.

The interim of *unsweating* themselves regularly, and convenient rest before meat, may, with profit and delight, be taken up with solemn music.

Milton.

UNSWEATING. *adj.* Not sweating.

In frost and snow, if you complain of heat, They rub th' *unsweating* brow, and wear the *sweat*.

Druiden

UNSWEET. *adj.* Not sweet; disagreeable.

Long were to tell the troublous forms that told The private state, and make the life *unsweet*.

Spenser

UNSWEEP. *adj.* Not brushed away; not cleaned by sweeping.

What custom wills in all things, should we do't. The dust of antique time would lie *unswept*.

Shakespeare

UNSWORN. *adj.* Not bound by an oath.

You are yet *unsworn*:

When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men.

Shakespeare

UNTAINTED. *adj.*

1. Not full'd; not polluted.

Sweet prince, th' *untainted* virtue of your years Hath not yet dis'd into the world's descent.

Shakespeare

What stronger bread-plate than a heart *untainted*?

Shakespeare

In land's *untainted* loyalty remain'd. Reclaim. Compare the ingenuous pliancy to virtuous countess in youth, as it comes fresh and *untainted* out of the hands of nature, with the corrupted obliquity in an age'd finner.

South

This *untainted* year is all your own; Your glories may, without our crimes, be thron'd.

Dryden

The most *untainted* credit of a witness will become able to find belief.

Locke

Keep the air of the room *untainted* with fire, smoke, or the breaths of many people.

Arbutnot

2. Not charged with any crime.

And yet within the five hours Hastings liv'd *untainted*, unexamn'd, free at liberty.

Shakespeare

3. Not corrupted by mixture.

The conscious walls conceal the fatal secret; Th' *untainted* winds relate th' infecting load.

South

UNTAKEN. *adj.*

1. Not taken.

Until this day remaineth the veil *untaken* away.

2 C. v. th. 10

The English fenc'd the rivers in such sort, as they left few ships unpatrol'd or *untaken* in Haywards.

Waller

Otherwise the whole business had miscarried, and Jerusalem remained *untaken*.

Dryden

A thousand schemes the monarch's mind employ.

Pope

2. **UNTAKEN up.** Not filled.

The narrow limits of this discourse will leave no more room *untaken up* by heaven.

Boyle

UNTAILED. *adj.* Not mentioned in the world.

Spread thy close curtain, love performing night, That the runaway's eyes may wink, and Romeo Leap to these arms, *untail'd* of and unseen.

Shakespeare

No happiness can be, where is no rest, Th' unknown, *untail'd* of men is only blest.

Dryden

UNTAKEABLE. *adj.* Not to be tamed; not to be subdued.

Gold is so *untakeable* by the fire, that, after many meltings and violent heats, it does scarce diminish.

Wilkins

He is swifter than any other bull, and *untakeable*.

Grew

UNTAKEABLE. *adj.* Not subdued; not suppressed; not softened by culture or discipline.

A people very stubborn and *untaken*, or, if ever tamed, yet lately have quite shaken off their yoke, and broken the bonds of their obedience.

Spenser

What death his heav'n design'd, For to *untail'd*, to turbulent a mind?

Dryden

Man alone acts more contrary to nature, than the wild and most *untail'd* part of the creation.

Locke

TO UNTANGLE. *v. a.* To loose from intricacy or convulsion.

O time, thou must *untangle* this, not I; It is too hard a knot for me t' *untie*.

Shakespeare

This is that very Mab, That takes the ellocks in foul, flutish hairs, Which, once *untangled*, much misfortune bodes.

Shakespeare

I'll give thee up my bow and dart; *Untangle* but this cruel chain,

And freely let me fly again.

Prior

UNTAILED. *adj.* Not tailed; not tried by the palate.

The tall flag it solves to try The combat to at; but it the cry Invades again his trembling ear,

He brought it tames his wonted care; Leaves the *untail'd* spring behind,

And, woe'd with fear, outflies the wind.

Waller

It be chance to find A new revolt, or an *untail'd* spring,

Blebs his fibers, and thinks it luxury.

Addison

UNTAISING. *adj.*

1. Not perceiving any taste.

Whole balmy juice glides o'er th' *untasting* tongue.

Smith

2. Not trying by the palate.

UNTAUGHT. *adj.*

1. Uninstructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered.

He is continually in the mouth of the *untaught*.

Eccelesiasticus

Taught, or *untaught*, the dance is still the same; Yet still the wretched matter bears the blame.

Dryden

On every thorn delightful wisdom grows, In every stream a sweet instruction flows;

But some *untaught* o'erhear the whispering rill, In track of sacred lecture, blockheads fill.

Young

2. Debarred from instruction.

He, that from a child *untaught*, or a wild inhabitant of the woods, will expect principles of sciences, will find himself mistaken.

Locke

3. Unkilled; new; not having use or practice.

Sutolk's imperial tongue is stern and rough, Us'd to command, *untaught* to plead for favour.

Shakespeare

TO UNTAUCH. *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.

That elder-berries are poison, as we are taught by tradition, experience will *untauch* us.

Brown

Their customs are by nature wrought; But we, by art, *untauch* what nature taught.

Dryden

UNTEACHABLE. *adj.* That cannot be taught.

UNTEMPERED. *adj.* Not tempered.

One built up a wall, and others daub'd it with *untemper'd* mortar.

Ex. 1. c. 1

UNTEMPED. *adj.*

1. Not embarrassed by temptation.

In temptation dispute not, but rely upon God; and contend not with him but in prayer, and with the help of a prudent *untemped* guide.

Taylor

2. Not invited by any thing alluring.

Untempted, or by wager, or by pure, He would attempt to climb the precipice.

Cotton

UNTEENABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be held in possession.

2. Not capable of defence.

He produced a warrant, that, the town being *unteenable*, he should retire.

Clarendon

Calaubon abandons a post that was *unteenable*.

Dryden

UNTEENANTED. *adj.* Having no tenant.

The country seems to be full *stock'd* with cattle, no ground being *unteenanted*.

Temple

U N T

UNTEENDED. *adj.* Not having any attendance.

They fall, unblest, *unteended*, and unmour'd.

Thomson

UNTENDER. *adj.* Wanting softness; wanting affection.

So young, and so *untender*?—
—So young, my lord, and true.

Shakespeare

UNTENDERED. *adj.* Not offered.

Calibellan granted Rome a tribute, Yearly three thousand pounds, which by thee lately is left *untender'd*.

Shakespeare

TO UNTENT. *v. a.* To bring out of a tent.

Will he not, upon our fair request, *Untent* his person, and share the air with us?

Shakespeare

UNTENTED. *adj.* [from *tent*.] Having no medications applied.

Platts and fogs upon thee! Th' *unteented* woundings of a father's curse Pierce every sense about thee!

Shakespeare

UNTERIFIED. *adj.* Not affrighted; not struck with fear.

Among innumerable false, unmov'd, Unshaken, uneduc'd, *unterify'd*,

Milton

To face our dire distress; Unbraid'd by love, *unterify'd* by threats;

These are exploits worthy Achilles' son. A. Philipe

Shakespeare

UNTHANKED. *adj.*

1. Not repaid with acknowledgment of kindness.

If all the world Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulle,

Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but freeze, Th' All-giver would be *unthank'd*, would be no prais'd.

Milton

Their batter'd admiral too soon withdrew, *Unthank'd* by ours for his unfinish'd fight.

Dryden

2. Not received with thankfulness.

For'd from her presence, and condemn'd to live Unwelcome freedom, and *unthank'd* reprieve.

Dryden

UNTHANKFUL. *adj.* Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgment for good received.

The eating away of things profitable for subsistence, is an *unthankful* abuse of the traces.

Hobbes

He is kind to the *unthankful*.

Locke

They which he created, were *unthankful* to him which prepared life for them.

2 Th. 1. c. 1

If you reckon that for evil, you are *unthankful* for the blessing.

Taylor

The bare supposal of one petty loss makes us *unthankful* for all that is left.

Elfringe

UNTHANKFULLY. *adv.* Without thanks; without gratitude.

I judg'd it requisite to say something, to prevent my being thought to have *unthankfully* taken out of the chief passages of my discourse from a book to which I was utterly a stranger.

Locke

UNTHANKFULNESS. *n. f.* Neglect of omission of acknowledgment for good received; want of sense of benefits; ingratitude.

Thou dost in thine *unthankfulness*, and therefore norance makes thee away.

Shakespeare

Immoderate favours breed first *unthankfulness*, and afterwards hate.

Howards

The *unthankful* stand reckoned among the most enormous sinners; which evinces the virtue of piety to *unthankfulness* to bear the same place in the rank of duties.

South

UNTHAWED. *adj.* Not dissolved after frost.

Your wine lock'd up, Or *unthaw'd*, the river yet *unthaw'd*.

Pope

TO UNTHINK. *v. a.* To recall, or dismiss a thought.

Unthink your speaking, and say so no more.

Shakespeare

UNTHINKING. *adj.* Thoughtless; not given to reflection.

UNT

Grey-headed infant, and in vain grown old!
Art thou to learn, that in another's gold
The charms refulsels? that all laugh to find
Unthinking plannets to o'erspread thy mind.

Cicero.
An effectual remedy for the wandering of thoughts
whenever shall propose, would do great service to
the pious, and perhaps help *unthinking* men to
become thinking. *Locke.*

The *unthinking* part contract an unreasonable
assertion to that ecclesiastical constitution. *Addison.*
With earnest eyes, and round *unthinking* face,
He fir'd the snail-box open'd, then the cate. *Pope.*
UNTHOUGHTFUL. *adj.* Not obstructed by
prickles.

It were some extenuation of the curse, if in
fact or *unthoughtful* we were confinable into corporeal
excitations, and there still remained a possibility
of *unthoughtful* place of knowledge. *Brown.*

UNTHOUGHTFUL. *adj.* Not regarded; not
heeded.

That shall be the day, when'er it lights,
This gallant *unthoughtful*, this all-praised knight,
And your *unthoughtful* get of Harry chance to meet.

Shakespeare.

TO UNTHREA'D. *v. a.* To loose.

He with his bone wand can *unthread* thy joints,
And crumble all thy sinews. *Milton.*

UNTHREA'DENED. *adj.* Not menaced.

Sir John Hotham was *unthreaden'd*, and *un-*
threaden'd, by any language of mine.

King Charles.
UNTHRIFT. *n. f.* An extravagant; a pro-
digal.

My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my aims perforce, and giv'n away
To upstart *unthrifts*. *Shakespeare.*

The curious *unthrif* makes his cloaths too wide,
And spares himself, but would his taylor chide.

Herbert.
Yet nothing full; then poor and naked come,
Thy father will receive his *unthrif* home,

And thy blest Saviour's blood discharge the mighty
fine. *Dryden.*

UNTHRIFT. *adj.* Profuse; wasteful; pro-
digal; extravagant.

In such a night
Did Jessica steal from the wealthy Jew,
And, with an *unthrif* love, did run from Venice.

Shakespeare.

UNTHRIFTILY. *adi.* Without fruga-
lity.

Our attainments cannot be overlarge, and yet we
manage a narrow fortune very *unthrif*ly. *Coler.*

UNTHRIFTINESS. *n. f.* Waste; prodiga-
lity; profusion.

The third sort are the poor by idleness or *un-*
*thrif*ness, as riotous spenders, vagabonds, lotteryers.

Howard.
The more they have hitherto embazled their
pots, the more should they endeavour to expiate
that *unthrif*ness by a more careful managery for
the future. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNTHRIFTY. *adj.*

1. Prodigious; profuse; lavish; wasteful.

The cattle I found of good strength, having a
great mote round about it; the work of a noble
contention of whose *unthrif*ty son he had bought it.

Sidney.
Can no man tell me of my *unthrif*ty son?

Shakespeare.

2. Not in a state of improvement.

Our absence makes us *unthrif*ty to our know-
ledge. *Shakespeare.*

3. Not easily made to thrive or fatten. A
low word.

Grains given to a hide-bound or *unthrif*ty horse
to cover him. *Mortimer.*

UNTHRIVING. *adj.* Not thriving; not
prospering; not growing rich.

Let all who thus unhappily employ their inven-
tive faculty, consider, how *unthriving* a trade it is
finally like to prove, that their false accusations of
others will rebound in true ones on themselves.

Government of the Tongue.

UNT

TO UNTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To pull down from
a throne.

Him to *unthron*e, we then
May hope, when evening late shall yield
To fickle chance, and choose judge the strife.

Milton.

TO UNTIE. *v. a.*

1. To unbind; to free from bonds.

Though you *untie* the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches, though the yesty waves
Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shakespeare.*

2. To loosen; to make not fast; to un-
fasten.

All that of myself is mine,
Lovely Amoret, is thine;
Satanilla's captive thou
Would *untie* her from chain,

And, those to which beams to flum,
To thy gentle shadow run. *Waller.*

The chain I'll in return *untie*,
And freely thou again shalt fly. *Prior.*

3. To loosen from convolution or knot.

The key hand, whole, as Coxytus' brank,
Her *unfasten'd*, in phreureous waters drank. *Pope.*

4. To set free from any obstruction.

All the evils of an *unfasten'd* tongue we put upon
the accounts of drunkenness. *Taylor.*

5. To refolve; to clear.

They quicken flesh, perplexities *untie*;
Make roughness smooth, and hardness mollify.

Denham.
A little more study will solve those difficulties, *un-*
to the knot and make your doubts vanish. *Watts.*

UNTI'D. *adj.*

1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot.

Her hair
Unti'd, and ignorant of artful aid,
A-down her shoulders loosely lay display'd. *Prior.*

2. Not fastened by any binding, or knot.

Your hose should be ungartered, your shoe *un-*
ti'd, and every thing about you demonstrating a
careless dereliction. *Shakespeare.*

3. Not fast.

4. Not held by any tie or band.

UNTI'L. *adv.*

1. To the time that.

The scepter shall not depart from Judah, nor a
lawgiver from between his feet, *until* Shiloh come.

Genesis.

Treasons are acted
As soon as thought, though they are never believ'd
until they come to act. *Denham.*

2. To the place that.

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
until the earth seems join'd unto the sky. *Dryden.*

3. To the degree that.

Thou shalt push Syria *until* they be consumed.

Chronicles.

UNTIL. *prep.*

1. To. Used of time.

His sons were priests of the tribe of Dan *until*
the day of the captivity. *Judges.*

2. To. Used of objects. Obsolete.

So soon as he from far delery'd
Those glitt'ring arms, that heaven with light did fill,
He rous'd himself full blithe, and hasten'd them
until. *Spenser.*

UNTILLED. *adj.* Not cultivated.

The glebe *untill'd* might plenteous crops have
born;

Rich fruits and flow'rs, without the gard'ner's pains,
Might ev'ry hill have crown'd, have honour'd all
the plains. *Blackmore.*

Lands lam long *untill'd* contract a four juice,
which causes the land to run to unprofitable tram-
pery. *Mortimer.*

The soil *untill'd* a ready harvest yields;
With wheat and barley wave the golden fields.

Pope.

UNTIMBERED. *adj.* Not furnished with
timber; weak.

Where's then the fancy boat,
Whose weak *untimber'd* sides but even now
Co-rival'd greatness? or to harbour fled,
Or made a toil for Neptune? *Shakespeare.*

UNT

UNTIMELY. *adj.* Happening before the
natural time.

Boundless intemperance hath been
Th' *untimely* emptying of the happy throne.

Shakespeare.

Matrons and maids
With tears lament the knight's *untimely* fate.

Dryden.
Such were the notes thy once lov'd peet sung,
Till death *untimely* flopp'd his tuneful tongue.

Oh just beheld and lost! *Pope.*

UNTIMELY. *adv.* Before the natural
time.

He only fair, and what he fair hath made,
All other fair, like flowers, *untimely* fade. *Spenser.*

It ever he have child, abortive be it,
Prodigious and *untimely* brought to light. *Shakespeare.*

Butchers and villains!
How sweet a plant you have *untimely* crop!

Shakespeare.

Call up our friends,
And let them know what we mean to do,

And what's *untimely* done. *Shakespeare.*

Why came I to *untimely* forth
Into a world, which, wanting there,
Could entertain us with no worth?

Waller.
UNTINGED. *adj.*

1. Not stained; not discoloured.

It appears what beams are *untinged*, and which
paint the primary or secondary mis. *Boyle.*

2. Not infected.

Your mattention I cannot pardon; Pope has
the same defect, neither is Bolingbroke *untinged*
with it. *Swift to Gay.*

UNTIRABLE. *adj.* Indefatigable; un-
wearied.

A most incomparable man, breath'd as it were
To an *untirable* and continue goodness.

Shakespeare.

UNTIR'D. *adj.* Not made weary.

Hath he to long held out with me *untir'd*,
And stops he now for breath?

Shakespeare.
See great Marcellus! how *untir'd* in toils
He moves with manly grace, how rich with regal
spoils. *Dryden.*

UNTITLED. *adj.* Having no title.

O nation *untitled*!

With an *untitled* tyrant, bloody scepter'd;
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?

Shakespeare.

UNTO. *prep.* [It was the old word for *to*;
now obsolete.] To. See To.

O continue thy loving kindness *unto* them!

Psalm.
It was their heart untuly to attribute such great
power *unto* false gods. *Hooker.*

She, by her wicked arts, and wily skill,
Unwares me wrought *unto* her wicked will.

Spenser.

The use of the navel is to continue the infant
unto the mother, and by the vessels thereof convey
its sustentation. *Brown.*

Children permitted the freedom of both hands,
often confine *unto* the left. *Brown.*

Me when the cold *unpleasant* stream revives,
What does my friend by here I think or ask?

Let me yet kiss his lips, so I may live
Whate'er of life remains unto myself. *Temple.*

UNTO'D. *adj.*

1. Not related.

Better a thousand such as I,
Their grief *unto'd*, should pine and die;
Than her bright morning, overcast.

With fullen clouds, should be detain'd. *Waller.*

2. Not revealed.

Obscene words are very indecent to be heard;
for that reason, such a tale shall be left *unto'd* by
me. *Dryden.*

3. Not numbered.

UNTOUCHED. *adj.*

1. Not touched; not reached.

Achilles, though dipt in Styx, yet having his
heel *untouched* by that water, was slain in that
part. *Brown.*

Three men passed through a fiery furnace *un-*
touched, unflung. *Stephens.*

U N T

2. Not moved; not affected.

They, like persons wholly *untouched* with his agonies, and unmoved with his passionate entreaties, keep away all concern for him or themselves. *Sidney.*

3. Not meddled with.

We must pursue the Sylvan lands;
Th' abode of nymphs, *untouch'd* by former hands *Dryden.*

Several very ancient trees grow upon the spot; from whence they conclude, that these particular tracts must have lain *untouched* for some ages. *Addison.*

UNTO'WARD, *adj.*

1. Froward; perverse; vexatious; not easily guided, or taught.

Have to thy window, and if he be froward,
Then hast thou taught Horatio to be *untoward*. *Shakespeare.*

The ladies prove averse,
And more *untoward* to be won,
Than by Caligula the moon. *Hutchins.*

They were a ruff, odd, *untoward* people. *South.*
Some men have made a very *untoward* use of this, and such as he never intended they should. *Woodward.*

2. Awkward; ungraceful.

Vain is my theme, yet *unconcern'd*, and brings
Untoward words, scarce loosen'd from the tongue. *Creech.*

Some clergymen hold down their heads with much of the caution, which, besides the *untoward* manner, hinders them from making the best advantage of their voice. *Swift.*

3. Inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable.

The rabbins write, when any Jew
Did make to God or man a vow,
Which afterwards he found *untoward*,
Or stubborn to be kept, or too hard,
Any three other Jews o' th' nation
Might free him from the obligation. *Hudibras.*

UNTO'WARDLY, *adj.* Awkward; perverse; froward.

They learn, from unbred or debauched servants,
untowardly tricks and vices. *Locke.*

UNTO'WARDLY, *adv.* Awkwardly; ungainly; perversely.

He that provides for this short life, but takes no care for eternity, acts as *untowardly* and as crossly to the reason of things as can be. *Tillotson.*

He explained them very *untowardly*. *Tillotson.*

UNTRA'BLE, *adj.* Not to be traced.

The workings of providence are secret and *untraceable*, by which it disposes of the lives of men. *South.*

UNTRA'CED, *adj.* Not marked by any footsteps.

Nor wonder, if advantag'd in my flight,
By taking wing from thy auspicious height,
Through *untrac'd* ways and airy paths I fly,
More boundlets in my fancy than my eye. *Denham.*

UNTRA'CTABLE, *adj.* [intractable, French; intractabilis, Latin.]

1. Not yielding to common measures and management; not governable; stubborn.

The French, supposing that they had advantage over the English, began to be stiff, and almost *untractable*, sharply pressing for speedy resolutions and short meetings. *Hayward.*

If any father have a son thus perverse, and *untractable*, I know not what more he can do but pray for him. *Locke.*

Others *untractable* in the legs, with a gangrenous appearance in the skin. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Rough; difficult.

I forc'd to ride th' *untractable* abyss. *Milton.*

UNTRA'CTABLENESS, *n. f.* Unwillingness, or unfitness to be regulated or managed; stubbornness.

The great difference in men's intellectual abilities from a defect in the organs of the body, particularly adapted to think; or in the distinct and *untractableness* of those faculties, for want of use. *Locke.*

U N T

UNTRA'DING, *adj.* Not engaged in commerce.

Men leave estates to their children in land, as not so liable to casualties as money in *untrading* hands. *Locke.*

UNTRAINED, *adj.*

1. Not educated; not instructed; not disciplined.

My wit *untrain'd* in any kind of art. *Shaksp.*

The king's forces charged lively, and they again as stoutly received the charge; but being an *untrained* multitude, without any soldier or guide, they were soon put to flight. *Hayward.*

Life,

To noble and ignoble, is more sweet

Untrain'd in arms, where rashness leads not on. *Milton.*

No expert general will bring a company of raw, *untrained* men into the field; but will, by little bloodlets, humbles, instruct them in the manner of the light. *Decay of Picty.*

2. Irregular; ungovernable.

And not abroad at ev'ry quest and call

Of an *untrained* hope or passion.

To court each place of fortune that doth fall,

Is wantonness in contemplation. *Herbert.*

UNTRASFERABLE, *adj.* Incapable of being given from one to another.

In parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, though the sovereignty remain still entire and *untransferable* in the prince. *Howel.*

UNTRANSPARENT, *adj.* Not diaphanous; opaque.

Though held against the light they appeared of a transparent yellow, yet looked on with one's back turned to the light, they exhibited an *untransparent* blue. *Boyle.*

UNTRAVELLED, *adj.*

1. Never trodden by passengers.

We find no open track or constant manuduction in this labyrinth, but are oftentimes fain to wander in America and *untravell'd* parts. *Brown.*

2. Having never seen foreign countries.

An *untravell'd* Englishman cannot relish all the beauties of Italian pictures; because the postures expressed in them are often such as are peculiar to that country. *Addison.*

UNTR'EAD, *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the same steps.

We will *untr'ead* the steps of damned flight,

And, like a baited and retired blood,

Leaving our rankness and irregular course,

Stop low within those bounds we have o'erlook'd. *Shakspere.*

UNTR'EASURED, *adj.* Not laid up; not repositied.

Her attendants

Saw her a bed, and in the morning early

They found the bed *untr'easur'd* of their mistress. *Shakspere.*

UNTR'EATABLE, *adj.* Not treatable; not practicable.

Men are of to *untractable* a temper, that nothing can be obtained of them. *Decay of Picty.*

UNTRIED, *adj.*

1. Not yet attempted.

It behoves,

From hard essays, and all successes past,

A faithful leader, not to hazard all

Through ways of danger by himself *untry'd*. *Milton.*

That the no ways nor means may leave *untry'd*,
Thus to her sister the herself *untry'd*. *Denham.*

2. Not yet experienced.

Never more

Mean I to try, what rash *untry'd* I sought,

The pain of absence from thy sight. *Milton.*

The happiest of mankind overlooking those

solid blessings, which they already have, set

their hearts upon somewhat which they want;

some *untried* pleasure, which if they could but

taste, they should then be completely blest. *Atterbury.*

Self-preservation, the long acquaintance of soul

and body, the untried condition of a separation, are

U N T

sufficient reasons not to turn our backs upon life, out of an humour. *Collier.*

Eternity! thou pleasing dreadful thought!

Through what variety of *untry'd* being,

Through what new scenes and changes must we

pass? *Addison.*

3. Not having passed trial.

The Father, secure,

Ventures his filial virtue, though *untry'd*,

Against what'er may tempt. *Milton.*

UNTRIUMPHABLE, *adj.* Which allows no triumph.

What towns, what garrisons might you

With hazard of this blood, subdue;

Which now y' are bent to throw away

In vain, *untriumphable* fray? *Hudibras.*

UNTR'ID, } *adj.* Not passed; not

UNTR'ODDEN, } marked by the foot.

The way he came not having mark'd, return

Was difficult, by human steps *untr'od*. *Milton.*

Now while the heav'n, by the sun's team *untr'od*,

Hath took no print of the approaching light,

And the spangled host keep watch. *Milton.*

A stand made of such new bays,

And fought in such *untr'odden* ways,

As no man's temples e'er did crown. *Wallis.*

Who was the first to explore th' *untr'odden* path,

When life was hazarded in ev'ry step? *Addison.*

UNTR'OLLED, *adj.* Not bowled; not rolled along.

Hard fate! *untr'oll'd* is now the charming dye,

The playhouse and the parks unvisited must lie. *Dryden.*

UNTR'OBLED, *adj.*

1. Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt.

Quiet, *untr'obled* soul, awake! awake!

Arm, fight and conquer, for fair England's sake. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not agitated; not confused; free from passion.

Our Saviour meek, and with *untr'obled* mind,

After his airy jaunt, though hurry'd lore,

Hungry and cold, be took him to his rest. *Milton.*

3. Not interrupted in the natural course.

Would they think with how small allowance

Untr'obled nature doth herself suffice,

Such superfluities they would despise. *Spenser.*

4. Transparent; clear; not mudded.

The equal distribution of the spirits in the liquor

with the tangible parts, ever representeth bodies

clear and *untr'obled*. *Bacon.*

UNTR'UE, *adj.*

1. False; contrary to reality.

By what construction shall any man make those

comparisons true, holding that distinction *untrue*? *Hooker.*

That a vessel filled with ashes will receive the

like quantity of water that it would have done if

it had been empty, is utterly *untrue*, for the water

will not go in by a fifth part. *Bacon.*

2. False; not faithful.

I cannot break to sweet a bond,

Unless I prove *untrue*;

Nor can I ever be so fond,

To prove *untrue* for you. *Suckling.*

Flora commands those nymphs and knights,

Who liv'd in slothful ease, and loose delights,

Who never acts of honour durst pursue,

The men glorious knights, the ladies all *untrue*. *Dryden.*

UNTRU'LY, *adv.* Falsely; not according to truth.

It was their hurt *untruely* to attribute to great

power unto false gods. *Hooker.*

On these mountains it is generally received that

the ark rested, but *untruely*. *Raleigh.*

UNTRUSTINESS, *n. f.* Unfaithfulness.

Secretary Peter under pretence of gravity cover'd

much *untrustiness* of heart. *Hayward.*

UNTRUTH, *n. f.*

1. Falshood; contrariety to reality.

2. Moral falshood; not veracity.

He who is perfect, and abhors *untruth*,

With heavenly influence inspires my youth. *Sandys.*

3. Treachery; want of fidelity.

UNT

I would,
So my untruth had not provok'd him to it,
The king had cut off my head with my brother's.
Shakespeare.

4. False assertion.

In matter of speculation or practice, no untruth
can possibly avail the patron and defender long;
and things most truly are likewise most behovefully
spoken.
Hooker.

There is little hope for common justice in this
dispute, from a man, who lays the foundations of
his reasonings in so notorious an untruth. *Atterbury.*
UNUSABLE. adj. Unharmonious; not
musical.

My news in dumb silence will I bury,
For they are harsh, untunable, and bad. *Shal. sp.*
A lifeless, merely unequal in its parts, giveth
a harsh and untunable sound; which strings we
call false. *Bacon.*

This harsh untunable pipe is no more fit than a
raven's to join with the music of a choir. *Tutler.*
TO UNTUNE. v. a.

1. To make incapable of harmony.
Take but degree away, untune that string,
And hark what discord follows. *Shakespeare.*

When the last and dreadful hour
This crumbling pageant shall devour,
The trumpet shall be heard on high,
The dead shall live, the living die,
And music shall untune the sky. *Dryden.*

The captives, as their tyrant shall require
That they should breathe the fong, and touch the
lyre.

Shall say; can Jacob's servile race rejoice,
Untune'd the music, and distune'd the voice? *Prior.*

2. To disorder.
O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abused nature;
For untune'd and jarring senses O wind up
Of this child-changed father! *Shakespeare.*

UNTURNED. adj. Not turned.
New crimes invented, left unturnd no stone,
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own.
Dryden.

So eager hath the inquisitive part of mankind
been to bring this matter to a fair issue, that no
stone hath been left unturnd, no way whereby
these things could have been brought forth of the
sea, but one or other hath pitched upon.
Woodward.

UNTAUGHT. adj. Uninstructed; un-
taught.

Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern untutor'd churl, and noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree slip, whose fruit thou art
Shakespeare.

Thy even thoughts with so much plainness flow,
Thou seem'st untutor'd infancy may know:
Yet to such height is all that plainness wrought,
We may admire, and letter'd pride be taught.
Prior.

TO UNTWINE. v. a.

**1. To open what is held together by con-
volution.**
But since the sisters did so soon untwine
Solaria thread, I'll strive to piece the line.
Waller.

2. To open what is wrapped on itself.
It turns finely and softly three or four turns,
caus'd by the untwining of the beard by the mon-
itor.
Bacon.

**3. To separate that which clasps round
any thing.**
Divers worthy gentlemen of England, all the
longs of Italy could never untwine from the
chain of God's word. *Afham.*

TO UNTWIST. v. a. To separate any
things involved in each other, or wrap-
ped up on themselves.

Untwisting his deceitful clew,
He gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Spenser.*

The interest of prince and people is so enfolded
in a mutual embrace, that they cannot be untwisted
without pulling a limb off. *Taylor.*

Untwisting all the chains that tie
The hidden soul of harmony. *Milton.*

UNV

No, I'll untwist you;
I have occasion for your stay on earth. *Dryden.*
Tared hempen ropes cut small and untwisted,
are beneficial for lands. *Mortimer.*

Untwist a wire, and from her gums
A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*
TO UNTY. v. a. [See UNTIE.] To
loose.

O time! thou must untangle this, not I:
It is too hard a knot for me t' unty. *Shakespeare.*

Unlac'd her slays, her night-gown is untied,
And what she has of head-dress is aside. *Young.*

TO UNVAIL. v. a. To uncover; to strip
of a veil. This word is *unvail*, or *un-
veil*, according to its etymology. See
VAIL, and VEIL.

Troy revis'd, her mourning face unvail'd.
Denham.

UNVALUABLE. adj. Inestimable; being
above price.

Secure the innocence of children, by imparting
to them the invaluable blessing of a virtuous and
pious education. *Atterbury.*

UNVALUED. adj.
1. Not prized; neglected.
He may not, as unvalued persons do,
Carve for himself; for on his choice depend
The safety and the health of the whole state.
Shakespeare.

2. Inestimable; above price.
I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks;
Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels. *Shakespeare.*

UNVANQUISHED. adj. Not conquered;
not overcome.

Shall I for laurel of the rest unvanquish'd,
Detract so much from that prerogative,
As to be call'd but viceroy of the whole? *Shaksp.*

Victory doth more often fall by error of the un-
vanquish'd, than by the valour of the victorious.
Hayward.

They rise unvanquish'd.
Milton.

UNVARIABLE. adj. [invariable, French.]
Not changeable; not mutable.

The two great hinges of morality stand fix'd and
unvariable as the two poles: whatever is naturally
conducive to the common interest, is good; and
what ever has a contrary influence is evil. *Acorns.*

UNVARIED. adj. Not changed; not di-
versified.

If authors cannot be prevailed with to keep close
to truth and instruction, by unvaried terms, and
plain, unphilosophical arguments, yet it concerns
readers not to be imposed on. *Locke.*

They ring round the same unvaried chimes,
With fore returns of still expected rhymes. *Pope.*

UNVARNISHED. adj.
1. Not overlaid with varnish.
I will a round, unvarnish'd tale deliver.
Of my whole course of love, what dross, what
churns.

I was his daughter with
Shakespeare.

UNVARYING. adj. Not liable to change.

We cannot keep by us any thing long, nor enjoy
it in a state of duration, which consists in a constant
fluctuation, as we can of certain lengths of
extension, as inches marked out in permanent par-
cels of matter. *Locke.*

TO UNVEIL. v. a. [See VEIL and VAIL.]

1. To uncover; to divest of a veil.
The moon,
Apparent queen, unveil'd her peerless light.
Milton.

To the limpid sun direct thy way,
When the gay mom unveils her smiling ray. *Pope.*

2. To disclose; to show.
The providence, that's in a watchful state,
Knows almost every grain of Plato's gold;
Does ev'n our thoughts unroll in their dumb cradles.
Shakespeare.

Now unveil'd, the toilet stands display'd,
Each silver vase in my tick order laid. *Pope.*

UNVEILEDLY. adv. Plainly; without
disguise.

UNU

Not knowing what use you will make of what
has been unweildly communicated to you, I was
unwilling that some things, which had cost me
pains, should fall into any man's hands that seems
to purchase knowledge with pains. *Boyle.*

UNVENTILATED. adj. Not fanned by
the wind.

This, animals, to succour life, demand;
Nor should the air unventilated stand;
The air deep corrupted would contain
Blue deaths. *Blackmore.*

UNVEERITABLE. adj. Not true.

All these proceeded upon unweertable grounds.
Brown.

UNVERSED. adj. Unacquainted; un-
skilled.

Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple thine to gay
As the bright natives of the unlabour'd field
Unvers'd in spinning, and unknown to till'd.
Blackmore.

UNVESSED. adj. Untroubled; undisturbed.

With a bless and unweert return,
With unback'd swords, and helmets all unbruis'd,
We will bear home that fully blood again.
Shakespeare.

Unweert with thought of wants which may be told,
Or for to-morrow's dinner to provide. *Dryden.*

UNVIOATED. adj. Not injured; not
broken.

Herein you war against your reputation,
And draw within the compass of suspect
The unviolated honour of your wife. *Shakespeare.*

He, with singular constancy, preserved his duty
and fidelity to his masterly unviolated. *Clarendon.*

His strength diffus'd
No less through all my sinews, joints, and bones,
Than thine, while I prefer'd these locks unhorn,
The pledge of my unviolated vow. *Milton.*

UNVIRTUOUS. adj. Wanting virtue.

If they can find in their hearts that the poor, un-
virtuous, fat knight shall be any further afflicted,
we two will be the ministers. *Shakespeare.*

UNVISITED. adj. Not referred to.

In some wild zone
Dwell, not unvisited of heav'n's far light,
Secure. *Milton.*

The playhouse and the park unvisited must lie.
Dryden.

UNUNIFORM. adj. Wanting uniformity.

Such an ununiform party is in many to exactly
apportioned to Satan's interest, that he has no cause
to wish the change of his nature. *Deacy of Paty.*

UNVOYAGEABLE. adj. Not to be passed
over or voyaged.

Not this unvoageable gulph obscure,
Detain from following thy illustrious track.
Milton.

UNWRIT. adj. Not merited, not prest'd.

The time was once, when thou unwrit'd wouldst
vow,
That never words were music to thine ear,
Unle I spoke. *Shakespeare.*

UNWRIT. adj.

1. Not put to use; unemployed.
She whole husband about that time died, forget-
ting the abut Plangus, or, at least, not hoping of
him to attain for stirring a purpose, left no art un-
writ, which might keep the line from breaking,
wherein the fish was already taken. *Sidney.*

Looking before and after, eye to eye to not
That equality and postlike reason,
To roll in unweert. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not accustomed.
I, unweert to such entertainment, did shortly
and plainly answer what he was. *Sidney.*

Oh, whole eyes,
Albeit unweert to the melting mood,
Dropt tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakespeare.*

What art thou?
Not from above; no, thy wan looks betray
Diminish'd light, and eyes unweert to day. *Dryden.*

UNUSEFUL. adj. Useless; serving no
purpose.

U N W

I was persuaded, by experience, that it might not be *unsuccessful* in the capacity it was intended for. *Granville.*

Birds flutter with their wings, when there is but a little down upon them, and they are as yet utterly *unsuccessful* for flying. *Morse.*

As when the building gains a surer stay,
We take the *unsuccessful* scaffolding away. *Dryden.*

Declining, not *unsuccessful* to his lord. *Philips.*
UNUSUAL. *adj.* Not common; not frequent; rare.

With this *unusual* and strange course they went on, till God, in whole heav'n's worldly judgments, I nothing doubt but that there may be hidden mercy, gave them over to their own inventions. *Hobbes.*
You gain your point, if your inductions at
Can make *unusual* words easy and plain. *Rojammon.*

A sprightly red vermilion all her face,
And her eyes languish with *unusual* grace. *Granville.*

That peculiar turn, that the words shall appear at new, yet not *unusual*, but very proper to his auditors. *Felton.*

The river flows redundant, and attacks
The lingering remnant with *unusual* tide. *Philips.*
UNUSUALNESS. *n. f.* Uncommonness; infrequency.

It is the *unusualness* of the time, not the appearance, that inspires Memours. *Boome.*
UNUSUALLY. *adv.* [from *unusual*] Not in the usual manner.

UNUTTERABLE. *adj.* Ineffable; inexplicable.

Sighs now breath'd
Unutterable; which the spirit of prayer
Impair'd, and wing'd for heaven with speedier flight
Than loudest yatory. *Milton.*

What thinks he of the happiness of another life,
wherein God will fill us with *unutterable* joy? *Kettlewell.*

It wounds my soul
To think of your *unutterable* sorrows,
When you shall find Hippolytus was guiltless. *Smith.*

UNVULNERABLE. *adj.* Exempt from wound; not vulnerable.

The god of soldiers inform
Thy thoughts with nobleness, that thou may'st prove
To flame *unvulnerable*, and tickle wars
Like a great flame, standing every blow. *Shakespeare.*

UNWA'KENED. *adj.* Not roused from sleep.

His wonder was, to find *unwaken'd* Eve
With restless discompos'd. *Milton.*

UNWA'LL'D. *adj.* Having no walls.
He came to Tauris, a great and rich city, but
unwalled, and of no strength. *Knollys.*

UNWA'RES. *adv.* Unexpectedly; before any caution, or expectation.

She, by her wicked arts,
Too false and strong for earthly skill or might,
Unwares was wrought unto her wicked will. *Spenser.*

The deity
Hath given to many other sighs and cares
To my attendant state, that will *unwares*
You might be hurt for me. *Chapman.*

His loving mother came upon a day
Unto the wood, to see her little son,
And chanc'd *unwares* to meet him in the way,
After his sports and cruel passion done. *Fairfax.*

Still we sail, while prosperous blows the wind,
Till on some secret rock *unwares* we light. *Fairfax.*

UNWA'RILY. *adv.* Without caution; carelessly; heedlessly.

The best part of my powers
Were in the waves all *unwarily*
Devoured by the unexpected flood. *Shakespeare.*

If I had not unwarily engaged myself for the present publishing it, I should have kept it till I had looked over it. *Dugby.*

By such principles, they renounce their legal claim to liberty and property, and *unwarily* submit to what they really abhor. *Frecholder.*

UNWA'RINGS. *n. f.* [from *unwary*.] Want of caution; carelessness.

The same temper which inclines us to a desire of fame, naturally betrays us into such slips and *unwaringness*, as are not incident to men of a contrary disposition. *Spectator.*

UNWA'RILY. *adj.* Not fit for war; not used to war; not military.

He safely might old troops to battle lead
Against th' *unwarily* Persian, and the Mede;
Whole hasty flight did from a bloodless field,
More spoils than honour to the victor yield. *Waller.*

Avert *unwarily* Indians from his Rome,
Triumph abroad, secure our peace at home. *Dryden.*

UNWA'RNED. *adj.* Not cautioned; not made wary.

Unwarned young men, if *unwarned*, take one thing for another, and judge by the outside. *Locke.*

May hypocrites,
That sly speak one thing, another think,
Drink on *unwarn'd*, till by merchanting cups
Intestate, they their wily thoughts disclose! *Phil.*

UNWA'RRANTABLE. *adj.* Not defensible, not to be justified; not allowed.

At very distant removes an extemporary intercourse is sensible, and may be compassed without *unwarrantable* correspondence with the people of the air. *Granville.*

He who does an *unwarrantable* action through a false information, which he ought not to have believed, cannot in reason make the guilt of one sin the excuse of another. *South.*

UNWA'RRANTABLY. *adv.* Not justifiably; not defensibly.

A true and humble sense of your own unworthiness, will not suffer you to rise up to that confidence, which some men *unwarrantably* pretend to, say, *unwarrantably* require of others. *Wake.*

UNWA'RRANTED. *adj.* Not ascertained; uncertain.

The subjects of this kingdom believe it is not legal for them to be entorced to go beyond the seas, without their own consent, upon hope of an *unwarranted* conquest, but to resist an invading enemy, the subject must be commanded out of the counties where they inhabit. *Bacon.*

UNWA'RY. *adj.*

1. Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; precipitate.

Nor think me for *unwary*.
To bring my feet again into the snare
Where once I have been caught. *Milton.*

So spoke the talk archangel, and infus'd
Bad influence into th' *unwary* breast. *Milton.*

Turning short he struck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' *unwary* knight:
Deep was the wound. *Dryden.*

Propositions about religion are insinuated into the *unwary* as well as unbiassed understandings of children, and riveted there by long custom. *Lacke.*

2. Unexpected. Obsolete.

All in the open hall amazed stood,
At suddenness of that *unwary* sight,
And wonder'd at his breathless hasty mood. *Spenser.*

UNWA'SH'D. } *adj.* Not washed; not
UNWA'SHEN. } cleansed by washing.

Another lean *unwash'd* artificer
Cuts off his tale, and talks of Arthur's death. *Shakespeare.*

To eat with *unwash'd* hands defileth not a man. *Matthew.*

He accepts of no unclean, no *unwash'd* sacrifice; and if repentance usher not in, prayer will never find admittance. *Duppa.*

When the fleece is thorn, if sweat remains
Unwash'd, it soaks into their empty veins. *Dryden.*

UNWA'STED. *adj.* Not consumed; not diminished.

U N W

Why have those rocks so long *unwashed* stood,
Since, lavish of their flock, they through the flood
Have, ages past, their melting crystal spread,
And with their spoils the liquid regions fed? *Blackmore.*

UNWA'STING. *adj.* Not growing less; not decaying.

Purest love's *unwasting* treasure;
Constant faith, fair hope, long leisure;
Sacred Hymen! these are thine. *Pope.*

UNWA'YED. *adj.* Not used to travel; not seasoned in the road.

Beasts, that have been rid off their legs, are as much for a man's use, as colts that are *unwary*, and will not go at all. *Suckling.*

UNWE'AKENED. *adj.* Not weakened.

By reason of the exhalation of some air out of the glass, the elastic power of the remaining air was very much debilitated, in comparison of the *unweakened* pressure of the external air. *Boyle.*

UNWE'APONED. *adj.* Not furnished with offensive arms.

As the beasts are armed with fierce teeth, paws, horns, and other bodily instruments of much advantage against *unweaponed* men; so hath reason taught man to strengthen his hand with such offensive arms, as no creature else can well avoid. *Rule.*

UNWE'ARIABLE. *adj.* Not to be tired, indefatigable.

Desire to remember him in goodness, makes them *unwearable*. *Hobbes.*

UNWE'ARIED. *adj.*

1. Not tired; not fatigued.

The Creator from his work
Defining, though *unwearied*, up return'd. *Milton.*
Their bloody talk *unwearied*, still they ply. *Waller.*

Still th' *unwearied* fire pursues the tuneful train. *Dryden.*

2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be spent; not sinking under fatigue.

He joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire,
Through the wide compass of the airy coast,
And with *unwearied* limbs each part requir'd. *Spenser.*

Godlike his *unwearied* bounty flows;
First loves to do, then loves the good he does. *Deane.*

A winged virtue, through th' ethereal sky,
From orb to orb, *unwearied* dost thou fly. *Tristram.*
An *unwearied* devotion in the service of God is commended the gospel to the world. *Rege.*

The righteous shall certainly be saved, but the christian character of a righteous man implies constant, *unwearied* perseverance in many painful instances of duty. *Roger.*

TO UNWE'ARY. *v. a.* To refresh after weariness.

It *unwearies* and refreshes more than any thing after too great labour. *Temple.*

UNWE'D. *adj.* Unmarried.

This servitude makes you to keep *unwed*. *Shakespeare.*

UNWE'DGEABLE. *adj.* Not to be clove

Merciful heaven!
Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt
Split'st the *unwedged* and gnarled oak. *Shakespeare.*

Than the soft myrtle.

UNWE'E'D. *adj.* Not cleared from weeds.
Fie! 'tis an *unweeded* garden,
That grows to feed; things rank, and gross in nature. *Shakespeare.*

UNWE'EP'D. *adj.* Not lamented. *N. unwept.*

He must not float upon his wat'ry bier
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the meed of some melodious tear. *Mit.*

UNWE'ETING. *adj.* Ignorant; unknowing.

Her seeming dead he found with feigned life
As all unweeting of that wall he knew;
And pain'd himself with busy care to rear
Her out of careless swoon. *Spenser.*

U N W

But contrary, *unweeeting* he fulfill'd
The purpos'd counsel, pre-ordain'd and fix'd,
Of the most high. *Milton.*

UNWEIGHED, adj.

1. Not examined by the balance.

Solomon left all the vessels *unweighed*, because
they were exceeding many. *1 Kings.*

2. Not considerate; negligent.

What *unweighed* behaviour hath this Flemish
drunkard pickt out of my conversation, that he
dares in this manner essay me? why, he hath not
been a thrice in my company. *Shakespeare.*

Daughter, what words have pass'd thy lips *un-*
weigh'd.

Prem not unjustly by my doom oppress'd,
Or human race the wisest and the best. *Pope.*

UNWEIGHING, adj. Inconsiderate; thought-
less.

Wife? why, no question but he was—a very su-
perstition, ignorant, *unweighing* fellow. *Shakespeare.*

UNWELCOME, adj. Not pleasing; not
grateful; not well received.

Such welcome and *unwelcome* things at once,
Is hard to reconcile. *Shakespeare.*

Soon as th' *unwelcome* news
From earth arriv'd at heaven-gate, displeas'd,
All were who heard. *Milton.*

Though he that brings *unwelcome* news
Has but a losing office, yet he that shews
Your danger first, and then your way to safety,
May heal that wound he made. *Denham.*

Forc'd from her presence, and condemn'd to live,
Unwelcome freedom, and unthank'd reprieve. *Dryden.*

From the very first influences of perception, some
things are grateful, and others *unwelcome* to them;
some things that they incline to, and others that
they fly. *Locke.*

Such hasty nights as these, would give very *un-*
welcome interruptions to our labours. *Bentley.*

UNWERT, adj. Not lamented; not be-
mourned.

Our fatherless distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolorous likewise be *unwept*. *Shaksp.*

We, but the slaves that mount you to the throne.
A base, ignoble crowd, without a name;
Unwept, unworthy of the funeral flame;
By duty bound to torient each his life. *Dryden.*

UNWET, adj. Not moist.

Once I meant to meet
My late with face unmov'd, and eyes uncut;
Yet since I have thee here in narrow room,
My tears shall set thee first afloat within thy tomb. *Dryden.*

UNWORTH, adj. Not punished; not cor-
rected with the rod.

Tremble thou wretch,
That hast within thee undivulged crimes
Unshipt of justice. *Shakespeare.*

Once I caught him in a he;
And then, *unworth*, he had the sense to cry. *Pope.*

UNWORTHLESS, adj.

1. Infalubrious; mischievous to health.

The discovery of the disposition of the air is
good for the prognosticks of wholesome and *un-*
wholesome years. *Bacon.*

There I a prisoner chain'd scarce freely draw
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,
Unwholesome draught; but here I find amends,
The breath of heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweet,
With day-spring bars; here leave me to respire. *Milton.*

How can any one be assured, that his meat and
drink are not poisoned, and made *unwholesome* be-
cause they are brought to him? *South.*

Rome is never fuller of nobility than in summer;
the country towns are so infested with *unwhol-*
esome vapours, that they dare not trust themselves
there while the heats last. *Addison.*

Children, born healthy, often contract diseases
from an *unwholesome* nurse. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Corrupt; tainted.

We'll use this *unwholesome* humidity; this gross,
silly pumpion; we'll teach him to know turtles
from jays. *Shakespeare.*

UNWIELDY, adv. Heavily; with diffi-
cult motion.

Unwieldily they wallow first in ooze;
Then in the shady covert seek repose. *Dryden.*

UNWIELDINESS, n. f. Heaviness; diffi-
culty to move, or be moved.

To what a cumbersome *unwieldiness*,
And burdensome complacency, my love had grown,
But that I made it feed upon
That which love worst endures, discretion! *Donne.*

The supposed *unwieldiness* of its massy bulk
grounded upon our experience of the magnitude of
great and heavy bodies to motion, is a more impo-
tence of our senses. *Glanville.*

UNWIELDY, adj. Unmanageable; not
easily moving or moved; bulky; weigh-
ty; ponderous.

An *ague*, meeting many humours in a fat, *un-*
wieldy body of fifty-eight years old, in four or five
fits carried him out of the world. *Clarendon.*

Part, huge of bulk!
Wallowing *unwieldily*, enormous in their gait,
Tempet the ocean. *Milton.*

Unwieldily turns of wealth, which higher mount
Than files of marshall'd figures can account. *Dryden.*

Nothing here th' *unwieldily* rock avails,
Rebounding handlets from the plated scales,
That, hardly join'd, prefer'd him from a wound,
With native armour cruell'd all around. *Addison.*

What carriage can bear away all the rude and *un-*
wieldy hoppings of a branchy tree at once? *Watts.*

UNWILLING, adj. Loath; not contented;
not inclined; not complying by inclina-
tion.

The nature of man is *unwilling* to continue doing
that wherein it shall always condemn itself. *Hooker.*

It thou dost find him tractable,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons:
If he be leaden, icy, cold, *unwilling*,
Be thou to too. *Shakespeare.*

If the sun rise *unwilling* to his race,
Clouds on his brows, and spots upon his face,
Unwilling to resign, and doom'd a bride. *Dryden.*

At length I drop, but in *unwilling* ears,
This saving counsel, keep your piece many years. *Pope.*

UNWILLINGLY, adv. Not with good-
will; not without loathness.

The whining school-boy, with his fatchel,
And shaming morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. *Shakespeare.*

A feast the people hold to Dagon, and forbid
Laborious works, *unwillingly* this rest
Their superstition yields. *Milton.*

By fears or flues, *unwillingly* they stay'd. *Denham.*

These men were once the prince's foes, and then
Unwillingly they made him great. But now,
Being his friends, shall willingly undo him. *Denham.*

The dire contagion spreads so fast,
That, where it seizes, all relief is vain;
And therefore must *unwillingly* lay waste
That country, which would else die to maintain. *Dryden.*

UNWILLINGNESS, n. f. Loathness; disin-
clination.

Obedience, with profess'd *unwillingness* to obey,
is no better than manifest disobedience. *Hooker.*

What moved the man to yield to her persua-
sions? Even the same cause that hath moved
men to see, an *unwillingness* to give her, and to
her sad, lest she should pine, and be over come with
sorrow. *Raleigh.*

I see with what *unwillingness*
You lay upon me this command, and through your
fears
Discern your love, and therefore must obey you. *Denham.*

There is in most people a reluctance and *unwilling-*
ness to be forgotten. We observe, even among
the vulgar, how fond they are to have an inscrip-
tion over their grave. *Swift.*

To UNWIND, v. a. pret. and past. passive
unwound.

1. To separate any thing convolved; to
untwist; to untwine.

All his subjects having by some years learned to
hope for good and fear harm, only from her, that
it should have in it a stronger virtue than his, to
have *unwound* to deeply an entered vice. *Sidney.*

Empirick politicians use deceit
You boldly shew that skill which they pretend,
And work by means as noble as your end;
Which should you veil, we might know the clue,
As men do mist, till we came to you. *Druiden.*

2. To disentangle; to loose from entangle-
ment.

Declining to serve God as they ought, but being
not so skilful as in every point to *unwind* them-
selves where the traces of glozing teach he to en-
tangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when
they hear to better incentives against that, which
this church hath taught them to reverence as holy. *Hooker.*

As you *unwind* her love from him,
Lest it should unravel, and be good to none,
Bottom it on me. *Shakespeare.*

To UNWIND, v. a. To admit evolution.

Put the bottoms into clean scalding water, and
they will easily *unwind*. *Motimer.*

UNWIPED, adj. Not cleaned by rubbing.

Their hands and faces were all badg'd with blood,
So were their diggers, which *unwip'd* we found.
Upon their pillows. *Shakespeare.*

UNWISE, adj. Weak; defective in wis-
dom.

O good, but most *unwise* patricians! why,
You grave, but reckless senators, have you thus
Giv'd Hydra here to chafe an officer? *Shaksp.*

Be not ta'en tardy by *unwise* delay. *Shaksp.*

He who of those delights can judge, and spare
To interpolate them oft, is not *unwise*. *Milton.*

This the Greeks say, this the barbarians; the
wife and the *unwise*. *Tillotson.*

When kings grow stubborn, foolish, or *unwise*,
Each private man for publick good should rise. *Dryden.*

When the balance of power is duly fix'd in a
state, nothing is more dangerous or *unwise*, than to
give way to the first popular encroachments. *Swift.*

UNWISELY, adv. Weakly; not prudently;
not wisely.

Lady Zelmire, like some, *unwisely* liberal, that
more delight to give pretents than pay debts, chose
rather to bestow her love upon me, than to recom-
pense him. *Sidney.*

Unwisely we the wiser East
Pity, supposing them oppress'd
With tyrant's force. *Waller.*

To UNWISH, v. a. To wish that which
is, not to be.

My love, would you and I alone,
Without more help, could fight this royal battle.—
—Why now thou hast *unwish'd* five thousand
men; *Shaksp.*

To desire there were no God, were plainly to *un-*
wish their own being, which must be annihilated in
the subtraction of that essence, which substantially
supporteth them. *Brown.*

UNWISHED, adj. Not fought; not de-
sired.

So jealous is she of my love to her daughter,
that I never yet begun to open my mouth to the
uncertain Philotas, but that her *unwished* pre-
ference gave my tale a conclusion, before it had a
beginning. *Sidney.*

To his *unwished* yoke
My soul consents not to give lov'reignty. *Shakespeare.*

While heaping *unwish'd* wealth I distant roam,
The best of brothers at his natal home,
By the dire fury of a traitress wife,
Ends the sad evening of a stormy life. *Pope.*

UNWISER, adj. Unthought of; not known.

To UNWISER, v. a. To deprive of under-
standing. Not used.

U N W

U N W

Friends all but now; even now
In quarters, and in terms like bride and groom
Dividing them for bed; and then but now,
As if some planet had unwitting men,
Swords out, and tilting one at other's burly.

Shakespeare

UNWITHDRAWING. *adj.* Continually liberal.

Wherefore did Nature pour her bounties forth,
With such a full and *unwithdrawing* hand,
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks?

Milton

UNWITHSTOOD. *adj.* Not opposed.

Cruelly plagues,
And Agonies, deep ting'd with blood, confests
What the Sibyls' vigorous *unwithstood* hand
Could do in rigid fight.

Philips

UNWITNESSED. *adj.* Wanting testimony, wanting notice.

Let their zeal to the cause should any way be
unwitnessed.

Hooker

UNWITTINGLY. *adv.* [Properly *unwittingly*, from *unwitting*.] Without knowledge; without consciousness.

In these fatal things it falls out that the high-
working powers make second causes *unwittingly*
accedent to their determinations.

Sidney

Those things are termed most properly natural
agents, which keep the law of their kind *unwittingly*,
as the heavens and elements of the world
which can do no other will than they do.

Hooker

Atheists repudiate all title to heaven, merely for
present pleasure; besides the extreme madness of
running such a desperate hazard after death, they
unwittingly deprive their lives here of that tranqui-
lity they seek for.

Bentley

UNWONTED. *adj.*

1. Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent.
His sad, dull eyes, sunk deep in hollow pits,
Could not endure the *unwonted* sun to view.

Spenser

My father's of a better nature
Than he appears by speech, this is *unwonted*
Which now came from him.

Shakespeare

Every *unwonted* meteor is portentous, and some
divine prognostick.

Glanville

Thick breath, quick pulse, and heaving of my
heart,

All signs of some *unwonted* change appear.

Dryden

2. Unaccustomed; unused.

Philoclea, who blessing, and withal smiling,
making shamefacedness pleasant, and pleasure
shamefaced, tenderly moved her feet, *unwonted*
to feel the naked ground.

Sidney

Sea calves *unwonted* to fresh waters fly.

May

O how oft shall he
On faith and changed gods complain; and seas,
Rough with black winds and storms,

Milton

Unwonted shall admire.

UNWORKING. *adj.* Living without labour.

Lazy and *unworking* slothkeepers in this busy
world (non gamblers, do not only keep to match
the money of a country in their hands, but make
the public pay them for it.

Locke

UNWORSHIPPED. *adj.* Not adored.

He resolv'd to leave

Unworshipp'd, unobey'd, the throne supreme.

Milton

UNWORTHILY. *adv.* Not according to desert; either above or below merit.

I vow'd, late knight,
To tear the garter from thy craven leg.
Which I have done, because *unworthily*
Thou wast installed.

Shakespeare

Fearing lest my jealous aim might err,
And to *unworthily* disgrace the war,
I gave him gentle looks.

Shakespeare

If we look upon the *Odyssey* as a fiction, we
consider it *unworthily*. It ought to be read as a
story founded upon truth, adorned with embellish-
ments of poetry.

Brown

UNWORTHINESS. *n. f.* Want of worth; want of merit.

A mind fearing the *unworthiness* of every word
that should be presented to her ears, at length
brought it forth in this manner.

Sidney

O let not an excellent spirit do itself such wrong,
as to think where it is placed, embraced, and
loved, there can be any *unworthiness*; since the
weakest soul is not easier driven away by the sun,
than that is chased away with too high thoughts.

Sidney

Every night he comes with songs compos'd
To her *unworthiness*; it nothing leads us
To elude him from our caves, for he persists.

Shakespeare

I fear'd to find you in another place;
But since you're here, my jealousy grows less.

Dryden

You will be kind to my *unworthiness*.
Have a true and humble sense of your own *un-
worthiness*, which will not suffer you to rise to a
confidence unwarrantably pretended to by some.

Wake

UNWORTHY. *adj.*

1. Not deserving; whether good or bad.

The Athenian creed and dogology should re-
main in note; the one as a most divine explication
of the chiefest articles of our christian belief; the
other as an heavenly acclamation of joyful applause
to his praises, in whom we believe; neither the one
nor the other *unworthy* to be heard founding, as
they are in the church of Christ.

Hooker

Every particular accident, not *unworthy* the re-
membrance, for brevity I wittingly pass over.

Kneller

2. Wanting merit.

Disgrace being vizarded,
Th' *unworthy* shews as faintly in the mask

Shakespeare

So may I, blind fortune leading me,
Miss that which one *unworthier* may attain;

Shakespeare

And die with grieving
Are there *unworthy* men chosen to offices?

Whitgift

3. Mean; worthless; contemptible.

Tell me, Philoclea, did you ever see such a
shepherd? did you ever hear of such a prince? and
then tell me if a small or *unworthy* assault have
conquered me?

Sidney

4. Not suitable; not adequate.

I bid it her feet a work, which was *unworthy*
her, but which I hope she will forgive.
Our friend's papers are in my hands, and I will
take care to suppress things *unworthy* of him.

Pope to Swift

Care is taken to intersperse additions in such a
manner, that scarce any book can be bought, with-
out purchasing something *unworthy* of the author.

Swift

5. Unbecoming; vile.

The brutal action rous'd his manly mind:
Mov'd with *unworthy* usage of the maid,
He, though unarm'd, resolv'd to give her aid.

Dryden

UNWOUND. *pret. and part. pass. of un-
wind.* Untwined.

That others tie with withs, but old pitched ropes
unwound are more lasting.

Mortimer

UNWOUNDING. *adj.*

1. Not wounded.

We may offend

Our yet *unwounded* enemies.

Milton

2. Not hurt.

Oh blest with temper!

She who can love a sifter's charms, or hear

Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear.

Pope

TO UNWRAP. *v. a.* To open what is

folded.

UNWREATH. *v. a.* To untwine.

The beads of wild oats, and of divers other wild
plants, continually wreath and *unwreath* them-
selves, according to the temperature of the ambient
air.

Boyle

UNWRITING. *adj.* Not assuming the
character of an author.

The peace of the honest *unwriting* subject was
daily molested.

Arbuthnot

UNWRITTEN. *adj.*

1. Not written; not conveyed by writing;
oral; traditional.

A rule of right *unwritten*, but delivered by tra-
dition from one to another.

Spenser

The laws of England may be divided into the
written law, and the *unwritten*.

Hale

2. Not containing writing.

As to his understanding, they bring him in view
of all notion, a rude, *unwritten* blank, making
him to be created as much an infant, as others are
born.

Sidney

UNWROUGHT. *adj.* Not laboured; not
manufactured.

O, prove at least to all of wiser thought,
Their hearts were fertile land, although *unwrought*.

Farmer

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command,
Unwrought and easy to the potter's hand.

Now take the mold, now bend thy mind to feel
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel.

Dryden

UNWRUNG. *adj.* Not pinched.

We that have free souls, it touches us not, let
the galled jade winch, our withers are *unwring*.

Shakespeare

UNYIELDED. *adj.* Not given up.

O'erpower'd at length, they force him to the
ground,

Unyielded as he was, and to the pillar bound.

Dryden

TO UNYOKE. *v. a.*

1. To loose from the yoke.

Our army is dispers'd already:
Like youthful steers *unyok'd*, they took their course
East, west, north, south.

Shakespeare

Homer calls them like gods, and yet gives them
the employment of slaves, they *unyoke* the mules.

Bacon

2. To part; to disjoin.

Shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,
So join'd in love, so strong in both,
Unyoke this seizure, and this kind regret?

Shakespeare

UNYOKED. *adj.*

1. Having never worn a yoke.

Se'ven bullocks yet *unyok'd* for Phœbus chariot,
And for Diana sev'n untapped ewes.

Dryden

2. Licentious; unrestrained.

I will awhile uphold
The *unyok'd* humour of your silliness.

Shakespeare

UNZONED. *adj.* Not bound with a girdle.

Early her motion seem'd, serene her air,

Full, though *unzon'd* her bosom.

Pope

VOCABULARY. *n. f.* [*vocabularium*, Lat.
vocabulaire, French.] A dictionary, a
lexicon; a wordbook.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and
that they stand in awe of conjurations, which is
nothing, not only in the dictionary of words,
but in the subtler *vocabulary* of Satan.

Pope

Among other books, we should be furnished with
vocabularies and dictionaries of several sorts.

VOCAL. *adj.* [*vocal*, French; *vocalis*,
Latin.]

1. Having a voice.

Eyes are *vocal*, tears have tongues;
And there be words not made with lungs;
Sententious show'st! O let them fall!

Crayford

Their cadence is rhetorical.

Witless if I be silent, morn or even,

To hill, or valley, fountain, or fresh shade,

Made *vocal* by my song, and taught his praise.

Milton

Smooth-sliding Mincius, crown'd with reeds,

That strain I heard was of a higher mood.

None can animate the lyre,
And the mute strings with *vocal* souls inspire.

As Helen, in whole eyes ten thousand cupid
dwell.

Dryden

Mennon, though stone, was counted *vocal*.

But 'twas the god, mean while, that spoke all.

Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing.

With prompting priest behind the hanging.

Uttered or modulated by the voice.

They which, under pretence of the law, cere-
monial being abrogated, require the abrogation
instrumental music, approving nevertheless the
use of vocal melody to remain, must show some re-
ason wherefore the one should be thought a less
ceremony, and not the other.

Howe

They join'd their vocal worship to the choir
Of creatures waiting voice. *Milton.*

VOCALITY. *n. f.* [*vocalitas*, Latin; from *vocal*.] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice.

L and R being in extremes, one of roughness, the other of smoothness and freeness of *vocality*, are not easy in tract of vocal speech to be pronounced partially. *Halder.*

To VOCALIZE. *v. a.* [from *vocal*.] To form into voice.

It is one thing to give an impulse to breath alone, another thing to vocalize that breath, i. e. in its passage through the larynx to give it the sound of human voice. *Halder.*

VOCALLY. *adv.* [from *vocal*.] In words; articulately.

Although it is as natural to mankind to express their desires *vocally*, as it is for brutes to use their natural vocal signs; yet the forming of languages into this or that fashion, is a business of imitation. *Hale.*

VOCATION. *n. f.* [*vocation*, French; *vocatio*, Latin.]

1. Calling by the will of God.

Neither doth that which St. Paul, or other apostles, teach, enforce the utter disability of any other man's *vocation* thought requisite in this church for the saving of souls. *Hooker.*

They which thus were in God eternally for their intended admission to life, have, by *vocation* or adoption, God actually now in them. *Hooker.*

2. Summons.

What can be urged for them, who not having the *vocation* of poverty to scrabble, out of mere wantonness make themselves ridiculous? *Dryden.*

3. Trade; employment; calling.

He would think his service greatly rewarded, if he might obtain by that means to live in the light of his prince, and yet practise his own chosen *vocation*. *Sidney.*

God's mother, in a vision full of majesty, Will'd me to leave my base *vocation*. *Shakspeare.*
God has furnished men with faculties sufficient to direct them in the way they should take, if they will seriously employ them, when their ordinary *vocations* allow them the leisure. *Locke.*

4. It is used ironically in contempt.

But lest you should for honour take
The drunken quarrels of a rake,
Or when a whore in her *vocation*
Keeps punctual to an assignation. *Swift.*

VOCATIVE. *n. f.* [*vocativus*, French; *vocativus*, Latin.] The grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

VOCIFERATION. *n. f.* [*vociferatio*, *vociferus*, Latin.] Clamour; outcry.

The lungs, kept too long upon the stretch by *vociferation*, or loud singing, may produce the same effect. *Arbuthnot.*

VOCIFEROUS. *adj.* [*vocifero*, Latin.] Clamorous; noisy.

Three three *vociferous* heralds rose to check the rout. *Chapman.*

Several templars, and others of the more *vociferous* kind of critics, went with a resolution to him, and insisted they were forced to laugh. *Pope.*

VOGUE. *n. f.* [*vogue*, French; from *voguer*, to float, or fly at large.] Fashion; mode; popular reception.

It is not more absurd to undertake to tell the name of an unknown person by his looks, than to such a man's faithfulness from the *vogue* of the world. *South.*

Cle may revive the obsolete words,
And banish those that now are moot in *vogue*. *Roscommon.*

What factions th' have, and what they drive at
In public *vogue*, or what in private. *Hudibras.*
In the *vogue* of the world, it passes for an exploit of honour, for kings to run away with whole countries that they have no pretence to. *L'Estrange.*

VOL. II.

No periodical writer, who always maintains his gravity, and does not sometimes sacrifice to the graces, must expect to keep in *vogue* for any time. *Addison.*

At one time they keep their patients to close and warm, as almost to smother them, and all on a sudden the cold regimen is in *vogue*. *Baker.*

VOICE. *n. f.* [*vox*, French; *vox*, *voxis*, Latin.]

1. Sound emitted by the mouth.

I assay to see
The works of men, or hear mortalities
Expire a voice. *Chapman.*

2. Sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth.

Air in sounds that are not tones, which are all equal, admitteth much variety, as in the voices of living creatures, and in the voices of several men; for we can discern several men by their voices. *Bacon.*

3. Any sound made by breath.

O Marcus, I am warm'd, my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's voice, and burns for glory. *Addison.*

4. Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed.

Are you all resolv'd to give your voices?
But that's no matter, the greater part carries it. *Shakspeare.*

I've no words;
My voice is in my sword! thou bloodier villain
Than terms can give thee out. *Shakspeare.*

The state was betrayed by the multitude and corruption of voices, and must shortly perish, if not committed to the grave judgment of some few, for two hundred gave voices, reducing that multitude to fifty, who, for their experience, were holden for men of great gravity. *Knolles.*

Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice
Of holy senates, and elect by voice. *Dryden.*

5. Language; words; expression.

Let us call on God in the voice of his church. *Fell.*

To VOICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rumour; to report. Out of use.
Is this th' Athenian mission, whom the world
I lov'd to regardfully? *Shakspeare.*

It was *voiced* that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet, prisoner in the Tower, whereat there was great murmur. *Bacon.*

Many fought to feed
The early creditors of novelties,
By *voicing* him alive. *Daniel.*

2. To vote. Obsolete.

Your minds, pre-occupied with what
You rather must do, than what you should do,
Made you, against the grain, to voice him consul. *Shakspeare.*

To VOICE. *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. Obsolete.

Sur not questions of jurisdiction, and rather assume thy right in silence, than voice it with claims. *Bacon.*

It is not the gift of every person to harangue the multitude, to voice it loud and high. *South.*

VOICED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Furnished with a voice.

That's Erythra,
Or some angel voic'd like her. 'Tis she! my struggling soul
Would fain go out to meet and welcome her! *Denham.*

VOID. *adj.* [*void*, French.]

1. Empty; vacant.

The earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. *Genesis.*
I'll get me to a place more void, and there
Speak to great Caesar as he comes along. *Shakspeare.*

2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated.

If it be void, and to no purpose, that the names of men are so frequent in their books, what did move them to bring them in? *Hooker.*

My word shall not return void, but accomplish that which I please. *Isaiah.*
This custom made their whole government void, as an engine built against humane society, worthy to be fired and pulled down. *Bacon.*

Though the wisdom of a future parliament may find cause to declare this or that act of parliament void, yet there will be the same temper requisite to repeal it. *Clarendon.*

The two houses declared, that nothing which should from that time pass under the great seal, should be good and valid, but void and null. *Clarendon.*

Some kind of subjection is due from every man to every man, which cannot be made void by any power whatsoever. *Swift.*

3. Unfurnished; unoccupied.

Queen Elizabeth, importuned much to supply divers great offices that had been long void, answered nothing to the matter, but rose up on the sudden, and said, I am sure my office will not be long void. *Camden.*

4. Wanting; unfurnished; empty.

If some be admitted into the ministry, void of learning, or lewd in life, are all the rest to be condemned? *Whitgift.*
How void of reason are our hopes and fears! *Druiden.*

Being void of all friendship and enmity, they never complain. *Swift.*

5. Unsubstantial; unreal.

Sinfuls, idols, void and vain. *Pope.*

VOID. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An empty space; vacuum; vacancy.

Pride, where wit fails, steeps us our defence,
And fills up all the mighty void of sense. *Pope.*
With what power
Were first th' unwieldy planets launch'd along
Th' illustrious void? *Thomson.*

To VOID. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *vulgar*, French.]

1. To quit; to leave empty.

If they will fight with us, bid them come down,
Or void the field. *Shakspeare.*
Towards this passage, somewhat darker than the chamber which he voided, this assassinate gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side. *Hutton.*

2. To emit; to pour out.
The ascending water is vented by fits, every circumvolution *voiding* only to much as is contained in one belly. *Wilkins.*

3. To emit as excrement.

Excrements smell all to the same creature that voideth them, and the cat burieth what he voideth. *Bacon.*

Believ'd the heavens were made of stone,
Because the sun had voided one. *Hudibras.*

Hebly filaments, or matter voided by urine, are suspicious symptoms of a stone in the kidneys, especially if the patient has been subject to voiding of gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul.

It was become a practice, upon any specious pretences, to void the security that was at any time given for money so borrowed. *Clarendon.*

To VOID. *v. n.*

1. To be emitted.

By the use of emulsions, and frequent emollient injections, his urine voided more easily. *Hoffmann.*

2. To receive what is emitted.

How in our voiding lobby halt thou stood,
And duly waited for my coming forth? *Shakspeare.*

VOIDABLE. *adj.* [from *void*.] Such as may be annulled.

If a metropolitan, pretending the party deceased had bona vacantia in divers dioceses, grants letters of administration, such administration is not void, but voidable by a sentence. *Ayliffe.*

VOIDANCE. *n. f.* [from *void*.]

1. The act of emptying.

2. Ejection from a benefice.

VOIDER. *n. f.* [from *void*.] A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

A voider for the nonce,
I wrong the devil should I pick their bones. *Clarendon.*

VOIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *void*.]

U N W

Friends all but now; even now
In quarrel, and in terms like bride and groom
Divesting them for bed; and then but now,
As if some planet had unwitted men,
Sword drawn, and tilting one at other's breasts.

UNWITHDRAWING, *adj.* Continually liberal.

What force did Nature pour her bounties forth,
With such a full and *unwithdrawing* hand,
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flowers?

UNWITHSTOOD, *adj.* Not opposed.

And in account, deep ting'd with blood, confess
What the Sature's vigour *unwithstood*
Could do in rigid fight.

UNWITNESSED, *adj.* Wanting testimony, wanting notice.

Let their zeal to the cause should any way be
unwitnessed.

UNWITTINGLY, *adv.* [Properly *unwittingly*, from *unwitting*.] Without knowledge; without consciousness.

In these fatal things it falls out that the high-
working powers make second causes *unwittingly*
accessory to their determinations.

Those things are termed most properly natural
agents, which keep the law of their kind *unwittingly*,
as the heavens and elements of the world
which can do no other wise than they do.

Atheists repudiate all title to heaven, merely for
present pleasure; besides the extreme madness of
running such a desperate hazard after death, they
unwittingly deprive themselves here of that tranqui-
lity they seek for.

UNWONTED, *adj.*

1. Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent.
His sad, dull eyes, sunk deep in hollow pits,
Could not endure the *unwonted* sun to view.

My father's of a better nature
Than he appears by speech, this is *unwonted*
Which now came from him.

Every *unwonted* meteor is portentous, and some
divine prognostick.

Thick breath, quick pulse, and heaving of my
heart,
All signs of some *unwonted* change appear.

2. Unaccustomed; unused.

Philocles, who blushing, and withal feeling,
making shamefacedness pleasant, and pleasure
shamefaced, tenderly moved her feet, *unwonted*
to feel the naked ground.

See calves *unwonted* to fresh waters fly.

O how oft shall he
On faith and changed gods complain, and fears,
Rough with black winds and storms,
Unwonted shall admire.

UNWORKING, *adj.* Living without labour.

Laws and *unworking* slothful persons in this being
more than parasites, do not only keep to such
of the money of a country in their hands, but make
the publick pay them for it.

UNWORTHIPPED, *adj.* Not adored.

Unworthipp'd, unobey'd, the throne supreme.

UNWORTHILY, *adv.* Not according to desert; either above or below merit.

I vow'd, base knight,
To tear the garter from thy craven leg,
Which I have done, because *unworthily*.

Thou wast installed.
Fearing lest my jealous aim might err,
And to *unworthily* disgrace the man,
I gave him gentle looks.

If we look upon the *Odyssey* as all a fiction, we
consider it *unworthily*. It ought to be read as a
story founded upon truth, adorned with embellish-
ments in poetry.

UNWORTHINESS, *n. f.* Want of worth; want of merit.

A mind fearing the *unworthiness* of every word
that should be presented to her ears, at length
brought it forth in this manner.

U N W

O let not an excellent spirit do itself such wrong,
as to think where it is placed, embraced, and
loved, there can be any *unworthiness*; since the
weakness is not easier driven away by the fun,
than that is chaf'd away with too high thoughts.

Every night he comes with songs compos'd
To her *unworthiness*: it nothing needs us
To chide him from our eaves, for he persists.

I fear'd to find you in another place;
But since you're here, my jealousy grows less:
You will be kind to my *unworthiness*.

Have a true and humble sense of your own *un-
worthiness*, which will not suffer you to rise to a
confidence unwarrantably pretended to by some.

UNWORTHY, *adj.*

1. Not deserving; whether good or bad.

The Athenian creed and dogmology should re-
main mute; the one as a most divine explication
of the choicest articles of our christian belief; the
other as an heavenly acclamation of joyful applause
to his precepts, in whom we believe: neither the one
nor the other *unworthy* to be heard founding, as
they are in the church of Christ.

A very particular accident, not *unworthy* the re-
membrance, for brevity I wittingly pass over.

2. Wanting merit.

Degree being vizarded,
Th' *unworthiest* shews as fairly in the mask.

So may I, blind fortune leading me,
Miss that which one *unworthier* may attain;
And die with grieving

Are there *unworthy* men chosen to offices?

3. Mean; worthless; contemptible.

Tell me, Philocles, did you ever see such a
shepherd? did you ever hear of such a prince?
and then tell me if a small or *unworthy* assault have
conquered me?

4. Not suitable; not adequate.

I bid it her feet a work, which was *unworthy*
her, but which I hope she will forgive.
Our friend's papers are in my hands, and I will
take care to suppress things *unworthy* of him.

Care is taken to interperse additions in such a
manner, that scarce any book can be bought, with-
out purchasing something *unworthy* of the author.

5. Unbecoming; vile.

The brutal action rous'd his manly mind:
Mov'd with *unworthy* usage of the maid,
He, though unarm'd, resolv'd to give her aid.

UNWOUND, *pret. and part. pass. of un-
wind*. Untwined.

Thatchers tie with withs, but old pitched ropes
unwound are more lasting.

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Oh blest with temper!
She who can love a sister's charms, or hear
Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear.

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Oh prove at least to all of wiser thought,
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Homer calls them like gods, and yet gives them
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Shall these hands, to lately purg'd of blood,
So join'd in love, so strong in both,
Unyoke this seizure, and thus *unyoke* the mud?

UNYOKED, *adj.*

1. Having never worn a yoke.

Sev'n bullocks yet *unyok'd* for Phœbus chaise,
And for Diana sev'n unspotted ewes.

2. Licentious; unrestrained.

I will awhile uphold
The *unyok'd* humour of your silliness.

UNZONED, *adj.* Not bound with a girdle.

Early her motion seem'd, serene her air,
Full, though *unzon'd* her bosom.

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Their cadence is rhetorical.

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To hill, or valley, fountain, or fresh shade.

Made vocal by my song, and taught his praise.

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VOL. II.

No periodical writer, who always maintains his gravity, and does not sometimes sacrifice to the graces, must expect to keep in vogue for any time. *Addison.*

At one time they keep their patients to close and warm, as almost to fuddle them, and all on a sudden the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*

VOICE. *n. f.* [*voir*, French; *vox*, *voxis*, Latin.]

1. Sound emitted by the mouth.

I assay to see The works of men, or hear mortalities Expire a voice. *Chapman.*

2. Sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth.

Air in sounds that are not tones, which are all equal, admitteth much variety, as in the voices of living creatures, and in the voices of several men; for we can discern several men by their voices. *Bacon.*

3. Any sound made by breath.

O Marcus, I am warm'd, my heart Leaps at the trumpet's voice, and burns for glory. *Addison.*

4. Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed.

Are you all resolv'd to give your voices? But that's no matter, the greater part carries it. *Shakespeare.*

I've no words; My voice is in my sword! thou bloodier villain Than terms can give thee out. *Shakespeare.*

The state was betrayed by the multitude and corruption of voices, and must shortly perish, if not committed to the grave judgment of some few, for two hundred gave voices, reducing that multitude to fifty, who, for their experience, were holden for men of greatest gravity. *Knollys.*

Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice Of holy features, and elect by voice. *Dryden.*

5. Language; words; expression.

Let us call on God in the voice of his church. *Fell.*

TO VOICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rumour; to report. Out of use.

Is this th' Athenian union, whom the world You'd so regardfully? *Shakespeare.*

It was raised that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet, prisoner in the Tower, whereto there was great rumour. *Bacon.*

Many sought to feed The easy creditors of novelities, By voicing him alive. *Daniel.*

2. To vote. Obsolete.

Your minds, pre-occupied with what You rather must do, than what you should do, Made you, against the grain, to voice him counsel. *Shakespeare.*

TO VOICE. *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. Obsolete.

Stir not questions of jurisdiction, and rather assume thy right in silence, than voice it with claims. *Bacon.*

It is not the gift of every person to harangue the multitude, to voice it loud and high. *South.*

VOICED. *adj.* [from the noun] Furnished with a voice.

That's Erythra, Or some angel voic'd like her. 'Tis she! my struggling soul Would join go out to meet and welcome her! *Dent.*

VOID. *adj.* [*vide*, French.]

1. Empty; vacant.

The earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. *Genesis.*

I'll get me to a place more void, and there Speak to great Caesar as he comes along. *Shaksp.*

2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated.

If it be void, and to no purpose, that the names of men are so frequent in their books, what did more them to bring them in? *Hooker.*

My word shall not return void, but accomplish that which I please. *Isaiah.*

This custom made their whole government void, as an engine built against human society, worthy to be fired and pulled down. *Bacon.*

Though the wisdom of a future parliament may find cause to declare this or that act of parliament void, yet there will be the same temper requisite to repeal it. *Clarendon.*

The two houses declared, that nothing which should from that time pass under the great seal, should be good and valid, but void and null. *Clarendon.*

Some kind of subjection is due from every man to every man, which cannot be made void by any power whatsoever. *Swift.*

3. Unsupplied; unoccupied.

Queen Elizabeth, importuned much to supply divers great offices that had been long void, answered nothing to the matter, but rose up on the sudden, and said, I am sure my office will not be long void. *Camden.*

4. Wanting; unfurnished; empty.

If tone be admitted into the mutuality, void of learning, or lewd in life, are all the rest to be condemned? *Whitgift.*

How void of reason are our hopes and fears! *Denden.*

Being void of all friendship and civility, they never complain. *Swift.*

5. Unsubstantial; unreal.

Senseless, idle, void, and vain. *Pope.*

VOID. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An empty space; vacuum; vacancy.

Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defence, And fills up all the mighty void of sense. *Pope.*

With what power Were first th' unwieldy planets launch'd along. *Thomson.*

TO VOID. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *vider*, French.]

1. To quit; to leave empty.

If they will fight with us, bid them come down, Or void the field. *Shakespeare.*

Towards this passage, somewhat darker than the chamber which he voided, this affluence gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side. *Wotton.*

2. To emit; to pour out.

The ascending water is vented by fits, every convulsion voiding only so much as is contained in one heave. *Wilkins.*

3. To emit as excrement.

Excrements smell all to the same creature that voideth them, and the cat burneth what the voideth. *Bacon.*

Believ'd the heav'ns were made of stone, Because the sun had voided one. *Hudibras.*

Hebby filaments, or matter voided by urine, are suspicious symptoms of a stone in the kidneys, especially if the patient has been subject to voiding of gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul.

It was become a practice, upon any specious pretences, to void the security that was at any time given for money to be borrowed. *Clarendon.*

TO VOID. *v. n.*

1. To be emitted.

By the use of emollients, and frequent emollient applications, his urine voided more easily. *Wesman.*

2. To receive what is emitted.

How in our voiding lobby hath thou stood, And duly waited for my coming forth? *Shakespeare.*

VOIDABLE. *adj.* [from *void*.] Such a may be annulled.

If a metropolitan, pretending the party decessed had bona vacantia in divers dioceses, grants letters of administration, such administration is not void, but voidable by a sentence. *Ayliffe.*

VOIDANCE. *n. f.* [from *void*.]

1. The act of emptying.

2. Ejection from a benefice.

VOIDER. *n. f.* [from *void*.] A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

A voider for the nonce, I wrong the devil should I pick their bones. *Ciceland.*

VOIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *void*.]

1. Emptiness; vacuity.

2. Nullity; inefficiency.

3. Want of substantiality.

It is by you and their nakedness and void of all mixt bodies, good divines are of opinion, that the work of the creation was not in itself dignified by days.

VOLTEUR. *n. f.* [French.] Carriage, transportation by carriage. Not in use. They ought to be executed by volture or carriage.

VOLANT. *adj.* [volans, Latin; volant, French.]

1. Flying; passing through the air.

The point or flying automaton, are such mechanical contrivances as have a self motion, whereby they are carried aloft in the air, like birds. *Hudkins*

2. Nimble; active.

His volant touch
Instruct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and purined transmute the resonant figure.

Blind British bards, with volant touch,
Traverse jargonous strings, whose solemn notes
Provoke to humber levels.

VOLATILE. *adj.* [volatilis, Latin.]

1. Flying; passing through the air.

The caterpillar towards the end of summer waxeth volatile, and turneth to a butterfly.

There is no creature only volatile, or no flying animal but hath feet as well as wings, because there is not sufficient food for them always in the air.

2. [volatile, French.] Having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation.

In vain, though by their powerful art they land
Volatile Hermes.

When arsenick with soap gives a regulus, and with mercury sublimates a volatile bubble, like butter of antimony; doth not this show that arsenick, which is a substance totally volatile, is compounded of fixed and volatile parts, strongly cohering by a mutual attraction; so that the volatile will not ascend without carrying up the fixed?

3. Lively; hekle; changeable of mind;

fall of spirit; airy.

Active spirits, who are ever skimming over the surface of things with a volatile temper, will fix nothing in their mind.

You are as giddy and volatile as ever, just the reverse of Mr. Pope, who hath always loved a domestic life.

VOLATILE. *n. f.* [volatile, French.] A winged animal.

The air conveys the heat of the sun, maintains fires, and serves for the flight of volatiles.

VOLATILITAS. *n. f.* [volatilité, Fr.]

VOLATILITAS. *n. f.* [from volatile.]

1. The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity.

Upon the compound body, closely observe the colour, fragility, or pliancy, the volatility or fixation, compared with simple bodies.

Of volatility the utmost degree is, when it will fly away without returning.

Heat causeth the spirits to search some issue out of the body, as in the volatility of metals.

The animal spirits cannot, by reason of their volatility and volatileness, be discovered to the sense.

The volatility of mercury argues that they are not much longer; nor may they be much less, lest they lose their opacity.

By the spirit of a plant, we understand that pure, elaborated oil, which, by reason of its extreme volatility, exhales spontaneously, in which the odour or smell consists.

2. Mutability of mind; animosity; inconstancy.

VOLATILIZATION. *n. f.* [from volatilize.]

The act of making volatile.

Chymists have, by a variety of ways, attempted to wane the constitution of the salt of tartar.

TO VOLATILIZE. *v. a.* [volatiliser, Fr.]

from volatile.] To make volatile; to subtilize to the highest degree.

Spirit of wine has a reactive power, in a middle degree between those of water and oily substances, and accordingly seems to be composed of both, united by fermentation: the water, by means of some saline spirits with which it is impregnated, dissolving the oil, and volatilizing it by the action.

Spirituous liquors are so far from attenuating, volatilizing, and rendering perishable the animal fluids, that they rather condense them.

VOLCANO. *n. f.* [Italian, from Vulcan.]

A burning mountain.

Navigators tell us there is a burning mountain in an island, and many volcanoes and fiery hills.

When the Cyclops o'er their anvils sweat,
From the volcano goals eruption rise,
And curling fleets of smoke obscure the skies.

Subterraneous minerals ferment, and caule earthquakes, and caule tumorous eruptions of volcanoes, and tumble down broken rocks.

Why want we then incursions on the form,
On flame, or volcano? They perform
Their mighty deeds; they be so like our day,
And spread their ample detests in a day.

VOL. *n. f.* [vole, French.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks.

Pat fix, and not a living fool!

I might by this have won a vole.

VOLERY. *n. f.* [volerie, French.] A flight of birds.

An old boy, at his first appearance, is sure to draw on him the eyes and chipping of the whole town.

VOLITION. *n. f.* [volition, Latin.] The act of willing, the power of choice exerted.

To say that we cannot tell whether we have liberty, because we do not understand the manner of volition, is all one as to say, that we cannot tell whether we see or hear, because we do not understand the manner of sensation.

There is as much difference between the approbation of the judgment, and the actual volitions of the will, as between a man's viewing a desirable thing with his eye, and reaching after it with his hand.

Volition is the actual exercise of the power the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it; or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, by directing any particular action, or its forbearance.

VOLITIVE. *adj.* Having the power to will.

They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the volitive, making the man not only more knowing, but more wise and better.

VOLLEY. *n. f.* [volée, French.]

1. A flight of shot.

From the wood a volley of shot flew two of his company.

More on his guns relies than on his sword,
From whence a fatal volley we received.

2. A burst; an emission of many at once.

A fine volley of words, gentlemen, and quickly shot off.

Diffident fense with modest caution speaks;
It still looks home, and short exursions makes;
But rattling content in full volleys breaks.

VO'LLY. *v. n.* To throw out.

The holding every man shall beat as loud
As his strong side can be.

VOLLEED. *adj.* [from volley.] Disploded; discharged with a volley.

I flood

Thy stercof, when in battle to thy aid
The blating volley'd thunder made all speed.

The Gallick navy, impotent to bear
This noise, d'it under torn, disover'd, loud.

VOLTE. *n. f.* [volte, French.]

Volt figures round or a circular tread: a gate of two treads made by a horse going sideways: not a center; so that the two treads make parallel lines, the one which is made by the fore feet, and the other by the hinder feet smaller, the members bearing outwards, and the croupe approaching towards the center.

VOLUBILITY. *n. f.* [volubilité, French; volubilitas, from volubilis, Latin.]

1. The act or power of rolling.

Volubility, or aptness to roll, is the property of a bowl, and is derived from its roundness.

Then celestial spheres should forget their waltz motions, and by irregular volatility turn the wheels any way, as it might happen.

2. Activity of tongue; fluency of speech.

Say the he mute, and will not speak a word,
Then I'll commend his volubility.

He exposted himself with great volubility of words, natural and proper.

He had all the French assurance, cunning, and volubility of tongue.

She ran over the catalogue of diversions with such a volubility of tongue, as drew a gentleman primed from her father.

3. Mutability; habilityness to revolution.

He that's a victor this moment, may be a slave the next; and this volatility of human affairs, is the judgment of providence, in the punishment of oppression.

VOLUBLE. *adj.* [volubilis, Latin.]

1. Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion.

Neither the weight of the matter of which a vessel is made, nor its round comble form, which meeting with a precipice, do necessarily continue the motion of it, are any more imputable to that choice creature in its first motion.

The adventurous cupidities may produce volatility in the matter they pervade, by expelling those volatile particles, which, whilst they continued did by their shape unfit for cohesion, or by their motion, oppose cohesion.

2. Rolling; having quick motion.

This lets voluble earth,
By shorter flight to th' east, had left him there.

Then voluble and bold; now hid, now seen,
Among thick woven arborets.

3. Nimble; active. Applied to the tongue.

A friend promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in certain juices, which render it so wonderfully pliant and suppliant.

There, with a voluble and suppliant tongue, become mere echoes.

4. Fluent of words. It is applied to the speech, or the speaker.

Canto, a brave very voluble, no farther estimable, than in putting on the meer form of civil and humane seeming, for the better composing of his loose affection.

It voluble and sharp discourse be married,
Unkindness blunts it more than marble hard.

VOLUME. *n. f.* [volumen, Latin.]

1. Something rolled, or convolved.

2. As much as seems convolved at once, as a fold of a serpent, a wave of water.

Therefore and so I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've been
Hours dreadful, and things strange.

Unoppos'd they e'er their love their force,
Or wind in volumes to their former course.

Behind the general mends his weary pace,
And silently to his revenge he calls
So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,
And long behind his wounded volute trails.

Thames' fruitful tides
flow through the vale in silver *volumes* play.

Fenton.

By the insinuations of these crystals, the *volumes* of air are driven out of the watry particles, and many of them uniting, form larger *volumes*, which thereby have a greater force to expand themselves *Cheyne*.

3. [*volume*, French.] A book; so called, because books were anciently rolled upon a roll.

Gay on all this while his book did read,
Ne yet has ended; for it was a great

And ample *volume*, that doth far exceed
My leisure, so long leaves here to repeat. *Spenser*

Calmly, I do beseech you.—
A e, as an holler, that for the poorest piece

Will bear the name by th' *volume* *Shakespeare*.
The most sagacious man is not able to find out any
mistake or error in this great *volume* of the world.

I shall not now enlarge on the wrong judgments
whereby men mislead themselves. This would make
a *volume* *Locke*.

It one short *volume* could comprize
All that was witty, learn'd and wise,
How would it be esteem'd and read? *Suift*

VOLUMINOUS, *adj.* [from *volume*.]
1. Consisting of many complications.

The serpent roll'd *voluminous* and vast. *Milton*

2. Consisting of many *volumes*, or books.

If heav'n's wate aught of fate, by what the stars
I *voluminous*, or single characters

In their conjunction met, gave me to spell. *Milton*

There is pleasure in doing something new, though
never so little, without pattering the world with
voluminous transcriptions. *Grant*

The most severe reader makes allowances for
many reils and nodding places in a *voluminous*
water. *Spectator*

3. Copious; diffusive.

He did not bear contradiction without much passion,
and was too *voluminous* in discourse. *Clarendon*

VOLUMINOUSLY, *adv.* [from *voluminous*.]
In many *volumes* or books.

The controversies are hotly managed by the di-
vided schools, and *voluminously* every where
huddled. *Granville*

VOLUNTARILY, *adv.* [*volontiers*, French;
from *voluntary*.] Spontaneously; of
one's own accord; without compulsion.

Sub there is no likelihood that ever *voluntarily*
they will seek instruction at our hands, it remaineth
that unless we will suffer them to perish, salvation
must seek them. *Hooker*

To be agents *voluntarily* in our own destruction,
against God and nature. *Hooker*

Self preservation will oblige a man *voluntarily*,
and by choice, to undergo any less evil, to secure
himself but from the probability of an evil incom-
parably greater. *South*

VOLUNTARY, *adj.* [*volontaire*, Fr.
voluntarius, Latin.]

1. Acting without compulsion; acting by
choice.

God did not work as a necessary, but a *voluntary*
agent, intending before hand, and decreeing with
forethought, that which did outwardly proceed from him.
Hooker

The lottery of my destiny
Runs me the right of *voluntary* choosing. *Shakespeare*

2. Willing; acting with willingness.

A *voluntary* was no more; her guard away,
To hit a *voluntary* prey. *Pope*

3. Done by design; purposed.

He was by opping a tree, and his ax-head fell
on the bely, out of his hand, and kills another
man; by here is indeed man-slaughter, but no
murder. *Perkins*

4. Done without compulsion.

The forbearance denotes the forbearance
in action, consequent to an order of the mind. *Locke*

The old duke is banished; the new duke, and
the other lords, have put themselves into
voluntary exile with him. *Shakespeare*

They must have recourse to abstinence, which is
but *voluntary* fasting, and to exorcise, which is but
voluntary labour. *Scud*

5. Acting of his own accord; spontaneous.

The publick prayers of the people of God, in
churches thoroughly settled, but never able to be
voluntary duties, proceeding from any man's ex-
temporal wit. *Hooker*

Thoughts which *voluntary* move
Harmonious numbers. *Milton*

VOLUNTARY, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A volunteer; one who engages in any
affair of his own accord.

All the unsettled humours of the land,
Rath, meconfid'rate, fiery *voluntaries*. *Shakespeare*

Ajax was here the *voluntary*, and you as under
an impulse. *Shakespeare*

The bordering wars were made altogether by *vol-
untaries*, upon their own head. *Davies*

Aids came in partly upon *voluntaries*, and partly
voluntaries from all parts. *Bacon*

2. A piece of music played at will, with-
out any settled rule.

Whistling winds like organs play'd,
Until their *voluntaries* made
The waken'd earth in odorous rife,

To be her morning sacrifice. *Cleaveland*

By a *voluntary* before the first lesson, we are pre-
pared for admission of those divine truths, which
we are shortly to receive. *Spectator*

VOLUNTEER, *n. f.* [*volontaire*, French.]

A soldier who enters into the service of
his own accord.

Congreve, and the author of the *Relapse*, being
the principals in the dispute, I satisfy them, as for
the *volunteers*, they will find themselves affected
with the misfortune of their friends. *Collier*

All Asia now *was* by the ears;
And gods beat up for *volunteers*

To Greece and Troy. *Prior*

To **VOLUNTEER**, *v. n.* To go for a sol-
dier. A cant word.

Leave off the se wagers, for inconference speaking,
The city needs not your new tricks for breaking
And if you fallants lose, to all appearing,
You'll want an equipage for *volunteering*. *Dryden*

VOLUNTARY, *n. f.* [*voluptaire*, Fr.
voluptuarius, Latin.] A man given up
to pleasure and luxury.

Does not the *voluntary* understand, in all the
liberties of a loose and a lewd conversation, that
he runs the risk of body and soul? *L'Estrange*

The parable was intended against the *voluptu-
aries*, men who lived like heathens, dissolutely, with-
out regarding any of the restraints of religion. *Atterbury*

VOLUPTUOUS, *adj.* [*voluptuosus*, Lat.
voluptuex, French.] Given to excess
of pleasure; luxurious.

He then deceives, deceiv'd in his deceit;
Made drunk with drugs of dear *voluptuous* receipt.

If a new sect have not two properties, it will not
spread. The one is, the supplanting, or the opposing
of authority established; the other is, the giving li-
cense to pleasures, and a *voluptuous* life. *Bacon*

Thou wilt bring me soon
To that new world of light and bliss, among
The gods, who live at ease, where I shall reign
At thy right hand *voluptuous*, without end. *Milton*

Then swol'n with pride, into the laze I fell;
Of fair salacious looks, several traits,
Soft'n'd with pleasure, and *voluptuous* life. *Milten*

Speculative atheism subtils only in our specula-
tion, whereas really human nature cannot be guilty
of the crime. Indeed a few sensual and *voluptuous*
persons may for a season eclipse this native light of
the soul, but can never wholly smother and extin-
guish it. *Bentley*

VOLUPTUOUSLY, *adv.* [from *voluptuous*.]
Luxuriously; with indulgence of excel-
sive pleasure.

Had I a dozen sons, I had rather eleven died
nobly for their country, than one *voluptuously* tur-
teit out of action. *Shakespeare*

This cannot be done, if my will be so worldly or
temporally disposed, as never to infer me to think
of them, but perpetually to carry away and apply
my mind to other things. *South*

VOLUPTUOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *voluptu-
ous*.] Luxuriolness; addicetdness to
excess of pleasure.

There's no bottom
In my *voluptuousness*, your wives, your daughters,
Your nation, and your minds, could not fill up
The excess of my lust. *Shakespeare*

If he fill'd his viceroy with his *voluptuousness*,
Full tarsens, and the dynasts of his bowes,
Call on him for it. *Shakespeare*

Here, where full evening is, not noon nor night;
Where no *voluptuousness*, yet all delight. *Donne*

These sons of Epicurus, the *voluptuousness* and
irreligion, wait pass for the only wits of the age. *South*

You may be free, unless
Your other lord forbids, *voluptuousness*. *Dryden*

VOLUPTUOUS, *n. f.* [*volutatio*, Latin.]
Wallowing; rolling.

VOLUTE, *n. f.* [*volute*, French.] A mem-
ber of a column.

That part of the capitals of the Ionick, Cornu-
thian, and Composite orders, which is supposed to re-
present the bark of trees twisted and turned into spir-
al lines, or, according to others, the head distils of
virgins in their long hair. According to Vitruvius,
those that appear above the stems in the Cornuthian
order, are sixteen in every capital, four in the Ionick,
and eight in the Composite. These *volutes* are
more especially remarkable in the Ionick capital,
representing a pillow or cushion laid between the
abacus and columns; whence that ancient architect
calls the *voluta* pulvinus. *Horn*

It is said there is an Ionick pillar in the Santa
Maria Trinita here, where the marks of the capitals
are still to be seen on the *volute*; and that Palladio
learned from thence the working of that difficult
problem. *Addison*

VOMICA, *n. f.* [Latin.] An encysted
tumour in the lungs.

If the ulcer is not broke, it is commonly called
a *vomica*, attended with the same symptoms as an
empyema, because the *vomica* communicating with
the vessels of the lungs, must necessarily void some
of the purid matter, and taint the blood. *Arbuthnot*

VOMICK, *n. f.*

Vomick is the nucleus of a fruit of an East
India tree, the wood of which is the lignum cubi-
bunum, or Indian wood of the shops. It is flat,
compressed, and round, of the breadth of a shilling,
and about the thickness of a crown piece. It is
certainly potent to quench and bleed, and taken
internally, in small doses, it detaches the whole
human frame, and brings on convulsions. *Hill*

To **VOMIT**, *v. n.* [*vomo*, Lat.] To cast
up the contents of the stomach.

The dog, when he is sick at the stomach, knows
his cure, falls to his guly, *vomits*, and is well. *More*

To **VOMIT**, *v. a.* [*vomit*, Fr.]

1. To throw up from the stomach: often
with up or out.

As though some world unknown,
By pamper'd nature's store too prodigially fed,
And *vomiting* therewith, her forces all commited. *Dryden*

The *vomit* out Jonah upon the dry land. *Jonah*

Vomiting is of life, when the febricity of the
stomach requires it. *Boerhaave*

Weak stomachs *vomit* up the wine that they
drink in too great quantity, and the ferment our ear. *Boerhaave*

2. To throw up with violence from any
hollow.

VOMIT, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The matter thrown up from the stomach.

He had cast up the wealth by his devour'd,
Like trout from his passion, entire, purid. *South*

VOT

2. An emetick medicine; a medicine that causes vomit.

This vomit may be repeated often, if it be found to be useful. *Markham*
Whether a vomit may be safely given, must be judged by the circumstances; at there be any symptoms of an inflammation on the stomach, a vomit is extremely dangerous. *Arbuthnot*

VOMITION. *n. f.* [from *vomito*, Lat.] The act or power of vomiting.

How many have saved their lives, by spewing up their debauch? Whereas, if the stomach had wanted the faculty of vomition, they had inevitably died. *Grew*

VOMITIVE. *adj.* [from *vomit*, Fr.] Emetick; causing vomits.

From the vitriolous quality, mercurius dulcis, and vitriol vomitive, occasion black eruptions. *Brown*

VOMITORY. *adj.* [from *vomitoire*, Fr. *vomitarius*, Lat.] Proceeding vomits; emetick.

Since regulus of sublim, or salts of antimony, will communicate to water or wine a purging or vomitory operation, yet the body itself, after iterated infusions, abates of virtue or weight. *Brown*
Some have vomited up such bodies as these, namely, thick, dark, black pus, which, by framing, they vomit spagum, or by taking vomitans privately. *Harris*

VORACIOUS. *adj.* [from *vorace*, Fr. *vorax*, Latin.]

1. Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious.

So voracious is this hawk grown, that it draws in every thing to feed it. *Gower, of the tongue*

2. Rapacious; greedy.

VORACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voracious*.]

Greedy; ravenously.

VORACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *voracit  *, Fr.]

VORACITY. *n. f.* [from *voracitas*, Lat. from *vorax*.]

Greediness; ravening; ravenousness.

He is as well contented with this, as those that with the rancies of the earth pamper their voracity. *Sandys*

Creatures by their voracity pernicious, have commonly fewer young. *Deham*

VORTEX. *n. f.* In the plural *vortexes*. [Latin.] Any thing whirled round.

If many contiguous vortexes of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the sun and fixed stars, yet these, and all their parts, would by their tenacity and fullness communicate their motion to one another. *Newton*

Nothing else could impel it, unless the ethereal matter be supposed to be carried about the sun, like a vortex, or whirlpool, as a vehicle to convey it and the rest of the planets. *Hentley*

The gathering number, as it moves along,

Involves a vast involuntary throng;

Who gently drawn, and struggling lefts and lefts,

Roll in her vortex, and her power controls. *Pope*

VORTICAL. *adj.* [from *vortex*.] Having

a whirling motion.

If three equal round vessels be filled, the one with cold water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors be stirred about alike, to give them a vortical motion; the pitch, by its tenacity, will lose its motion quickly; the oil, being less tenacious, will keep it longer; and the water being still less tenacious, will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short time. *Newton*

It is not a magnetical power, nor the effect of a vortical motion, those common attempts towards the explanation of gravity. *Bentley*

VOTARIST. *n. f.* [from *votus*, Lat.] One de-

voted to any person or thing; one given up by a vow to any service or worship; votary.

I with a more strict restraint

Upon the sisterhood, the votaries of St. Clare. *Shakspeare*

Earth, yield me roots! What is here?

Gold! yellow, glittering, precious gold!

No, gods, I am no idle votary! *Shakspeare*

VOT

The grey-headed vein,
Like a sad votary in palmer's weed,
Role from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton*

VOTARY. *n. f.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

Wherefore waste I time to count thee?

Thou art a votary to fond desire. *Shakspeare*

Thou, faint god of sleep! forget that I

Was ever known to be thy votary.

No more my pillow shall thine altar be,

Nor will I seek any more to thee

Myself a nothing sacrifice. *Crashaw*

'Twas the coldness of the votary, and not the

prayer, that was in fault, whenever fervor was de-

clined at the public office of the church. *Fell*

By the means, men worship the idols which have

been set up in their minds, and stamping the charac-

ters of divinity upon absurdities and errors, become

zealous votaries to bulls and monkeys. *Locke*

The enemy of our happiness has his servants and

votaries among those who are called by the name

of the son of God. *Hogers*

How can heavenly wisdom prove

An instrument to earth's love?

Know'st thou not yet, that men commence

thy votaries for want of sense? *Swift*

VOTARY. *adj.* Consequent to a vow.

Superstition is now so well advanced, that men

of the first blood are as firm as butchers by occupa-

tion, and votary resolution is made equippment to

custom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon*

VOTARESS. *n. f.* [female of *votary*.] A

woman devoted to any worship or state.

The imperial votress pulled on

In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakspeare*

His mother was a votress of my order;

And, as the spiced Indian air by night,

Full often the hath gossip'd by his side. *Shakspeare*

No votary this votress needs,

Her very syllables are beads. *Cleveland*

Thy votress from my tender years I am;

And love, like thee, the woods and Tylan game. *Dryden*

What force have pious vows? the queen of love

His sister sends, her votress from above. *Pope*

VOTE. *n. f.* [from *votum*, Latin.] Suffrage;

voice given and numbered.

He that joins instruction with delight,

Profit with pleasure, carries all the votes. *Reform*

How many have no other ground for their tenets,

than the sup old honesty or learning of those of

the same persuasion? as if truth were to be estab-

lished by the vote of the multitude. *Locke*

The final determination arises from the majority

of opinions or votes in the assembly, because they

ought to be swayed by the superior weight of

reason. *Watts*

TO VOTE. *v. a.*

1. To choose by suffrage; to determine by

suffrage.

You are not only in the eye and ear of your

master, but you are also a favourite, the favourite

of the time, and to are in his bottom also, the

whole hath also voted you, and doth to esteem of

you. *Bacon*

2. To give by vote.

The parliament voted them one hundred thou-

sand pounds, by way of recompence for their in-

terings. *Swift*

VOTER. *n. f.* [from *votus*.] One who has

the right of giving his voice or suffrage.

Elections growing chargeable, the voters that in

the bulk of the common people, have an un-

iversally seduced into bribery, perjury, dissimulation,

malice, and fraud. *Swift*

He hates an action bare,

Can sometimes drop a voter's claim.

And give up party to his lane. *Swift*

VOTIVE. *adj.* [from *votus*, Lat.] Given by

vow.

Such in this temple you may find,

On votive tablets to the life portray'd. *Dryden*

Venus! take my votive glass;

Since I am not what I was,

VOW

What from this day I shall be,
Venus! let me never see.

TO VOUCH. *v. a.* [from *voucher*, Norman Fr.]

1. To call to witness; to obtest.

The sun and day are witnesses for me;

Let him who fights unseen relate his own;

And touch the silent stars and conscious moon. *Dryden*

2. To attest; to warrant; to declare; to

maintain by repeated affirmations.

You do not give the cheer; the feast is told

That is not often touch'd, while its making,

'Tis given with welcome. *Shakspeare*

The consistency of the discourse, and the pertin-

ency of it to the design he is upon, touches it

worthy of our great apostle.

They made him assumed to touch the truth of the

relation, and afterwards to credit it. *Atterbury*

TO VOUCH. *v. n.* To bear witness; to ap-

pear as a witness; to give testimony.

He declares he will not believe lies, until the

elector of Hanover shall vouch for the truth of what

he hath so solemnly affirmed. *Swift*

VOUCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Warrant,

attestation.

What praise couldst thou bestow on a deserving

woman indeed? one that, in the authority of her

merit, did justly put on the vouch of very males

stick? *Shakspeare*

VOUCHER. *n. f.* [from *touch*.]

1. One who gives witness to any thing.

All the great writers of that age stand up together

as vouchers for one another's reputation. *Spectator*

I have added nothing to the malice or absurdity

of them; which it behoves me to declare, since the

vouchers themselves will be so soon lost. *Payne*

2. Testimony.

Better to starve,

Than crave the hire which first we do deserve

Why in this wretched gown should I stand here,

To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear

Their needful voucher? *Shakspeare*

The stamp is a mark, and a public voucher, that

a piece of such denomination is of such a weight,

and of such a fluency, as it has to much silver in it. *Payne*

TO VOUCHSAFE. *v. a.* [from *vouch* and *safe*.]

1. To permit any thing to be done with-

out danger.

2. To condescend to grant.

He grew content to mark their speeches, the

surveil at such wit in shepherds, after to like their

company, and lastly to vouchsafe conference. *Swift*

Shall I vouchsafe your worship a word or two?

-Two thousand, fair woman, and I'll

Vouchsafe thee hearing. *Shakspeare*

But it is the sense of two! from such delight

Beyond all other, hath the same vouchsafed

To cattle and each beast. *Milton*

It is not I, by the apostle, that God has

afforded to the heathens the means of eternal life, and

yet I will not affirm that God will give eternal

life, to whom the sound of the gospel never

reached. *Swift*

TO VOUCHSAFE. *v. n.* To design; to con-

descend; to yield.

Do I not see *Zeluinde*, who does not think a

thought which is not first weighed by wisdom as a

virtue? do I not the vouchsafe to love me with like

ardour? *Sidney*

Vouchsafe, divine perfection of a woman,

Of these supposed crimes to give me leave

By circumstance but to acquit myself. *Shakspeare*

Vouchsafe, illustrious Ormond, to behold

What power the charms of beauty had of old. *Dryden*

VOUCHSAFELEMENT. *n. f.* [from *vouchsafe*.]

Grant; condescension.

The infinite superiority of God's nature, places

a vast disparity to what his greatest commands and

vouchsafements, and his boundless, and therefore

to his creatures incommunicable, condescensions. *Payne*

VOW. *n. f.* [from *vovum*, Lat.]

1. Any promise made to a divine power;

an act of devotion, by which some part of life, or some part of possessions, is consecrated to a particular purpose.

The gods are deaf to hot and peevish vows; they are polluted offerings. *Shakespeare*

Where honour or where conscience does not bind, No other law shall shackle me, 'Save to myself I will not be,

Nor shall my future actions be confin'd

By my own present mood.

Who by resolves or vows engag'd does stand

For days that yet belong to fate,

Does, like an unthrill, mortgage his estate

Before it comes into his hand.

The bondman of the cloister is

All that he does receive does always owe;

And still, as time comes in, it goes away,

Not to enjoy, but debts to pay.

Unhappy flower, and pupil to a bell,

Which his hour's work, as well as hours, does tell.

Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell.

If you take that vow and that wish to be all one, you are mistaken; a wish is a far lower degree than a vow. *Harwood*

She sets for his return with vain devotion pays. *Dryden*

2. A solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony.

By all the vows that ever men have broke,

In number more than ever woman spoke. *Shakespeare*

Those who wear the wedding on their brow,

Were knights of love, who never broke their vow,

From to their plighted faith. *Dryden*

To Vow, *v. a.* [*vow*, Fr. *votus*, Lat.]

1. To consecrate by a solemn dedication;

to give to a divine power.

David often *vow'd* unto God the sacrifice of praise, and thanksgiving to the congregation. *Hosker*

For not pay unto the Lord. *Booms*

When we have not only *vow'd*, but delivered

them over into the possession of Almighty God, for

the maintenance of his public worship, and the

sanctification thereof, they are not now arbitrary, nor

to be revoked. *Speelman*

Whoever took these irregular men,

With burden of a tickle, weak and faint,

But hears them taking of religion then,

And *vow'd* of their soul to ev'ry tint. *Davies*

This plant *Latinus*, when his town he wall'd,

Then found, and from the tree *Laureum* call'd;

And last, in honour of his new abode,

He *vow'd* the laurel to the laurel god. *Dryden*

2. To devote, a ceremonial phrase.

To *vow* Harvey, upon a meagre and a consideration, I have *vow'd* this my labour. *Wentworth*

To Vow, *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises.

Do *vow* how unregard'd now,

That piece of beauty past.

There was a time, when I *vow'd* you

To that alone, but now the fate of faces. *Suckling*

Vow'd, *part. pass.* [from the verb.] Con-

secrated by solemn declaration.

Vowel, *n. f.* [*voyelle*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.] A

letter which can be uttered by itself.

I distinguish the letters into vowels and consonants,

yet not wholly upon their reason, that a vowel may

be sounded alone, a consonant not without a vowel,

which will not be found all true; for many of the

consonants may be sounded alone, and some joined

together without a vowel; as, bl, ft; and as we pro-

nounce the latter syllable of people, riddle. *Holder*

Vowel makes the two vowels meet without an elision. *Brown*

VOWELOW, *n. f.* [*vow* and *yellow*.] One

bound by the same vow.

Who are the votaries,

That are *vowelous* with this virtuous king? *Shakespeare*

VOYAGE, *n. f.* [*vojage*, French.]

1. A travel by sea.

Upon forward *gan* his *vojage* make,

With his black palmer, that him guided still. *Spenser*

Our ships went sundry *vojages*, as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlantic and Mediterranean seas. *Bacon*

This great man acted like an able pilot in a long *vojage*; contented to sit in the cabin when the winds were alloyed, but ready to resume the helm when the storm abated. *For*

2. Course; attempt; undertaking. A low phrase.

If he should intend his *vojage* towards my wife, I would turn her back to him, and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it be on my head. *Shakespeare*

If you make your *vojage* upon her, and prevail,

I am no further your enemy. *Shakespeare*

3. The practice of travelling.

All nations have interknowledge of one another,

by *vojage* into foreign parts, or strangers that come to them. *Bacon*

To VOYAGE, *v. n.* [*vojager*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel by sea.

For, *voyaging* to learn the dreadful art,

To hunt with deadly drugs the barbed dart;

His restless *voyage* impart the baneful trust. *Pope*

To VOYAGE, *v. a.* To travel; to pass over.

I with pain

Voyag'd th' unrelax'd, with unbounded deep

Of horrible confusion. *Milton*

VOYAGEUR, *n. f.* [*vojageur*, French, from

vojage.] One who travels by sea.

Didst not in thy constant travelling

To do as other *voyagers*, and make

Some turns into less creeks, and wisely take

Fresh water at the Heliconian spring. *Deane*

How comfortable this is, *voyagers* can best tell. *Cheney*

Deny your *voyagers*, ye deny in vain,

A private *voyager* I pass the main. *Pope*

UP, *adv.* [*up* Sax. *op*, Dutch and Danish.]

1. Aloft; on high; not down.

From those two brethren, admire the wonderful

changes of worldly things; now up, now down, as

if the life of man were not of much more certainty

than a stage play. *Knotts*

Hither his course he bends, but up or down,

By center, or eccentric, hard to tell, *Milton*

Or longitude.

2. Out of bed; in a state of being risen from

rest.

Helen was not up, was she? *Shakespeare*

His chamber being commonly fix'd with letters,

when he was up, he gave his legs, arms, and breast

to his servants to dress him, his eyes to his letters,

and ears to petitioners. *Bacon*

3. In the state of being risen from a seat.

Upon his first rising, a general whisper ran among

the country people, that the Roger was up. *Addison*

4. From a state of decumbiture or conceal-

ment.

5. In a state of being built.

Up with my tent, here will I lie to-night;

But where to morrow?—well, all's one for that. *Shakespeare*

6. Above the horizon.

As soon as the sun is up, set upon the city. *Judges*

Now morn with rosy light had streak'd the sky,

Up rose the sun, and up rose Emily;

Adapted her early steps to Cynthia's face. *Dryden*

7. To a state of proficiency.

Till we have wrought ourselves up into this de-

gree of christian indifference, we are in bondage. *Atterbury*

8. In a state of exaltation.

Those that were up themselves kept others low;

Those that were low the melior held others hard,

Ne suffer'd them to rise, or greater grow. *Spenser*

Henry the fifth is crown'd, up, vanity!

Down, royal state! all you large councillors, hence! *Shakespeare*

9. In a state of climbing.

Straight the rumour flew

Up to the city; which heard, up they drew

By dices and breaks. *Chapman*

10. In a state of insurrection.

The gentle archbishop of York is up

With well appointed powers. *Shakespeare*

Rebels there are up,

And put the English men into the sword. *Shakespeare*

Thou hast bid me, my foul's up in arms,

And many each part about me. *Dryden*

11. In a state of being increased, or raised.

Great and powerful as the Nile is raised in little

brooks by a sudden rain; the year quickly up, and

in the commencement be poured unexpectedly in

upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden*

12. From a remote place, coming to any

person or place.

As a boat was whetting his teeth, up comes a

fox to him. *Farquhar*

13. Into order; as, he drew up his regim-

ent.

14. From younger to elder years.

I am ready to die from my youth up. *Psalms*

15. Up and down. Disperately; here and

there.

Abundance of them are seen scattered up and

down like many little islands when the tide is

low. *Addison*

16. Up and down. Backward and forward.

Our debate is, in this present controversy, not to

be carried up and down with the waves of uncer-

tainty arguments, but rather positively to lead on the

minds of the simpler sort by plain and easy de-

grees, till the very nature of the thing itself do

manifest what is truth. *Hobbes*

The skipping king he tumbled up and down,

With shallow jesters. *Shakespeare*

Up and down he traverses his ground;

Now wants to tell how blow now strikes again;

The mumbly shifts a thorn, then wounds a wound;

Now back he gives, then rubs the man. *Daniel*

Thou art I death

Shall dwell at ease, and up and down unseen

Will silently the humors air. *Milton*

On this windy sea of land, the fond

Walk'd up and down alone, bent on his prey. *Milton*

What a notable life dost thou lead, says a dog

to a lion, to run having up and down thus in

words. *Le Franc*

She has not the wanders up and down.

Through all her face, and lights up every charm. *Addison*

17. Up to. To an equal height with.

I think was quarrell'd with the eye of an enter-

prising thief, who took on the chin in water, that fled

from his lips when ever he attempted to drink it. *Addison*

18. Up to. Adequately to.

The whole nation of the country lived up to the

religion of their country, when they law nothing

inappropriate to morality. *Addison*

The eyes determined to live up to the long rule

by which they were judge of all lives to work. *Le Franc*

We must not only mortify all the passions that

seduce us, but we must learn to do well and not up

to the positive precepts of our duty. *Boissier*

19. Up with. A phrase that signifies the

act of raising any thing to give a blow.

She, quick and proud, and who in P's dispute,

Up with her fist, and took him on the face.

Another came, quoth she, become more wild;

Thus P's did kiss her hand with little grace. *Shelton*

20. It is added to verbs implying some ac-

cumulation, or increase.

If we could number up those prodigious wars

that terv'd in every part of the Continent of old

Rome, they would amount to more than can be

found in any of the parts of Europe of the same ex-

tent. *Addison*

UP, *interj.*

1. A word exhorting to rise from bed.

Up, up! comes gladdening his break of day,

Go drive the darkness and the day away. *Pope*

2. A word of exhortation, exciting or

rouling to action.

U P B

Up there, Methusalem, the mournful muse of mine;
Such come of mourning never hadit done;
Up, grails plods - and up, my mortal time;
Matter of mirth now dilt thou have no more.

Put up, and enter now into full bliss
Up, up, for lo our's take, twelve glorious wit
You,

And long to call you chert
Up, prep. From a lower to a higher part;
not down.

In going up a hill, the faces will be most weary;
In going down, the thighs - for that in lifting the
feet, when a man goeth up the hill, the weight of
the body bears it most upon the knees, and in
going down, upon the thighs.

To UPRAR, *v. a.* pret. *upbore*; part. pass.
upborn. [*up* and *bear*.]

1. To sustain aloft; to support in elevation.
Upborn with indelible wings
Rang'd in a line the ready vaders stand,
Scent from the coach, and vanth over the band;
Scent as on wings of wind upbore the fly,
And drifts of thing dust involve the fly.

2. To raise aloft.
Thus with pray'r,
Or one short flight of human breath, upborn
Even to the tent of God.

A monstrous wave upbore
The chief, and dash'd him on the craggy shore.

3. To support from falling.
Vital powers, gear way both weak and wnn,
For want of too land sleep, which two upbore,
Falsely wayward, the hard bit of man.

To UPRAR, *v. a.* [*up* and *bear* in, up-
geared in, Saxon.]

1. To charge contemptuously with any
thing disgraceful. It has commonly *with*,
sometimes *of*, before the thing imputed;
sometimes it has only an accusative of
the thing, as in *Milton*, and sometimes
the person without the thing, or the
thing without the person.

The fathers, when they were upbraid'd with that
defect, comforted themselves with the meditation
of God's most glorious nature, who did not there-
fore the less accept of their hearty affection.

It focus'd in me
But as an honour stretch'd with boundless hand,
And I had many living to upbraid
My gain of it by their afflictions,
Which daily grew to quarrel

Upbraid us with our duties,
Vain man! how long wilt thou thy God upbraid?

And, like the roaring of a furious wind,
Thus vent the vile distemper of thy mind.

How cunningly the forecels displays
Her own transfer thence, to upbraid me mine.

'Tis a general complaint against you, and I must
upbraid you with it, that, because you need no
water, you will not.

You may the world of more defects upbraid,
That other works by nature are unmade,
That the did never at her own expense
A palace rear

2. To object as matter of reproach, with
to be fore the person.

Those that have been bred together, are
apt to envy their equals when raised; for upbraid
upbraid unto them their own fortunes, and pointeth
at them.

Any of these, without regarding the pains of
churchmen, grudge, or upbraid to them those final
remains of nitrous pity, which the rapacity of
some ages has once left.

May they not justly to our chimes upbraid,
Shortness of night, and penury of shade.

3. To urge with reproach.
I have too long born
Your blunt upbraidings, and your bitter scoffs.

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the up-
braidings of his own conscience.

U P H

4. To reproach on account of a benefit re-
ceived from the reproacher.

Every hour
He flings into one gross crime or other;
His knights grow riotous, and he himself up-
braideth us.

On every truth.
If any lack wisdom, let him ask of God that
giveth liberally, and upbraideth not.

5. To bring reproach upon; to show faults
by being in a state of comparison.
Ah, my son, how evil sits it me to have such a
son! and how much doth thy kindnets upbraid my
wicked deeds!

The counsel which I cannot take,
Instead of healing, but upbraideth my weakness.

6. To treat with contempt. Not in use.
There also was that mighty monarch laid,
Low under all, yet above all in pride;
That name of native he did foul upbraid,
And would, as Amnon's son, be magnify'd.

UPRARDER, *n. f.* [from *upbraid*.] One
that reproaches.

UPRARDINGLY, *adv.* By way of re-
proach.

The time was when men would learn and study
good things, not envy those that had them. Then
men were had in price for learning; now letters
only make men vile. He is upbraidingly called a
poet, as if it were a contemptible nickname.

To UPRARDING, *v. a.* [A word formed from
upbraid by *Spenser*, for the sake of a
rhyming termination.] To shame.

Vile knight,
That knights and knighthood dost with shame
upbraid.

And the will th' ensample of thy childish might,
Whilfully, weak, old women thus to fight.

UPRARGTER, *n. f.* [A word formed from
upbraid by *Spenser*, for the sake of a
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That knights and knighthood dost with shame
upbraid.

Yet, as immortal, in our uphill chase
We press our fortune with unslacken'd pace. Young.
To UPRARDING, *v. a.* [*up* and *board*.] To
treasure; to store; to accumulate in pri-
vate places.

Heaps of huge words uphoarded hideously
With horrid found, though having little sense,
They think to be chief praise of poetry;

And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poeie,
And made a monster of their fantasia.

It thou hast uphoarded in thy life
Extorted treasure in the womb of earth,
Speak on it.

To UPRARDING, *v. a.* preter. *upheld*; part.
pass. *upheld*, and *upholden*. [*up* and *hold*.]

1. To lift on high.
The mournful train with groans, and hands up-
held,

Befought his pity.
2. To support; to sustain; to keep from
falling.

While life upholds this arm,
This arm upholds the house of Lancaster.

This great man found no means to continue and
uphold his ill purchased greatness, but by rejecting
the English law, and assuming in lieu thereof, the
barbarous customs of the Irish.

Poetry and painting were upheld by the strength
of imagination.

3. To keep from declension.
There is due from the judge to the advocate
for commendation, where commendation has pleaded,
for that upholds in the client the reputation of his
counsel, and beats down in him the content of his
enemy.

4. To support in any state of life.
Many younger brothers have neither lands nor
means to uphold themselves.

5. To continue; to keep from defeat.
Divers, although peradventure not willing to be
yoked with eld rills, yet were contented to uphold
opposition against boldness, not without greater hurt
to the count of their whole proceedings.

6. To keep from being lost.
In spite of spite, alone upholds the day.

7. To continue without failing.
A deaf person, by observing the motions of an-
other man's mouth, knows what he says, and up-
holds a current communication of discourse with
him.

8. To continue in being.
As Nebuchodonosor liveth, who hath sent thee
for the upholding of every living thing.

A due proportion is held between the parts, as well
in the natural body of man, as the body politic of
the state, for the upholding of the whole.

UPHOLDER, *n. f.* [from *uphold*.]

1. A supporter.
Suppose then Atlas ne'er so wife:
Yet when the weight of knigdom lies
Too long upon his single shoulders,
Sink down he must, or find upholders.

2. A sustainer in being.
The knowledge thereof is for many manhoods
to the knowledge and admiration of the infinite w-
dom of the creator and upholder of them.

3. An undertaker; one who provides for
funerals.
The company of upholders have a right upon the
bodies of the subjects.

Where the brain knocker wrapt in flannel band
Forbids the thunder of the footman's hand;
Th' upholder, rictal harpinger of death,
Waits with impatience for the dying breath.

UPHOLDERER, *n. f.* [a corruption of *up-
holder*.] One who furnishes houses; one
who fits up apartments with beds and
furniture.

It a corner of the hanging wants a single nail,
Send for the upholsterer. *Swift*
More wax as yet, you fashion him with ease.
Your barber, cook, upholsterer. *Pope*
UPLAND, *n. s.* [*up and land.*] Higher ground.

Men at first, after the flood, lived in the uplands
and tops of the mountains, and by degrees sunk
into the plains. *Burnet*

UPLAND, *adj.*

1. Higher in situation.

There in Cornwall do no more, by nature than
others, live where by choice, conceive themselves
an enlarged society from the upland dwellers, and
carry an emulation against them. *Carew*

Sometimes with leisure delight
The upland hamlets will invite. *Milton*

2. Rude; savage. This is the meaning in
Chapman; probably because the up-
landers, having less commerce, were
less civilized.

And long'd to see this heap of fortune,
That to illustrate was, and upland rude,
That lawless dame nor humane he had learn'd

Chapman
UPPLANDISH, *adj.* [*from upland.*] Moun-
tainous, inhabiting mountains.

Londoners, uplandish, and mere wild,
Slave to his pride, and all his nerves being natu-
rally congl'd

Of eminent strength, stalks out and preys upon a
filly sheep. *Chapman*

TO UPLAY, *v. a.* [*up and lay.*] To board,
to lay up.

We are but farmers of ourselves; yet may,
If we can stock ourselves and thrive, get in
Much, much good treasure for the great rent day.

Douglas
TO UPLIFT, *v. a.* [*up and lift.*] To raise
aloft.

Mechanick fl ves,
With greasy aprons, rules and hammers, flail
Up to us to the view. *Shakespeare*

The haughty Polingbroke repeats himself,
And, with uplifted arms, is late arriv'd
At Rivermouth. *Shakespeare*

Together both, with next celestiall music,
Uplift'd monuments, one stroke they smit'd. *Milton*
Satan talking to his nearest mate.

With head upst above the wave, and eyes
That sparkling flaz'd. *Milton*

When by full vengeance guilty mortals perish,
He gods behold them, punishing with pleasure,
And lay th' upstard the under-bolt aside. *Adapted*
Songs, fennets, epigrams, the winds uplift,
And whist them back to Evans, Young, and Swift

Pope
UPMOST, *adj.* [*an irregular superlative*
formed from *up.*] Highest; topmost.

Away! ye thurs,
That full rife upmost when the nation boils,
That have but just enough of sense to know
The maker's voice, when rated to depart. *Dryden*

UPON, *prep.* [*up and on.*]

1. Not under: nothing being on the top.
As I did stand my watch upon the hill,
I look'd toward Sirnham; and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shakespeare*

2. Not within; being on the outside.
Blood that is upon the altar. *Bible*

3. Thrown over the body, as clothes.
I have seen her rise from her bed, throw her
night-gown upon her. *Shakespeare*

4. By way of imprecation or infliction.
Hard-hearted Clifford! take me from the world;
My soul to heaven, my blood upon your heads. *Shakespeare*
No man, who had a mind to do wrong, would be
awed from doing it by a law that is always to be a
foe to the lawless, and must never be pleaded
against him, or executed upon him. *Kettlewell*

5. It expresses oblation, or profection.
How? that I should misdo her?
Upon the love, and truth, and vows, which I
Have made to thy command!—I, her!—her blood!

Shakespeare

6. It is used to express any hardship or
mischievousness.

If we would neither impose upon ourselves, nor
others, we must lay aside that fallacious method of
confining by the lump. *Burnet*
That is not a fault inseparable from suits, but is
the sin of the managers: it is not naturally upon
the thing, but only upon the contingent circum-
stances and manner of doing. *Kettlewell*

7. In consequence of. Now little in use.
Let me not find you before me again upon any
complaint whatsoever. *Shakespeare*
Then the princes of Germany had but a due fear
of the greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehen-
sion of the ambitious designs of that nation. *Racine*
I wish it may not be concluded, left upon the cond
cogitations, there should be cause to alter. *Racine*
These forces took hold of divers, in some upon
dilettante, in some upon ambition, in some upon
levity, and desire of change, and in some few upon
confidence and belief, but in most upon stupidity;
and in divers out of dependence upon some of the
better sort, who did in secret favour their wants.

Racine
He made a great difference between people that
did rebel upon wantonness, and them that did re-
bel upon want. *Bacon*
Upon pity they were taken away, upon ignorance
they are again demand'd. *Hume*
Promises can be of no force, unless they be
believed to be conditional, and unless that duty
prop'd to be enforced by them, be acknowledged to
be part of that condition, upon performance of which
those promises do, and upon the neglect of which
those promises shall not be long to any. *Hammond*
The king had no kindness for him upon an old
account, as remembering the part he had acted
against the earl of Strafford. *Clarendon*
Though his offers itself in never to pleasing and
alluring a direct at first, yet the remote and re-
ward regrets of the soul, upon the commission of it,
mentally overbalance those faint and transient
gratifications. *Scott*
The common corruption of human nature, upon
the bare stock of its original depravation, does not
usually proceed to far. *Scott*
When we make judgments upon general pre-
sumptions, they are made rather from the tempo-
rality of our own talent, than from reason. *Burnet*
'Tis not the thing that is done, but the intention
in doing it, that makes good or evil. There is a
great difference betwixt what we do upon force,
and what upon inclination. *Elphinstone*
The determination of the war upon enquiry, is
following the direction of that mode. *Lacke*
There broke out an irreconcilable quarrel between a
thousand parents, the one valuing himself too much
upon his birth, and the other upon his possessions.

Spenser
The design was discovered by a person, as much
noted for his skill in gaming, as in politics, upon
the false, mercenary end of getting money by wa-
gers. *Swift*

8. In immediate consequence of.
Walker should not make advantage upon that en-
terprise, to find the way open to him to march into
the sea. *Clarendon*
A louder kind of found was produced by the im-
petuous eruptions of the luminous flames of the
saltpetre, upon casting a live coal thereon. *Boyle*
So far from taking little advantages against us
for every failing, that he is willing to pardon our
most wilful misdeeds, upon our repentance and
amendment. *Locke*
Upon lessening interest to four per cent, and
the price of your native commodities, of lessening
your trade. *Locke*
The mind, upon the suggestion of any new
notion, runs immediately after similes to make it the
clearer. *Locke*
If, upon the perusal of such writings, he does not
find himself delighted; or if, upon reading the ac-
cused passages in such authors, he finds a coldness
and indifferency in his thoughts, he ought to con-
clude, that he wants the faculty of discovering
them. *Spectator*
This advantage we lost upon the invention of
fire-arms. *Adison*

9. In a state of view.

Is it upon record? or else reported

Successively, from age to age? *Shakespeare*
The next heroes we meet with upon record were
Romulus and Numa. *Temple*

The athletes taken notice of among the ancients
are left behind upon the records of history. *Lacke*

10. Supposing a thing granted.
If you lay directly is the mother of arts and in-
vention, and there was no credit, before, and
therefore these things were slowly invented, this is
a good and very upon our sapientia. *Burnet*

11. Relating to a subject.
Ambrosius Comstance would not cease,
Till the banished France, and all the world,
Upon the right and party of her son. *Shakespeare*
Yet when we are intrait, we have to serve,
Would you put in some words upon our ourselves,
If you would not the time. *Shakespeare*
Upon this, I remember a dream of refined civility,
that when any woman went to see another of equal
birth, she worked at her own work in the other's
house. *Temple*

12. With respect to.
The single cases, who were sent for, were ex-
amined upon all questions proposed to them.

Dryden

13. In consideration of.
Upon the whole matter, and humanity speaking,
I doubt there was a fault somewhere. *Dryden*
Upon the whole, it will be necessary to avoid that
perpetual repetition of the same epithets which we
had in Homer. *Pope*

14. In noting a particular day.
Contrasted he looks upon as given away to his
nephew, upon the day on which their marriage was
to be solemnized. *Adison*

15. Noting reliance or trust.
We now may boldly spend upon the hope
Of what is to come in. *Shakespeare*
Go I commend us, by our dependence upon his
truth, and his holy word, to believe a fact that we
do not immediately see, and this is no more than what
we do every day in the works of nature, upon the
credit of our learning. *Swift*

16. Near to; noting situation.
The enemy belied themselves at Aldermston,
and the town of Newbury and Reading, in two
other battles upon the river Kennet, over which
he was to pass. *Clarendon*
The English pleaded prescription for hunting in
one of the king's forests, that lies upon their near-
ness. *Adison*

17. In the state of.
They were contented with the greatest magni-
fidence that could be, upon no greater warning.

Bacon

18. On occasion of.
The earl of Cleveland, a man of signal courage,
and an excellent officer upon any bold enterprise,
advanced. *Clarendon*

19. Noting assumption; as, he takes state
upon him; he took an office upon him.

Since he acts as his friend, he takes his judicial
determination upon himself, as it were his own.

Kettlewell

20. Noting the time when an event came
to pass. It is seldom applied to any de-
termination of time longer than a day.
In the twelfth month, on the thirteenth day.

Isher

21. Noting security.
We have borrowed money for the king's tribute,
and put upon our lands and upon our vineyards.

Nehemiah

22. Noting attack.
The Philistines be upon thee, Sampson. *Judges*

23. On pain of.
To such a cruel degree of trusting her she had
brought him, that she could find it a word,
that upon our lives we should do whatever she
commanded us. *Sidney*

24. At the time of, on occasion of.
Important events, and the most remarkable conduct
of the prebendaries up to three great events, and
the prebendaries to favour which they challenge
upon them. *Swift*

25. By inference from.

Without it, all discourses of government and obedience, upon his principles, would be to no purpose. *Locke.*

26. Noting attention.

He patiently lost the sight of what he was upon; his mind was filled with disorder and confusion. *Locke.*

27. Noting particular place.

Provide ourselves of the virtuoso's saddle, which will be sure to amble, when the world is upon the hardest trot. *Dryden.*

28. Exactly; according to.

In goodly form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide, I judge the number
Upon or near the rate of thirty thousand. *Shakespeare*

29. By noting the means of support.

Upon a closer inspection of these bodies, the shells are added to the turines of them in such a manner, as bodies lying on the sea-shores upon which they live. *Woodward*

30. *Upon* is, in many of its significations, now contracted into *on*, especially in poetry. See *ON*. The meaning of this particle is very multifarious; for it is applied both to place, which seems its original signification; to time, which seems its secondary meaning; and to intellectual or corporeal operations. It always retains an intimation, more or less obscure, of some *substratum*, something precedent, or some subject. It is not only to reduce it to any general idea.

UPPER. *adj.* [a comparative from *up*.]

1. Superiour in place; higher.
Give the forehead a majestic grace, the mouth smiling; which you shall do by making a thin upper lip, and shadowing the mouth line a little at the corners. *Peacham.*

Our knight did bear no less a pack
Of his own buttocks on his back;
Which now had almost got the upper
Hand of his head for want of crupper. *Hudibras.*
The understanding was then clear, and the soul's upper region lofty and serene, free from the vapours of the inferior affections. *South.*

With speed to-night repair.
For not the gods nor angry Jove will hear
Thy lawless wounding walks in upper air. *Dryden.*
Deep as the dark internal waters lie
From the bright regions of the cheerful sky,
So far the proud ascending rocks invade
Heaven's upper realms, and cast a dreadful shade. *Addison.*

2. Higher in power or dignity.

The like corrupt and unreasonable custom prevailed far, and got the upper hand of right reason with the gentlest part. *Hooker.*

UPPERMOST. *adj.* [superlative from *upper*.]

1. Highest in place.

The waters, called the waters above the heavens, are but the clouds, and waters engendered in the uppermost air. *Baileigh.*

In all things follow nature, not painting clouds in the bottom of your piece, and waters in the uppermost parts. *Dryden.*

2. Highest in power or authority.

The lower powers are gotten *uppermost*, and we see, like men on our heads, as Plato observed of old, that on the right hand, which is indeed on our left. *Clarendon.*

'Tis all one to the common people who's uppermost. *L'Estrange.*

This species of discretion will carry a man late through all parties, so far, that whatever faction happens to be uppermost, his claim is allowed for a share. *Swift.*

3. Predominant; most powerful.

As in perfumes compos'd with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost,
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all,
So she was all a sweet. *Dryden.*

UPRIS. *adj.* [from *up*.] Proud; arrogant. A low word.

To UPRAYSE. *v. a.* [up and raise.] To raise up; to exalt.

This would interrupt his joy
In our confusion, and our joy uprayse
In his disturbance. *Milton.*

To UPRER. *v. a.* [up and rear.] To rear on high.

Heaven-born charity! thy blessings shed;
But meagre want uprear her sickly head. *Gay.*

UPRIGHT. *adj.* [up and right.] This word, with its derivatives, is in prose accented on the first syllable; but in poetry seems to be accented indifferently on the first or second.]

1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect.
Couch down his hair; look! look! it stands upright. *Shakespeare.*

They are upright as the palm-tree; *Jeremiah.*
In the morning, taking of somewhat of early digestion, as milk, further nourishment, but this should be done sitting upright, that the milk may pass more speedily to the stomach. *Bacon.*

A tree, at first setting, should not be shaken; and therefore put two little forks about the bottom of your trees, to keep them upright. *Bacon.*

Circé, the daughter of the sun; whose charms
Whoever tasted, lost his upright shape.
And do upward fell into a grov'ling frame. *Milton.*

Fourth with up fell he rears from off the pool
His mighty stature. *Milton.*

2. Erected; pricked up.
All have their ears upright, waiting when the watchword shall come; that they should all arise unto rebellion. *Spenser.*

Stood Theodore surpris'd in deadly fright,
With chattering teeth, and bristling hair upright. *Denden.*

3. Honest; not declining from the right.
Such neighbour nearness should not partialize
Th' untopping firmness of my upright soul. *Shakespeare.*

How hast thou intoll'd
Thy malice unto thousands, once upright
And faithful, now prov'd false? *Milton.*

The most upright of mortal men was he;
The most sincere and holy woman the. *Dryden.*

UPRIGHT. *n. f.* Elevation; orthography.
You have the orthography, or upright, of this ground-plot, and the explanation thereof, with a scale of feet and inches. *Morton.*

UPRIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *upright*.]

1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

2. Honestly; without deviation from the right.

Men by nature apter to rage than decent, not greatly ambitious, more than to be well and uprightly dealt with. *Sedley.*

Princes in judgment, and their delegate judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially, without any personal consideration. *Taylor.*

To live uprightly then is sure the best,
To save ourselves, and not to damn the rest. *Dryd.*

UPRIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *upright*.]

1. Perpendicular erection. This was anciently accented on the second.

So the fair tree, which still portends
Her fruit and state while no wind blows,
And forms from that *uprightness* twines,
And the glad earth about her throws
With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*

2. Honesty; integrity.

The hypocrite bends his principles and practice to the fashion of a corrupt world; but the truly upright man is inflexible in his *uprightness*, and unalterable in his purpose. *Atterbury.*

To UPRYSE. *v. n.* [up and rise.]

1. To rise from decumbiture.

Early, before the morn with crimson ray
The windows of bright heaven opened had,
Through which into the world the dawning day
Might look, that maketh every creature glad,
Upseye Sir Guyon. *Spenser.*

Thou knowest my down-sitting, and mine up-
rising. *Shakspeare.*

Upseye the virgin with the morning light,
Obedient to the vision of the night. *Pope.*

2. To rise from below the horizon.

Upseye the sun. *Cowley.*

3. To rise with activity.

Was that the king that spur'd his horse so hard
Against the steep uprising of the hill? *Shakspeare.*
UPRISE. *n. f.* Appearance above the horizon.

Did ever raven sing so like a lark,
That gives sweet tidings of the sun's uprise? *Shakspeare.*

UPROAR. *n. f.* [uproer, Dutch.] This word likewise is accented on the first syllable in prose; in verse, indifferently on either.] Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion.

The Jews, which believed not, set all the city on an uproar. *Acts.*

It ever well if his holiness had not let the world in an uproar, by nourishing of war. *Raleigh.*

He leaved forces in a disordered uproar, about the treason rested in him and some other his accomplices. *Hayward.*

The uproar was so loud, that the accusation itself could not be heard. *Holday.*

Others, with vast Typhanean rage more fell,
Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air
In whirlwind; hell scarce holds the wild uproar. *Milton.*

Horror thus prevail'd,
And wild uproar 'd, who at length will end
This long pernicious fray? *Philips.*

The impetuosity of this sentiment set the audience in an uproar; and made Scerates, though an intimate friend of the poet, go out of the theatre with indignation. *Addison.*

To UPROAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw into confusion. Not in use.

Had I power, I should
Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell,
Uproar the universal peace, confound
All unity on earth. *Shakespeare.*

To UPROOT. *v. a.* [up and root.] To tear up by the root.

Orpheus could lead the savage race,
And trees uprooted left their place;
Sequacious of the lyre.

But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher;
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
An angel heard,
And straight appear'd.

Mistaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*

To UPROUSE. *v. a.* [up and rouse.] To waken from sleep; to excite to action.

Thou art uprous'd by some distemperature. *Shakespeare.*

UPSHOT. *n. f.* [up and shot.] Conclusion; end; last amount; final event.

With this he kindly his ambitious flights
To like desire and praise of noble fame,
The only upshot whereto he doth aim. *Hubb. Tale.*

I cannot pursue with any safety this sport to the upshot. *Shakespeare.*

In this upshot, purposes mistook
Fall on the inventors heads. *Shakespeare.*

Every leading demonstration to the main upshot of all, which is the proportion betwixt the sphere and cylinder, is a pledge of the wit and reason of that mathematician. *Mare.*

Upon the upshot, afflictions are but the methods of a merciful providence, to force us upon the only means of testing matters right. *L'Estrange.*

Here is an end of the matter, says the prophet here is the upshot and result of all; here terminate both the prophecies of Daniel and St. John. *Barnet.*

Let's now make an end of matters peaceably, as we shall quickly come to the upshot of our affair. *Arbutnot.*

At the upshot, after a life of perpetual application, to reflect that you have been doing nothing for yourself, and that the fame or less industry might have gained you a friendship that can never deceive; and a glory, which, though not to be had till after death, yet shall be felt and enjoyed to eternity. *Pope.*

U P T

UPSIDE down. [an adverbial form of speech.]

1. With the lower part above the higher.

In the day-time they *upside down* in their boats, which they draw unto the land at night; and, turning them *upside down*, sleep under them. Heylin.

2. In confusion; in complete disorder.

In his lap a mass of corn he told, And turned *upside down*, to feed his eye And covetous desire with his huge treasure. Spenser.

The flood did not so turn *upside down* the face of the earth, as thereby it was made plain knowledge, since the waters were decreed. Raleigh.

The severe notions of christianity turned all this *upside down*, filling all with surprise and amazement. They came upon the world like light darting full upon the face of a man asleep, who had a mind not to be disturbed. South.

UPSPRING. *n. f.* [up and spring.] This word seems to signify upstart; a man suddenly exalted. Not used.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse, Keeps wassel, and the swags ring *upspring* revels. Shakespeare.

UPSTAND. *v. n.* [up and stand.] To be erected.

Sea-calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly; The water snakes with scales *upstanding* die. Man.

UPSTART. *v. n.* [up and start.] To spring up suddenly.

He *upstarted* brave Out of the well, wherein he drenched lay, As eagle fresh out of the ocean wave. Spenser.

Thus having spoke, he sat; thus answer'd them, *Upstarting* from his throne, the king of men, His breast with fury fill'd. Dryden.

UPSTART. *n. f.* [up and start.] One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour; what suddenly rises and appears.

Two hundred in a place will be enough for the safeguard of that country, and keeping under all sudden *upstarts*, that shall seek to trouble the peace thereof. Spenser.

My rights and royalties Pluckt from my arms perforce, and given away To *upstart* unthriffs. Shakespeare.

Mushrooms have two strange properties; the one, that they yield so delicious a meat; the other, that they come up so basely, even in a night, and yet they are unsworn; and therefore such as are *upstarts* in state, they call in reproach mushrooms. Bacon.

The king did not neglect Ireland, the foil where these mushrooms and *upstart* weeds, that spring up in a night, did chiefly prosper. Bacon.

A place of bliss In the purlieus of heav'n, and therein plac'd A race of *upstart* creatures, to supply Perhaps our vacant room. Milton.

Inordinate desires, And *upstart* passions, catch the government From reason. Milton.

Mean *upstarts*, when they come once to be preferred, forget their fathers. L'Estrange.

Trade, he said, carried from us the commodities of our country, and made a parcel of *upstarts* as rich as men of the most ancient families. Addison.

UPSTAY. *v. a.* [up and stay.] To sustain; to support.

Them the *upstays* Gently with myrtle band; ramble the while Herdelt, though fairest unsupported flow'r. Milton.

UPSWARM. *v. a.* [up and swarm.] To raise in a swarm. Out of use.

You've taken up the subjects of my father, And both against the voice of heav'n and him Have here *upswarm'd* them. Shakespeare.

UPTAKE. *v. a.* [up and take.] To take into the hands.

He hearken'd to his reason, and the child To *uptake*, to the palmer gave to bear. Spenser.

UPTRAIN. *v. a.* [up and train.] To bring up; to educate. Not used.

Vol. II.

U R C

King Lear in happy peace long reign'd, But had no issue male him to succeed But three fair daughters, which were well up-train'd.

In all that seemed fit for kingly feed. Spenser.

UPTURN. *v. a.* [up and turn.] To throw up; to surrow.

So scented the grim feature, and upturn'd His nostrils wide into the murky air. Milton.

Beyond all marks, with many a giddy round Down rushing, it *upturns* a hill of ground. Pope.

UPWARD. *adj.* [up, and perhaps, Saxon.] Directed to a higher part.

Spread upon a lake, with *upward* eye, A plump of fowl beheld their foe on high. Dryden.

The angel said; With *upward* speed his agile wings he spread. Prior.

UPWARD. *n. f.* The top. Out of use.

From the extremest *upward* of thy head To the descent and dust below thy foot, A most toad-spotted traitor. Shakespeare.

UPWARD. } *adv.* [up and perhaps.]

1. Toward a higher place; opposed to downward.

I thought To smooth your passage, and to lessen death: For I would have you, when you *upward* move, Speak kindly of me to our friends above. Dryden.

In fleets of rain the sky descends, And ocean swell'd with waters *upwards* tends; One rising, falling one, the heav'n and sea Meet at their confines, in the middle way. Dryden.

A man on a cliff is at liberty to leap twenty yards *upwards* into the sea, not because he has power to do the contrary action, which is to leap twenty yards *upwards*, for that he cannot do; but he is therefore free, because he has a power to leap, or not to leap. Locke.

2. Toward heaven and God.

Looking *upward*, we are stricken dumb; looking *upward*, we speak and prevail. Hooker.

3. With respect to the higher part.

Dagon, sea-monster! *upward* man, And downward fish. Milton.

4. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number.

Their council must seem very unreasonable, who advise men now to suspect that, wherewith the world hath bud, by their own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance and *upwards*, enough to take away suspicion. Hooker.

I have been your wife in this obedience *Upward* of twenty years; and have been blest With many children by you. Shakespeare.

5. Toward the source.

Be Homer's works your study; Thence form your judgment, thence your notions bring.

And trace the muses *upward* to their spring. Pope.

UPWARD. *v. a.* pret. and part. *upwound.* [up and wind.] To convolve.

As she lay upon the dirty ground, Her huge long tail her den all overspread, Yet was in knots and many boughs *upwound*. Spenser.

URBANITY. *n. f.* [urbanité, Fr. urbanitas, Lat.] Civility; elegance; politeness; merriment; facetiousness.

A rustic severity banishes all *urbanity*, which harmless condition is consistent with religion. Brown.

Railery is the sauce of civil entertainment; and without some such mixture of *urbanity*, good humour falters. L'Estrange.

Moral doctrine, and *urbanity*, or well-mannered wit, constitute the Roman satire. Dryden.

URCHIN. *n. f.* [heurechin, Armorick; erinaceus, Latin.]

1. A hedgehog.

Urchins shall, for that vast of night that they may work, All exercise on thee. Shakespeare.

A thousand stends, a thousand hissing snakes, Ten thousand swelling toads, as many *urchins*,

U R G

Would make such fearful and confused cries, As my mortal body, hearing it, Would straight fall mad. Shakespeare.

That nature designs the preservation of the more infirm creatures by the defensive armour it hath given them, is demonstrable in the common hedgehog, or *urchin*. Ray.

2. A name of slight anger to a child.

Picas's Cupid heard, and check'd his mother's pique; And who's blind now, yvanna? the *urchin* cried, 'Tis Chloe's eye; and cheek, and lip, and breast; Friend Howard's genius touch'd all the rest. Prior.

UR. *n. f.* Practice; use; habit. Obsolete.

Is the warrant sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as are and have been put in use for the establishment of that cause? Hooker.

He would keep his hand in ure with somewhat of greater value, till he was brought to justice. L'Estrange.

URTER. *n. f.* [urter; urtere, Fr.]

Urteres are two long and small canals from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder.

URINARY. *n. f.* [urine; urere, Fr.]

The kidneys and *urinary* ducts for expurgation. Weyman.

URETHRA. *n. f.* [urethra; uretre, Fr.] The passage of the urine.

Caruncles are loose flesh arising in the *urethra*. Weyman.

URGE. *v. a.* [urgeo, Latin.]

1. To incite; to push; to press by motives. You do mistake your business: my brother Did *urge* me in his act. Shakespeare.

What I have done my safety *urg'd* me to. Shakespeare.

This *urges* me to flight, and fires my mind. Dryden.

High Epidaurus *urges* on his speed, Fain'd for his hills, and for his horse's breed. Dryden.

The heathens had but uncertain apprehensions of what *urges* men most powerfully to forsake their sins. Tillotson.

2. To provoke; to exasperate.

Urge not my father's anger, Iglamour, But think upon my grief. Shakespeare.

3. To follow close, so as to impel.

Alas! and for ever wretch! what wouldst thou have? Her *urges* hear, like wave impelling wave. Pope.

4. To labour vehemently; to do with eagerness or violence.

He *urged* with horror, in the shades of night Through the thick darkness headlong *urg'd* his flight. Pope.

5. To press; to enforce.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers; Your hate is now *urg'd* on you. Shakespeare.

Urge your petitions in the street. Shakespeare.

And great Achilles *urges* the Trojan fate. Dryden.

6. To press as an argument.

He pleaded still not guilty; The king's attorney, on the contrary, *Urg'd* on examinations, proofs, confessions, Of divers witnesses. Shakespeare.

Urge the necessity and state of times, And be not peevish. Shakespeare.

But against all this some may *urge* two places, which seem to take away all suits among christians. Kettwell.

7. To importune; to solicit.

He *urg'd* for, With piercing words and piteous implore, Him badly to arise. Spenser.

8. To press in opposition, by way of objection.

Though every man have a right in dispute to urge a false religion, with all its absurd consequences; yet it is barbarous insolently to *urge* that which his brother's account religion. Tillotson.

URGE. *v. a.* To press forward.

URI

A palace, when 'tis that which it should be,
Strives to *urge*, upward, and his fortune ruse.

URGENCY. *n. f.* [from *urgent*.] Preflure of difficulty or necessity.

Being for some hours extremely pressed by the necessities of nature, I was under great difficulties between urgency and shame.

URGENT. *adj.* [urgent, Fr. *urgens*, Lat.]

1. Cogent; pressing; violent.

Things ordained are to be kept; howbeit not necessarily any longer than till there grow some urgent cause to ordain the contrary.

The death of Fulvia, but more urgent touches, Do strongly speak t' us.

This ever hath been that true cause of more wars than upon all other occasions, though it least partakes of the urgent necessity of state.

Let a father seldom strike, but upon very urgent necessity, and as the last remedy.

2. Importunate; vehement in solicitation.

The Egyptians were urgent upon the people, that they might send them out in haste.

URGENTLY. *adv.* [from *urgent*.] Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately.

Acerimony in their blood, and afflux of humours to their lungs, urgently indicate phlebotomy.

URGER. *n. f.* [from *urge*.] One who presses; importuner.

I wish Pope were as great an urger as I.

URGENDER. *n. f.* A sort of grain.

This barley is called by some *urgender*.

URIM. *n. f.*

Urim and *thummim* were something in Aaron's breast-plate; but what, critics and commentators are by no means agreed. The word *urim* signifies light, and *thummim* perfection. It is most probable that they were only names given to signify the clearness and certainty of the divine answers which were obtained by the high priest consulting God with his breast-plate on, in contradistinction to the obscure, enigmatical, uncertain, and imperfect answers of the heathen oracles.

He in celestial panoply all arm'd,

Of radiant *urim*, work divinely wrought.

URINAL. *n. f.* [urinal, Fr. from *urine*.]

A bottle, in which water is kept for inspection.

These follies shine through you, like the water in an *urinal*.

A candle out of a market will pierce through an inch board, or an *urinal* force a nail through a plank.

This hand, when glory calls,

Can breadth aim as well as *urinals*.

Some with scymtars in their hands, and others with *urinals*, ran to and fro.

URINARY. *adj.* [from *urine*.] Relating to the urine.

The urachus or ligamentous passage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it discharges the watery and urinary part of its contents.

Dureticks that relax the urinary passages, should be tied before such as stimulate.

URINATIVE. *adj.* Working by urine; provoking urine.

Medicines *urinate* do not work by rejection and indigence, as solutive do.

URINATOR. *n. f.* [urinateur, Fr. *urinator*, Lat.] A diver; one who searches under water.

The precious things that grow there, as pearl, may be much more easily fetched up by the help of this, than by any other way of the *urinators*.

Those relations of *urinators* belong only to those places where they have divid, which are always rocky.

USA

URINE. *n. f.* [urine, Fr. *urina*, Lat.]

Animal water.

Drink, fir, is a great provoker of nose-painting, sleep, and *urine*.

As though there were a femellity in *urine*, or that, like the seed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they foolishly believe we can visibly behold therein the anatomy of every particle.

The chyle cannot pass by *urine* nor sweat.

TO URINE. *v. n.* [uriner, Fr. from the noun.] To make water.

Places where men *urine* commonly have some smell of violets.

No oviparous animal, which spawn or lay eggs, doth *urine*, except the tortoise.

URINOUS. *adj.* [from *urine*.] Partaking of urine.

The putrid matter being distilled, affords a water impregnated with an *urinous* spirit, like that obtainable from animal substances.

URN. *n. f.* [urne, Fr. *urna*, Latin.]

1. Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body.

Vetia is not displeas'd, if her chaste urn

Do with repaired fuel burn;

But my faint frowns, thought to her honour'd name I consecrate a never-dying flame.

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears,

And lives and crimes, with his afflairs, hears;

Round in his urn the blended balls he rolls;

Abolives the just, and dooms the guilty souls.

2. A water-pot; particularly that in the sign of Aquarius.

The fish opposite the maid, the watry urn

With adverse fires sees raging Leo burn.

3. The vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.

Or lay these bones in an unworthy urn,

Tomblets, with no remembrance over them.

A rutick digging in the ground by Padua, found an urn, or earthen pot, in which there was another urn; and, in this lesser, a lamp clearly burning.

His scatter'd limbs with my dead body burn;

And once more join us in the pious urn.

UROSCOPY. *n. f.* [from *ur* and *scop*.] Inspection of urine.

In this work, attempts will exceed performances; it being composed by fatches of time, as medical vacations, and *ur-scop*, would permit.

URRY. *n. f.* A mineral.

In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, commonly called *urry*, which is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot lands, especially picture-ground.

US. The oblique case of *ur*.

The lord made not this covenant with our fathers, but with us, even us, who are all of us here alive this day.

USAGE. *n. f.* [usage, French.]

1. Treatment.

Which way

Might'st thou deliver, or they impote, this *usage*.

The lustre in your eye, heav'n in your cheek,

Head you fair *usage*.

Is prisoner to the bishop, at whose hands

He hath good *usage*, and great liberty.

The rest were fav'd, and made enthralled to slaves

To all the batch *usages* that he bred

What *usage* have I met with from this adversary,

who presses by the very words I unthought, and produces other passages; and then heebers and cries out of my dissimulity?

Are not hawks brought to the hand and to the lure, and haws reclaimed, by good *usage*?

He was alarmed with the expectation of that *usage*, which was then a certain consequent of such meritorious acts.

USE

Neptune took kindly to be bound,
And Eurus never such hard *usage* found
In his *Æolian* prison.

2. Custom; practice long continued.

Of things once received and confirmed by use, long *usage* is a law sufficient. In civil affairs, when there is no other law, custom itself doth stand for law.

3. Manners; behaviour. Obsolete.

A gentle nymph was found,

Hight *Afiery*, excelling all the crew

In courteous *usage*, and unstained hue.

USAGER. *n. f.* [usager, Fr. from *usage*.]

One who has the use of any thing in trust for another.

He confum'd the common treasury,

Whereof he being the simple *usager*

But for the state, not in propriety,

Did alien t' his minions.

USANCE. *n. f.* [usance, French.]

1. Use; proper employment.

What art thou,

That here in desert hast thine habitation,

And these rich heaps of wealth dost hide apart

From the world's eye, and from her right *usance*?

2. Usury; interest paid for money.

He lends out money gratis, and brings down

The rate of *usance*.

USE. *n. f.* [usus, Latin.]

1. The act of employing any thing to any purpose.

The fat of the beast that dieth of itself, may be used in any other *use*.

Number the mind makes *use* of in measuring all things by its measurable.

Consider the history, with what *use* our author makes of it.

Things may, and must, differ in their *use*, but yet they are all to be used according to the will of God.

2. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose.

Rice is of excellent *use* for illnesses of the stomach, that proceed from cold or moist humours, a great digester and restorer of appetite.

3. Need of; occasion on which a thing can be employed.

This will secure a father to my child;

That done, I have no farther *use* for life.

4. Advantage received; power of receiving advantage.

More figures in a picture than are necessary, our author calls figures to be let, because the picture has no *use* for them.

5. Convenience; help; usefulness.

Distinct growth in knowledge carries its own light in every step of its progression, than which nothing is of more *use* to the understanding.

Nothing would be of greater *use* towards the improvement of knowledge and politeness, than some effectual method for correcting, enlarging, and ascertaining our language.

When will my friendship be of *use* to thee?

You shew us Rome was glorious, not profuse;

And pompous buildings once were things of *use*.

6. Usage; customary act.

That which those nations did use, having been also in *use* with others, the ancient Roman laws do forbid.

He that first brought the word *sham*, wheedle of banter, in *use*, put together, as he thought it, those ideas he made it stand for.

7. Practice; habit.

Sweetness, truth, and every grace

Which time and *use* are wont to teach,

The eye may in a moment reach,

And read distinctly in her face.

8. Custom; common occurrence.

O Caesar! these things are beyond all *use*,

And I do fear them.

9. Interest; money paid for the use of money.

USE

If it be good, thou hast received it from God, and then thou art more obliged to pay duty and tribute, *use* and principal, to him. *Taylor.*

Most of the learned, heathen and christian, assert the taking of *use* to be unlawful; yet the divines of the reformed church beyond the seas, do generally affirm it to be lawful. *South.*

[*USE*. v. a. [*user*, Fr. *usus*, Latin.]

1. To employ to any purpose

You're welcome, Most learned, revere fir, into our kingdom; *Shakespeare.*

They could *use* both the right hand and the left in holding stones and shooting arrows. 1 *Chronicles.*

This occasion gave For me to *use* my wits, which to their height I strive'd to screw up. *Chapman.*

Two trumpets of silver, that thou mayest *use* for the calling of the assembly. *Numbers.*

He was unhappily too much *used* as a check upon the lord Coventry; and when that lord perplexed their counsels with inconvenient objections, the authority of the lord Manchester was still called upon. *Clarendon.*

These words of God to Cain, are, by many interpreters, understood in a quite different sense than what our author *uses* them in. *Locke.*

That prince was *using* all his endeavours to introduce popery, which he openly professed. *Saunders.*

To accustom; to habituate.

He that intends to gain th' Olympick prize, Must *use* himself to hunger, heat, and cold. *Ricciardoni.*

Those who think only of the matter, *use* themselves only to speak extempore. *Locke.*

I've hitherto been *us'd* to think A blind officious zeal to serve my king, The ruling principle. *Addison.*

A people long *us'd* to hardships, those by degrees the very notions of liberty; they look upon themselves as at mercy. *Swift.*

2. To treat.

Why dost thou *use* me thus? I know thee not. *Shakespeare.*

When he came to ask leave of Solymann that he might depart, he was courteously *us'd* of him. *Knolles.*

I know My Aurengzebe would ne'er have *us'd* me so. Dry.

Is Virgil or Ovid be thus *us'd*, 'tis no longer to be called their work, when neither the thoughts nor words are drawn from the original. *Dryden.*

St. Paul was not afraid to plead his own cause, and serve himself of law, when others went about to *use* him with violence, contrary to it. *Kettler.*

I love to *use* people according to their own sense of good-breeding. *Tuttler.*

Cato has *us'd* me ill; he has refus'd His daughter Marcia to my ardent vows. *Addison.*

Gay is *us'd* as the friends of Tories are by whigs, and generally by Tories too. *Pope to Swift.*

3. To practise customarily.

Use hospitality one to another, without grudging. 1 *Peter.*

4. To behave: with the reciprocal pronoun. Out of *use*.

Pray forgive me, if I have *used* myself unmanly. *Shakespeare.*

To *USE*. v. n.

1. To be accustomed; to practise customarily.

They *use* to place him that shall be their captain upon a stone, always reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill. *Spenser.*

In polling of trees, many do *use* to leave a bough or two on the top, to help to draw up the sap. *Bacon.*

A prudent governor, to advance religion, will not consider men's duty, but their practice; not what they ought to do, but what they *use* to do. *South.*

2. To be customarily in any manner; to be wont.

Fears *use* to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes than open them. *Bacon.*

The waters springing and returning as the waves and great commotions of the sea *use* to do, retired leisurely. *Burnet.*

USH

3. To frequent; to inhabit. Obsolete.

Conduct me well In these strange ways, where never foot did *use*. *Spenser.*

Snakes that *use* within the house for shade Securely lurk, and like a plague invade Thy cattle with venom. *Mary.*

Ye valleys low, where the mild whispers *use* Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks. *Milton.*

USEFUL. *adj.* [*use* and *full*.] Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpose; valuable for *use*.

Providence would only enter mankind into the *useful* knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry. *Mare.*

Gold and silver being little *useful* to the life of man, in proportion to food, raiment, and carriage, has its value only from the content of men. *Locke.*

That the legislature should have power to change the force of law, is very *useful* towards preserving our religion and liberty. *Swift.*

Deliver a particular account of the great and *useful* things already performed. *Swift.*

Next to reading, meditation, and prayer, there is nothing that so secures our hearts from foolish passions, nothing that preserves to holy and wise a frame of mind, as some *useful*, humble employment of ourselves. *Law.*

USEFULLY. *adv.* [from *useful*.] In such a manner as to help forward some end.

In this account they must constitute two at least, male and female, in every species; which chance could not have made so very nearly alike without copying, nor so *usefully* differing without contrivance. *Bentley.*

USEFULNESS. *n. f.* Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end.

The grandeur of the commonwealth shows itself chiefly in works that were necessary or convenient. On the contrary, the magnificence of Rome, under the emperors, was rather for ostentation than any real *usefulness*. *Addison.*

USELESS. *adj.* [from *use*.] Answering no purpose; having no end.

So have I seen the lost clouds pour Into the sea an *useless* show; And the vast sailors curse the rain For which poor sheepish pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

The hurtful teeth of vipers are *useless* to us, and yet are parts of their bodies. *Boyle.*

His friend, on whose assistance he most relied, either proves false and forsakes him, or looks on with an *useless* pity, and cannot help him. *Rogers.*

The waterman forlorn along the shore Penive reclines upon his *useless* oar. *Gay.*

USELESSLY. *adv.* [from *useless*.] Without the quality of answering any purpose.

In a haunting humour, some, out of cation, let a good part of their lives run *uselessly* away, without business or recreation. *Locke.*

USELESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *useless*.] Unfitness to any end.

He made a learned discourse on the trouble, *uselessness*, and indecency of toises and wing tails. *Elfr.*

He would convince them of the vanity and *uselessness* of that learning, which makes not the possessor a better man. *South.*

USER. *n. f.* [from *use*.] One who uses.

Such things which, by imparting the delight to others, make the *user* thereof welcome, as music, dancing, hunting, feasting, riding. *Stidley.*

That wind-like *user* of his feet, fair 'Thetis' progeny. *Chapman.*

My lord received from the countess of Warwick, a lady powerful in the court, and indeed a virtuous *user* of her power, the best advice that was ever given. *Wotton.*

USHER. *n. f.* [*huissier*, French.]

1. One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank.

The wife of Antony Should have an army for an *usher*, and The nois of horse to tell her approach, Long ere she did appear. *Shakespeare.*

USU

You make guards and *ushers* march before, and then enters your prince. *Taylor.*

Gay paid his courtship with the crowd, As far as modest pride allow'd; Rejoic'd a servile *usher's* place, And leaves St. James's in disgrace. *Swift.*

2. An under-teacher; one who introduces young scholars to higher learning.

Though grammar's profits less than rhetoric's are, Yet ev'n in those his *usher* claims a share. *Dryden.*

To USHER. v. a. [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to foretell.

No fun shall ever *usher* forth my honours, Or gild again the noble troops that waited Upon my toils. *Shakespeare.*

The fun, Declin'd, was passing now with prone career To th' ocean; and, in th' ascending scale Of heav'n, the stars, that *usher* evening, rose. *Milton.*

As the deluge is represented a disruption of the axis, so the future combustion of the earth is to be *usher'd* in, and accompanied, with violent imprudences upon nature, and the chief will be earthquakes. *Burnet.*

With songs and dance we celebrate the day, And with due honours *usher* in the May. *Dryden.*

The Examiner was *usher'd* into the world by a letter, setting forth the great genius of the author. *Addison.*

Oh name for ever sad, for ever dear! Still breath'd in sighs, still *usher'd* with a tear. *Pope.*

USQUEBACCH. *n. f.* [An Irish and Erse word, which signifies the water of life.]

It is a compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics; and the Irish sort is particularly distinguished for its pleasant and mild flavour. The Highland sort is somewhat hotter; and, by corruption, in Scottish they call it *whisky*.

USURION. *n. f.* [*usurion*, Fr. *usur*, Latin.] The act of bunning; the state of being burned.

USURIOUS. *adj.* [*usurum*, Latin.] Having the quality of burning.

The power of a burning glass is by an *usurious* quality in the mirror or glass, arising from a certain unknown substantial form. *Watts.*

USUAL. *adj.* [*usuel*, French.] Common; frequent; customary; frequently occurring.

Consultation with oracles was a thing very *usual* and frequent in their times. *Hooker.*

Could I the care of Providence deserve, Heav'n must destroy me, if it would preserve; And that's my lot, or sure it would have lent Some *usual* evil for my punishment. *Dryden.*

For roots and herbage, rais'd at hours to spare, With humble milk, compos'd his *usual* fare. *Harte.*

USUALLY. *adv.* [from *usual*.] Commonly; frequently; customarily.

The fluidity and the fluidities of different things, wherein the form is constant, is *usually* a but to the discerning the dissimilarity of similar appearances, which is the business of discretion. *Fell.*

If men's desires are *usually* as large as their abilities, what could we look to allure the former, by that we might engage the latter. *South.*

Where men err against this method, it is *usually* on purpose, and to show their learning. *Swift.*

USUALNESS. *n. f.* [from *usual*.] Commonness; frequency.

USURPTION. *n. f.* [*usurp* and *capis*, Lat.] In the civil law, the acquisition of the property of a thing by possession and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years prescribed by law. *Di.*

USURVET. *n. f.* [*usurvet*, French; *usur*

U S U

and *fructus*, Latin.] The temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate.

The persons receiving the same have only the usufruct thereof, and not any fee or inheritance therein.

USUFRUCTUARY. *n. f.* [*usufructuarius*, Fr. *usufructuarius*, Latin.] One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property, of a thing.

The persons of parishes are not in law accounted proprietors, but only usufructuaries, as having no right of fee simple vested in them.

To USURE. *v. n.* [*usura*, Latin.] To practise usury; to take interest for money.

Is this the balsam that the *usurer* lends,
Pours into captain's wounds? *Shakespeare.*

USURER. *n. f.* [*usurier*, French; *usura*, Latin.] One who puts money out at interest. Commonly used for one that takes exorbitant interest.

Thou shalt flout thy hope, thy love, thy wit,
Which, like an *usurer*, shouldst it in all,
And use it none in that true use indeed,
Which should be *usury*, thy hope, thy love, thy wit. *Shakespeare.*

When *usurers* tell their gold is the field,
And bawds and whores do churches build *Shakespeare.*
If thou lend money to any that is poor, thou shalt not be to him as an *usurer*, nor lay upon him usury. *Exodus.*

There may be no commutative injustice, while each retains a mutual benefit, the *usurer* for his money, the borrower for his industry. *Child.*

The *usurer* is a creature of great tumults among the people; yet he that took it was not reckoned to transgress any law; and there were some greedy *usurers* that exacted double, triple. *Abulnath.*

USURIOUS. *adj.* [*usurarius*, French; from *usury*.] Given to the practice of usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit.

For every hour that thou wilt spare me now,
I will allow,
Usurious god of love, twenty to thee,
When with my brown my grey hairs equal be. *Dante.*

To USURP. *v. a.* [*usurper*, French; *usurpo*, Latin.] To possess by force or intrusion; to seize or possess without right.

So ugly a darkness, as it would prevent the night's coming, *usurped* the day's right. *Shakespeare.*

Not having the natural superiority of fathers, their power must be *usurped*, and then unlawful; or, if lawful, then granted or consented unto by them over whom they exercise the same, or else given them extraordinarily from God. *Hooker.*

In as much as the due estimation of heavenly truth dependeth wholly upon the known and approved authority of those famous oracles of God, it greatly behoveth the church to have always most special care, lest by an *usurpation* of the room and title of divine worship. *Hooker.*

Victorious prince of York!
Before I see thee footed in that throne
Which now the house of Lancaster *usurps*,
These eyes shall never close. *Shakespeare.*

What art thou, that *usurp'st* this time of night,
Together with that ban and warlike train? *Shakespeare.*
Their fox-like thefts are to rank, as a man may find whole pages *usurp'd* from one author. *Ben Jonson.*

So he dies,
But soon revives; death over him no pow'r
Shall long *usurp*; ere the third dawning light
Returns, the stars of *usury* shall see him rite
Out of his grave. *Milton.*

All fountains of the deep
Broke up, shall heave the ocean to *usurp*
Beyond all bounds, till inundation rise
Above the highest hills. *Milton.*

Farewell court,
Where vice not only hath *usurp'd* the place,
But the reward, and even the name, of virtue. *Denham.*

U T E

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threatening floods and inundations near:
If so, a just reprisal would only be
Of what the land *usurp'd* upon the sea. *Dryden.*

Who next *usurps* will a just prince appear,
So much your ruin will his reign endure. *Dryden.*

Struggling in vain, impatient of her lord,
And lab'ring underneath the pond'rous God,
The more she strove to shake him from her breast,
With more and far superiour force he prest'd,
Commands his entrance, and without controul
Usurps her organs, and inspires her soul. *Dryden.*

Who's this, that dares *usurp*
The guard and habit of Nuandia's prince? *Addis.*

USURPATION. *n. f.* [*usurpation*, French; from *usurp*.] Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.

The Piercys,
Finding his *usurpation* most unjust,
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shakespeare.*

Succeeding kings recovery of their right from
my *usurpation*, shall never be prejudiced by
any act of mine. *King Charles.*

To scale a tempest on the sea was *usurpation* on
the prerogative of Neptune, who had given him
no leave. *Dryden.*

O baseness to support a tyrant throne,
And crush your treblehorn beacon of the world!
Nay, to become a part of *usurpation*,
To couple the tyrant's person and her crimes. *Dryden.*

Whatever opposition was made to the *usurpations*
of king James, proceeded altogether from the
church of England. *Swift.*

USURPER. *n. f.* [from *usurp*.] One who
seizes or possesses that to which he has no
right. It is generally used of one who
excludes the right heir from the throne.

Ever since he hath continued his first *usurped*
power, and now exacteth upon all men what he
list: so that now to induce or expel an *usurper*,
should be no unjust enterprise, but a restitution of
ancient right unto the crown. *Spenser.*

Richard duke of York
Was rightful heir unto the English crown;
And that your majesty was an *usurper*. *Shakespeare.*

But this *usurper* his encroachment proud
Stays not on man; to God his tow'r intends
Siege and defiance. *Milton.*

A few *usurpers* to the shades descend
By a dry death, or with a quiet end. *Dryden.*

He griev'd, the land he freed should be oppress'd,
And he less for it than *usurpers* do. *Dryden.*

USURPINGLY. *adv.* [from *usurp*.] With-
out just claim.

Lay aside the sword,
Which sways *usurpingly* these several titles,
And put the same into young Arthur's hand.
Thy right royal sovereign. *Shakespeare.*

USURY. *n. f.* [*usuré*, French; *usura*, Latin.]

1. Money paid for the use of money; interest.

He that high does sit, and all things see
With equal eyes their merits to redress,
Behold, what ye this day have done for me,
And what I cannot quit, requite with *usury*. *Spenser.*

The wisest day is come at last,
That shall, for all the pains and sorrows past,
Pay to her *usury* of long delight. *Spenser.*

Our angles too like money put to *usury*, they
may thrive, though we sit still and do nothing. *Warton.*

What he borrows from the antients, he repays
with *usury* of his own; in coin as good, and almost
as universally valuable. *Dryden.*

2. The practice of taking interest. It is
commonly used with some reproach.

Usury bringeth the treasure of a realm into few
hands, for the *usurer* being at certainties, and
others at uncertainties, at the end most of the mo-
ney will be in the box. *Bacon.*

UTENSIL. *n. f.* [*utensile*, French; *utensile*,
low Latin.] An instrument for any use,

U T M

such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools
of a trade.

Burn but his books; he has brave *utensils*,
Which, when he has a house, he'll deck withal. *Shakespeare.*

Mules after these, camels and dromedaries,
And waggons fraught with *utensils* of war. *Milton.*

Tithes and lands given to God are never, and
plate, vestments, and other sacred *utensils*, are
seldom consecrated. *South.*

The springs of life their former vigour feel;
Such zeal he had for that vile *utensil*. *Garth.*

UTERINE. *adj.* [*uterin*, French; *uterinus*,
Latin.] Belonging to the womb.

In hot climates, and where the *uterine* parts ex-
ceed in heat, by the coldness of some simple, they
may be reduced unto a conceptive constitution. *Brown.*

The vessels of the interior glandulous substance
of the womb, are contorted with turnings and
meanders, that they might accommodate them-
selves without danger of rupture to the necessary
extension of the *uterine* substance. *Ray.*

UTERUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The womb.

UTILITY. *n. f.* [*utilité*, French; *utilitas*,
Latin.] Usefulness; profit; conveni-
ence; advantageousness: applied to
things only; as, *this book is of great*

utility; not, *this book was written for*
the utility of scholars.

Those things which have long gone together, are
confederate; whereas new things piece not so
well; but though they help by their *utility*, yet
they trouble by their incontinuity. *Bacon.*

Should we blindly obey the restraints of phy-
sicians and astrologers, we should confine the *utility*
of physic unto a very few days. *Bacon.*

M. Zulchem desired me that I would give a
relation of the cure of the gout, that might be made
publick, as a thing which might prove of commo-
n *utility* to a great numbers as were subject to that
disease. *Temple.*

UTIS. *n. f.* A word which probably is
corrupted, at least is not now understood.

Utis was the octave of a faint's day, and
may perhaps be taken for any festivity.

Then here will be old *utis*: it will be an excel-
lent stratagem. *Shakespeare.*

UTMOST. *adj.* [*utmarc*, Saxon; from
utren.]

1. Extreme; placed at the extremity.

Much like a subtle spider, which doth sit
In middle of her web, which spreadeth wide;
It might do touch the *utmost* thread of it. *Dante.*

She feels it instantly on every side.
As far remov'd from God, and light of heav'n,
As from the center thrice to th' *utmost* pole. *Milton.*

I went, by your command,
To view the *utmost* limits of the land. *Dryden.*

2. Being in the highest degree.

I'll undertake to bring him,
Where he shall answer by a *utmost* form.
In peace, to his *utmost* peril. *Shakespeare.*

UTMOST. *n. f.* The most that can be;
the greatest power; the highest degree;
the greatest effort.

What miseries,
Shall be the general's fault, though he perform
To th' *utmost* of a man. *Shakespeare.*

I will be free,
Even to the *utmost* as I please in words. *Shakespeare.*

Such a conscience, as has employed the *utmost*
of its ability to give itself the best information, and
clearest knowledge of its duty, that it can, is a
rational ground for a man to build such an hope
upon. *South.*

Try your fortune.—
—I have to the *utmost*. Dost thou think me despe-
rate? *Dryden.*

Without just cause?
A man, having carefully enquired into all the
grounds of probability and unlikelihood, and done
his *utmost* to inform himself in all particulars, may
come to acknowledge on which side the probabi-
lity rests. *Locke.*

The enemy thinks of raising three score thousand

U T T

men: let us perform our utmost, and we shall overcome them with our multitudes. Addison.

UTTER. *adj.* [utcep, Saxon.]

1. Situate on the outside, or remote from the centre.

In my sight
Through utter and through middle darkness borne,
I long of chaos and eternal night. Milton.

1. Placed beyond any compass; out of any place.

Pursue these sons of darkness; drive them out
From all heav'n's bounds into the utter deep Milton.

Extreme; excessive; utmost. This seems to be Milton's meaning here, though the former sense may serve.

Such place eternal justice had prepar'd
For those rebellious, here their prison ordain'd
In utter darkness, and their portion set
As far remov'd from God, and light of heav'n,
As from the center twice to th' utmost pole Milton.

Complete; total.

The parliament thought the utter taking it away
necessary for the preservation of the kingdom Clarendon.

Peremptory.

There could not be any other estimate made of
his loss, than by the utter refusal of the auxiliary
regiments of London and Kent to march farther Clarendon.

Perfect; mere.

They feel fewer corporal pains, and are utter
angers to all those anxious thoughts which dis-
turb mankind. Atterbury.

UTTER. *v. a.* [from the adjective;
to make publick, or let out; *palam facere.*]

1. To speak; to pronounce; to express.

Men spoke not with the instruments of writing,
neither writ with the instruments of speech, and
yet things recorded with the one, and uttered with
the other, may be preached well enough with both. Hooker.

These very words I've heard him utter. Shakspeare.

There's more gold: but, sirrah,
We say the dead are well. Bring it to that,
The gold I give thee will I melt, and pour
Down thy ill-uttering throat. Shakspeare.

Shall not they teach thee and tell thee, and
utter words but of their heart? Job.

Who knows but his poor, bleeding heart,
Amidst its agonies, remember'd Marcia,
And the last words he utter'd call'd me cruel! Addison.

2. To disclose; to discover; to publish.

When do partial and sinister affections more
utter the infolies, than when an election is com-
mitted to many. Whigitt.

Were it folly to be modest in uttering what is
known to all the world? Raleigh.

I cannot my words should not reach your ears;
but what I utter'd was most true. Dryden.

3. To tell; to vend.

Such mortal dross I have, but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that utters them. Shakspeare.

They bring it home, and utter it commonly by
the name of Newfoundland fish. Abbot.

The Devonshire and Somersetshire graubers feed
yearly great droves of cattle in the north quarter
of Cornwall, and utter them at home. Carew.

4. To disperse; to emit at large.

To preserve us from ruin, the whole kingdom
should continue in a firm resolution never to re-
verse or utter this fatal coin. Swift.

UTTERABLE. *adj.* [from utter.] Expressible;
such as may be uttered.

UTTERANCE. *n. f.* [from utter.]

1. Pronunciation; manner of speaking.

He with utterance grave, and countenance sad,
Point to point discours'd his voyage. Spenser.

Many a man thinks admirably well, who has a
poor utterance; while others have a charming
manner of speech, but their thoughts are trifling. Watts.

V U L

2. [outrance, French.] Extremity; terms
of extreme hostility. Out of use.

Of him I gather'd honour;
Which he to seek of me again perforce,
Behoves me keep at utterance. Shakspeare.

Come, fate, into the list,
And champion me to th' utterance. Shakspeare.

3. Vocal expression; emission from the
mouth.

Till Adam, though no less than Eve abash'd,
At length gave utterance to these words constrain'd. Milton.

Speaking is a sensible expression of the notions of
the mind, by several intonations of utterance
of voice, used as signs, having by consent several
determinate significances. Holder.

There have been some inventions, which have
been able for the utterance of articulate sounds, as
the speaking of certain words. Withins.

UTTERER. *n. f.* [from utter.]

1. One who pronounces.

2. A divulger; a discloser.

Utters of secrets he to thence debar'd;
Babblers of folly, and blabbers of crime. Spenser.

3. A teller; a vender.

UTTERLY. *adv.* [from utter.] Fully; com-
pletely; perfectly. For the most part
in an ill sense.

God, whose property is to shew his mercies, then
greatly, when they are nearest to be utterly de-
spaired. Hooker.

Arguments taken from the authority of men, may
not only to far truth as hath been declared, but
further also, be of some force in human sciences;
which force, be it never so small, doth shew that
they are not utterly naught. Hooker.

All your interest in those territories
Is utterly bereft you; all is lost. Shakspeare.

He was so utterly tired with an employment so
contrary to his humour, that he did not consider the
means that would lead him out of it. Clarendon.

There is no where any nation so utterly lost to
all things of law and morality, as not to believe
the existence of God. Withins.

While in the flesh, we cannot be utterly intelli-
gible of the afflictions that befall us. Atterbury.

UTTERMOST. *adj.* [from utter.]

1. Extreme; being in the highest degree.

Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress. Milton.

2. Most remote.

The land, from the uttermost end of the straits eu-
Peru side, did go towards the south. Abbot.

UTTERMOST. *n. f.* The greatest.

There needed neither promise nor persuasion to
make her do her uttermost for her father's service.
Sidney.

He cannot have sufficient honour done unto him,
but the uttermost we can do, we must. Hooker.

UTEROUS. *adj.* [from *utero*, Latin.]

The uterus coat, or iris, of the eye, hath a mu-
sculous power, and can dilate and contract that
round hole in it, called the pupil. Ray.

VULCANO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A burning
mountain: it is commonly written after
the Italian, *vulcano*.

Earth calmed fires off into the air; the ashes of
burning mountains, in *vulcanos*, will be carried to
great distances. Arbuthnot.

VULGAR. *adj.* [vulgaire, French; vulgaris,
Latin.]

1. Plebeian; suited to the common
people; practised among the common
people.

Men who have passed all their time in low and
vulgar life, cannot have a suitable idea of the feve-
ral beauties and blemishes in the actions of great
men. Addison.

2. Vernacular; national.

It might be more useful to the English reader,
who was to be his immediate care, to write in our
vulgar language. Pell.

V U L

3. Mean; low; being of the common
rate.

It requiring too great a sagacity for vulgar
minds, to draw the line between virtue and vice,
no wonder if most men attempt not a laborious
scrutiny into things themselves, but only take
names and words, and so rest in them. South.

Now wasting years my former strength confound,
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground;
Yet by the rubble you may guess the grain,
And mark the ruins of no vulgar man. Browne.

4. Publick; commonly bruited.

Do you hear aught of a battle toward? —
—Moltire, and vulgar, every one hears that. Shakspeare.

VULGAR. *n. f.* [vulgaire, Fr.] The com-
mon people.

I'll about;
Drive away the vulgar from the streets. Shakspeare.

Those men, and their adherents, were then
looked upon by the distinguished vulgar as greater
protectors of their laws and liberties than myself. King Charles.

The most considering and wisest men, in all ages
and nations, have constantly differed from the
vulgar in their thought. Withins.

The vulgar imagine the pretender to have been
a child imposed upon the nation by the fraudulent
zeal of his parents, and their bigotted councillors. Swift.

VULGARISM. *n. f.* [from vulgar.] Grov-
nels; meannells; vulgarity.

The great events of Greek and Roman fable and
history, which early education, and the usual course
of reading, have made familiar and interesting to
all Europe, without being degraded by the vulgari-
ty of ordinary life in any country. Reynolds.

VULGARITY. *n. f.* [from vulgar.]

1. Meannells; state of the lowest people.

Although their condition may place them many
degrees above the multitude, yet are they still
within the line of vulgarity and democratical en-
emies to truth. Brown.

True it is, and I hope I shall not offend their
vulgarity if I say, they are daily mocked into
error by devils. Brown.

2. Mean or grov mode.

Is the grandiloquence of Persius, and the sublimity
of Juvenal, to be circumscribed with the meannells
of words, and vulgarity of expression? Duden.

VULGARLY. *adv.* [from vulgar.] Com-
monly; in the ordinary manner; among
the common people.

He was, which people much respect
In princes, and which pleases vulgarly,
Of goodly personage and of sweet aspect. Daniel.

He that believes himself incapable of pardon,
goes on without thought of reformation; such an one
we call vulgarly a desperate person. Hammond.

As it is vulgarly understood, that he cut a pas-
sage for his army through these mighty mountains,
it may seem incredible. Brown.

VULNERABLE. *adj.* [vulnerable, Fr. vul-
nerabilis, Lat.] Susceptive of wounds;
liable to external injuries.

I cut tall thy blade on vulnerable crests,
I bear a charmed life, which must not yield
To one of woman born. Shakspeare.

Achilles, though depicted as yet having his head
untouched by that water, although he were touched
elsewhere, he was slain in that part, as only vul-
nerable in the interior and brutal part. Brown.

VULNERARY. *adj.* [vulnerary, Fr. vul-
nerarius, Lat.] Useful in the cure of
wounds.

Try whether the same effect will not arise by
common vulnerary balms. Proun.

I kept the office open, and presented him, vel-
come. Johnson.

TO VULNERATE. *v. a.* [vulnero, Latin.]
To wound; to hurt.

There is an inter-
mediate between the magnetic
unguent and the vulnerable body. Glanville.

VULVINE. *adj.* [vulvius, Lat.] Belonging
to a fox.

U V U

Vu'ture. *n. f.* [*vultur*, Lat.] A large bird of prey, remarkable for voracity. Nor the night raven, that still deadly yell, Nor greedy vultures, make us once afraid.

Spenser

We've willing dames enough, there cannot be That *vulture* is you, to devour in many As will to greatness dedicate themselves.

Shaksp.

A rav'nous *vulture* in his open'd side Her crooked beak and cruel talons tried.

Dryden.

Vu'turine. *adj.* [*vulturinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture

U'vula. *n. f.* [*uvula*, Lat.] In anatomy,

U X O

a round soft spongy body, suspended from the palate, near the foramina of the nostrils, over the glottis.

Dict.

By an instrument bended up at one end, I got up behind the *uvula*.

Wjeman.

UXORIOUS. *adj.* [*uxorius*, Latin.] Submissively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage.

Towards his queen he was nothing *uxorius*, nor scarce indulgent; but companionable and respectful.

Lucan.

That *uxorius* king, whose heart, though large,

U X O

Beguil'd by fair idolatresses, fell To idols foul.

Milton.

How wouldst thou insulk, When I must live *uxoriously* to thy will In perfect thralldom! how again betray me! *Milton.* **UXORIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *uxorius*.] With fond submission to a wife.

If thou art thus *uxoriously* inclin'd To bear thy bondage with a willing mind, Prepare thy neck.

Dryden.

UXORIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *uxorius*.] Connubial dotage; fond submission to a wife.

W.

W A D

W is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our *w* is expressed the sound of the Roman *v*, and the Eolick *f*. Both the form and sound are excluded from the languages derived from the Latin. *W* is sometimes improperly used in diphthongs as a vowel for *u*; view, *threw*: the sound of *w* consonant, if it be a consonant, is uniform.

To WA'DDLE. *v. n.* [a low barbarous word.] To move from side to side; to change direction.

If in your work you find it *waddle*; that is, that one side of the flat inclines to the right or left hand, with soft blows of an hammer set it to rights, and then screw it hard up.

Mozon.

WAD. *n. f.* [peob, hay, Saxon.]

1. A bundle of straw or other loose matter thrust close together.

2. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value.

Woodward.

WA'DDING. *n. f.* [from *wad*, *cad*, Islandick.] A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are lined out.

To WA'DDLE. *v. n.* [*wagg'helen*, Dutch, to *waggle*; whence, by a casual corruption *waddle*.] To shake, in walking, from side to side; to deviate in motion from a right line.

She could have run and *waddled* all about.

Shakspere.

The strutting petticoat smooths and leels all distinctions, while I cannot but be troubled to see so many well-shaped, innocent virgins bloated up, and *waddling* up and down, like big-bellied women.

Spectator.

The farmer's goose, Grown fat with corn and sitting still, Can scarce get o'er the hard-door sill, And hardly *waddles* forth to cool Her belly in the neighbouring pool.

Swift.

Dulness, of business the dire long foul, To human heads like huts to the bawl; Which, as more pond'rous, makes their aim more true,

Obliquely *waddling* to the mark in view.

Pope.

She draws her word, and *waddles* in her pace; Unwailt her hands, and much bewailt her face.

Young.

To WAD. *v. n.* [from *vadum*, Lat. pronounced *vadum*.]

1. To walk through the waters; to pass water without swimming.

We'll *wade* to the market place in Frenchmen's blood.

Shakspere.

She *waded* through the dirt to pluck him off.

Shakspere.

I am in blood

Stept in so far, that, should I *wade* no more, Returning were as tedious as go o'er.

Shakspere.

He said seven days at the Crassus, until a bridge was made for the transporting of his army, for that the river was not to be *waded* over.

Knolles.

Then, since torture's favours fade,

You that in her arms do sleep,

Learn to swim, and not to *wade*,

Wotton.

For the hearts of kings are deep, With head, hands, wings, or feet pursues his way,

Milton.

And swims, or sinks, or *wades*, or creeps, or flies.

Brown.

It is hard to *wade* deep in baths where springs arise.

More.

Fowls that frequent waters and only *wade*, have as well long legs as long necks; and those that are made for swimming have feet like ours.

More.

2. To pass difficultly and laboriously.

They were not permitted to enter into war, nor conclude any league of peace, nor to *wade* through any act of moment between them and foreign states, unless the oracle of God, or his prophets, were first consulted with.

Hooker.

I have *waded* through the whole cause, searching the truth by the causes of truth.

Hooker.

Virtue gives herself light, through darkness for to *wade*.

Spenser.

Occasions you have met with to excite your faculties to *wade* a little farther into the positive part of these doctrines.

Hanmond.

I should chafe rather with spitting and scorn to be tumbled into the dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth of our Lord; than, by a denial of those truths, through blood and perjury *wade* to a sceptre, and lord it in a throne.

South.

'Tis not to my purpose to *wade* into those bottomless controversies, which, like a gulph, have swallowed up to much time of learned men.

Decay of Piety.

The dame

Now tried the stairs, and *wading* through the night, Search'd all the deep recess, and usher'd into light.

Dryden.

W A D

W A F

The wrathful God then plunges from above, And where in thickest waves the sparkles drove, There lights, and *wades* through fumes, and gropes his way.

Dryden.

Halt-fing'd, halt-fisted. The king's admirable conduct has *waded* through all these difficulties.

Davenant.

Simonides, the more he contemplated the nature of the deity, found that he *waded* but the more out of his depth, and that he lost himself in the thought.

Addison.

WA'FER. *n. f.* [*wafel*, Dutch.]

1. A thin cake.

Wife, make us a dinner; spare flesh, neither corn;

Make *wafers* and cakes, for our sheepes must be floure.

Tusser.

Poor Sancho they persuaded that he enjoyed a great dominion, and then gave him nothing to subsist upon but *wafers* and marmalade.

Pope.

2. The bread given in the eucharist by the Romanists.

That the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once; that the whole body should be hid in a little thin *waffer*, yet so that the members thereof should not one run into another, but continue distinct, and have an order agreeable to a man's body, it doth exceed reason.

Hall.

3. Paste made to close letters.

To WAFF. *v. a.* pret. *wafed*, or perhaps *waff*; participle passive *wafed* or *waff*. [probably from *ware*.]

1. To carry through the air, or on the water.

A braver choice of dauntless spirits, Than now the English bottoms have *waff* o'er.

Did never float upon the swelling tide.

Our high admiral Shall *waff* them over with our royal fleet.

Shakspere.

Thence *wafed* with a merry gale, Sees Lemler, and the golden vale.

Dryden.

Nor dares his transport-vessel cross the waves, With such whole bones are not compos'd in graves: A hundred years they wander on the shore, At length, their penance done, are *wafed* o'er.

Dryden.

Lend to this wretch your hand, and *waff* him o'er

To the sweet banks of yon forbidden shore.

Dryden.

From hence might first spring that opinion of the vehicles of spirits; the vulgar conceiving that the breath was that wherein the soul was *wafed* and carried away.

Ray.

They before *wag*d over their troops into Sicily
in open vessels. *Arbutnot.*

In vain you tell your parting lover,
You with fair winds may *wag* him over:
Alas! what winds can happy prove;
That bear me far from what I love? *Prior.*
Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And *wag* a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope*
2. To buoy; to make float; to hinder
from sinking.

Whether cripples, who have lost their thighs,
will not sink but float; their lungs being able to
wag up their bodies, which are in others overpoised
by the hinder legs, we have not made experiment. *Brown.*

3. To beckon; to inform by a sign of any
thing moving.

To WAIT. *r. n.* To float.

It *wag*d under yet, and then the knew,
That what before she but turn'd, was true. *Dryden.*

Those trumpets his triumphant entry tell,
And now the fleets *wag* near the citadel. *Dryden.*

WAG, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A floating body. I know not whether
authorized.

From the bellowing east oft the whirlwind's
wag
Sweeps up the burthen of whole wintry plains,
In one wide *wag*. *Thomson*

2. Motion of a streamer. Used as a token
or mean of information at sea.

WAGSTAGE. *n. f.* [from *wag*.] Carriage
by water or air. Not in use.

What ship of Epidaurum stays for me?—
—A ship you sent me to, to lure *wag*stage. *Shakespeare*

I stalk about her door,
Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks,
Saying for *wag*stage. *Shakespeare*

WAGFLER. *n. f.* [from *wag*.] A passage
boat. *Ainsworth.*

WAGTIRE. *n. f.* [from *wag*.] The act
of waving. Not in use.

You answer'd not;
But with an angry *wag*ture of your hand
Gave sign for me to leave you. *Shakespeare.*

To WAG. *v. a.* [pagan, Sax. *waggen*,
Dutch.] To move lightly; to shake
slightly.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To *wag* their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the gusts of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

All that puff his and *wag* their heads at thee. *Lamentations.*

Thou canst not *wag* thy finger, or begin
The least light motion, but it tends to sin. *Dryden*

A prating thing, a magpye light,
Majestically stalk;
A stately, worthless animal,
That ples the tongue, and *wags* the tail,
All butter, pride, and talk *Swift.*

To WAG. *v. n.*

1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion.

Pe merry, be merry, my wife has all;
For women are throwers, both short and tall;
'Tis merry in hall, where beads *wag* all. *Shakespeare.*

I can counterfeist the deep tragedian,
Tremble and start at *wag*ging of a straw. *Shakespeare.*

I will fight with him upon this theme,
Until my eyelids will no longer *wag*. *Shakespeare.*

2. To go; to pack off.

I will provoke him to 't, or let him *wag*. *Shakespeare.*

3. To be moved.

Her charms the matter d'oe'r;
And yet the reily fieve *wag*d ne'er the more:
I wpt for woe. *Dryden.*

WAG. *n. f.* [pagan, Sax. to cheat.] Any

one ludicrously mischievous; a merry
droll.

Cupid the *wag*, that lately conquer'd had
Wife counsellors, stout captains puffed;
And tied them fast to lead his triumphs bad,
Glutted with them, now plays with meanest things. *Sidney.*

Was not my lord the verier *wag* o' th' two? *Shakespeare*

We wink at *wags* when they offend,
And spare the boy, in hopes the man may mend. *Dryden*

A counsellor never pleaded without a piece of
packthread in his hand which he used to twist about
a finger all the while he was speaking: the *wags*
used to call it the thread of his discourse. *Addison.*

WAG, *n. f.* the plural *wages* is now only
used. [*wagen*, or *wagen*, German; *gages*,
French.]

1. Pay given for service.

All friends shall taste
The *wages* of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their dereliction. *Shakespeare*

The last pension is for my men, they are the
poorest.

But poverty could never draw them from me;
That they may have their *wages* duly paid them,
And something over to remember me. *Shakespeare.*

He with a mighty *wage*
Won such, themselves by oath as deeply dust en-
gage. *Dryden*

By Tom Thumb, a fairy page,
He sent it, and doth him engage,
By promise of a mighty *wage*.

It is easy to carry. *Dryden.*

The thing itself is not only our duty, but our
glory: and he who hath done this work, has in the
very work partly received his *wages*. *South.*

2. Gage; pledge.

To WAGE. *v. a.* [The origination of this
word, which is now only used in the
phrase to *wage* war, is not easily dis-
covered; *waegen*, in German, is to at-
tempt any thing dangerous.]

1. To attempt; to venture.

We must not think the Turk is so unskilful,
Neglecting an attempt of ease and gain,
To wake and *wage* a danger prohib'd. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make; to carry on. Applied to
war.

Return to her, and fifty men dismiss'd!
No, rather I labour all roofs, and chuse
To *wage*, gainst the enmity of th' air,
To be a comrade with the wolf. *Shakespeare.*

The fumes of Greece *wag*d war at Troy. *Chapman*

Your reputation *wages* war with the enemies of
your royal family, even within their trenches. *Dryden.*

He ponder'd which of all his sons was fit
To reign, and *wage* immortal war with wit. *Dryden*

3. [from *wage*, *wages*.] To set to hire.
Not in use.

Thou must *wage*
Thy works for wealth, and live for gold engage. *Spenser.*

4. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to
hold in pay; to employ for wages. Ob-
solete.

I from'd his follower, not partner; and
He *wag*d me with his countenance, as if
I had been mercenary. *Shakespeare.*

The officers of the admiralty having places of
good benefit, it is their parts, being well *wag*ed and
rewarded, exactly to look into the sound building
of ships. *Itaugh*

The king had directed his courts of ordinary
reform, and was at the charge not only to *wage*
justice and their ministers, but also to appoint the
safe custody of records. *Bacon.*

This great lord came not over with any great
number of *wag*ed soldiers. *Davies.*

5. In law.

When an action of debt is brought against one,
as for money or chattels lent or lent the defor-
dant,

the defendant may *wage* his law; that is, swear,
and certain persons with him, that he owes nothing
to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The
offer to make the oath is called *wage* of law; and
when it is accomplished, it is called the making or
doing of law. *Blount.*

WAGER. *n. f.* [from *wage*, to venture.]

1. A bett; anything pledged upon a chance
or performance.

Love and mischief made a *wager*, which should
have most power in me. *Sidney.*

Full fast the fled, ne ever look'd behind;
As it her life upon the *wager* lay. *Spenser.*

As soon hereafter will I *wagers* lay
'Gainst what an oracle shall say;
Fool that I was, to venture to deny
A tongue so us'd to victory!

A tongue to blest by nature and by art,
That never yet it spoke but gain'd a heart. *Cowley.*

Besides these plates for horseraces, the *wagers*
may be as the perions please. *Temple.*

Factions, and taw'ring this or t' other side,
Their *wagers* back their wishes. *Dryden.*

It may at least can shake his soul for a *wager*,
against such an inexhaustible disproportion, let him
never hereafter accuse others of credulity. *Bentley.*

2. Subject on which bets are laid.

The tea stove with the winds which should be
louder; and the rounds of the ship, with a ghastral
note, to them that were in it witness'd that their
run was the *wager* of the other's contention. *Sidney.*

3. [In law.] An offer to make oath.

See To WAGE in law.

Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare
formerly, and there by *wager* of law outlaid; which
discouraged many suits. *Hale.*

To WAGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
lay; to pledge as a bett; to pledge upon
some casualty or performance.

'Twas merry, when you *wager*d on your singling. *Shakespeare.*

He that will lay much to stake upon every flying
story, may as well *wager* his estate which way the
wind will sit next morning. *Green of the Tongue.*

I used my father's flock;

What can I *wager* from the common flock? *Dryden.*

WAGER. *n. f.* See WAGE.

WAGGERY. *n. f.* [from *wag*] Mis-
chievous merriment; roguish trick;
farcaical gayety.

'Tis not the *waggers* or cheats practis'd among
school-boys, that make an able man; but the prin-
ciples of justice, generosity, and sobriety. *Locke.*

WAGGISH. *adj.* [from *wag*.] Knavishly
merry; merrily mischievous; frolick-
some.

Change fear and uneasiness,
The handmaids of all women, or more truly,
Woman its pretty self, to *waggish* courage. *Shakespeare.*

This new concert is the *waggish* suggestion of
some fly and skulking atheists. *Mallet.*

A company of *waggish* boys watching of frogs at
the side of a pond, full as any of them put up their
heads, they would be pelting them down with stones.
Children, says one of the frogs, you never consider,
that though this may be play to you, 'tis death to us. *Leitch.*

As boys, on holidays let loose to play,
Lay *waggish* traps for us; and that pass that way,
Then about to be in dut and deep distress. *Dryden.*

Some silly old

WAGGISHLY. *adv.* [from *waggish*] In a
waggish manner.

WAGGISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *waggish*.]
Merry mischief.

A christian boy in Constantinople had like to have
been tor'd for a *waggish*, in a *waggish*, a long
bald tail. *Bacon.*

To WAGGLE. *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, Germ.]
To waddle; to move from side to side.

The sport *wag*gled would shew to *Leichman*, was
the mounting of his hawk at a beton, which getting

upon his *wagging* wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit for his great body to fly through, was now grown to diminish the light of himself. *Sidney*

Why do you go nodding and *wagging* so, as if hip-flot? Says the goose to her gosseling. *Elfrange*

WA'GON. *n. f.* [*wagen*, Sax. *waeghen*, Dutch; *wagn*, Hlandick.]

1. A heavy carriage for burdens.

The Hungarian tents were enclosed round with *waggons*, one chained to another. *Another.*
Waggons fraught with utensils of war. *Milton*

2. A chariot. Not in use.

Now fair Phyllis' gain declines in haste
His weary *waggon* to the western vale. *Spenser.*

Then to her *waggon* the betakes,
And with her bears the witch. *Spenser.*

O Prosperina,
For the flowers now that fragrant thou let'st fall
From this *waggon*. *Shakespeare.*

Her *waggon* spoked made of long spinners' looms.

The cover of the wings of great-sippers. *Shelley.*

WA'GONAGE. *n. f.* [from *waggon*.]

Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

WA'GONER. *n. f.* [from *waggon*.] One who drives a wagon.

By this, the northern *waggoners* had set

His sevenfold team behind the steadfast star,
That was in ocean waves yet never wet. *Spenser.*

Gallop up, ye, ye, ye, loaded loads,
Toward Phobos' mansion! Such a *waggoner*.

As Phobos would whip you to the west. *Shaksp.*

A *waggoner* took notice, upon the evening of a

which, that it was the worst wheel that made it move.

The *waggoners* that curse their flandering teams
Would wake e'en drowsy Demos from his dreams. *Dryden.*

WA'GFAIL. *n. f.* [*motacilla*, Lat.] A bird.

His horic *uad* in the back, and shoulder shotten. *Shakespeare.*

WAID. [I suppose for *weighed*.] Crushed.

His horic *uad* in the back, and shoulder shotten. *Shakespeare.*

WAIF. *n. f.* [*uvarium*, *waicium*, law Lat. from *ware*.] Goods found, but claimed by no body; that of which every one waves the claim. Sometimes written *weyf*, or *weft*.

To **WAIT.** *v. a.* [*gualare*, Italian.] To moan; to lament; to bewail.

Wife men ne'er *wait* their present woes,
But presently prevent the ways to *wait*. *Shaksp.*

Say, if my spouse maintains her royal trait?
Or is no more her absent lord she *waits*,
But the false woman of the wife prevails? *Pope.*

To **WAIT.** *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to express sorrow.

Tom shall make him weep and *wait*. *Shaksp.*

I will *wait* and howl. *Much.*

WAII. *n. f.* Audible sorrow.

Around the woods
She sighs her long, which with her *wait* rebound. *Thompson.*

WA'ILING. *n. f.* [from *wait*.] Lamentation; moan; audible sorrow.

Other cries anough the Irish favour of the Sey
than barbarian, as the lamentations of their bar-
rials, with despairful outcries, and immoderate
wa'ings. *Spenser.*

The camp filled with lamentation and mourning,
which would be increased by the weeping and *wa'ing*
of them which should never see them. *Another.*

Take up *waiting* for us, that our eyes may run
down with tears. *Jeremiah.*

The *wa'ings* of a maiden I wrote. *Gay.*

WA'IFUL. *adj.* [from *wait* and *full*.]

Sorrowful, mournful.

Lay time to anle her desires
By a *wa'if* founts, whose computed rhimes
Should be full fraught with ferventable vows. *Shakespeare.*

WAIR. *n. f.* [contracted from *wagon*.]

A carriage.

There antient night arriving, did alight
From her high weary *waire*. *Spenser.*

Yours be the harvest; 'tis the beggar's gam
To glean the millings of the loaded *waire*. *Dryden.*

WA'INAGE. *n. f.* [from *wain*.] A find-
ing of carriages.

WA'INROPE. *n. f.* [*wain* and *rope*.] A
large cord with which the load is tied on
the wagon; cartrope.

Oxen and *wainropes* cannot hale them together. *Shakespeare.*

WA'INSCOT. *n. f.* [*wagfischot*, Dutch.]

The inner wooden covering of a wall.

Some have the veins more varied and chamblet-
ted; as oak, when of *wainfiscot* is made. *Bacon.*

She never could part with plain *wainfiscot* and
clean hangings. *Arbuthnot.*

A put your utmost rage desires,
That late behind the *wainfiscot* lies. *Swift.*

To **WA'INSCOT.** *v. a.* [*wargenschotten*,
Dutch.]

1. To line walls with boards.

Melick found it better in chambers *wainfiscotted*,
than hang ed. *Bacon.*

2. To line buildings with different mate-
rials.

It is most curiously lined, or *wainfiscotted*, with a
white tesselous stuff, of the same substance and
thickness with the *tabali mawrit*. *Grew.*

One side commands a view of the garden, and
the other is *wainfiscotted* with looking-glasses. *Addison.*

WAIR. *n. f.* [In carpentry.] A piece of
timber two yards long, and a foot broad.

Bailey.

WAISE. *n. f.* [*grawse*, Welsh; from the
verb *grawen*, to press or bind.]

1. The smallest part of the body; the part
below the ribs.

The one seem'd woman to the *waist*, and fair,
Put ended foul in many a tady fold, *Milton.*

Voluminous and vast.
She, as a veil, down to her slender *waist*
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dimpled. *Milton.*

They seiz'd, and with entangling folds embrac'd,
His neck twice compassing, and twice his *waist*. *Denham.*

Stiff stays constrain her slender *waist*. *Gay.*

2. The middle deck, or floor, of a ship.

Sheets of water from the clouds are sent,
Which hissing through the planks, the flames pre-
vent.

And stop the fiery pest; four flaps alone
Burn to the *waist*, and for the fleet alone. *Dryden.*

WA'ISTCOAT. *n. f.* [*waist* and *coat*.] An
inner coat; a coat close to the body.

Selby leaned out of the coach to shew his faced
waistcoat. *Richardson.*

To **WAIT.** *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dutch.]

1. To expect; to stay for.

And then prepare within;
I am to blame to be thus *waited* for. *Shakespeare.*

Aw'd with these words, in camps they still abide,
And *wait* with longing looks their promis'd guide. *Dryden.*

Such courage did the antient heroes shew,
Who, when they might prevent, would *wait* the
blow. *Dryden.*

2. To attend; to accompany with submis-
sion or respect.

He chose a thousand horse, the flower of all
His warlike troops, to *wait* the funeral. *Dryden.*

3. To attend as a consequence of some-
thing.

Such doom
Waits luxury, and lawless care of gain. *Philips.*

Remember and heave not heart that *wait* thee,
And exulting anguish be thy portion. *Rowe.*

4. To watch as an enemy.

He is *waited* for of the sword. *Job.*

To **WAIT.** *v. n.*

1. To expect; to stay in expectation.

All the days of my appointed time will I *wait*
till my change come. *Job.*

He never suffered any body to *wait* that came
to speak with him, though upon a mere visit. *Felt.*

The poultry stand
Waiting upon her charitable hand. *Gay.*

I know, if I am depriv'd of you, I die;
But oh! I die if I *wait* longer for you. *A. Philips.*

2. To pay servile or submissive attendance;
with *on* before the subject.

Though Syrix your Pan's mistress were,
Yet Syrix well might *wait on* her. *Milton.*

One morning *waiting on* him at Causham, find-
ing upon me, he said, he could tell me some news
of myself. *Denham.*

Fortune and victory he did pursue,
To bring them, as his slaves, to *wait on* you. *Dryden.*

A parcel of soldiers robbed a farmer of his
poultry, and then made him *wait at* table. *Swift.*

We can now not only converse with, but *wait on*
attend and *wait upon*, the poorest kind of people. *Idem.*

3. To attend; with *on*. A phrase of cere-
mony.

The dinner is on the table; my father desires
your worship's company.—
—I will *wait on* him. *Shakespeare.*

4. To stay; not to depart from.

How shall we know when to *wait for*, when to
decline, perleration? *South.*

With Vulcan's rage the rising winds conspire,
And near our pulce rolls the flood of fire.

Haste, my dear father, 'tis no time to *wait*,
And lead my shoulders with a willing freight. *Dry.*

5. To stay by reason of some hindrance.

6. To look watchfully.

It is a point of cunning to *wait upon* him, with
whom you speak, with your eyes, as the Jews say
it in precept. *Bacon.*

7. To lie in ambush as an enemy.

Such ambush *waited* to intercept the way. *Milton.*

8. To follow as a consequence.

It will import those men, who dwell careless, to
enter into serious consolation how they may avoid
that ruin, which *waits on* such a supine temper.

Decoy of Pity

WAIT. *n. f.* Ambush; insidious and secret
attempts. It is commonly used in these
phrases, to *lay wait*, and to *lie in wait*.

It he hurt at him by laying of *wait*, that he die,
he that smote him shall be put to death. *Numbers.*

As a lion shall lie in *wait* for them. *Idem.*

Why sat it thou like an enemy in *wait*? *Milton.*

WA'ITER. *n. f.* [from *wait*.] An atten-
dant; one who attends for the accom-
modation of others.

Let the drawers be ready with wine and fresh
glasses;

Let the *waiters* have eyes, though their tongues
must be tied. *Ben Jonson.*

The least tart or pie,
By any *waiter* there stolen and set by. *Bp. Corbet.*

A man of fire is a general enemy to all the
waiters where you drink. *Tatler.*

The *waiters* stand in ranks; the yeomen cry.

Make room, as it a duke were passing by. *Swift.*

WA'ITING gentlewoman. *n. f.* [from
WA'ITING maid. *n. f.* [*wait*.] An
WA'ITING woman. *n. f.* upper ser-
vant, who attends on a lady in her
chamber.

He made me mad
To talk so like a *waiting gentlewoman*,
Of guns, and drums, and wounds. *Shakespeare.*

Flabbergibbet, prince of mopping and mowing,
since possesses chambermaids and *waiting women*. *Shakespeare.*

All the little lime twigs laid
By Machiavel, the *waiting maid*. *Cowley.*

The *waiting-woman* might be convenient in
romances. *Swift.*

The *waiting-maid* hopes to ingratiate herself
with the lady. *Swift.*

W A K

To **WAKE**. *v. n.* [*waken*, Gothic; *pactan*, Saxon; *waccken*, Dutch.]

1. To watch; not to sleep.
All night she watch'd, ne once a-down would lay
Her dainty limbs in her sad dreariment,
But praying still did wake, and waking did lament

The father waketh for the daughter, and the care
for her taketh away sleep. *Ecclesiasticus.*
Thou holdest mine eyes waking. *Psalms*
I cannot think any time, waking or sleeping,
without being sensible of it. *Locke.*
Though widow wakes, suspicion sleeps. *Milton*

2. To be roused from sleep.
Each tree stir'd appetite, whereat I wak'd.

3. To cease to sleep.
The sisters awaked from dreams, which flattered
them with more comfort than their waking would
consent to. *Sidney.*

Come, thou powerful God,
And thy leaden charming rod,
Dipt in the Lethargic lake,
O'er his watchful temples shake,
Lest he should sleep, and never wake. *Denham*

4. To be quick; to be alive.
In the valley of Jehoshaphat,
The judging God shall close the book of fate;
And there the last allies keep.
For those who wake, and those who sleep. *Dryden.*

5. To be put in action; to be excited.
Gentle airs to fan the earth now wak'd. *Milton*

To **WAKE**. *v. a.* [*weccian*, Saxon; *wecken*, Dutch.]

1. To rouse from sleep.
They waked each other, and I stood and heard
them. *Shakspeare.*
Shock, who thought she slept too long,
Leap'd up, and wak'd his mistress with his tongue. *Pope.*

2. To excite; to put in motion or action.
Prepare war; wake up the mighty men, let them
come up. *Joel.*
Thence, like Amphion's hand, had wak'd the
stone,
And from destruction call'd the rising town;
Nor could he burn so fast as thou couldst build. *Prior.*

What you've said
Has wak'd a thought in me which may be lucky. *Rowe*

To wake the soul by tender strokes of art,
To raise the genius, and to mend the heart. *Prologue to Cato.*

3. To bring to life again, as if from the
sleep of death.

To second life
Wak'd, in the renovation of the just. *Milton.*

WAKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The feast of the dedication of the church,
formerly kept by watching all night.
Full oven ful of flames, Ginne passe not for
sleep,
To-morrow thy father his wake-daie will keepe. *Tupper.*

The droiling peasant scarce thinks there is any
world beyond his village, nor gentry beyond that
of a wake. *Government of the Tongue.*

Putting all the Grecian actors down,
And winning at a wake their parsley crown. *Dryden.*

Sometimes the vulgar will of mirth partake,
And have excessive doings at their wake. *King.*

2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep.
By dimpled brook, and fountain brim,
The wood-nymphs deckt with daisies trim
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep:
What hath night to do with sleep? *Milton.*

WAKEFUL. *adj.* [*wake* and *full*.] Not
sleeping; vigilant.

Before her gate high God did sweat ordain,
And wakeful watches, ever to abide. *Spenser.*

Why dost thou shake thy leaden sceptre? go,
Besow thy poppy upon wakeful woe,
Sicknes and sorrow, whose pale lids ne'er know

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Thy downy finger; dwell upon their eyes,
Shut in their tears, shut out their miseries. *Croft.*

All thy fears,
Thy wakeful terrors, and affrighting dreams,
Have now their full reward. *Denham.*

Dissembling sleep, but wakeful with the fright,
The day takes off the pleasure of the night. *Dryden*

WAKEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *wakeful*.]

1. Want of sleep.
Other perfumes are fit to be used in burning agues,
consumptions, and too much wakefulness. *Bacon.*

2. Forbearance of sleep.

To **WAKE**. *v. n.* [from *wake*.] To wake;
to cease from sleep; to be roused from
sleep.

Early Turnus wak'ning with the light,
All clad in armour, calls his troops to fight. *Dryden.*

To **WAKE**. *v. a.*

1. To rouse from sleep.
When he was wak'd with the noise,
And saw the beast so small;
What's this, quoth he, that gives so weak a voice,
That wakens men withal? *Spenser.*

A man that is wakened out of sleep. *Zachariah.*
We wake no longer slay; go, waken Eve. *Milton.*

2. To excite to action.
Then Homer's and Tyrtæus' martial muse
Waken'd the world, and founded loud alarms. *Johnson.*

3. To produce; to excite.
They introduce
Their sacred song, and waken raptures high. *Milton.*

WAKEROBIN. *n. f.* [*arum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

WALE. *n. f.* [*pel*, Saxon, a web] A rising
part in the surface of cloth.

To **WALK**. *v. a.* [*walen*, German; *pealcan*,
Saxon, to roll.]

1. To move by leisurely steps, so that one
foot is set down before the other is
taken up.

A man was seen walking before the door very
composedly. *Clarendon.*

The self-same fun
At once doth flow and twitly run.
Swiftly his daily journey he goes,
But trends his annual with a stately pace,
And does three hundred rounds enclose
Within one yearly circle's space
Thus with a double course, in the same sphere,
He runs the day and walks the year. *Cowley.*

2. It is used in the ceremonious language
of invitation, for come or go.

Sir, walk in.—
—I had rather walk here, I thank you. *Shaksp.*

3. To move for exercise or amusement.
What mean you, Cæsar? think you to walk
forth? *Shakspeare.*

These bow'rs as wide as we need walk. *Milton.*

4. To move the slowest pace; not to trot,
gallop, or amble. Applied to a horse.

5. To appear as a spectre.

The spirits of the dead
May walk again, if such things be, thy mother
Apper'd to me last night. *Shakspeare.*

It then draws near the season
Wherein the spirit is wont to walk. *Shakspeare.*

There were walking spirits of the house of York,
as well in Ireland as in England. *Davies.*

Some say no evil thing that walks by night,
In fog, or fire, by lake, or moorish fen,
Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unkind ghost
That breaks his magic chains at curfew time,
No goblin, or swift fury of the mine,
Hath harmful power o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

In vain the cock has summon'd sprites away,
She walks at noon, and blasts the bloom of day. *Young.*

6. To act on any occasion.
Do you think I'd walk in any plot,
Where madam Sempronia should take place of me,
And Fulvia come a th' rear? *Ben Jonson.*

W A L

7. To be in motion. Applied to a clamor-
ous or abusive female tongue; and is still
in low language retained.

As she went, her tongue did walk
In foul reproach, and terms of vile despight;
Provoking him by her outrageous talk. *Spenser.*

8. To act in sleep.
When was a she last walk'd?

—I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock
her closet, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't,
read it, and return to bed; yet all this while in a
most fast sleep. *Shakspeare.*

9. To range; to be stirring.

Affairs that walk,
As they say spirits do at midnight, have
In them a milder nature than the business
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakspeare.*

10. To move off; to depart.
When he comes forth, he will make their cows
and garrans to walk, if he doth no other harm to
their persons. *Spenser.*

11. To act in any particular manner.
Do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with
thy God. *Micah.*

I'll love with fear the only God, and walk
As in his presence. *Milton.*

12. To travel.
The Lord hath blessed thee; he knoweth thy
walking through this wilderness. *Deuteronomy.*

To **WALK**. *v. a.*

1. To pass through.
I do not without danger walk these streets. *Shakspeare.*

No rich or noble knave
Shall walk the world in credit to his grave. *Pope.*

2. To lead out, for the sake of air or exer-
cise: as, he walked his horse in the
meadow.

WALK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of walking for air or exercise.
Not walk by moon, without thee, is sweet. *Milton.*

Her keeper by her side,
To watch her walks, his hundred eyes applied. *Dryden.*

Philander used to take a walk in a neighbouring
wood. *Addison.*

Long to renew our old intercourse, our morning
conferences, and our evening walks. *Pope.*

2. Gait; step; manner of moving.
Morpheus, of all his numerous train, express'd
The shape of man, and imitated best;
The walk, the words, the gesture could supply,
The habit mimic, and the mien bebe. *Dryden.*

3. A length of space, or circuit, through
which one walks.
He usually from hence to th' palace gate
Makes it his walk. *Shakspeare.*

A walk so fine, a sight so gay. *Prior.*

4. An avenue set with trees.
He hath left you all his walks,
His private arbours, and new planted orchards,
On that side the Tiber. *Shakspeare.*

Goodliest trees planted with walks and bow'rs. *Milton.*

5. Way; road; range; place of wandering.
The mountains are his walks, who wand'ring
seeds

On slowly-springing herbs. *Sandys.*
If that way be your walk, you have not far. *Milton.*

Set women in his eye, and in his walk,
Among daughters of men the fairest found. *Milton.*

Our souls, for want of that acquaintance here,
May wander in the flerry walks above. *Dryden.*

That bright companion of the sun,
Whose glorious aspect fear'd our new-born king,
And now a round of greater years begun,
New influence from his walks of light did bring. *Dryden.*

6. Region; space.
Wanting an ampler sphere to expatiate in, he
opened a boundless walk for his imagination. *Pope.*

W A L

They are to be cautiously studied by those who are ambitious of treading the great walk of history.

7. [*turbo*, Lat.] A fith. *Reynolds.*
8. *Walk* is the slowest or least raised pace, or going, of a horse.

In a *walk*, a horse lifts two legs of a side, one after the other, beginning with the hind leg first, as suppose that he leads with the legs on his right side, then he lifts his far hind foot first; and in the time that he is setting it down, which in a step is always short of the tread of his fore foot upon the same side, he lifts his far fore foot, and sets it down before his near foot, and just as he lifts up his near hind foot, and sets it down again just short of his near fore foot, and just as he is setting it down, he lifts his near fore foot, and sets it down just before his far fore foot. *Farrar's Dict.*

WALKER. *n. f.* [from *walk*.] One that walks.

I ride and walk, and am reputed the best walker in this town. *Swift to Cong.*
May no such vicious walkers crowd the street. *Gay.*

WALKINGSTAFF. *n. f.* A stick which a man holds to support him in walking. The club which a man of ordinary size could not lift, was but a walking-staff for Hercules. *Glanville.*

WALL. *n. f.* [*wal*, Welsh; *wallum*, Latin; *wall*, Saxon; *walle*, Dutch.]

1. A series of brick or stone, or other materials carried upward, and cemented with mortar; the side of a building.

Poor Tom! that eats the wall-newt and the water-newt. *Shakespeare.*

Where though I mourn my matchless loss alone, And none between my weakness judge and me; Yet ev'n these gentle walls allow my moan, Whose doleful echoes with my plaints agree. *Hutton.*

Part rise in crystal wall or ridge direct. *Milton.*

2. Fortification; works built for defence. In this sense it is commonly used plurally.

With love's light wings did I o'erperch these walls; *Shakespeare.*

For strong limits cannot hold out love. *General, the walls are time.*

Witness the world, that I create thee here My lord and master. *Shakespeare.*

To that proud city, whose high walls thou saw'st Left in confusion. *Milton.*

I rush undaunted to defend the walls. *Dryden.*

3. To take the wall. To take the upper place; not to give place.

I will take the wall of any man or maid of Montague's. *Shakespeare.*

When once the poet's honour ceases, From reason far his transports rose; And Boileau, for eight hundred pieces, Makes Louis take the wall of Jove. *Prior.*

To WALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enclose with walls.

*There bought a piece of ground, which, Birtia call'd From the bull's hide they first inclos'd and wall'd. *Dryden.*

2. To defend by walls.

The walled towns do work my greater woe The forest wide is fitter to retound The hollow echo of my careful cries. *Spenser.*

His counsel advised him to make himself master of some good walled town. *Bacon.*

The Spaniards cut themselves continually into roundels, their strongest ships walling in the rest. *Bacon.*

The terror of his name, that walls us in From danger. *Denham.*

WALLCREEPER. *n. f.* [*picus martius*, Lat.]

A bird. *Ansforth.*

WALLEY. *n. f.* [peallian, to travel, Sax.]

1. A bag in which the necessaries of a traveller are put; a knapsack.

W A L

Having entered into a long gallery, he laid down his wallet, and spread his carpet, in order to repose himself upon it. *Addison.*

2. Any thing protuberant and swagging.

Who would believe, that there were mountaineers Dewlapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at them

Wallets of flesh? *Shakespeare.*

WALLEYF. *n. f.* [from *wall* and *eye*.] A disease in the chryalline humour of the eye; the glaucoma.

WALLEYED. *adj.* [wall and eye.] Having white eyes.

Wall-eyed slave! whether wouldst thou convey This growing image of thy fiend-like face? *Shakespeare.*

WALLFLOWER. *n. f.* [*parietaria*, Latin.] A species of stock-gillflower.

WALLFRUIT. *n. f.* Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

To wallnut and garden plants there cannot be a worse enemy than toils. *Mortimer.*

To WALLUP. *v. n.* [pealan, to boil, Saxon.] To boil.

WALTROUSE. *n. f.* [*cimeca*, Lat.] An insect; a bug. *Ansforth.*

To WALLLOW. *v. n.* [*walugan*, Goth. palpin, Saxon.]

1. To move heavily and clumsily.

Part, huge of bulk! Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in his gait, Tempted the ocean. *Milton.*

2. To roll himself in mire, or any thing filthy.

Clad thee with sackcloth, and wallow thyself in ashes. *Jeremiah.*

Dead bodies, in all places of the camp, wallowed in their own blood. *Knollys.*

A boat was wallowing in the water, when a horse was going to drink. *Flitrange.*

3. To live in any state of filth or gross vice.

God sees a man wallowing in his native impurity, delivered over as an absolute captive to sin, polluted with his guilt, and enlaid by its power; and in this most lathsome condition fixes upon him as an object of his distinguishing mercy. *South.*

WALLOW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A kind of rolling walk.

One taught the tofs, and one the French new wallow; His sword knot thus, his cravat that design'd. *Dryden.*

WALLROSE. *n. f.* [*calantum album*, Latin.] An herb. *Ansforth.*

WALLWORT. *n. f.* [*bulum*, Latin.] A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or danewort.

WALNUT. *n. f.* [pall hnutta, Saxon; *nux juglans*, Lat.] A tree and fruit.

The characters are, it hath male flowers, or catkins, which are produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree, the outer cover of the fruit is very thick and green, under which is a rough hard shell, in which the fruit is inclosed, surrounded with a thin skin: the kernel is deeply divided into four lobes, and the leaves of the tree are pinnated or winged. The species are, 1. The common walnut. 2. The large French walnut. 3. The thin-shelled walnut. 4. The double walnut. 5. The late ripe walnut. 6. The hard-shelled walnut. 7. The Virginian black walnut. 8. Virginian black walnut, with a long furrowed fruit. 9. The hickory, or white Virginian walnut. 10. The small hickory, or white Virginian walnut. *Miller.*

*'Tis a cockle, or a walnut-shell; A knuck, a toy. *Shakespeare.*

Help to search my house this one time; if I find not what I seek, let them say of me, as jealous as Ford, that searcheth a hollow walnut for his wife's leman. *Shakespeare.*

Some woods have the veins smooth, as fir, and walnut. *Bacon.*

W A N

WALTRON. *n. f.* The morse, or waltron, is called the sea-horse. *Woodward.*

To WAMBLE. *v. n.* [*wemmelen*, Dutch.] To roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach.

A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a wambling stomach, and an unsettled mind. *Elfrange.*

WAN. *adj.* [penn, Saxon; *wan*, weakly, Welsh.] Pale, as with sickness; languid of look.

Sad to view his visage pale and wane, Who erst in flowers of freshest youth was clad. *Spenser.*

All the charms of love, Salt Cleopatra, fotten thy wan lip! Let witchcraft join with beauty. *Shakespeare.*

Why to pale and wan, fond lover? Pr'ythee, why to pale? *Swift.*

Well, when looking well can't move her, Looking ill prevail? *Swift.*

Their course through thickest constellations held, Spreading their bane; the blasted stars lock'd none. *Milton.*

How chang'd from him, Companion of my arms! how wan, how dim, How faded all thy glories! *Dryden.*

WAN, for wan; the old pretent of win. And those with which th' Eulcan young man wan. *Milton.*

Swift Atlanta, when through craft he her outran. *Spenser.*

Th' report of his great acts that over Europe ran, In that most famous field he with the crop of wan. *Dryden.*

He won the king with secrecy and diligence, but chiefly because he was his old servant in his left fortunes. *Bacon.*

WAND. *n. f.* [*taand*, Danish.]

1. A small stick, or twig; a long rod.

The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands. *Shakespeare.*

With a whip or wand if you strike the air, the sharper and quicker you strike it, the louder sound it giveth. *Bacon.*

His spear, to equal which the tallest pine Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast Of some great admiral, were but a wand. *Milton.*

A child runs away laughing with good stout blows. A wand on his back, who would have end for an unkind word. *Arden.*

2. Any staff of authority, or use.

Though he had both tips and wands, they seem'd rather marks of sovereignty, than instruments of punishment. *South.*

He held before his decent steps a silver wand. *Milton.*

3. A charming rod.

Nay, lady, let it I but wave this wand, Your nerves are all charm'd up in a moment. *Milton.*

Picus bore a buckler in his hand, His other wand a long divining wand. *Dryden.*

To WANDER. *v. n.* [wandian, Saxon; *wandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go without any certain course. It hath always a sense either evil or slight, and imports either idleness, wantonness, or misery.

I have no will to wander forth of doors. *Shakespeare.*

I will go lose myself, And wander up and down to view the city. *Shakespeare.*

The old duke is banished; four loving lords have put themselves into exile with him, whose revenues enrich the new duke; therefore he lets them good leave to wander. *Shakespeare.*

Then came wand'ring by A shadow like an angel, with bright hair Dabbled in blood, and he thrick'd out aloud. *Shakespeare.*

They wander'd about in sheep's and goats' skins. *Shakespeare.*

Let them wander up and down for me. *Bacon.*

From this nuptial bow's
How shall I part, and whither wander down
Into a lower world? Milton.
They give the reins to wond'ring thoughts,
Till, by their own perplexities involv'd,
They tangle more. Milton.

Here should my wonder dwell, and here my
praise;
But my fast thoughts my wand'ring eye betrays.
Denham.
A hundred years they wander on the shore.
Dryden.

Virgil introduces his Æneas in Carthage, before
he brings him to Laurentum; and even after that
he wanders to the kingdom of Evander. Dryden.
2. To deviate; to go astray.

O let me not wander from thy commandments.
Psalms.
To WA'NDER. v. a. To travel over, with-
out a certain course.

The author flood
Rears diverse, wand'ring many a famous realm.
Milton.

Those few escap'd
Famine and anguish will at last confound,
Wand'ring that wat'ry desert. Milton.
See harness'd steeds desert the stony town,
And wander roads unstable, not their own. Gay
WA'NDERER. n. f. [from wander.] Rover;
rambler.

Not for my peace will I go far,
As wanderers that till do roam,
But make my strengths, such as they are,
Here in my bosom, and at home. Ben Jonson
He here to every thirsty wanderer,
By thy enticement, gives his baneful cup. Milton.
The whole people is a race of such merchants as
are wanderers by profession, and at the same time
are in all places incapable of lands or offices.

Taste, that eternal wanderer, which flies
From head to ears, and now from ears to eyes.
Pope.

WA'NDERING. n. f. [from wander.]
1. Uncertain peregrination.
He asks the god, what new appointed home
Should end his wand'ring, and his toils relieve?

2. Aberration; mistaken way.
If any man's eagerness of glory has made him
ever the way to it, let him now recover his
wanderings. Deane of Pity

3. Uncertainty; want of being fixed.
A proper remedy for this wandering of thoughts
would do great service to the studious. Locke
When a right knowledge of ourselves enters into
our minds, it makes as great a change in all our
thoughts and apprehensions, as when we awake
from the wanderings of a dream. Isaac.

To WANE. v. n. [wanian, to grow less,
Saxon.]

1. To grow less; to decrease. Applied to
the moon: opposed to *war*.
The husbandman, in sowing and setting, upon
good reason observes the waxing, and *waning* of
the moon. Hakevall.

Waning moons their settled periods keep,
To swell the billows, and ferment the deep.
Addison.

2. To decline; to sink.
A lady far more beautiful
Than any woman in this waning age. Shakspeare.

I will interchange
My wined state for Henry's regal crown. Shakspeare.
Your father were a fool
To give thee all; and in his waning age
Set foot under thy table. Shakspeare

In these confines stily have I lurk'd,
To watch the waning of mine enemies. Shakspeare.
Nothing more jealous than a favourite, towards
the waning time, and suspect of satiety. Wotton.

I'm waning in his favour, yet I love him.
Dryden.
You saw but sorrow in its waning form,
A springing sea remaining from a storm;
While the now weary waves roll o'er the deep,
And busily murmur, ere they fall asleep. Dryden.

Land and trade ever will wax and wane together.
Child.

Her waning form no longer shall incite
Easy in woman, or desire in man. Rowe.
WANE. n. f. [from this verb.]

1. Decrease of the moon.

The fowing at the wane of the moon is thought
to make the corn found. Bacon

Young cattle, that are brought forth in the full
of the moon, are stronger and larger than those that
are brought forth in the wane. Bacon.

This is fair Diana's case,
For all astrologers maintain,
Each night a bit drops off her face,
When mortals say she's in her wane. Swift.

2. Decline; diminution; declension.

You're call upon an age in which the church is
in its wane. South

WANG. n. f. Jaw teeth. Ainsworth.

WA'NED. adj. [from wan.] Turned pale
and faint-coloured.

Is it not monstrous that this player here,
But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,
Could force his soul to his own content,
That, from her working, all his visage wan'd?

WA'NNESS. n. f. [from wan.] Paleness;
languor.

To WANT. v. a. [wana, Saxon.]

1. To be without something fit or neces-
sary.

Want no money, fir John; you shall want none.
Shakspeare

A man to whom God hath given riches, so that
he wanteth nothing for his soul of all that he de-
sireth, yet God giveth him not power to eat thereof.
Ecclesiastes

Smells do most of them want names. Locke.

2. To be defective in something.

Nor can this be,
But by fulfilling that which thou didst want,
Obedience to the law. Milton.

3. To fall short of; not to contain.

Nor think, though men were none,
That heav'n would want spectators, God want
praise. Milton.

4. To be without; not to have.

By defending from the throns above,
Those happy places thou hast design'd a while
To want, and honour thine. Milton.

How loth I am to have recourse to rites
So full of horror, that I once rejoice
I want the use of fight. Dryden and Lee

The unhappy never want enemies. Richardson.

5. To need; to have need of; to lack.

It hath caus'd a great irregularity in our cレン-
dar, and wants to be reformed, and the equinox
to be rightly computed. Holder.

The tylands to their shades retire;
Those very shades and streams new shades and
streams require,

And want a cooling breeze of wind to fan the raging
fire. Dryden

God, who sees all things intuitively, does not
want helps, he neither stands in need of logic,
nor uses it. Baker

6. To wish; to long; to desire.

Down I come, like gliding Phaeton,
Wanting the manage of unruly jades. Shakspeare.

What wants my son? I know
My son thou art, and I must call thee so. Addison

Men who want to get a woman into their power,
feldom trouble the means. Richardson.

To WANT. v. n.

1. To be wanted; to be improperly absent;
not to be in sufficient quantity.

Nor did there want corn or treasure. Milton

Finds wealth where 'tis, bestows it where it wants;
Cities in deserts, woods in cities plants. Denham.

We have the means in our hands, and nothing
but the application of them is wanting. Addison.

As in bodies, thus in souls, we find
What wants in blood and spirits, I wou'd with wind.

The design, the disposition, the manners, and the
thoughts, are all before it; where any of those are

wanting, or imperfect, so much wants in the ma-
tation of human life. Dryden.

2. To fail; to be deficient.

Nor shall I to the work thou enterprisest
Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid. Milton.

Though England is not wanting in a learned
nobility, yet unhappy circumstances have confined
me to a narrow choice. Dryden.

Whatever fortune, good or bad, betide,
No time shall find me wanting to my truth.

Religion will never be without enemies, nor
those enemies be wanting in endeavours to expose
it to the contempt of mankind. Rogers

Several are against his severe usage of you, and
would be glad of an occasion to convince the rest
of their error, if you will not be wanting to your
self. Swift

3. To be misled; to be not bad.

Twelve, wanting one, he flew,
My brethren: I alone surviv'd. Dryden.

Gregarious animals have a long colon and
caecum, which in carnivorous are wanting. Arbuthnot

WANT. n. f.

1. Need.

It infers the good
By thee communicated, and our want. Milton

Parents should distinguish between the wants of
fancy, and those of nature. Locke.

Here learn the great unreal wants to reign,
Unpleasing truths here mortify the vain. Savage.

Ev'n to brute beasts his righteous care extends,
He feels their dull rings, and their wants befriends. Harte.

2. Deficiency.

This proceeded not from any want of knowledge,
but of judgment. Dryden

One objection to Civita Vecchia is, that the air
is not wholesome. this proceeds from want of in-
habitants. Addison.

The blood flows through the vessels, by the excess
of the force of the heart above the incumbent pres-
sure, which in fat people is excessive; and as want
of a due quantity of motion of the fluids increaseth
fat, the disease is the cause of itself. Arbuthnot.

Wants of all kinds are made to frame a plan,
One learns to lip, another not to lee. Young.

3. The state of not having.

You shall have no reason to complain of me, for
want of a generous disdain of this world. Pope.

4. Poverty; penury; indigence.

Nothing is so hard for those who abound in
riches, as to conceive how others can be in want.
Swift.

5. [want, Saxon.] A mole.

A kind of hare resembling a want in his feet
and a cat in his tail. Hephia.

WA'NTON. adj. [This word is derived by
Minshew from want one, a man or woman
that wants a companion. This etymo-
logy, however odd, Junius silently
adopts. Skinner, who had more acute-
ness, cannot forbear to doubt it, but
offers nothing better.]

1. Lascivious; libidinous; lecherous; lust-
ful.

Thou art froward by nature, enemy to peace,
Lascivious, wanton, more than well becomes
A man of thy profession. Shakspeare.

Entic'd to do him wanton rites. Milton.

2. Licentious; dissolute.

My plentiful joys,
Wanton in fulness, seek to hide themselves
In drops of sorrow. Shakspeare.

Men grown wanton by prosperity
Study'd new arts of luxury and ease. Rowleson.

3. Frolicsome; gay; sportive; airy.

As flies to wanton boys, we are to the gods;
They kill us for their sport. Shakspeare.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. Shakspeare.

W A N

How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,
As if it led ye! and how sleek and wanton
'T appear, in every thing may bring my ruin.
Shakspere.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold;
The fowls do fade, and wanton fields
To wayward winter reckoning yields.
Raleigh.

4. Loose; unrestrained.
How does your tongue grow wanton in her praise!
Addison.

5. Quick and irregular of motion.
She has a well down to the slender waist
Her unadorned golden tresses wore,
Dishevel'd, but in wanton ringlets wav'd,
As the vine curls her tendrils.
Milton.

6. Luxuriant; superfluous.
What we by day lop overgrown,
One night or two with wanton growth derides,
Tending to wild.
Milton.

7. Not regular; turned fortuitously.
Women richly gay in gems and wanton drest.
Milton.

8. The quaint makes in the wanton green,
For want of tread are undistinguishable.
Milton.

9. A lascivious person; a strumpet; a
whoremonger.
To lip a wanton in a secure couch,
And to suppoise her chaste.
Shakspere.

10. A trifler; an insignificant flatterer.
An old wanton will be doating upon women,
When he can scarce see without spectacles.
South.

11. A cocker'd, sicken wanton, brave your fields,
Mocking the air with colours idly spread,
And find no check?
Shakspere.

12. A word of flight endearment.
Peace, my wantons; he will do
More than you can aim unto.
Ben Jonson.

13. To play lasciviously.
He from his guards and midnight tent
Disguis'd o'er hills and valleys went
To wanton with the sprightly dame,
And in his pleasure lost his fame.
Prior.

14. To revel; to play. In Otway it may
be an adjective.
Oh! I heard him wanton in his praise;
Speak things of him might charm the ears.
Otway.

15. Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will
Her virgin fanciers.
Milton.

16. To move nimbly and irregularly.
WANTONLY. *adv.* [from wanton.] Laf-
civiously; frolicsomely; gayly; spor-
tively; carelessly.

17. Into what sundry gyres her wonder'd self she
throws,
And oft mislides the shore, as wantonly she flows.
Drayton

18. Thou dost but try how far I can forbear,
Nor art that monster which thou wouldst appear.
But do not wantonly my passion move,
I pardon nothing that relates to love.
Dryden.

19. WANTONNESS. *n. f.* [from wanton.] Laf-
civiousness; lechery.
The spirit of wantonness is leard out of him.
Shakspere

20. Bulls and goats bled apace; but neither the vio-
lence of the one, nor the wantonness of the other,
over died a victim at any of their altars.
South.

21. Sportiveness; frolick; humour.
As fad as night,
Shakspere.

22. Only for wantonness.
Love, rais'd on beauty, will like that decay;
Our hearts may bear its slender chain a day:
As flow'ry bands in wantonness are worn,
A morning's pleasure, and an evening torn.
Pope.

23. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint.
The tumults threatened to abuse all acts of grace,
and turn them into wantonness.
King Charles.

W A R

Wantonness and pride
Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace.
Milton.

WANTWIT. *n. f.* [want and wit.] A fool;
an idiot.

Such a wantwit sadness makes of me,
That I have much ado to know myself.
Shakspere.

WANTY. *n. f.* [I know not whence de-
rived.] A broad girth of leather, by
which the load is bound upon the horse;
a surcingle.

A panel and wanty, pack-saddle and ped,
With line to fetch litter.
Tusser.

WAPED. *adj.* [Of this word I know not
the original, except that to *whape*, to
shock, or deject, is found in *Spenser*;
from which the meaning may be gather-
ed.] Dejected; crushed by misery.

This makes the waped widow wed again.
Shakspere.

WAPENTAKE. *n. f.* [from *wapen*, Saxon,
and *take*; *wapentakium*, *wapentagium*,
low Latin.]

Wapentake is all one with what we call a hun-
dred: as, upon a meeting for that purpose, they
touched each other's weapons, in token of their
fidelity and allegiance.
Cowell.

Hundred signifieth a hundred pledges, which
were under the command and assurance of their
alderman; which, as I suppose, was also called a
wapentake; so named of touching the weapon or
spear of their alderman, and swearing to follow him
faithfully, and serve their prince truly. But others
think that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds, or
boroughs.
Spenser.

WAR. *n. f.* [*werre*, old Dut. *guerre*, Fr.]

1. *War* may be defined the exercise of vio-
lence under sovereign command against
withstanders; force, authority, and re-
tort, being the essential parts thereof.

Violence, limited by authority, is suf-
ficiently distinguished from robbery, and
the like outrages; yet, confining in re-
lation towards others, it necessarily re-
quires a supposition of resistance, whereby
the force of war becomes different from
the violence inflicted upon slaves or yield-
ing malefactors.
Raleigh.

On, you noblest English,
Whole blood is fetcht from fathers of war proof
Shakspere.

After a denunciation or indication of war, the war
is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but
left at large.
Bacon.

I saw the figure and armour of him that headed
the peasants in the war upon Heron, with the several
weapons found on his followers.
Addison.

2. The instruments of war, in poetical
language.
The god of love inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;
His complement of stores, and total war.
Prior.

3. Forces; army. Poetically.
On th' embattled ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the war.
Milton.

4. The profession of arms.
Thine almighty word leapt down from heaven,
as a fierce man of war into the midst of a land of
destruction.
Wisdome.

5. Hostility; state of opposition; act of
opposition.
Duncan's horses
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience, as they would
Make war with man.
Shakspere.

TO WAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make
war; to be in a state of hostility.
Was this a face
To be expos'd against the warring winds?
Shakspere.

Why should I war without the walls of Troy,
That find such cruel battle here within?
Shakspere.

Make peace with God, for you must die, my
lord.—

W A R

—Have you that holy feeling in your soul,
To counsel me to make my peace with God;
And are you yet to your own fools in blood,
That you will war with God by murdering me?
Shakspere.

He teacheth my hands to war.
This charge I commit unto thee, son Timothy,
that thou by them mightest war a good warfare.
1 Timothy.

He limited his forces, to proceed in aid of the
Britons, but in no wise to war upon the French.
Bacon.

We seem ambitious God's whole work 't' undo;
With new diseases on ourselves we war,
And with new physick, a worse engine far.
Donne.

His next design
Was all the Theban race in arms to join,
And war on Thebes.
Dryden.

To the island of Delos, by being reckoned a
sacred place, nations warring with one another
resorted with their goods, and traded as in a neu-
tral country.
Arbutnot.

TO WAR. *v. a.* To make war upon. Not
used. In *Spenser* it is probably falsely
printed for *warraid*.

And them long time before great Nimrod was,
That first the world with sword and fire warred.
Spenser.

To them the same was render'd, to the end,
To war the Scot, and borders to defend.
Daniel.

TO WARBLE. *v. a.* [*warben*, old Teuto-
nick; *wervelen*, German, to twirl, or
turn round.]

1. To quaver any sound.
Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praise.
Milton.

2. To cause to quaver.
Follow me as I sing,
And touch the warbled string.
Milton.

3. To utter musically.
She can thaw the numbing spell,
If she be right invok'd with warbled song.
Milton.

TO WARBLER. *v. n.*

1. To be quavered.
Such strains as war warble in the linnet's throat.
Guy.

2. To be uttered melodiously.
A pleasing long plain singing voice requires,
For warbling notes from upward cheering flow.
Southey.

There birds resort, and in their kind thy praise
Among the branches chant in warbling lays.
Watson.

3. To sing.
Creatures that liv'd, and mov'd, and walk'd, or
flew;
Birds on the branches warbling; all things snail'd.
Milton.

She warbled in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note,
But indistinct.
Dryden.

A bird amid the jayous circle sings
High airs attemper'd to the vocal strings;
Whilst warbling to the varied strain advance
Two sprightly youths to form the bounding dance.
Pope.

WARBLER. *n. f.* [from warble.] A singer;
a songster.
Hark! on ev'ry bough,
In lulling strains, the feather'd warblers woo.
Pickel.

WARD. A syllable much used as an affix
in composition, as *acavenward*, with
tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this
way; from *weard*, Saxon: it notes ten-
dency to or from.

Before he could come to the arbour, the faw
walking from her ward a man in shepherd's ap-
parel.
Sidney.

TO WARD. *v. a.* [*weardian*, Saxon; *warden*,
Dutch; *garder*, French.]

1. To guard; to watch.

WAR

He marched forth towards the castle wall,
Those gates he found left shut; no living sight
To ward the same, nor answer comers' call.
Spenser.

To defend; to protect.

Tell him it was a hand that warded him
From thousand dangers, bid him bury it. *Shaksp.*
To fence off; to obstruct or turn aside
any thing mischievous. It is now used
with *off*, less elegantly.

Not once the baron lift his armed hand
To strike the maid, but gazing on her eyes,
Where lordly Cupid seem'd in arms to stand,
To way to ward or thim her blows he tries.
Fairfax.

Up and down he traverses his ground;
Now wards a felling blow, now strikes again.
Daniel.

Toxens amas'd, and with amazement slow,
Or to revenge or ward the coming blow
Too doubting; and, while doubting thus he stood,
Received the steel bath'd in his brother's blood.
Dryden.

The pointed javelin warded off his rage *Addison.*
The provision of bread for food, clothing to
ward off the inclemency of the air, were to be first
looked after. *Woodward.*

It instructs the scholar in the various methods of
warding off the force of objections, and of dis-
covering and repelling the subtle tricks of sophisters.
Watts.

WARD. *v. n.*

To be vigilant; to keep guard.
To act upon the defensive with a
weapon.

So redoubling her blows, drove the stranger to
a other flint than to ward and go back. *Sidney.*
Short crooked swords in closer fight they wear,
and on their warding arms light bucklers bear.
Dryden.

WARD. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

Watch; act of guarding.
Still when the slept he kept both watch and ward.
Spenser.

Sublime on these a tower of steel is rear'd,
and dire Tiphoeus there keeps the ward;
Sirt in her sanguine gown, by night and day
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way.
Dryden.

Garrison; those who are intrusted to
keep a place.

By reason of these two forts, though there be but
mall wards left in them, there are two good town-
now grown, which are the greatest stay of both
those two countries. *Spenser.*

The affixed castles ward
their steadfast froids did nightly maintain *Spenser.*

Guard made by a weapon in fencing.
Thou know'st my old ward; here I lay, and
has I bore my point. *Shakspere*

Come from thy ward,
For I can here disarm thee with this stick. *Shaksp.*

Now by proof it shall appear,
Whether thy horns are sharper, or my spear.

At this I threw: for want of other ward.
He fitted up his hand his front to guard. *Dryden.*

Fortress; strong hold.

She dwells securely on the excellency of her
honour. Now could I come to her with any detec-
tion in my hand, I could drive her from the ward
of her purity, her reputation, and thousand other
her defences, which now are too strongly embattled
against me. *Shakspere.*

[warda. law Lat.] District of a town.

Throughout the trembling city plac'd a guard,
Dealing an equal share to every ward. *Dryden.*

Custody; confinement.

That wretched creature, bring deprehened in
that impiety, was held in ward. *Hooker.*

Stop there was his too vehement speech with
speed.

And he sent close to ward from whence he stood.
Daniel.

The part of a lock, which, correspond-
ing to the proper key, hinders any other
from opening it.

WAR

In the key-hole turns
Th' intricate wards, and every bolt and bar.
Milton.

As there are locks for several purposes, so are
these several inventions in the making and contriv-
ing their wards, or guards.
The keys, as well as the locks, were fitted ward
to ward by the same wisdom. *Grew.*

8. One in the hands of a guardian.

The king causeth bring up his wards, but be-
floweth no more of their rents upon them than is
useful. *Drummond.*

You know our father's ward,
The fair Mounia. is your heart at peace?

Is it so guarded that you could not love her? *Otway.*
Thy Viola's heart was ever thine,
Compell'd to wed before she was my ward *Dryden.*

When, stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We lath the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden.*

Titles of honour, and privileges, the rich and
the great can never deserve, unless they employ
them for the protection of these, the true wards
and children of God. *Sprat.*

9. The state of a child under a guardian.

I must attend his majesty's command, to whom
I am now in ward, evermore in subjection. *Shaksp.*
Lewis the eleventh of France having much
abated the greatness and power of the peers, would
say, that he had brought the crown out of ward.
Bacon.

10. Guardianship; right over orphans.

It is also inconvenient, in Ireland, that the
wards and marriages of gentlemen's children should
be in the disposal of any of those lords. *Spenser.*

WARDEN. *n. f.* [warden, Dutch.]

1. A keeper; a guardian.

2. A head officer.

The warden of apothecaries hall. *Gaith.*

3. Warden of the cinque ports.

A magistrate that has the jurisdiction of those
havens in the east part of England, commonly
called the cinque ports, or five havens, who has
there all that jurisdiction which the admiral of
England has in places not exempt. The reason
why one magistrate should be assigned to these
havens seems to be, because, in respect of their
situation, they formerly required a more vigilant
care than other havens, being in greater danger of
invasion by our enemies. *Cowell.*

4. [pyram valemus, Latin. I know not
whence denominated.] A large pear.

Nor must all shoots of pears alike be let,
Crutmanian, Syrian pears, and warden's grent.
May.

Ox-cheek when hot, and warden's bak'd, some
cry. *Aug.*

WARDER. *n. f.* [from ward.]

1. A keeper; a guard.

Upon those gates with force he fiercely flew,
And rending them in pieces, fellly flew
Those warders strange, and all that else he met.
Spenser.

Where be these warders, that they wait not here?
Open the gates. *Shakspere.*

Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown
down,

Though castles topple on their warders heads.
Shakspere.

The warders of the gate but scarce maintain
Th' unequal combat, and resist in vain. *Dryden.*

2. A truncheon by which an officer of
arms forbade fight.

Then, then, when there was nothing could have
staid

My father from the breast of Bollingbroke,
O, when the king did throw his warden down,
His own life hung upon the staff he threw. *Shaksp.*

WARDMORE. *n. f.* [peapb and mot, or
gemot, Sax. wardemotus, low Lat.] A

meeting; a court held in each ward or
district in London, for the direction of
their affairs.

WARDROBE. *n. f.* [garderobe, Fr. garde-
robe, low Lat.] A room where clothes
are kept.

WAR

The third had of their wardrobe custody,
In which were not rich tires nor garments gay.

The plumes of pride, and wings of vanity,
But cloaths meet to keep keen cold away. *Spenser.*

I will kill all his coats,
I'll murder all his wardrobe piece by piece,
Until I meet the king. *Shakspere.*

Behold,
What from his wardrobe her below'd allows,
To deck the wedding day of his unpotted spouse.
Dryden.

It would not be an impertinent design to make
a kind of an old Roman wardrobe, where you
should see togas and tunics, the chlamys and tra-
bea, and all the different veils and ornaments so
often mentioned in the Greek and Roman authors.
Addison.

WARDSHIP. *n. f.* [from ward.]

1. Guardianship.

By reason of the tenures in chief revived, the fums
for respect homage he encreased, and the profits
of wardships cannot but be much advanced. *Bacon.*

2. Pupillage; state of being under ward.

The houses freed out their ivory, and redeemed
themselves from the wardship of tumults
King Charles.

WARE. The preterit of wear, more fre-
quently wore.

A custom man ware no cloaths. *Take.*

WARE. *adj.* [for this we commonly lay
aware.]

1. Being in expectation of; being provided
against.

The lord of that servant shall come in a day
when he looketh not for him, and in an hour that
he is not ware of him. *Matthew.*

2. Cautious; wary.

What man so wide, what earthly wit so ware,
As to detect the crafty cunning to him
By which deceit doth mask in vizor fair. *Spenser.*

Ware. *v. n.* To take heed of; to
beware.

A shuffed, fullen, and uncertain light
That dances through the clouds, and flits again,
Then ware a rising tempest on the main. *Dryden.*

WARE. *n. f.* [papi, Sax. waere, Dutch;
wara, Swedish.] Commonly something
to be sold.

Let us, like merchants, shew our foulest wares,
And think, perchance, they'll sell. *Shakspere.*

If the people bring ware or any victuals to sell,
that we would not buy it. *Nichemiah.*

I know thou whole art but a shop
Of toys and trifles, traps and snares,
To take the weak, and make them stop;
Yet not thou faster than thy wares. *Ben Jonson.*

Why should any black thy love impair?
Let the dark shop commend the ware. *Cleveland.*

London, that vents of fulse ware so much store,
In no ware deceives us more. *Cowley.*

He turns himself to other wares which he finds
your markets take off. *Locke.*

WAREFUL. *adj.* [ware and full.] Cau-
tious; timorously prudent.

WAREFULNESS. *n. f.* [from wareful.]
Cautiousness. Obsolete.

With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full; but full of warefulness. *Sidney.*

WAREHOUSE. *n. f.* [ware and house.] A
storehouse of merchandise.

His understanding is only the warehouse of othe-
men's lumber, I mean false and unconvincing rea-
sonings, rather than a repository of truth for his own
use. *Locke.*

She had never more ships at sea, greater quantities
of merchandise in her warehouses, than at present.
Addison.

She the big warehouse built,
Rain'd the strong crane. *Thomson.*

WARELESS. *adj.* [from ware.] Uncau-
tious; unwary. *Spenser.*

WARELY. *adv.* [from ware.] Warily;
cautiously; timorously.

W A R

They bound him hand and foot with iron chains,
And with continual watch did sorely keep.

WARFARE, *n. f.* [*war* and *fare*.] Military service; military life; state of contest and solicitude.

In the wilderness

He shall first lay down the rudiments
Of his great warfare, ere I send him forth
To conquer sin and death.

Paul hath been your warfare, and of God
Accepted, fearless in his righteous cause.
Tully, when he read the *Factus*, was thinking
on the war, which was his field of battle: the know-
ledge of warfare is thrown away on a general who
does not make use of what he knows.

The state of Christians, even when they are not
actually persecuted, is a perpetual state of warfare
and voluntary sufferings.

The scripture has directed us to refer their mis-
fortunes in our Christian warfare to the power of
three enemies.

WARFARE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To lead a military life.

That was the only amulet, in that credulous war-
faring age, to elude dangers in battles.

WARFABLE, *adj.* [*war*, and *habile*, from
habilis, Lat. or *able*.] Military; fit for
war.

The weary Britons, whose warlike youth
Was by Maximilian lately led away,
With wretched miseries and woful ruth,
Were to those Pagans made an open prey.

WARILY, *adv.* [from *wary*.] Cautiously;
with timorous prudence; with wise fore-
thought.

The change thereof unto a courteous spirit
Commended was, who thereby did attend,
And warily awaited day and night,
From other covetous hands it to defend.

The change of laws, especially concerning matters
of religion, must be warily proceeded in.

So rich a prize could not to warily be faced,
but that Portugals, French, English, and now of
late the Low Country men, have had in their own
barns part of the Spaniards harvest.

They searched diligently, and concluded warily.

It will concern a man to treat conference warily
and warily, by full observing what it commands,
but especially what it forbids.

WARINESS, *n. f.* [from *wary*.] Caution;
prudent forethought; timorous scrupu-
lousness.

For your own conscience he gives innocence,
But for your fame a discreet wariness.

It will deserve our special care and wariness to
deliver our thoughts in this manner.

To determine what are little things in religion,
great wariness is to be used.

The path was so very slippery, the shade to ex-
ceeding gloomy, and the whole wood to full of
echoes, that they were forced to march with the
greatest wariness, circumspection, and silence.

Most men have so much of all nature, or of all
weakness, as not to foorth the vanity of the ambitious
man.

I look upon it to be a most clear truth, and ex-
pressed it with more wariness and reserve than was
necessary.

WAR, *n. f.* [anciently used for *work*;
whence *bulwark*.] Building.

Thou findest fault where any's to be found,
And buldest strong work upon a weak ground.

WARLIKE, *adj.* [*war* and *like*.]
1. Fit for war; disposed to war.

She doing so strange, and yet so well succeeding
temper made her people by peace warlike.

Old Sward with ten thousand warlike men,
All ready at appoint, was setting forth.

When a warlike state grows soft and effeminate,
they may be sure of a war.

O imprudent Gauls,
Relying on false hopes, thus to incense
The warlike English.

W A R

2. Military; relating to war.

The great arch-angel from his warlike toil
Success'd.

WARLING, *n. f.* [from *war*.] This
word is I believe only found in the fol-
lowing adage, and seems to mean, one
often quarrelled with.

Better be an old man's darling than a young
man's warling.

WARLOCK, *n. f.* [*wardlook*, Inlandick,
a charm; *perlog*, Saxon,
an evil spirit. This etymology was
communicated by Mr. Hye.] A male
witch; a wizard.

Warlock in Scotland is applied to a
man whom the vulgar suppose to be con-
verlant with spirits, as a woman who car-
ries on the same commerce is called a
witch: he is supposed to have the invul-
nerable quality which *Dryden* mentions,
who did not understand the word.

He was no warlock, as the Scots commonly call
such men, who they say are iron free or lead free.

WARM, *adj.* [*warm*, Gothick; *peapm*,
Saxon; *warm*, Dutch.]

1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a
small degree.

He stretched himself upon the child, and the
flesh of the child waxed warm.

Mam o'cean flow'd not idle, but with warm
Prolifick humour foaming all her globe.

We envy not the warmer clime that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent skies.

2. Zealous; ardent.

I never thought myself so warm in any party's
cause as to deceive their money.

Each warm with springs mutual from the heart
Scaliger in his poetries is very warm against it.

3. Habitually passionate; ardent; keen.

4. Violent; furious; vehement.

Welcome day-light; we shall have warm work
on't.

The Moor will rage
His utmost forces on his next assault,
To win a queen and kingdom.

5. Busy in action; heated with action.

I hate the lug'ring humours to attend,
Death all at once would be a nobler end;
Fate is unkind methinks a general
Should warm, and at the head of armies fall.

6. Fanciful; enthusiastic.

It there be a tober and a wise man, what differ-
ence will there be between his knowledge and that
of the most extravagant fancy in the world? It there
be any difference between them, the advantage will
be on the warm-headed man's side, as having the
more ideas, and the more lively.

7. Vigorous; sprightly.

Now warm in youth, now with'ring in thy
bloom,
Lost in a convent's solitary gloom.

TO WARM, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle
degree.

It shall be for a man to burn, for he shall take
thereof and warm himself.

Shot down direct his fervid rays, to warm
Earth's inmost womb.

These soft fires, with kindly heat
Of various influence, foment and warm.

2. To heat mentally; to make vehement.

The action of Homer being more full of vigour
than that of Virgil, is more pleasing to the reader;
one warms you by degrees, the other sets you on fire
all at once, and never intermits his heat.

TO WARM, *v. n.* To grow less cold.

These shall not be a coal to warm at, nor fire to
sit before it.

W A R

WARWINGPAN, *n. f.* [*warm* and *pan*.]
A covered bras pan for warming a bed
by means of hot coals.

WARWINGSTONE, *n. f.* [*warm* and *stone*.]
To stones add the warming stone, digged
in Cornwall, which being well heated at
the fire retains warmth a great while,
and hath been found to give ease in the
internal hæmorrhoids.

WARMLY, *adv.* [from *warm*.]
1. With gentle heat.

There the warming sun first warmly smote
The open field.

2. Eagerly; ardently.

Now I have two right honest wives;
One to Atides I will send,
And Cother to my Trojan friend;
Each prince shall thus with honour have
What both so warmly seem to crave.

The ancients expect you should do them right in
the account you intend to write of their characters.
I hope you think more warmly than ever of that
deign.

WARMLY, *n. f.* [from *warm*.]
1. Gentle heat.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my goal,
from the loathed warmth whereto deliver me.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat
of the sun encreasing than the hot herbs have, as a
cold hand will sooner find a little warmth than an
hot.

He vital virtue infus'd, and vital warmth,
Throughout the fluid masts,

Here kindly warmth their mounting juice ter-
ments,

The nobler tastes, and more exalted scents.

2. Zeal; passion; fervour of mind.

What warmth is there in your affection toward,
any of these princely tutors that are already come?

Our duties towards God and man we should per-
form with that unteigned integrity which belongs to
Christian piety; with that temper and sobriety which
becomes Christian produce and charity; with that
warmth and affection which agrees with Christian
zeal.

Your opinion, that it is entirely to be neglected,
would have been my own, had it been my own
case; but I felt more warmth here than I did when
first I saw his book against myself.

The best patriots, by tiring with what warmth
and zeal the smallest corruptions are defended,
have been wearied into silence.

3. Fancifulness; enthusiasm.

The same warmth of head disposes men to both.

TO WARN, *v. a.* [*pannian*, Saxon; *uarnen*,
Dutch; *uarna*, Swedish; *varna*,
Inlandick.]

1. To caution against any fault or danger;
to give previous notice of ill.

What, dost thou scorn me for my gentle counsel?
And sooth the devil that I warn thee from?

The hand can hardly lift up itself high enough to
strike, but it must be seen, so that it warns while it
threatens; but a false insidious tongue may whisper
a lie so close and low, that though you have ears to
hear, yet you shall not hear.

Juturna warns the Dauman chief
Of Lausus' danger, urging swift relief.

He had chidden the rebellious winds for obeying
the command of their usurping master; he had
warned them from the seas; he had beaten down
the billows.

If we consider the mistakes in men's disputes and
notions, how great a part is owing to words, and
their uncertain or mistaken significations; thus we
are the more carefully to be warned of, because the
arts of improving it have been made the business
of men's study.

The father, whilst he warn'd his erring son
The sad examples which he ought to shun.

When first young Maro sung of kings and wars,
Ere warning Phœbus touch'd his trembling ears,
Perhaps he seem'd above the critic's law,
And but from nature's fountains scorn'd to draw.

Pope

2. To admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken.

Cornelius was *warned* from God, by an holy angel, to fend for thee.

Acts

3. To inform previously of good or bad.

He wonders to what end you have assembled
Such troops of citizens to come to him,
His grace not being *warn'd* thereof before.

Shakespeare

He charg'd the soldiers, with preventing cure
Their flags to follow, and their arms prepare,
Warn'd of th' ensuing fight, and bade 'em hope the war.

Dryden

Man, who knows not hearts, should make examples,

Which like a *warning-piece* must be shot off,
To fright the rest from crime.

Dryden

4. *Milton* put no preposition before the thing.

Our first parents had been *warn'd*
The coming of their secret foe, and scap'd
His mortal snare.

Paradise Lost

WAR'NING, *n. f.* [from *warn*.]

1. Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill.

I will thank the Lord for giving me *warning* in the night.

Psalm

He, groaning from the bottom of his breast,
This *warning* in these mournful words express'd.

Dryden

Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,
Could *warning* make the world more just or wise.

Dryden

You have surer *warning* than others who are
Unexpectedly cut off, and to have a better opportunity,
as well as greater engagements, to provide for your latter end.

Wake

A true and plain relation of my misfortunes may be of use and *warning* to credulous minds, never to put too much trust in deceitful men.

Sage

2. Previous notice; in a sense indifferent.

Suppose he have a more solitary death, that at some date give him *warning* of its approach, yet perhaps he will not understand that *warning*, but will still flatter himself, as very often sick people do with hopes of life to the last.

Duty of Man

Death called up an old man, and bade him come, the man excus'd himself, that it was a great journey to take upon for short a *warning*.

I. E. A.

I saw, with some didation, more nonsense than either I or as had a poet, could have cramm'd into it at a month's *warning*; in which time it was wholly written.

Dryden

WARP, *n. f.* [pearp, Sax. *warp*, Dutch.]

That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.

The placing of the tangle parts in length or transverse, as it is in the *warp* and the woof of texture, more inward or more outward.

Bacon

To WARP, *v. n.* [pearp, Saxon; *werpen*, Dutch, to throw; whence we sometimes say, *the work casts*.]

1. To change from the true situation by untellable motion; to change the position of one part to another.

This fellow will but join you together as they join waincot, then one of you will prove a shrank panel, and, like green timber, *warp*.

Shakespeare

They clump one piece of wood to the end of another piece, to keep it from casting or *warping*.

Moxon

2. To lose its proper course or direction.

There's our commission
From which we would not have you *warp*.

Shakespeare

This is strange! methinks
My favour here begins to *warp*.

Shakespeare

All attest this doctrine, that the Pope can give

away the right of any sovereign, if he shall never to little *warp*.

Dryden

This we should do as directly as may be, with as little *warping* and declension towards the creature as is possible.

Nares

3. To turn. I know not well the meaning here.

The potent rod
Of Amram's son, in Egypt's evil day
Wav'd round the coast, up call'd a puffy cloud
Of locusts *warping* on the eastern wind,
That o'er the realm of impious Pharaoh hung
Like night.

Milton

To WARP, *v. a.*

1. To contract; to thrive.

2. To turn aside from the true direction.

This first avow'd, nor folly *warp'd* my mind;
Nor the frail texture of the female kind
Betray'd my virtue.

Dryden

Not foreign or domestic treachery
Could *warp* thy soul to their unguilt decree.

Dryden

A great argument of the goodness of his cause,
which required in its defender zeal, to a degree of warmth able to *warp* the sacred rule of the word of God.

Locke

I have no private considerations to *warp* me in this controversy, since my first entering upon it.

Addison

Not *warp'd* by passion, aw'd by rumour,
Nor grave through pride, or gay through folly;
An equal mixture of good-humour,
And sensible soft melancholy.

Swift

A constant watchfulness against all those prejudices that might *warp* the judgment aside from truth.

Watts

Aristotle's moral, rhetorical, and political writings, in which his excellent judgment is very little *warp'd* by logical subtleties, are far the most useful part of his philosophy.

Beattie

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* to express the effect of fiolt.

Fire, freeze thou bitter sky!

Thou dost not bite to nigh

As benefits forgot

Though thou the waters *warp*,

Thy sting is not so sharp

As friends remember'd not.

As you like it.

To WAR'RANT, *v. n.* [garantir, Fr.]

1. To support or maintain; to attest.

She needed not disdain my service, though never to man, which was *warranted* by the sacred name of father.

Sidney

He that reacheth unto us the scriptures delivereth all the mysteries of faith, and not any thing among them all more than the mouth of the Lord doth *warrant*.

Hosker

It is this internal light be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason *warrants* it, and we may safely receive it for true.

Locke

2. To give authority.

Now we'll together, and the chance of goodness
Be like our *warranted* quarrel.

Shakespeare

3. To justify.

How can any one *warrant* himself in the use of those things against such suspicions, but in the truth he has in the common honesty and truth of men in general?

S. A. H.

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
That justice *warrants* and that wisdom guides;
All else is tow'ring frenzy and distraction.

Addison

4. To exempt; to privilege; to secure.

If my coming, whom the said, he feared, as soon as he knew me by the armour, had not *warranted* her from that near approaching cruelty.

Sidney

These thoughts cannot, in this your loneliness, *warrant* you from suspicion in others, nor defend you from melancholy in yourself.

Sidney

I'll *warrant* him from drowning.

Shakespeare

In a place
Less *warranted* than this, or less secure,
I cannot be, that I should fear to change it.

Milton

5. To declare upon surety.

What a galled neck have we here! Look ye, mine's as smooth as silk, I *warrant* ye.

L'Estrange

The Moors king

Is safe enough, I *warrant* him for one.

Dryden

WAR'RANT, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A writ conferring some right or authority.

Are you now going to dispatch this deed?

—Wence, my lord, and I use to have the *warrant*,
That we may be admitted where he is.

Shakespeare

He sent him a *warrant* for one thousand pounds a year pension for his life.

Clarendon

2. A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption.

There was a dam'd design, cries one, no doubt;
For *warrants* are already issued out.

Dryden

3. A secure inviolable grant.

His promise is our plan *warrant*, that in his name what we ask we shall receive.

Hosker

4. A justificatory commission.

Is this a *warrant* sufficient for any man's confidence to build such proceedings upon, as have been and are put in use for the establishment of that cause?

Hosker

When at any time they either wilfully break any commandment, or ignorantly mistake it, that is no *warrant* for us to do to likewise.

Atterwell

5. Attestation.

The place of paradise might be seen unto Moses, and unto the prophets who succeeded him, both which I take for my *warrant* to guide me in this discovery.

Rowleigh

His *warrant* does the christian faith defend;

On that relying, all their quarrels end.

Waller

The Jewish religion was yet in possession, and therefore, that this might be enter as not to intrude, it was to bring its *warrant* from the same hand of Omnipotence.

South

6. Right; legality. Obsolete.

I attach the
For an abuser of the world, a practitioner
Of arts inhabited and out of *warrant*.

Shakespeare

Therefore to honor,
And let us not be dainty of leave-taking,
Put this away—there's *warrant* in that theft,
Which fills itself when there's no mercy left.

Shakespeare

WAR'ARRANTABLE, *adj.* [from *warrant*.]

Justifiable; defensible.

To purchase a clear and *warrantable* body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know.

Bacon

His morals are coarse and short, his employment *warrantable*, his sleep certain and refreshing.

South

If I can mend my condition by any *warrantable* industry, the way is fair and open; and that's a privilege every reasonable creature has in his commission.

L'Estrange

WAR'ARRANTABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *warrantable*.] Justifiableness.

By the fact, that you may see the nobleness of his desire to you, and the *warrantableness* of your favour to me.

Sidney

WAR'ARRANTABLY, *adv.* [from *warrantable*.] Justifiably.

The faith which God requires is only this, that he will certainly reward all those that believe in him, and obey his commandments; but for the particular application of this faith to ourselves, that deserves no more of our assent, nor can we *warrantably* have it, than what is founded upon the serious consideration of our own performances.

Wake

WAR'ARRANTER, *n. f.* [from *warrant*.]

1. One who gives authority.

2. One who gives security.

WAR'ARRANTISE, *n. f.* [warrantise, law

Latin; from *warrant*.] Authority; security.

There's none protector of the realm but I:
Break up the gates, I'll be your *warrantise*.

Shakespeare

WAR'ARRANTY, *n. f.* [warrantia, law Latin.]

garantie, garant, Fr.]

1. [In the common law.] A promise made in a deed by one man unto another, for

himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed of between them.

Cowell.

2. Authority; justificatory mandate.

Her obsequies have been so far enlarg'd
As we have warranty: her death was doubtful;
And, but that great command o'erflows the order,
She should in ground unsanctify'd have lodg'd
Till the last trump.

Shakespeare.

In the use of those epithets we have the warranty
and consent of all the churches, since they ever
had a liturgy.

Taylor.

If they disobey any precept, that is no excuse to us,
nor gives us any warranty, for company's sake,
to disobey likewise.

Kettwell.

3. Security.

Every one cannot distinguish between fine and mixed silver: those who have had the cure and government of politick societies, introduced coinage as a remedy; the stamp was a warranty of the publick, that under such a denomination they should receive a piece of such a weight and fineness.

Locke.

To WARRA'Y. *v. a.* [from war; or from guerroyer, old Fr.] To make war upon.

A word very elegant and expressive, though obsolete.

But Ebrahe saved both their infancies
With noble deeds, and warra'y'd on Branchild
In Hainault, where yet of his victories
Brave monuments remain, which yet that land
envys.

Spenser.

Of these a mighty people shortly grew,
And puissant kings, which all the world warra'id,
And to themselves all nations did subdue.

Spenser.

This continual, cruel, civil war,
The which myself against myself do make,
Whilst my weak powers of passions warra'id are,
No skill can stint, nor reason can assuage.

Spenser.

Six years were run since first in martial guise
The Christian lords warra'id the eastern land.

Faulstich.

WARRE. *adj.* [pærp, Saxon.] Worfe. Obsolete.

They say the world is warre than it wont,
All for her shepherds is beately and blount:
Others saune, but how truly I note,
All for they holden shame of their cote.

Spenser.

WARREN. *n. f.* [waerande, Dutch; guerrenne, Fr.] A kind of park for rabbits.

I found him here, as melancholy as a lodge in a warren.

Shakespeare.

The coney convenes a whole warren, tells her story,
and advises upon a revenge.

L'Estrange.

Men should let snares in their warrens to catch polecats and foxes.

Dryden.

WARRENER. *n. f.* [from warren.] The keeper of a warren.

WARRIANGLE. *n. f.* [lanio.] A hawk.

Ainsworth.

WARRIOUR. *n. f.* [from war.] A soldier; a military man.

I came from Corinth,
Brought to this town by that most famous warrior,
Duke Menaphon.

Shakespeare.

Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds
In ranks and squadrons, and right form of war,
Which drizzled blood upon the capitol.

Shaksp.

I sing the warrior and his mighty deeds.

Lauderdale.

The warrior horses tied in order fed.
The mute walls relate the warrior's fame,
And Trojan chiefs the Lyrians pity claim.

Dryden.

Camilla led her troops, a warrior dame;
Unbred in spinning, in the loom unskill'd,
She chose the nobler Pallas of the field.

Dryden.

Desire of praise first broke the patriot's rest,
And made a bulwark of the warrior's breast.

Young.

WART. *n. f.* [pærp, Sax. werte, Dutch.]
1. A cornuous excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh.

If thou prate of mountains, let them throw
Millions of acres on us, till our ground,

Singeing his pate against the burning sun,
Make Ofs like a wart.

Shakespeare.

In old statues of stone, which have been put in cellars, the feet of them being bound with linden bands, there it appeared the lead did swell, inasmuch as it hanged upon the stone like warts.

Bacon.

Like vile bones lying in saffron'd tin,
Or warts, or wens, it hangs upon her skin.

Donne.

In painting, the warts and moles, adding a likeness to the face, are not to be omitted.

Dryden.

2. A protuberance of trees.

Malpighi, in his treatise of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, doth demonstrate that all such warts, tumours, and excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited or raised up by some venecous liquors, which with their eggs such insects shed; or boring with their terebræ, infuse into the very pulp of such buds.

Ray.

WA'RTWORT. *n. f.* [wart and wort; verrucaria, Lat.] Spurge.

Ainsworth.

WA'RTY. *adj.* [from wart.] Grown over with warts.

WA'RWORN. *adj.* [war and worn.] Worn with war.

Their gesture sad,
Invest in lank lean cheeks and warworn coats,
Presented them unto the gazing moon
So many horrid ghosts.

Shakespeare.

WA'RY. *adj.* [pærp, Sax.] Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent.

He is above, and we upon earth; and therefore it becometh our words to be wary and few.
Leontius, their bishop, although an enemy to the better part, yet wary and subtle, as all the heads of the Ariens faction were, could at no time be plainly heard to use either form.

Hooker.

Good cause he had to hasten thence away;
For on a day his wary dwarf had spy'd,
Where in a dungeon deep huge numbers lay
Of captive wretched thralls, that wailed night and day.

Spenser.

Each thing feigned ought more wary be.

Spenser.

Each warn a warier carriage in the thing,
Left blind presumption work their running.
Others grow wary in their praises of one, who sets too great a value on them, lest they should raise him too high in his own imagination.

Spectator.

WAS. The preterit of To BE.

Enoch walked with God, and was not; for God took him.

Genesis.

To WASH. *v. a.* [parcan, Sax. wasschen, Dutch.]

1. To cleanse by ablution.

How faint, like Pilate, would I wash my hands
Of this most grievous guilty murder done!

Shakespeare.

Look how she rubs her hands. —
—It is an accustomed action with her to seem thus washing her hands.

Shakespeare.

Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin.
Thou didst wash thyself.

Psalms.

Ezekiel.

2. To moisten; to wet: as, the rain washes the flowers; the sea washes many islands.

3. To affect by ablution.
Be baptized, and wash away thy sins.

Acts.

Sins of irreligion must still be so accounted for, as to crave pardon, and be washed off by repentance.

Taylor.

Recollect the things you have heard, that they may not be washed all away from the mind by a torrent of other engagements.

Watts.

4. To colour by washing.

To wash over a coarse or insignificant meaning, is to counterfeit nature's coin.

Collier.

Shall poetry, like law, turn wrong to right,
And dedications wash an Ethiopian white?

Young.

To WASH. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of ablution.
I will go wash;
And, when my face is fair, you shall perceive
Whether I blush or no.

Shakespeare.

2 Kings.

Let each beam his troubled brow
Wash and partake forever the steady light.

2. To cleanse clothes.

She can wash and scour. —
—A special virtue; for then she need not be washed and scoured.

Shakespeare.

WASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water.
The wash of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where rain-water hath strong time settled, is of great advantage to all land.

Mortimer.

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire.
Full thirty times hath Phobus' car gone round
Neptune's salt wash, and Tellos' orb'd ground.

Shakespeare.

The best part of my power
Were in the washes all unwarily
Devoured by the unexpected flood.

Shakespeare.

3. A medical or cosmetick lotion.
Try whether children may not have some wash to make their teeth better and stronger.

Bacon.

They paint and patch their imperfections
Of intellectual complections,
And daub their tempers o'er with washes

As artificial as their faces.

Hudibras.

He tried all manner of washes to bring him to a better complexion; but there was no good to be done.

L'Estrange.

None are welcome to such, but those who speak paint and wash; for that is the thing they love, and no wonder, since it is the thing they need.

South.

To steal from rainbows, ere they drop in show'rs,
A brighter wash.

Pope.

Here gallypots and vials plac'd,
Some fill'd with washes, some with paste.

Swift.

4. A superficial stain or colour.
Imagination stamps signification upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much, who oftentimes being deceived by the wash, never examine the metal, but take him upon content.

Collier.

5. The feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,
That spoil'd your summer-fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his trough

In your embowell'd bosoms.

Shakespeare.

6. The act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed at once.

WA'SHBALL. *n. f.* [wash and ball.] Ball made of soap.

I asked a poor man how he did; he said he was like a washball, always in decay.

Swift.

WA'SHER. *n. f.* [from wash.] One that washes.

Quickly is his laundress, his washer, and his wringer.

Shakespeare.

WA'SHPOD. *n. f.* [wash and pod.] A vessel in which any thing is washed.

Behold sev'n comely blooming youths appear,
And in their hands sev'n golden washpots bear.

Cowley.

WA'SHY. *adj.* [from wash.]

1. Watery; damp.
On the washy oze deep channels wore,
Easy, ere God had bid the ground be dry.

Milton.

2. Weak; not solid.
A polish of clearness, evenly and smoothly spread, not over thin and washy, but of a pretty solid confidence.

Wotton.

WASP. *n. f.* [pærp, Sax. vespæ, Lat. guepe, Fr.] A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee.

More wasps, that buzz about his nose,
Will make this sting the sooner.

Shakespeare.

Why, what a wasp-tongued and impatient Art thou, to break into this woman's mood,
Tying thine ear to no tongue but thine own?

Shakespeare.

Encount'ring with a wasp,
He in his arms the fly doth clasp.

Dayton.

WA'SPISH. *adj.* [from wasp.] Peevish; malignant; irritable; irascible.

I'll use you for my laughter,
When you are *waspy*. *Shakespeare.*
Come, you *waspy*, you are too angry.
—If I be *waspy*, best beware my sting.

By the stern brow and *waspy* action,
Which the did use as the was writing of it,
It bears an angry tenour.
The taylor's wife was only a good hearty threw,
Under the impotency of an unruly *waspy* humour.
Upon this gross mistake the poor *waspy* crea-
ture mis on for many leaves.
Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, *waspy*, wrong-head, rhyming race.

WASPISHLY. *adv.* [from *waspy*.]
Peevishly.

WASPISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *waspy*.]
Peevishness; irritability.

WASSAIL. *n. f.* [from *wassail*, your health, Saxon.]

1. A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale,
anciently much used by English good-
fellows.

2. A drunken bout.
The king dith wale to night, an it takes his route,
Keeps *wassail*, and the fowling upping toils.

3. A merry song.

WASSAILER. *n. f.* [from *wassail*.] A
topper; a drunkard.

I'm loth to meet the rascals and I will defend
Of such late *wassailers*.

WAS. The second person of *was*, from
To be.

To WASTE. *v. a.* [apertan, Sax. *wastan*,
Dut. *quastere*, Ital. *giuare*, Latin.]

1. To diminish.

The fire that mounts the liquor till it run o'er,
Seeming to augment it, *wastes* it.
Could lights to mouth now breath, or dew to life and
spont from the *wasting* of years, your friends would
encourage your poison.

The patient is much *wasted* and enfeebled, and
he is the more for, because of his continued state of
the disorder there is generally a great depletion of
appetite.

2. To destroy wantonly and luxuriously,
to squander.

The people's praying after the murder, they
say, *wastes* time.

There must be providence used, that our ship
Gather be not *wasted*.

No ways and means their cabinet employ,
For their dark hours they *waste* in barren joy.

3. To destroy; to defoliate.
He only their provisions *wastes* and burns

Peace to corrupt, no less than war to *waste*.

Ensl vegetive, then feels, and reasons last;
Each of three souls, and lives all three to *waste*.

The Tyber
Fills our walls, and *wastes* our fruitful grounds.

Now *wasting* years my former strength confound,
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground,
Yet by the bubble you may guess the gain,
And mark the rains of no vulgar man.

4. To wear out.
Here condemn'd
To *waste* eternal days in woe and pain.

5. To spend; to consume.
O were I able
To *waste* it all myself, and leave you none.

To WASTE. *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a
state of consumption.

Man death and *wastes* away.
Their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity; *wasting*
and destruction are in their paths.

WASTELAND. *n. f.* [from *waste*.]
A tract of land that is not cultivated, or is
in a state of nature.

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in a state of nature.

The latter watch of *wasting* night,
And fitting stars, to kindly sleep invite. *Dryden.*
WASTE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Destroyed; ruined.
The Soph leaves all *waste* in his retreat. *Milton.*

The multiplication and obliquity of disputes,
which have so laid *waste* the intellectual world, is
owing to nothing more than to the ill use of words.

When thus the gather'd flocks of wretched love,
In my swollen bosom, with long war had strove,
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood *waste*,
And feather'd e'en as the torrent pass.

2. Defolate, uncultivated.
There be very *waste* countries and wildernesses;
but we find not mention whether any do inhabit
there.

He found him in a desert land, and in the *waste*
howling wilderness.

3. Superfluous; exuberant; lost for want
of occupiers.
Quite burcharg'd with her own weight,
And strangled with her *waste* fertility.

4. Worthless; that of which none but vile
uses can be made: as, *waste* wood.

5. That of which no account is taken, or
value found.

It may be published as well as printed, that to
much had in Hebrew derivations any worth in
waste paper.

WASTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Wanton or luxurious destruction; the
act of squandering.

Feed on who lives, must first be wise in good,
But from that mark how in they rose we see,
For all this *waste* of wealth, and loss of blood.

So foolish and lavish are we, that too often we
use some words in mere *waste*, and have no use for
them.

2. Consumption; loss.

Re does induce us to think of a good work, which
they in their care for will be flowing of time, ac-
count *waste*.

Thine air is better perced, but thick and pre-
serv'd the sound heretofore *waste*.

It was provident, it is used to rep in the *waste*
daily made by the frequent attrition in man's nature.

3. Useless expense.

But youth, the pushing good, runs on too fast,
And unprov'd the ends still to *waste*.

Few know the use of life before its part.

Secure the woe of your soul from reason
to *waste*, and even your better moments will run
to happy account.

4. Defolate or uncultivated ground.
See the man, who upon his *waste* gave
A *waste* for his wife, but she did not give.

Land that is left wholly to nature, that has no
improvement of pasture, tillage, or plantation,
called *waste*.

5. Ground, place, or space uncoccupied.
Laid about in *waste* and uncultivated.

And, like the *waste* of the earth, in *waste* and
Thro' all that; is a wide *waste*, yet *waste* and *waste*.

These gentlemen, in their watch,
In the dead *waste* and middle of the night.

Forty days English, without food,
Wander'd this barren *waste*.

Lords of the world's great *waste*, the ocean, we
Whole flocks send to reign upon the sea.

From that dire deluge, through the wat'ry *waste*,
Such length of years, such various perils pass.

These I pursue, oh great ill fated youth!
Through all the dismal *waste* of gloomy death.

6. Region ruined and deserted.
All the leafy nation *wastes* at last,
And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the *waste*.

7. Mischief; destruction.
The spirit of wantonness is, sure, scarce out of

him: if the devil have him not in fee-simple, he
will never, I think, in the way of *waste*, attempt
us again.

8. [A law term.] Destruction of wood or
other products of land.

You are but tenant for life, and shall make no
waste.

WASTEFUL. *adj.* [*waste* and *full*.]
1. Destructive; ruinous.

Let in these *wasteful* tones
The folly of man.

2. Wantonly or dissolutely consumptive.
To smooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to grow in,
Is *wasteful* and ridiculous excess.

In such cases they let them off more with wit
and activity, than with costly and *wasteful* ex-
periences.

3. Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal.
How has kind heaven adorn'd the happy land,
And scatter'd blessings with a *wasteful* hand!

4. Defolate; uncultivated; uncoccupied.
In wilderness and *wasteful* details stray'd,
To seek her knight.

Outrageous as a lion, duck, *wasteful*, wild.

WASTEFUL. *adv.* [from *wasteful*.] With
vain and dissolute consumption.

Never any man would think our labour not to
waste, or the time *wastefully* continued.

To her new-made favourite, Morat,
Her lavish hand is *wastefully* profuse.

WASTEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *wasteful*.]
Prodigality.

WASTELINESS. *n. f.* [from *waste*.] Defola-
tion, solitude.

She, of night abroad,
Through woods and *wastelands* wide him daily sought.

That day is a day of wrath, a day of *wasteful* *waste*.

WASTE. *n. f.* [from *waste*.] One that
consumes dissolutely and extravagantly;
a squanderer; a vain consumer.

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Before her gate high God did sweat ordain,
And wakeful watches, ever to abide. *Spenser.*
Such stand in narrow lanes,
And beat our watch, and rob our passers.

The ports he did shut up, or at least kept a
watch on them, that none should pass to or fro that
was suspected. *Shakespeare.*

When by God's mercy in Christ, apprehended
by faith, our hearts shall be purified, then to set
watch and ward over them, and to keep them with
all diligence. *Baron.*

The towers of heaven are fill'd
With armed watch, that render all access
Impregnable. *Perkins.*

An abridgment our Saviour accounted it for the
blind to lead the blind, and to put him that can-
not see to the office of a watch. *Milton.*

Place where a guard is set.
He upbraid's Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch. *South.*

Post or office of a watchman.
As I did find my watch upon the hill,
I look'd to ward him, and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shakespeare.*

A period of the night.
Your fair daughter,
At this odd, even, and dull watch o' the night,
Is now transported with a goodlier
To the gro's clasp of a lascivious Moor. *Shaksp.*

All might he will pursue; but his approach
Dawns is detestable to me, till morning watch Mitt.
The latter watch of waiting night,
And setting bars, to kindly deep-sleep. *Deppen.*

A pocket clock, a small clock moved
by a spring.
A watch, besides the hour of the day, gives the
day of the month, and the place of the sun in the
zodiac. *Hale.*

On the theatre we are confined to time, and
though we talk not by the hour-glass, yet the watch
often drawn out of the pocket, warns the actors
that their audience is weary. *Dyden.*

That Chloe may be forc'd in state,
The hours wait at her toilet wait,
Whilst all the reasoning tools below
Wonder their watches go so slow. *Prior.*

To WATCH, v. n. [patian, Saxon.]
1. Not to sleep; to wake.
I have two nights watch'd with you; but can
perceive no truth in your report. *Shaksp.*

Watching cure will not let a man slumber, as a
fore disease breaketh sleep. *Keckel.*
Sleep, listening to thee, will watch. *Milton.*

2. To keep guard.
I will watch over them for evil, and not for good.
Jeremiah.

In our watching we have watch'd for a nation
that could not save us. *Lamentations.*

He gave signal to the minister that watch'd
Milton.

3. To look with expectation.
My soul waits for the Lord, more than they
that watch for the morning. *Psalms.*

4. To be attentive; to be vigilant.
Watch thou in all things, endure afflictions,
2 Timothy

5. To be cautiously observant.
Watch over thyself, counsel thyself, judge thy
self impartially. *Taylor.*

6. To be intently attentive.
He somewhere nigh at hand
Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find
His will, and best advantage as a founder,
Hopeless to circumvent us join'd. *Milton.*

To WATCH, v. a.
1. To guard; to have in keep.
Flaming minsters watch and tend their charge.
Milton.

2. To observe in ambush.
Saul sent messengers unto David's house to watch
him, and to slay him. *1 Samuel.*

He is bold, and lies near the top of the water,
watching the motion of any water-rat that swims
between him and the sky. *Watson.*

They under rocks their food
In jointed armour watch. *Milton.*

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3. To tend.
Paris watched the flocks in the groves of Ida.
Broome.

4. To observe, in order to detect or prevent.
WATCHER, n. f. [from watch.]

1. One who sits up; one who does not go
to sleep.
Get on your night-gown, lest occasion call us,
And show us to be watchers. *Shakespeare.*

2. Diligent overlooker or observer.
Love hath clad's sleep from my enthralled eyes,
And made them watchers of mine own heart's
farrow. *Shakespeare.*

It is observed by those that are more attentive
watchers of the works of nature. *More.*

WATCHFUL, adj. [paceb, Saxon, weak.
Skinner.] Blue; pale blue.
Who 'midst the Alps do hauging throats surprise?
Who flares in Germany at watchet eyes? *Dyden.*

WATCHFUL, adj. [watch and full.] Vigil-
lant; attentive; cautious; more obser-
vant. It has of before the thing to be
regulated, and against before the thing
to be avoided.

Call home our evil'd friends,
That fled the snares of watchful tyranny. *Shakespeare.*

Be watchful, and strengthen the things ready to
die. *Revelations.*

Nodding a while, and watchful of his blow,
He fell; and falling crush'd the mortal nymph
below. *Dryden.*

Readers should not lay by that caution which
becomes a sincere pursuit of truth, and should find a
man always watchful against whatever might con-
ceal or misrepresent it. *Locke.*

Be watchful of their behaviour, and as ready to
report of them an exact observance of the duties
of humanity, as of the duties of their servants. *Lat.*

WATCHFULLY, adv. [from watchful.]
Vigilantly; cautiously; attentively; with
cautious observation; heedfully.
It this experiment were very watchfully tried in
vessels of several sizes, some such things may be
discovered. *Boyle.*

WATCHFULNESS, n. f. [from watchful.]
1. Vigilance; heed, suspicious attention;
cautious regard; diligent observation.
The experience of our own frailties, and the
consideration of the watchfulness of the tempter,
discourage us. *Hammont.*

Love, tantamount pow'r that is afraid
To tread abroad till watchfulness be laid,
Undaunted then o'er cliffs and valleys strays,
And leads his votive state through perilous ways. *Pope.*

Husbands are counselled not to trust too much
to their wives owning the doctrine of unlimited con-
jugal fidelity, and to neglect a due watchfulness
over their manners. *Arbutnot.*

Prejudices are cured by a constant jealousy and
watchfulness over our passions, that they may never
interpose when we are called to pass a judgment. *Watts.*

By a solicitous watchfulness about one's be-
haviour, instead of being mended, it will be con-
strained. *Locke.*

2. Inability to sleep.
Watchfulness, sometimes called a coma vigil,
often precedes too great sleepiness. *Arbutnot.*

WATCHHOUSE, n. f. [watch and house.]
Place where the watch is set.
Where statues breath'd, the works of Phidias' hands.
A wooden pump or lonely watchhouse stands. *Gay.*

WATCHING, n. f. [from watch.] Inabi-
lity to sleep.
The bull, not having been extracted, occasion-
ed great pain and watchings. *Weyman.*

WATCHMAKER, n. f. [watch and maker.]
One whose trade is to make watches, or
pocket clocks.
Smashing comprehends all trades which use forge

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or file, from the anchor-smith to the watchmaker,
they all using the same tools, though of several
sizes. *Maron.*

WATCHMAN, n. f. [watch and man.]
Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward.
On the top of all I do espy
The watchman waiting, tidings glad to hear. *Spenser.*

Turn him into London streets, that the watchmen
might carry him before a justice. *Baron.*

Drunkness calls off the watchmen from their
towers; and then all evils that proceed from a
loose heart, an untied tongue, and a dissolute spi-
rit, we put upon its account. *Taylor.*

Our watchmen from the towers, with longing eyes,
Expect his swift arrival. *Dyce.*
The melancholy tone of a watchman at midnight
Swin.

WATCHTOWER, n. f. [watch and tower.]
Tower on which a sentinel was placed
for the sake of prospect.

In the day time the watch in a watchtower, and
flith most by night. *Bacon.*

Up into the watchtower get,
And see all things a despoil'd of tallaces. *Donne.*

To hear the bark begin his flight,
And harken the dull night
From his watchtower in the sky,
Till the dappled dawn doth rise. *Milton.*

The sentries in the head, as sentinels in a watch-
tower, convey to the soul the impressions of external
objects. *Ross.*

WATCHWORD, n. f. [watch and word.] The
word given to the sentinels to know
their friends.

All have their ears upright, waiting when the
watchword shall come, that they should all arise
into rebellion. *Spenser.*

We have heard the climes at midnight, rather
Shallow
-- That we have, sir John: our watchword, hem!
boys. *Shakespeare.*

A watchword every minute of the night given
about the walls, to testify their vigilancy. *Saucy.*

WATER, n. f. [water, Dutch; potep, Saxon.]

1. Sir Isaac Newton defines water, when
pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile,
and void of all savour or taste; and it
seems to consist of small, smooth, hard,
porous, spherical particles, of equal dia-
meters, and of equal specific gravities,
as Dr. Cheyne observes; and also that
there are between them spaces so large,
and ranged in such a manner, as to be
pervious on all sides. Their smoothness
accounts for their sliding easily over one
another's surfaces; their sphericity keeps
them also from touching one another in
more points than one; and by both these
their friction in sliding over one another
is rendered the least possible. Their
hardness accounts for the imcompressi-
bility of water, when it is free from the
intermixture of air. The porosity of
water is so very great, that there is at
least forty times as much space as matter
in it; for water is nineteen times speci-
fically lighter than gold, and consequently
rarer in the same proportion. *Quincy.*

My mildness hath allay'd their swelling griefs,
My meek cry'd their water-flowing tears. *Shaksp.*

Your water is a fore decay of your whorion
dead body. *Shakespeare.*

The sweet manner of it forc'd
Those waters from me, which I would have stopp'd,
But I had not so much of man in me;
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakespeare.*

Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues
We write in water. *Shakespeare.*

Those healths will make thee and thy flimsy look
ill, Timon: here's that which is too weak to be a

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summer, honest water, which ne'er left man i' the sure. *Shakespeare.*

Water is the chief ingredient in all the animal fluids and solids; for a dry bone, distilled, affords a great quantity of insipid water: therefore water seems to be proper drink for every animal. *Arbuth.*

2. The sea.
Travel by land or by water. *Common Prayer.*
By water they found the sea, westward from Peru, always very calm. *Abbot.*

3. Urine.
If thou couldst, doctor, cast
The water of my land, had her disease
And purge it to a sound and pristine health,
I would applaud thee. *Shakespeare.*

Go to bed, after you have made water. *Smyth.*
4. To hold WATER. To be found; to be tight. From a vessel that will not leak.
A good christian and an honest man must be all of a piece, and inequalities of proceeding will never hold water. *Jeffrange.*

5. It is used for the lustre of a diamond.
'Tis a good form,
And rich: here is a water, look ye! *Shakespeare.*

6. WATER is much used in composition for things made with water, being in water, or growing in water.
She might see the same water-springs, which before had hunted, come and fetch away one of Pholoe's gloves, whose fine proportion shewed well what a dainty guest was wont there to be lodged. *Sidney.*

Oh that I were a mockery king of snow,
Standing before the fan of Bolognake,
And melt myself away in water drops. *Shaksp.*

Poor Tom eats the wall-newt, and the water-newt.
Touch me with noble anger!
O let not women's weapons, water-drops,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

Let not the water-flood overflow me. *Palmer.*
They shall spring up as among the grass, as willows by the water-courses. *Job.*

As the hart panteth after the water-brook, to panteth my soul after thee, O God. *Palmer.*
Deep calleth unto deep, at the noise of thy water-spouts. *Palmer.*

He turneth rivers into a wilderness, and the water-springs into dry ground. *Palmer.*
The re were let fix water-pots of stone. *John.*

Hercules's page, Hyllas, went with a water-pot to fill it at a pleasant fountain that was near. *Bacon.*
As the carp is accounted the water fox for his cunning, to the roach is accounted the water-theep. *Watson.*

Sea-calves unwonted to fish rivers by;
The water-sharks with teals upstanding. *Man.*
By making the water wheels larger, the motion will be to flow, that the screw will not be able to supply the outward streams. *Wicks.*

But carried away apples together with a dung hill that lay in the water-course. *Utrange.*
Oh help, in this extreme need,
If water-gods are deities indeed. *Dryden.*

Became the outward coat of the eye might be patched, and this humour let out, the before nature hath made provision to repair it by the help of certain water-pipes, or lymphatic ducts, inserted into the bulb of the eye, proceeding from glandules that separate this water from the blood. *Ray.*

The lacerta aquatica, or water-newt, when young, hath four neat ramified fins, two on one side, growing out a little above its forelegs, to poise and keep its body upright, which fall off when the legs are grown. *Durham.*

Other manner, used in making water-courses, cisterns, and fish-ponds, is very hard and durable. *Morton.*

The most brittle water-carriage was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail furniture in boats made of earthen ware. *Arbuth.*

A gentleman watered his turf in dry weather at new towing and, when it came up, with a water-cart, carrying his water in a cask, to which there was a tap at the end, which lets the water run into a long trough full of small holes. *Mortimer.*

In Hampshire they fill water-trefoil as dear as hops. *Mortimer.*
To WATER, v. a. [from the noun.]

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1. To irrigate; to supply with moisture.
A river went out of Eden to water the garden. *Genesis.*

A man's nature runs to herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably water the one, and destroy the other. *Bacon.*

Of the moral writing we may learn from hence, Neglect of which no wit can recompense;
The fountain which from Delion proceeds,
That sacred stream, should never water weeds. *Haller.*

Could tears water the lovely plant, so as to make it grow again after once it is cut down, your friends would be fitter from accusing your passion, that they would encourage it, and share it. *Temple.*

You may water the lower land when you will. *Mortimer.*
2. To supply with water for drink.
Now go in the golden Phœbus for to sleep
His fiery face in billows of the west,
And his burnt steeds water'd in ocean deep,
Whilst from their journal labours they did rest. *Spenser.*

Doth not each on the sabbath loose his ox from the stall, and lead him away to watering. *Luke.*
His hortenmen kept them in so short, that no man could, without great danger, go to water his horse. *Knelles.*

Water him, and, drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirst again with bran. *Dryden.*

3. To fertilize or accommodate with streams.
Mountains, that run from one extremity of Italy to the other, give rise to an incredible variety of rivers that water it. *Addison.*

4. To diversify as with waves.
The different ranging the superficial parts of velvet and watered silk, does the like. *Lodge.*

To WATER, v. n.
1. To shed moisture.
I stain'd this napkin with the blood
That valiant Clifford with his rapier's point
Made issue from the bottom of the boy's
And it thine eyes can water for his death,
I give thee this to dry thy cheeks withal. *Shaksp.*

Mine eyes,
Seeing those beads of sorrow stand in thine,
Began to water. *Shakespeare.*

The tickling of the nostrils within, doth draw the moisture to the nostrils, and to the eyes by consent, for they also will water. *Bacon.*

How trouble time is the least mote, or dust, falling into the eye, and how quickly does it weep and water upon the least grievance! *South.*

2. To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water.
He let the rods he had pulled before the flocks in the gutters in the watering troughs. *Geoffrey.*

Mahomet sent many small boats, manned with harquebusiers and small ordnance, into the lake near unto the camp, to keep the christians from watering there. *Knelles.*

3. The mouth WATERS. The man longs; there is a vehement desire. From dogs that drop their flaver when they see meat which they cannot get.

Cardinal Wolsey's teeth watering at the bishoprick of Winchester, sent one unto bishop Fox, who had advanced him, for to move him to resign the bishoprick, because extreme age had made him blind, which Fox did take in all part, that he willed the messenger to tell the cardinal, that, although I am blind, I have eiped his malicious unthankfulness. *Camden.*

These reasons made his mouth to water.
With amorous longings to be at her. *Hudibras.*

Those who content for per cent, have set men's mouths a-watering for money at that rate. *Lodge.*

WATERCOLOURS, n. f. [water and colours.]
Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water or oil, those they call watercolours, and these they term oil colours. *Boyle.*

Let's should I dash it over with transitory praise,
And watercolours of these days:
These days! where e'en the extravagance of poetry
Is at a loss for figures to express
Men's folly, whimsies, and inconstancy. *South.*

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WATERCRESSSES, n. f. [*Hyssyrium*, Lat.]
A plant. *Miller.*

The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful, upon their heads are garlands of water-cresses. *Peacham.*

WATERER, n. f. [from water.] One who waters.
This weed, rather cut off by the ground than plucked up by the root, twice or thrice grew forth again, but yet, mangle the warms and waterers, hath been ever parched up. *Carew.*

WATERFALL, n. f. [water and fall.] Cataract; cascade.
I have seen in the ladies far greater waterfalls than those of Nilus. *Raleigh.*

Not Lacedæmon charms me more
Than high Albania's airy walls,
Retounding with her waterfalls. *Addison.*

WATERFLOE, n. f. [from water and floe; *vis aquatica*, Latin.] Water flower-de-luce.

WATERFOWL, n. f. Fowl that live or get their food in water.
Waterfowl joy most in that air which is likeliest water. *Bacon.*

Waterfowl supply the want of a long flight by taking water, and numbers of them are found in islands, and in the main ocean.
Fish and waterfowl, who feed of turbid and muddy stony water, are accounted the cause of phlegm. *Flower.*

WATERGRUEL, n. f. [water and gruel.] Food made with oatmeal boiled in water.
For breakfast, milk, milk-pottage, watergruel and thinnery, are very fit to make for children. *Lodge.*

The aliment ought to be slender, as watergruel accumulated. *Arbuthnot.*

WATERLIES, n. f. [from water and hen; *fulica*, Lat.] A coot; a waterowl.

WATERINESS, n. f. [from watery.] Humidity; moisture.
The humours of an apoplexy are dulness, nightmores, weaknes, wateriness, and torpidity of the eyes. *Libanius.*

WATERISH, adj. [from water.]
1. Resembling water.
Where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected from the waterish matter, but a mild manhood, and a stupid old infancy? *Dryden.*

2. Moist; boggy.
Some parts of the earth grow moorish or waterish, others dry. *Hale.*

WATERLUTHERS, n. f. [from water and lute.] Thinness; resemblance of water.
A pendulous humors answers a puerous state, or an acidity, which retards the tartar of our humors, or waterphlegm, which is like the ferocity of our blood. *Boyer.*

WATERLUT, n. f. A plant. *Miller.*

WATERLUT, n. f. [nymphæd, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Let them be dry twelve months to kill the water-weeds, watercresses and wall-rishes. *Watson.*

WATERMAN, n. f. [water and man.] A ferryman; a boatman.
Having blacked up the passage to Greenwich, they ordered the watermen to let fall their oars, made gently. *Dryden.*

Bubbles of air working upward from the very bottom of the lake, the watermen told us that they are observed always to rise in the same places. *Addison.*

The waterman forlorn, along the shore,
Plies his oar upon his wretched oar. *Gay.*

WATERMARK, n. f. [water and mark.]
The utmost limit of the rise of the flood.
Men and beasts
Were borne above the tops of trees that grew
On the utmost margin of the watermark. *Dryden.*

WATERMELON, n. f. A plant.
It bath trailing branches, as the cucumber or
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melon, and is distinguished from other cucurbitaceous plants, by its leaf deeply cut and jagged, and by its producing uneatable fruit. *Milner.*

WATERMILL. n. f. [from *water* and *mill*.] Mill turned by water. *Forth flowed fresh*

A rushing river of black gory blood,
That drowned all the land whereon he stood:
The stream thereof would drive a watermill. *Spenser.*

Corn ground by windmills, erected on hills, or in the plains where the water runs flood. *Mortimer.*

WATERMINT. n. f. [*mentha aquatica*.] A plant.

WATERRADISH. n. f. A species of watercresses.

WATER RAT. n. f. [*mus aquaticus*.] A rat that makes holes in banks.

There be land rats and water rats. *Shakespeare.*
The pike is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the motion of any frog, or water-rat, or mouse. *Watson.*

WATERROCKET. n. f.

1. A species of watercresses. [*eruca aquatica*.]

2. A kind of firework to be discharged in the water.

WATERVIOLET. n. f. [*hottonia*, Latin.] A plant. *Waller.*

WATERSAPPHIRE. n. f. A sort of stone.

Watersapphire is the occidental sapphire, and is rather of a bright blue, nor so hard, as the oriental. *Montaigne.*

WATERWILLOW. n. f. [from *water* and *willow*; *lysimachia*, Lat.] A plant. *Ansforth.*

WATERWITH. n. f. [*water* and *with*.] A plant.

The *waterwith* of Jamaica, growing on dry hills in the woods, where no water is to be met with, its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords to plentiful a sapid, innocent, and refreshing water, or sap, as gives new life to the droughty traveller or hunter. *DeRham.*

WATERWORK. n. f. [*water* and *work*.] Play of fountains; artificial spouts of water; any hydraulic performance.

Engines invented for mine and waterworks often fail in the performance. *Wallace.*

The French took from the Italians the full play of their gardens, as well as waterworks. *Adanson.*

WATERY. adj. [from *water*.]

1. Thin; liquid; like water.

Quicksilver, which is a most crude and watery body, heated, and pent in, hath the like force with gunpowder. *Bacon.*

The bile, by its saponaceous quality, mixeth the oily and watery parts of the aliment together. *Booth.*

2. Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless.

We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross, watery pumpkin. *Shakespeare.*

No heterogeneous mixture use, as some

With watery turneps have debas'd their wares. *Philips.*

3. Wet; abounding with water.

When the big lip, and a watery eye,
Tell me the rising storm is nigh;
'Tis then thou art you angry man,
Disarm'd by winds, and dail'd by rain. *Prior.*

4. Relating to the water.

On the brims her face, the wat'ry god,
Roll'd from a silver urn his crystal flood. *Dryden.*

5. Consisting of water.

The wat'ry kingdom is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits, but they come,
As o'er a brook, to see fair Pontia. *Shakespeare.*

Those few steep'd

Famine and anguish will at last consume,
Wand'ring that wat'ry desert. *Milton.*

Between us and you wide oceans flow,
And wat'ry depths. *Dryden.*

Perhaps you'll say,

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That the attracted wat'ry vapours rise,
From lakes and seas, and fill the lower skies. *Blackmore.*

WATTLE. n. f. [from *waghen*, to shake, German. *Skinner.*]

1. The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill.

The loach is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of wattle like a barbel. *Walton.*

The barbel is so called, by reason of his barb, or wattle, at his mouth, which is under his nose or chops. *Walton.*

The cock's comb and wattles are an ornament becoming his martial spirit. *More.*

2. A handle. *Ansforth.*

To WATTLE. *v. a.* [patellar, Sax. *twigs*.]

To bind with twigs; to form by plating twigs one within another.

Might we but hear

The folded flocky pen'd in their wattle cotes,
Or found of pastoral reed with oaten rapt. *Milton.*

A plough was found in a very deep bog, and a hedge wattle it undig. *Mortimer.*

WAVE. n. f. [page, Sax. *waghen*, Dutch; *vague*, French.]

1. Water raised above the level of the surface; billow; water driven into inequalities.

The shore, that o'er his wave-worn basis bow'd. *Shakspere.*

The waves that life would drown the highest bill;

But at thy cheek they flee, and when they hear
Thy thund'ring voice, they quit to do thy will. *Watson.*

Amidst these toils succeeds the Lamy night,
Now hilling waters the quench'd guns retire;
And weary waves withdrawing from the fight,
As huddl'd, and pant upon the silent shore. *Dryden.*

The wave behind impels the wave before. *Pope.*

Luxuriant on the wave-worn bank he lay
Stretch'd forth and pointing in the sunny ray. *Pope.*

2. Unevenness; inequality.

Thus it happens, if the glass of the pulvis be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plane and well polished, without those rumbles waves, or curls, which usually arise from sandholes a little smoothed in polishing with putty. *Newton.*

To WAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ply loosely; to float.

I may find
Your warlike engines waving in the wind. *Dryden.*

He faces on, and wears the waving crest. *Dryden.*

2. To be moved as a signal.

A bloody arm it is, that holds a pine
Laght above the capitol, and now
It waves unto us. *Ben Jonson.*

3. To be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate; to waver.

They wave in and out, no way sufficiently grounded, no way resolved, what to think, speak, or write, note them only that, because they have taken it upon them, they must be opposite. *Hooker.*

It he did not care whether he had their love or no, he wav'd indifferently betwixt doing them neither good nor harm. *Shakspere.*

To WAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rule into inequalities of surface.

He had a thousand notes,
Horus welk'd and wav'd like the emerald sea. *Shakspere.*

2. To move loosely.

They wav'd their fiery swords, and in the air
Made horrid circles. *Milton.*

Aeneas wav'd his fatal sword
High o'er his head. *Dryden.*

He beckoned to me, and by the waving of his hand, directed me to approach the place where he sat. *Addison.*

3. To waft; to remove any thing floating.

W A V

Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth below should wave one from a knock peculiarly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown.*

4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing.

Look with what courteous action

It waves you to a more removed ground:
But do not go with it. *Shakspere.*

5. [*gucfer*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To put on; to quit; to depart from.

He resolv'd not to wave his way upon this reason, that if he should but once, by such a diversion, make his enemy believe he were afraid of danger, he should never live without. *Watson.*

These, waving plots, found out a better way;
Some god defended, and prefer'd the play. *Dryden.*

6. To put aside for the present.

I have wav'd the subject of your greatness, to resign myself to the contemplation of what is more peculiarly yours. *Dryden.*

Since the her interest for the nation's wav'd,
Then I, who wav'd the king, the nation wav'd. *Dryden.*

If any had a better right, they were content to wave it, and recognize the right of the other. *Idem.*

To WAVE. *v. n.* [papian, Sax.]

1. To play to and fro; to move loosely.

I took two magpies, a glaucous, and one of them being kept fast in the same posture, that the one projected on the floor might not wave, I cast on the same floor another bird, with another pin, moving it to and fro. *Blythe.*

The waving flower descends, *Thomas.*

2. To be unsettled; to be uncertain or inconsistent; to fluctuate; not to be determined.

In which amazement when the mist rent
Perceiv'd him to wave, weak and frail,
Wav'd to nothing, nor did his conscience dare it.
And he hush'd enough did his soul afraid. *Spenser.*

Remember where we are;
In France, among a fickle wavering nation. *Shakspere.*

Thou almost mak'st me wave in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That souls of animals use themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakspere.*

Hold fast the faith without wavering. *Hebrews.*

The wav'ring faith of people vain and light. *Daniel.*

Faith is absolutely determines our minds, and as perfectly excludes all wavering, as our knowledge itself, and we may as well doubt of our own being, as we can whether any revelation from God be true. *Locke.*

What if Hofmanian should have said, that Luther wav'd in the point of the sacrament? does it follow that he really did so? *Atterbury.*

They, who at this distance from the first rule of the gospel, after weighing the several evidences of it, wav'd in their faith, would have wav'd though they had seen the first promulgers work wonders. *Atterbury.*

3. To totter; to be in danger of falling.

Has any disloyalty dared to feign that religion wavers? They foolishly mistake; as commonly they do, that are more cunning in other men's lives than in their own, 'tis not religion wavers, but their loyalty. *Hobbes.*

WAVERER. n. f. [from *water*.] One unsettled and irresolute.

Come, young waverer, come, and go with me;
In one respect I'll thy assistant be. *Shakspere.*

WAVY. adj. [from *wave*.]

1. Riling in waves.

In safe conduct of these
Did thirtie hollow-bottom'd barks divide the
wavy seas. *Chapman.*

For thee the ocean smiles, and smooths her
wavy breast;
And heav'n itself with more serene and purer
light is blest. *Dryden.*

2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations.

WAX

Where full-eared sheaves of rye
Grow waxy on the tilth, that foil select
For apples. *Philips.*
Let her glad vallies fruit with waxy corn;
Let fleecy flocks her rising hills adorn. *Prior.*
WAXES, or WAXES. *n. f.* A word used by
Spenser, according to the Saxon pronun-
ciation.

1. For waves.
Another did the dying brands repair
With waxy tongues, and sprinkled oft the flame
With waxy and waxy. *Spenser.*

2. In the following passage it seems to be
for wax. [*pa, Saxon.*]
Which they fly that gulf's devouring jaws,
They on this rock are rent, and rent in help-lefs
wax. *Spenser.*

To WAWL. *v. n.* [*pa, grief, Saxon.*] To
cry; to howl.

The first time that we smell the air,
We wawl and cry. *Shakespeare.*

WAX. *n. f.* [*pa, Saxon; wex, Danish;*
wax, Dutch.]

1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by
the bee, and formed into cells for the re-
ception of the honey.

Wax consists of an acid spirit of a nauseous taste,
and an oil, or butter, which is insoluble, bo-
dily, and anodyne. *Arbuthnot.*

They gave us food which may with wax be
And wax, that does the abbot's fun supply. *Reform.*
All the magistrates, every new or full moon, give
honour to Couteous with bawling, wax-candles,
and incense. *Scolding.*

While gifts shall be paid on solemn days,
When numerous wax lights in bright ord'ly blaze,
So long as honour, name, and praise shall live. *Pope.*

2. Any tenacious mats, such as is used to
fasten letters.

We fasten the wax before we set on the seal.

3. A kind of concretion in the flesh.
A tumour in her neck was much inflamed, and
many wax-kerns about it. *Hoffman.*

To WAX. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To
smear; to join with wax.

He found the reeds, proportion'd as they are,
Unequal in their length, and wax'd with care,
They still retain the name of his ungrateful fair. *Dryden.*

To WAX. *v. n. pret. wax, waxed;* past
part. *waxed, waten,* [*peaxan, Saxon;*
wachfen, German.]

1. To grow; to increase; to become big-
ger, or more. Used of the moon in op-
position to *wane*, and figuratively of
things which grow by turns bigger and
less.

The husbandman in fowing and setting, upon
good reason, observes the *waxing* and *waning* of
the moon. *Hakewill.*

They wax and wane
Twixt thrift and penny. *Cree.*

2. To pass into any state; to become; to
grow. It is in either sense now almost
disused.

Where things have been instituted, which, being
convenient and good at the first, do afterward in pro-
cess of time wax otherwise, we make no doubt
but they may be altered, yea, though councils or
customs general have received them. *Hobbes.*

Cæsar's the man from wax, and his wit weak
Was overcome of things that did him please. *Spenser.*

Art thou like the adder waxen dead? *Shakespeare.*
We will destroy this place; because the cry of
it is waxen great before the Lord. *Genesis.*

Flowers removed wax greater, because the nour-
ishment is more easily come by in the loose earth.
Bacon.

This answer given, Argantes wild drew near,
Trembling for ire, and waxing pale for rage;
Nor could he hold. *Fairfax.*

WAY

If I were but cold in my desire,
Think hear'n hath motion lost, and the world fire. *Donne.*

Their manners wax more and more corrupt, in
proportion as their blessings abound. *Atterbury.*

WA'XCHANDLER. *n. f.* [*from wax and*
chandler.] A maker of wax candles.

WA'XEN. *adj.* [*from wax.*] Made of wax.

Swarming next appea'd
The female bee, that feeds her husband drone
Deliciously, and builds her waxen cells,
With honey stor'd. *Milton.*

I can yet shoot beams, whose heat can melt
The waxen wings of this ambitious boy. *Denham.*

So waxy bees in little cells reside,
But it might robbers hit the well-wax'd hive.
As humming through them a sweet city grows,
And out upon each other's wings they drive. *Dana.*

WAY. *n. f.* [*pa, Saxon; wegh, Dutch.*]

1. The road in which one travels. This
word is applied in many relations which
seem unlike one another, but have all the
original of *road* or *travel*, noting either
progression, or the mode of progression,
local or intellectual.

I am amaz'd, and lose my way
Among the thorns and dangers of this world. *Shakespeare.*
You cannot see your way —
—I have no way, and therefore want no eyes:
I stumbled when I saw. *Shakespeare.*

To God's eternal house duett the way,
A broad and ample road. *Milton.*

Flatt'ring the god, and weeping said,
Pity poor Cupid, generous maid!
Who hepp'd, being blind, to stray,
And on this bottom left his way. *Prior.*

2. Road made for passengers.
Know'st thou the way to Dover? —
—Both stile and gate, horse-way, and foot-path. *Shakespeare.*

Attending long in vain, I took the way
Which led to his path but scarcely painted lay. *Dryden.*

3. A length of place.
Faint and foret it extends a great way, wherein
so many deer, wild boars, foxes, wolves, and
bears. *Brown.*

An old man, that had travelled a great way under
a huge burden, found it hard to weary, that he
called upon the devil to receive him. *Elfringe.*

4. Course; direction of motion; local
tendency.

I now go toward him, therefore follow me,
And mark what way he takes. *Shakespeare.*
Come a little nearer this way, I want that no
body hears. *Shakespeare.*

He stood in the gate, and ask'd of every one
Which way the turkey and the wren was gone. *Dryden.*

With downward eyes he took his way,
And said his yellow lilies to the day. *Dryden.*

My seven brave brothers in one fatal day,
To death's dark mansion took the mortal way. *Dryden.*

To observe every the least difference that is in
things, keeps the mind standing steady and right in
its way to truth. *Locke.*

5. Advance in life.
The boy was to know his father's circumstances,
and that he was to make his way by his own indu-
stry. *Speelman.*

6. Passage; power of progression made or
given.

Back do I toss the centre down to thy head:
The sword of mine shall give thee instant way,
Where they shall rest no more. *Shakespeare.*

The ancient chieftains
On each hand, putting to his speed gave way.
Through all the empire's road. *Milton.*

Youth and vain confidence thy life betray:
Through narrow this he made his way. *Wall.*

The sun may be, that men's wisdom come into
those paths till after forty, about which time the
natural heat beginning to decay, makes way for
those distempers. *Temple.*

The air could not readily get out of those prisons,
but by degrees, as the earth and water above would
give way. *Burnet.*

WAY

As a soldier, foremost in the fight,
Makes way for others. *Dryden.*

Some make themselves way, and are suggested
to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflec-
tion. *Locke.*

7. Vacancy made by timorous or respectful
recession.

There would be left no difference between truth
and falsehood, if what we certainly know give way
to what we may possibly be mistaken in. *Locke.*

Nor was he satisfied, unless he made the pure
profession of the gospel give way to superstition and
idolatry, wherever he had power to expel the one,
and establish the other. *Atterbury.*

The senate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the
people, thought it their wit to court to give way
also to the time. *Suift.*

I would give way to others, who might argue
very well upon the same subject. *Suift.*

8. Course; regular progression

But give me leave to leave my defin'd prey,
And let eternal justice take the way. *Dryden.*

9. Course or progress considered as ob-
structed or hindered.

The imagination being extremely tumultuous,
interposes itself without asking leave, casting
thoughts in our way, and forcing the understanding
to attend upon them. *Duppa.*

10. Tendency to any meaning, or act.

There is nothing in the words that bound that
way, or points particularly at perfection. *Atterbury.*

11. Access, means of admittance.
Being once at liberty, 'twas said, having made
my way, with some foreign prince, I would turn
private. *Raleigh.*

12. Sphere of observation.

Had inquisition were never without business, and
very often melts to the curious inquirer. For men
stand upon their guards against them, laying all
their counsels and secrets out of their way. *Temple.*

The general officers and the publick numbers
that fell in my way, were generally subject to the
gout. *Temple.*

13. Means; mediate instrument; interme-
diate step.

By noble means two conquests will prepare;
First offer peace, and that refus'd, make war. *Dryden.*

What conceivable means are there, where by we
should come to be assured that there is such a being
as God? *Leibniz.*

A child has in their well-instructed this way in
geography, that he knows the limits of the four parts
of the world. *Locke.*

It is not impossible to God to make a creature
with more ways to convey into the understanding
the notion of corporeal things, than there live he
has given to man. *Locke.*

14. Method; scheme of management.

He durst not take up a way against them, and as
hard it was to take a tortoise, being to continu-
ally followed by the bell, and every way ablett, of
that region. *Salmey.*

A physician once pointed with your body, in
put you in a room for a private cure, but overthrew
with your head in some other kind. *Bacon.*

Will not my valdied crown redeem my breath?
Suffam I fear it is there no way but death? *Deane.*

As by calling evil good, a man's misrepresented
to himself in the way of battery; by calling good
evil, he is misrepresented to others in the way of
robbery. *South.*

Now that my way is my way, let it be
How they the monarch and the monarch's way. *Prior.*

15. Private determination; particular will
or humour.

He was of an high mind, and had his own will
and his way, as one that revered himself, and would
rebel indeed. *Bacon.*

If I had my way,
He had new'd in flames at home, not in the
senate; *Ben Jonson.*

I had sing'd his furs by this time. *Ben Jonson.*

16. Manner; mode.

She with a calber archness let every thing slide,
as we do by their preacher, who in either in matter
nor person do any way belong unto us. *Didron.*

Chalybeate temper'd steel, and frock of mail,
Adamantine proof.

WEAPONALIVE, *n. f.* [*weapon* and *alive*.]

A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it.

That the sympethick powder and the *weapon-salve* constantly perform what is promised, I leave others to believe.

To WEAR, *v. a.* preterit *wore*, participle *worn*. [*weapian*, Saxon.]

1. To waste with use, or time, or instrument; to impair or lessen by gradual diminution.

O wicked world! one that is well might wear to pieces with age, to the wretched a young child.

Protegeres could lay his claim. A cardinal's, that one being worn out, a king should succeed to the number of five.

Waters wear the stones.
An hasty word, or an indirect action, does not dissolve the bond, but that fastened up may be full found in heart, and to outgrow and wear on these high differences.

They have had all advantages to the making them wife unto falsity, yet under their mildness to wear out and obliterate all their rudiments of their youth.

To his name infern'd, their tears the pay,
Till years and kisses wear his name away.

Kings titles commonly begin by force,
Which time wears off and mellow's into night.

No differences of age, temper, or education, can wear out religion, and let any considerable number of men free from it.

Theodorus exerted himself to animate his patient in the course of life for was entering upon, and wear out of her mind good effects.

2. To consume tediously.

What makes, what dances,
To wear away this long age of three hours!

In most places, then, to be extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours, the reader they wear out at notes and kayes.

What and left of men full of being m'd,
With goodness principled, not to resist.

The penitent, but ever to forgive,
Are drawn to wear out miserable days.

3. To carry appendant to the body.

This pale and angry role
Will I for ever wear.

Why art thou angry?
—That such a slave as this should wear a sword.

Who wears not honestly.

What is this
That wears upon his baby brow the round

And top of sovereignty?

I am the first-born son of him that left
Hence the imperial diadem of Rome.

Their adorning, let it not be that of toward adorning of plating the hair, and of wearing of gold.

Could the putting off
These troublesome dignities which we wear.

He ask'd what arms the twelfth Mennon wore,
What troops he had d.

This is unconformable dealing, to be made a slave, and not know whose fiery line.

On her white breast a sparkling cross the more

4. To exhibit in appearance.

Such an infectious face her sorrow wears,
I can bear death, but not Cydaria's tears.

5. To affect by degrees.

Trials wear us into a habit, of what possibly, in the first essay, duplicated as.

A man who has any wish for true writing, from the masterly strokes of a great author, every true he posesses him, wears himself into the same manner.

6. To WEAR out. To be used.

He shall wear out the land.

7. To WEAR out. To waste or destroy by degrees.

This very reverent lecher, quite worn out With rheumatism, and crippled with his gout.

To WEAR, *v. n.*

1. To be wasted with use or time. It has commonly some particle, as, out, away, off.

Thou wilt surely wear away.
In those who have lost their fight when young, in whom the ideas of colours having been but slightly taken notice of, and ceasing to be repeated, do quite wear out.

2. To be tediously spent.

These wear out night, and now the herald lack I at last round-neck high towing to delivery the man's approach, and greet her with his song.

3. To pass away by degrees.

It passion causes a present terror, yet it soon wears off, and inclination will easily learn to forget such excesses.

The difficulty will every day grow less and less off, and obdience become easy and familiar.

WEAR, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of wearing, the thing worn.

It was the melancholy of her riches
That made me apply to your company here,
That in return would pay the expense.

The wear and tear of confidence

2. [*weap*, Saxon, a fence; *weir*, German, a mound.] A dam to shut up and raise the water: often written *weir* or *weir*.

They will force them to live through flood gates, or over weirs, hedges, or tops in the water.

3. A net of twigs to catch fish.

WEAR, *n. f.* *Weard*, whether initial or final, signifies watchfulness or care: from the Saxon *weapian*, to ward or keep.

WEAR, *n. f.* [from *wear*.]

1. One who has any thing appendant to his person.

Were I the wearer of Antonio's beard,
I would not have 't to-day.

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers

And fluted into rags.

Armour bears off insults, and preserves the wearer in the day of battle, but the danger once repelled, it is laid aside as being too rough for civil conversation.

We ought to leave room for the humour of the artist or wearer.

2. That which wastes or diminishes.

Take away this measure from our dress and habits, and all is turned into such paint and glitter, and ridiculous ornaments, as are a real shame to the wearer.

WEARINESS, *n. f.* [from *weary*.]

1. Lattitude; state of being spent with labour.

Come, our stomachs
Will make what's homely savour; weariness
Can more upon the flint, when resty cloth
Finds the down pillow hard.

Water towels supply the weariness of a long flight by taking water.

Heaven, when the creature lies prostrate in the weakness of sleep and weariness, spreads the covering of night and darkness to conceal it.

To tall bowls each other they provoke,
At length, with weariness and wine oppress'd,
They rise from table, and withdraw to rest.

2. Fatigue; cause of lallitude.

The more remiss out of the weariness and fatigue of their late marches.

3. Impatience of any thing.

4. Tediousness.

WEARING, *n. f.* [from *wear*.] Clothes.

It was his bidding;
Give me my nightly wearing, and adorn me.
WEA'RISH, *adj.* [I believe from *weap*, Sax. a quagmire. See **WEERISH**.]

1. Boggy; watery.

2. Weak; watery.

A garment over rich and wide for many of their wearish and ill disposed bodies.

WEARISOME, *adj.* [from *weary*.] Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness.

The soul preferreth rest in ignorance before wearisome labour to know.

The high wild hills, and rough uneven ways,
Draw out our miles, and make them to arise.

Troops came to the army the day before, but did with a long and wearisome march.

Costly I reckon not them alone which charge the purse, but which are wearisome and impudent in facts.

Shrinking up or stretching out are wearisome positions, and such as perturb the quiet of those parts.

This must be our task
In heaven, this our delight, how wearisome
To hurry to spend, in worship paid
To win a weal!

Many from all things else doth come,
Then life must to itself grow wearisome.

WEARISOMELY, *adv.* [from *wearisome*.] Tediously, so as to cause weariness.

As of Nimrod, to are the opinions of waters different touching Aneur, and the beginning of that great state of Aneur; a controversy wearisomely disputed, without any direct proof or certainty.

WEARISOMENESS, *n. f.* [from *wearisome*.]

1. The quality of tiring.

2. The state of being easily tired.

A wit, quick without lightness, sharp without brutality, delicious of good things without wantonness, diligent in painful things without wearisomeness.

To WEARY, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] 1. To tire; to fatigue; to harass; to subdue by labour.

Peter that the enemy seek us,
So shall he waste his means, weary his soldiers,
Doing himself office.

The people labour in the very fire, weary themselves for very vanity.

Dewy drops oppress'd them wearied,
So would be pools without the brushing air,
To curl the waves, and lure some little care
Should weary nature so, to make her want repair.

You have already weary'd fortune for,
She cannot suffer be your friend or foe,
But fits a Ulysses.

It would not be difficult to continue a paper, beginning the same labours, and wearying out the reader with the same thoughts in a different phrasing.

2. To make impatient of continuance.

I stay too long by thee, I weary thee.

Should I the government be weary'd out of us, preferment, what is to be expected by such turbulent times?

3. To subdue or harass by any thing tiresome.

Ma'nage all her wiles,
With blanch'd cheeks, and remembrance of
Tongue-batter'd, the success'd out day nor night
To form me over-watched and weary'd out.

WEA'RY, *adj.* [*weap*, Sax. *warren*, to be tired, Dutch.]

1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour.

Earl Flambard, an old man, in battle,
His weary waggon to the western vale.

Gentle Warwick,
Let me embrace thee in my weary arms!
I, that did never weep, now melt with woe.

I am weary, yes, my memory is tir'd:
Have we no wine here? *Shakspeare.*
An old man, broken with the storms of state,
To come to lay his weary bones among ye;
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakspeare.*
Let us not be weary in well doing. *Galatians.*
Our words so wholly did the fates employ,
That they at length grew weary to destroy:
Refus'd the work we brought, and out of breath,
Made sorrow and despair attend for death. *Dryden.*

2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irksome.

The king was as weary of Scotland, as he had been impatient to go thither, finding all things proposed to him without consideration of his honour or interest. *Clarendon.*
My hopes all flat, nature within me seems,
In all her functions, weary of herself. *Milton.*

3. Desirous to discontinue.

See the revolution of the times,
Make mountains level, and the continent,
Weary of solid firmness, melt itself
Into the seas. *Shakspeare.*

4. Causing weariness; tiresome.

Their gates to all were open evermore
That by the weary way were travelling;
And one sat waiting ever them before,
To call in comers by that needy woe and poor. *Spenser.*

The weariest and most loathed life
That age, ach, penury, imprisonment,
Can lay on nature, is a paradise
To what we fear of death. *Shakspeare.*

Put on what weary negligence you please,
You and your fellows; I'd have it come to question. *Shakspeare.*

WEASAND. *n. f.* [*paren*, Saxon.] This word is very variously written, but this orthography is nearest to the original word. The windpipe; the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted; the larynx.

Marry Diggon, what should him affray,
To take his own where-ever it lay;
For had his weasand been a little wider,
He would have devoured both hidder and snider. *Spenser.*

Cut his weasand with thy knife. *Shakspeare.*
Matter to be discharged by expectoration must first pass into the lungs, then into the aspera arteria, or weasand, and from thence be coughed up, and spit out by the mouth. *Wiceman.*

The shaft that slightly was imprest'd,
Now from his heavy fall with weight increas'd,
Drove through his neck adiant, he spurns the ground,
And the soul issues through the weasand's wound. *Dryden.*

WEASEL. *n. f.* [*pepel*, Sax. *wesfel*, Dutch; *muscula*, Lat.] A small animal that eats corn and kills mice.

Ready in gybes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and
As quarrelsome as the weasel. *Shakspeare.*
A weasel once made shift to sink
In at a corn-loft through a chink. *Pope.*

WEATHER. *n. f.* [*peben*, Sax.]

1. State of the air, respecting either cold or heat, wet or dryness.

Who 's there, besides foul weather?—One
minded like the weather, most unquietly. *Shakspeare.*

I am far better born than is the king;
But I must make fair weather yet a while,
Till Henry be more weak, and I more strong. *Shakspeare.*

Again the northern winds may sing and plow,
And fear no haven but from the weather now. *Cowley.*

Men must content themselves to travel in all
weathers, and through all difficulties. *L'Estrange.*
The fun

Foretels the change of weather in the skies;
Whence'er through mists he shoots his fullen beams,
Suspect a drizzling day. *Dryden.*

2. The change of the state of the air.

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It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle not
in decay; how much more to behold an ancient
family, which have stood against the waves and
weathers of time? *Baron.*

3. Tempest; storm.

What gusts of weather from that gathering cloud
My thoughts preface! *Dryden.*

TO WEATHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To expose to the air.

He perched on some branch thereby,
To weather him, and his moist wings to dry. *Spenser.*

Mustard-seed gather for being too ripe,
And weather it wel, yet ye give it a stripe. *Tusser.*

2. To pass with difficulty.

He weather'd tell Charybdis, but ere long
The skies were darken'd, and the tempests strong. *Garth.*

Could they weather and stand the shock of an
eternal duration, and yet be at any time subject to
a dissolution? *Hale.*

3. To WEATHER a point. To gain a point
against the wind; to accomplish against
opposition.

We have been tugging a great while against the
stream, and have almost weathered our point; a
stretch or two more will do the work. *Addison.*

4. To WEATHER out. To endure.

When we have pass'd these gloomy hours,
And weather'd out the storm that beats upon us. *Addison.*

WEATHERBEATEN. *adj.* Harassed and
seasoned by hard weather.

They perceived an aged man and a young, both
poorly arrayed, extremely weatherbeaten; the old
man blind, the young man leading him. *Sidney.*
She enjoys sure peace for evermore,
As weatherbeaten ship arriv'd on happy shore. *Spenser.*

Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And landy-bottom'd Severn, have I sent
Him bootless home, and weatherbeaten back. *Shakspeare.*

I hope, when you know the worst, you will at
once leap into the river, and swim through hand-
somenly, and not weatherbeaten with the divers
blasts of irresolution, stand shivering upon the
brink. *Suckling.*

A weatherbeaten vessel holds
Gladly the port. *Milton.*

Dido receiv'd his weatherbeaten troops. *Dryden.*
The old weatherbeaten soldier carries in his hand
the Roman eagle. *Addison.*

WEATHERBOARD, or Weatherbow. *n. f.*
In the sea language, that side of a ship
that is to the windward. *Dict.*

WEATHERCOCK. *n. f.* [weather and cock.]

1. An artificial cock set on the top of a
spire, which by turning shows the point
from which the wind blows.

But, alas! the sun keeps his light, though thy
faith be darken'd; the rocks stand full, though
thou change like a weathercock. *Sidney.*

A knightrif hanged by the bill, converting the
breast to that point of the horizon from whence the
wind doth blow, is a very strange introducing of
natural weathercocks. *Brown.*

2. Any thing fickle or inconstant.

Where had you this pretty weathercock?—I
cannot tell: what his name is my husband had him
of. *Shakspeare.*

He break my promise and absolve my vow!
The word which I have given shall stand like fate,
Not like the king's, that weathercock of state. *Dryden.*

WEATHERDRIVEN. *part.* Forced by
storms or contrary winds.

Philip, during his voyage towards Spain, was
weatherdriven into Weymouth. *Curew.*

WEATHERGAGE. *n. f.* [weather and
gage.] Any thing that shows the wea-
ther.

To vere and tack, and flee a cause
Against the weathergage of laws. *Hudibras.*

WEATHERGLASS. *n. f.* [weather and
glass.]

1. A barometer; a glass that shows the
weight of the air.

John's temper depended very much upon the
air; his spirits rose and fell with the weatherglass. *Arbuthnot.*

We shall hardly wish for a perpetual equinox to
save the charges of weatherglass; for the two
equinoxes of our year are the most windy and
tempestuous. *Bentley.*

2. A thermometer. Less used.

As in some weatherglass my love I hold,
Which falls or rises with the heat or cold,
I will be constant yet. *Dryden.*

WEATHERSPY. *n. f.* [weather and spy.]

A stargazer; an astrologer; one that
foretels the weather.

And sooner may a gulling weather-spy,
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme, tell certainly
What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or suits, next year
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Donne.*

WEATHERWISE. *adj.* [weather and wise.]
Skillful in foretelling the weather.

WEATHERWISER. *n. f.* [weather, and
wisen, Dutch, to show.] Any thing
that foreshows the weather.

Most vegetables expand their flowers and down
in warm sunbiny weather, and again close them to-
ward the evening, or in rain, as is in the flowers of
pimpernel, the opening and shutting of which are
the countryman's weatherwiser. *Derham.*

TO WEAVE. *v. a.* *pres.* wove, *weaved*;
part. pass. woven, *weaved*. [*pepan*, Sax.
woven, Dutch.]

1. To form by texture; to form by insert-
ing one part of the materials within an-
other.

Here in her hairs
The painter plays the spider, and hath woven
A golden mesh to intrap the hearts of men;
Faller than guits in cobwebs. *Shakspeare.*
The women weave hangings for the grove. *2 Kings.*

There our secret thoughts unceas
Like nets be weav'd and interwined,
Wherewith we catch other's mind. *Carow.*
White seem'd her robes, yet worn to they were,
As snow and gold together had been wrought. *Dryden.*

Their purple vests were weav'd by Dardan dames. *Dryden.*

Dan Pope, for thy misfortune griev'd,
With kind concern and skill has weav'd
A silken web, and ne'er shall fade
Its colours; gently has he laid
The mantle o'er thy sad distress:
And Venus shall the texture bless. *Prior.*

2. To unite by intermixture.

When religion was woven into the civil govern-
ment, and flourished under the protection of the em-
perors, men's thoughts and discourses were full of
secular affairs, but, in the three first centuries of
Christianity, men who embraced this religion had
given up all their interests in this world, and lived
in a perpetual preparation for the next. *Addison.*

3. To interpose; to insert.

The duke be here to-night! the better! best!
This weaves itself perforce into my business. *Shakspeare.*

TO WEAVE. *v. n.* To work with a loom.

WEAVER. *n. f.* [from weave.] One who
makes thread into cloth.

Upon these taxations,
The clothiers all, not able to maintain
The many to them longing, have put off
The spinners, carders, tilters, weavers. *Shakspeare.*

My days are swifter than a weaver's shuttle, and
are spent without hope. *Job.*
The weaver may cast religion upon what loom
he please. *Howell.*

W E D

Her flag aloft proudly calling to the wind,
And laughing fire-arms from the flood to fire;
The *weaver*, charmed with what his loom de-
signed,
Goes on to feed, and knows not to retire. *Dryden*
WEDLOCK. *n. f.* [*arancus pifiv*, Lat.]
A rib. *Amjcauth*.

WEB. *n. f.* [*pebba*, Sax.]
1. Texture; any thing woven.
Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,
Devoted a web her woe to deceive;
In which the work that the all day did make,
The same at night she did again unweave. *Spenser*
Set it at ease,
And heard within the middle of the eve
A voice divine, as if her web she wrought,
Subtle, and glorious, and past earthly thought.

Spiders touch'd, seek their web's immort part. *Chapman*
By day the web and loom,
And homely household task, shall be her do. *Darwin*

The fates, when they this happy web have spun,
Shall blest the sacred clue, and bid it smoothly run. *Dryden*

2. Some part of a sword. Obsolete.
The sword, whereof the web was steel;
Paragon, rich in one, half gold, approv'd by touch. *Farfax*

3. A kind of dusky film that hinders the
light; fuligin.
This is the foul libertigibbet; he gives the web
and the pin, taints the eye, and makes the hare-
lip. *Shakespeare*

WEBBED. *adj.* [from *web*.] Joined by a
film.

Such as are whole footed, or whose toes are web-
bed together, their legs are generally short, the
most convenient size for swimming. *Darham*

WEBFOOTED. *adj.* [*web* and *foot*.] Pal-
miped; having films between the toes.
Webfooted fowls do not live constantly upon the
land, nor fear to enter the water. *Ray*

WEBSTER. *n. f.* [*pehytpe*, Sax. a woman-
weaver.] A weaver. Obsolete.
After local names, the most in number have
been derived from occupations, as, Taylor, Web-
ster, Wheeler. *Cumden*

To WED. *v. a.* [*pebian*, Sax.]

1. To marry; to take for husband or wife.
If one by one you wedded all the world,
Or, from the all that are, took something good
To make a perfect woman; the you kill'd
Would be unparallel'd. *Shakespeare*

Never did thy beauty, since the day
I saw thee first, and wedded thee, adorn'd
With all perfection, so inflame my fanks. *Milton*

Chloe, blind to wit and worth,
Weds the rich dulcious of some son of earth. *Pope*

2. To join in marriage.
In Syracuse I was born, and wed
Unto a woman happy but for me. *Shakespeare*

Then I shall be no more;
And Adam, wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her. *Milton*
The woman in us still prosecutes a decent like
that begun in the garden; and our understandings
are wedded to an Eve, as fatal as the mother of
their miseries. *Glanville*

3. To unite for ever.
Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,
And thou art wedded to calamity. *Shakespeare*

4. To take for ever.
Though the principal men of the house of com-
mons were again elected to serve in this parliament,
yet they were far from wedding the war, or taking
themselves to be concerned to make good any de-
claration made by the former. *Clarendon*
They positively and concernedly wedded his cause.

5. To unite by love or fondness.
Men are wedded to their lusts, and resolved upon
a wicked course; and so it becomes their interest
to wish there were no God. *Tillotson*

W E D

To WED. *v. n.* To contract matrimony.
When I shall wed,
That lord whose hand shall take my plight, shall
carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty. *Shakespeare*

To love, to wed,
For Hymen's rites, and for the marriage bed,
You were ordain'd. *Suckling*
Nor took I Guneward, by blind fancy led,
Or hasty choice as many women wed;
But with deliberate care. *Dryden*

WEDDING. *n. f.* [from *wed*.] Marriage;
nuptials; the nuptial ceremony.
Come, away!
For you shall hence upon your wedding day.

I will dance and eat plums at your wedding. *Shakespeare*
Let her beauty be her wedding dowry;
For me and my possessions the effects not. *Shakespeare*

When my son was entered into his wedding-
clamber, he fell down and died. *2 Filios*

These three country bills agree, that each wed-
ding produces four children.
His friends were invited to come and make
merry with him, and this was to be the wedding-
feast. *Grant*

It she affirmed herself a virgin, the must on her
wedding-day, and in her wedding cloths perform
the ceremony of going alone into the den, and stay
an hour with the lion. *Swift*

A woman seldom asks advice before she has
bought her wedding-cloths. *Spectator*

WEDGE. *n. f.* [*ugge*, Danish; *wegge*,
Dutch.]

1. A body which, having a sharp edge con-
tinually growing thicker, is used to
cleave timber; one of the mechanical
powers.

A barbarous troop of clownish fane
The honour of these noble boughs down threw;
Under the wedge I heard the trunk to groan. *Spenser*

The fifth mechanical faculty is the wedge used
in the cleaving of wood.
He left his wedge within the cloven oak. *Wilkins*

The oak let many a heavy groan, when he was
cleft with a wedge of his own timber. *Airbuthnot*

2. A mass of metal.
As sparkles from the anvil us'd to fly,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are swaid. *Spenser*

When I saw a goodly Babylonish garment, and
a wedge of gold of fifty shekels weight, then I co-
veted them. *Joyhua*

3. Any thing in the form of a wedge.
In warlike matters they appear,
In rhombs, and wedges, and half-moons, and wings *Milton*

To WEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cleave with a wedge.
My heart,
As wedged with a sigh, would live in twain,
Left Hector, or my father, should perceive me. *Shakespeare*

2. To drive as a wedge is driven.
Where have you been broiling?—
—Among the crowd of the abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more. *Shakespeare*

3. To force as a wedge forces.
Part
In common rang'd in figure wedge their way,
Intelligent of seasons. *Milton*

4. To fasten by wedges.
Wedge on the keenest scythes,
And give us steeds that stout against the foe. *A. Philips*

5. To fix as a wedge.
Your wit will not so soon out as another man's
will; it is strongly wedged up in a blockhead. *Shakespeare*

W E E

Sergeffhus in the centaur, soon he wed
Wedg'd in the rocky shoals and cliffs.

What impulse can be propagated from one
ely, entombed and lodged in the very center of the
earth, to another in the center of Saturn? *Bentley*
WEDLOCK. *n. f.* [*peb* and *lac*, Saxon,
marriage and gift.] Marriage; matri-
mony.

She doth stray about
By holy crosses, where the kneels and prays
For happy wail of hours. *Shakespeare*
Sirrah, your brother is legitimate;
Your father's wife did after wedlock bear him,
And if she did play false, the fault was hers. *Shakespeare*

Can wedlock know to great a curse,
As putting husbands out to nurse? *Cleland*

He his happiest choice too late
Shall meet already link'd, and wedlock-bound
To a fell adversary. *Milton*

May not a prison or a grave,
I the wedlock, honour's title have? *Danham*

One thought the sex's prime felicity
Was from the bonds of wedlock to be free,
And uncontroll'd to give account to none. *Dryden*

A man determined, about the fiftieth year of his
age, to enter upon wedlock. *Addison*

WEDNESDAY. *n. f.* [*pubenrpag*, Saxon;
odenrday, Swedish; *woenrday*, Dutch;
wenrday, Islandick.] The fourth day
of the week, so named by the Gothick na-
tions from *Woden* or *Odin*.

Where is the honour of him that died on Wed-
nesday? *Shakespeare*

The offices of prayer he had in his church, not
only upon the Sundays, and festivals, and their
eves, as also Wednesdays and Fridays. *Fell*

WEE. *adj.* [a Saxon word of the same root
with *weging*, Dutch; *wenig*, German.]
Little; small: whence the word *weagle*
or *weevil* is used for little; as, a weevil
face. In Scotland it denotes small or
little: as *wee* one, a little one, or child,
a wee bit, a little bit.

Does he not wear a great round beard, like a
glover's paring knife?—No, forsooth, he hath but
a little wee face, with a little yellow beard. *Shakespeare*

WE'EHELM. *n. f.* [This is often written
witch elm.] A species of elm.

A cion of a weehelm grafted upon an ordinary
elm, will put forth leaves as broad as the rim of
a hat. *Bacon*

WEED. *n. f.* [*peob*, Saxon, tares.]

1. An herb noxious or useless.
If he had an immoderate ambition, which is a
weed, if it be a weed, apt to grow in the best soils,
it doth not appear that it was in his nature. *Clarendon*

He wand'ring feeds
On slowly growing herbs and ranker weeds. *Sandys*

Too much manuring fill'd that field with weeds,
While sects, like locusts, did destroy the tree. *Denham*

Stinking weeds and poisonous plants have their
use. *More*
When they are cut, let them lie, if weeds, to
kill the weeds. *Mortimer*

Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood
Rolling, its course design'd the country's good;
But oft the torrent's too impetuous speed
From the low earth tore some polluting weed;
And with the blood of Jove there always ran
Some viler part, some tincture of the man. *Prior*

If they are often seen to lose that little religion
they were taught in their youth, 'tis no more to be
wondered at, than to see a little flower choked
and killed amongst rank weeds. *Lau*

2. [*peba*, Saxon; *waed*, Dutch.] A gar-
ment; clothes; habit; dress. Now
scarce in use, except in widow's weeds,
the mourning dress of a widow.

My mind for weeds your virtue's lively wears.

Neither is it any man's business to cloath all his servants with one weed; nor theirs to cloath themselves so, it left to their own judgments. Hooker.

They meet upon the way

An aged sire, in long black weeds yclad;

His feet all bare, his beard all hoary gray.

And by his belt his book he hanging had. Spenser.

Livery is also called the upper weed which a serving man wears, so called as it was delivered and taken from him at pleasure. Spenser.

The lutek throws her enamel'd skin,

And wide enough to wrap a fairy in. Shakspeare.

Throgs of knights, and banners bold,

In weeds of peace high triumphs hold, With force of ladies. Milton.

Lately you fan hand in woman's weed

Weep'd my glad heart. Walter.

3 It is used by Chapman for the upper garment.

The morning, in her throne of gold, Survayd the vast world, by whose orient light

The nymph adorn'd me with attires as bright;

Her own hands putting on both skirt and weed. Chapman.

TO WEED. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To rid of noxious plants.

When you tow the berries of bays, weed not the borders for the first half year; for the weed growth then shade. Bacon.

Your seedlings having stood till June, below a weeding or a slight bowing upon them. Mortimer.

2. To take away as noxious plants.

Oh Marcius,

Each word thou'lt spoke hath weeded from my heart

A root of ancient envy. Shakspeare.

Sarcasms, contumelies, and invectives, till to many pages of our controversial writings, that were those weeded out, many volumes would be reduced to a more moderate bulk and temper. Dec. of Pict.

3. To free from any thing hurtful or offensive.

He weeded the kingdom of such as were devoted to Flaminia, and manumitted it from that most dangerous confederacy. Houel.

4. To root out vice.

Wife fathers be not as well aware in weeding from their children all things, as they were before in grafting in them learning. Afton.

One by one, as they appeared, they might all be weeded out, without any signs that ever they had been there. Locke.

WEEDER. n. f. [from weed.] One that takes away any thing noxious.

A weeder out of his proud adversaries,

A liberal rewarder of his friends. Shakspeare.

WEEDHOOK. n. f. [weed and hook.] A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.

In May get a weedhook, a crotch, and a glove, And weed out such weeds as the corn doth not love. Taylor.

WEEDLESS. adj. [from weed.] Free from weeds; free from any thing useless or noxious.

So many weedless paradises be, Which of themselves produce no venomous sin. Donne.

A crystal brook,

When troubled most it does the bottom flow;

'Tis weedless all above, and rocks all below. Dryden.

WEEDY. adj. [from weed.]

1. Consisting of weeds.

There on the pendant boughs her coronet weed Climb'd; ring to hang, an envious siver broke, When down her weedy trophies and herself I fell in the weeping brook. Shakspeare.

2. Abounding with weeds.

Had in a weedy lake all night I lay,

Secure of safety. Dryden.

If it is weedy, let it lie upon the ground. Mortimer.

WEEK. n. f. [peec, Sax. *weke*, Dutch; *wecka*, Swedish.] The space of seven days.

Fulfil her week, and we will give thee this also.

The division of time by weeks hath been universally observed in the world, not only amongst the civilized, but likewise among the most barbarous nations. Hildes.

WEEKDAY. n. f. [week and day.] Any day not Sunday.

One said dith his week-day meal affords,

An added pudding solemniz'd the Lord's. Pope.

WEEKLY. adj. [from week.] Happening, produced or done once a week; hebdomadary.

The Jews had always their weekly readings of the law of Moses, Hooker.

So he'd out fires, ere doctors learn'd to kill, And multiply'd with hens their weekly bill. Dryden.

Nothing more frequent in their weekly papers, than affecting to confound the terms of clergy and high-church, and then loading the latter with calumny. Swift.

WEEKLY. adv. [from week.] Once a week; by hebdomadal periods.

There are obliged to perform divine worship in their times weekly, and are sometimes called hebdomadal canons. Ayliffe.

WELL. n. f. [peel, Saxon.]

1. A whirlpool.

2. [perhaps from willow.] A twiggen snare or trap for fish.

TO WERN. v. n. [penan, Saxon; *waenen*, Dutch.] To think; to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy. Obsolete.

Alas! dear, quoth then the gentle knight, Well may I wern your grief is wondrous great. Spenser.

So well it her befeems, that ye would wern Some angel she had been. Spenser.

When weening to return whence they did stray, They cannot find that path which first was shown; But wander to and fro in ways unknown, Further from end than when they neared ween. Spenser.

Thy father, in pity of my hard distress, I levied an army, weening to redeem And ransom me in the diadem. Shakspeare.

Wern you of better luck, I mean in perjur'd witness, than your master, Whole master you are, while here he liv'd Upon this naughty earth. Shakspeare.

They ween'd That self-same day, by light or by surprise, To win the mount of God; and on his throne To set the envy of his state, the proud Aspirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. Milton.

TO WEEP. v. n. pret. and part. pass. *wept*, *wepted*. [peopan, Saxon.]

1. To show sorrow by tears.

In that sad time My manly eyes did form an humble tear; And what these sorrows could not hence exhale, That beauty hath, and made them blind with weeping. Shakspeare.

I fear he will prove the weeping philosopher when he grows old, being so full of unmanly sadness in his youth. Shakspeare.

The days of weeping and mourning for Moses were ended. Deuteronomy.

Have you wept for your sin, so that you were indeed sorrowful in your spirit? Are you so sorrowful that you hate it? Do you so hate it that you have left it? Taylor.

Away! with women weep, and leave me here, Fix'd like a man, to die without a tear, Or face or flay us both. Dryden.

A corps it was, but whole it was, unknown; Yet mov'd, however, she made the case her own, Took the bad omen of a shipwreck'd man, As for a stranger wept. Dryden.

When Darius wept over his army, that within a single age not a man of all that confluence would be left alive, Ariabanius improved his meditation by adding, that yet all of them should meet with to many evils, that every one should with himself dead long before. Wake.

2. To shed tears from any passion.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,

And I for sorrow sung, That such a king should play bo-peep,

And go the fools among. Shakspeare.

3. To lament; to complain.

They weep unto me, saying, Give us flesh that we may eat. Numbers.

TO WEEP. v. a.

1. To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan.

If thou wilt weep my fortunes, take my eyes.

Shakspeare.

Nor was I near to close his dying eyes,

To wash his wounds, to weep his obsequies. Dryden.

We wending go

Through dreary wailes, and weep each other's woe. Pope.

2. To shed moisture.

Thus was this place

A happy rural seat of various view,

Groves whose rich trees wept odorous gums and balsam. Milton.

3. To drop.

Let India boast her plants; nor envy we

The weeping amber of the balmy tree,

While by our oaks the precious loads are borne,

And realms command'd which those trees adorn. Pope.

4. To abound with wet.

Rye-grass grows on clayey and weeping grounds.

Mortimer.

WEPPER. n. f. [from weep.]

1. One who sheds tears; a lamenter; a bewailer; a mourner.

If you have lov'd God in a holy life, fend away the women and the weepers: tell them it is a foolish intemperance to weep too much as to laugh too much. It thou art alone, or with fitting company, die as thou shouldst, but do not die impudently, and like a fox catch'd in a trap. Taylor.

Laughter is easy, but the wonder lies,

What store of time supply'd the weeper's eyes. Dryden.

2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.

WEIRISH. adj. [See WEARISH.] This old word is used by Afton in a sense which the lexicographers seem not to have known. Applied to tufles, it means infipid; applied to the body, weak and wulhy; here it seems to mean, sour, furly.

A voice not soft, weak, piping, womanish; but audible, strong, and manlike: a counter-voice not weech and crabb'd, but fair and comely. Afton.

TO WEIL. v. n. preterit *wot* or *wote*. [witan, Sax. *witen*, Dut.] To know; to be informed; to have knowledge. Obsolete.

Him the prince with gentle court did board,

Sir knight, might I of you thus courtly read,

To weel why on your duchy, to quickly lord,

Bear ye the picture of that lady's head? Spenser.

I had,

On pain of punishment, the world to weel

We had up peedleis. Shakspeare.

But weel I weel thy cruel wrong

Adorns a nobler poet's tongue. Prior.

WEILESS. adj. [from weel.] Unknown.

Spenser.

WEIN. n. f. [pepel, Sax. *vetel*, Dut. *weinh*, Lat.] A grub.

A worm called a wein, bred under ground,

feedeth upon roots, as parsnips and carrots. Bacon.

Corn is so innocent from breeding of mice, that it doth not produce the very vermin that live in it and consume it. *Bentley.*

WEASEL. *n. f.* [See **WEASEL.**]

I suck melancholy out of a song, as a weasel sucks eggs. *Shakespeare.*

The corn-devouring weasel here abides, And the wife ant. *Dryden.*

WEFT. The old preterit and part. pass. from **TO WAVE.** *Spenser.*

WEFT. *n. f.* [*guave*, Fr. *vafa*, to wander, Islandick; *vagus*, Latin.]

1. That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner, and seized by the lord of the manor.

His horse, it is the herald's weft; No, 'tis a mare. *Ben Jonson.*

2. It is in **Bacon** for *wast*, a gentle blast. The swell of violets exceedeth in sweetness that of pines, and the strongest sort of smells are best in a weft wind off. *Bacon.*

WEFT. *n. f.* [*pefta*, Sax.] The woof of cloth.

WEFTAGE. *n. f.* [from *weft*.] Texture.

The whole muscles, as they lie upon the bones, might be truly tanned; whereby the weftage of the fibres might more easily be observed. *Cru.*

TO WEIGH. *v. a.* [*wagen*, Sax. *weyhen*, Dutch.]

1. To examine by the balance.

Earth taken from land adjoining to the Nile, and preserved so as not to be wet nor wasted, and weighed daily, will not alter weight until the seventeenth of June, when the river beginneth to rise; and then it will grow more and more ponderous, till the river cometh to its height. *Bacon.*

Th' Eternal hung forth his golden scales, Wherein all things created first he weigh'd. *Milton.* She does not weigh her meat in a pair of scales, but she weighs it in a much better balance; so much as gives a proper strength to her body, and renders it able and willing to obey the soul. *Law.*

2. To be equivalent to in weight.

They that must weigh out my afflictions, They that my trust must grow to, live not here; They are, as all my comforts are, far hence. *Shakespeare.*

By the exsuction of the air out of a glass vessel, it made that vessel take up, or suck up, to speak in the common language, a body weighing divers ounces. *Boyle.*

3. To pay, allot, or take by weight.

They weighed for my price thirty pieces of silver. *Zechariah.*

4. To raise; to take up the anchor.

Barbarossa, using this exceeding cheerfulness of his soldiers, weighed up the fourteen galleys he had sunk. *Kneller.*

They having freight Their ships with spoil enough, weigh anchor freight. *Chapman.*

Here he left me, ling'ring here delay'd His parting kiss, and there his anchor weigh'd. *Dryden.*

5. To examine; to balance in the mind; to consider.

Regard not who it is which speaketh, but weigh only what is spoken. *Hooker.*

I have in equal balance justly weigh'd What wrongs our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer.

And find our griefs heavier than our offences. *Shak.* The ripeness or unripeness of the occasion must ever be well weigh'd. *Bacon.*

His majesty's speedy march left that design to be better weigh'd and digested. *Clarendon.*

You chose a retreat, and not till you had maturely weighed the advantages of rising higher with the banners of the fall. *Dryden.*

All grant him prudent; prudence interest weighs, And interest bids him seek your love and praise. *Dryden.*

The mind, having the power to suspend the satis-

faction of any of its desires, is at liberty to examine them on all sides, and weigh them with others. *Lorke.*

He is the only proper judge of our perfections, who weighs the goodness of our actions by the sincerity of our intentions. *Spectator.*

6. To compare by the scales.

Here in nice balance truth with gold she weighs, And solid quidding against empty praise. *Pope.*

7. To regard; to consider as worthy of notice.

I weigh not you— You do not weigh me; that is, you care not for me. *Shakespeare.*

8. **TO WEIGH DOWN.** To overbalance.

Four weighs down faith with shame. *Daniel.*

9. **TO WEIGH DOWN.** To overburden; to oppress with weight; to depress.

In thy blood will reign A melancholy damp of cold and dry, To weigh thy spirits down. *Milton.* Her father's crimes

Sit heavy on her, and weigh down her prayers; A crown usurp'd, a lawful king depos'd, His children murder'd. *Dryden.*

My soul is quite weigh'd down with care, and asks The lost refreshment of a moment's sleep. *Addison.* Excellent persons, weigh'd down by this habitual sorrow of heart, rather deferre our compassion than reproach. *Addison.*

TO WEIGH. *v. n.*

1. To have weight.

Exactly weighing, and strangling a chicken in the scales, upon an immediate ponderation, we could discover no difference in weight; but suffering it to lie eight or ten hours, until it grew perfectly cold, it weighed most sensibly lighter. *Brown.*

2. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance.

This objection ought to weigh with those, whose reading is designed for much talk and little knowledge. *Locke.*

A wife man is then best satisfied, when he finds that the same argument which weighs with him has weighed with thousands before him, and is such as hath born down all opposition. *Addison.*

3. To raise the anchor.

When gathering clouds o'ershadow all the skies, And shoot quick lightning, weigh, my boys, he cries. *Dryden.*

4. To bear heavily; to press hard.

Canst thou not murther to a mind defend'd, And with some sweet oblivious antidote Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff Which weighs upon the heart? *Shakespeare.*

5. To sink by its own weight.

The Indian fig boweth so low, as it taketh root again; the plenty of the sap, and the softness of the stalk, making the bough, being overladen, weigh down. *Bacon.*

WEIGHED. *adj.* [from *weigh*.] Experienced.

In an embassy of weight, choice was made of some sad person of known experience, and not of a young man, not weigh'd in state matters. *Bacon.*

WEIGHED. *n. f.* [from *weigh*.] He who weighs.

WEIGHT. *n. f.* [pht, Saxon.]

1. Quantity measured by the balance.

Tobacco cut and weighed, and then dried by the fire, loseth weight; and, after being laid in the open air, recovereth weight again. *Bacon.*

Pain would I chuse a middle course to steer; Nature's too kind, and justice too severe: Speak for us both, and to the balance bring.

On either side, the father and the king: Heav'n knows my heart is bent to favour thee; Make it but scanty weight, and leave the rest to me. *Dryden.*

So was every thing of the temple, even to the weight of a flesh-hook, given to David, as you may see. *Lestry.*

Boerhaave fed a sparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own weight; and yet there was no acid found in its body. *Arbutnot.*

2. A mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined.

Just balances, just weights, shall ye have. *Levi.*

Undoubtedly there were such weights which the physicians used, who, though they might reckon according to the weight of the money, they did not weigh their drugs with pieces of money. *Arbut.*

When the balance is entirely broke, by mighty weights fallen into either scale, the power will never continue long in equal division, but run entirely into one. *Swift.*

3. Ponderous mass.

A man leaseth better with weights in his hands than without; for that the weight, if proportionable, strengthenth the sinews by contracting them, otherwise, where no contraction is needful, weight hindereth; as we see, in horse-races, men are curious to force that there be not the least weight upon the one horse more than upon the other. In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast backward, and then forward, with so much the greater force. *Brown.*

Wolsey, who from his own great store might have A palace or a college for his grave, Lies here interr'd:

Nothing but earth to earth, no pond'rous weight Upon him, but a pebble or a quoit: It thus thou heest neglected, what must we Hope after death, who are but shreds of thee? *Bishop Corbet.*

All their confidence Under the weight of mountains buried deep. *Milton.*

Pride, like a gulf, allows us up; our very virtues, when to leavened, becoming weights and plummet to sink us to the deeper ruin. *Gow. of the Tong.* Then shun the ill; and know, my dear, Kindness and constancy will prove

The only pillars fit to bear So vast a weight as that of love. *Prior.*

4. Gravity; heaviness; tendency to the centre.

Heaviness or weight is not here considered as being such a natural quality, whereby condensed bodies do of themselves tend downwards; but rather as being an affection, whereby they may be measured. *Hilkins.*

The shaft, that slightly was impress'd, Now from his heavy fall with weight increas'd, Drove through his neck. *Dryden.*

What natural agent impel them so strongly with a transverse side blow, against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are falling? *Bentley.*

5. Pressure; burden; overwhelming power.

Thou art no Atlas for to great a weight. *Shaksp.* As some of the angels did scarce sooner receive than break the law of obedience; so some men, by an unhappy imitation of such angels, are more ready to slander the weight of their yoke than to bear it. *Holyday.*

So shall the world go on, To good malignant, to bad men benign, Under her own weight groaning. *Milton.*

We must those, who grow beneath the weight Of age, disease, or want, commiserate. *Danm.*

The prince may carry the plough, but the weight lies upon the people. *L'Estrange.*

Possession's load was grown so great, He sunk beneath the cumbrous weight. *Swift.*

They are like so many weights upon our minds, that make us less able and less inclined to rule up our thoughts and affections to the things that are above. *Law.*

6. Importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment.

How to make ye suddenly an answer, In such a point of weight, so near mine honour, In truth I know not. *Shakespeare.*

It is the right of heir carry any weight with it, if it be the ordinance of God, must not all be subject to it? *Locke.*

To make the sense of esteem or disgrace sink the deeper, and be of the more weight, other agreeable or disagreeable things should constantly accompany these different states. *Locke.*

An author's arguments lose their weight, when we are perfused that he only writes for argument's sake. *Addison.*

*See, Lo! the sorrows of my heart,
Ere yet it be too late;
And hear my Saviour's dying groans,
To give those sorrows weight.*
The solemnities that encompass the magnificent
add dignity to all his actions, and weight to all his
words. *Atterbury*

WEIGHTILY, *adv.* [from *weighty*.]

1. Heavily; ponderously.

2. Solidly; importantly.

Is his poetry the worse, because he makes his
agents speak *weightily* and sententiously? *Broome*
WEIGHTINESS, *n. f.* [from *weighty*.]

1. Ponderosity; gravity; heaviness.

2. Solidity; force.

I fear I have dwelt longer on this passage than the
weightiness of any argument it requires. *Locke*

3. Importance.

The apparent defect of her judgment, joined
to the *weightiness* of the adventure, caused many
to marvel. *Shakespeare*

WEIGHTLESS, *adj.* [from *weight*.] Light;
having no gravity.

How by him balanc'd in the *weightless* air?
Canst thou the wisdom of his works declare? *Sandys*

It must both *weightless* and immortal prove,
Because the centre of it is above. *Dryden*

WEIGTRY, *adj.* [from *weight*.]

1. Heavy; ponderous.

You have already *weary'd* fortune so,
She cannot further be your friend or foe,
But fits all breathless, and admires to feel
A fate to *weighty* that it stops her wheel. *Dryden*

2. Important; momentous; efficacious.

I to your assistance do make love,
Making the business for the common eye
For tundry *weighty* reasons. *Shakespeare*

It only torrid suits in lighter loffe and indignities,
such as our Lord there mentions, and making
the law the instrument of revenge in *weightier*
matters. *Ketticell*

No fool Pythagoras was thought:
Whilst he his *weighty* doctrines taught,
He made his listening scholars stand,
Their mouth still cover'd with their hand:
Else, may be, some odd thinking youth,
Let friend to doctrine than to truth,
Might have refus'd to let his ears
Attend the music of the spheres. *Prior*

Thus spoke to my lady the knight full of care,
Let me have your advice in a *weighty* affair. *Swift*

3. Rigorous; severe. Not in use.

If, after two days thine, Athens contains thee,
Attend our *weighty* judgment. *Shakespeare*

WELAWAY, *interj.* [This I once believed a
corruption of *wel away*, that is, *happi-
ness is gone*: so *Junius* explained it; but
the Saxon exclamation is *palapa*, *wo*
on *wo*. From *welaway* is formed by
corruption *wellday*.] Alas.

Harrow now out, and *welaway*, he cried,
What dismal day hath sent this cursed light! *Spenser*

Ah, *welaway*, most noble lords, how can
Your cruel eyes endure to precious sight? *Spenser*

Welaway, the while I was so fond,
To leave the good that I had in hand. *Spenser*

WELCOME, *adj.* [*bien venu*, French;
piscune, Saxon; *welkom*, Dutch.]

1. Received with gladness, admitted wil-
lingly to any place or enjoyment; grate-
ful; pleasing.

I serve you, madam:
Your graces are right *welcome*. *Shakespeare*
He, though not of the plot, will like it,
And with it should proceed; for, unto men
Prest with their wants, all change is ever *welcome*.
Ben Jonson

Here let me earn my bread,
Till oft invoked death
Halt the *welcome* end of all my pains. *Milton*
He that knows how to make those he converses
with easy, has found the true art of living, and
being *welcome*, and valued every where. *Locke*

2. To bid **WELCOME**. To receive with
protections of kindness.

Some stood in a row in to civil a fashion, as if to
welcome us; and divers put their arms a little
abroad, which is their gesture when they bid any
welcome. *Bacon*

WELCOME, *interj.* A form of salutation
used to a new comer, elliptically used
for *you are welcome*.

Welcome, he said,
O long expected, to my dear embrace! *Dryden*
Welcome, great monarch, to your own. *Dryden*
WELCOME, *n. f.*

1. Salutation of a new comer.

Welcome ever smiles, and farewell goes out sighing.
Shakespeare
Leontes opening his free arms, and weeping
His *welcome* forth. *Shakespeare*

2. Kind reception of a new comer.

I should be free from injuries, and abound as
much in the true causes of *welcomes*, as I should
find want of the effects thereof. *Sidney*
I look'd not for you yet, nor am provided
For your fit *welcome*. *Shakespeare*
Madam, new years may well expect to find
Welcome from you, to whom they are so kind:
Still as they pass they court and smile on you,
And make your beauty, as themselves, seem new.
Waller

Where diligence opens the door of the under-
standing, and impartiality keeps it, truth finds an
entrance and a *welcome* too. *South*

To **WELCOME**, *v. a.* To salute a new comer
with kindness.

I know no cance
Why I should *welcome* such a guest as grief,
Save bidding farewell to so sweet a guest
As my sweet Richard. *Shakespeare*
They stood in a row in so civil a fashion, as if to
welcome us. *Bacon*

Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And *welcome* thee, and with thee long. *Milton*

To *welcome* home
His warlike brother, in Pirithous come. *Dryden*
The lark and linnet strain their warbling throats,
To *welcome* in the spring. *Dryden*

WELCOME to our house, *n. f.* [*lactuca ma-
rina*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth*

WELCOMENESS, *n. f.* [from *welcome*.]
Gratefulness.

Our joys, after some centuries of years, may
seem to have grown older, by having been enjoyed
to many ages; yet will they really still continue
new, not only upon the shores of their *welcomeness*,
but by their perpetually equal, because minute,
distance from a period. *Boswell*

WELCOMER, *n. f.* [from *welcome*.] The
saluter or receiver of a new comer.
Farewell, thou woeful *welcomer* of glory! *Shakespeare*

WELD, or **WOULD**, *n. f.* [*luteola*, Latin.]
Yellow weed, or driers weed.

To **WELD**, for **To weld**. *Spenser*

To **WELD**, *v. a.* To beat one metal into
another, so as to incorporate them.

Sparkling or *welwing* heat is used when you double
up your iron to make it thick enough, and to *weld* on
work in the doublings into one another. *Mozon*

WELDER, *n. f.* [A term perhaps merely
Irish; though it may be derived from
To weld, to turn or manage: whence
welder, welder.] Manager; actual oc-
cupier.

Such immediate tenants have others under them
and so a third and fourth in subordination, till it
comes to the *welder*, as they call him, who sits at a
rack-rent, and lives miserably. *Swift*

WELFARE, *n. f.* [*well* and *fare*.] Happi-
ness; success; prosperity.

If friends to a government forbear their assistance
they put it in the power of a few desperate men to
ruin the *welfare* of those who are superior to them
in strength and interest. *Addison*

Discretion is the perfection of reason: cunning
is a kind of instinct that only looks out after our
immediate interest and *welfare*. *Spencer*

To **WELK**, *v. a.* [Of this word in *Spenser*
I know not well the meaning: *peulcan*,
in Saxon, is to roll; *walken*, in German,
and *pelcen*, in Saxon, are clouds; whence
I suppose *welk*, or *whilk*, is an undula-
tion or corrugation, or corrugated or
convolved body. *Whilk* is used for a
small shellfish.] To cloud; to ob-
scure. It seems in *Spenser* both active
and neuter.

Now sad winter *welked* bath the day,
And Phœbus, weary of his yearly talk,
Establish'd bath his steeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fishes hark. *Spenser*
As gentle shepherd in sweet eve-tide;
When ruddy Phœbus' guns to *welk* in west,
Marks which do bite their hasty supper best. *Spenser*

The *welked* Phœbus 'gan avail
His weary wain. *Spenser*

WELKED, *adj.* Set with protuberances.
Properly, I believe, *welkel*, from
whelk.

Methought his eyes
Were two full moons, he had a thousand noses,
Horns *welk'd* and wav'd like the curridged sea. *Shakespeare*

WELKIN, *n. f.* [from *peulcan*, to roll, or
pelcen, clouds, Saxon.]

1. The visible regions of the air. Out of
use, except in poetry.

Ne in all the *welkin* was no cloud. *Chaucer*
He leaves the *welkin* way most beaten plain,
And rapt with whirling wheels inflames the skyen
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shine. *Spenser*

The swallow peeps out of her nest,
And cloudy *welkin* cleareth. *Spenser*
Spur your proud horses hard, and ride in blood;
Amaze the *welkin* with your broken slaves. *Shakespeare*

With feats of arms
From either end of heav'n the *welkin* burns. *Milton*

Now my task is smoothly done,
I can fly or I can run
Quickly to the green earth's end,
Where the bow'd *welkin* flow doth bend. *Milton*

Their hideous yells
Rend the dark *welkin*. *Philips*

2. **WELKIN** Eye, is, I suppose, blue eye;
sky-coloured eye.

Yet were it true
To say this boy were like me! Come, for page.
Look on me with your *welkin* eye, sweet villain. *Shakespeare*

WELL, *n. f.* [*pelle*, *pell*, Saxon.]

1. A spring; a fountain; a source.
Begin then, fountains of the sacred *well*,
That from beneath the seat of Jove doth spring. *Milton*

As the root and branch are but one tree,
And *well* and stream do but one river make;
So if the root and *well* corrupted be,
The stream and branch the same corruption take. *Dantes*

2. A deep narrow pit of water.
Now up, now down, like buckets in a *well*. *Dryden*

The muscles are so many *well*-buckets; when
one of them acts and draws, 'tis necessary that the
other must obey. *Dryden*

3. The cavity in which stairs are placed. A
hollow newell stair is made about a square
hollow newel; suppose the *well*-hole to be eleven
foot long, and six foot wide, and we would bring
up a pair of stairs from the first floor eleven foot
high, it being intended a sky-light shall fall
through the hollow newel. *Mason*

To **WELL**, *v. n.* [*peallan*, Saxon.] To
spring; to issue as from a spring.

Then by a crystal stream did gently play,
Which from a sacred fountain welled forth a way.
Spenser

A dreary corse,
All wallow'd in his own yet lukewarm blood,
That from his wound yet welled forth, alas!
Spenser
Hark! it seems to lift him from the ground,
With clotted locks, and blood that welled from out
the wound.
Dryden

From his two springs
Pore welling out, he through the lucid lake
Of fair Damocles rolls his infant stream.
Thomson
To WILL. A. A. To pour any thing
forth.

To her people wealth they forth do well,
And health to every foreign nation.
Spenser
WELL. *adj.* [*Well* seems to be sometimes
an adjective, though it is not always
easy to determine its relations.]

1. Not sick; being in health.
Lady, I am not well, else I should answer
From a full flowing stomach.
Shakespeare
In poison there is physick; and this news,
That would, had I been well, have made me sick,
Being sick, hath in some measure made me well.
Shakespeare

While thou art well, thou mayest do much good;
but when thou art sick, thou canst not tell what
thou shalt be able to do: it is not very much nor
very good. Few men mend with sickness, as there
are but few who by travel and a wandering life
become devout.
Taylor

Men under irregular appetites never think
themselves well, so long as they fancy they might
be better, then from better they must rise to best.
J. Strange

'Tis easy for any, when well, to give advice to
them that are not.
Wake

2. Happy.
Mark, we use
To say the dead are well.
Shakespeare
Holdings were to plentiful, and holders so scarce,
as well was the landlord, who could get one to be
his tenant.
Carrus

Charity is made the constant companion and
perfection of all virtues; and well it is for that vir-
tue where it most enters and longest stays.
Spratt

3. Convenient; advantageous.
This exactness is necessary, and it would be well
too if it extended itself to common conversation.
Locke

It would have been well for Genoa, if she had
followed the example of Venice, in not permitting
her nobles to make any purchase of lands in the
dominions of a foreign prince.
Addison

4. Being in favour.
He followed the fortunes of that family; and
was well with Henry the Fourth.
Dryden

5. Recovered from any sickness or mis-
fortune.
I am sorry
For your displeasure; but all will sure be well.
Shakespeare

Just thoughts and modest expectations are easily
satisfied. If we don't over-rate our pretensions, all
will be well.
Collier

WELL. *adv.* [*well*, Gothic; *pell*, Saxon;
well, Dutch; *vel*, Islandick.]

6. Not ill; not unhappily.
Some gentle, and more chaste, kind heav'n
To this well-lotted peer has given:
What then? he must have rule and sway;
Else all is wrong till he's in play.
Prior

7. Not ill; not wickedly.
My bargains, and well-won thrift, he calls inter-
est.
Shakespeare
Thou one bad act with many deeds well done
mayst cover.
Milton

8. Skillfully; properly; in a laudable
manner.

Beware, and govern well thy appetite.
Milton
Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,
Or chaste Diana bathing in the stream,
None can record their heavenly praise to well.
Dry
What poet would not mourn to see
His brother write as well as he?
Swift

9. Not amiss; not unsuccessfully; not
erroneously.

Solyman commended them for a plot so well by
them laid, more than he did the victory of others
got by good fortune, not grounded upon any good
reason.
Knolles

The father that philosopher well-blam'd,
Who long and loudly in the schools declam'd.
Denham

'Tis almost impossible to translate verbally and
well.
Dryden

5. Not insufficiently; not defectively.

The plain of Jordan was well watered every
where.
Geoprs
We are well able to overcome it.
Numbers
The merchant adventurers, being a strong com-
pany, and well underfitted with rich men, held out
bravely.
Bacon

6. To a degree that gives pleasure.

I like well, in some places, fair columns upon
froncs of carpenter's work.
Bacon

7. With praise; favourably.
All the world speaks well of you.
Pope

8. Well is sometimes, like the French *bien*,
a term of concession.

The knot might well be cut, but said it could
not be.
Sidney

9. Conveniently; suitably.

Know
In measure what the mind can well contain.
Milton

10. To a sufficient degree: a kind of slight
sense.

A private caution I know not well how to fort,
unless I should call it political, by no means to
build too near a great neighbour.
Hutton

11. It is a word by which something is
admitted as the ground for a conclusion.

Well, let's away, and say how much is done.
Shakespeare

Well, by this author's confession, a number
superior are for the succession in the house of
Hanover.
Swift

12. As well as. Together with; not less
than.

Long and tedious, as well as grievous and uneasy
courses of physick, how necessary forever to the
cure, much enfeebled the patient, and reduce him
to a low and languishing state.
Blackmore

Coptos was the magazine of all the trade from
Aethiopia, by the Nile, as well as of those commodi-
ties that came from the west by Alexandria.
Arabian

13. Well enough. In a moderate degree;
tolerably.

14. Well is him or me; bene est, he is
happy.

Well is him that dwelleth with a wife of under-
standing, and that hath not slipped with his tongue.
Feeling

15. Well nigh. Nearly; almost.

I fixed well nigh half the angelick name.
Milton

16. It is used much in composition, to ex-
press any thing right, laudable, or not
defective.

Antiochus understanding him not to be well af-
fected to his affairs, provided for his own safety.
2 Mac

There may be safety to the well affected Per-
sians; but to those which do conspire against us, a
memorial of destruction.
Esther

Should a whole host at once discharge the bow,
My well-arm'd shaft with death prevents the foe.
Pope

What well-appointed leader fronts us here?
Shakespeare

Well apparell'd April on the heel
Of limping winter treads.
Shakespeare

The pow'r of wisdom march'd before,
And, ere the sacrificing throng he join'd,
Admonish'd this his all-attending mind.
Pope

Such music
Before was never made,
But when of old the fons of morning sang,
Whilst the Creator great

His constellations set,
And the well-balanc'd world on hinges set.

Learners must at first be believers, and then
master's rules having been once made known to
them, they mislead those who think it to be their
excuse them, if they go out of their way in a
beaten track.
Locke

He chose a thousand horse, the flower of all
His warlike troops, to wait the funeral.
To bear him back, and thence Evander's ge-
f; A well-becoming, but a weak relict.
Dryden

Those opposed files,
Which lately met in the midline shock
And furious close of civil butchery,
Shall now in mutual well-bekcmg rank
March all one way.

Over the Elean plains thy well-breath'd horse
Impels the flying car, and wins the course.
Dryden
More dismal than the loud dislodged roar
Of brazen enginery, that catches storms
The falcon of a well-bent eye.

He conducted his circle among the same well
chosen friendships and alliances with which he be-
gan it.
Shakespeare

My son corrupts a well derived nature
With his inducement.
Shakespeare

If good accrue, 'tis conferred most commonly
the bale and untimely, and only happening
times to well doers.
Pope

It grieves me he should desperately adventure
the loss of his well-deserving life.
Dryden

What a pleasure is well directed study in the
search of truth!
Locke

A certain spark of honour, which rose in her act,
disput'd of nearly made her fear to be alone with him,
with whom alone she desired to be.
Sidney

The unprepossessed, the well-disposed, who both
together make much the major part of the world,
are affected with a due fear of these things.
South

A clear idea is that, whereof the mind hath such
a full and evident perception, as it does receive
from an outward object, operating duly on a well-
disposed organ.
Locke

And the main two mighty fleets engage;
Action furveys the well-disput'd prize.
Dryden

The ways of well-doing are in number even as
many as are the kinds of voluntary actions. In
that whatsoever we do in this world, and may do
it all, we shew ourselves therein by well doing to
be wise.

The conscience of well-doing may pay for a recom-
pense.
Locke

Reg God's grace, that the day of judgment may
not overtake us unawares, but that by a patient
well-doing we may wait for glory, honour, and
immortality.
Newton

God will judge every man according to his works,
to them, who by patient continuance in well doing
endure through the heat and burden of the day,
he will give the reward of their labour.
Regis

As for the spear I throw,
As flies an arrow from the well-drawn bow.
Pope

Fair nymphs and well-drest'd youths around
her throne,
But every eye was fix'd on her alone.
Pope

Such a doctrine in St. James's air
Should chance to make the well-drest'd rabble
there.
Pope

The desire of esteem, riches, or power, makes
men espouse the well-endowed opinions in fashion.
Locke

We ought to stand firm in well-established prin-
ciples, and not be tempted to change for every
difficulty.
Hall

Echeinus sage, a venerable man!
Whose well-taught mind the present age surpass'd.
Pope

Some reliques of the true antiquity, though dis-
guised, a well-eyed man may happily discover.
Spenser

How sweet the products of a peaceful reign!
The heav'n-taught poet, and enchanting strain,
The well-fill'd palace, the perpetual fest,
A land rejoicing, and a people blest.
Pope

Turkish blood did his young hands imbue:
From thence returning with deserv'd applause,
Against the Moors his well-beth'd sword he drew.
Dryden

Fairest piece of well-form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth.
Water

W E L

A *well-formed* soul can be no more discerned in a *well-formed* than ill-shaped infant. *Locke*

A *well-formed* proposition is sufficient to communicate the knowledge of a subject. *Watts*

Oh! that I'd died before the *well-fought* wall! Had some distinguishing day renown'd my fall, All Greece had paid my solemn funeral. *Pope*

Good men have a *well-grounded* hope in another life; and are as certain of a future recompence, as of the being of God. *Atterbury*

Let firm, *well-hammer'd* soles protect thy feet Through freezing snows. *Gay*

The camp of the heathen was strong, and *well-hamelled*, and compass'd round with horsemen. *1. Mar.*

Among the Romans, those who saved the life of a citizen, were dress'd in an *oaken garland*; and among us, this has been a mark of such *well-intentioned* persons as would betray their country. *Addison*

He, full of fraudulent arts, This *well-invented* tale for truth reports. *Dryden*

He, by enquiry, got to the *well-known* house of Calander. *Swifey*

Soon as thy letters trembling I unclose, That *well-known* name awakens all my woes. *Pope*

Where proud Athens rears her tow'ry head, With opening streets and flaming structures spread, She pass, delighted with the *well-known* fens. *Pope*

From a confin'd *well-mann'd* store You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller*

A noble soul is better plac'd with a zealous vindicator of liberty, than with a temporizing poet, or *well-mannered* court slave, and one who is ever decent, because he is naturally fervid. *Dryden*

Well-manners think no harm; but for the rest, Things tac'd they pervert, and silence is the best. *Dryden*

By craft they may prevail on the workmen of some *well-meaning* men to engage in their designs. *Rogers*

He examines that *well-meant*, but unfortunate, lie of the conquest of France. *Arbutnot*

A *critick* supposes he has done his part, if he proves a writer to have failed in an expression; and can't be wonder'd at, if the poet seem resolv'd not to own themselves in any error: for as long as one side disputes a *well-meant* endeavour, the other will not be satisfied with a moderate approbation. *Pope*

Many sober, *well-minded* men, who were real lovers of the peace of the kingdom, were imposed upon. *Clarendon*

Jarring int'rests of themselves create Th' acceding music of a *well-mix'd* state. *Pope*

When the blast of winter blows, Into the naked wood he goes, And seeks the tusk'd boar to rear, With *well-mouth'd* hounds and pointed spear. *Dryden*

The applause that other people's reason gives to virtuous and *well-ordered* actions, is the proper guide of children, till they grow able to judge for themselves. *Locke*

The fruits of unity, next unto the *well-pleasing* of God, which is all in all, are towards those that are without the church; the other towards those that are within. *Bacon*

The exercise of the offices of charity is always *well-pleasing* to God, and honourable among men. *Atterbury*

My voice shall found as you do prompt mine ear; And I will stoop and humble my intents To your *well-practis'd* wife directions. *Shakespeare*

The *well-proportion'd* shape, and beauteous face, Shall never more be seen by mortal eyes. *Dryden*

'Twas not the hasty product of a day, But the *well-ripen'd* fruit of wise delay. *Dryden*

Procure those that are fresh gathered, straight, smooth, and *well-rooted*. *Mortimer*

If I should instruct them, to make *well-running* verses, they want genius to give them strength. *Dryden*

The eating of a *well-seasoned* dish, suited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight itself that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end. *Locke*

Instead of *well-set* hair, baldness. *Isaiah*

A *sharp* edg'd sword be girt about His *well-spread* shoulders. *Chepman*

Abraham and Sarah were old, and *well-stricken* in age. *Genesis*

Many *well-shaped* innocent virgins are waddling like big-bellied women. *Spectator*

We never see beautiful and *well-tasted* fruits from a tree choak'd with thorns and briars. *Dryden*

The *well-tim'd* oars With founding strokes divide the sparkling waves. *Smith*

Wisdom's triumph is *well-tim'd* retreat, As hard a fence to the fair as great. *Pope*

Mean time we thank you for your *well* took labour. *Shakespeare*

Go to your rest. Oh you are *well* tun'd now, but I'll let down the pegs that make this music. *Shakespeare*

Her *well* tun'd neck he view'd, And on her shoulders her diluvell'd hair. *Dryden*

A *well-weight'd* judicious poem, which at first gains no more upon the world than to be just received, infirmates itself by meanable degrees into the liking of the reader. *Dryden*

He rails On me, my bargains, and my *well-won* thrift, Which he calls int'rest. *Shakespeare*

Each by turns the other's bound invade, As, in some *well-wrought* picture, light and shade. *Pope*

WELLADAY. *interject*. [This is a corruption of *welaway*. See *WELAWAY*.] Alas, O *weladay*, mistress Ford, having an honest man to your husband, to give him some such cause of suspicion! *Shakespeare*

Ah, *weladay*, I'm silent with baneful smart! *Gay*

WELLBEING. *n. f.* [*well* and *be*.] Happiness; prosperity. Man is not to depend upon the uncertain dispositions of men for his *wellbeing*, but only on God and his own spirit. *Taylor*

For whole *wellbeing* So amply, and with hands so liberal, Thou hast provided all things. *Milton*

The most sacred ties of duty are founded upon gratitude: such as the duties of a child to his parent, and of a subject to his sovereign. From the former there is required love and honour, in recompence of being, and from the latter obedience and subjection, in recompence of protection and *wellbeing*. *South*

All things are subservient to the beauty, order, and *wellbeing* of the whole. *1. Epitaph*

He who does not co-operate with this holy spirit, receives none of those advantages which are the perfecting of his nature, and necessary to his *wellbeing*. *Spectator*

WELLBO'RN. *adj.* Not meanly descended. One whose extraction from an ancient line Gives hope again that *wellborn* men may thine. *Waller*

Heav'n, that *wellborn* souls inspires, Prompts me through bled swords, and rising fires, To rush undaunted to defend the walls. *Dryden*

WELLBRE'D. *adj.* [*well* and *bred*.] Elegant of manners; polite. None have been with admiration read, But who, besides their learning, were *wellbred*. *Johnson*

Both the poets were *wellbred* and well natured. *Dryden*

Wellbred spirits civilly delight In mumbing of the game they dare not bite. *Pope*

WELLDONE. *interject*. A word of praise. *Welldone*, thou good and faithful servant. *Matthew*

WELLFARE. *n. f.* [*well* and *fare*.] Happiness; prosperity. They will ask, what is the final cause of a king? and they will answer the people's *wellfare*. Certainly a true answer, and as certainly an imperfect one. *Holyday*

WELLFAYOURFD. *adj.* [*well* and *fatour*.] Beautiful; pleasing to the eye. His wife seems to be *wellfayoured*. I will use her as the key of the cuckoo's tongue's collar. *Shakespeare*

W E L

WELLMEET. *interject*. [*well* and *meet*.] A term of salutation. Once more to-day *wellmet*, discomper'd lords; The king by me requests your presence straight. *Shakespeare*

WELLNATURED. *adj.* [*well* and *nature*.] Good-natured; kind. On their life no grievous burden lies, Who are *wellnature'd*, temperate, and wise. But an inhuman and ill-temper'd mind Not any early part in life can find. *Denham*

The manners of the poets were not unlike; both of them were *well-bred*, *wellnatured*, amorous, and libertine, at least in their writings, it may be also in their lives. *Dryden*

Still with effeminate no less convers'd than read; With wit *wellnature'd*, and with books well-bred. *Pope*

WELLNIGHT. *adv.* [*well* and *night*.] Almost. The fame so fore annoy'd has the knight, That, *wellnight* choak'd with the deadly stink, His forehead. *Spenser*

My feet were almost gone: my steps had *well-nigh* slippt. *Palmes*

England was *wellnigh* ruined by the rebellion of the barons, and Ireland utterly neglected. *Davies*

Whoever shall read over St. Paul's enumeration of the duties incumbent upon it, might conclude, that *wellnigh* the whole of Christianity is laid on the shoulders of charity alone. *Spratt*

Notwithstanding a small diversity of positions, the whole aggregate of matter, as long as it retained the nature of a chaos, would retain *wellnigh* an uniform tenacity of texture. *Bentley*

WELLSPE'NT. *adj.* Passed with virtue. They are to be down without any thing to support them in their age, but the confidence of a *wellspent* youth. *1. Epitaph*

What a refreshment then will it be, to look back upon a *wellspent* life! *Calamy*

The constant tenour of their *wellspent* days, No less deriv'd a just return of praise. *Pope*

WELLSRING. *n. f.* [*well* and *spring*, Sax.] Fountain; source. The fountain and *wellspring* of impiety, is a resolved purpose of mind to reap in any world what sensual profit or sensual pleasure forever the world yields th. *Hooker*

Understanding is a *wellspring* of life. *Proverbs*

WELLMILLER. *n. f.* [*well* and *willer*.] One who means kindly. Disarming all his own countrymen, that no man might shew himself a *wellwiller* of mine. *Sidney*

There are fit occasions manifested for men to purchase to themselves *wellwillers*, by the colour under which they oftentimes prosecute quarrels of envy. *Hooker*

WELLSH. *n. f.* [*well* and *sh*.] A wish of happiness. Let it not enter into the heart of any one, that hath a *wellsh* for his friends or country, to think of a peace with France, till the Spanish monarchy be entirely torn from it. *Addison*

WELLSHIER. *n. f.* [*from wellsh*.] One who wishes the good of another. The actual traitor is guilty of perjury in the eyes of the law, the traitor is *wellshier* of the cause he follows. *Addison*

Betray not any of your *wellshiers* into the like inconveniences. *Spectator*

No man is more your sincere *wellshier* than myself, or more the sincere *wellshier* of your family. *Pope*

WELT. *n. f.* A border; a guard; an edging. Little low hedges made round like *wells*, with some pretty pyramids, I like well. *Baron*

Certain Irish, or matters, are busy in the skirts and outfalls of learning, and have fix'd any thing of solid literature to recommend them. They may have some edging or trimming of a scholar, a *welt* or so, but no more. *Ben Jonson*

To *WELT*. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To sew any thing with a border.

W E N

To **WELTER**. *v. n.* [*pealtan*, Saxon; *welteren*, Dutch; *volutari*, Latin.]

1. To roll in water or mire.
He must not float upon his wat'ry bier
Unweep'd, nor *welter* to the parching winds. —
Milton.

The companions of his fall o'erwhelm'd
He soon discerns, and *weltring* by his side
The next himself. — Milton.

The gasping head flies off; a purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that *welters* in the blood. —
Dryden.

He sung Darius, great and good,
By too severe a fate,
Fallen from his high estate,
And *weltring* in his blood. — Dryden.

Bellous waders in blood; that mangled body,
Deform'd with wounds and *weltring* in its gore,
I know it well! Oh close the dreadful scene!
Believe me, Phœbus, I have seen too much. —
Murphy.

2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow.
If a man inglut himself with vanity, or *welter* in
filthiness like a swine, all learning, all goodness, is
soon forgotten. —
Aftum.

WEMM. *n. f.* [*pem*, Saxon.] A spot; a
scar.

Although the wound be healed, yet the *wemme*
or scar still remaineth. —
Brevintout.

WEN. *n. f.* [*pen*, Saxon.] A fleshy or
callous excrescence or protuberance.

Warts are said to be destroyed by the rubbing
them with a green elder stick, and then burying
the stick to rot in muck. It would be tried with
orns and *wens*, and such other excrescences. —
Bacon.

Mountains seem but so many *wens* and unnatu-
ral protuberances upon the face of the earth. —
More.

The poet rejects all incidents which are foreign
to his poem: they are *wens* and other excres-
cences, which belong not to the body. —
Dryden.

A promontory *wen*, with greasy grace,
Stood high upon the handle of his face. —
Dryden.

WENCH. *n. f.* [*pencle*, Saxon.]

1. A young woman.

What do I, silly *wench*, know what love hath
prepared for me? —
Sidney.

Now—how dost thou look now? Oh ill-star'd
wench!

Pale as thy smock! when we shall meet at compt,
This look of thine will hurl my soul from heav'n,
And fiends will snatch at it. Cold, cold, my girl,
Ev'n like thy chastity. —
Shakespeare.

Thou wouldst persuade her to a worse offence
Than that whereof thou didst accuse her *wench*. —
Donne.

2. A young woman in contempt; a strumpet.
But the rude *wench* her answer'd nought at all
—
Spenser.

Do not pray in *wench*-like words with that
Which is so serious. —
Shakespeare.

Men have their ambitious fancies,
And wanton *wenches* read romances. —
Prior.

3. A strumpet.

It is not a digression to talk of bawds in a dis-
course upon *wenches*. —
Spectator.

To **WENCH**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
frequent loose women.

They asked the knight, whether he was not
ashamed to go a *wenching* at his years. —
Addison.

WENCHER. *n. f.* [from *wench*.] A for-
nicator.

He must be no great eater, drinker, or sleeper;
no gameller, *wencher*, or fop. —
Greene.

To **WEND**. *v. n.* pret. *went*. [*penban*,
Saxon.]

1. To go; to pass to or from. This word
is now obsolete, but its preterit *went* is
still in use.

Back to Athens shall the lovers *wend*
With league whose date till death shall never end. —
Shakespeare.

They went on, and merried, that if the world
were a living creature, it had a soul. —
Bacon.

When Rome shall *wend* to Benevento,
Great feats shall he achieve! —
Arbutnot.

2. To turn round. It seems to be an old
sea term.

A ship of 600 tons will carry as good ordnance
as a ship of 1200 tons; and though the greater have
double the number, the lesser will turn her broad-
sides twice, before the greater can *wend* once. —
Raleigh.

WENNEL. *n. f.* [a corrupted word for
wenel.] An animal newly taken from
the dam.

Pinch never thy *wennels* of water or meat,
If ever ye hope for to have them good neat. —
Tusser.

WENNY. *adj.* [from *wen*.] Having the
nature of a wen.

Some persons, so deformed with these, have suf-
fered them to be *wenny*. —
Wifeman.

WENT. *preterit*. See **WEND** and **GO**.

WERT. The preterit and participle of
werp.

She for joy tenderly *wert*. —
Milton.

WERE, of the verb *to be*. The plural in all
persons of the indicative imperfect, and
all persons of the subjunctive imperfect
except the second, which is *wert*.

To give our fillet to one uncircumcised, were a
reproach unto us. —
Genesis.

In infusions in things that are of too high a spi-
rit, you were better pour off the first infusion, and
use the latter. —
Bacon.

Henry divided, as it were,
The person of himself into four parts. —
Daniel.

As though there were any fermentation in nature, or
justitians imaginable in professions, this season is
termed the physicians vacation. —
Brown.

He had been well afflu'd that *wert*
And conduct *were* of war the better part. —
Dryden.

WERE. *n. f.* A dam. See **WEAR**.

WERE. *n. f.* let thy bed be turned from fine gravel
to weeds and mud; let some unjust miggards make
were to spoil thy beauty. —
Sidney.

WERT. The second person singular of the
subjunctive imperfect of *To be*.

Thou *wert* heard. —
Ben Jonson.

O that thou *wert* as my brother. —
Canticles.

All join'd, and thou of many *wert* but one. —
Dryden.

WERTH, *weorth*, *wyrth*, whether initial or
final, in the names of places, signify a
farm, court, or village; from the Saxon
werthig, used by them in the same sense. —
Gibson.

WESIL. *n. f.* See **WEASAND**.

The *wesil*, or windpipe, we call *aspersa arteria*. —
Bacon.

WEST. *n. f.* [*perre*, Saxon; *west*, Dutch.]
The region where the sun goes below the
horizon at the equinoxes.

The *west* yet glimmers with some streaks of day;
Now spurs the latest traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. —
Shakespeare.

The moon in levell'd *west* was set. —
Milton.

All bright Phœbus views in early morn,
Or when his evening beams the *west* adorn. —
Pope.

WEST. *adj.* Being toward, or coming
from, the region of the setting sun.

A mighty strong *west* wind took away the locusts. —
Exodus.

This shall be your *west* border. —
Numbers.

The Phenicians had great fleets; so had the
Carthaginians, which is yet farther *west*. —
Bacon.

WEST. *adv.* To the west of any place;
more westward.

West of this forest,
In goodly form comes in the enemy. —
Shakespeare.

What earth yields in India east or *west*. —
Milton.

West from Orontes to the ocean. —
Milton.

WESTERING. *adj.* Passing to the west.

The star that rose at evening bright
Toward heav'n's descent had slop'd his *westering*
wheel. —
Milton.

W E S

W E T

WESTERLY. *adj.* [from *west*.] *Passing*
or being toward the west.

These hills give us a view of the most *western*,
southerly, and *western* parts of England. —
Grant.

WESTERN. *adj.* [from *west*.] Being in
the west, or toward the part where the
sun sets.

Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haste
His weary waggon to the *western* vale. —
Spenser.

The *western* part is a continued rock. —
Addison.

WESTWARD. *adv.* [*perreward*, Saxon.]
Toward the west.

By water they found the sea *westward* from
Peru, which is always very calm. —
Abbot.

The grove of lycamore,
That *westward* rooteth from the city side. —
Shakespeare.

When *westward* like the sun you took your way,
And from beighted Britain bore the day. —
Dryden.

The storm flies
From *westward*, when the showery kids arise. —
Addison.

At home then stay,
Nor *westward* curious take thy way. —
Prior.

WESTWARDLY. *adv.* [from *westward*.]
With tendency to the west.

If our loves taint, and *westwardly* decline,
To me thou falsely thinkest. —
Donne.

WET. *adj.* [*paet*, Sax. *waed*, Danish.]

1. Humid; having some moisture adher-
ing; opposed to *dry*.

They are *wet* with the showers of the mountains. —
Job.

The soles of the feet have great affinity with the
head, and the mouth of the stomach; as going *wet*-
shod, to those that use it not, affecteth both. —
Bacon.

Fishermen, who know the place *wet* and *dry*,
have given unto eleven of these valleys peculiar
names. —
Brown.

2. Rainy; watery.

Wet weather seldom hurts the most unwise. —
Dryden.

WET. *n. f.* Water; humidity; moisture.
rainy weather.

Plants appearing weathered, stubby, and curled,
is the effect of immoderate *wet*. —
Bacon.

Now the sun, with more effectual beams,
Had cheer'd the face of earth, and dy'd the *wet*. —
Milton.

From drooping plant.
Tuberose will not endure the *wet*; therefore let
your pots into the conserve, and keep them *dry*. —
Farrington.

Your master's riding-coat turn inside out, to
preserve the outside from *wet*. —
Swift.

To **WET**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To humectate; to moisten; to make to
have moisture adherent.

Better learn of him, that learned be,
And has been water'd at the muses well;
The kindly dew drops from the higher tree,
And *wets* the little plants that lowly dwell. —
Spenser.

A drop of water running swiftly over straw, *wet*
teth not. —
Bacon.

Wet the thirsty earth with falling showers. —
Milton.

2. To moisten with drink.

Let's drink the other cup to *wet* our whistles
and so sing away all sad thoughts. —
Milton.

WETHER. *n. f.* [*peben*, Saxon; *wedder*,
Dutch.] A ram castrated.

I am a tainted *wether* of the flock,
Meetest for death. —
Shakespeare.

He doth not apprehend how the tail of an Afri-
can *wether* outweigheth the body of a good calf. —
Brown.

Although there be naturally of horses, bulls, or
rams, more males than females; yet artificially,
that is, by making geldings, oxen, and *wethers*,
there are fewer. —
Grant.

When Blowzeland expir'd the *wether's* bell
Before the drooping flock toll'd forth her knell. —
Gay.

W H A

WETTER. *n. f.* [from *wet*.] The state of being wet; moisture; humidity.
The wetness of these bottoms often spoils them for corn. *Mortimer.*

WETNESS. *n. f.* [from *wet*.] The state of being wet; moisture; humidity.
The wetness of these bottoms often spoils them for corn. *Mortimer.*

TO WEX. *v. a.* [corrupted from *wax* by *Spenser*, for a rhyme, and imitated by *Dryden*.] To grow; to increase.
She first taught men a woman to obey;
But when her son to man's estate did wex,
She it surrender'd. *Spenser.*
She took a wexing moon, that soon would wane,
And drinking borrow'd light, he fill'd again. *Dryden.*

Counting sev'n from noon,
Tis Venus hour, and in the wexing moon. *Dryden.*
WEZAND. *n. f.* See **WEASAND**. The wind-pipe.

As is inguifible, and by the rough artery, or
Lazand, conducted into the lungs. *Brown.*
WHALE. *n. f.* [hipale, Sax. *balena*, Lat.] The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe.
God created the great whales, *Genesis.*
Bar'd up with ribs of whale-bone, she did perse
None of the whale's length, for it reach'd her knees. *Bishop Corbet.*

The greatest whale that swims the sea
Dors instantly by pow'r obey. *Swift.*
WHA'LY. *adj.* [See **WEAL**.] Marked in streaks; properly *wealy*.

A be added goat, who's rugged hair,
And wholy eyes, the sign of jealousy,
Was like the perion's felt whom he did bear. *Fairy Queen.*

WHAME. *n. f.*
The whame, or barrel-fly, is vexations to horses in summer, not by stinging, but by their bomby-hour noise, or tickling them in sticking their nits on the hair. *Decham.*

WHARF. *n. f.* [warf, Swedish; *warf*, Dutch.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels; a quay, or key.
Duller shouldst thou be than the fat weed
That roots itself in each on Lethe's wharf,
Wouldst thou not sit in this. *Shakespeare.*

There were not in London used so many wharfs, or keys, for the landing of merchants goods. *Child.*
WHARFAGE. *n. f.* [from *wharf*.] Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHARFINGER. *n. f.* [from *wharf*.] One who attends a wharf.

TO WHURR. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force. *Dut.*

WHAT. *pronoun.* [hæet, Saxon; *uat*, Dutch.]

1. That which: pronoun indefinite.
What you can make her do,
I am content to look on; what to speak,
I am content to hear. *Shakespeare.*

Let them say what they will, she will do what she list. *Drayton.*

In these cases we examine the why, the what, and the how of things. *L'Étrange.*

He's with a superstitious fear not aw'd,
For what belays at home, or what abroad. *Dryden.*

It can be no more sin to ask what God grants. *Kitterworth.*

A satire on one of the common stamp never meets with that approbation, as what is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an eminence. *Addison.*

Mark what it is his mind aims at in the question, and not what words he expresses. *Locke.*

It any thing be stated in a different manner from what you like, tell me freely. *Pope to Swift.*

Whatever commodities lie under the greatest discouragements from England, those are what they are most industrious in cultivating. *Swift.*

2. Which part.

VOL. II.

W H A

If we rightly estimate things, what in them is purely owing to nature, and what to labour, we shall find ninety-nine parts of a hundred are wholly to be put on the account of labour. *Locke.*

3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely.

I tell thee what, corporal, I could tear her. *Shakespeare.*

4. Which of several.

Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed; that is, what kind of comet for magnitude, colour, placing in the heaven, or lasting, produceth what kind of effect. *Bacon.*

See what natures accompany what colours; for by that you shall induce colours by producing those natures. *Bacon.*

Show what aliment is proper for that intention, and what intention is proper to be pursued in such a constitution. *Arsenius.*

5. An interjection by way of surprise or question.

What! canst thou not forbear me half an hour, Then get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself. *Shakespeare.*

What! if I advance an invention of my own to supply the defect of our new writers? *Dryden.*

6. WHAT though. What imports it though? notwithstanding. An elliptical mode of speech.

What though a child may be able to read? There is no doubt but the means it among the people under the law had been as able as the priests themselves were to offer sacrifice, did this make sacrifice of no effect. *Hooker.*

What though none live my innocence to tell? I know it, truth may own a generous pride, I clear myself, and care for none beside. *Druden.*

7. WHAT time. What day. At the time when; on the day when.

What day the goddess brought to our fire Brought her more lovely than Pandora. *Milton.*

The midway sleep had charm'd my eyes to rest, What time the morn mysterious visions brings, While purer slumbers spread their golden wings. *Pope.*

Me sole the daughter of the deep address'd; What time, with hunger pain'd, my absent mates Room'd the wild ile in search of rural cates. *Pope.*

8. [pronoun interrogative.] Which of many? interrogatively.

What art thou, That here in desert hast thy habitation? *Spenser.*

What is 't to thee if he neglect thy arm, Or without spices let thy body burn? *Dryden.*

What'er I beg'd, thou like a dotard speak'dst More than is requisite; and what of this? *Dryden.*

Why is it mention'd now? What one of an hundred of the zealous bigots, in all parties, ever examined the tenets he is to fill in? *Locke.*

When any new thing comes in their way, children ask the common question of a stranger, what is it? *Locke.*

9. To how great a degree. used either interrogatively or indefinitely.

Am I to much deform'd? What partial judgements are our love and hate! *Dryden.*

10. It is sometimes used for whatever.

Whether it were the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will, or the dazzling of his passions, or what it was, certain it is that the perpetual troubles of his fortunes could not have been without some main error in his nature. *Bacon.*

11. It is used adverbially for partly; in part.

The enemy having his country wasted, what by himself and what by the soldiers, findeth succour in no place. *Spenser.*

Thus, what with the war, what with the sweat, what with the gallows, and what with poverty, I am custom'd from. *Shakespeare.*

The year before, he had so used the matter, that what by force, what by policy, he had taken from the christians above thirty small cities. *Amelies.*

When they come to cast up the profit and loss,

W H E

what betwixt force, interest, or good manners, the adventurer escapes well if he can but get off. *L'Étrange.*

What with carrying apples, grapes, and fowls, he finds himself in a hurry. *L'Étrange.*

What with the benefit of their situation, the art and parsimony of their people, they have grown so considerable, that they have treated upon an equal foot with great princes. *Temple.*

They live a popular life, and then what for business, pleasures, company, there's scarce room for a morning's reflexion. *Norris.*

If these halfpence should gain admittance, in no long space of time, what by the clandestine practices of the coiners, what by his own counterfeits and those of others, his limited quantity would be tripled. *Swift.*

12. WHAT ho! An interjection of calling.

What ho! thou genius of the chime, what ho! Laid thou asleep beneath these hills of snow? Stretch out thy lary limbs. *Dryden.*

WHAT'EVER. } pronoun, [from what and WHATSO'. } forever.] What's is not WHATSO'EVER. } now in use.

1. Having one nature or another; being one or another, either generically, specifically, or numerically.

To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements, Cables, and whatever, and to be Out of the king's protection. *Shakespeare.*

Whatever is first in the invention, is last in the execution. *Hammond.*

If thence he 'scape into whatever world. *Milton.*

In whatever shape he lurk I'll know. *Milton.*

Wisely restoring whatever grace It lost by change of times, or tongues, or place. *Denham.*

Holy writ abounds in accounts of this nature, as much as any other history whatever. *Addison.*

No contrivance, no prudence whatever can devote from his scheme, without leaving us worse than it found us. *Atterbury.*

Thus whatever successive duration shall be bounded at one end, and be all past and present, must come infinitely short of infinity. *Hentley.*

Whatever is read differs as much from what is repeated without book, as a copy does from an original. *Swift.*

I do fire nothing; I press nothing upon you, but to make the most of human life, and to aspire after perfection in whatever state of life you chuse. *Law.*

2. Any thing, be it what it will.

Whatever our liturgy hath more than theirs, they cut it off. *Hooker.*

Whatever thing Thy scythe of time mows down, devour. *Milton.*

3. The same, be it this or that.

Be whatever Virgilus was before. *Pope.*

4. All that; the whole that; all particulars that.

From hence he views with his black-hooded eye What's the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*

What'er the ocean pales, or sky inclines, Is thine. *Shakespeare.*

At once came forth whatever crops. *Milton.*

WHEAL. *n. f.* [See **WEAL**.] A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter.

The humour cannot transpire, whereupon it corrupts, and raises little wheals or blisters. *Hijewam.*

WHEAT. *n. f.* [hæate, Saxon; *wæde*, Dutch; *tritum*, Latin.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made.

It hath an apertulous flower, diffused into spikes; each of these consists of many stamens, which are enclosed in a granular sheath, having a small point in the center, which afterwards becomes a long beak, convex on one side, but flattened on the other; it is the grain, and is included by a coat which before was the flower cup, there are produced singly, and collected in a close spike, being

affixed to an indented axis. The species are, 1. White or red wheat, without awn. 2. Red wheat, in some places called *Kentish wheat*. 3. White wheat. 4. Red-eared bearded wheat. 5. Cone wheat. 6. Grey wheat, and in some places duck-bill wheat and grey-pollard. 7. Polomon wheat. 8. Many-eared wheat. 9. Summer wheat. 10. Naked barley. 11. Long grained wheat. 12. Six rowed wheat. 13. White-eared wheat with long awns. Of all these sorts, cultivated in this country, the cone wheat is chiefly preferred, as it has a larger ear and a fuller grain than any other, but the seeds of all should be annually changed, for if they are sown on the same farm they will not succeed so well as when the seed is brought from a distant country. *Milnes*
He milks the white wheat, and hurls the poor creature of the earth. *Shakespeare*
Reuben went in the days of wheat harvest. *Genesis*

August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aspect, upon his head a garland of wheat and rice. *Persius*
Next to rice is wheat; the bran of which is highly acedent. *Arbutnot*

The duncle laughing fly, the eddy clove
Again upon a wheat-head drops above. *Gen*

WHEAT-FLY. *adj.* [from *wheat*.] Made of wheat.

Of wheaten flour shalt thou make them. *Fables*

Here summer in her wheaten garland crown'd. *Johnson*

The office of wheaten bread is in London. *Johnson*

His talk it was the wheat it leaves to fry,
And from the banquet take the bowls away. *Pope*

There is a project on foot for transporting our best wheaten straw to Dunstable, and obliging us by law to take oil yearly to many tun of the straw hats. *Swift*

WHEAT-EAR. *n. f.* [*oculanthe*, Latin.] A small bird very delicate.

What cook would lose her time in picking buks, wheatears, and other small birds? *Swift*

WHEAT-FLUM. *n. f.* A sort of plum. *Anfworth*

To WHEEDLE. *v. a.* [Of this word I can find no etymology, though used by good writers. *Locke* seems to mention it as a cant word. To entice by soft words, to flatter; to persuade by kind words.

His business was to pump and wheedle,
And men with their own keys untried;
To make them to themselves give answers,
For which they pay the money over. *Thaddeus*

A fox food licking of his lips at the clock, and wheedling him to get him down. *Locke*

His fire
From Mars his forge lent to Minerva's tools,
To learn the unhappy art of wheedling tools. *Duden*

He that first brought the word thim, or wheedle, in use, put together, as he thought at, and he made it stand for. *Locke*

A laughing, toying, wheedling, whining voice,
Shall make him smile on a coward's meanness. *Race*

The world has never been prepared for the trifles by prefaces, wheedled or troubled with excuses. *Pope*

Let my wheedle, that caten'd, fawn'd,
Till I hails all her trunks pawn'd. *Swift*

WHEEL. *n. f.* [Hevel, Sax. *wiel*, Dutch; *huel*, Islandic.]

1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis.

Carnality within raises all the combustions without: this is the great wheel to which the clock owes its motion. *Drey of Puty*

Where never yet did pry
The busy morning's curious eye,
It wheels of thy best coach put quick and free,
And all seem open road to thee. *Cockin*

The body's character: I wish the wheel
Of his own care. *Dryden*

Fortune fits all breathe's, and admires to feel
A fate so weighty, that it flops her wheel. *Dryden*
Some watches are made with four wheels. *Locke*

A wheel plough is one of the earliest draughts
Mortimer.

2. A circular body.
Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it. *Shakespeare*

3. A carriage that runs upon wheels.
Through the proud inlet the moves the publick pace,
The turning wheel before the palace flays. *Pope*

4. An instrument on which criminals are tortured.
Let me pull all about mine ears, present me Death on the wheel, or at wild horses heels. *Shakespeare*

Thou art a foul abject, but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire. *Shakespeare*

Let all the monuments of her wheel
May you in many pleasures share. *Waller*

His examination is like that which is made by the wheel and wheel. *Addison*

5. The instrument of spinning.
A wheel weaves care, however rude the found,
All at her work the village maiden finds.
Nor, as she turns the idly wheel around,
Reveals the secret of her things. *Gifford*

6. Rotation, revolution.
Look not too long upon these turning wheels of vicissitude, lest you become giddy. *Bacon*

According to the common vicissitude and wheel of things, the proud and the indolent, after long to employ upon others, come at length to be employed upon themselves. *South*

7. A compass about; a track approaching to circularity.
He throws his flight in many an airy wheel. *Milton*

To WHEEL, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To move on wheels.
2. To turn on an axis.

The moon carried about the earth always flows the time face to us, not once wheeling upon her own center. *Bentley*

3. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.
The course of justice wheel'd about,
And left thee but a very prey to time. *Shakespeare*

4. To turn; to have vicissitudes.
5. To lurch a compass.

Hold me in check, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about. *Shakespeare*

You, my Myrtilons,
Mark what I say, attend me where I wheel. *Shakespeare*

Continually wheeling about, he kept them in to that, that no man could, without great danger, go to water his horse. *Knollys*

He at hand prevails
His rage, and plies him with redoubled strokes,
Wheels as he wheels. *Dryden*

Half these draw off, and coast the south,
With strict watch, the other wheel the north,
Our circuit meets full well, as flame they part,
Half wheeling to the field, half to the spear. *Milton*

Now I earthly fleets through air his rapid flight,
Then wheeling down the deep of heav'n he flies,
And draws a radiant circle o'er the skies. *Pope*

6. To roll forward.
Thunder

Must wheel on the earth, devouring where it rolls. *Milton*

To WHEEL, *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round.

Heaven's row'd
Her motions, as the great first Mover's hand
Fits wheel then course. *Milton*

WHEELBARROW. *n. f.* [wheel and barrow.] A carriage driven forward on one wheel.

Carry bottles in a wheelbarrow upon rough ground, but not filled full, but leave some air. *Bacon*

Pippins did in wheelbarrows about. *Locke*
WHEELER. *n. f.* [from *wheel*.] A maker of wheels.

After local names, the most have been derived from occupations, as Potter, Smith, Brafter, Wheeler, Wright. *Canden*

WHEELWRIGHT. *n. f.* [wheel and wright.] A maker of wheel carriages.

It is a tough wood, and all heart, being good for the wheelwright. *Mortimer*

WHEELY. *adj.* [from *wheel*.] Circular; suitable to rotation.

Hands exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely turn
To the expected grinder. *Philips*

To WHEEZE. *v. n.* [heorson, Saxon.] To breathe with noise

The constriction of the trachea frightens the passage of the air, and produces the wheezing in the asthma. *Floyer*

It is easy to run into ridicule the best descriptions, when once a man is in the humour of laughing, till he wheezes at his own dull jest. *Dryden*

The tawny dog runs mad, the wheezing fawn
With coughs is choak'd. *Dryden*

Prepare balsamick cups, to wheezing lungs
Mechanical, and short-breath'd. *Philips*

Wheezing asthma loth to stir. *Swift*

WHEEL. *n. f.* [See To WHEEL.]

1. An inequality; a protuberance.
This face is all bulges, and wheals, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shakespeare*

2. A punnule. [See WEAL.]

To WHEEL. *v. a.* [aphulpan, Sax. *wilma*, Islandic.]

1. To cover with something not to be thrown off; to bury.
Crucious murther is which a wicked poon,
Had wrought, and many wheel'd in deadly poon. *Spenser*

This punk is my prize, or ocean wheel them all. *Shakespeare*

On these curled engines triple row
They saw them wheel'd, and all their confidence
Under the weight of mountains bury'd deep. *Milton*

So the sad offence deserves,
Plung'd in the deep for ever let me lie,
Wheel'd under seas. *Shakespeare*

Discharge the load of earth that lies on you, like one of the mountains under which the poets lay the giants and men of the earth are wheel'd. *Pope*

The wheeling billow and the faithful ear. *Gen*

2. To throw upon something so as to cover or bury it.

Wheel some things over them, and keep them there. *Milton*

WHELP. *n. f.* [welp, Dutch; *huelp*, Islandic; *hualp*, Swedish.]

1. The young of a dog; a puppy.
They call'd us, for our recruits, English dogs,
Now, like their whelps, we crying run away. *Shakespeare*

Whelps come to their growth within three quarters of a year.
Whelps are blind nine days, and then begin to see, as generally believed, but, as we have elsewhere declared, it is rare that their eye-lids open until the twelfth day. *Bacon*

2. The young of any beast of prey.
The lion's whelp shall be to himself unknown. *Shakespeare*

Those mischt bear whelps.
3. A son. In contempt.
The young whelp of Talbot's raging brood
Did test his puny sword in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakespeare*

4. A young man. In contempt.
Slave, I will strike your foul out with my foot,
Let me but find you again with such a foot. *Ben Jonson*

You whelp!
That awkward whelp, with his money bag,
would have made his entrance. *Addison*

W H E

To Whence, v. n. To bring young. Applied to beasts, generally beasts of prey.

A lioness hath *whelp'd* in the streets,
And graves have yawn'd. *Shakespeare*

In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea-monsters *whelp'd*
And flabb'd. *Milton*

In a bitch ready to *whelp* we found four puppies. *Bayly*

WHEN, adv. [*whan*, Gothick; *hwanne*, Saxon; *wanneer*, Dutch.]

1. At the time that.

Divers curious men judg'd that one Theodosius should succeed, *when* indeed Theodosius did. *Camden*

One who died several ages ago, raises a secret of piety and benevolence for him in our minds, *when* we read his story. *Addison*

2. At what time? interrogatively.

When was it she last walk'd? —
—Since his majesty went into the field. *Shaksp*

It there's a pow'r above us,
And that there is all nature ours abroad
Through all her works, he must delight in virtue,
And that which he delights in must be happy.
But *when*? or where? *Addison*

3. Which time.

I was adopted heir by his consent;
Since *when*, his oath is broke. *Shakespeare*

4. After the time that.

When I have once handed a report to another,
how know I how he may improve it? *Government of the Tongue*

5. At what time.

Kings may
Take their advantage *when* and how they list. *Daniel*

6. At what particular time.

His feed, *when* is not let, shall bruise my head. *Milton*

7. **WHEN, adv.** At the time when; what time. Obsolete.

Thy *when* as Guyon saw, he 'gan enquire
What meant that peace about that lady's throe. *Spenser*

When as sacred light began to dawn
In Eden on the boundless seas, that breath'd
Their morning incense, came the human pair. *Milton*

WHENCE, adv. [formed from *whence*, by the same analogy with *hence* from *here*.]

1. From what place?

Whence and what art thou, execrable fiend? *Milton*

2. From what person?

Whence, too, to nature? shall we summon and,
By our pity and our pride betray'd? *Prior*

3. From what cause?

Whence comes this unfought honour unto me?
Whence does this mighty condescension flow? *Carson*

4. From which premises.

Their practice was to look no farther before
than the next line, *whence* it will follow, that
they can drive to no certain point. *Daniel*

5. From what place or person indefinitely.

Grateful to acknowledge *whence* his good
friends. *Milton*

6. For which cause.

Recent a me, distilled with a fixed alkali, is
transform'd into an alkaline nature; *whence* alkaline
salts, taken into a human body, have the power of
turning its benign salts into fiery and volatile. *Arbuthnot*

7. From which source: indefinitely.

I have shewn *whence* the understanding may get
advice as it is. *Locke*

8. From which cause.

Others which consider *whence* the windpuffs
dry and less flexible, *whence* that fluttering proceeds. *Blackmore*

9. **From Whence.** A vicious mode of speech.

W H E

From whence he views, with his black-lidded eye,
What the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser*

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion, and his titles, in a place? *Shakespeare*

From *whence* himself does fly. *Shakespeare*

O how unlike the place from *whence* they fell! *Milton*

10. **Of Whence.** Another barbarism.

He ask'd his guide,
What and of *whence* was he who pres'd the horse's
side? *Dryden*

Whencesoever, adv. [*whence* and *soever*.] From what place forever; from what cause forever.

Any idly, *whencesoever* we have it, contains in
it all the properties it has. *Locke*

Wretched name, or arbitrary thing!
Whence ever I thy cruel chance bring,
I own thy influence, for I feel thy sting. *Prior*

Whencever, adv. [*when* and *ever*.] At what-
soever time.

O we come *whencever*? Why delays
His hand to execute? *Milton*

Men grow still acquainted with many of their
fellows' misdeeds, upon their being proposed, not
because they do, but because the consideration of
the nature of the things, contained in those words,
would not suffer him to think otherwise, how *whencever*
it is, he is brought to reflection. *Locke*

Our *whencever*, *whencever* it is truly received into
the heart, will appear in justice, friendship and
charity. *Rogers*

Whence, adv. [*hpon*, Sax; *wher*, Dutch.]

1. At which place or places.

She visited that place *whence* she was so happy
as to see the cause of her mishap. *Smollett*

God doth in publick prayer respect the solemnity
of places, *whence* his name should be called on
amongst his people. *Hooder*

In every land we have a larger space
Whence we with green adorn our fairy bowers. *Dryden*

In Lydia born,
Whence plentiful harvests the fat fields adorn. *Dryden*

The solid parts, *whence* the fibres are more close
and compacted. *Blackmore*

2. At what place?

Whence were ye, nymphs, when the remorseless
deep
Clos'd over the head of your lov'd Lycidas? *Milton*

Ah! *whence* was I late? *Spenser*

3. At the place in which.

Whence I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherish'd by her childlike duty,
I now am full resolv'd to take a wife. *Shakespeare*

4. **Any Whence.** At any place.

Those turbulent waters were averted, as a
diluvium of the exterior earth could not be made
any where but it would fall into waters. *Burnet*

5. **Whence, like here and there,** has in com-
position a kind of pronominal signifi-
cation; as, *whenceof*, of which.

6. It has the nature of a noun. Not now
in use.

He shall find no *whence* fate to hide himself.
But them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind,
Flourish *whence* a better *whence* to find. *Shakespeare*

Whenceabout, adv. [*whence* and *about*.]

1. Near what place? as, *whenceabout* did
you lose what you are seeking?

2. Near which place.

Thou firmest earth,
Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for I am
thy very stones' proof of my *whenceabout*. *Shakespeare*

3. Concerning which.

The greatness of all actions is measured by the
worthiness of the subject from which they proceed,
and the object *whenceabout* they are conversant: we
must of necessity, in both respects, acknowledge

W H E

that this present world affordeth not any thing com-
parable unto the duties of religion. *Hooder*

Whenceas, adv. [*where* and *as*.]

1. When on the contrary.

Are not those found to be the greatest idiots who
are most notoriously ignorant? *whenceas* true zeal
should always begin with true knowledge. *Spenser*

The aliment of plants is nearly one uniform ware,
whenceas animals live upon very different sorts of
substances. *Arbuthnot*

2. At which place. Obsolete.

They came to fiery flood of Eile yeton,
Whenceas the damned phots in torments live. *Tang Quen*

Prepare to ride unto St. Albans,
If *whenceas* the king and queen do mean to hawk. *Shakespeare*

3. The thing being so that. Always re-
ferred to something different.

Whenceas we read of many of them so much com-
mended, some for their mild and merciful disposi-
tion, some for their virtuous severity, some for in-
tegrity of life. If these were the fruits of true and
mild principles deliver'd unto us in the word
of God. *Hooder*

Whenceas all bodies seem to work by the commu-
nication of their nature, and impressions of their
motions, the diffusion of species visible seemeth to
participate more of the former, and the species in-
visible of the latter. *Bacon*

If *whenceas* was the generally causes of poverty,
the special nature of this war with Spain, it made
by far, is like to be a lucrative war. *Bacon*

Whenceas being requires light, a free medium,
and a right line to the objects, we can hear in the
dark, unaided, and by curves lines. *Hooder*

Whenceas at first we had only three of these prin-
ciples, their number is already swollen to five. *Bacon*

4. But on the contrary.

One imagines that the terrestrial matter, which
is covered down with rain, enlarges the bulk of
the earth. Another fancies that the earth will ere
long all be washed away by rains, and the waters
of the ocean turned forth to overwhelm the dry
land: *whenceas*, by this distribution of matter, con-
tinual provision is every where made for the sup-
ply of bodies. *Woodward*

Whenceat, adv. [*where* and *at*.]

1. At which.

Has he thought would be the fittest resting place,
till we might go farther from his mother's tury;
whenceat he was no less angry, and ashamed, than
dreaded to obey Zelmira. *Sturges*

There is, in man's conversation unto God, the last
stage *whenceat* his face towards heaven beginneth. *Hooder*

Whenceat I said, and found
Police images, all real, as the dream
Has fairly shadow'd. *Milton*

Whenceas we have done any thing *whenceat* they are
displeased, if they have no reason for it, we should
look to rectify the mistakes about it, and inform
them better. *Kettwell*

2. At what? as, *whenceat* are you offended?

Whenceby, adv. [*where* and *by*.]

1. By which.

But even that, you must confess, you have re-
ceived of her, and so are rather gratefully to thank
her, than to prize any farther, till you bring some-
thing of your own, *whenceby* to claim it. *Salway*

I regret those evils *whenceby* the hearts of men are
lost. *Hooder*

You take my life,
Whence you do take the means *whenceby* I live. *Shakespeare*

If an enemy hath taken all that from a prince
whenceby he was a king, he may revivify himself by
considering all that is left him, *whenceby* he is a man. *Taylor*

This is the most rational and most profitable way
of learning languages, and *whenceby* we may best
hope to give account to God of our youth spent
herein. *Milton*

This delight they take in doing of mischief,
whenceby I mean the pleasure they take to put any
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thing in pain that is capable of it, is no other than a foreign and introduced disposition. *Locke.*

2. By what? *as, whereby* wilt thou accomplish thy design?

WHERE'VEN. *adv.* [*where and ever.*] At whatsoever place.

Which to avenge on him they dearly vow'd,
Wherever that on ground they mought him find. *Spenser.*

Him serve, and fear!
Of other creatures, as him pleases best,
Where'er plac'd, let him dispose. *Milton.*

Not only to the sons of Abraham's loins
Salvation shall be preach'd; but to the sons
Of Abraham's faith, wherever through the world. *Milton.*

Where'er thy navy spreads her canvas wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all, she brings. *Waller.*

The climate, about thirty degrees, may pay for the Helpdenes of our age, whatever *where'er* the other was. *Temple.*

He cannot but love virtue, wherever it is. *F. Atterbury.*

Where'er he hath receded from the Mosaic account of the earth, he hath receded from nature and matter of fact. *Woodward.*

Where'er Shakspeare has invented, he is greatly below the novelit, since the incidents he has added are neither necessary nor probable. *Shakspeare illustrated.*

WHY'REFORE. *adv.* [*where and for.*]

1. For which reason.

The ox and the ass desire their food, neither purpose they unto themselves any end *wherefore*. *Hooker.*

There is no cause *wherefore* we should think God more desirous to manifest his favour by temporal blessings towards them than towards us. *Hooker.*

Shall I tell you why? —

—Ay, sir, and *wherefore*; for, they say, every *why* hath a *wherefore*. *Shakspeare.*

2. For what reason?

Where'er gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some wondrous monument? *Shakspeare.*

O *wherefore* was my birth from heav'n foretold
Twice by an angel? *Milton.*

WHEREIN. *adv.* [*where and in.*]

1. In which.

When ever yet was your appeal denied?
Wherein have you been galled by the king? *Shakspeare.*

Try waters by weight, *wherein* you may find
some difference, and the lighter account the better. *Bacon.*

Heav'n
Is as the book of God before thee set,
Wherein to read his wondrous works. *Milton.*

Too soon for us the circling hours
This dreaded time have compass'd, *wherein* we
Must bide the stroke of that long threaten'd wound. *Milton.*

This is the happy morn
Wherein the son of heav'n's eternal King
Our great redemption from above did bring. *Milton.*

Had they been treated with more kindness, and their questions answered, they would have taken more pleasure in improving their knowledge, *wherein* there would be still newness. *Locke.*

Their treaty was finished, *wherein* I did them several good offices by the credit I now had at court, and they made me a visit. *Saunders.*

There are times *wherein* a man ought to be cautious as well as innocent. *Saunders.*

2. In what?

They say, *wherein* have we wearied him? *Malachi.*

WHEREINTO. *adv.* [*where and into.*]

Into which.

Where 's the palace *whereinto* foul things
Sometimes intrude not? *Shakspeare.*

Another dictate is the putting forth of wild oats, *whereinto* corn oftentimes degenerates. *Bacon.*

My subject does not oblige me to point forth the place *whereinto* this water is now retreated. *Woodward.*

WHERE'NESS. *n. f.* [from *where.*] Ubiquity; imperfect locality.

A point hath no dimensions, but only a *where-ness*, and is next to nothing. *Crow.*

WHEREOF. *adv.* [*where and of.*]

1. Of which.

A thing *whereof* the church hath, ever since the first beginning, reaped singular commodity. *Hooker.*

I do not find the certain numbers *whereof* then armies did consist. *Davies.*

'Tis not very probable that I should succeed in such a project, *whereof* I have not had the least hint from any of my predecessors, the poets. *Dryden.*

2. Of what, and dimly.

How this world, when and *whereof* created. *Milton.*

3. Of what? interrogatively: *as, whereof* was the house built?

WHEREON. *adv.* [*where and on.*]

1. On which.

As for those things *whereon*, or else *wherewith*, superstition worketh, polluted they are by such abuse. *Hooker.*

Infected be the air *whereon* they ride. *Shakspeare.*

So looks the strand, *whereon* th' impetuous flood
Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shakspeare.*

He lack'd the ground *whereon* the trod. *Milton.*

2. On what? *as, whereon* did he sit?

WHERE'NSO. } *adv.* [*where and so-*
WHERE'NSO'EVER. } *ever.*]

1. In what place soever. *Wherefo* is obsolete.

That short revenge the man may overtake,
Wherefo he be, and soon upon him light. *Spenser.*

Poor naked wretches, *wherefo* 'ere you are,
That bide the pangs of this pitiless storm,
How shall your household heads defend you
From tedious such as these? *Shakspeare.*

He oft
Frequented their assemblies, *wherefo* met. *Milton.*

2. To what place soever. Not proper.

Can safety no place of safety know?
The noise pursues me *wherefo* 'er I go. *Dryden.*

WHERE'NTO. } *adv.* [*where and to, or*
WHERE'NTO'. } *unto.*]

1. To which.

She brought forth no kind of creature *whereinto* she is wanting in that which is needful. *Hooker.*

What scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the first place both of credit and obedience is due; the next *whereinto* is, whatsoever any man can necessarily conclude by force of reason; after these, the voice of the church takes edith. *Hooker.*

I hold an old custom'd seat,
whereinto I have invited many a guest. *Shakspeare.*

Whereinto th' Almighty answer'd, not displeas'd. *Milton.*

2. To what? to what end? *as, whereinto* is this expedient?

WHERE'NTO'S. *adv.* [*where and upon.*]

Upon which.

The townsmen mutual, and sent to Essex,
whereupon he came thither. *Clarendon.*

Whereupon there had risen a war betwixt them, if the earl of Desmond had not been sent into England. *Davies.*

WHERE'NTH. } *adv.* [*where and with,*
WHERE'NTH'. } *or withal.*]

1. With which.

As for those things *wherewith* superstition worketh, polluted they are. *Hooker.*

Her bliss is all in pleasure and delight,
wherewith she makes her lovers drunken. *Spenser.*

No, thunderland, thou ladder *wherewithal*
The mounting Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shakspeare.*

In regard of the troubles *wherewith* this king was distressed in England, this army was not of sufficient strength to make an entire conquest of Ireland. *Davies.*

The builders of Babel still, with vain design,
New Babels, had they *wherewithal*, would build. *Milton.*

You will have patience with a *where*, *you* has an inclination to pay you his obligations, if he had *wherewithal* ready about him. *Wycherley.*

The prince could save from such a number of spoilers *wherewithal* to carry on his wars abroad. *Davenant.*

The frequency, warmth, and affection, *wherewith* they are proposed. *Rogers.*

But it is impossible for a man, who openly declares against religion, to give any reasonable security that he will not be false and cruel, whenever a temptation offers which he values more than he does the power *wherewith* he was trusted. *Saunders.*

2. With what? interrogatively.

If the salt hath lost its flavour, *wherewith* shall it be salted? *Matthew.*

3. I know not that *wherewithal* is ever used in question.

To **WHERE'NTH.** *v. a.* [corrupted, I suppose, from *ferret*.]

1. To hunt; to trouble; to tease. A low colloquial word.

2. To give a box on the ear. *Ainsworth.*

WHERE'RY. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation.]

A light boat used on rivers.

And falling down into a lake,
Which him up to the neck doth take,
His fury somewhat it doth slacke,
He calleth for a ferry;

What was his club he made his boat,
And in his oaken cup doth float. *Dryden.*

As safe as in a cherry.

Let the vessel split on herself,
With the freight enrich themselves:
Safe within my little *where-ry*,
All their madness makes me merry. *Saunders.*

To **WHET.** *v. a.* [*hypetan*, Sax. *wetten*, Dutch.]

1. To sharpen by attrition.

Fool, thou *whet* a knife to kill thyself. *Shakspeare.*

Thou had'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou hast *whetted* on thy stony heart,
To stab at half an hour of my frail life. *Shakspeare.*

This situation
Is but to *whet* thy almost blunted purpose. *Shakspeare.*

Unpolished virtue, rubbed on the whetstone
blade of a knife, will not impart its colour. *Locke.*

There is the Roman slave *whetting* his knife, and listening. *Adams.*

The quence, smooth and cutting, is like a razor *whetted* with oil. *Saunders.*

2. To edge, to make angry or acrimonious: it is used with *on* and *forward*, but improperly.

Peace, good queen!

O what not on these too, too furious peers;
For blessed are the peace-makers! *Shakspeare.*

Since Catharine did *whet* me against Octavius,
I have not slept. *Shakspeare.*

I will *whet* on the king.

He favoured the christian merchants, and the more to *whet* him *forward*, the buffa had cunningly insinuated into his acquaintance one Malabar. *Knotter.*

Let not thy deep bitterness beget
Carnels despair in me, for that will *whet* my mind to scorn. *Dante.*

The caustic why, onions, salt, and pepper, in baked meats, move appetite, is by vesication of those nerves; for motion *whetted*. *Bacon.*

A disposition in the king began to be discovered, which, nourished and *whetted* on by bad counsellors, improved the blot of his times; which was the cause, ing treasure out of his subjects' purses by *whetting*. *Bacon.*

'Tis sad that we should sacrifice the due peace to the *whetting* and inflaming of a little vanity. *Decca.*

Great contemporaries *whet* and cultivate each other. *Dryden.*

Himself invents the shining there,
And *whetted* human industry by care;

Nor suffer'd sloth to rust his active reign. *Dryden.*

WHET. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

W H E

1. **The act of sharpening.**
2. **Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.**

An iv'ry table is a certain *whet*;
You would not think how heartily he 'll eat.

He assid at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention tips, drams, and *whets*.

WHETHER. *adv.* [hwæðer, Saxon.] A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other: answered by *or*.

As they, so we have likewise a publick form, how to serve God both morning and evening, *whether* sermons may be had or no.

Resolve *whether* you will or no.
Perkins' three counsellors regifted themselves sanctuary-men, and *whether* upon pardon obtained, or continuance within the privilege, they were not proceeded with.

If we adjourn to the lords, *whether* they prevail or not, we engulf ourselves into assured danger.

Then didst thou found that order, *whether* love or victory thy royal thoughts did move,
Each was a noble cause.

It has been the question of some curious wits, *Whether* in the world there are more heads or feet?

Epictetus forbids a man, on such an occasion, to consult with the oracle *whether* he should do it or no, it being necessary to be done.
Whether by health or sickness, life or death, mercy is still continuing and carrying on the spiritual good of all who love God.

This affliction is only offered to men, and not forced upon them *whether* they will or no.

When our foreign trade exceeds our exportation of commodities, our money must go to pay our debts, *whether* melted or not.

Whether it be that the nehest of these discoveries fall not into the pope's hands, or for some other reason, the prince of Lorraine will keep this feat from being turned up, till one of his own family is in the chair.

WHETHER. *pronoun.* Which of two.

Whether when they came, they fed at words
If *whether* of the world could be the lord of words.

Whether of them twain did the will of his father?

Whether is more beneficial, that we should have the same yearly quantity of heat distributed equally, or a greater there in summer, and a winter less?

Let them take *whether* they will, if they desire all a man's from single pairs, even to make the record of a page, it is waste after a copy.

WHETSTONE. *n. f.* [whet and stone.] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it sharp.

The minds of the afflicted do never think they have fully conceived the weight or measure of their own woe: they use their affliction as a *whetstone* to wit and memory.

What avoid her resolution chafes,
Whole subiect soul swears *whetstones* to desire?

These the *whetstone* sharps to eat,
And cry, millions are good meat.

Diligence is to the understanding as the *whetstone* to the razor; but the will is the hand that must apply the one to the other.

A *whetstone* is not an instrument to carve with, but it sharpens those that do.

WHETTER. *n. f.* [from whet.] One that whets or sharpens.

Love and enmity are notable *whetters* and quickners of the spirit of life in all animals.

WHY. *n. f.* [hwæ, why, Dutch.]

1. The thin or fermented part of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated.

W H I

I 'll make you feed on curds and *whies*.

Milk is nothing but blood turned white, by being diluted with a greater quantity of serum or *whiey* in the glandules of the bread.

2. It is used of any thing white and thin.

Those linen cheeks of thine
Are counsellors to fear. What, foldiers *whiey* face!

WHIE'Y. } *adj.* [from *whiey*.] Partak-
WHIE'YISH. } ing of *whiey*; resembling *whiey*.

Those medicines being opening and piercing, fortify the operation of the liver, in sending down the *whiey* part of the blood to the reins.

He that quails
Such *whiey* liquors, oit with cholick pangs
He'll roar.

WHICH. *pron.* [hwile, Sax. welk, Dutch.]

1. The pronoun relative, relating to things. The apostles term it the pledge of our heavenly inheritance, sometimes the handfel or earnest of that *which* is to come.

In delusions by deluge, the tenant *which* hap to be referred are ignorant.

To *which* their want of judging abilities, add also their want of opportunity to apply to such consideration as may let them into the true goodness and evil of things, *which* are qualities *which* seldom display themselves to the full view.

The queen of furies by this hide is fet,
And bristles from their mouths th' untaught ment,
Which if they touch, her hissing snakes the reins.

After the several earths, consider the parts of the surface of this globe *which* are barren, as land and rocks.

2. It had formerly sometimes the before it.

Do they not blaspheme that worthy name by the *which* ye are called?

3. It formerly was used for *who*, and related likewise to persons: as in the first words of the Lord's Prayer.

The Almighty, *which* giveth wisdom to whomsoever it pleaseth him, did, for the good of his church, pay those eager wishes.

Do you hear, my of a battle?

—Every one he is that,
Which can do the mouth found.

Had I been the *which* on a filly woman,
The ladies should have told me on their pikes
Before I would have granted to that act.

4. The genitive of a *whic*, as well as of *who*, is *whic*, but *whom*, as derived from *whic*, is scarcely used but in poetry.

Of man's soft disobedience, and the front
Of that lost denizen, *whic* is mortal taste.

5. It is sometimes a demonstrative: as, take *whic* you will.

What is the night?

—Almost at odds with morning, *whic* is *whic*.

6. It is sometimes an interrogative: as, *whic* is the man?

If *whic* of you convinceth me of sin?

For *whic* of these works do ye prove me?

Two fair twins,
The puzzled strangers, *whic* is *whic* enquire.

WHICHSOEVER. *pron.* [hwic and soever.]

Whether one or the other.

Whichever of these he takes, and how often for *whic* he doubts it, he finds that he is not one jot nearer the end of such addition than at first setting out.

WHIFF. *n. f.* [chwif, Welsh.] A blast; a puff of wind.

Pythus at Pyrus drives, in race strikes wide,
But with the *whiff* and start of his full sword
Th' untaught dier till.

If some nativity *whiff* to tray the crime,
Invent a quagrel straight.

W H I

Three pipes after dinner he constantly smokes,
And seasons his *whiffs* with impertinent jokes.

Nick pulled out a boatswain's whistle: upon the first *whiff* the tradesmen came jumping in.

To **WHIFFLE.** *v. n.* [from *whiff*.] To move instantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

Nothing is more familiar, than for a *whiffing* fop, that has not one grain of the sense of a man of honour, to play the hero.

Was our reason given to be thus puff'd about,
Like a dry leaf, an idle straw, a feather,
The sport of every *whiffing* blast that blows?

A person of a *whiffing* and unsteady turn of mind cannot keep close to a point of controversy, but wanders from it perpetually.

WHIFFLE. *n. f.* [from *whiffle*.]

1. A harbinger; probably one with a horn or trumpet.

The beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whole flocks and fops outvoice the deep-mouth'd'd
Ten.

Which, like a mighty *whiffle* fore the king,
Seems to prepare his way.

2. One of no consequence; one moved with a whiff or puff.

Our fine young ladies retain in their service a great number of supernumerary and insignificant fellows, *whic* they use like *whiffles*, and commonly call *whiff* boys.

Every *whiffle* in a laced coat, who frequents the chocolate house, shall talk of the constitution.

WHIG. *n. f.* [hwæg, Saxon.]

1. *Whiey*.

2. The name of a faction.

The south-west counties of Scotland have seldom enough to live them through the year, and the northern parts producing more than they need, these in the week come in the former to buy at

Each the horse that come from the north; and to a word, whigging, it is driving their horses, all that drove were called the whiggoners, and thence the *whigs*.

Now in that year, before the news came down of duke Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated their people to rise and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching at the head of their parades with an ulster of fury, praying to be proclaimed all the way as they came.

The marquis of Argyll and his party came and headed them, they being about six thousand. This was called the whiggoners' march, and, ever after that, all that opposed the court came in contempt to be called *whigs*, and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our happy terms of distinction.

Whoever hath true value for church and state, should avoid the extremes of *whig* for the sake of the former, and the extremes of tory on the account of the latter.

WHIGGISH. *adj.* [from *whig*.] Relating to the whigs.

She 'll prove herself a tory plain,
From principles the whigs maintain;
And, to defend the whiggish cause,
Her topicks from the tories draws.

WHIGGISM. *n. f.* [from *whig*.] The notions of a whig.

I could quote passages from fifty pamphlets, wholly made up of *whiggism* and *whiggism*.

WHILE. *n. f.* [wail, Germ. hwile, Saxon.]

Time; space of time.

It my beauty is any thing, then let it obtain this much of you, that you will remain long *while* in this company, to ease your own

I have been her life from her bed, and again return to bed; yet all this *while* in a most full sleep.

One *while* we thought him innocent,
And then we accus'd him to be so.

We have been toiling come,
And on his neck a burden lugging home,

Most highly hogg, of fere-wood; which the ple
That led his fire supple all tupper while.

Chapman
I hope all ingenious persons will adventure n
to say, it they think it worth their while, of wh
they delight in it.
Digh
Praising a while, thus to herself she mus'd.

Milt n
How couldst thou look for other, but that God
should condemn thee for the doing of those things
for which thine own conscience did condemn thee
all the while thou wast doing of them. Tillotson
That which I have call'd this while been endeavour-
ing to convince men for, is no other but what God
himself hath particularly recommended. Tillotson
Few, without the hope of another life, would
think it worth their while to live above the allu-
ments of sense. Atterbury
What fate has dispos'd of the papers, 'tis not
worth while to tell. Locke

WHILE. } *adv.* [hpile, Saxon.] *Whiles*
WHILS. } is now out of use.
WHILSE. }

1. During the time that.
Whiles I was protector,
Pity was all the fault that was in me. *Shakespeare*
What we have, we prize not to the worth
Whiles we enjoy it, but when 'tis lack'd and lost,
Why then we rack the value. *Shakespeare*
I repeat, while the sedentary earth
Attends her end. *Milton*

2. As long as.
Use your memory; you will feebly experience
a gradual improvement, while you take care not to
overload it. Watts

3. At the same time that.
Whiles by the experiment of this manifestation
they glorify God, for your professed subjection
unto the gospel. *2 Corinthians*
Can he imagine that God tends forth an irre-
sistible strength against those thus, while in others he
permits men a power of repelling his grace?
Dean of Peter

All hearts shall bend, and every voice
In loud applauding shouts rejoice,
While all his gracious aspect praise,
And crowds grow loyal as they gaze. *Addison*
He fits attentive to his own applause;
White wits and temples every sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise. *Pope*

To WHILE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
loiter.

Men guilty this way never have observed that
the whiling time, the gathering together, and wait-
ing a little before dinner, is the most awkwardly
passed away of any. *Speator*

WHILERE. *adv.* [while and ere, or be-
fore.] A little while ago; ere while.
Not in use.

That cruel wight from whom I fear'd whil ere,
A man of hell, that calls himself Despair. *Spenser*
Let us be jocund: will you troul the catch
You taught me but while ere? *Shakespeare*

Those armies, that while ere
Affrighted all the world, by him struck dead with
fear. *Drayton*

Here lies Hobbinol, our shepherd whiler.
Raleigh

He who, with all heaven's heraldry, whiler
Enter'd the world, now bleeds to give us ease. *Milton*

WHILOM. *adv.* [hphilom, Saxon, that is,
once on a time.] Formerly; once; of
old. Not in use.

Where now the ludicrous lawyers have their
bowers,
There whilom wont the Temper nightshade,
Till they decay'd through phia. *Spenser*

There where once a valiant knight
And count's fiddler. *Hudibras*

Yet art thou not inglorious in thy fate;
For so Apollo, with unweaving hand,
Whilom did slay his dearly loved mate. *Milton*

WHIM. *n. f.* [This word is derived by
Skinner from a thing turning round; nor

can I find any etymology more proba-
ble.] A freak; an odd fancy; a cap-
rice; an irregular motion of desire.

All the superfluous whims relate,
That fill a female gambler's pate. *Swift*
He leant his whims and high-flown notions too,
Such as her men adopt, and fine men rue. *Harte*

To WHIMPER. *v. n.* [zimmeren, German.]
To cry without any loud noise.

The father by his authority should always stop
this sort of crying, and silence their whimpering.
Locke

A laughing, toying, wheedling, whimpering the
Sally ke himan le on a golp's in flage. *Rover*

In peals of merriment, the roars, and howl
She gaily whimpers like a lowing cow. *Swift*

WHIMPLED. *adj.* [I suppose from whimper.]
This word seems to mean distorted with
crying.

This whimp'd, whimng, purblind, wayward
boy,
His figure Juno's giant dwarf, Dan Cupid,
Rogues of love-chambers, lord of fold'd arms,
Th' annotated sovereign of sighs and groans. *Shakespeare*

WHIMSEY. *n. f.* [only another form of
the word whim.] A freak; a caprice;
an odd fancy; a whim.

At this rate a pretended freak or whimsy may
be palliated. *Locke*

All the ridiculous and extravagant shapes that
can be imagined, all the fancies and whimsies of
poets and painters, and Egyptian idolaters, it to
be they are consistent with life and propagation,
would be now actually in being if our artists's so-
tion were true. *Ray*

So now, as health or temper changes,
In larger compass whims ranges;
This day I follow, the next I above,
As light or bold whimses move. *Prior*

What I speak, my son Chloe, and what I write,
Thou'st
The difference there is betwixt nature and art,
I count others in verse, but I love thee in prose.
And they love my whimsies, but thou hast my
heart. *Prior*

Oranges in whiffy-boards went round.
He spoke with in a totate and unblush'd
mood, that I could not impute it to melancholy, or
a spleenish whimsy. *Blackmore*

The extravagance of poetry
Is not a loss for figures to express
Men's folly, whimsies, and inconstancy. *Swift*

WHIMSY. *adj.* [from whimsy.] Freak-
ish; capricious; oddly fanciful.

In another circumstance I am particular, or, as
my neighbours call me, whimsical, as my gard'n
invites into it all the birds, I do not suffer any one
to destroy them nears. *Locke*

WHIM. *n. f.* [chwen, Welsh; genpla, Spanish,
Latin.] Fun; a game.

With whims or with turges thy hovel renew.
Tupper

Plants that have pickles in their leaf are holly,
juniper, whin-bush, and thistle. *Bacon*

To WHINE. *v. n.* [pauin, Saxon; we-
nen, Dutch; exnan, Welsh.] To lam-
ment in low murmurs; to make a plain-
tive noise; to moan meanly and effemi-
nately.

They came to the wood, where the hounds were
in couples laying their coming, but with a whine,
without leaving liberty. *Sidney*

At his nurse's tears
He whin'd and roar'd away your victory,
That page blubb'd at him. *Shakespeare*

Twice and once the hedge-pog whin'd. *Shakespeare*
Whip him.

Till, like a boy, you see him cunge his face,
And whine aloud for mercy. *Shakespeare*

The common people have a whining tone and
accent in their speech, as if they did still suffer
some oppression. *Davies*

Then at we whine, look pale,
And tell our tale,

Men are in pain

For us again;
So neither speaking doth become
The lover's state, nor being dumb. *Buckling*

He made a viler noise than swine
In windy weather, when they whine. *Hudibras*

Some, under sheep's clothing, had the prop-
erties of wolves; that is, they could whine and howl,
as well as bite and devour. *South*

I was not born to hate to flatter crowds,
And move your pity by a whining tale. *Drayton*

Laughing at their whining may perhaps be the
proper method. *Locke*

Late was given for noble purposes; and therefore
it must not be sacrificed to a quarrel, nor whin'd
away in love. *Cibber*

Upon a general mourning, merchants and woollen-
drapers would in four-and-twenty hours rate their
clothes and silks to above a double price, and if
the mourning continued long, come whining with
petitions to the court, that they were ready to
starve. *South*

WHINE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Plaintive
noise; mean or affected complaint.

The favourable opinion of men comes often-
times by a few demure looks and affected whines,
set off with some odd devotional potters and gal-
maces. *South*

Thy hateful whine of woe
Breaks in upon my sorrows, and distracts
My jarring fancies with thy beggar's cry. *Pope*

To WHINSEY. *v. n.* [whinn, Latin; from
the found.] To make a noise like a
horse or colt.

WHINSEY. *n. f.* [pinnan and ape, to
gum honour, Saxon. Skinner. I know
not whether this word was ever used seri-
ously, and therefore perhaps it might be
denominated in contempt from whin, a
tool to cut whins.] A sword, in con-
tempt.

He hatch'd his whinward up, that fled
When he was falling, or his feet. *Hudibras*

To WHIP. *v. a.* [hpeopan, Saxon; wip-
pen, Dutch.]

1. To strike with any thing tough and
flexible.

He took
The harness'd fusts, that still with horror shook,
And plies them with the lash, and whips 'em on,
And, as he whips, upbraids 'em with his tongue. *Adams*

2. To sew slightly.

In half a whiff with needles and less he. *Garr*

3. To drive with lashes.

It is unheard of in cities, and by both troops,
The knee cloth knock'd off, and is well paid for
To whip his dandruff, or the few pangs
From out the circle of his territories. *Shakespeare*

To whip the fusts in quarters over the sea, again,
Lash hence those ever swarming rags of rags,
These rags could be a text. *South*

Since I put it to rest, play'd to rest, and whipp'd
top, I knew not what it was to be beaten till fairly.
Shakespeare

If order'd every day to whip his top, a long as
to make him weary, he will work for his bet, at yet
promise him as a reward of having whipp'd his top
lately quite out. *Locke*

Whipp'd even, unfortified with wine or love,
Froth'd by the flatterer's noise, indifference. *Harte*

4. To connect with lashes.

I'll leave you to the hearing of the cause,
Hoping you'll find good cause to whip them all.
Shakespeare

Reason with the fellow,
Before you punish him, where he heard this,
Left you should chance to whip your mistress. *Shakespeare*

Hourly we see some raw pin-feather'd thing
Attempt to mount, and with his heroes sing.
Who for false ones, as whipp'd at school,
But rather days, than weeks, grammar-rule. *Dryden*

How did he return this haughty brat,
Who whipt the winds, and made the sea his slave?
Dryden

More than feting children a task,
and *whipping* them, without any more ado, if it be
not due to our fancy. *Locke.*

Oh chain me! *whip* me! let me be the scorn
Of fordid rables and insulting crowds!
Give me but life. *Smith.*

Heirs to titles and large estates have a weakness
in their eyes, and are not able to bear the pain
and indignity of *whipping*. *Swift.*

5. To lash with farscafin.

They would *whip* me with their five wits, till I
was as cret fallen as a dried pear. *Shakespeare.*

6. To inwarp.

It being is firmly *whipt* about with small put,
that it may the easier move in the edge of the row-
er. *Milton.*

To *WHIP*. *v. a.* To take any thing
nimble; always with a particle deter-
mining the sense; as, out, on, up, down, &c.

A ludicrous use.

In his lawless fit,
Behind the arras bearing something fir,
He *whipt* his rapier out, and cries, a rat!

And in this he much a precaution kills
The unseen good old man. *Shakespeare.*

She in a hurry *whips* up her darling under her
arm. *Leitch.*

Rise yourself upon your hinder legs, and then
stretch out your head: I can easily *whip* up to your
horns, and so out of the wall. *Leitch.*

With Susan *whips* her linen from the rope,
Whilst the first dizzling shower is born alope.

The *whipped*, it lies ready for you to *whip* it out
in a moment. *Swift.*

To *WHIP*. *v. n.* To move nimbly. A
ludicrous word.

Two friends travelling together, met a bear upon
the way: the one *whips* up a tree, and the other
throws himself flat upon the ground. *Leitch.*

The humble figure made a sudden start to fol-
low, but the justice of the quorum *whipped* be-
tween. *Taylor.*

WHIP. *n. f.* [Ipsop, Saxon.] An influ-
ment of correction tough and phant.

There fit internal Pain,
And fast beside I sit tumultuous State;

The one in hand no non *whip* did train,
The other brandish'd a bloody knife. *Spenser.*

Put in every honest hand a *whip*,
To lash them down to the rough world. *Shakespeare.*

Love is merely a mischievous, and defies as well a
dark double and a *whip* as in the air. *Shakespeare.*

High on her head the reins two twisted snakes,
Her chain for rattles, and her back for the flukes. *Dryden.*

In his right hand he holds the *whip*, with which
he is supposed to drive the horses of the sun. *Dryden.*

WHIP and *spur*. With the utmost haste.
I wish each pole to

Come *whip* and *spur*, and dash'd thro' them and
thick. *Dryden.*

WHIPCORD. *n. f.* [whip and cord.] Cord
of which laces are made.

In Raphael's mist works are many fish-bellows,
often repeated, which look like to many *whip*
cords. *Dryden.*

WHIPGRAFTING. *n. f.* [In gardening.]
A kind of grafting.

WHIPHAND. *n. f.* [whip and hand.] Ad-
vantage over.

The archangel, when Discord was retire, and
could not be drawn from her beloved monarchy,
with fair words, has the *whiphand* of her, and
drags her out with many stripes. *Dryden.*

WHIPLASH. *n. f.* The lash or small end
of a whip.

Have *whiplash* well knotted and cartope mough
Tuffet. *Tupper.*

WHIPPER. *n. f.* [from whip.] One who
punishes with whips.

Love is merely a mischievous, and defies as well
a dark double and a *whip* as in the air, and the
reason why they are not so punished is, that the
whippers are in love too. *Shakespeare.*

WHIPPINOPOST. *n. f.* [whip and post.] A
pillar to which criminals are bound
when they are lashed.

Could not the *whippinopost* prevail,
With all its rick, nor the jail,
To keep from flying scourge thy skin,
And ankle tree from non em? *Hudibras.*

WHIPSAW. *n. f.* [whip and saw.]
The *whipsaw* is used by joiners to saw such great
pieces of flint that the hand saw did not easily reach
through. *Mason.*

WHIPSTAFF. *n. f.* [On shipboard.] A
piece of wood fastened to the helm,
which the steersman holds in his hand to
move the helm and turn the ship. *Barley.*

WHIPSTER. *n. f.* [from whip.] A nimble
fellow.

I am not valiant neither;
But every puny *whipster* gets my sword. *Shakespeare.*

Give that *whipster* but his sword,
He takes my lord chief justice' warrant. *Prior.*

WHIP, for *whipped*.
In Frowde's number he slept,
To be wroth than the debt to be kept. *Leitch.*

To *WHIRL*. *v. a.* [Ipsop, Saxon;
whelen, Dut.] To turn round rapidly.

My thoughts are *whirled* like a potter's wheel;
I know not where I am, nor what I do. *Shakespeare.*

He *whirls* his sword about without delay,
And hews through adverse toes an ample way. *Dryden.*

With his tail force he *whirls* it first around,
But the soft yielding air receives the wound. *Dryden.*

Falling from on high, with bedewing sound
Whirls the black waves and rattling stones around. *Addison.*

With impetuous motion *whirls* space,
This magic wheel still moves, yet keeps its place. *Cromwell.*

They have ever been taught by their senses,
that the sun, with all the planets and the fixed stars,
are *whirled* round this little globe. *Watts.*

To *WHIRL*. *v. n.*
1. To run round rapidly.

Be rapt with *whirling* wheels, influences the fly
With fire not made to burn, but fairly set to move. *Spenser.*

Five moons were seen to-morrow,
Four fixed, and the fifth did *whirl* about.

The other four in wondrous motion. *Shakespeare.*

As young strappings *whirl* the top for sport
On the smooth pavine it of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about,
Admired with clamours of the beautiful rout. *Dryden.*

Wild and distracted with their fears,
They jutting plunge amidst the foaming deeps;
The flood away the struggling *whirls* sweeps,
And men, and arms, and horses *whirling* bears. *Smith.*

2. To move hastily.

She what he fears regards no more
Than the dead rocks when the loud billows roar;
But *whirls* away to finish his hateful fight,
Hid in the foam. *Dryden.*

WHIRL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular
motion; rapid circunvolution.

I were well on judgments but in plays of range;
But even your former and d'hauch's change
With such a *whirl* of words of your age
Are told, and cannot score the moon the fringe. *Dryden.*

Wings raise my feet; I'm pleas'd to mount on
high,
Trace all the mazes of the liquid sky;
Their various turnings and their *whirls* declare,
And live in the vast regions of the air. *Creech.*

Nor *whirl* of time, nor flight of years, can waste
Creech.

I have been watching what thoughts came up in
the *whirl* of fancy, that were worth communicating
Pope

How the car rattles, how its landing wheels
Smoke in the *whirl*; the melting fond attend,
And in the noble dust the chariot's lot. *South.*

2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation.

For though in dreadful *whirls* we hang
High on the broken wave,
I knew then wert not flow to hear,
Nor impatient to save. *Spenser.*

WHIRL. *n. f.* [whirl and but.] Any
thing moved rapidly round to give a
blow. It is frequently used by the poets
for the ancient *celtus*.

At *whirls* but he had slain many, and was now
himself slain by Pollux. *Leitch.*

The *whirls* falling blow they nimbly shun,
And win the race ere they begin to run. *Creech.*

The guardian angels of King Henry he rejected, as
Dares did the *whirls* of Troy, when they were
the own in force him by Eutylus. *Dryden.*

The *whirls* and the rapid race shall be
Rever'd for Cæsar, and ord'nd by me. *Dryden.*

WHIRLSTONE. *n. f.* The patella; the cap
of the knee. *Antiquary.*

WHIRLING. *n. f.* [whirl and gig.] A
toy which children spin round.

He found out marble's taught him percussion, and
at *whirls* the axon in peritrochio. *Arch. and Pope.*

That once they gave them their beginning,
And set the *whirl* gig whirling. *Prior.*

WHIRLPOOL. *n. f.* [whirlpool, Saxon.]

WHIRLPOOL. *n. f.* A place where the water
moves circularly, and draws whatever
comes within the circle toward its centre;
a vortex.

Poor Tom! whom the foul fend had led through
ford and *whirlpool* over bar and pasture. *Shakespeare.*

In the fathoms is profound
Down sunk they, like a falling stone,
By raging *whirls* o'erthrown. *Sandys.*

This calm of heaven, the mortal's not lady,
Into an unquiet *whirlpool* draws you fast,
And in a moment holds you. *Dryden.*

Send forth, ye wife! send forth your *whirling*
thought!

Let it turn with empty notions fraught
Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of *whirling* *whirls*, and of spheres of smoke. *Prior.*

There might arise to be vertiginous motions or
whirlpools in the matter of the chaos, whereby the
atoms must be thrust and crowded to the middle of
these *whirlpools*, and there conspire one another
into great solid bodies. *Bentley.*

WHIRLWIND. *n. f.* [werbelwind, Germ.]
A stormy wind moving circularly.

In the very torrent and *whirlwind* of your pas-
sion, beget a temperance that may give it smooth-
ness. *Shakespeare.*

With *whirlwinds* from beneath the told the
ship.

And bare expos'd the bosom of the deep. *Dryden.*

WHIRLING. *adj.* A word formed in imi-
tation of the sound expressed by it.

From the lake the *whirling* pleasant springs,
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings. *Pope.*

WHISK. *n. f.* [wijchen, to wipe, Germ.]

1. A small below or brush.

The white of an egg, though in part transparent,
yet being long agitated with a *whisk* or spoon, loses
its transparency. *Boyle.*

If you break any china with the top of the *whisk*
on the *swallow-tree*, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*

2. A part of a woman's dress.

An *easy* means to prevent being one farthing the
worse for the abatement of interest, is wearing a
whisk instead of a point de Venice. *Child.*

To *WHISK*. *v. a.* [wijchen, to wipe, Germ.]

1. To sweep with a *whisk* all before.

2. To move nimbly, to whisk.

Cardan believ'd great states to be
Upon the tip of the head's tail's end;
That, as the *whisk* it it wards the fin,
Snow'd might capers up and down. *Hudibras.*

WHISKER. *n. f.* [from whisk.] The hair
growing on the upper lip unshaven; the
mustachro.

A sacrifice to fall of state,
Whose thread of life the fatal sisters
Did twist together with its whiflers.
Behold four kings, in majesty rever'd,
With hoary whiflers and a forty beard.
A painter added a pair of whiflers to the face.

Hudibras.

Pope.

Addison.

To WHISPER. *v. n.* [*uisperen*, Dutch.]
To speak with a low voice, so as not to
be heard but by the ear close to the
speaker; to speak with suspicion or tim-
orous caution.

He sometimes with fearful countenance would
define the King to look to himself; for that all the
court and city were full of whiflings, and expecta-
tion of some sudden change.

Sadler.

All that hate me whisper together against me.

Psalms.

In speech of man, the whispering or murmur,
whether louder or softer, is an interior sound, but
the speaking out is an exterior sound, and the re-
sult you can never make a tone, nor sing, in a whispering,
but in speech you may.

Bacon.

The king Aecis calls;
Then softly whisper'd in her faithful ear,
And bade his daughters at the rites appear.

Pope.

It is as offensive to speak wit in a fool's com-
pany, as it would be ill manners to whisper in it;
he is displeased at both, because he is ignorant of
what is said.

Pope.

The hollow whispering breeze, the phant' tells
Pau'd down amid the twisted roots

Thomson.

To WHISPER. *v. a.*

1. To address in a low voice.

When they talk of him, they shush their heads,
And whisper one another in the ear.

Shakespeare.

Give sorrow words; the grief that does not speak
Whispers the o'er-fraught heart, and bids it break.

Shakespeare.

He first whisper'd the man in the ear, that such a
man should think such a card

Bacon.

The steward whisper'd the young Templar, that's
true to my knowledge.

Laurel.

2. To utter in a low voice.

You have heard of the news abroad, I mean the
whispered ones, for they are yet but ear-kolour
arguments.

Shakespeare.

Sit and eat your bread,
Nor whisper more a word, or get ye gone,
And weep without doors.

Chapman.

They might buzz and whisper it one to another,
and, tacitly withdrawing from the apollies, note
it about the city.

Bentley.

3. To prompt secretly.

Charles the emperor,
Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,
For 't was indeed his colour, but he came
To whisper Wolsey, here makes visitation.

Shakespeare.

WHISPER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A low
soft voice; cautious and timorous speech.

The extension is more in tones than in speech;
therefore the inward voice or whisper cannot give a
tone.

Bacon.

Strictly observe the first hints and whiflers of
good and evil that pass in the heart, and this will
bring conscience quick and vigilant.

South.

Soft whiflers through th' assembly went.

Dryden.

He uncall'd, his patron to controul,
Divulg'd the secret whiflers of his soul.

Dryden.

With such like false whiflers, in former reigns,
the ears of princes have been poisoned.

Davenant.

WHISPERER. *n. f.* [from whisper.]

1. One that speaks low.

2. A private talker; a teller of secrets; a
conveyer of intelligence.

Kings trust in eunuchs hath rather been as to
good spies and good whiflers than good magis-
trates.

Bacon.

[This word is called by Skinner,
who misdoth err, an interjection com-
manding silence, and so it is commonly
used; but Shakespeare uses it as a verb,
and Milton as an adjective or a parti-
ciple.]

3. Are silent.

Come unto these yellow sands,
And then take hands;
Cort'ied when you have, and lift,
The wild waves whiff.

Shakespeare.

2. Still; silent; put to silence.

The winds, with wonder whiff,
Smoothly the waters kiss'd.

Milton.

Whispering new joys to the mild ocean.

3. Be still.

WHIST. *n. f.* A game at cards, requiring
close attention and silence; vulgarly pro-
nounced *chift*.

The clergyman us'd to play at whiff and twobbers.

Swift.

WHISTLE. *v. a.* To whistle.

Walls his grave round, beneath a cloud of smoke
We us'd to grant from the pipe

Thomson.

To WHISTLE. *v. n.* [hip-tlan, Saxon;
whisto, Latin.]

1. To form a kind of musical sound by an
articulate modulation of the breath.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard.
Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll whistle.

Shakespeare.

Let one whistle at the one end of a trunk, and
hold your ear at the other, and the sound shall strike
so sharp as you can scarce endure it.

Bacon.

While the plowman near at hand
Whistles o'er the furrow'd land.

Milton.

Should Bertran found his trumpets,
And Fortinboud whiff through his fingers,
He draws his army off.

Dryden.

He whiff'd as he went for want of thought.

Dryden.

The plowman leaves the talk of day,
And trudging homeward whiffles on the way.

Gay.

2. To make a sound with a small wind in-
strument.

3. To sound shrill.

His big manly voice
Changing again toward childlike pipe,

Shakespeare.

He whiffles in his sound
Soft whiflers run along the leafy woods,
And mountains whiffle to the murm'ring floods.

Dryden.

Rhetus from the hearth a burning brand
Selects, and whirling waves, till from his hand
The fire took flame, then dash'd it from the right
On tan Chanax's temple, near the light
Then whiffles past came on.

Dryden.

When wings of death in whiffing arrows fly,
Wilt thou, though wounded, yet undaunted stay,
Perform thy part, and share the dangerous day?

Prior.

The wild winds whiffle, and the billows roar,
The splitting raft the furious upstir'd sea.

Pope.

To WHISTLE. *v. a.* To call by a whistle.

Let him whistle them backwards and forwards,
till he is weary

South.

He chanced to miss his dog; we stood full till he
had whiffled him up

Addison.

When humble pride for flattery makes demands,
May dance by dance be whiffled off my hands!

Pope.

WHISTLE. *n. f.* [hip-tle, Saxon.]

1. Sound made by the modulation of the
breath in the mouth.

My fire in caves confirms the wind,
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appease;
They fear his whistle, and forsake the seas.

Dryden.

2. A sound made by a small wind in-
strument.

3. The mouth; the organ of whifling.

Let's drink the other cup to wet our whifles,
and to sing away all sad thoughts.

Watson.

4. A small wind instrument.

The masters and pilots were so astonished, that
they knew not how to direct, and if they knew,
they could scarcely, when they directed, hear
their own whistle.

Sidney.

Behold
Upon the hempen tackle shipboys climbing;
Hear the thrill whistle, which doth order give
To founds confused.

Shakespeare.

Snuff whiffles, or shepherds' oaten pipes, give a

found, because of their extreme loudness, when
by the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. Bacon.

Her infant grandame's whistle next it grew,
The bells she ginged, and the whistle blew.

Pope.

5. The noise of winds.

6. A call, such as sportsmen use to their
dogs.

Madam, here comes my lord.—
—I have been worth the whistle.

Shakespeare.

The knight, pursuing this epistle,
Believ'd he'd brought her to his whistle.

Hudibras

WHISTLER. *n. f.* [from whistle.] One
who whistles.

The prize was a guinea, to be conferred upon the
ablest whistler, who could whistle clearly, and so
through his tune without laughing.

Addison.

WHIT. *n. f.* [pilt, a thing; apilt, any
thing, Saxon.] A point; a jot.

We love, and are not whetted.

Shakespeare.

Her sacred book with blood yew'd,
That none could read except the did him teach,
She unto him disclosed every whit,
And heavenly documents thereof did preach.

Shakespeare.

The motive cause of doing it is not in world, but
in the air; we no whit furthering that whereby we
are driven.

Hobbes.

Although the lord became the king's tenant, his
country was no whit reformed thereby, but re-
mained in the former barbarism.

Bacon.

Nature's full blessings would be well dispos'd
In unsuperfluous, even proportion.

Milton.

And the whit encounter'd with her floor.

Milton.

It does not me a whit displease,
That the rich all honours seize.

Caesar.

In accounts of ancient times, it ought to be
any enquirer, if they can be brought any whit
one another.

Isaac.

It is every whit as honourable to admit a great
number, as to oppose a bad one.

Addison.

WHIT. *adj.* [hip, Saxon; wit, Dutch.]

1. Having such an appearance as arises
from the mixture of all colours; grey.

When the paper was held near to any colour
than to the rest, it appeared of that colour to which
it approach'd nearest, but when it was equally
almost equally distant from all the colours, either
it might be equally illuminated by them all, or
appear'd white.

Newton.

Why round our coaches crowd the white glow-
worms?

Pope.

2. Having the colour of fear; pale.

My hands are of your colour, but I flame
To wear a heart to white.

Shakespeare.

3. Having the colour appropriated to hap-
piness and innocence.

Welcome, pure-eyed faith, white-handed hope,
Thou have rag angel girl with golden wings,
And thou unblemish'd form of charity.

Milton.

Wert thou that sweet smiling youth?

Swift.

Or that crown'd matron large, white-robed?

Milton.

Let this auspicious morning be express'd
With a white stone dilmun'd from the rest,
Whites thy name, and as thy honour clear,
And let new joys attend on thy new-added year.

Dryden.

To tedious mirth be this white hour assign'd,
And sweet discourse, the banquet of the mind.

Pope.

Peace o'er the world her olive wand extend,
And white-rob'd innocence from heav'n descend.

Pope.

4. Gray with age.

I call you fervid ministers,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd
Your high-engender'd battles 'gainst a head
So old and white as this.

Shakespeare.

So minutes, hours, and days, weeks, months, and
years,
Past over, to the end they were created,
Would bring white to a quiet grave.

Shakespeare.

5. Pure; unblemish'd.

Unhappy Dryden in all Charles's days,
Rofcommon only boasts unpotted lays.

Shakespeare.

And in our own, excuse some courtly lies,
No whiter page than Addison's remains.

Pope.

WHITE. *n. f.*

1. **Whiteness; any thing white; white colour.**

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fannies,
Finely attired in a robe of *white*. *Shakespeare*
A friend coming to visit me, I stopped him at the
door, and before I told him what the colours were,
or what I was doing, I asked him which of the two
whites were the best, and wherein they differed;
and after he had at that distance viewed them well,
he answered, that they were both good *whites*, and
that he could not say which was best, nor wherein
their colours differed. *Newton*

2. **The mark at which an arrow is shot,**
which used to be painted white.

It is a mark be set up for an archer at a great dis-
tance, let him aim as exactly as he can, the lead-
ing shall take his arrow, and direct it from the
white. *Dryden*

Remove him, then, and all your plots fly fast,
Point blank, and level to the very *white*
Of your delights. *Southern*

3. **The albuginous part of an egg.**

It fetch some flux and *whites* of eggs
I apply to 's bleeding face. *Shakespeare*
The strongest repellents are the *whites* of new-
laid eggs beaten to a froth with alum. *Hogman*

When fates among the stars do grow,
Thou into the close mists of time dost creep;
And there, with piercing eye,
Through the firm shell and the thick *white* dost
spy

Years to come a-forming be,
Close in their sacred fecundine asleep. *Colley*

What principle manages the *white* and yolk
of an egg into such a variety of textures, as is requisite
to fashion a chick? *Boyle*

The two in most regions represent the yolk and
the membrane that lies next above it, for the exter-
ior region of the earth is the shell of the egg,
and the abyss under it as the *white* that lies under
the shell. *Euclid*

4. **The white part of the eye.**

Our general humilit
Sanctifies himself with 's hands,
And turns up th' *white* w' th' eye to his discourse. *Shakespeare*

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye doth not
lie in the same superiour with the *white* of the
eye, but riseth up, as a hillcock, above its convexity.
Boyle

To **WHITE. *v. a.*** [from the adjective.]

To make white; to dealbate; to white-
wash.

His raiment became shining, exceeding white as
snow, so as no fuller on earth can *white* them.
Mack

Lie unto *white*d sepulchres, which appear bea-
tiful outward, but are within full of dead men's
bones. *Matthew*

WHITELAND. *n. f.*

White-lead is made by taking sheet-lead, and
having cut it into long and narrow slips, they make
it up into rolls, but so that a small distance may
remain between every spiral revolution. These
rolls are put into earthen pots, so ordered that the
lead may not lye down above half way, or some
small matter more, in them; these pots have each
of them very sharp vinegar in the bottom, so full
as almost to touch the lead. When the vinegar
and lead have both been put into the pot, it is
covered up close, and is left for a certain time, in
which space the corrosive fumes of the vinegar
will reduce the surface of the lead into a mere
white calx, which they separate by knocking it
with a hammer. There are two sorts of this fold
of the colour shops; the one called *crude*, which
is the most pure part, and the other is called *white-
lead*. *Quincy*

WHITELIVERED. *adj.* [from *white* and
liver.] Envious; malicious; cowardly.

WHITELY. *adj.* [from *white*.] Coming
near to white.

A *whitely* wanton, with a velvet brow,
With two pitch balls stuck in her face for eyes.
Shakespeare

Now, governor, I see that I must bluth
Quite through this veil of night a *whitely* flame,
To think I could design to make those free
Who were by nature slaves. *Southern*

WHITMEAT. *n. f.* [from *white* and *meat*.] Food
made of milk.

Much saltmeats in *whitmeat* is ill for the stone.
Tupper

The Irish banished into the mountains, lived
only upon *whitmeats*. *Speiser*

To **WHITEN. *v. a.*** [from *white*.] To make
white.

The fumes of sulphur will not blacken paper,
and is commonly used by women to *whiten* their
faces. *Brown*

Flax the soil and climate are proper for *whiten-
ing*, by the frequency of brooks, and also of winds.
Temple

Women of my complexion ought to be more
modest, especially since our faces declare us from
all artificial *whitenings*. *Guarison*

Striking her chin, the form confirms her pow'r,
The axes but *whiten* her triumphant throat. *Prior*

Whether the darken'd room to mute make,
Or *whiten'd* wall provide the sower to write;
In distance, exile, Pedium, or the most,
Like Lee or Budget, I will rhyme and print. *Pope*

To **WHITEN. *v. n.*** To grow white.

The bark expects its freight;
The loosen'd canvas trembles with the wind,
And the sea *whitens* with auspicious gales. *Smith*

WHITENER. *n. f.* [from *whiten*.] One
who makes any thing white

WHITENESS. *n. f.* [from *white*.]

1. **The state of being white; freedom from
colour.**

This doth lead me to her hand,
Of my first love the fatal band,
While *whiteness* doth for ever sit,
Nature herself cannot find it. *Sidney*

Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having
disposed itself indifferently to them all, so with
equal facility to be tinged with any of them.
Newton

2. **Paleness.**

Thou tremblest, and the *whiteness* of thy cheek
Is sadder than thy tongue to tell thy errand. *Shaksp.*

3. **Purity; cleanness.**

The least spot is visible on crime. But to pre-
serve this *whiteness* in its original purity, you have
little that enquire, forsake the common track of busi-
ness, which is not always to be in. *Dryden*

WHITFOR. *n. f.* A kind of food.

Cornwall squab-pye, and Devon *whitpot* brings.
King

WHITIS. *n. f.* [from *white*.] It arises from
a laxness of the glands of the uterus,
and a cold pituitous blood. *Quincy*

WHITETHORN. *n. f.* [from *white* and *thorn*.]
A species of thorn.

As little as a *whitethorn* and a pear-tree seem of
kin, a crown of the latter will sometimes prosper
well, being grafted up in a stock of the former.
Boyle

WHITWASH. *n. f.* [from *white* and *wash*.]

1. **A wash to make the skin seem fair.**

The clergy, during Cromwell's usurpation, were
very much taken up in retouching the female
world; I have heard a whole sermon against a
whitewash. *Addison*

2. **A kind of liquid plaster with which
walls are whitened.**

Four rooms above, below, this mansion grac'd,
With *white-wash* deckt, and river-sand o'er-cast.
Harte

WHITWINE. *n. f.* [from *white* and *wine*.] A
species of wine produced from the white
grapes.

The seeds and roots are to be cut, beaten, and
infused in *white-wine*. *Wigman*

WHITHER. *adv.* [from *white*, Saxon.]

1. **To what place? interrogatively.**

Sister, well met, *whither* away to tait?—
No farther than the Tower. *Shakespeare*

The common people swarm like summer flies;
And *whither* fly the gnats but to the sun? *Shakespeare*

Ah! *whither* am I hurried? ah! to tait.
Ye shades, and let your officer's influence. *Dryden*

2. **To what place? absolutely.**

I troy'd I knew not *whither*. *Milton*

3. **To which place? relatively.**

Whither when as they came, they tell at words,
Whether of them should be the lord of lords. *Spenser*

At Canterbury, *whither* some voice was run on
before, the mayor seized on them, as they were
taking fresh horses. *Hutton*

That lord advanced to Winchester, *whither* Sir
John Berkley brought him two regiments more of
foot. *Clarendon*

4. **To what degree? Obsolete; perhaps
never in use.**

Whither at length wilt thou abuse our patience?
Still shall thy fury mock us? *Ben Jonson*

WHITHERSOEVER. *adv.* [from *whither* and *so-
ever*.] To whatever place.

For whatever end faith is designed, and *whither*
fides, the nature and intuition of the grace does
drive us, *whither* we must go, and to that end we
must direct all our actions. *Taylor*

WHITING. *n. f.* [from *white*, Dut. *alburnus*,
Latin.]

1. **A small sea fish,**
Some fish are mackerel, split, and kept in pickle,
as *whiting* and mackerel. *Cornew*

The mackerel fish is more tender than
those of terrestrial animals, and their whole sub-
stance more watery. Some fishes, as *whitings*, can
be almost entirely dissolved into water. *Arbutnot*

2. [from *white*.] A soft chalk.

That this impregnated liquor may be improved,
they pour it upon *whiting*, which is a white chalk
or clay, finely powdered, cleaned, and made up
into balls. *Boyle*

When you clean your plate, leave the *whiting*
plumbly to be torn in all the chunks. *Swift*

WHITISH. *adj.* [from *white*.] Somewhat
white

The same aqua-fortis, that will quickly change
the redness of red lead into a darker colour, will,
be put upon crude lead, produce a *whitish* fish-
bone, as with copper it did a bluish. *Boyle*

WHITISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *whitish*.] The
quality of being somewhat white.

Lake Good venereal virus of a deep blue, and
compare with some of the entire ex fials, purposely
coloured, some of the tubs of the same
salt, which will exhibit a very considerable degree
of *whitishness*. *Boyle*

WHITLEATHER. *n. f.* [from *white* and *leather*.]
Leather dressed with alum, remarkable
for toughness.

Whole bundle and saddle, whither and nal,
With collars and harness. *Tupper*

He *whit*d the nerves through, from the heel to
th' ankle, and then knit
Both to his chariot with a thong of *whitleather*.
Chapman

Nor do I care much, if her pretty mouth
Meet with her furrow'd chin, and both together
Hem in her lips as dry as good *whitleather*. *Suckling*

WHITLOW. *n. f.* [from *white*, Saxon, and *low*,
a wolf. *Skinner*. *hpe*, Saxon, and *low*,
a flame. *Lye*.] A swelling between the
cuticle and cutis, called the mild *whit-*
low; or between the periosteum and the
bone, called the malignant *whitlow*.

Paronychia is a small swelling about the nails
and ends of the fingers, by the vulgar people ge-
nerally called *whitlow*. *Boyle*

WHITSOOT. *n. f.* A kind of apple.

WHITSTER, or Whiter. *n. f.* [from *white*.]
A whiten.

Carry it among the *whitsters* in Dutchet mead.
Shakespeare

WHITSUL. *n. f.* A provincial word.

Their meat was *whitsul*, as they call it; namely,
milk, four milk, cheese, curds, butter. *Cicero*

Q K

angular

As *Chorus* is a holy in himself, so he might communicate his faculty to the sons of men, whom he intended to bring into the fruition of himself.

There be men in the world, whom you had rather have your son be, with five hundred pounds, than some other with five thousand.

Whomsoever. *prop.* [oblique case of *whosoever*.] Any without exception.

With whomsoever thou findest thy goods, let him not live.

Nature has bestowed mines on several parts, but their riches are only for the industrious and frugal. If *ambrosia* else they visit, 'tis with the diligent and sober only they stay.

Whoo-bub. *n. f.* Hubbub. See *Hubbub*.

In this time of lethargy, I picked and cut most of their festival purples: and had not the old man come in with a *whoo-bub* against his daughter, and feared my thoughts from the chaff, I had not left a purple in the whole army.

Whoop. *n. f.* [See *Hoop*.]

1. A shout of pursuit.

Let them breathe awhile, and then cry *whoop*, and let them on again.

A fox crossing the road, drew off a considerable detachment, who clapped spurs to their horses, and pursued him with *whoops* and hislous.

2. [*pupa*, Latin.] A bird.

To Whoor. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shout with malignity. It is written by *Drayton*, a *whoor*.

Treason and murder ever kept together, As two yoke devils sworn to either's purpose: Working too grossly in a natural cause, That admiration did not *whoor* at them. Satyrs, that in shades and gloomy dingles dwell, Run *whooping* to the hills to clap their under hands.

To Whoor. *v. a.* To insult with shouts.

While he trusts me, 'twere to bafe a part To fawn, and yet betray; I should be his'd And *whoop'd* in hell for that ingratitude.

Whore. *n. f.* [hop, Sax. *hore*, Dut.]

1. A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatress; an adulteress; a strumpet.

To put out the word *where*, thou dost me wo Throughout my book; troth, put out woman too.

2. A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money.

Conveys his wealth to Tiber's hungry shores, And fattens Italy with foreign *whores*.

We wend'd it should be down in death. This cheat of life would take no more,

If you thought time but empty breath, Your Phillis but a perjurd *whore*.

To Whore. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converse unlawfully with the other sex.

'Tis a noble general's prudent part, To cherish valour, and reward desert:

Let him be dubb'd with lace, live high, and *where*, Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor.

To Whore. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity.

Have I *whor'd* your wife?

Whoredom. *n. f.* [from *whore*.] Fornication.

Some let go *whoredom* as an indifferent matter, which yet strive for an holy-day as for their life.

Nor can that person who accounts it his recreation to be one man wallowing in his filthy revels, and another innocuous by his sensuality, be so impudent as to allege, that all the various draughts of the one can leave the least upon the tip of his tongue; or that all the *whoredoms* and *whoredoms* of the other can quench his thirst.

Whoremaster. *n. f.* [*whore* and *master*.]

Whoremonger. *n. f.* [*whore* and *monger*.]

One who keeps *whores*, or converses with a fornicatress.

What is a *whoremonger*, fool?—A fool in good cloaths, and something like thee.

As if we were drunkards by a planetary influence; an admirable evasion of *whoremonger*, man, to lay his godlike disposition on the change of a star.

Art thou fully persuaded that no *whoremonger* nor adulterer shall have any inheritance in the kingdom of God? and dost thou continue to practise these vices?

A rank notorious *whoremonger*, to choose To thrust his neck into the marriage noose.

If he were jealous, he might clip his wife's wings; but what would this avail, when there were flocks of *whoremongers* perpetually hovering over his house?

Who'reson. *n. f.* [*whore* and *son*.] A bastard. It is generally used in a ludicrous dislike.

Whore'son, mad compound of majesty, welcome. Thou *whore'son* Zed! thou unnecessary letter.

How now, you *whore'son* peasant, Where have you been these two days loitering?

Frog was a fly *whore'son*, the reverse of John.

Who'rish. *adj.* [from *whore*.] Unchaste; incontinent.

You, like a lecher, out of *whorish* loins Breed your inheritors.

By means of a *whorish* woman a man is brought to a piece of bread.

Who'rishly. *adj.* [from *whorish*.] Harlot like.

Whortleberry. *n. f.* [heortzenian, Saxon; *vitis idæa*.] Bilberry. A plant.

Whore. *n. f.*

1. Genitive of *who*.

Though I cou'd With barene'd power sweep him from my sight, And bid my will avouch it, yet I must not;

For certain friends that are both his and mine, Whose loves I may not drop.

2. Genitive of *which*.

Thy name affrights me, in *whose* found is death.

Those darts *whose* points make gods adore His might, and do peccate his pow'r.

Who'so. { *pronoun*. [*who* and *soever*.] } Any, without restriction. *Who'so* is out of life.

Who'so is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will seek to come at even hand, by depressing another's fortune.

Let there be persons licensed to lend upon usury; let the rate be somewhat more easy for the merchant than that he formerly paid; for all borrowers shall have time to eat, be he merchant or *whosoever*.

He melior'd Knowledge of good and evil in this tree, That *who'so* eats thereof, forthwith attains Wisdom.

Whosoever hath Christ for his friend, shall be sure of counsel; and *whosoever* is his own friend, will be sure to *deceit*.

Whurt. *n. f.* A whortleberry; a bilberry.

For fruits, both wild, as *whurts*, strawberries, pears, and plums, though the meaner sort come short, the gentlemen step not far behind those of other parts.

Why. *adv.* [hi, *ponhi*, Saxon.]

1. For what reason? interrogatively.

If it be lawful to support the faith of the church against an irrecusable party, why not the government and discipline of the church?

The / both deal justly with you: why not from any regard they have for justice, but because their fortune depends on their credit.

Why he should mean me ill.

Such, whose sole bliss is eating; who can give But that one brutal reason why they live.

3. For what reason? relatively.

I was dispatch'd for their defence and guard, And listen why, for I will tell you now.

We examine the why, the what, and the how of things.

Turn the discourse; I have a reason why I would not have you speak so tenderly.

4. It is sometimes used emphatically.

Nims' tomb, man; why, you must not speak that yet: that you answer to Pyram.

You have not been asked then? Why, no; the day had broke before we parted.

If her chill heart I cannot move, Why I'll enjoy the very love.

Whence is this? why, from that essential sustenance which obedience has to the relation which is between a rational creature and his Creator.

Why not. *adv.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

Capoc'h'd your rabbins of the synod, And snapp'd their canons with a *whynot*.

Wl. [Saxon.] Holy. Thus *wimund*, holy peace; *wibert*, eminent for sanctity; *alwi*, altogether holy; as Hierocles, Hieronymus, Hosius, &c.

Wic, *Wick*, comes from the Saxon *wic*, which, according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold signification; implying either a village, or a lay made by the winding banks of a river, or a cattle.

Wick. *n. f.* [peoce, Sax. *wicke*, Dut.] The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

But true it is, that when the oil is spent The light goes out, and *wick* is thrown away;

So, when he had resign'd his regiment, His daughter 'gan despise his drooping day.

There lives within the very flame of love A kind of *wick* or fuel that will abate it.

Bodies are inflamed wholly and immediately, without any *wick* to help the inflammation.

Little atoms of oil or melted wax continually ascend space up the *wick* of a burning candle.

The fungous parcels about the *wicks* of candles only signify a moist and pluvial air about them.

Wicked. *adj.* [Of this common word the etymology is very obscure: *picca*, is an *exchanter*; *paccan*, is to oppress; *piman*, to curse; *picad*, is crooked; all these, however, Skinner rejects for *vitiat*, Latin. Perhaps it is a compound of *pic*, vile, bad, and *head*; *malum caput*.]

Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad.

The dwelling place of the wicked shall come to nought.

And as the better spirit, when the wicked is a scorn of death, dath show the wicked soul.

So when the wicked soul dath show the wicked soul, Ev'n then she proves her own eternity.

He of their wicked ways shall them admonish.

But since thy veins paternal virtue flows, Go and force'd! the rivals aims despise;

For never, never wicked man was vile.

2. For which reason: relatively.

In every sin, men must not consider the unlawfulness thereof only, but the reason why it should be unlawful.

Mortar will not have attained its utmost compactness till fourscore years after it has been employed, and this is one reason why, in demolishing ancient fabrics, it is more easy to break the stone than the mortar.

No ground of enmity

Why he should mean me ill.

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6 K 2

W I D

1. It is a word of ludicrous or slight blame.

That same wicked bastard of Venus, that blind rascally boy, that abuses every one's eyes because his own are out, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakespeare.*

3. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect, as medicinal things are called virtuous.

The wicked weed which there the fox did lay. From underneath his head he took away! *Spenser.*
As wicked dew as e'er my mother breath'd
With raven's feather from unwholesome fen,
Drop on you both. *Shakespeare.*

WICKEDLY. *adv.* [from *wicked*.] Criminally; corruptly; badly.

I would now send him where they all should see,
Clear as the light, his heart flame; where no man
Could be so wickedly or fondly stupid,
But should cry out, lo! *law*, touch'd, felt wickedness.

And grasp'd it. *Ben Jonson.*

He behaved himself with great modesty and wonderful repentance; being convinced in his conscience that he had done wickedly. *Clarendon.*

That thou may'st be the better being about

Thy wishes, thou art wickedly devout. *Dryden.*

'Tis phrase absurd to call a villain great:

Who wickedly is wise or madly brave,

Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope.*

WICKEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *wicked*.] Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill.

It is not good that children should know any wickedness; old folks have discretion and know the world. *Shakespeare.*

These tents thou saw'st so pleasant, were the tents

Of wickedness; wherein shall dwell his race

Who slew his brother. *Milton.*

WICKER. *adj.* [vigre, a twig, Danish; twiggen, Dutch.] Made of small sticks.

Each one a little wicker basket had,

Made of fine twigs entangled curiously,

In which they gather'd flowers. *Spenser.*

Then quick did drofs

His halfe milke up for cheere, and in a presse

Of wicker prest it. *Chapman.*

The long broad shields, made up of wicker rods,

which are commonly used among the northern

Irish, but especially among the Scots, are brought

from the Scythians. *Spenser.*

If your influence be quite damn'd up

With black usurping mist, some gentle taper,

Though a rush candle from the wicker hole

Of some clay habitation, visit us

With thy long-levell'd rule of streaming light. *Milton.*

A foolish painter drew January sitting in a wicker

chair, with four nightcaps on, by the fire; and

without doors green trees, as if it had been in the

midst of July. *Percy.*

WICKET. *n. f.* [wicked, Welsh; guight, Fr. wicket, Dutch.] A small gate.

When none yielded, her unruly page

With his rude claws the wicket open rent,

And let her in. *Spenser.*

These wickets of the soul are plac'd on high,

Because all sounds do lightly mount aloft. *Davies.*

Now St. Peter at heav'n's wicket seems

To wait them with his keys. *Milton.*

The cave was now a common way;

The wicket, often open'd, knew the key. *Dryden.*

The chattering with dissenters, and dodging

about this or the other ceremony, is like opening a

few wickets, by which no more than one can pass

in at a time. *South.*

WIDE. *adj.* [pibe, Saxon; mid, Dutch.]

2. Broad; extended far each way.

He found that pasture, and the land was wide

and good. *1 Chronicles.*

He wand'ring long a wider circle made,

And many-langw'd nations he survey'd. *Pope.*

3. Broad to a certain degree: as, three

inches wide.

4. Deviating; remote.

Many of the fathers were far wide from the un-

derstanding of this place. *Raleigh.*

Consider the absurdities of that distinction be-
tween the act and the obliquity; and the contrary
being so wide from the truth of scripture and the
attributes of God, and so noxious to good life, we
may certainly conclude, that to the perpetration of
whatsoever sin there is not at all any predestination
of God. *Hammond.*

To move

His laughter at their quaint opinions wide. *Milton.*

On wide of nature must he act a part,

Make love in tropes, in bombast break his heart. *Tickle.*

WIDE. *adv.*

1. At a distance. In this sense wide seems

to be sometimes an adverb.

A little wide

There was a holy chapel edified,

Whom the hermit went to lay

His holy things each morn and even tide. *Spenser.*

The Chinese, a people whose way of thinking

seems to be as wide of ours in Europe as their coun-
try does. *Temple.*

2. With great extent.

Of all these bounds enrich'd

With plentiful rivers, and wide fertile meads,

We make thee lady. *Shakespeare.*

On the east side of the garden place

Cherubic watch, and of a sword the flame

Wide-waving; all approach far off to fright. *Milton.*

She open'd, but to shut

Excell'd her pow'r, the gates wide open flood. *Milton.*

With huge two-handed sway

Brandish'd aloft, the horn'd edge came down, *Milton.*

Wide waiving

The south wind rose, and with black wings

Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove

From under heav'n. *Milton.*

Stretch'd at ease the panting lady lies,

To shun the fervour of meridian fires;

While sweating slaves catch ev'ry breeze of air,

And with wide-spreading fans refresh the fair. *Gay.*

Yet wide was spread their fame in ages past,

And poets once had promis'd they should last. *Pope.*

WIDELY. *adv.* [from *wide*.]

1. With great extent each way.

Any that considers how infinite the intervals of

the chaos are, in proportion to the bulk of the

atoms, will hardly induce himself to believe, that

particles so widely disseminated could ever throng

one another to a compact texture. *Bentley.*

2. Remotely; far.

Let him exercise the freedom of his reason, and

his mind will be strengthened, and the light which

the remote parts of truth will give to one another,

will to assist his judgment, that he will seldom be

widely out. *Locke.*

TO WIDEN. *v. a.* [from *wide*.] To

make wide; to extend.

So now the gates are open; now prove good se-

conds;

'Tis for the followers fortune widens them, *Shakespeare.*

Not for the flyers.

These accidents, when they first happen, seem

but small and contemptible; but by degrees they

branch out and widen themselves into a numerous

train of mischievous consequences. *South.*

He was accustomed to sleep with a peaceable

nose, fastening in his slumbers the wrinkles of it,

and the anger which commonly mounted to that

part; but now his nostrils were widened to the last

degree of fury. *Dryden.*

TO WIDEN. *v. n.* To grow wide; to

extend itself.

It is in this that the species of brutes are discrimi-

nated from man, and that proper difference

wherein they are wholly separated, and which at

last widens to so vast a distance. *Locke.*

With her the temple ev'ry moment grew,

Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,

And arches widen, and long aisles extend. *Pope.*

WIDENESS. *n. f.* [from *wide*.]

1. Breadth; large extent each way.

The rugged hair began to fall away;

The twinkles of her eyes did only stay, *Milton.*

Though not so large; and
The wideness of her jaws

2. Comparative breadth.

Within the same annual time, the number of the

earth is carried above fifty times as far round the

orbis magnus, whose wideness we now assume to be

twenty thousand terrestrial diameters. *Bentley.*

WIDGEON. *n. f.* A waterfowl, not un-

like a wild duck, but not so large.

Among the first sort we reckon creykens, curlews,

and widgeons. *Curre.*

WIDOW. *n. f.* [pibpa, Saxon; weduwe,

Dutch; weddu, Welsh; vidua, Latin.]

A woman whose husband is dead.

To take the widow,

Exasperates, makes mad her sister Goneril. *Shakespeare.*

Catharine no more

Shall be call'd queen; but princess dowager,

And widow to prince Arthur. *Shakespeare.*

Our fatherless distress was left unmann'd,

Your widow-dolours likewise be unwept. *Shakespeare.*

And will the yet debate her eyes on me,

That crop the golden prime of this sweet prince,

And made her widow to a woful bed? *Shakespeare.*

And you, fair widow, who stay here alive,

Since he to much rejoices, cease to grieve;

Your joys and pains were wont the time to be,

Begin not now, blest pair! to disagree. *Cowley.*

The barren they more miserable make,

And from the widow, all her comfort take. *Sandys.*

He warns the widow, and her household gods,

To seek a refuge in remote abodes. *Dryden.*

Who has the paternal power whilst the widow

queen is with child? *Locke.*

TO WIDOW. *v. a.* [from *widow*.]

1. To deprive of a husband.

In this city he

Hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,

Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shakespeare.*

You are beguil'd,

Both you and I, for Romeo is call'd;

He made you for a highway to my bed;

But I, a maid, the maiden widow'd. *Shakespeare.*

Thy little care to mend my widow'd nights,

Has forc'd me to recourte of marriage rites,

To fill an empty side. *Dryden.*

2. To endow with a widow-right.

For his possessions,

Although by confiscation they are ours,

We do infuse and widow you withal,

To buy you a better husband. *Shakespeare.*

3. To strip of any thing good.

The widow'd ale in mourning

Dries up her tears. *Dryden.*

Inclement weather and frosty blasts deface

The bathetic year, trees of their flourish'd leaves

Are widow'd, dreary forms o'er all prevail. *Philips.*

WIDOWER. *n. f.* [from *widow*.] One

who has lost his wife.

The king, sealing up all thoughts of love under

the image of her memory, remained a widower

many years after. *Shakespeare.*

The man consents are had, and here we'll stay

To see our widower's second marriage day. *Shakespeare.*

They that marry, as they that shall get no chil-

dren; and they that marry not, as the widower. *2 1 John.*

WIDOWHOOD. *n. f.* [from *widow*.]

1. The state of a widow.

Cecropia, having in her widowhood taken the

young Anaxia into her charge, had taught her to

think that there is no widowhood but in including both

heaven and earth in one's self. *Shakespeare.*

We were my right with strength adown to tread,

Through weakness of my widowhood us woe. *Spenser.*

For truth is strong.

She employed her left widowhood to works no

less bountiful than a stable. *Carew.*

It is of great consequence to be content to leave

nothing to be desired, as the single life prefer-
ably much before widowhood. *Watson.*

Church thy barren widowhood with the quick

Of matrimonial reason: so farewell. *Milton.*

widow. Not in use.

I'll assure her of
Her husband, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands. *Shakespeare.*

WIDOWHUNTER. *n. f.* [*widow* and *hunter*.] One who courts widows for a
jointure.

The widowhunters about town often afford them
great diversion. *Addison.*

WIDOWMAKER. *n. f.* [*widow* and *maker*.] One who deprives women of their husbands.

It grieves my soul
That I must draw this metal from my side
To be a widowmaker. *Shakespeare.*

WIDOW-WAIL. *n. f.* [*widow* and *wail*.] A
plaint. *Milton.*

WIDTH. *n. f.* [*from wide*.] Breadth;
wideness. A low word.

For the width of the mortar's gage this side, then
for the tenant gage on that end of the quarter you
intend the tenant shall be made. *Mason.*

Let thy vines in intervals be set;
Indulge their width, and add a rosy space,
That their extremest lines may scarce embrace. *Dryden.*

WIELD. *v. a.* [*pealban*, Saxon, to
manage in the hand.]

1. To use with full command, as a thing
not too heavy for the holder.

His looks are full of peaceful majesty,
His head by nature fram'd to wear a crown,
His hand to wield a scepter, and himself
Likely in time to bless a regal throne. *Shakespeare.*

'Mongst forests, hills, and floods, was ne'er such
heave and move,

Since Albion wail'd arms against the son of Jove
There is that hand bolden'd to blood and war,
That must the sword in wondrous actions wield. *Dryden.*

They are in the dark before they are aware, and
then they make at note only with terms; which,
like too heavy weapons that they cannot wield,
carry their thrusts beyond their aim. *Dryden.*

The least of whom could wield
These elements, and arm him with the force
Of all their regions. *Milton.*

Part wield their arms, part curb the foaming flood.

His Rome's great senate could not wield that sword,
Which of the conquer'd world had made him
lord;

What hope had ours, while yet their power was
new,

To rule victorious armies, but by you? *Milton.*

Or war his armour, or sustain his shield. *Dryden.*

2. To handle: in an ironical sense.

Bast Hungarian wight, wilt thou the tug of wight
wield? *Shakespeare.*

WIELDY. *adj.* [*from wield*.] Manage-
able.

WIERY. *adj.* [*from wire*.]

1. Made of wire: it were better written
wiry.

Your gown going off such beauteous state reveals,
As when through flow'ry meads th' hilt's shadow
fleals;

Off with that wiry coronet, and fling
The hairy diadem which on your head doth grow. *Dante.*

2. Drawn into wire.

Polymnia shall be drawn with her hair hanging
loose about her shoulders, resembling wiry gold. *Pesch.*

3. [*from wip*, a pool.] Wet; wearish,
moist. Obsolete.

Where but by chance a silver drop bath fall'd on,
Er'n to that drop ten thousand wery friends
Do glew themselves in. *Shakespeare.*

WIRE. *n. f.* plural *wires*, [*wip*, Sax. *wif*,
Dutch.]

1. A woman that has a husband.

There's no bottom, none,
In my voluptuousness: your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare.*

The kings of Spain have been used to say, that
they loved the East Indies for their mistresses only, in
whose favours they could patiently enough endure
a rival; but esteemed America as their wife, in
whose love they could not brook a competitor
without foul dishonour. *Heylin.*

The wife, where danger or dishonour lurks,
Safest and firmest by her husband stays. *Milton.*

The wife her husband murders, he the wife. *Dryden.*

Fond of his friend, and civil to his wife. *Pope.*

2. It is used for a woman of low employ-
ment.

Strawberry vines lay two or three great straw-
berries at the mouth of their pot, and all the rest
were little ones. *Bacon.*

WIG. *n. f.* *Wig*, being a termination in
the names of men, signifies war, or else
a hero; from *piga*, a word of that signi-
fication. *Gibson.*

WIG. *n. f.* [*contracted from perwig*.]

1. False hair worn on the head.

Triumphing tories and desponding whigs
Forget their feuds, and join to save their wigs. *Swift.*

2. A sort of cake.

WIGHT. *n. f.* [*pyht*, Saxon.] A person;
a being. Now used only in irony or
contempt.

Bethew the witch! with venomous weight the
flays.

Tedious as hell; but flies the grasp of love,
With wings more momentary swift than thought. *Shakespeare.*

This world below did need one wight,
Which might thereof distinguish every part. *Dante.*

This meaner wights, of trust and credit bare,
Not to respected, could not look t' effect. *Dante.*

A night he was, whose very light would
Enoble him mirror of knight-hood. *Hudibras.*

The water thins all taint of living wight. *Milton.*

How couldst thou suffer thy devoted knight,
On thy own day, to fall by his oppress'd,
The wight of all the world who lov'd thee best? *Dryden.*

His station he yielded up to a wight as disagree-
able as himself. *Addison.*

In fancy's full bloom lies Florio down at night,
And wiles about dry a most glorious wight.

The tump's dead. *Young.*

WIGHT. *adj.* Swift; nimble. Out of
use.

He was so wight and so wight,
From bright to bright he leaped light,
And out the punies latched. *Spenser.*

WIGHT. an mutual in the names of men,
signifies strong; nimble; luty; being
purely Saxon. *Gibson.*

WIGHTLY. *adv.* [*from wight*.] Swiftly;
nimble. Obsolete.

Her wight her, when it was day light,
But now her is a most wretched wight;

For day that was a wighty path,
And now at last the night doth last. *Spenser.*

WILD. *adj.* [*alib*, Saxon; *wild*, Dutch.]

1. Not tame; not domestic.

For I am here, and born to tame you, Kate;
And bring you from a wild to a tame, *Shakespeare.*

Conformable as other household lutes *Shakespeare.*

Winter's not gone yet, if the wild geese fly that
way. *Shakespeare.*

All beasts of the earth since wild.
Propagated by nature; not cultivated. *Milton.*

Whence or will make a wild tree a garden tree,
will make a garden tree to have his core or stone. *Bacon.*

Grope grass or wild tansy is a weed that brings
no very subject to. *Milton.*

The wild bee breeds in the flocks of old willows,
in which they first bore a canal, and furnish after-
wards with hangings, made of rose leaves: and
to finish their work, divide the whole into several
rooms or nests. *Grew.*

wards with hangings, made of rose leaves: and
to finish their work, divide the whole into several
rooms or nests. *Grew.*

3. Desert; uninhabited.

The wild beast where he wons in forest wild. *Milton.*

4. Savage; uncivilized: used of persons,
or practices.

Affairs that walk,
As they say spirits do, at midnight, have
In them a wilder nature than the business
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakespeare.*

Though the foundation destroyed man and beast
generally, yet some few wild inhabitants of the
woods escaped. *Bacon.*

When they might not converse with any civil
men without peril of their lives, whither should
they fly but into the woods and mountains, and
there live in a wild and barbarous manner. *Dante.*

May those already curst Essexian plains,
Where hasty death and pining sickness reigns,
Prove as a desert, and none there make stay
But savage beasts, or men as wild as they. *Waller.*

5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular.

His passions and his virtues lie confus'd,
And mix together in so wild a tumult,
That the whole man is quite disfigur'd in him. *Addison.*

6. Licentious; ungoverned.

The barbarous dissonance
Of that wild rout that tore the Thracian bard. *Milton.*

Valour grown wild by pride, and pow'r by rage,
Did the true charms of majesty impair:

Rome by degrees advancing more in age,
Shew'd sad remains of what had once been fair. *Prior.*

7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle.

In the ruling passion, there alone,
The wild are constant, and the cunning known. *Pope.*

8. Inordinate; loose.

Other bars he lays before me,
My riots pull my wild tortures. *Shakespeare.*

Besides, thou art a beau, what's that my child?
A top well dress'd, extravagant, and wild:

She that craves her thus has it impertinence,
And in her calling more of common sense. *Dryden.*

9. Uncouth; strange.

What are these,
So wither'd, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants of th' earth,
And yet are on't? *Shakespeare.*

10. Done or made without any consistent
order or plan.

With mountains as with weapons arm'd, they
make
Wild work in heav'n. *Milton.*

The sea was very necessary to the ends of provi-
dence, and it would have been a very wild world
had it been without. *Woodward.*

11. Merely imaginary.

As universal as these appear to be, an effectual
remedy might be applied. I am not at present upon
a wild speculative project, but turn a due as may
be easily put in execution. *Swift.*

WILD. *n. f.* [*from the adjective*.] A
desert; a tract uncultivated and uninhab-
ited.

Whereas the scorching sky
Doth singe the sandy wilds of spacious Barbary. *Dryden.*

We sometimes,
Who dwell the wild, constrain'd by want come
To town or village night. *Milton.*

This gentle knight
Forsook his easy couch at early day,
And to the woods and wilds pursued his way. *Dryden.*

Then Lybia first, of all her moisture drain'd,
Became a barren waste, a wild of sand. *Addison.*

Is there a nation in the wilds of Africa,
Amidst the barren rocks and burning sands,
That does not tremble at the Roman name? *Addison.*

You rais'd these hallow'd walls; the desert
smil'd,

And paradise was open'd in the wild. Pope.

WILD Basil. *n. f.* [*acinus*, Lat.] A plant.

Miller.

WILD Cucumber. *n. f.* [*elaterium*, Lat.] A plant.

The branches are somewhat like those of the cucumber, but have no tendrils, the fruit is prickly, and when ripe bursts with great elasticity, and abounds with fetid juice. Miller.

WILD Olive. *n. f.* [*oleagnus*, Latin; from *laia*, *oliva*, and *ayoc*, *viter*.] This plant hath leaves like those of the chaste tree, and a fruit like an olive. Miller.

To WILDER. *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract.

The little courtiers, who ne'er come to know
The depth of factions, as in mazes go,
Where interests meet, and crofs to oth', that they
With too much care are *wilder'd* in the way. Dryden.

O thou! who free'st me from my doubtful state,
Long lost and *wilder'd* in the maze of fate,
Be present still. Pope.

WILDERNESS. *n. f.* [from *wild*.]

1. A desert; a tract of solitude and savageness.

He travell'd through wide wasteful ground,
That nought but desert *wilderness* shew'd all around. Spenser.

When as the land she saw no more appear,
But a wild *wilderness* of waters deep,
Then 'gan she greatly to lament and weep. Spenser.

O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!
When that my care could not withhold thy riots,
What wilt thou do when not is thy care?
O, thou wilt be a *wilderness* again,
Peopled with wolves, thy old inhabitants! Shakspere.

But who can always on the billows lie?
The wat'ry *wilderness* yields no supply. Waller.
All those animals have been obliged to change
their woods and *wildernesses* for lodgings in cities.
Arbutnot and Pope.

2. The state of being wild or disorderly.
Not in use.

The paths and how'rs doubt not but our joint
hands

Will keep from *wilderness* with ease. Milton.

WILDFIRE. *n. f.* [*wild* and *fire*.] A composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.

When thou rain'st up, Godhill in the night to
catch my horse, I did think thou hadst been an
ignis fatuus, or a ball of wildfire. Shakspere.

Though brimstone, pitch, wildfire, burn equally,
and are hard to quench, yet they make no such
fiery wind as gunpowder. Bacon.

Yet shall it in his boiling stomach turn
To bitter poison, and like wildfire burn;
He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd. Sandys.

No matter in the world so proper to write with as
wildfire, as no characters can be more legible than
those which are read by their own light. Addison.

In flames, like Semel's, he brought to bed,
While opening hell spouts wildfire at your head. Pope.

WILDGOOSECHASE. *n. f.* A pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as the wild goose.

If our *wildgoosechase*, I have done;
for thou hast more of the wildgoose in one of thy
wits, than I have in my whole life. Shakspere.

Let a man consider the time, money, and vexation,
that this *wildgoosechase* has cost him, and
then say, what have I gotten to answer all this ex-
pence, but giddy frolic? L'Estrange.

WILDLING. *n. f.* [*wildelinghe*, Dutch.] A wild four apple.

Ten ruddy *wildings* in the wood I found,
And stood on tip-toes, reaching from the ground. Dryden.

The red streak, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained
the preference, being but a kind of *wilding*, never
pleasing to the palate. Mortimer.

The *wildings*'s fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist
its ferulence. Philips.

WILDLY. *adv.* [from *wild*.]

1. Without cultivation.

That which grows *wildly* of itself, is worth
nothing. More.

2. Without tameness; with ferity.

3. With disorder; with perturbation or
distracton.

Put your discourse into some frame, and start not
so *wildly* from my affair. Shakspere.

Mrs. Page, at the door, sweating, blowing, and
looking *wildly*, would needs speak with you. Shakspere.

Young mothers *wildly* stare with fear oppress'd,
And strain their helpless infants to their breast. Dryden.

His fever being come to a height, he grew deli-
rious, and talk'd very *wildly*. Female Quixote.

4. Without attention; without judgment;
heedlessly.

As th' unthought accident is guilty
Of what we *wildly* do, to we protest
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance, and flies
Of every wind that blows. Shakspere.

5. Capriciously; irrationally.

Who is there so *wildly* sceptical as to question
whether the sun shall rise in the east? Wilkins.

6. Irregularly.

She, *wildly* wanton, wears by night away
The sign of all our labours done by day. Dryden.

WILDNESS. *n. f.* [from *wild*.]

1. Rudeness; disorder like that of unculti-
vated ground.

The heath, which was the third part of our plot,
I wish to be framed, as much as may be, to a natural
wildness. Bacon.

Vainly thou tell'st me what the woman's care
Shall in the *wildness* of the wood prepare. Prior.

2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of
manners.

This fume starv'd justice hath done nothing but
prated to me of the *wildness* of his youth, and the
fents he hath done about Fumal-street; and
every third word a lie. Shakspere.

He is giv'n
To sports, to *wildness*, and much company. Shakspere.

3. Savageness; brutality.

He came in like a wild man, but such a *wildness*
as shew'd his eye-sight had tamed him; full of
withered leaves, which, though they fell not, still
threaten'd falling. Sidney.

4. Ferity; the state of an animal untamed;
contrary to *tameness*.

5. Uncultivated state.

Their *wildness* lose, and quitting nature's part,
Obey the rules and discipline of art. Dryden.

6. Deviation from a settled course; irre-
gularity.

A delirium is but a short *wildness* of the imagi-
nation; a settled irregularity of fancy is distraction
and madness. Watts.

7. Alienation of mind.

Ophelia, I wish
That your good beauties be the happy cause
Of Hamlet's *wildness*; so shall I hope your virtues
May bring him to his wonted way again. Shakspere.

WILDSERVICE. *n. f.* [*crategus*, Latin.]

A plant. Miller.

WILE. *n. f.* [*pile*, Saxon; *wiel*, Islandick.]

A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a strata-
gem; a practice artful, sly, and in-
sidious.

Their leader by his *wiles* had much obtain'd,
And done much mischief on the English state. Dryden.

My sentence is for open war,
More unexpert, I boast not; yet
Contrive who need.

Life essay'd the surest *wile*,
Gilding itself with Laura's smile. Ragoommon.

So Sforza, curs'd with a too fertile brain,
Lost by his *wiles* the pow'r his wit did gain. Dryden.

The head of man is so full of *wiles*, artifices, and
deceit, there is no guessing at what he is from his
speeches. Addison.

Wisdom's above suspecting *wiles*,
The queen of learning gravely smiles. Swift.

WILFUL. *adj.* [*will* and *full*.]

1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; in-
flexible.

The *wilful* never want woe. Proverbs.

2. Done or suffered by design.

Stenobea herself did choak
With *wilful* cord, for wanting of her will. Spenser.

Thou to me

Art all things under heav'n, all places thou,
Who for my *wilful* crime art banish'd hence. Milton.

The silent stranger stood amaz'd to see
Contempt of wealth, and *wilful* poverty. Dryden.

By chance he ancient amities forgot,
Or else expung'd them with one *wilful* blot;
Nor knew he God nor man, nor faith, nor friends,
But for-purposes and worldly ends. Ilave.

WILFULLY. *adv.* [from *wilful*.]

1. Obstinate; stubbornly.

The mother, who being determinately, lest I
should say of a great lady *wilfully*, bent to marry
her to Demagoras, tried all ways which a witty and
hard-hearted mother could devise. Sidney.

Evil could he conceal her fire, and *wilfully* per-
fected her in it. Sidney.

Religion is matter of our freest choice; and it
men will obstinately and *wilfully* set themselves
against it, there is no remedy. Tillotson.

2. By design; on purpose.

That will carry us, if we do not *wilfully* betray
our succours, through all difficulties. Hammond.

If you do not *wilfully* pass over any of your greater
offences, but confess particularly, and repent ter-
ribly, of them, God will more easily pass by your
lesser infirmities. Bishop Taylor.

This let him know;

Left, *wilfully* offending, he pretend
Surprisal. Milton.

WILFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *wilful*.] Ob-
stinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

So full of *wilfulness* and self-liking is our nature,
that without some definitive sentence, which, being
given, may stand, small hope there is that strife
will end. Hooker.

Thy causeless ruth repress;
He that his sorrow fought through *wilfulness*,
And his too tender'd would release again,
Deserves to taste his folly's fruit. Spenser.

Never hydra-headed *wilfulness*
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,
As in this king. Shakspere.

Sins of presumption are such as proceed from
pride, arrogance, *wilfulness*, and haughtiness of
man's heart. Perkins.

A stiff and stubborn obstinacy is not so much
firmness and resolution, as *wilfulness*. L'Estrange.

That is not hastily to be interpreted obstinacy or
wilfulness, which is the natural product of their
age. Locke.

WILLY. *adv.* [from *wily*.] By strata-
gem; fraudulently.

They did work *willy*, and went and made as if
they had been ambassadors. Joshua.

WILINESS. *n. f.* [from *wily*.] Cunning;
guile.

The ungodly, for his own lust, doth persecute the
poor: let them be taken in the crafty *wiliness* that
they have imagined. Psalm.

She supplied the *wiliness* of force by violence
of art, and *wiliness* of art. Howell.

WILL. *n. f.* [*will*, Saxon; *wille*, Dutch.]

1. That power by which we desire and
purpose; volition.

will naturally, under this corrupt state, I do not confider. *Hammond.*
The will cannot be constrained. *Perkins.*

Two principal fountains there are of human actions, knowledge and will; which will, in things tending towards any end, is termed choice. *Hooker.*

2. Choice; arbitrary determination.

Will is the power which the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it, or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, and vice versa. *Locke.*

Is it her nature, or is it her will,

To be so cruel to an humble foe?

If nature, then she may it mend with skill;

If will, then she at will may will forego. *Spenser.*

These things have a show of wisdom in will, wisdom and humility. *Coffinius.*

Will holds the scepter in the soul,

And on the passions of the heart doth reign. *Davies.*

The truth is, such a man understands by his will, and believes a thing true or false, merely as it agrees or disagrees with a violent inclination; and therefore, whilst that inclination lasts in its strength, he discovers nothing of the different degrees of evidence. *Atterbury.*

3. Discretion; choice.

Religion was observed in the beginning of the world, before there were civil laws amongst them; I mean any other than the mere wills of their princes and governors. *Wilkins.*

Go, then, the guilty at thy will chastise. *Pope.*

4. Command; direction.

At his first sight the mountains are shaken, and at his will the south wind bloweth. *Ecclesiastes.*

Our prayers should be according to the will of God; they should have nothing in them but what is wise, and holy, and heavenly. *Law.*

5. Disposition; inclination; desire.

I make bold to press upon you with so little preparation.

—You're welcome; what's your will? *Shakespeare.*

He hath a will, he hath a power to perform. *Drummond.*

He said, and with so good a will to die Did to his breast the fatal point apply, It found his heart. *Dryden.*

6. Power; government.

Deliver me not over unto the will of mine enemies. *Psalms.*

He had his will of his maid before he could go; he had the mastery of his parents ever since he could prattle; and why, now he is grown up, must he be restrained? *Locke.*

7. Divine determination.

I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground. The wills above be done; but I would lain die a dry death. *Shakespeare.*

8. Testament; disposition of a dying man's effects.

Another branch of their revenue still Remains, beyond their boundless right to kill, Their father yet alive, impow'rd to make a will. *Dryden.*

Do men make their last wills by word of mouth only? *Stephens.*

9. Good-will. Favour; kindness.

I'll to the doctor, he hath my good-will, And none but he to marry with Nan Page. *Shakespeare.*

10. Good-will. Right intention.

Some preach Christ of envy, and some of good-will. *Philippians.*

11. Ill-will. Malice; malignity.

Will with a wisp. *n. f.* Jack with a lantern.

Will with the wisp is of a round figure, in figure like the flame of a candle; but sometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs set on fire. It sometimes gives a brighter light than that of a wax-candle; at other times more obscure, and of a purple colour. When viewed from a distance, it shines less than at a distance. They wander about in the air, not far from the surface of the earth; and are more frequent in places that are marshy, mouldy, marshy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt

burying-places, places of execution, and daughills. They commonly appear in summer and at the beginning of autumn, and are generally at the height of about six feet from the ground. Now they dilate themselves, and now contract; now they go on like waves, and rain as it were sparks of fire, but they burn nothing. They follow those that run away, and fly from those that follow them. Some that have been caught were observed to consist of a stinging, viscous, and gelatinous matter, like the spawn of frogs, not hot or burning, but only stinging; to that the matter seems to be phosphorus, prepared and raised from putrified plants, or exhaled by the heat of the sun; which is condensed by the cold of the evening, and then shines. *Muschenbroek.*

Will-a-wisp misleads night faring clowns O'er hills and sinking bogs. *Gay.*

To WILL. *v. a.* [*willan*, Gothick; *willan*, Saxon; *willeu*, Dutch.]

1. To desire that any thing should be, or be done; or not be, or not be done.

To will, is to bend our souls to the having or doing of that which they see to be good. *Hooker.*

Let Richard be reformed to his blood, As will the rest, to wretched Winchester. *Shakespeare.*

I speak not of God's determining his own will, but his predetermining the acts of our will. There is as great difference between these two, as betwixt my willing a lawful thing myself, and my inducing another man to do that which is unlawful. *Hammond.*

Whoever wills the doing of a thing, it the doing of it be in his power, he will certainly do it; and whoever does not do that thing which he has in his power to do, does not properly will it. *South.*

A man that fits full is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he wills it. *Locke.*

2. To be inclined or resolved to have.

She's too rough for me; There, there, Hortensio, will you any wife? *Shakespeare.*

3. To command; to direct.

St. Paul did will them of Corinth, every man to lay up some what on the Sunday, and to reserve it in store for the church of Jerusalem, for the relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*

How rarely does it meet with this time's gate, When man was will'd to love his enemies? *Shakespeare.*

Our battle is more full of names than yours, Our men more perfect in the use of arms, Our armour's all as strong, our cause the best, Then reason wills our hearts should be as good. *Shakespeare.*

He wills him to be of good comfort, promising to bestow upon him whatsoever he should wish. *Knollys.*

If they had any business, his majesty wills that they should attend. *Clarendon.*

'Tis yours, O queen, to will The work which duty binds me to fulfill. *Dryden.*

4. It has a loose and slight signification.

Let the circumstances of his be what or where they will, a man should never neglect improvement. *Watts.*

5. It is one of the signs of the future tense, of which it is difficult to show or limit the signification.

I will come. I am determined to come: importing choice.

Thou wilt come. It must be so that thou must come, importing necessity; or, it shall be that thou shalt come, importing choice.

Will thou come? Hast thou determined to come? importing choice.

He will come. He is resolved to come; or, it must be that he must come: importing either choice or necessity.

It will come. It must so be that it must come: importing necessity.

The plural follows the analogy of the singular.

WILL and Will, among the English Saxons, as *will* at this day among the Germans, signified many. So *Willelmus* is the defender of many; *Wifred*, peace to many; which are answered in sense and signification by *Polymachus*, *Polycrates*, and *Polyphilus*. *Gibson.*

WILLING, *adj.* [from *will*.]

1. Inclined to any thing; consenting; not disposed to refuse.

Some other able, and as willing, pays The rigid satisfaction. *Milton.*

Can any man trust a better support, under affliction, than the friendship of Omnipotence, who is both able and willing, and knows how to relieve him? *Bentley.*

2. Pleased; desirous.

He, willing to please one in authority, forced all his skill to make the resemblance of the best fashion. *Wisdome.*

He stoop'd with weary wings and willing feet. *Milton.*

3. Favourable; well disposed to any thing.

As many as were willing-hearted brought bracelets and earrings. *Exodus.*

4. Ready; complying.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, to make governors the apter to rule with confidence, inferiors for confidence sake the willing to obey. *Hooker.*

We're willing daunces enough. *Shakespeare.*

5. Chosen.

They're held with his melodious harmony In willing chains and sweet captivity. *Milton.*

6. Spontaneous.

Forbear, if thou hast pity; These groans proceed not from a senseless plant, No founts of blood run willing from a tree. *Dryden.*

7. Consenting.

How can hearts not fire serve willing? *Milton.*

WILLINGLY, *adv.* [from *will*.]

1. With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance.

That preservation of peace and unity amongst christian churches should be by all good means procured, we join most willingly and gladly with them. *Hooker.*

I dare not make myself too guilty, To give up willingly that noble title Your master wed me to. *Shakespeare.*

This ransom, if my whole inheritance May compass it, shall willingly be paid. *Milton.*

2. By one's own desire.

The condition of that people is not so much to be envied, as some would willingly represent it. *Addison.*

WILLINGNESS, *n. f.* [from *willing*.] Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.

We praise the things we hear with much more willingness than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past, thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and overlaid by the other. *Ben Jonson.*

It is not doing good after that same wonderful manner, that Christ's example obligeth us unto, but to a like willingness and readiness to do good, as far as our power reacheth. *Calamy.*

Fear never yet a generous mind did gage; We yield on parley, but are storm'd in vain; Contraint, in all things, makes the pleasure less; Sweet is the love which comes with willingness. *Dryden.*

WILLOW. *n. f.* [*salix*, *Sax.* *salix*, Latin; *gwilon*, Welsh.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers.

It hath amentaceous flowers, consisting of several stamens, which are collected into a spike, but are barren. The embryos are produced upon different trees from the male flowers, and afterwards become a fruit or husk, shaped like a cone, opening in two parts, and containing downy seeds. *Milner.*

WIN

I offered him my company to a willow tree, to make him a garland, as being forsaken; to bind him up a rod, as being worthy to be whipt.

Shakspeare.

In such a night
Stood Dido with a willow in her hand
Upon the wild sea banks.

Shakspeare.

Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower shortly,
I wear the willow garland for his sake.

Shakspeare.

When heaven's burning eye the fields invades,
To marshes he resorts; obtrud'd willow reeds,
And hoary willows which the moisture feeds.

Sandys.

Afflicted Israel shall sit weeping down,
Their harps upon the neighbouring willows hung,
No joyous hymn encouraging their tongue.

Prior.

WILLOWIAN. *adj.* [from *willow*.] Resembling the colour of willow.

Make his body with greenish coloured crewel,
or willowish colour.

Warton

WILLOWEED. *n. f.* [from *willow* and *weed*; *lysimachia*, Latin.] A plant.

Ainsworth.

WILLOWWORT. *n. f.* A plant.

Miller.

WILY. *adj.* [from *wile*.] Cunning; sly; full of stratagem; fraudulent; invidious; subtle; mischievously artful.

They are so cautious and wily headed, especially being men of small practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilities and shifts.

Spenser.

In the wily snake
Whatever slights, none would suspicious mark,
As from his wit and native subtilty
Proceeding.

Milton.

Since this false, wily, doubling disposition of mind is so intolerably mischievous to society, God is sometimes pleased, in mere compassion to men, to give them warning of it, by setting some odd mark upon such Causes.

South.

My wily nurse by long experience found,
And first discover'd to my soul its wound:
'Tis love said she.

Dryden.

WIMBLE. *n. f.* [wimpel, old Dutch, from *wemelen*, to bore.] An instrument with which holes are bored.

At harvest home, trembling to approach
The little barrel which he fears to brouch,
He flays the wimble, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a smack.

Dryden.

As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble, some huge beam to bore;
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep piercing till it scoops it out.

Pope.

The trepan is like a wimble used by joiners.

Sharp.

WIMBLY. *adj.* Active; nimble; shifting to and fro. Such seems to be the meaning here.

He was so wimble and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And off the pommis latched:

Therewith afraid I ran away;
But he, that erst seem'd but to play,

A thrust in earnest snatched.

Spenser.

WIMPLE. *n. f.* [pepion, Latin.] A plant.

WIMPLE. *n. f.* [gumple, Fr.] A hood; a veil. It is printed in *Spenser*, perhaps by mistake, *wimble*.

So fair and fresh, as fairest flower in May,
For he had laid her mournful stole aside,
And widow-like had wimble thrown away.

Spenser.

The Lord will take away the changeable suits of apparel, and the wimples, and the crisping pins.

Lynd.

WIMPLE. *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil.

Under a wimpled head hide

WIN, whether initial or final, in the names of men, may either denote a masculine temper, from pin, which signifies in Saxon, war, strength, &c. or else the

general love and esteem he hath among the people, from the Saxon pine, *i. e.* dear, beloved. In the names of places it implies a battle fought there.

Gibson.
TO WIN. *v. a.* pret. *wan* and *won*; part. *puif. won.* [pinna, Sax. *winnen*, Dutch.]

1. To gain by conquest.

The town of Gaza, where the enemy lay encamped, was not so strong but it might be won.

Kneller.

He gave him a command in his navy, and under his good conduct won many islands.

Heylin.

His whole descent, who thus shall Canaan win.

Milton.

Follow cheerful to the trembling town;

Pretis but an entrance, and presume it won.

Dryden.

2. To gain the victory in a contest.

Loyalty is still the fame,

Whether it win or lose the game;

True as the dial to the sun,

Altho' it be not shin'd upon.

Hudibras.

Five years at Trentum won

The quittance, and then our love began.

Dehaim.

Thy well-breath'd horse

Impels the flying car, and wins the course.

Dryden.

3. To gain something withheld, or something valuable.

When you see my son, tell him, that his sword can never win the honour that he loses.

Shaksp.

Resolv'd to win, he meditates the way

By force to ravish, or by fraud to betray.

Pope.

4. To obtain; to allure to kindness or compliance.

Thy virtue won me; with virtue preserve me.

Do thou love me? Keep me then still worthy to be beloved.

Sidney.

Devilish Macbeth

By many of these trains hath sought to win me.

Shakspeare.

5. To gain by play.

He had given a disagreeable vote in parliament, for which reason not a man would have to much correspondence with him as to win his money.

Addison.

6. To gain by persuasion.

They win great numbers to receive

With joy the tidings brought from heav'n.

Milton.

7. To gain by courtship.

She's beautiful, and therefore to be woo'd;

She is a woman, therefore to be won.

Shakspeare.

No tears, Celia, now shall win

My resolv'd heart to return;

I have search'd thy soul within,

And find nought but pride and scorn.

Carw.

That flood witness'd his inconstant flame,

When thus he swore, and won the yielding dame.

Gay.

TO WIN. *v. n.*

1. To gain the victory.

Nor is it aught but just,

That he, who in debate of truth hath won,

Should win in arms.

Milton.

2. To gain influence or favour.

You express yourself very desirous to win upon the judgment of your master, and not upon his affections only.

Bacon.

You have a softness and sweetness winning on the hearts of others.

Dryden.

Thy words like musick every breast controul,

Stead thro' the air, and win upon the soul.

Pope.

3. To gain ground.

The rabble will in time win upon power.

Shakspeare.

4. To be conqueror or gainer at play.

Charles, I will play no more to-night:

My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.

—Sir, I did never win of you before.

—But little, Charles;

Nor shall not, when my fancy's on my play.

Shakspeare.

TO WINCE. *v. n.* [gwingo, Welsh.] To

kick, as impatient of pain.

I will sit as quiet as a lamb,
I will not stir, nor wince, nor speak a word.

Shakspeare.

Room, room, for my horse will wince,

If he came within so many yards of a prince.

Ben Jonson.

The angry beast did straight resent

The wrong done to his fundament,

Began to kick, and sting, and wince,

As if he had been beside his sense.

Hudibras.

WINCE. *n. f.* [from *wince*.] A kicking

beast.

WINCH. *n. f.* [guincher, Fr. to twist.] A

windlass; something held in the hand

by which a wheel or cylinder is turned.

Put a winch with the wheel.

Mortimer.

TO WINCH. *v. a.* [The same with *wince*;

or perhaps from *guincher*, French, to

twist; *winch* signifying sometimes to

writhe or contort the body.] To kick

with impatience; to shrink from any

uneasiness.

We who have free souls

It touches not, let the gall'd jade wince;

Our withers are unmoving.

Shakspeare.

Have these bones rattled, and this head

So often in the quarrel bled!

Nor did I ever wince, or grudge it.

Hudibras.

This last allusion gall'd the panther more;

Yet seem'd the not to wince, though thrav'dly

pun'd.

Dryden.

Their confidences are gul'd; and this makes

them wince and sting, as if they had some nettle.

Tillotson.

WINSOPIPE. *n. f.*

There is a small red flower in the stubble-fields, which country people call the *winsopipe*; which if it opens in the morning, you may be sure a fair day will follow.

Bacon.

WIND. *n. f.* [pinb, Saxon; *wind*, Dutch;

gwynt, Welsh.]

1. *Wind* is when any tract of air moves

from the place it is in, to any other, with

an impetus that is sensible to us; where-

fore it was not ill called by the ancients

a swifter course of air; a flowing wave

of air; a flux, effusion, or stream of air.

Muschenbruck.

The worthy fellow is our general. He's the

rock, the oak, not to be wind shaken.

Shakspeare.

Love's heralds should be thoughts

Which ten times faster glide than the sun beams,

Driving back shadows over lowering hills,

Therefore do wimble-pinn'd doves draw love;

And therefore hath the wind-swift Cupid wings.

Shakspeare.

Falmouth lieth farther ont in the trade way, and

so offeth a sooner opportunity to wind-driven

ships than Plymouth.

Carw.

Wind is nothing but a violent motion of the air,

produced by its rarefaction more in one place than

another, by the sun-beams, the attractions of the

moon, and the combinations of the earth's motions.

Chyene.

2. Direction of the blast from a particular

point; as eadward, westward.

I'll give thee a wind,

I myself have all the other,

And the very points they blow;

All the quarters that they know

I'th' shipman's card.

Shakspeare.

In the year 1500, one Flavio of Malphi, in the

realm of Naples, tow'd out the compass, or *pr's*

nautica, consisting of eight winds only, the four

principal, and four collateral; and not long after,

the people of Bruges and Antwerp pertr'd a

excellent invention, adding twenty-four other sub-

ordinate winds.

Heglin.

3. **Breath;** power or act of respiration.

If my winc were but long enough to say my

prayers, I would repeat.

Shakspeare.

The perfume of the flowers, and their virtues to cure shortness of wind in purly old men, seems to agree most with the orange. *Temple*

It shopp'd at once the passage of his wind, And the first foal to sitting air resign'd. *Dryden*

4. Air caused by any action. On each side her

Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids, With divers colour'd faws, whose wind did seem To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shakespeare*

In an organ, from one blast of wind, To many a raw of pipes the sound-bowd breathes. *Milton*

5. Breath modulated by an instrument. Where the air is pent, there breath or other blowing, which carries but a gentle percussion, suffices to create sound; as in pipes and wind instruments. *Bacon*

Their instruments were various in their kind; Some for the bow, and some for breathing wind. *Dryden*

6. Air impregnated with scent. A hare had long escap'd pursuing hounds, By often flitting into distant grounds, Till finding all his artificees vain, To save his life, he leapt into the main, But there, alas! he could no safety find, A pack of dog bils had him in the wind. *Swift*

7. Flatulence; windiness. It turns Wisdom to folly, as nourishment to wind. *Milton*

8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind. Think not with wind of airy threats to awe. *Mit*

9. Down the WIND. To decay. A man that had a great veneration for an image in his house, found that the more he prayed to it to protect him in the world, the more he went down the wind still. *L'Estrange*

10. To take or have the WIND. To gain or have the upper hand. Let a king's council beware how he opens his own inclinations too much; for else counsellors will but take the wind of him, instead of giving free counsel. *Bacon*

To WIND. v. a. pret. wound, in Pope winded; part. wound, [pinban, Saxon; windlen, Dutch; from the noun.]

1. To blow; to found by inflation. The figure can nigher to approach, And wind his horn under the castle wall, That with the noise it shook as it would fall. *Spenser*

Every Triton's horn is winding, Welcome to the wat'ry plain. *Dryden*

Ye vigorous swains! while youth ferments your blood, Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net. *Pope*

2. To turn round; to twist. Nero could touch and tune the harp well; but in government sometimes he used to wind the pins too high, and sometimes let them down too low. *Bacon*

The figure of a sturdy woman, done by Michael Angelo, washing and winding off linen cloaths; in which act she wrings out the water that made the loutskin. *Watson*

Wind the wood-bine round this arbour, Milton

3. To regulate in motion; to turn to this or that direction. He vaulted with such ease into his seat, As if an angel dropt down from the clouds, To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus, And witch the world with noble horsemanship. *Shakespeare*

In a common wealth or realm, The government is call'd the helm; With which, like vessels' rudder sail, They 'return'd and steer'd the tail. *Hudibras*

4. To nose; to follow by the nose. 5. To turn by the nose of the wind. Whence turning of religion's sails The vessel's path and wind a trade. *Hudibras*

Vol. II.

Mr. Whiston did not care to give more than short, general hints of this famous challenge, and the issue of it; but he endeavours to wind and turn himself every way to evade its force. *Waterland*

6. To introduce by insinuation. You have contriv'd to take From Rome all feast'nd officers, and to wind Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shakespeare*

Edmund, seek him out, and me into him, frame the business after your own wisdom. *Shakespeare*

Little arts and dexterities they have to wind in such things into discourse. *Govern of the Tongue*

7. To change. Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might wind and turn our constitution at his pleasure, and shape our government to his fancy. *Addison*

8. To entwine; to enfold; to encircle. Sleep thou, and I will wind thee in my arms. *Shakespeare*

You know me well, and herein spend but time To wind about my love with circumstance. *Shakespeare*

Sometime am I All wound with adders, who with cloven tongues Do hiss me into madness. *Shakespeare*

9. To WIND out. To extricate. When he found himself dangerously embarked, he bethought himself of all possible ways to disentangle himself, and to wind himself out of the labyrinth he was in. *Clarendon*

10. To WIND up. To bring to a small compass, as a bottom of thread. Without solemnly winding up one argument, and intimating that he began another, he lets his thoughts, which were fully possessed of the matter, run in one continued strain. *Locke*

11. To WIND up. [used of a watch.] To convolve the spring. I shewn the while, and perchance wind up my watch, or play with some rich jewel. *Shakespeare*

12. To WIND up. To put into a state of renovated or continued motion. Fate seem'd to wind him up for fourscore years, Yet freshly run he on ten winters more: Till, like a clock worn out with calling time, The wheels of weary life at last stood still. *Dryden*

Will not the author of the universe, having made an automaton which can wind up itself, see whether it hath stood still or gone true? *Grew*

Is there a tongue, like Dehn's o'er her cup, That runs for ages without winding up? *Young*

13. To WIND up. To raise by degrees. These he did wind up to his purpose, that they withdrew from the court. *Hayward*

When they could not coolly convince him, they railed, and called him an heretic: thus they wound up his temper to a pitch, and treacherously made use of that infirmity. *Atterbury*

14. To WIND up. To straiten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune. Hylas! why fit we mute, Now that each bird saluteth the spring. Wind up the slacken'd strings of thy lute, Never canst thou want matter to sing. *Waller*

Your lute may wind its strings but little higher, To tune their notes to that immortal quire. *Prior*

15. To WIND up. To put in order for regular action: from a watch. O you kind gods! Cure this great breach of his abused nature; Th' untun'd strings of sense O wind up Of this child's fate. *Shakespeare*

The weary sailor, hand in hand, Poiters of the sea and land, Thus do go about, about, Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine, And thrice again to make up nine: Peace! the charm's wound up. *Shakespeare*

To WIND. v. n. 1. To turn; to change. So swift your judgments turn and wind. You cast your fleetest wits a mile behind. *Dryden*

2. To turn; to be convolved. Some plants can support themselves; and some others creep along the ground, or wind about other trees, and cannot support themselves. *Bacon*

Stairs of a solid novel spread only upon one small novel, as the several folds of a fan spread about their centre; but these, because they sometimes wind, and sometimes fly off from that winding, take more room up in the staircase. *Mason*

3. To move round. If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still, But wind about till thou hast topp'd the hill. *Drummond*

4. To proceed in flexures. It shall not wind with such a deep indent, As rob me of so rich a bottom here. *Shakespeare*

Ever more did winds About his bosom a most crafty winds. *Chapman*

He winds with ease Through the pure marble air his oblique way, Amongst innumerable flars. *Milton*

It was a rock winding with one ascent. *Milton*

The silver Thames, her own domestic flood, Shall bear her vessels, like a sweeping train; And often wind, as of his mistress' proud, With longing eyes to meet her face again. *Dryden*

You that can search those many corner'd minds, Where woman's crooked saucy turns and winds. *Dryden*

Sull fix thy eyes intent upon the throng, And, as the paces open, wind along. *Gray*

5. Wound is commonly the proterit. Pope has used winded.

Swift ascending from the azure wave, He took the path that winded to the cave. *Pope*

6. To be extricated; to be disentangled; with out. Long labouring underneath, ere they could wind Out of such prison. *Milton*

WINDBOUND, adj. [wind and bound.] Confined by contrary winds. Yet not for this the wind-bound navy weigh'd; Slack were their sails, and Neptune doubly d. *Dryden*

When I bestir myself, it is high sea in his house; and when I sit still, his affairs to south are a wind-bound. *Spektator*

Is it reasonable that our English fleet, which used to be the terror of the ocean, should be wind-bound? *Spektator*

WINDLAG, n. f. An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life. Sound eggs sink, and such as are addled swim; as do also those termed hypenembs, or windlags. *Brown*

WINDMILL, n. f. [from wind.] 1. An instrument or person by which any thing is turned round. The windmills show by workmanship to rare As doth the fleece excel, and mocketh her looser clew; As neatly bottom'd up as nature forth it drew. *Drayton*

To keep troublesome servants out of the kitchen, leave the window sticking on the juck, to fall on their heads. *Swift*

2. A plant that twists itself round others. Plants that put forth their sap badly, have their bodies not proportionable to their length; and therefore they are winders and creepers, as ivy and bryony. *Bacon*

WINDFALL, n. f. [wind and fall.] 1. Fruit blown down from the tree. Gather now, if ripe, your winter fruits, as apples, to prevent their falling by the great winds; also gather your windfalls. *Evelyn*

2. An unexpected legacy.

WINDFLOWER, n. f. The anemone.

WINDGALL, n. f. [wind and gall.] Windgalls are soft, yielding, fluctuant tumours, or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow on each side of the fetlock joint, and are the pain in hot weather and hard riding, they make a horse to halt. They are sometimes cured by draining, or by a horse's standing on his hind legs, or from extreme labour and heat. *Far. Dict.*

His horse infected with the infection, full of windgalls, and sped with spavine. *Shakespeare*

WINDGUN, n. f. [wind and gun.] Gun

which discharges the bullet by means of wind compressed.

The *windgun* is charged by the forcible compression of air, being injected through a syringe, the slide and diffusion of the impulsive air serving, by the help of little bells or flutes within, to stop and keep close the vents by which it was admitted.

For'd from *windguns*, lead aff. if e'nny,
And pound'rous flugs cut swiftly through the sky.

Pope.

WINDINESS. n. f. [from *windy*.]

1. Fulness of wind; flatulence.

A *windiness* and puffing up of your stomach after dinner, and in the morning.

Harvey.

Onkes are prepared for the letting forth of the rusted spirits in rubax, or *windiness*, the common effects of all fermented liquors.

Flager.

2. Tendency to generate wind.

Scarcely forth what of its *windiness* by decocting, and, generally, subtle or windy parts are taken off by incision or evaporation.

Paccon.

3. Tumour; puffiness.

From this his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the swelling *windiness* of much knowledge, blushed this.

The good.

WINDING. n. f. [from *wind*.] *Winding*; meander.

It was the pleasantest voyage in the world to follow the *windings* of this river Inn, through such a variety of pleasing scenes as the course of it naturally led us.

Addison.

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate;

Our undividing traces then in vain,

Nor fees with loss much that the *windings* run,

Nor where the regular confusion ends.

Addison.

WINDING-SHEET. n. f. [*wind* and *sheet*.] A

sheet in which the dead are enwrapped.

The arms of mine shall be thy *winding sheet*;

My heart, sweet boy, shall be thy *linen*;

For from my heart thine image ne'er shall go.

Shakespeare.

The great *winding sheets*, that bury all things in oblivion, are deluges and earthquakes.

Bacon.

The chaste Penelope having, as she thought, left Ulysses at sea, employed her time in preparing a *winding sheet* for Laertes, the father of her husband.

Spectator.

WINDLASS. n. f. [*wind* and *lace*.]

1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder.

2. A handle by which any thing is turned.

Thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
With *windlasses*, and with assays of bias,
By indirections find directions out.

Shakespeare.

WINDLE. n. f. [from *To wind*.] A spindle.

Amfworth.

WINDMILL. n. f. [*wind* and *mill*.] A mill turned by the wind.

We, like Don Quixote, do advance

Against a *windmill* our vain force.

Waller.

Such a failing chariot might be more conveniently framed with moveable sails, whose force may be impelled from their motion, equivalent to those in a *windmill*.

Watkins.

Windmills grind twice the quantity in an hour that watermills do.

Mortimer.

His fancy has made a giant of a *windmill*, and he's now engaging it.

F. Atterburn.

WINDOW. n. f. [*windue*, Danish. *Skinner* thinks it originally *wind-door*.]

1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intrmitted.

Being one day at my *window* all alone,

Many strange things happened me to see.

A fair view her *windue* yields,

The town, the river, and the fields.

Waller.

He through a little *window* cast his sight,
Though thick of bars that have a featy light;
But ev'n that *chambering* serv'd him to defy
Th' inevitable charms of Emily.

Dryden.

When you leave the *windows* open for air, leave books on the *window-seat*, that they may get air too.

Seyt.

2. The frame of glass or any other materials that cover the aperture.

To thee I do commend my watchful soul,

Ere I let take the *windows* of mine eyes;

Sleeping or waking, oh defend me still!

In the ten's light, let into my darkened chamber

through a small round hole in my *window* shutter,

at about ten or twelve feet from the *window*, I

placed a lens.

Newton.

3. Lines crossing each other.

The *wind*, that just begins to prattle,

Is very homonfome, and makes great clutter,

Till he has *windous* on his bread and butter.

King.

4. An aperture resembling a window.

To *WINDOW*, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with windows.

Between a plain hall columns above, the whole

room was *window* round.

With part that eyes the *window*'d well its head;

A brain of leather, and a heart of lead.

2. To place at a window.

Wouldst thou be *window*'d in great Rome, and

ice

This matter thus with pleacht arms, bending down

his coriacle neck, his face subdued

To penetrative thence?

Shakespeare.

3. To break into openings.

Poor naked wretches, whetoe'er you are,

That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,

How shall your houseless heads, and unfed sides,

Your loop'd and *window*'d raggedness, defend you

From seasons such as these?

Shakespeare.

WINDPIPE. n. f. [*wind* and *pipe*.] The pas-

sage for the breath; the *aperta arteria*.

Let gillows gaze for dogs, let man go free,

And let not hemp his *windpipe* fullicate.

The *windpipe*, rough artery, or *windpipe*, is a part

inferient to voice and respiration; thereby the air

descendeth into the lungs, and is communicated

into the heart.

Brown.

The quacks of government, who fat

At the unregarded helm of state,

Consider'd timely how t' withdraw,

And save their *windpipes* from the law.

Beaute continu'd respiration is necessary for the

support of our lives, the *windpipe* is made with annu-

lar cartilages.

Rog.

The *windpipe* divides itself into a great number of branches, called bronchiae: these end in small air bladders, capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it.

Arbutnot.

WINDWARD. adv. [from *wind*.] Toward the wind.

WINDY. adj. [from *wind*.]

1. Consisting of wind.

See what flowers arise,

Blown with the *wind* tempest of my soul

Upon thy wounds, that kill mine eyes and heart.

Shakespeare.

Subtle or *windy* spirits are taken off by incu-

sion or evaporation.

Bacon.

2. Next the wind.

Lady, you have a merry heart.—

—Yes, my lord, I thank it, poor fool!

It keeps on the *windy* side of care.

Shakespeare.

3. Empty; any.

Why should calumny be full of words?

Why by attorneys to their client woes?

Poor breathing orators of many words?

What *wind* in joy this day had I receiv'd,

Hopeful of his delivery, which now proves

Abortive, as the fast-born bloom of spring

Nipt with the lagging reer of winter's frost!

Milton.

Look, here 's that *windy* applause, that poor

transitory pleasure, for which I was dishonoured.

South.

Of ev'ry nation each illustrious name

Such toys as these have cheated into time,

Exchanging loud quiet to obtain

The *wind* satisfaction of the brain.

Dryden.

4. Tempestuous; molested with wind.

On this *windy* sea of land the fiend

Walk'd up and down.

Milton.

It is not bare agitation, but the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water; and when we see it windy and dusty, the wind does not make but only raise dirt.

South.

5. Puffy; flatulent.

In such a *windy* colic, water is the best remedy

after a surfeit of fruit.

WINE. n. f. [pin, Saxon; *vinn*, Dutch.]

1. The fermented juice of the grape.

The *wine* of life is drawn, and the meier lees

Is left this vault to brag of.

Do not fall in love with me;

For I am taller than vows made in *wine*.

The increase of the vineyards for the *wine* cel-

lars

Be not amongst *wine*-bibbers, amongst riotous

eaters.

They garments like him that treadeth in the *wine*

fat.

They took old sacks upon their asses, and *wine*-

bottles old and rent, and bound up.

Where the *wine*-press is hard-wrought, it yields a

harsh *wine* that tastes of the grape-stem.

His troops on my strong youth like torrents rush;

As in a *wine*-press is Judah's daughter crush'd.

With large *wine* offerings pour'd, and sacroful.

Shall I, to please another *wine*-sprung mind,

Lo! all mine own? God hath giv'n me a measure

Short of his came and body: must I find

A pain in that, wherein he finds a pleasure?

The firstlings of the flock are doom'd to die;

Rich fragrant *wines* the clattering bowl supply.

If the highhead falls short, the *wine*-cooper had

not fill'd it in proper time.

2. Preparations of vegetables by fermenta-

tion, called by the general name of

wines, have quite different qualities from

the plant; for no fruit, taken crude, has

the intoxicating quality of *wine*.

WING. n. f. [gehping, Saxon; *unge*,

Danish.]

1. The limb of a bird by which it flies.

As Venus' bird, the white swift lovely dove,

Doth on her *wings* her utmost swiftness prove,

Finding the gape of falcon fierce not fur.

Ignorance is the curse of God,

Knowledge the *wing* wherewith we fly to heaven.

An eagle stirreth up her nest, spreadeth abroad

her *wings*, taketh them and beareth them on her

wings.

A spleenless wind to stretch

Her *wings* to wait us, and to urge our keel.

The pounce of augurs, Hechtherles, roil;

Present he view'd th' aerial tracts, and drew

A sure preface from ev'ry *wing* that flew.

2. A lan to window.

It is, cartnave, and busiel, peck, ready at hand.

3. Flight; passage by the wing.

Light thicks us, and the crow

Makes *wing* to th' looky wood.

Good things of day begin to droop and drowse,

While night's black agents to their prey do rouse.

Thy affections hold a *wing*

Quite from the flight of all thy successors.

I have pursued her as love hath pursued me, on

the *wing* of all occasions.

While passion is upon the *wing*, and the man

fully engaged in the prosecution of some master

object, no remedy or controul is to be expected

from his reason.

You are too young your power to understand,

Lovers take wing upon the keel's command.

And fir, light, with inborn vigour, on the *wing*,

Like mounting larks, to the new morning sing.

Then life is on the *wing*; then most the larks

When most the seems reviv'd.

4. The motive or incitement of flight.

Is leaden servitude, and that-pac'd beggary;

Delay leads hapless and that-pac'd beggary;

Then fety expiation be my *wing*,

Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king.

Shakespeare.

WIN

the bodies of an army.

The footmen were Germans, to whom were joined as wings certain companies of Italians. *Kneller*

The left wing put to flight, the chief's o'erborn, he rushes on the right. *Dryden*.
6. Any side-piece.

The plough proper for stiff clays is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square ear-board, the counter long and very little bending, with a very large wing. *Montmer.*

To WING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly. The speed of gods
Time counts not, though with swiftest minutes wing'd. *Milton.*

Who knows but he, whose hand the lightning forms,
Who heaves old ocean, and who wings the storms,
Pours fierce ambition in a mortal's mind,
Or turns young Ammon back to scourge mankind? *Pope.*

2. To supply with side bodies.

We outflank will follow
In the main battle, which on either side
Shall be well winged with our chivalry horse. *Shakespeare.*

To WING. *v. n.*

1. To transport by flight.

I, an old tutor,
Will wing me to some wicker d bough, and there
My mate, that's never to be found again,
I am at till I am lost. *Shakespeare.*

2. To exert the power of flying.

Warm'd with more particles of heavenly flame,
He wing'd his upward flight, and soar'd to fame;
The rest remain'd below, a crowd without a name. *Dryden*

Struck with the horror of the fight,
She turns her head, and wings her flight. *Prior.*
From the Meotis to the northern sea,
The goddess wings her desperate way. *Prior.*

WINGED. *adj.* [from wing.]

1. Furnished with wings; flying.

And shall grace not find means, that finds her way

The swiftest of thy winged messengers,
To visit all thy creatures? *Milton.*

We can tear no force
But winged troops, on Protestant horse. *Waller.*
The winged lion's not to force in fight,
As I thine hand presents him to our sight. *Waller.*

The cockney is reputed at many actions of the
quadruped and winged animals in the fields. *Watts.*

2. Swift; rapid.

Now we bear the king
Tow'rd Calais, grant him there, and there bring
teen,
Heave him away upon your winged thoughts
Ashore the sea. *Shakespeare.*

His good sir W's back, bear this loaded brief
With winged haste to the lord marshal. *Shakespeare.*

WINGEDPEA. *n. f.* [*ochrus*, Latin.] A
plant. *Miller.*

WINGSHELL. *n. f.* [wing and shell.] The
shell that covers the wing of insects.

The long shielded goat chaffer is above an inch
long, and the wing sheath of themselves an inch,
and half an inch broad, so deep as to come down
below the belly on both sides. *Grew.*

WINGY. *adj.* [from wing.] Having wings;
resembling wings.

They spring together out, and swiftly bear
The flying youth through clouds and yielding air;
With winged speed outstrip the eastern wind,
And leave the breezes of the moon behind. *Addis.*

To WINK. *v. n.* [pinetan, Sax. *winken*,
Dutch.]

1. To shut the eyes.

Let's see thine eyes, now open them:
In my opinion yet you do it not well. *Shakespeare.*
They're fainest to that speaks to them: shall die:
I'll wink and catch; no man their sports must eye. *Shakespeare.*

WIN

His false cunning

Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance,
And grew a twenty years removed thing,
While one would wink. *Shakespeare.*

He, with great imagination,
Proper to madmen, led his pow'rs to death,
And, winking, leap'd into destruction. *Shakespeare.*

In despite of all this, he runs toolishly into his
sin and ruin, merely because he winks hard, and
rushes violently like a horse into the battle. *Taylor.*

The Scripture reprehends wicked men as without
understanding: not that they are destitute of the
natural faculty, they are not blind, but they
wink. *Tillotson.*

If any about them should make them think there
is any difference between being in the dark and
winking, get it out of their minds. *Locke.*

2. To hint, or direct, by the motion of the
eyelids.

You saw my master wink and laugh upon you. *Shakespeare.*
Send him a spoon when he wants a knife; wink
at the footman to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*

3. To close, and exclude the light.

While flames pop'd and sung, and told his tale,
The keeper's winking eyes began to fail,
And drowsy slumber on the lids to creep,
Till all the watchman was at length asleep. *Dryden.*

When you shoot, and shut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the t'other friendly aid,
Or wink, as coward and afraid. *Prior.*

4. To connive; to seem not to see; to
tolerate.

They be better content with one that will wink
at their faults, than with him that will reprove
them. *Whigft.*

I, for winking at your disorders too,
Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakespeare.*
Let not night see my black and deep desires;
The eye winks at the hand! *Shakespeare.*

The king gave him great gifts, and winked at the
great spoil of Bosworth-field, which came almost
wholly to this man's hands. *Bacon.*

Let us not write at a loose resembling rate,
In hope the world will wink at all our faults.

Obstinacy cannot be winked at, but must be re-
buted. *Locke.*

Cato is stern, and awful as a god:
He knows not how to wink at human frailty,
Or pardon weakness that he never lost. *Addison.*

5. To be dim.

The tulien tyrant slept not all the night,
But, loaz'd walking by a winking light,
Sobbd, wapt, and groan'd, and beat his wither'd
breast. *Dryden.*

WINK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of closing the eye.

You doing thus,
To the perpetual wink for ay might put
This ancient moral. *Shakespeare.*

At every wink of an eye some new grace will be
born. *Shakespeare.*

Since I receiv'd command to do this business,
I have not slept one wink. *Shakespeare.*

The Venus to reverend and strong,
Dost thou not think
I could eclipse and cloud them with a wink,
But that I would not lose her sight for long? *Donne.*

It rag'd in thought, that I could not sleep a wink. *Temple.*

No, but then I think;
And for my foot I cannot sleep a wink. *Pope.*

2. A hint given by motion of the eyes;
Her wink each bold attempt forbids. *Sidney.*
The stockjobber thus from 'Change-alley goes
down,
And tips you the freeman a wink;
Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

WINKER. *n. f.* [from wink.] One who
winks.

A set of nodders, winkers, and whisperers, whose
business is to strangle all others offspring of wit in
their birth. *Pope.*

WIN

WINKINGLY. *adv.* [from winking.] With
the eye almost closed.

If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it wink-
ingly, as those do that are parblind; but if any
thing that is black, he looketh upon it with a broad
and full eye. *Peachment.*

WINNER. *n. f.* [from win.] One who
wins.

A gamester, having lost all, borroweth of his next
fellow gamester some hat to maintain play; which
he setting unto him again, shortly winneth all from
the winner. *Spenser.*

Go together,
You precious winners all, your exultation
Partake to every one. *Shakespeare.*

Bethrew the winners, for they play'd too false. *Shakespeare.*

Whether the winner laughs or no, the loser will
complain; and rather than quarrel with his own
skill, will do it at the dice. *Temple.*

WINNING. *participlel adj.* [from win.]
Attractive; charming.

Yet less fair,
I kiss a winning foil, lets amably mild,
Than that smooth watery image. *Milton.*

On her, as queen,
A pomp of winning graces wait'd full;
And from about her that darts of desire
Into all eyes, to wither her full in fight. *Milton.*

Shines out in every thing she acts or speaks,
While winning smiles and attractive smiles
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace
Soft'n the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison.*

WINNING. *n. f.* [from win.] The sum
won.

A simile in one of Congreve's prologues compares
a writer to a buttering gamester, that takes all his
winnings upon every call; so that if he loses the bet
throw, he is sure to be undone. *Addison.*

To WINNOW. *v. a.* [pinetan, Saxon;
cranno, Latin.]

1. To separate by means of the wind; to
part the grain from the chaff.

Wee our royal faith martyrs in love,
We shall be warr'd with to rough a wind,
That even our corn shall be as light as chaff.

And good from bad find no partition. *Shakespeare.*
In the sun your golden grain display,
And thrash it out and winnow it by day. *Dryden.*

2. To fan; to beat as with wings.

Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan
It moves the buxom air. *Milton.*

3. To sift; to examine.

Winnow well your thought, and you shall find
'Tis light as chaff that flies before the wind. *Dryden.*

4. To separate; to part.

Partur totius fluit
Winnow the truth from falsehood. *Shakespeare.*

To WINNOW. *v. n.* To part corn from
chaff.

Winnow not with every wind, and go not into
every way. *Ecclijasticus.*

WINNOWER. *n. f.* [from winnow.] He
who winnows.

WINTER. *n. f.* [pinetan, Saxon; *winter*,
Danish, German, and Dutch.] The
cold season of the year.

Though he were already kept into the winter of
his age, he found himself warm in that d time,
which were in his fan for more exorable. *Shakespeare.*

After summer evermore succeeds
The barren winter with his nipping cold. *Shakespeare.*
A woman's story at a winter's fire. *Shakespeare.*

He hath bought a pair of cast lips of Diana's
man of winter's silverhood kisses not more richly;
the very eye of chastity is in them. *Shakespeare.*
The two beneath the distant poles compli in
O' endless winter and perpetual rain. *Lyden.*
Lest thou sleep beneath that hill of snow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs; awake, awake,
And winter from thy thriv' mantle shake. *Lyden.*

Suppose our poet was your foe before,
Yet now the business of the field is o'er:
Tis time to let your civil wars alone,
When troops are into winter quarters gone.

Dryden
He that makes no reflections on what he reads,
Only loads his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in
winter-nights for the entertainment of others.

Locke
Stern winter smiles on that auspicious clime,
The fields are florid with un fading prime. *Pope*
To define winter, I consider first wherein it
differs with summer, spring, autumn, and I find
they are all seasons of the year; therefore a season
of the year is a genus: then I observe wherein it
differs from these, and that is in the shortness of
the days; therefore this may be called its special
nature, or difference: then, by joining them toge-
ther, I make a definition. Winter is that season of
the year, wherein the days are shortest. *Watts*

To WINTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
pass the winter.
The fowls shall summer upon them, and all the
beasts of the earth shall winter upon them.

Spenser
Because the haven was not commodious to win-
ter in, the more part advised to depart. *Acts*

To WINTER. *v. a.* To feed or manage
in the winter.

The cattle generally fold for slaughter within, or
exportation abroad, had never been handled or win-
tered at hand-meet. *Temple*

Young lean cattle may by their growth pay for
their wintering, and to be ready to fat next sum-
mer. *Mottingham*

WINTER is often used in composition.

The king sat in the winter-house, and there was
a fire burning before him. *Jeremiah*
It in November and December they follow, 'tis
called a winter-fallowing. *Mottingham*
Shred it very small with thyme, sweet marjoram,
and a little winter-flavoury. *Hallam*

WINTERBEATEN. *adj.* [winter and beat.]
Harassed by severe weather.

He compareth his careful care to the sad season
of the year, to the frosty ground, to the frozen trees,
and to his own winterbeaten flocke. *Spenser*

WINTERCHERRY. *n. f.* [allchenger.] A
plant. The fruit is about the bigness of
a cherry, and inclosed in the cup of the
flower, which swells over it in form of a
bladder. *Miller*

WINTERCI'TRON. *n. f.* A sort of pear.

WINTERGREEN. *n. f.* [pyrola, Latin.]
A plant. *Miller*

WINTERLY. *adj.* [winter and like.] Such
as is suitable to winter; of a wintry
kind.

If 't be summer news,
Smile to't before; if winterly, thou need'st
But keep that countenance still. *Shakspeare*

WINTRY. *adj.* [from winter.] Brumal;
hyemal; suitable to winter.

He saw the Trojan feet dispers'd, distress'd,
By stormy winds and wintry heav'n oppress'd. *Dryden*

WINV. *adj.* [from wine.] Having the
taste or qualities of wine.

Set several os among melons, and see whe-
ther the melons will not be more winy, and better
tasted. *Bacon*

WIPE. *v. a.* [wipen, Saxon.]
To cleanse by rubbing with something
soft.

Such a handkercher,
I'm sure it was your wife's, did I to-day
See Cassio wipe his beard with. *Shakspeare*
She a gentle tear let fall
From either eye, and wip'd them with her hair.

Milton
Then with her veil the woged she wip'd and
dried. *Denham*

2. To take away by friction.

Calumniate stoutly; for though we wipe away
with never so much care the dirt thrown at us,
there will be left some sullage behind.

Decay of Piety.

3. To strike off gently.
Let me wipe off this honorable dew,
That silverly doth progress on thy cheeks.

Shakspeare
Some natural tears they dropp'd, but wip'd them
soon. *Milton*

A young man, having suffered many tortures,
escaped with life, and told his fellow christians,
that the pain of them had been rendered tolerable
by the presence of an angel, who stood by him and
wiped off the tears and sweat. *Addison*

4. To clear away.
Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples; reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakspeare*

5. [emungo.] To cheat; to defraud.
The next bordering lords commonly encroach
one upon another, no one is stronger, or he full in
want to wipe them out of their lands. *Spenser*

6. To WIPE out. To efface.
This blot, that they object against your house,
Shall be wip'd out in the next parliament.

Shakspeare
As thou lov'st me, Camillo, wipe not out the
rest of thy services by leaving me now. *Shakspeare*

Take one in whom deep'd old age has blotted
out the memory of his past knowledge, and clearly
wiped out the ideas his mind was formerly stored
with, and topped up all the passages for new ones,
to enter; or it there be some of the inlets yet left
open, the impressions made are scarce perceived. *Locke*

WIPE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of cleansing.
2. A blow; a stroke; a jeer; a gibe; a
sarcasm.

To flattermen would you give a wipe,
You print it in Italian type:
When letters are in vulgar shapes,
'Tis ten to one the wit escapes;
But when in capitals express'd,
The dulled reader smokes the jest. *Swift*

3. [cancelus.] A bird. *Ainsworth*

WIPE. *n. f.* [from wipe.] An instru-
ment or person by which any thing is
wiped.

The mads and their makes,
At dancing and wakes,
Had their wipers and posies,
And the wipers for their noses. *Ben Jonson*

WIPE. *n. f.* [wiper, French, to draw round.
Skinner.] Metal drawn into slender
threads.

There was the dunsell, and without remorse
The king condemn'd her, guilty to the fire:
Her veil and mantle pluckt they off by force,
And bound her tender arms in twisted wire. *Fairfax*

Thou shalt be whipt with wire, and strew'd in
thyme.

Smarting in ling'ring pickle. *Shakspeare*
The soldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horror all environ,
That's strong with wire instead of veins,
In whose embraces you're in thrall. *Fletcher*

And the cherub host, in thousand quires,
Toush their immortal harps of golden wires. *Mit.*

Some roll a mighty stone, four laid along,
And bound with burning wires, on spokes of
wheels are hung. *Dryden*

To WIREDRAW. *v. a.* [wire and draw.]

1. To spin into wire.

2. To draw out into length.
A fluid moving through a flexible canal, when
small, by its friction will naturally lengthen and
withdraw the sides of the canal, according to the
direction of its axis. *Arbuthnot*

3. To draw by art or violence.
I have been wrongfully accused, and my sense
wiredrawn into blasphemy. *Dryden*

WIREDRAW. *n. f.* [wire and draw.]
One who spins wire.

Those who have need of unmixed silver, as gold-
smiths and wire-drawers, must, besides an equal weight of
silver mixed with other metals, give an overplus to
reward the refiner's skill. *Locke*

To WISE. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *wis.*
[wisshin. German; wysen, Dutch.] To
think; to imagine. Obsolete.

Thus proud and fierce, unto the hearts he kept
Of them poor souls; and cutting reason's reins,
Made them his own before they had it wif. *Sidney*

When Mammon saw his purpose mist,
Him to entrap unware, another way he wif. *Spenser*

This book, advisedly read, and diligently fol-
low'd but one year at home, would do a young gentle-
man more good, I wif, than three years travel
abroad. *Aylmer*

There be fools alive, I wif,
Silver'd o'er, and so was this. *Shakspeare*

Marry with a king;
A bachelor, a handsome tripling too,
I wif your gambler had a wiser match. *Shakspeare*
When for more worlds the Macedonian cried,
He wif not Thetys in her lap did hide
Another yet, a world reserv'd for you,
To make more great than that he did subdue. *Waller*

WISDOM. *n. f.* [wisdom, Saxon; wisdom,
Danish.]

1. Sapience; the power of judging right-
ly; the knowledge of divine and human
things.

That which moveth God to work is goodness,
and that which ordereth his work is wisdom, and
that which perfecteth his work is power. *Hooker*
As from reason's reason's work doth spring,
So many reasons understanding gain,
And many understandings knowledge bring,
And by much knowledge wisdom we obtain. *Dantes*

Wisdom is that which makes men judge what are
the best ends, and what the best means to attain
them, and gives a man advantage of counsel and
direction. *Temple*

As science is properly that knowledge which re-
lateth to the essences of things, so wisdom to their
operations. *Gruar*

O sacred solitude! divine retreat!
Choice of the prudent, envy of the great!
By thy pure stream, or in the waving shade,
We court fair wisdom, that celestial maid. *Young*

2. Prudence; skill in affairs; judicious
conduct.

'Tis much he dares,
And to that dauntless temper of his mind,
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour
To act in safety. *Shakspeare*

Wisdom and fortune combating together,
If that the former dare but what it can,
No chance may shake it. *Shakspeare*

WIS. *adj.* [wis, Saxon; wiss, Dutch and
Danish.]

1. Sapient; judging rightly; having much
knowledge.

Heav'n is for thee too high; be lowly wif. *Milton*

All the writings of the ancient Goths were con-
fined in verse, which were called runes, or wises,
and from thence the term of wif came. *Temple*

Since the floods demand
For their descent a prone and sinking land,
Does not this due deity declare
A wif director's providential care? *Blackmore*
The wif and best men, in all ages, have lived
up to the religion of their country, when they saw
nothing in it opposite to morality. *Addison*

2. Judicious; wisely; practically know-
ing.

There were ten virgins; five of them were wif,
and five were foolish. *Matthew*
I would have you wif unto that which is good,
and simple concerning evil. *Romans*

And grace, that won who saw to wish her stay.
Rise, and went forth.
There are ships prepar'd by my command,
That shall convey you to the wish'd-for port.
Addison.

3. Skillful; dexterous.
Speak unto all that are wife-hearted, whom I
have filled with the spirit of wisdom, that they
may make Aaron's garments.
Exodus.

Do we count him a wife-man, who is wife in any
thing but his own proper profession and employ-
ment, and wife for every body but himself?
Tillotson.

They are wife to do evil, but to do good they
have no knowledge.
Jeremiah.

4. Skilled in hidden arts; a female some-
what ironical.
There was an old fat woman even now with
me. —

—Pray, wasn't not the wife woman of Brainford?
Shakespeare.

5. Grave; becoming a wife man.
One man in a wife doth not take much.
It must be a wife being that is the cause of those
wife-like things.
William.

WIFE, *n. f.* [pire, Saxon; *wyfe*, Dutch;
wife, German; *guife*, Fr. *guise*, Italian.]
Manner; way of being or acting. This
word, in the modern dialect, is often
corrupted into *ways*.

This is the most commanding wife;
Come, shepherd-boy, let now thy heart be bow'd
To make me to my lord a slave.
Sidney.

Here we sat her pite, I will devise
A passport for us both, in fits it wife.
Spenser.

On this wife ye that I think I find
The lovers standing in this doleful wife.
Numbers.

A warrior bold approached.
With foam upon thy lips, and sparkling eyes,
Thou say'st and dost in such outrageous wife,
That mid Orpheus, if he saw the show,
Would swear thou wert the maddest of the two.
Dryden.

'Tis in no wife strange that such a one should
believe, that things were blindly shuffled.
Woodw.

WISACRE, *n. f.* [It was anciently writ-
ten *wisefegger*, as the Dutch *wiseggher*,
a foolfayer.]

1. A fool; or contentious man. Obsolete.
2. A fool; a dunce.

Why, says a *wisacrer* that sat by him, were I as
the king of France, I would soon to take part
with footmen.
Addison.

WISELY, *adv.* [from *wife*.] Judiciously;
prudently.

It thou covest death, as utmost end
Of misery, so thinking to evade
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not God
Hath wifely arm'd his vengeance.
Milton.

He is like a discontented Damocles,
When by the sportive tyrant wifely shown
The dangerous pleasure of a flatter'd throne.
Dryden.

Admitting their principles to be true, they act
wifely: they keep their end, evil as it is, steadily
in view.
Rogers.

The doctors, tender of their fame,
Wifely on me lay all the blame;
We must confess his case was nice,
But he would never take advice.
Swift.

WISERNESS, *n. f.* [from *wife*.] Wisdom;
sagacity. Obsolete.

No less deserveth his wittiness in devising, his
pithiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness, and his
moral wifeness.
Spenser.

To WISH, *v. n.* [pirean, Saxon.]

1. To have strong desire; to long.
The sun heat upon the head of Jonah, that he
fainted, and wished in himself to die.
Jonah.

Full the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tiring as to work;
But when they told that they wish'd-for
came.
Shakespeare.

They have now what they wish'd-for.
Evans.

With lowliness she look'd from her seat,
Shakespeare.

And grace, that won who saw to wish her stay.
Rise, and went forth.
There are ships prepar'd by my command,
That shall convey you to the wish'd-for port.
Addison.

That Noah or Janna understood navigation, may
be very well supported by his image found upon
the first Roman coins. One side was stamp'd with a
Janus bifrons, and the other with a rostrum, or
prow of a ship. This is as good an argument as an
antiquary could wish for.
Arbuthnot.

And much he wish'd, but durst not ask to part.
Parnell.

2. To be disposed or inclined.
Those potentates, who do not wish well to his
affairs, have shewn respect to his personal char-
acter.
Addison.

3. It has a slight signification of hope or
fear.
I wish it may not prove some ominous foretoken
of misfortune, to have met with such a under as I
am.
Sidney.

To WISH, *v. a.*
1. To desire; to long for.
He was fain to pull him out by the heels, and
show him the beast as dead as he could wish it.
Sidney.

2. To recommend by wishing.
Had I as many tows as I have hairs,
I would not wish them to a fanner death.
Shakespeare.

3. To imprecate.
If heavens have any grievous plague in store,
Exceeding those that I can wish upon thee;
O let them keep it till thy sins be ripe,
And then hurl down their indignation.
Shakespeare.

4. To ask.
Dugby should find the best way to make Antrim
communicate the affair to him, and to wish his
assistance.
Clarendon.

WISH, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Longing desire.
To his wish,
Beyond his hope, Eve separate he flies.
Milton.

A wish is properly the desire of a man sitting or
lying still, but an act of the will, is a man of busi-
ness vigorously going about his work.
South.

2. Thing desired.
What next I bring shall please thee; be assur'd,
Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy other self,
Thy wish, exactly to thy heart's desire.
Milton.

3. Desire expressed.
Shame come to Romeo —
—Butler'd be thy tongue
For such a wish!
I admire your whig principles of reliance in
the spirit of the Bau clowns. I join in your wish
for them.
Pope.

WISHEDLY, *adv.* [from *wish'd*.] Ac-
cording to desire. Not used.
What could have happened unto him, more
wish'd for, than with his great honour to keep the
town full.
Kneller.

WISHER, *n. f.* [from *wish*.]
1. One who longs.
2. One who expresses wishes.
Wishers and woulders are never good household-
ers.
Pope.

Wish half that with the wisher's eyes be wish'd.
Shakespeare.

WISHFUL, *adj.* [from *wish* and *full*.]
1. Longing; showing desire.
From Scotland am I stol'n, even of pure love,
To greet mine own land with my wishful looks.
Shakespeare.

2. Desirable; exciting wishes.
Nor could I see a Gule, where'er I came,
More sweete and wishful.
Chapman.

WISHFULLY, *adv.* [from *wishful*.] Ear-
nestly; with longing.
WISKEY, *n. f.* A basket.
Ainsworth.

WISP, *n. f.* [wisp, Swedish and old Dutch.]
A small bundle, as of hay or straw.
A wife of straw for a ballad.
Shakespeare.

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A small bundle, as of hay or straw.
A wife of straw for a ballad.
Shakespeare.

A gentleman would fast five days, without meat,
bread, or drink; but the same used to have con-
tinually a great wife of herbs that he smelted on;
and amongst those some excellent herb of strong
scent, as onions.
Bacon.

Jews, who their whole wealth can lay
In a small basket, on a wife of hay.
Dryden.

WIST, *v. n.* The past, and part, of *wis*.
WISTFUL, *adj.*
1. Attentive; earnest; full of thought.
Why, Grubbs, dost thou to wistful seem?
There's sorrow in thy look.
Gay.

2. It is used by *Swift*, as it seems, for
wishful; though it may mean *earnest*,
cager.
Laying up one of my fishes, I cast many a wistful
melancholy look towards the sea.
Swift.

WISTFULLY, *adv.* [from *wistful*.] At-
tentively; earnestly.
With that he fell again to pay
Through perspective more wistfully.
Hudibras.

WISTLY, *adv.* [from *wis*.] Attentively;
earnestly.
Speaking it, he wistly look'd on me,
As who shall say, I would thou wert the man.
Shakespeare.

To WIT, *v. n.* [pirean, Saxon.] To know.
This word is now only used in the phrase
to wit, that is to say.
There is an officer, to wit, the sheriff of the shire,
whose office it is to walk up and down his bailiwick.
Spenser.

Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay.
Swift-winged with desire to get a grave;
As waiting I no other comfort have.
Shakespeare.

WIT, *n. f.* [ræpæ, Saxon; from *pirean*,
to know.]
1. The powers of the mind; the mental
faculties; the intellects. This is the
original signification.
Who would let his wit to so foolish a bird?
Shakespeare.

The king your father was reputed for
A prince most prudent, of an excellent
And unmatch'd wit and judgment.
Shakespeare.

Will puts in practice what the wit deviseth,
Will ever acts, and yet contemplates still;
And as from not the power of wisdom riseth,
All other virtues daughters are of will.
Will is the prince, and wit the counsellor
Which doth for common good in council sit;
And when wit is resolv'd, will lends her power
To execute what is advis'd by, wit.
Darley.

For wit and power their last endeavours bend
To outlive each other.
Dryden.

2. Imagination; quickness of fancy.
They never meet, but in a wishfulness of wit
between them. — Alas, to see that conflict, four of
his five wits went halting out, and now is the odd
man govern'd by one.
Shakespeare.

I wad, shallow, head-brained brags make atheism,
and contempt of religion, the only badge and char-
acter of wit.
South.

And though a tun in thy large bulk be writ,
Yet thou art but a kilderkin of wit.
Dryden.

If it lying most in the assemblage of ideas, and
putting those together with quickness and variety,
wherein can be found any resemblance or con-
gruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures in the
tancy. Judgment, on the contrary, lies in separa-
ting carefully one from another ideas wherein can
be found the least difference, thereby to avoid
being misled by similitude.
Locke.

Could any but a knowing prudent cause
Begin such motions, and suggest such laws?
If the great mind had form'd a different frame,
Might not your wanton wit the system change?
Blackmore.

3. Sentiments produced by quickness of
fancy, or by genius; the effect of wit.
All sorts of men take a pleasure to gird at me.
The brain of this foolish compounded clay, man, is
not able to invent any thing that tends more to
laughter than what I invent, and is invented on me.

I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that
wits is in other men. *Shakespeare.*

His works become the frippery of wit. *B. Jonson.*
The Romans made those times the standard of
their wit, when they subdued the world. *Spenser.*

The definition of wit is only this, that it is a prop-
riety of thoughts and words; or, in other terms,
thoughts and words elegantly adapted to the sub-
ject. *Dryden.*

Let a lord once but own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens, and the style refines! *Pope.*

4. A man of fancy.

Intemperate wits will spare neither friend nor
foe, and make themselves the common enemies of
mankind. *L'Estrange.*

A poet, being too witty himself, could draw
nothing but wits in a comedy; even his tools were
infected with the disease of their author. *Dryden.*

To tell them would a hundred tongues require;
Or our vain wits, that night a hundred tire. *Pope.*

5. A man of genius.

Hence 'tis a wit, the greatest word of fame,
Grows such a common name;
And wits by our creation they become,
Just as titular bishops made at Rome:

'Tis not a rule, 'tis not a jest
Admir'd with laughter at a feast,
Nor florid talk, which can that title gain;
The proofs of wit for ever must remain. *Cowley.*

Searching wits, of more mechanic parts,
Who grac'd their age with new-invented arts;
Those who to worth their bounty did extend,
And those who knew that bounty to commend. *Dryden.*

How vain that second life in others breath,
Th' effate which wits inherit after death!
Ease, health, and life for this they must resign;
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine!

The great man's curse without the gain endure;
Be envy'd, wretched; and be flatter'd, poor. *Pope.*

Nought but a genius can a genius fit;
A wit herself, Amelia weds a wit. *Young.*

6. Sense; judgment.

Strong was their plot,
Their practice close, their faith suspected not,
Their states far off, and they of wary wit. *Daniel.*

Come, leave the boathed stage,
And this more louthsome age;
Where pride and impudence, in faction knit,
Usurp the chair of wit. *Ben Jonson.*

Though his youthful blood be fi'd with wine,
He wants not wit the danger to decline. *Dryden.*

7. Faculty of the mind.

If our wits run the wildgoose-chace, I have done;
For thou hast more of the wildgoose in one of thy
wits, than I have in my whole five. *Shakespeare.*

8. [In the plural.] Soundness of under- standing; intellect not crazed; sound mind.

I had a son,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he fought my life:
The grief hath craz'd my wits. *Shakespeare.*

Are his wits safe? is he not light of brain? *Shakespeare.*

Sound sleep cometh of moderate eating; he
iseth early, and his wits are with him. But the
man of watching, and choler, and pangs of the
rely, are with an untatiable man. *Feet-jostles.*

No man in his wits can make any doubt, whether
there be such things as motion, and sensation,
and continuity of bodies. *Wilkins.*

Wickedness is voluntary frenzy, and every sinner
does more extravagant things than any man that is
crazed, and out of his wits, only that he knows
better what he does. *Tillson.*

No man in his wits can seriously think that his
own soul hath existed from all eternity. *Bentley.*

Contrivance; stratagem; power of ex-
pedients; invention; ingenuity.
How can it climb but bring the simple to their
wits end? how can it obuse but vex and amuse
them? *Hodder.*

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of
Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of
wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, de-
livered me. *Shakespeare.*

Slights from his wit and subtlety proceed.

The neighbourhood were at their wits end, to
consider what would be the issue. *L'Estrange.*

WITCH, n. f. [piece, Saxon.]

1. A woman given to unlawful arts.

Wife judges have prescribed, that men may not
rashly believe the confessions of witches, nor the
evidence against them. For the witches themselves
are imaginative; and people are credulous, and
ready to impute accidents to witchcraft. *Becon.*

View the ruder wits, the conjurer by root, and
has the not store of ignorance, and zeal of mischief? *Holyday.*

The night-hag comes to dance
With Lapland witches, while the lab'ring moon
Eclipses at their charms. *Milton.*

When I consider whether there are such persons
as witches, my mind is divided: I believe in general
that there is such a thing as witchcraft, but can
give no credit to any particular instances of it. *Spectator.*

2. [from pie, Sax.] A winding sinuous bank.

Leave me those hills where harbrough is to see,
Nor holy bush, nor briar, nor winding witch. *Spenser.*

To WITCH, v. a. [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant.

Me ill befits, that in der-doing arts,
And honour's lust, my vowed days do spend,
Unto thy bounteous baits, and pleasing charms,
With which weak men thou witch'st to utter! *Spenser.*

'Tis now the very witching time of night,
When church-yards yawn. *Shakespeare.*

I'll witch sweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shakespeare.*

WITCHCRAFT, n. f. [witch and craft.]

1. The practices of witches.

People are credulous, and ready to impute ac-
cidents and natural operations to witchcraft. *Becon.*

2. Power more than natural.

Urania name, whose force he knew so well,
He quickly knew what witchcraft gave the blow. *Saturn.*

Have not some of learning and civility thought
themselves wise, in thinking witchcraft rather a
mistake than a crime? *Holyday.*

If you cannot
Bar his access to the king, never attempt
Any thing on him, for he hath a witchcraft
Over the king in his tongue. *Shakespeare.*

What subtle witchcraft man contrains
To change his pleasure into pains? *Denham.*

WITCHERY, n. f. [from witch.] En- chantment.

Another kind of petty witchery, if it be not alto-
gether decent, they call charming of beads and
buds. *Raleigh.*

Great Comus!
Deep skill'd in all his mother's witcheries. *Milton.*

WITCHCRACKER, n. f. [wit and cracker.]

A joker; one who breaks a jest.
A college of witchcrackers cannot float me out of
my humour; dost thou think I care for a satire or
an epigram? *Shakespeare.*

WITCHCRAFT, n. f. [wit and craft.] Con- trivance; invention. Obsolete.

He was no body that could hammer out of
his name an invention of this witchcraft, and picture
it accordingly. *Camden.*

WITE, v. a. [witan, Sax.] To blame; to reproach.

The palmer 'gan most bitterly
Her to rebuke, for being loose and light;
Which not abiding, but more licentiously
Scoffing at him, that did her justly wite,
She torn'd her boat about. *Spenser.*

WITE, n. f. [from the verb.] Blame; reproach.

With, preposit. [pið, Saxon.]

1. By; noting the cause.

Truth, th'd with iterat

As true as steel, as pliant to the moon, and
With thy powerful blast,
Heat apace, and cool as fast. *Cure.*

They adhered to John, their deprived bishop,
and could not be charmed with the flattery of
any second bishop, during his life. *Leigh.*

With every stab her bleeding heart was torn,
With wounds much harder to be seen than born. *Rare.*

2. Noting the means.

Rude and unpolished are all operations of the
soul in their beginnings, before they are cultivated
with art and study. *Dryden.*

3. Noting the instrument.

As though the lazy vapour flies,
And sweeps, with healthy wings, the rank polluted
flies. *Rare.*

By persulations with large bellows, miners give
motion to the air. *Woodward.*

4. On the side of; for; noting confede- racy or favour.

Fear not, for I am with thee. *Genesis.*

5. In opposition to; in competition or contest.

I do contest
As hotly and as nobly with thy love,
As ever 'gainst thy colour. *Shakespeare.*

He shall be with any man in Spain. *Dryden.*

6. Noting comparison.

Can blazing carbuncles with her compare? *Sandy.*

7. In society; noting connexion.

God gave man a soul that should live for ever,
although the body be destroyed; and those who
were good should be with him. *Stillingfleet.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou 'rt such a touchy, telly, pleading fellow;
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Tatler.*

8. In company of.

At the instant that thy messenger came, in lov-
ing visitation was with me a young doctor from
Rome. *Shakespeare.*

9. In appendage; noting consequence or concomitance.

Men might know the persons who had a right
to regal power, and with it to their obedience. *Locke.*

10. In mutual dealing.

I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with
you, walk with you, and so following; but I will
not eat with you, drink with you, nor pray with
you. *Shakespeare.*

11. Noting confidence; as, I trust you with all my secrets; or, I trust all my secrets with you.

In partnership.
Though Jove himself no less content would be,
To part his throne and share his heaven with thee. *Pope.*

13. Noting connexion.

Pity your own, or pity our estate,
Nor twist our fortunes with your sinking fate. *Dryden.*

14. Immediately after.

With that she told me, that, though the stake of
her father Cremer, she would hide no truth from
me. *Edwards.*

With that, he crawled out of his nest,
Forth creeping on his castif hails and thighs. *Fairy Queen.*

In falling, both an equal fortune tried,
Would fortune for my fall so well provide!
With this he pointed to his face, and show'd
His hands and all his habit linear'd with blood. *Dryden.*

With that the god his darling phantom calls
And from his fast'ning this message tells. *Gaith.*

15. Among

Among the king's officers, the king used to
employ with the first in his service. *Becon.*

ly, with the antients, a piece
Immortal powers the term of conscience know,
But interest is her name with men below.

5. Upon.

Such arguments had invincible force with those
Immortal powers who became christians. *Addy.*

7. In content: noting parity of state.

See where on earth the flow'ry glories lie!
Hush her they flourish'd, and with her they die.

8. This preposition might perhaps be ex-

emplified in many more relations, for its
use is very frequent, and therefore very
lay and various. *With* and *by* it is not
always easy to distinguish, nor perhaps is
any distinction always observed. *With*
seems rather to denote an instrument, and
by a cause: thus, *he killed his enemy with
a sword, but he died by an arrow.* The
arrow is considered rather as a cause, as
there is no mention of an agent. If the
agent be more remote, *by* is used; as,
*the vermin which he could not kill with
his gun, he killed by poison:* if these two
prepositions be transposed, the sentence,
though equally intelligible, will be less
agreeable to the common modes of
speech.

9. *With*, in composition, signifies opposi-

tion or privation; except *withal*.
A perfect natural good may be parted *with*,
upon a profitable expectation of a future moral
good.

VITHA'L. *adv.* [with and all.]

Along with the rest; likewise; at the
same time.

Yet it must be *withal* considered, that the greatest
part of the world are they which be tainted from
perfection.

How well supplied with noble counsellors!

How modest in exception, and *withal*

How terrible in consistent resolution!

The one contains my picture, price;

If you chuse that, then I am yours *withal*.

This that prince did not transmit as a power,
to make conquest, but as a retinue for his son, and
withal, to enable him to recover some part of
his.

The river being wholly of fresh water, and to
large *withal*, chok'd the air.

God, when he gave me strength, to flow *withal*
flow'd light the gut was, hung it in my hair.

'Tis necessary men should be out of their nonage
before they can attain to an actual use of this prin-
ciple; and, *withal*, that they should be ready to
exert and exercise their faculties.

I cannot, cannot bear; 'tis pass'd, 'tis done;

Perish this impious, this detested son!

Perish his fire, and perish I *withal*,

And let the house's hen and the hop'd kingdom
fall.

Christ had not only an infinite power to work
miracles, but also an equal wisdom to know the just
force and measure of every argument to persuade,
and *withal* to look through and through all the
dark corners of the soul of man, and to discern what
prevals upon them, and what does not.

2. It is sometimes used by writers where
we now use *with*, but I think improp-

erly. Time brings means to furnish him *withal*;
Let him but wait th' occasions as they fall.

It is to know what *withal* delights us,
and is pleased *withal* have us do in
order to our happiness.

We owe to *withal* the discovery of the most
perfect rule of *withal* over the world was ac-
counted *withal*.

To WITHDRAW. *v. a.* [with and draw;
from *pið*, or *piðen*, Saxon, *against*, and
draw.]

1. To take back; to bereave.

It is not possible they should observe the one,
who from the other *withdraw* unnecessarily obe-
dience.

Impossible it is that God should *withdraw* his
presence from any thing, because the very sub-
stance of God is infinite.

2. To call away; to make to retire.

Nautican is *withdrawn*, and a whole nation in-
troduced, for a more general praise of *Lyfies*.

To WITHDRAW. *v. n.* To retire; to re-
treat.

She from her husband soft *withdrew*.

At this excess of courage all amaz'd,
The remnant of his foes awhile *withdrew*.

With such respect in enter'd Rome they gaz'd,
Who on high chairs the godlike fathers saw.

Dunstan has pass'd the noon of life; but cannot
withdraw from entertainments which are pardon-
able only before that stage of our being.

WITHDRAWING-ROOM. *n. f.* [withdraw
and room.] Room behind another room,
for retirement.

For an ordinary gentleman, a hall, a great par-
lour, with a *withdrawing-room*, with a kitchen, but-
teries, and other conveniences, is sufficient.

WITH. *n. f.*
1. A willow twig.

As Irish rebel put up a petition, that he might
be hanged in a *with*, and not a halter, because it
had been to used with former rebels.

2. A band, properly a band of twigs.
[*piðe* signifies a band.]

These cords and *withs* will hold men's con-
fidences, when force attends and twits them.

3. A with, a with, a with, with which his feet
I made together in a sure league meet.

4. A band, properly a band of twigs.
[*piðe* signifies a band.]

These cords and *withs* will hold men's con-
fidences, when force attends and twits them.

5. A with, a with, a with, with which his feet
I made together in a sure league meet.

6. A with, a with, a with, with which his feet
I made together in a sure league meet.

7. A with, a with, a with, with which his feet
I made together in a sure league meet.

8. A with, a with, a with, with which his feet
I made together in a sure league meet.

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I made together in a sure league meet.

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24. A with, a with, a with, with which his feet
I made together in a sure league meet.

25. A with, a with, a with, with which his feet
I made together in a sure league meet.

26. A with, a with, a with, with which his feet
I made together in a sure league meet.

27. A with, a with, a with, with which his feet
I made together in a sure league meet.

That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,
And yet are on't?

Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will
change

To *with*'d, weak, and grey.

In Spain one throng, like old men's children, be-
Decey'd and *with*'d from their infancy:

No kindly flowers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the nations in a timely birth.

WITHREARD. *n. f.* A piece of iron
which is laid under a fiddle, about four
fingers above the horse's withers, to keep
the two pieces of wood tight that form
the bow.

WITHEREDNESS. *n. f.* [from *withered*.]
The state of being withered; marci-
dity.

Water them as soon as fit, till they have re-
covered their *witheredness*.

WITHERS. *n. f.* Is the joining of the
shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck,
and mane, towards the upper part of the
shoulder.

Let the gall'd beast wince,

We are awing in the *withers*.

Rather than let your mules take long journeys,
contrive that the fiddle may push the back in his
withers.

WITHERWIND. The hurt expressed by
withering sometimes is caused by a
bite of a horse, or by a fiddle being un-
fit, especially when the bows are too
wide; for, when they are so, they bruise
the flesh against the spines of the second
and third vertebra of the back, which
forms that prominence that rises above
their shoulders.

To WITHHOLD. *v. a.* [with and hold.]
Withhold, or *withholden*, pret. and part.

Spenser has, for the sake of rhyme, very
licentiously written *withhaul*.

1. To refrain; to keep from action; to
hold back.

That hand, which as no kind of imminent danger
could cause at last to *withhold* itself, to neither have
my practices, for many, so bloody, following since,
been ever able to make weary.

2. To refrain; to keep from action; to
hold back.

That hand, which as no kind of imminent danger
could cause at last to *withhold* itself, to neither have
my practices, for many, so bloody, following since,
been ever able to make weary.

3. To refrain; to keep from action; to
hold back.

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could cause at last to *withhold* itself, to neither have
my practices, for many, so bloody, following since,
been ever able to make weary.

4. To refrain; to keep from action; to
hold back.

That hand, which as no kind of imminent danger
could cause at last to *withhold* itself, to neither have
my practices, for many, so bloody, following since,
been ever able to make weary.

5. To refrain; to keep from action; to
hold back.

That hand, which as no kind of imminent danger
could cause at last to *withhold* itself, to neither have
my practices, for many, so bloody, following since,
been ever able to make weary.

6. To refrain; to keep from action; to
hold back.

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could cause at last to *withhold* itself, to neither have
my practices, for many, so bloody, following since,
been ever able to make weary.

7. To refrain; to keep from action; to
hold back.

That hand, which as no kind of imminent danger
could cause at last to *withhold* itself, to neither have
my practices, for many, so bloody, following since,
been ever able to make weary.

8. To refrain; to keep from action; to
hold back.

That hand, which as no kind of imminent danger
could cause at last to *withhold* itself, to neither have
my practices, for many, so bloody, following since,
been ever able to make weary.

9. To refrain; to keep from action; to
hold back.

That hand, which as no kind of imminent danger
could cause at last to *withhold* itself, to neither have
my practices, for many, so bloody, following since,
been ever able to make weary.

10. To refrain; to keep from action; to
hold back.

That hand, which as no kind of imminent danger
could cause at last to *withhold* itself, to neither have
my practices, for many, so bloody, following since,
been ever able to make weary.

11. To refrain; to keep from action; to
hold back.

That hand, which as no kind of imminent danger
could cause at last to *withhold* itself, to neither have
my practices, for many, so bloody, following since,
been ever able to make weary.

12. To refrain; to keep from action; to
hold back.

That hand, which as no kind of imminent danger
could cause at last to *withhold* itself, to neither have
my practices, for many, so bloody, following since,
been ever able to make weary.

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hold back.

That hand, which as no kind of imminent danger
could cause at last to *withhold* itself, to neither have
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been ever able to make weary.

14. To refrain; to keep from action; to
hold back.

That hand, which as no kind of imminent danger
could cause at last to *withhold* itself, to neither have
my practices, for many, so bloody, following since,
been ever able to make weary.

15. To refrain; to keep from action; to
hold back.

WITHIN-DOOR. n. f. [from *withhold*.] He who withholds.

WITHIN. prep. [pi'di'nan, Saxon.]

1. In the inner part of.

Who then shall blame
His pester'd senses to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shakespeare.*

By this means, not only many helpless persons
will be provided for, but a generation of men will
be bred up, *within* ourselves, not perverted by any
other hopes. *Sparr.*

Till this be cured by religion, it is as impossible
for a man to be happy, that is, pleased and con-
tented *within* himself, as it is for a sick man to be
at ease. *Tillotson.*

The river is afterwards wholly lost *within* the
waters of the lake, that one discovers nothing like
a stream, till *within* about a quarter of a mile from
Geneva. *Addison.*

2. In the compass of; not beyond; used
both of place and time.

Next day we saw, *within* a kenning before us,
thick clouds, which put us in hope of land. *Bacon.*

A beech-wood and a rush-wood, which had all
their leaves cut close to the roots, *within* six weeks
had four leaves. *Bacon.*

Most birds come to their growth *within* a fortnight.

With a some while the king had taken up such
living of his portion, that he resolved to make him
a masterpiece. *Watson.*

The invention of arts necessary or useful to human
life, hath been *within* the knowledge of man.

As to infinite space, a man can no more have a
positive idea of the greatest, than he has of the
least space. For in this latter, which is more *within*
our comprehension, we are capable only of a com-
parative idea of smallness, which will always be
less than any one whereof we have the positive
idea. *Lacke.*

This, with the green hills and naked rocks
within the neighbourhood, makes the most agree-
able confusion. *Tillotson.*

Boundless desires *within* the line which birth and
fortune have marked out, is an indispensable duty.

3. Not reaching to any thing external.

Were every action concluded *within* itself, and
drew no consequences after it, we could undoubt-
edly never err in our choice of good. *Lacke.*

4. Not longer ago than.

Within these five hours Hastings lay'd
untainted, unexam'd, free as liberty. *Shakespeare.*

Within these three hours, Julius,
Alone I fought in your Corin walls,
And made what work I pleas'd. *Shakespeare.*

5. Into the reach of.

When on the brink the forming hour I met,
The desperate savage rush'd *within* my force,
And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Quincy.*

6. In the reach of.

Secure of outward force, *within* himself
The danger lies, yet lies *within* his pow'r;
Against his will he can receive no harm. *Milton.*

I have suffer'd in your war;
Nor shall be wanting ought *within* my pow'r
For your relief. *Dryden.*

Thou Aurengzebe return a conqueror,
Both he and the air fall *within* my pow'r. *Dryden.*

7. Into the heart or confidence of.

When by such insinuations they have once got
within him, and are able to drive him on from one
error to another, no wonder if they refuse to
be guilty of all villainy. *South.*

8. Not exceeding.

Be inform'd how much your husband's revenue
amounts to, and be so good a computer as to keep
within it. *Swift.*

9. In the enclosure of.

No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows *within* the vulgar shade;
But poplar wreaths around his temples spread. *Addison.*

10. On the outside of.

Without the gate
drive the cars, and sound the couriers rein. *Dryden.*

11. Not within.

When the weather hinders me from taking my
diversions *without* doors, I frequently make a little
party with select friends. *Addison.*

12. With exemption from.

The great lords of Ireland informed the king,
that the Irishry might not be naturalized *without*
damage to themselves or the crown. *Davies.*

Happiness under this view every one constantly
pursues. Other things, acknowledged to be good,

Sedentary and *within*-door arts, and delicate
manufactures, that require rather the finger than
the arm, have a contrariety to a military disposi-
tion. *Bacon.*

WITHIN. adv.

1. In the inner parts; inwardly; inter-
nally.

This is yet the outward, fairest side
Of our design. *Within* is its more of fear,
More dread of sad event yet undeferr'd. *Daniel.*

Yet sure, tho' the skin
Be clos'd without, the wound fester *within*. *Carew.*

2. In the mind.

Language seems too low a thing to express your
excellence, and our souls are speaking to much
within, that they dispute all foreign conversation. *Dryden.*

The se as thy guards from outward harms are sent,
His from *within*, thy reason must prevent. *Dryden.*

WITHIN-OF. adv. [*within* and *side*.] In
the interior parts.

The forceps for extracting the stone is repre-
sented a little open, that the teeth may be better
seen *within*side. *Sharp.*

WITHOUT. prep. [pi'dutan, Saxon.]

1. Not with.

Many there are whose desires have prevented
their desires, and made their good motives the
wards of their executors, not *without* miserable suc-
cess. *Halk.*

2. In a state of absence from.

Halt to much wit, and mirth, and spleen about
there,
There is no living with thee, nor *without* thee. *Tatler.*

3. In the state of not having.

The virtuous beazar is taken from the beast that
feedeth upon the mountains; and that *without* vir-
tue, from those that feed in the valleys. *Bacon.*

Intailibility and immobility are assumed and
inclosed by the Romish church, *without* any in-
terable ground to hold it on. *Hammond.*

4. Beyond; not within the compass of.

It is only, before the world and after, is *without*
our reach; but that little foot of ground that lies
between those two great oceans, this we are to cul-
tivate. *Burnet.*

5. Supposing the negation or omission of.

Without the separation of the two monarchies,
the most advantageous terms from the French must
end in our destruction. *Addison.*

6. Not by; not by the use of; not by the
help of.

Except of diet, in costly meats and drinks fetched
from beyond the seas, would be avoided: while men
will do it *without* a law; I would there might be
a law to restrain fools. *Bacon.*

There is in a manner two sorts of virgin mer-
ceny; the one running out and discovering itself
without labour; the other requiring some way of
extraction and separation, not so high an
one as by fire. *Brown.*

7. On the outside of.

Without the gate
drive the cars, and sound the couriers rein. *Dryden.*

8. Not within.

When the weather hinders me from taking my
diversions *without* doors, I frequently make a little
party with select friends. *Addison.*

9. With exemption from.

The great lords of Ireland informed the king,
that the Irishry might not be naturalized *without*
damage to themselves or the crown. *Davies.*

Happiness under this view every one constantly
pursues. Other things, acknowledged to be good,

he can look upon *without* do-
content *without*.

WITHOUT. adv.

1. Not on the inside.

Forming trees and shrubs into sundry shapes, is
done by moulding them *within*, and cutting them
without. *Bacon.*

Wise men use studies; for they teach not their
own life; but that is a wisdom *without* them, and
above them, won by observation. *Bacon.*

These were from *without* the growing miseries. *Milton.*

Having gone as far as they could *without*, they
began to observe them *within*. *Grew.*

2. Out of doors.

The reception of light into the body of the build-
ing was very prompt from *without* and from *within*. *Watson.*

Their doors are barr'd against a bitter frost;
Snarl, if you please, but you shall snarl *without*. *Dryden.*

3. Externally; not in the mind.

WITHOUT. conjunct. Unless; if not;
except. Not in use, except in conversa-
tion.

I find my love shall be proved no love, *without*
leave to love, being too swift a vessel in whom to
high thoughts should be engrav'd. *Sidney.*

You will never live to my age, *without* you keep
yourself in breath with exercise, and in heart
with joyfulness. *Sidney.*

WITHOUTEN. prep. [pi'dutan, Saxon.]

Withouten. Obsolete.

Her face so fair, as flesh it seem'd not,
But heavenly portrait of bright angel's hue,
Clear as the sky, *withouten* blame or blot,
Through goodly mixture of complexion's dew. *Spenser.*

To **WITHSTAND. v. a.** [*with* and *stand*.]

To gaintand; to oppose; to resist.

The violence of sorrow is not at the first to be
striven *withal*; being, like a mighty beast, sooner
tamed with following, than overthrown by *with-
standing*. *Shakespeare.*

The wonderful zeal and fervour with which
have *withstood* the received orders of this church,
was the last thing which caused me to enter into
consideration, whether every christian man, learning
God's stand bound to join with you. *Hooker.*

It is our faculty that in many things we all do
amiss, but a virtue that we could do amiss in no-
thing, and a testimony of that virtue, that when we
pray that what occasion of sin forever do offendeth,
we may be strengthened from above to *withstand*
it. *Hooker.*

They soon let fall; nor now the fates *withstand*;
Their forces trull'd with a foreign hand. *Tranter.*

When Elmas *withstood* Paul and Barnabas, and
when Paul says of Alexander, he hath greatly *with-
stood* our words, do we think the *withstanding* there
was *without* speaking? *Addison.*

WITHSTANDER. n. f. [from *withstand*.]

An opponent; resisting power.

Whereby he desired the extent of violence
under his high command against *withstanders*,
force, authority, and resistence being the essential
parts thereof. *Hobbes.*

WITHWIND. n. f. [*convolvulus*, Latin.]

An herb.

WILLY. n. f. [pi'dig, Saxon.] Willow.

A tree.

WITLESS. adj. [from *wit*.] Wanting
understanding; inconsiderate; wanting
thought.

Why then should a *witless* man so much misween
That nothing is but that which he hath seen? *Spenser.*

I have ever lov'd the life remov'd;
And held in idleness the haunt of solitudes.
Where you have been, and *witless* have been. *Shakespeare.*

Guilty of my sin or guilt, as you
As vain as *witless*, and as idle as a dove.
Which dwell in court. *Donne.*

That which you say prove
That which you say prove. *Paraph.*

The apple's outward form,
Delectable, the wit's twin beguile,
Till with a written mouth and pattering noise
He takes the bitter morsel and rejects. *Philips.*
WITLING. *n. f.* [diminutive of *wit*.] A
pretender to wit; a man of petty smart-
ness.

You have taken off the senseless ridicule which
for many years the wittings of the town have turned
upon their fathers and mothers. *Spectator.*
Those half-learn'd wittings, numerous in our isle
As half-form'd infants on the banks of Nile. *Pope.*

A beau and witting peris'd in the throng;
One died in metaphor, and one in song. *Pope.*

WITNESS. *n. f.* [pretterre, Saxon.]

1. Testimony; attestation.

The devil can cite scripture for his purpose;
An evil soul producing holy witness
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek,
A goodly apple rotten at the heart. *Shakespeare.*

May we, with the warrant of womanhood, and
the witness of a good conscience, pursue him with
any further revenge? *Shakespeare.*

If I bear witness of myself, my witness is not
true. *John.*
Many bare false witness, but their witness agreed
not. *Milk.*

Nor was long his witness unconfuted. *Milton.*
Ye moon and stars, bear witness to the truth!
His only crime, if friendship can offend,
Is too much love to his unhappy friend. *Dryden.*
Our senses bear witness to the truth of each
other's report, concerning the existence of sensible
things. *Locke.*

2. One who gives testimony.

The king's attorney
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, contentions
Of diverse witnesses. *Shakespeare.*
God is witness betwixt me and thee. *Genesis.*

Thy trial choose
With me, best witness of thy virtue tried. *Milton.*
A fat benefice became a crime, and witness too
against its incumbent. *Deacy of Piety.*
Nor need I speak my deeds, for these you see;
The sun and day are witnesses for me. *Dryden.*

3. With a WITNESS. Effectually; to a
great degree, so as to leave some lasting
mark or testimony behind. A low
phrase.

Here was a blessing handed out with the first pairs
of animals at their creation; and it had effect with
a witness. *Woodward.*

Now gall is bitter with a witness;
And love is all delight and sweetness. *Prior.*

To WITNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
attest; to tell with asseveration.

There ran a rumour
Of many worthy fellows that were out,
Which was to my belief witness'd the rather,
For that I saw the tyrant's power a-foot. *Shakespeare.*
Though by the father he were hir'd to this,
He ne'er could witness any touch or kiss. *Donne.*
These be those discourses of God, whose effects
show that live witness in themselves; the sensible
in their sensible natures, the reasonable in their
reasonable souls. *Raleigh.*

To WITNESS. *v. n.* To bear testimony.

The sea strive with the winds which should be
londer, and the sounds of the ship, with a ghastly
noise, to them that were in it witness'd that their
run was the wager of the others caution. *Sidney.*

Mine eye doth his effigies witness
Most truly liv'd and living in your face. *Shaksp.*
Witness, you ever-burning lights above!
You elements that clip us round about!
Witness that here Iago murther'd give
The execution of his villainous and heart
To Othello's service. *Shakespeare.*

Shall witness I have done to you. *Shakespeare.*

The times witness to them. *Shakespeare.*

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Another fourth witness of me, and I know that
the witness which he witnesseth of me is true. *John.*

The Americans do acknowledge and speak of the
deluge in their continent, as Acadia witnesseth, and
Laet, in the histories of them. *Burnet.*

Witness, ye heavens! I live not by my fault,
I strive to have deserv'd the death I sought. *Dryd.*
Lord Falkland witnesseth for me, that in a book
there were many subjects that I had thought on
for the stage. *Dryden.*

Witness for me, ye awful gods!
I took not arms till urg'd by self-defence,
The eldest law of nature. *Rowe.*

WITNESS. *interj.* An exclamation signi-
fying that person or thing may attest it.
For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witness, when I was worried with thy peals. *Milton.*

WITSNAPPER. *n. f.* [wit and snap.] One
who affects repartee.

Go in, sirrah; bid them prepare for dinner.—
—That is done, sir; they have all stomachs.—
—What a whisnapper are you! *Shakespeare.*

WITTED. *adj.* [from wit.] Having wit;
as, a quick witted boy.

WITTICISM. *n. f.* [from witty.] A mean
attempt at wit. This word Dryden in-
novated. 'A mighty witticism, pardon
a new word.' Dryden's preface to the
State of Innocence.

We have a libertine tooling even in his last agonies,
with a witticism between his teeth, without any
regard to sobriety and confidence. *Jefferson.*

He is full of conceptions, points of epigram, and
witticisms, all which are below the dignity of
heroic verse. *Addison.*

WITTI. *adv.* [from witty.]

1. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.

But is there any other beast that lives,
Who his own harm to wittily contrives? *Dryden.*

2. With flight of imagination.

In conversation wittily pleasant, pleasantly game-
some. *Sidney.*

The old hermit, that never saw pen and ink,
very wittily said to a niece of king Gorbodach, that
that is, is. *Shakespeare.*

Obstinate contemners of all helps and arts, such
as, precluding on their natural parts, dare deride all
diligence, and seem to mock at the terms when they
understand not the things, think that way to get
off wittily with their ignorance. *Pen Jon.*

WITTINESS. *n. f.* [from witty.] The
quality of being witty.

No less doth his wittiness in devising, his
plumess in witting, his pastoral rudeness, and his
moral wisdom. *Spenser.*

WITTINGLY. *adv.* [from witting, know-
ing; prean, Saxon, to weet or know.]
Knowingly; not ignorantly; with know-
ledge; by design.

Whatever we work as men, the same we do
wittingly work and freely; neither are we, accord-
ing to the manner of natural agents, any way so
tied, but that it is in our power to leave things we
do undone. *Hooker.*

Withhold revenge, 'tis not my fault,
Nor wittingly have I infring'd my vow. *Shaksp.*

During that dreadful surge, every particular ac-
cident for broke and broke past over. *Kneller.*

He knoweth and wittingly brought evil into
the world.

No furies, his wittingly and wittingly brought
out the gates of his own destruction.

WITTOL. *n. f.* [pretol, Saxon, to know, to know.] A man who knows the
falseness of his wife, and seems con-
tented; a lame cuckold.

O Mary, for what dost serve thy name as I
To let that word be said to me in secret
Thy Venus child. *Shaksp.*

Amazons fight well; Lucifer well; yet they
are the names of devils; but cuckold, wittol, the
devil himself hath not such a name. *Shakespeare.*

The Theban wittol, when he once deserv'd
Jove is his rival, falls to sacrifice. *Chatterton.*

WITTOLLY. *adj.* [from wittol] Cuck-
old.

The jealous wittolly knave hath masses of money. *Shakespeare.*

WITTY. *adj.* [from wit.]

1. Judicious; ingenious; inventive.

The deep-revealing, witty Buckingham
No more shall be the neighbour to my counsels. *Shakespeare.*

Thou art beautiful in thy countenance, and witty
in thy words. *Judith.*

2. Full of imagination.

Histories make witty poets witty, the ma-
thematically subtle. *Bacon.*

Where there is a real stock of wit, yet the witt-
est sayings will be found in a great measure the
issue of chance. *South.*

In gentle verse the witty told their flame,
And grac'd their choicest songs with Lucretia's name. *Prior.*

3. Sarcaslick; full of taunts.

Honeycomb, who was formerly witty upon
the women, has given the ladies ample satisfaction
by marrying a farmer's daughter. *Spectator.*

WITWAL. *n. f.* [wico, Lat.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WITWORM. *n. f.* [wit and worm.] One
that feeds on wit; a canker of wit.

Thus to come forth to suddenly a witworm. *Ben Jonson.*

To WIVE. *v. n.* [from wife.] To marry;
to take a wife.

Were she as rough
As the swelling Adriatick was,
I come to woo her wealthily in Padua. *Shakespeare.*

The ancient saying is no heresy.
Hanging and wiving goes by destiny. *Shakespeare.*

A shop of all qualities that man loves woman for;
besides that hook of wiving, fairness, which strikes
the eye. *Shakespeare.*

Design or chance makes others wive,
But nature did this match contrive. *Wallar.*

To WIVE. *v. a.*

1. To match to a wife.

She dying gave it me;
And bid me, when my fate would have me wiv'd,
To give it her. *Shakespeare.*

2. To take for a wife.

If he have the condition of a saint, and the com-
plexion of a devil, I had rather he should strive me
than wive me. *Shakespeare.*

WIVELY. *adv.* [from wive.] It were
written more analogically wifely, that
is, wife-like. Belonging to a wife.

Basilius could not abstain from praising Parthenia
as the perfect picture of a womanly virtue, and
wively truthfulness.

WIVES. *n. f.* The plural of wife.

A man of his learning should not so lightly have
been carried away with old wives tales, from the
providence of his own reason. *Spenser.*

WIZARD. *n. f.* [from wife.] A conjurer;
an inchanter; a he witch. It had prob-
ably at first a laudable meaning.

Patience, good lady; wizards know their times. *Shakespeare.*

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the cross-row plucks the letter G;
And says, a wizard told him that by G
his wife disinherited should be. *Shakespeare.*

Thou darest offend, bid in thy disguise,
By certain words I know, and meet
thy end, are my words should prevent
thy end, in my end, thy end, thy end, thy end.

The prophecies of wizards
Inwardly bid terror, and her fall foretold. *Wallar.*

The wily wizard must be caught,
For, unconstrain'd, he nothing tells for naught. *Dryden.*

WO. *n. f.* [pa, Saxon.]

1. Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity.

6 M

The king is mad; how stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up and have ingenuous feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract;
So should my thoughts be fever'd from my griefs;
And woe, by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakespeare.*
So many miseries have crush'd my voice,
That my wearied tongue is still. *Shakespeare.*
Her rash hand in evil hour
Forth reaching to the fruit, Eve pluck'd the eat:
Earth felt the wound; and nature from her seat
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of woe
That all was lost. *Milton.*
O'er dreary wastes they weep each other's woe. *Pope.*

2. It is often used in denunciations, *woe* be;
or in exclamations of sorrow, *wo is*; un-
derstand *wo worth*; *pu pun'd*, Saxon.
All is but lip wisdom which wants experience: I
saw, *wo is* we, do try what love can do. *Sidney.*
Wo is my heart;
That poor soldier, that so richly fought,
Whole rage shan'd gild'd arms, whose naked breast
Stept before shields of proof, cannot be found. *Shakespeare.*

Many of our princes, woe the while!
Lie drown'd and sink'd in mercenary blood. *Shakespeare.*

Happy are they which have been my friends;
and woe to my lord chief justice. *Shakespeare.*
How ye, woe worth the day. *Shakespeare.*
Wo be to the shepherds of Israel that do feed
themselves. *Ezekiel.*
Wo is me for my hurt, my wound is grievous. *Jeremiah.*

He took and laid it by, and wept for woe. *Chapman.*

If God be such a being as I have described, woe
to the world if it were without him: this would be
a thousand times greater loss to mankind than the
extinguishing of the sun. *Tillotson.*
Woe to the vanquish'd, woe!
Dryden.

3. A denunciation of calamity; a curse.
Can there be a woe or curse in all the stores of
vengeance equal to the malignity of such a prac-
tice, of which one single instance could involve all
mankind in one contusion? *South.*

4. *Wo* seems in phrases of denunciation or
imprecation to be a substantive, and in
exclamation an adjective; as particular-
ly in the following lines, which seem
improper and ungrammatical.

Woe are we, fir! you may not live to wear
All your true followers out. *Shakespeare.*
WOOD, *n. f.* [pab, Sax. *glafum*, Lat.] A
plant cultivated for the dyes, who use it
for the foundation of many colours. *Miller.*

In times of old, when British nymphs were known
To love no foreign fashions like their own;
When dress was modest, and fig-leaves the mode,
And quality put on no paint but woad. *Garth.*
WOEBEGONE, *adj.* [wo and begone.] Lost in
wo; distracted in wo; overwhelmed with
sorrow.

Such a man,
So dull, so dead in look, so woebegone,
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And would have told him how his Troy was burn'd;
But Priam found the fire, ere he his tongue. *Shakespeare.*

Who so woebegone
For Ochy, as the life of ancient Avalon? *Dryden.*
Tattered he saw his life's joy set as naught,
So woebegone was he with pain of love. *Pope.*

Woe. The obsolete participle passive from
woe.

A braver choice of dauntless spirits,
Than now the English bottoms have woe,
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakespeare.*

WO'FUL, *adj.* [wo and full.]

1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning.
The woful Gynecia, to whom rest was no ease,
had left her loathed lodging, and gotten herself into
the solitary places those defence were full of. *Sidney.*

How many woful widows left to bow
To sad disgrace!

In a tower, and never to be loos'd,
The woful captive kinsmen are inclus'd. *Dryden.*

2. Calumnious; afflictive.
Wifful extravagance ends in woful want. *Proverbs.*

O woful day! O day of woe!
3. Wretched; paltry; sorry.

What woful fruit this madrigal would be,
In some flatter'd hackney-fornicateer, or me?
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the style refines! *Pope.*

WO'FULLY, *adv.* [from woful].

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.
2. Wretchedly; in a sense of contempt.

He who would pass such a judgment upon his
condition, as shall be confirmed at that great tribu-
nal, from which there lies no appeal, will find him-
self wofully deceived, if he judges of his spiritual
estate by any of these measures. *South.*

WO'FULNESS, *n. f.* [from woful.] Misery;
calamity.

WOLD, *n. f.* *Wold*, whether singly or
jointly, in the names of places, signifies
a plain open country; from the Saxon
word, a plain and a place without wood. *Gibson.*

Wold and *wald* with the Saxons signified a ruler
or governor; from whence *herwald* is a famous
governor; *ethelwald* a noble governor; *herwald*,
and by derivation *uadher*, a general of an army. *Gibson.*

WOLF, [pulp, Saxon; wolf, Dutch.]

1. A kind of wild dog that devours sheep:
thence any thing ravenous or destructive.

Advance our wailing colours on the walls,
Refined Orleans from the English wolves. *Shakespeare.*

No, rather I abjure all roofs, and choose
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl.
Necessity's sharp pinch. *Shakespeare.*

If wolves had thy gate howl'd that stern time,
Thou shouldst have laid, Oo, porter, turn the key,
All craves else subtrib'd. *Shakespeare.*

2. An eating ulcer.

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use meta-
phorical expressions, and what absurd conceits the
vulgar will swallow in the literals, an example we
have in our profession, who having called an eating
ulcer by the name of wolf, common apprehension
conceives a reality therein. *Brown.*

WO'LFDOG, *n. f.* [wolf and dog.]

1. A dog of a very large breed kept to
guard sheep.

The lurchers prey how treach'rous tumbler gain,
And dauntless wolf-dogs shake the lion's mane. *Tickle.*

2. A dog supposed to be bred between a
dog and wolf.

WO'LFISH, *adj.* [from wolf.] Resembling
a wolf in qualities or form.

Thy desires
Are wolfish, bloody, flatter'd, and ravenous. *Shakespeare.*
I have another daughter,
Who, I am sure, is kind and comfortable;

When she shall hear this of thee, with her nails
She'll bay thy wolfish ears. *Shakespeare.*

Nothing more common than the wolfish back-
biting in all our pretences. *LeStrange.*

pretences of modesty is the universal rule to all
projects of selfish designs walk under their
disguise. *Government of the Tongue.*

WO'LFERANE, *n. f.* [wolf and bone; aconi-
tum, Lat.] A poisonous plant; aconite. *Miller.*

Wolfbane is an early flower. *Northing.*

WO'LFMILK, *n. f.* [*ditthymalus*, Latin.]
An herb. *Ainslie.*

WO'LVINE, *adj.* [from *volves*, of wolf;
wolfish is more proper.] Resembling a
wolf.

Why in this woful woe
To beg of Hob and Dick?

My people are grown half wild, they would not
worry one another so in that woful beline com-
miserable. *Shakespeare.*

There is a woful principle within that
gratified with another's misery. *Shakespeare.*

WO'MAN, *n. f.* [pifman, pumman, Sax.]
whence we yet pronounce woman, in the
plural, *wimmen*. *Skinner and Wallis.*

1. The female of the human race.

That man who hath a tongue is no man,
If with his tongue he cannot win a woman. *Shakespeare.*
Thou dotard, thou art as man-ir'd, unrooted
By thy dame Parlet here. *Shakespeare.*

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakespeare.*

And Abimelech took men servants and women
servants. *Genesis.*

O woman, lovely woman, nature form'd thee
To temper man: we had been brutes without thee. *Quincy.*

Ceneus a woman once, and once a man;
But ending in the sex the first began. *Dryden.*

Women are made as they themselves would chafe,
Too proud to ask, too humble to relate. *Garth.*

Women in their nature are much more gay and
joyous than men; whether it be that their blood is
more refined, their fibres more delicate, and their
animal spirits more light; vivacity is the gift of
woman, gravity that of men. *Addison.*

2. A female attendant on a person of rank.

I could not personally deliver to her
What you commanded me; but by her woman
I sent your message. *Shakespeare.*

TO WOMAN, *r. a.* [from the noun.] To
make pliant like a woman.

I've felt such jerks of joy and grief,
That the first face of neither on the start
Can woman me unto it. *Shakespeare.*

WO'MANED, *adj.* [from woman.] Accom-
panied or united with a woman.

I do attend here on the general,
And think it no addition, nor my wish,
To have him see me woman'd. *Shakespeare.*

WOMANHATER, *n. f.* [woman and hater.]

One that has an aversion for the female
sex.

How could it come into your mind,
To pitch on me, of all mankind,
Against the sex to write a satire,
And brand me for a womanhater? *Swift.*

WO'MANHEAD, } *n. f.* [from woman.]
WO'MANHOOD, } The character and
collective qualities of a woman. Ob-
solete.

Ne in her speech, ne in her haviour,
Was lightness seen, or looser vanity.

But gracious womanhood and gravity. *Spenser.*

There dwells sweet love and constant chastity,
Unspotted faith, and comely womanhood.

Regard of honour, and mild modesty. *Spenser.*

'Tis present death I beg; and one thing more,
That womanhood denies my tongue to tell:
O keep me from their works than killing lust. *Shakespeare.*

When my grace is broke up again,
Some second guest to entertain;

For graves have learn'd that womanhead,
To be to more than one a bed. *Douglas.*

TO WOMANISE, *r. a.* [from woman.] To
emaculate; to effeminate; to soften.

Proper, but not used.
This effeminate love of a woman doth womanise
a man. *Sidney.*

WO'MANISH, *adj.* [from woman.] Suitable
to a woman; having the qualities of a
woman; resembling a woman.

Neither do I wear a woman's
apparel, I wear a woman's mind; since I assure
you, there is more in me than falls to
be the
Zelmira making a woman to be the
armour of her boldness, giving to the lips

Her father brought her to keep her speech
While within the paradise of her mind. *Shakespeare*
A voice not soft, weak, piping, and womanish,
but audible, strong, and manlike. *Ashmole*
She then to him these womanish words 'gan say.
For love of me, leave off. *Spenser*

Our fathers minds are dead,
And we are govern'd with our mothers spirits;
Our yoke and suff'rance thus is womanish. *Shakespeare*
I do not think he fears death;
He never was so womanish. *Shakespeare*

During his banishment, he was so softened and
dojected, as he wrote nothing but a few womanish
epistles. *Bacon*

In a sad look or womanish complaint.
I melt to womanish tears, and if I stay,
I find my love my courage will betray. *Dryden*

The godlike hero in his breast
Diffid'd, or was ashamed to show
So weak, to womanish a foe. *Dryden*

WOMAN'S D. n. f. [woman and kind.]

The female sex; the race of women.
Mulidorus had over bitterly glanced against the
reputation of womankind. *Sidney*

So early is I appreciate the stormy wind
Of malice, in the calm of pleasant womankind.
Spenser

Because thou dost sit on womankind, admiring
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace,
None are, thou thinkst, but taken with such toys. *Milton*

Each inconvenience makes their virtue cold;
But womankind in ill is ever bold. *Dryden*

Juba might make the proudest of our sex,
Any of womankind but Marcia, happy. *Addison*
She advanc'd, that womankind
Would by her model form their mind. *Swift*

WOMANLY. adj. [from woman.]

1. Becoming a woman; suiting a woman;
feminine; not masculine.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly; why then, alas!
Do I put up that womanly defence,
To say I'd done no harm? *Shakespeare*

She brings your toward wives,
As prisoners, to her womanly persuasion. *Shakespeare*
All will tip in thy face

A blushing womanly discovering grace. *Donne*
Rage chokes my words; 'tis womanly to weep. *Dryden*

Let him be taught to put off all those tender arts,
affected smiles, and all the evasive womanly
behaviour that has made him the object of his own
admiration. *Leibniz and Pope*

2. Not childish; not girlish.

Young persons, under a womanly age, are often
troubled with some of the same symptoms. *Arbuthnot*

WOMANLY. adv. [from woman.] In the
manner of a woman; effeminately.

WOMB. n. f. [wamba, Gothick; pumb,
Saxon; wamb, Islandick.]

1. The place of the fetus in the mother.
When yet he was but tender bodied, and the
only son of my womb. *Shakespeare*

New-born children bring not many ideas into the
world, having some faint ideas of hunger and thirst
which they may have felt in the womb. *Luke*

Conceiving, as the deity, her fruitful womb
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addison*

2. The place whence any thing is produced.
The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet
Of waters, embryon immature involv'd,
Appear'd not. *Milton*

The womb of earth the genial seed receives.
Dryden

3. Any cavity.

An amphitheatre unpeopled Rome,
And held, uncrowded, nations in its womb. *Addison*

To WOMEN. v. a. [from woman.] To en-
close; to be secret.

Near the sea-coast, or
The close of the will I speak my oath
To this. *Shakespeare*

WOMBY. adj. [from womb.] Capacious.
Not in use.

He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,
That caves and womby vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass, and turn your mock;
In second accent to his ordinance. *Shakespeare*

WOMEN. Plural of woman.

Thus it shall betel
Him who to worth in women over trusts. *Milton*
WOMEN. The preterit and participial passive
of win.

All these the Parthian
From the luxurious kings of Antioch won. *Milton*

Against myself I victoriously have won,
And by my fatal absence am undone. *Dryden*
My mother is won over to my side, but dare not
mention me to my father, for fear of provoking
him. *Spectator*

To WON. v. n. [punian, Saxon; wunden,
German.] To dwell; to live; to have
abode. Not in use.

Him fortune'd
To come where vile Arcadia does won. *Spenser*
Out of the ground uprose,
As from his lair, the wild beast where he won
In forest wild. *Milton*

A people near the northern pole that won;
Whom Ireland sent from loughs and forests home. *Fairfax*

WON. n. f. [from the verb.] Dwelling;
habitation. Obsolete.

What secret place, quoth he, can safely hold
So huge a mass, and hid from heaven's eye?
Or where hast thou thy won, that so much gold
Thou canst preserve from wrong and robbery? *Spenser*

The solitary won
Of dreaded beats, the Lybuan lion's won. *Beaumont and Pytheas*

To WONDER. v. n. [pundrian, Saxon;
wonder, Dutch.] To be struck with
admiration; to be pleased or surprised by
as to be astonished: with at, rarely with
after.

The want of these magazines of victuals I have
complained of in England, and wondered at in other
countries. *Spenser*

His deadly wound was healed: and all the world
wondered after the heal. *Revelations*

No wonder to us, who have conversed with too
many strange actions, how to wonder at any thing:
wonder is from surprise, and surprise ceases upon
experience. *South*

King Tarnus wonder'd at the sight review'd.
Dryden

Who can wonder that the sciences have been to
overcharged with insignificant and doubtful ex-
pressions, capable to make the most quick sighted little
the more knowing? *Lake*

I could not sufficiently wonder at the intrepidity
of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to
mount and walk upon my body. *Swift*

WONDER. n. f. [pundrian, Saxon; wonder,
Dutch.]

1. A sensation; astonishment; amazement;
surprise caused by something unusual or
unexpected.

What is he, whose griefs
Bear such an emphasis; whose phrase of sorrow
Conjures the passions, and makes the mind find
Like wonder, unbounded horrors. *Shakespeare*

Wonder, with astonishment, or an unmovable
posture of the body; for in wonder the spirit is
not as in fear, but only settled. *South*

2. Cause of wonder; a strange thing;
something more or greater than can be
expected.

The Cornish wonder-gatherers describeth the
same. *Carter*

Great effects come of industry in civil business,
and to try things out, and never to give over, doth
wonder. *Bacon*

Lo, a wonder strange!
Of every bent, and bird, and insect small
Cause is this, and pairs. *Milton*

What woman will you find,
Though of this age the wonder and the fame,
On whom his leisure will vouchsafe an eye
Of fond desire? *Milton*

No wonder sleep from careful lovers flies,
To battle himself in a child's eyes;
As far Altea once from earth to heav'n
By strife and loud inquiry was driven. *Waller*

Drawn for your price, that sword could wonder
do:
The better cause makes wine the sharper now. *Waller*

It is no wonder if part of the matter of this dis-
ease, which so easily adheres to the glands, and
augments and diffuses them to an unnatural dan-
ger, should at length stop in the lungs. *Blackmore*

3. Any thing mentioned with wonder.
There Babylon, the wonder of all tongues. *Milton*

Ample souls among mankind have arrived at
that prodigious extent of knowledge, which ren-
ders them in the wonder and glory of the nation where
they live. *Harris*

WONDERFUL. adj. [wonder and full.] Ad-
mirable; strange; astonishing.

I uttered that which I understood not, things
too wonderful for me which I knew not. *Job*

Strange
Hath been the cause, and wonderful to hear. *Milton*

WONDERFUL. adv. To a wonderful de-
gree. Improperly used.

The house which I am about to build shall be
wonderful great. *2 Chronicles*

WONDERFULLY. adv. [from wonderful.]
In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful
degree.

The pope, knowing himself to be unprofitable to
the christian world, was wonderfully glad to hear
that there were such echoes of him founding in re-
mote parts. *Bacon*

There is something wonderfully divine in the art
of this picture. *Addison*

It is a man out of vanity, or from a desire of being
in the fashion, or in order to pass for wonderfully
wise, that say that Berkeley's doctrine is true, while
at the same time his belief is precisely the same
with mine, I leave him to enjoy the fruits of his
hypocrisy. *Beattie*

WONDERMENT. n. f. [from wonder.]
Astonishment; amazement. Not in use,
except in low language.

When my pen would write her titles true,
It ravish'd is with fancy's wonderment. *Spenser*

Those things which I have set down, do naturally
take the sense, and not respect petty wonderments. *Bacon*

The neighbours made a wonderment of it, and
asked him what he meant. *LeStrange*

WONDERSTRUCK. adj. [wonder and strike.]
Amazed.

Aleamus, wonderstruck to see
That image of his final pity. *Dryden*

WONDER-WORKING. adj. [from wonder
and working.] One that does surprising
things.

WONDEROUS. adj. [This is contracted from
wonderous, of wonder.]

1. Admirable; marvellous; strange; sur-
prising.

This spirit of whose virtue rest with thee;
Wonderous indeed, it cause of such effects. *Milton*

In such chains she paid the day,
Thus wonderous how she found an hour to pray.

Reproaches into the springs of nature, woman,
and their wisdom, should awaken us to admire
the wondrous wisdom of our Creator in all the
works of nature. *Watts*

2. [Wonderous is barbarously used for an
adverb.] In a strange degree.

From that part where Adam remembereth the
ghosts, begotten by the love of good men upon the
daughters of the wicked, they deal their woe.

drous great acts of their ancient kings and powerful giants.

There is a place deep, wondrous deep, below,
Which genuine night and horrors do o'erflow.

To flout th' affrontment is not hard
To minds refulgent, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd;
But wondrous difficult, when once betwixt,
To struggle through the traits, and break th' involving net.

You are so beautiful,
So wondrous fair, you justify rebellion.
Sylphs, yet mindful of their ancient race,
Are, as when women, wondrous kind of place.

WO'NDROUSLY. *adv.* [from *wondrous*.]

1. To a strange degree.

My lord led wondrously to discontent.

Make to them the greater quest.

For fear that they too much in it bleed.

Which wondrously he troubled.

Such doctrine in the pigeon hole were taught

You need not ask how wondrously they wrought

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs recent'd,

Che complaints, and wondrously's aggrieved.

2. In a strange manner.

Then medicines wondrously compos'd the skull full

leech applied.

To WON'T. *v. n.* [pretent and participle

To be WONT. } *wont*; punian, Saxon;

gewoonen, Dutch.] To be accustomed,

to use; to be used.

A yearly solemn feast the wont to make,

The day that first doth lead the year around.

Through power of that, his cunning thence cries

He wonts to work, that none the lamp spies

Jafon the Thelshian was wont to say, that some

things must be done unjustly, that many things may

be done justly.

I this night have dream'd,

If dream'd, not as I sit an wont, of thee,

But of offence and trouble.

The eagle's fate and mine are one,

Which on the first that made him die

Epy'd a father of his own,

Wherewith he wont to tour to high

For others that he law perplex'd about the ma-

nage of then difficult affairs, he was wont to ask

them, when they would begin to trust God, or per-

suade him to govern the world?

A mother was wont always to indulge her

daughters, when any of them desired tiquels or

birds, but then they must keep them well.

Another sort of loquism is wont to be called an im-

perfect enumeration or false induction, when from a

few experiments men infer general theorems.

WONT, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Custom;

habit; use. Out of use.

Falling their time according to their wont, they

waited for the coming of Phalaris.

Things natural in that regard forget their ordi-

nary natural wont, that which is heavy mounting

some time upwards of its own accord.

Tis not his wont to be the kindest man.

Whate'er occasion keeps him from us now.

They are by sudden alarm or watchword to be

called out to their military motions under sky or

covert, according to the lesson, as was the Roman

wont.

WO'N'T. A contraction of *would not*, used

for *will not*.

WO'NTED. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Ac-

customed; used; usual; used both of

persons and things.

The champion stout, to aid his friend,

So pray'd they, innocent, and to their thoughts

firm peace recover'd soon, and wonted calm.

The pond-frog would fain have gotten the other

frog over; but he was wonted to the place, and

would not remove.

Who have no house, sit round where once it was,

And with full eyes each wonted room require;

Haunting the yet warm ashes of the place,

Armur'd men walk where they did expire.

WO'NTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *wonted*.]

State of being accustomed to. Not in

use.

Did I see any thing more of Christ in those that

pretend to other modes of government, I might

suspect my judgment biased with prejudice or

wontedness of opinion.

WO'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *wont*.] Unaccus-

tomized; unusual. Obsolete.

Whether, love, wilt thou now carry me?

What wontless fury dost thou now inspire

Into my feeble breast, when full of thee?

To Woo. *v. a.* [apogob, courted, Sax.]

1. To court; to sue for love.

We cannot fight for love, as men may do;

We should be woo'd, and were not made to woo.

Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes

Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,

As 'twere in form of eyes, reflecting gems;

That woo'd to the dimy bottom of the deep,

And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by.

Fancies and notions he pursues,

Which ne'er had being but in thought:

Each like the Grecian artist wows

The image he himself has wrought.

My proud rival wows

Another partner to his throne and bed.

How is the loosestone, nature's subtle pride,

By the rude iron woo'd, and made a bride.

Oh stretch thy reign, fair peace! from thine to

shore,

Till conquest cease, and slavery be no more;

Till the freed Indians in their native groves

Reap their own fruits, and wove their fable loves.

2. To court solicitously; to invite with

importunity.

Yet can the love a foreign emperor,

Whom of great worth and pow'r the hears to be;

If the he woo'd but by ambassador.

Or but his letters or his pictures see:

So while the virgin soul on earth doth stay,

She woo'd and tempted is ten thousand ways

By these great pow'rs which on the earth bear

sway.

The wisdom of the world, wealth, pleasure, praise.

Sweet bird, that shunn'd the noise of folly,

Moft musical, most melancholy!

Thee, chauntress oft the woods among,

I woo to hear thy even-song.

To Woo. *v. n.* To court; to make love.

With pomp, and trains, and in a crowd they

woo.

When true felicity is but in two.

WOOD, *adj.* [woods, Gothick; pob, Saxon;

wood, Dutch.] Mad; furious; raging.

Obsolete.

Winds do rage as winds were wood,

And cause spring tides to raise great food.

Coal-black fleeds yborn of hellish brood,

That on their rusty bits did clasp as they were

wood.

Calm the tempest of his passion wood;

The banks are overflown, when stopp'd is the flood.

WOOD, *n. f.* [pube, Sax. wood, Dutch.]

1. A large and thick collection of trees.

The wood-born people fall before her fiat,

And worship her as goddess of the wood.

St. Valentine is past:

Best these wood-birds but to couple now?

The woods are ruthless, dreadful, deaf, and dull:

There speak and strike.

Light thickens, and the crow

Makes wing to the rocky wood.

Amongst his well-grown woods the flag-bird's

satire stand.

Hecate, when she gave to rule the woods,

Then led me trembling through those dire abodes.

2. The substance of trees; timber.

Bare his foul head with woad, and woad

And burn sweet wood to make the lodging tender.

The cavity of the tin plate was filled with a

melted cement, made of pitch, rosin, and wood

ashes, well incorporated.

Having filled it about five inches with thoroughly

kindled wood-coals, we let it down into the glass.

Of long growth there stood

A laurel's trunk, a venerable wood.

The lost wood turners use commonly.

The size of faggots and wood-stacks differs.

Herrings must be smoked with wood.

WOODA'NEMON. *n. f.* A plant.

WOODBRINK. } *n. f.* [pubbiud, Saxon;

WOODDRIVE. } *periclymenon*, Lat.] Ho-

neytuckle.

Beatrice, e'en now

Couch'd in the woodbine coverture.

The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn

upon their heads garlands of woodbine and wild

roses.

WOODCOCK. *n. f.* [pobucoc, Sax. *holopax*,

Lat.] A bird of pullage with a long

bill; his food is not known. It is a

word ludicrously used for a dunce.

He hath bid me to a calve's head and a capon;

shall I not find a woodcock too?

Soon as in doubtful day the woodcock lies,

Her closely paid the pretty housewife bears.

WOODBRINK. *n. f.* Decoction or infusion

of medicinal woods, as *salustias*.

The drinking elder-wine or wood-drinks are very

useful.

WOODEN. *adj.* [from *wood*.] Supplied with

wood.

Wooded so,

It makes a spring of all kinds that grow.

The lord Strutt has been possessed of a very

great landed estate, well-conditioned, wooded and

watered.

WOODEN. *adj.* [from *wood*.]

1. Ligneous; made of wood; timber.

Like a strutting player, whose conceit

Lies in his humming, he doth think it rich

To hear the wooden dialogue and found

'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the icefoldage.

They used to vault or leap up; and therefore

they had wooden horses in their houses and abroad.

Prefs'd with the burden, Caneus pants for breath,

And on his shoulders bears the wooden death.

The haberdasher stole off his hat that hung upon

a wooden peg.

2. Clunfy; awkward.

I'll win this lady Margaret: for whom?

Why, for my king: tush, that's a wooden thing.

When a bold man is out of countenance, he

makes a very wooden figure on it.

WOODFRETTER. *n. f.* [teres, Latin.] An

insect; a woodworm.

WOODHOLE. *n. f.* [wood and hole.] Place

where wood is laid up.

What should I do, or whither turn? upar'd,

Confound'd to the dark recess I fly

Of woodhole.

WOODLAND. *n. f.* [wood and land.] Woods;

ground covered with woods.

This household beast that us'd the woodland

grounds,

Was view'd at first by the young hero's bounds.

As down the stream he swam.

He that rides post through a country, may, from

the transient view, know the parts lie; here a

mountain, and there a woodland in one part.

By her swift walk she

To hail the commingled

And tempts me to

Soft warbling to the vernal air.

WOODLAND, *n. f.* [galerita arborea, Lat.] A melodious sort of wild lark.

WOODLOUSE, *n. f.* [wood and louse.] An insect.

The millipes or woodlouse is a small insect; it has only fourteen pair of short legs; it is a very swift runner, but it can occasionally roll itself up into the form of a ball. They are found under old logs of wood or large stones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees.

Wrap thyself up like a woodlouse, and dream revenge.

There is an insect they call a woodlouse, That folds up itself in itself, for a house, As round as a ball, without head, without tail, Inclos'd eap-up'd in a strong coat of mail.

WOODMAN, *n. f.* [wood and man.] A sportsman; a hunter.

Their cry being composed of so well sorted notes, that any man would perceive them some kind of proportion, but the skillful woodmen did find a musick.

The duke is a better woodman than thou takest him for.

This is some one, like us, might-founded here, Or else some neighbour woodman.

So when the woodman's toil her cave surrounds, And with the hunter's cry the grove resounds, With a riot and rage the mother lion sings, Fearless herself, yet trembles for her young.

WOODMONGER, *n. f.* [wood and monger.] A woodfeller.

WOODNIGHTSHADE, *n. f.* [solanum fyl-taticum, Lat.] A plant.

WOODNOTE, *n. f.* Wild musick.

Thou to the well-trad finge anon, If Jonson's learned sock be on;

Or sweetest Shakspeare, fancy's child, Warble his native woodnote a wild.

WOODNYMPH, *n. f.* [wood and nymph.] A fabled goddess of the woods.

Soft she withdrew, and like a woodnymph light, Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train,

Betook her to the groves By dimpled brook and fountain brim, The woodnymphs, deck'd with daisies true,

Their merry wakes and pastimes keep.

WOODOFFERING, *n. f.* Wood burnt on the altar.

We cast the lots for the wood offering.

WOODPECKER, *n. f.* [wood and peck; picus martius, Lat.] A bird.

The structure of the tongue of the woodpecker is very singular, whether we look at its great length, its bones and muscles, its encompassing parts of the neck and head, the better to exert itself in length, and again to retract it into its cell; and lastly, whether we look at its sharp, horny, bearded point, and the gluey matter at the end of it, the better to stab and draw little maggots out of wood.

WOODPIGEON, or **Woodcutter**, *n. f.* [palumbus, Lat.] A wild pigeon.

WOODROOF, *n. f.* [asperula, Latin.] An herb.

WOODSARE, *n. f.*

The froth called woodfare, being like a kind of spittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and sage.

WOODSERE, *n. f.* [wood and sere.] The time when there is sap in the tree.

Obsolete.

From May to October leave cropping, for why, In woodsere whatsoever thou croppest shall die.

WOODSORREL, *n. f.* [arvens, Lat.] A plant.

WOODWARD, *n. f.* [wood and ward.] A forester.

WOODWORM, *n. f.* [wood and worm; cossus, Lat.] A worm bred in wood.

WOODY, *n. f.* [wood and wood.]

1. Abounding with wood.

Of in glimmering bow'rs and glades He met her, and in secret shades Of woody Ida's inmost grove.

Four times ten days I've pass'd Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food Nor tasted, nor had appetite.

Diana's woody realms he next invades, And crosses through the consecrated shades.

2. Ligneous; consisting of wood.

In the woody parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastic.

Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them, as grass and hemlock.

3. Relating to woods; sylvan.

With the woody nymphs when the did play, All the fates from their woody kind, And henceforth nothing but her on earth they find.

WOOF, *n. f.* [from wove.] One who courts a woman.

The woofers must are touch'd on this offence, To whom are dangers great and imminent.

Antippos said, that those that studied particular sciences, and neglected philosophy, were like Penelope's woofers, that made love to the waiting woman.

Ursprung woofers felt his thundering sword, And willing nations knew their native lord.

WOOF, *n. f.* [from wove.]

1. The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the woof of textile, is more inward or more outward.

2. Texture; cloth.

A veil of purple flow'd, Iris had dipp'd the woof.

I must put off These my sky-robes, spun out of Iris' woof.

To spread the pall beneath the regal chair, Of softest woof, is bright Alcippe's care.

WOOL, *n. f.* [pul, Sax. wullen, Dutch.]

1. The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth.

A gown made of the finest wool, Which from our pretty lambs we pull; Fair lined dippers for the cold, With buckles of the purest gold.

Concerning their complaint for price of wool, he would give orders that his commissioners should cause clothiers to take wool, paying only two parts of the price.

Struthium is a root used by the wool-dressers.

2. Any short thick hair.

In the cauldron boil and bake; Wool of bat and tongue of dog.

WOOL, *n. f.* [wool and fell.] Skin not stripped of the wool.

Wool and woofels were even of little value in this kingdom.

WOOLLEN, *adj.* [from wool.] Made of wool not finely dressed, and thence used likewise for anything coarse: it is likewise used in general for made of wool, as distinct from linen.

I was wont To call them woollen vassals, things created To buy and sell with groats.

I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face: I had rather lie in woollen.

Woollen cloth will teaze, linen scarcely. Bacon.

At dawn of day our general cleft his pate, Spite of his wotten night cap.

WOOLLEN, *n. f.* Cloth made of wool.

His breeches were of rugged woollen, And had been at the siege of Bullen.

Odious! in woollen! 'twould a faint provoke! No, let a charming chaunt and Brudell's lace Wrap my cold limbs and shade my hideous face.

He is a bel-esprit and a woollen-drapeer.

WOOLLY, *adj.* [from wool.]

1. Clothed with wool.

When the work of generation was Between the two big breeders, The shalid thephard peell'd me certain wands.

2. Consisting of wool.

Some few, by temperance taught, approaching flow, To distant fate by easy journey go:

Gently they lay 'em down, as evening sheep On their own woolly fleeces idly sleep.

3. Resembling wool.

My fleece of woolly hair, that now uncurls?

Nothing profits more Than frequent knows. Oh may it thou often see Thy furrows whiten'd by the woolly rain,

WOOLPACK, *n. f.* [wool, pack, and woolmack, *n. f.* jack.]

1. A bag of wool; a bundle of wool.

2. The seat of the judges in the house of lords.

At bar abusive, on the bench unable, Knave on the woolpack, top at council-table.

3. Any thing bulky without weight.

Chaos of pulchry try, where laymen guide With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.

WOOLWARD, *adv.* [wool and ward.] In wool. Not used.

I have no shirt: I go woolward for penance.

WOOF, *n. f.* [rubicilla, Lat.] A bird.

WOOS, *n. f.* [alga, Lat.] Sea-weed.

WORD, *n. f.* [poph, Sax. woord, Dutch.]

1. A single part of speech.

If you speak three words, it will three times report you the three words.

As conceptions are the images of things to the mind within itself, so are words or names the marks of those conceptions to the minds of them we converse with.

Amongst men who confound their ideas with words, there must be endless disputes, wrangling and jargon.

Each night who reads not, and but scans and spells,

Each word catcher that lives on syllables.

2. A short discourse.

Shall I vouchsafe your worship a word or two? —Two thousand, and I'll vouchsafe thee the hearing.

A word, Lucius, How he receiv'd you.

A friend who shall own thee in thy low condition, answer all thy wants, and, as a word, never leave thee.

In a word, the angel describes God to us in all respects such a one as we would wish him to be.

3. Talk; discourse.

Why should calamity be full of words? —Let them have scope, though what they say do part.

Help nothing else, yet they do ease the heart.

He commanded the men to be ranged in battalions, and rid to every squadron, giving them such words as were proper to the occasion.

If you dislike the play, Pray make no words on 't till the second day

Or third be past; for we would have you know it,
The loss will fall on us, not on the poet. *Denham.*
Cease this contention: by thy words I live;
Sharp as he merits, but the sword forbear.

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to
be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill, or
unbecomingness of the faults. *Locke.*

If I appear a little word-bound in my first solu-
tions, I hope it will be imputed to the lack of
speech. *Spectator.*

4. Dispute; verbal contention.

In argument upon a case,
Some words there grew 'twixt Somers and me.
Shakespeare.

5. Language; oral expression; living
speech.

Found you no displeasure by word or counte-
nance? *Shakespeare.*

I'll write thee a challenge, or I'll deliver thy
indignation to him by word of mouth. *Shakespeare.*
Why should she write to Edmund? Might not
you

transport her purposes by word? *Shakespeare.*
An easy way, by word of mouth communicated
to me. *Boyle.*

6. Promise.

Obeys thy parents, keep thy word justly, swear
not. *Shakespeare.*
I take your princely word for these redresses.
—I give it you, and will maintain my word.

All of them stout and hard people, false of their
words, treacherous in their practices, and merciless
in their revenges. *Heylin.*

The duke shall wield his conquering sword,
The king shall pass his honest word. *Dryden.*

7. Signal; token; order.

Every soldier kill his prisoners;
Obey the word through. *Shakespeare.*

8. Account; tidings; message.

Bring me word thither
How the world goes, that to the pace of it
I may turn on my journey. *Shakespeare.*

Two optick nerves the ties,
Like spectacles, across the eyes;
By which the spirits bring her word,
Where'er the bulls are fix'd or stir'd. *Prior.*

9. Declaration; purpose expressed.

I know you brave, and take you at your word;
That preient service, which you vaunt, afford. *Dryden.*

10. Affirmation.

Every person has enough to do to work out his
own salvation; which, if we will take the apostle's
word, is to be done with fear and trembling.

I desire not the reader should take my word, and
therefore I will set two of their discourses in the
light for every man to judge. *Dryden.*

11. Scripture; word of God.

They say this church of England neither hath
the word purely preached, nor the sacraments su-
pererogated. *Whitgift.*

The second person of the ever ador-
able Trinity. A scripture term.

Thou my Word, begotten son, by thee
This I perioria. *Milton.*

To Word. v. n. [from the noun.] To
dispute.

He that defends not to word it with a shrew,
does worse than beat her. *Lyfstrange.*

To Word. v. n. To express in proper
words.

Whether his extemporary speaking might not be
his ruin. *Fell.*

It blacken him what we can, said Harrison
of the good king, upon the word and drawing
up his charge against approaching trial. *South.*

Whether I have improved these fables or no, in
the word or meaning of them, the book must
stand or fall to itself. *Lyfstrange.*

The apology for the king is the same, but worded
with greater deference to that great prince. *Addison.*

Wordy. adj. [from word.] Verbose;
full of words.

Phocion, beholding a wordy orator, while he
was making a magnificent speech full of vain pro-
mises, said, I now fix my eyes upon a cypress-tree:
it has all the pomp imaginable in its branches, leaves,
and height; but it bears no fruit. *Spectator.*

We need not lavish honours in wordy persons,
As do the Romans, ere they dare to fight. *Philips.*

Intemperate rage, a wordy war, began.
WORE. The preterit of wear.

This on his helmet wore a lady's glove,
And that a sleeve embroidered by his love. *Dryden.*
My wife, the kindest, dearest, and the truest
That ever wore the name. *Rice.*

To WORK. v. n. pret. worked, or wrought.
[peepian, Saxon; werken, Dutch.]

1. To labour; to travail; to toil.
Good Kent, how shall I live and work
To match thy goodness? life will be too short.

Go and work; for no straw shall be given you.
Whether we work or play, or sleep or wake,
Our life doth pass, and with time's wings doth fly. *Davies.*

2. To be in action; to be in motion.
Glory grows guilty of detected crimes,
When for fame's sake
We bend to that the working of the heart. *Shakespeare.*

In Morat your hopes a crown design'd,
And all the woman world within your mind. *Dryden.*

3. To act; to carry on operations.
Our better part remains,
To work in close design. *Milton.*

4. To operate as a manufacturer.
They that work in flax. *Isaiah.*

5. To ferment.
Into wine and strong beer put some like sub-
stances, while they work, which may make them
some and mellow leis. *Bacon.*

Try the force of imagination upon slaying the
working of beer, when the harm is put in. *Bacon.*
If in the wort of beer, while it worketh, before it
be tunned, the burrage be often changed with fresh,
it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*

6. To operate; to have effect.
With some other business put the king
From these sad thoughts that work too much upon
him. *Shakespeare.*

All things work together for good to them that
love God. *Romans.*
Gravity worketh weakly, both far from the
earth, and also within the earth. *Bacon.*

Although the time tribute laid by consent, or by
imposing, be all one to the purse, yet it works di-
versely on the courage: no people overcharged
with tribute is fit for empire. *Bacon.*

These positive undertakings wrought upon many
to think that this opportunity should not be lost.

Nor number nor example with him wrought
To twerve from truth, or change his constant mind. *Milton.*

We see the workings of gratitude in the Israelites.
Objects of pity, when the cause is new,
Would work too fiercely on the giddy crowd. *Dryden.*

Poison will work against the stars: beware,
For ev'ry meal an antidote prepare. *Dryden, jun.*
When this reverend begins to work in him, next
consider his temper of mind. *Locke.*

This so wrought upon the child, that afterwards
he desired to be taught. *Locke.*

Hannours and manners work more in the meaner
sort than with the nobility. *Addison.*

The Ishabacca is a foot round, and thron yards
and a half long; his colours are white, black, and
red: of all serpents his bite is the most pernicious,
yet worketh the slowest. *Offen.*

7. To obtain by diligence.
Without the king's assent
You wrought to be a legate. *Shakespeare.*

8. To act internally; to operate as a purge,
or other physick.

My medicine, work! thus credulous I am, I think
I should have doubted the operations of anatomy,
where such a potion could not work. *Bacon.*

It is benign, or far from the nature of a poison,
into which, upon defect of working, it is often
converted. *Bacon.*

Moon purges heat a little; and all of them work
best, that is, cause the blood to do, as do fer-
menting liquors, in warm weather, or in a warm
room. *Greer.*

9. To act as on a subject.
Let it be pain of body or distress of mind,
there's matter yet left for philosophy and con-
sistency to work upon. *Lyfstrange.*

Natural philosophy has sensible objects to work
upon; but then it often puzzles the reader with the
intricacy of its notions. *Addison.*

The predictions Bickerstaff published, relating to
his death, too much affected and worked on his
imagination. *Swift.*

10. To make way.
Body shall up to spirit work. *Milton.*
Who would trust chance, since all men have the
seeds
Of good and ill, which should work upward first? *Dryden.*

11. To be tossed or agitated.
Vex'd by wintry storms, Benacus raves,
Confus'd with working sands and rolling waves. *Addison.*

To WORK. v. a. pret. and part. passive
worked or wrought.

1. To labour; to manufacture; to form
by labour.

He could have told them of two or three gold
mines, and a silver mine, and given the reason why
they forbore to work them at that time, and when
they left off from working them. *Raleigh.*

The chaos, by the Divine power, was wrought
from one form into another, till it settled into an
habitable earth. *Burnet.*

This mint is to work off part of the metals found
in the neighbouring mountains. *Addison.*

The young men acknowledge in love-letters,
sealed with a particular wax, with certain enchant-
ing words wrought upon the seals, that they did
for her. *Taiter.*

They now begin to work the wondrous frame,
To shape the parts, and raise the vital flame. *Blackmore.*

The industry of the people works up all their
native commodities to the last degree of manufac-
ture. *Swift.*

2. To bring by action into any state.
So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains,
Works itself clear, and, as it runs, refines.
Till by degrees the floating mirror shines. *Addison.*

3. To influence by successive impulses.
If you would work any man, know his nature
and fashions, and so lead him. *Bacon.*

To hasten his destruction, come yourself,
And work your royal father to his ruin. *A. Philips.*

4. To make by gradual labour, or con-
tinued violence.

Shelton he works his way.
Through winds, and waves, and storms, he works
his way. *Milton.*

Impatient for the battle: one day more
Will set the victor thundering at our gates. *Addison.*

5. To produce by labour; to effect.
Fly the dreadful war,
That in thyself thy lesser parts do move,
Outrageous anger, and woe-working jar. *Spenser.*

Our light affliction for a moment worketh for us
a far more eternal weight of glory. *2 Corinthians.*
We might work any effect, not holpen by the
co-operation of spirits, but only by the unity of
nature. *Bacon.*

Moisture, although it doth not pass through
solid without the operation of some substance,
yet it worketh effects by qual-
ity of the heat on which it is applied. *Bacon.*

Such power, however, is not the underhand-
ing of man our countrymen. *Drummond.*

...with this confusion wrought.
As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds did
hit,

By *confusion* was to ruin brought. *Davies.*
Of the tree,
...tailed, works knowledge of good and evil.
...may it not: in the day thou eat'st, thou die'st.

Milton.
Each herb he knew that works or good or ill.
More learn'd than Melvo, half as learn'd as Hill.
Horie.

6. To manage in a state of motion; to put into motion.

More personal valour could not supply want of knowledge in building and working ships. *Atkuth*

7. To put to labour; to exert.

Now, Marcus, thy virtue's on the proof.
Put forth thy utmost strength, work every nerve,
And call up all thy father in thy soul. *Addison.*

8. To embroider with a needle: as, she worked an apron.

I worked a violet lent. *Spectator.*
9. To work out. To effect by toil.

Not only every society, but every single person, has enough to do to work out his own salvation. *Decay of Piety.*

The mind takes the hint from the poet, and works out the rest by the strength of her own faculties. *Addison.*

10. To work out. To erase; to efface.

Tears of joy, for your returning spite,
Work out and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden.*

11. To work up. To raise.

That which is wanting to work up the pity to a greater height, was not afforded me by the story. *Dryden.*

This lake resembles a sea when worked up by storms. *Addison.*

The sun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,
Works up more fire and colour in their cheeks. *Addison.*

We should insure ourselves to such thoughts, till they have worked up our souls into filial awe and love of him. *Atterbury.*

12. To work up. To expend in any work, as materials.

Work. *n. f.* [people, Sax. *werk*, Dutch.]

1. Toil; labour; employment.

Bread, correction, and work for a servant. *Ecclesiasticus.*

In the bottom of some mines in Germany there grow vegetables, which the work-folks say have magical virtue. *Bacon.*

The ground, unbid, gives more than we can ask,
But work is pleasure, when we chuse our task. *Dry.*

2. A state of labour.

All the world is perpetually at work, only that our poor mortal lives should pass the happier for that little time we possess them, or else end the better when we lose them: upon this occasion riches came to be coveted, honours esteemed, friendship pursued, and virtues admired. *Temple.*

3. Bungling attempt.

It is pleasant to see what work our adversaries make with this innocent canon: sometimes 'tis a mere forgery of heretics, and sometimes the bishops that met there were not so wise as they should have been. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle.

Round her work she did employ
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy-winding trail. *Spenser.*

That handkerchief you gave me: I must take out the work: a likely piece of work, that you should find it in your chamber, and know not who left it there. This is some man's token, and I must take out the work? There, give it your hobbyhorse: wherever you had it, I'll take out no work on't. *Shakespeare.*

Florida is very idle, and very fond of her work: this makes her not working in bed until noon. *Law.*

5. Any fabric or ornament of art.

Not without some knowledge by some alone,
But felt the warmth of two warm a sun. *Bye.*

6. Action; deed.

The instrumentality of riches to works of charity, has rendered it necessary in every christian commonwealth by laws to secure property. *Hamm.*

Nothing lovelier can be found in woman,
Than good works in her husband to promote, *Milt.*

Not in the work of bloody Mars employ'd,
The wanton youth inglorious peace enjoy'd. *Pope.*

7. Any thing made.

Where is that holy fire, which verse is said
To have? Is that enchanting force decay'd?
Verse, that draws nature's works from nature's law,
Thence, her best work, to her work cannot draw. *Donne.*

O fairest of creation! last and best
Of all God's works! creature in whom excels
Whatever can to sight or thought be found;
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or lovely,
How art thou lost! *Milton.*

8. Operation.

As to the composition or dissolution of mist bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an intire application of the agents, water hath the principality and excof over earth. *Dugny.*

9. Effect; consequence of agency.

Fancy
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams. *Milt.*

10. Management; treatment.

Let him alone; I'll go another way to work with him. *Shakespeare.*

11. To set on work. To employ; to engage.

It fetters those wits on work in better things,
which would be else employed in worse. *Hooker.*

WORKER. *n. f.* [from *work*.] One that works.

Ye fair nymphs, which oftentimes have lov'd
The cruel worker of your kindly fears,
Prepare yourselves, and open wide your hearts. *Spencer.*

His father was a worker in brass. *King.*

You spoke me fair, but betrayed me: deparit from me, you professors of holiness, but workers of iniquity. *South.*

WORKFELLOW. *n. f.* [work and fellow.]

One engaged in the same work with another.

Timotheus, my workfellow, and Lucius, salute you. *Romans.*

WORKHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *work* and *house*.]

1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on.

The quick forge and workinghouse of thought. *Shakespeare.*

Protagenes had his workshop in a garden out of town, where he was daily finishing those pieces he began. *Dryden.*

2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.

Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and pilferers? Etern and promote those useful charities which remove such pests into prisons and workshops. *Atterbury.*

WORKINGDAY. *n. f.* [work and day.]

Day on which labour is permitted; not the sabbath: it therefore is taken for coarse and common.

How full of briars is this workingday world! *Shakespeare.*

Will you have me, lady:—
—No, my lord, unless I might have another for workingdays: your grace is too costly to wear every day. *Shakespeare.*

WORKMAN. *n. f.* [work and man.] An artificer; a maker of any thing.

When workmen strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in covetousness. *Shakespeare.*

If prudence works, who is a more cunning workman? *Johnson.*

There was no other cause preceding than his own will, no other matter than his own power, no other workman than his own word, and no other confederate than his own infinite goodness. *Raleigh.*

They have rewarded the pedesal, to show their value for the workman. *Addison.*

WORKMANLY. *adj.* [from *workman*.]

Skilful; well performed; workmanlike.

WORKMANLY. *adv.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a workman.

In having but some few workmanly dight,
Take fasten enough for a lord and a knight. *Tupper.*

We will fetch thee tonight
Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one shall wear the bleeds,
And at that fight shall sad Apollo weep,
So workmanly the blood and tears are drawn. *Shakespeare.*

WORKMANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *workman*.]

1. Manufacture; something made by any one.

Nor any skill'd in workmanship embold,
Nor any skill'd in loops of any thing fine,
Might in their divers cunning ever dare
With this to curious network to compare. *Spenser.*

By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by being the immediate workmanship of God, by to much did that chosen garden exceed all parts of the world. *Raleigh.*

He moulded him to his own idea, delighting in the choice of the materials; and afterwards, as great architects used to do, in the workmanship of his great hand. *Webster.*

What more reasonable than to think, that if we be God's workmanship, he shall set this mark of himself upon all reasonable creatures: *Tillotson.*

2. The skill of a worker; the degree of skill discovered in any manufacture.

The Frisian golden-birding heard
Her blessed name, which all the world had fill'd,
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward
For her pious worthy workmanship to yield. *Spenser.*

The wondrous streams in whole entrancing gyres
Wife Nature oft herself her own workmanship admire. *Dryden.*

3. The art of working.

If there were no metals, 'tis a mystery to me how
Tubalcain could ever have taught the workmanship
and use of them. *Hood.*

WORKMASTER. *n. f.* [work and master.]

The performer of any work.

What time this world's great workmaster did cast
To make all things, such as we now behold,
It seems that he before his eyes had plac'd
A goodly pattern, to whose perfect model
He fashion'd them so comely. *Spenser.*

Every carpenter and workmaster that labours. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Desire, which tends to know
The works of God, then by to glorify
The great workmaster leads to no excess. *Milton.*

WORKWOMAN. *n. f.* [work and woman.]

1. A woman skilled in needlework.

The most fine-fingered workwoman on earth,
Arachne, by his name was qualified. *Spenser.*

2. A woman that works for hire.

WORKDAY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *work* and *day*.] The day not the sabbath.

Tell her but a workday's fasting, *Shakespeare.*

Sunday, the other days, and then
Make up a new man, whose face thou art;
The workman is the back part. *Herbert.*

Holydays, if I only die were gone,
Like workdays, I wish would soon be done. *Gay.*

WORLD. *n. f.* [people, Saxon; *werld*, Dutch.]

1. World is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Locke.*

2. System of beings.

Begotten by the world. *Nicene Creed.*

God hath in four last days spoken unto his son, by whom he made the world. *John.*

Know how this world
Of heav'n and earth conspicuous stands. *Milton.*

3. The earth; the terrequeous globe.

He the world
Built on circumfluent waters. *Milton.*

Frydman and Magellan was the first that compassed the whole world. *Haglin.*

4. Present state of existence.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often laudable, to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakespeare.*

The making of a will is generally an easy task, as being at once a double parting with the world. *Fell.*
 I was not come into the world then. *L'Estrange.*
 He wittingly brought evil into the world. *More.*
 Christian fortitude consists in suffering, for the love of God, whatever hardships can befall in the world. *Dryden.*

5. A secular life.

Happy is the that from the world retires,
 And carries with her what the world admires;
 Thrice happy she, whose young thoughts fix above;
 While she is lovely does to heav'n make love:
 I need not urge your praiseworthy, ere you find
 An entrance here, to leave the world behind. *Waller.*

By the world, we sometimes understand the things of this world; the variety of pleasures and interests which steal away our affections from God. Sometimes we are to understand the men of the world, with whose solicitations we are so apt to comply. *Rogers.*

6. Publick life; the public.

Why dost thou draw me thus to th' world?
 Bear me to prison. *Shakespeare.*
 Hence banish'd, is banish'd from the world;
 And world-exil'd is death. *Shakespeare.*

7. Business of life; trouble of life.

Here I'll set up my everlasting rest,
 And shake the yoke of man's suspicious fears
 From this world-wearied flesh. *Shakespeare.*

8. Great multitude.

You a world of curles undergo,
 Being the agents, or busy second means. *Shakespeare.*
 Nor doth this wood luck worlds of company;
 For you in my respect are all the world. *Shakespeare.*
 I leave to speak of a world of other matter,
 furnished by kings. *Raleigh.*

Garments richly woven
 And worlds of prize.
 In double silks table harks: with him a world
 of men. *Chapman.*

Most strong and full of valour went.
 What a world of contradictions would follow upon
 the contrary opinion, and what a world of confu-
 sion upon the contrary practice! *Bishop Sanderson.*

Just to romances are, for what else
 Is in them all but love and battles?
 O' th' first of these we have no great matter
 To treat of, but a world o' th' latter. *Hudibras.*

It brought into this world a world of woe. *Milton.*
 There were a world of paintings, and among the
 rest the picture of a lion. *L'Estrange.*

Marriage draws a world of business on our hands,
 subjects us to law-suits, and loads us with domestic
 cares. *Dryden.*

From thy corporeal prison freed,
 Soon hast thou reach'd the goal with mended pace;
 A world of woes dispatch'd in little space. *Dryden.*
 Why will you fight against in twain a passion,
 And steel your heart to such a world of charms? *Addison.*

9. Mankind; a hyperbolical expression for many: all the world is a favourite phrase, in French, for many.

This hath bred high terms of separation between
 such and the rest of the world, whereby the one sort
 are named the brethren, the godly; the other,
 worldlings, time-servers, pleasers of men more than
 of God. *Hooker.*

'Tis the duke's pleasure,
 Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
 Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd.
 Thus the world may see what 'tis to innovate! *Shakespeare.*

He was willing to declare to all the world, that,
 as he had been brought up in that religion established
 in the church of England, he would maintain the
 same by unanswerable reasons. *Clarendon.*
 We turn them over to the study of beauty and
 the whole world conspires to make them
 thus nothing else. *Law.*

10. Course of life.

Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the
 world unjustly. *Clarissa.*

11. Universal empire.

Rome was to sway the world. *Milton.*
 This through the east just vengeance hurl'd,
 Love lost poor Antony the world. *Prior.*

12. The manners of men; the practice of life.

Many years it hath continued, standing by no

Children should not know any wickedness. Old
 folks have discretion, and know the world. *Shakespeare.*
 What, start at this! when sixty years have spread
 Their grey experience o'er thy hoary head?
 Is this the all observing age could gain?
 Or hast thou known the world so long in vain? *Dryden.*

If knowledge of the world makes man perditionous,
 May I but ever live in ignorance. *Addison.*

The evil might pass, if we could get her
 To know the world a little better;
 To know the world! a modern phrase
 For vices, ombrage, balls, and plays. *Swift.*

13. Every thing that the world contains.
 Had I know a thousand worlds, I would give them
 all for one year more, that I might present to God
 one year of such devotion and good works, as I
 never before to much as intended. *Law.*

14. A large tract of country; a wide com-
 pass of things.

'Tis I who love's Columbus am, 'tis I
 That must new worlds in it descry. *Cowley.*

15. A collection of wonders; a wonder.
 Obsolete.

The balls having recommended Barlaam, it
 was a world to see, how the court was changed
 upon him. *Kneller.*

16. Time. A sense originally Saxon; now
 only used in *World without end.*

17. In the world. In possibility.
 All the precautions in the world were taken for
 the marriage of his younger brother. *Addison.*

18. For all the world. Exactly. A ludi-
 crous sense, now little used.

He had a pair of horns like a bull, his feet cloven,
 as many eyes upon his body as my grey mare hath
 dapples, and for all the world to placed. *Sidney.*

Worldliness, n. f. [from worldly.]
 Covetousness; addictions to gain.

Worldling, n. f. [from world.] A
 mortal set upon profit.

Bare minded wretches! are your thoughts so
 deeply bent in the trade of ordinary worldlings,
 as for respect of gain to let to much time pass? *Sid.*

The one sort are named the brethren, the godly;
 the other worldlings, time-servers, and pleasers of
 men more than pleasers of God. *Hooker.*

God of the world and worldlings,
 Great Mammon! greatest god below the sky. *Spenser.*

For his weeping in the needle's stream;
 Poor dear, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament
 As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more
 To that which had too much. *Shakespeare.*

That other on his friends his thoughts bestows;
 The covetous worldling, in his anxious mind,
 Thinks only for the wealth he left behind. *Dryden.*

If we consider the expectations of futurity, the
 worldling gives up the argument. *Rogers.*

Worldly, adj. [from world.]

1. Secular; relating to this life, in contra-
 distinction to the life to come.

He is divinely bent to meditation;
 And in no worldly lusts would he be moved.
 To draw him from his holy exercise. *Shakespeare.*

Hast thou not worldly pleasure at command?
 The fortitude of a christian consists in patience;
 not in enterprises which the poets call heroic, and
 which are commonly the effects of interest, pride,
 and worldly honour. *Dryden.*

Compare the happiness of men and beasts no far-
 ther than it results from worldly advantages.

As to worldly affairs, which my friends thought
 so heavy upon me, they are none of them of our own
 making, and fall away as soon as we know our-
 selves. *Low.*

2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to
 a future state.

They'll practise how to live secure,
 Worldly or dissolute, on that their loads
 Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton.*

3. Human; common; belonging to the
 world.

Many years it hath continued, standing by no

other worldly man but
 erected it.
 Times and places are approved witnesses of
 worldly actions. *Raleigh.*

Worldly, adv. [from world.] With
 relation to the present life.

It is a token of a worldly wife man, that he con-
 tend in vain against the nature of times which he
 liveth. *Raleigh.*

Subverting worldly strong and worldly wife
 By simply meek. *Milton.*

This cannot be done, if my will be worldly or
 voluptuously disposed. *South.*

Since your mind is worldly bent,
 Therefore of the two gifts in my dispose,
 Think ere you speak, I grant you leave to choose. *Dryden.*

Worm, n. f. [pynm, Sax. worm, Dutch;
 vermis, Latin.]

1. A small hairless serpent that lives in
 the earth.

Both the princes
 Thy broken faith hath made a prey to worms. *Shakespeare.*

Help me into some house,
 For I shall faint! A plague of both your houses!
 They have made worms meat of me. *Shakespeare.*

Though worms devour me, though I turn to
 mold,
 Yet in my teeth I shall his face behold:
 I from my marble monument shall rise
 Again intire, and see him with these eyes. *Shakespeare.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
 Infect or worm. *Milton.*

2. A poisonous serpent.

The mortal worm. *Shakespeare.*

3. Animal bred in the body.

Physicians observe these worms engendered with-
 in the body of man. *Harvey.*

4. The animal that spins silk; silkworm.

Thou owest the worm no silk, the sheep no wool. *Shakespeare.*

5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture.

It is no awkward clau.
 Pick'd from the worm-holes of long-vanish'd days,
 Nor from the dust of old oblivion rak'd. *Shakespeare.*

6. Something tormenting.

The worm of conscience had begnaw thy soul.
 The chains of darkness, and th' undying worm. *Milton.*

7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned
 round; any thing spiral.

The threads of screws, when bigger than can be
 made in iron-pieces, are called worms. The
 length of a worm begins at the one end of the spi-
 rale, and end at the other; the breadth of the spi-
 rale is contained between any two grooves on the spi-
 rale, the depth of the worm is cut into the diam-
 eter of the spirale, vs. the depth between the out-
 side of the worm, and the bottom of the groove. *Morton.*

To worm, v. n. [from the noun.] To
 work slowly, secretly, and gradually.

When debates and treading jealousy
 Did worm and work within you more and more,
 Your colour faded. *Herbert.*

To worm, v. a.

1. To drive, by slow and secret means,
 perhaps as by a screw.

They find themselves wormed out of all power,
 by a new spawn of independents, sprung from your
 own bowels. *Swift.*

2. To deprive a dog of something, nobody
 knows what, under his tongue, which is
 said to prevent him, nobody knows why,
 from running mad.

Every one that keepeth a dog, should have him
 wormed. *Mortimer.*

3. To drive, by slow and secret means,
 perhaps as by a screw.

They find themselves wormed out of all power,
 by a new spawn of independents, sprung from your
 own bowels. *Swift.*

4. To drive, by slow and secret means,
 perhaps as by a screw.

For his worm, nobody knows what, under his tongue, which is
 said to prevent him, nobody knows why,
 from running mad. *Shakespeare.*

5. Old; worthless.

This chamber ~~was~~ ^{was} d about with rolls,
And old records from ancient times deriv'd;
Some made in books, some in long parchment
scrolls,
That were all wormeaten, and full of canker holes

Things among the Greeks, which antiquity had
worn out of knowledge, were called *agya*, which
we call *wormeaten*, or of defaced date. *Raleigh*.
Thine's like wormeaten trunks cloth'd in lead's
skin;
Or grave, that's dust without, and flunk within.

Donne.
WORMWOOD. *n. f.* [from its virtue to kill
worms in the body; perhaps properly
wormwort.] A plant.

Wormwood hath an indeterminate stalk, branch-
ing out into many small shoots, with spikes of naked
showers hanging downward; the leaves are hoary
and bitter. Of this plant there are thirty-two
species, one of which, the common *wormwood*,
grows in the roads, but it is also planted in gardens
for common use. Great variety of ten *wormwoods*
are found in the salt marshes of England, and sold
in the markets for the true Roman *wormwood*,
though they differ greatly. *Miller*.

She was wean'd; I had then laid
Wormwood to my dog. *Shakespeare*.
Pituitous cacochymia must be corrected by bit-
ters, as wormwood wine. *Floyer*.

I ask whether one be not invincibly conscious to
himself of a different perception, when he actually
tastes wormwood, or only thinks on that favour? *Locke*.

WORMY. *adj.* [from *worm*.] Full of
worms.

Spirits that in crossways and floods have burial,
Already to their wormy beds are gone. *Shakespeare*.
Yet can I not persuade me thou art dead,
Or that thy corse corrupt in earth's dark womb,
Or that thy beauties lie in wormy bed. *Milton*.

WORN. *part. pass.* of *wear*. Worn out is
quite consumed.

His is a maiden shield,
Guileless in fight; none batter'd, new'd, and ho'd,
Born out of torvice, must fortake his lord. *Dryden*.
What I now offer, is the wretched remainder of
a sickly age, worn out with study, and oppress'd by
fortune. *Dryden*.

The greatest part of mankind are given up to
labour, whose lives are worn out only in the pro-
visions for living. *Locke*.

Your cold hypocrisy 's a idle device,
A worn-out trick; wouldst thou be thought in
earnest,
Cloath thy tongue'd zeal in rage, in fire, in fury

WORME. *n. f.*
In the backs of cows, in the summer, are mag-
gots generated, which in Essex we call *worme*,
being first only a small knot in the skin. *Darwin*.

To WORRY. *v. a.* [from *worry*, *Sax.* whence
perhaps the word *worry*.]

1. To tear, or mangle, as a beast tears its
prey.

It we, with three such powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be worried. *Shakespeare*.

The fury of the tumults might fly so high as to
worry and tear those in pieces, whom as yet they
but played with in their power. *King Charles*.

'Tis no new thing for the dogs that are, to keep
the wolves from worrying the sheep, to be delivered
up to the enemy, for fear the sheep should worry
the wolves. *Elfridge*.

This revives and unites that inhuman barbarity
of the old heathen persecutors, wrapping up chris-
tians in the skins of wild beasts, that to they might
be worried and torn in pieces by dogs. *South*.

2. To harass, or persecute brutally.

Then embraces his son-in-law, then again wor-
ries his daughter with clipping her. *Shakespeare*.

For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witness when I was worried with thy peals. *Milton*.

It has pleased Providence at length to give us
righteousness instead of execution, and hopes of reli-
gion to a church worried with reformation. *South*.

All his own
Was to preserve me from the barbarous rage,
Which worried him only for being mute. *Southey*.
I shall not suffer him to worry my man's repu-
tation, nor indeed fall on any person whatsoever.

Let them rail,
And worry one another at their pleasure. *Rous*.
Madam, contrive and invent,
And worry him out, till he gives his consent. *Swift*.
WORSE. *adj.* The comparative of *bad*:
bad, worse, worst. [*pyr*, *Saxon*.] More
bad; more ill.

Why should he see your faces *worse* liking than
the children of your sort? *Daniel*.
In happiness and misery, the question still re-
mains, how men come often to prefer the *worse* to
the better, and to chide that, which, by their own
confession, has made them noticable? *Locke*.

WORSE. *adv.* In a manner more bad.
The more one sickens, the *worse* it eats he is.

The WORSE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The loss; not the advantage; not the
better.

Was never man, who most conquests attches'd,
But some times had the *worse*, and lost by war.

Judah was put to the *worse* before Hamei, and
they fled to their tents. *2 Kings*.

2. Something less good.

A man, whatever are his professions, always
thinks the *worse* of a woman, who forgives him
for making an attempt on her virtue. *Clarissa*.

To WORSE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To
put to disadvantage. This word, though
analogical enough, is not now used.

Perhaps more valid arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and *worse* our foes. *Milton*.

WORSE. *adj.* A barbarous word, formed
by corrupting *worse* with the usual com-
parative termination.

Gods! take my breath from me,
For not my *worse* spirit tempt me again
To die before you please. *Shakespeare*.

A dreadful question is, how *worse* far
Thou art, a fallen creature, for war. *Dryden*.

WORSHIP. *n. f.* [*pyr*, *prospere*, *Saxon*.]

1. Dignity, eminence; excellence.
From hence to be a State,

And make the *worship* in his native land,
We could be too busy, and let's debate. *Shakespeare*.

My train are men of honour and matchless parts,
That all part of us do our duty.

And in the most of us, of our report
The *worship* of the names. *Shakespeare*.

Thou shouldst be allowed to have the most to do with
him with glory and *worship*. *Philo*.

2. A character of honour.

I belong to *worship*, and I do
In honour, honesty. *Shakespeare*.

3. A title of honour.
Dignities on table, my father deems your *worship*'s company.

The old Roman's freedom did bottom,
Our princes *worship* with a bow. *Hudibras*.

What hands and hardships to find our own king,
My quondam father, but his *worship* now. *Dryden*.

4. A term of ironical respect.
Against your *worship* when had'st thou a wit?

Or P'st you'd forth the twenty of his wit. *Pope*.

5. Adoration; religious act of reverence.
They join their vocal *worship* to the pure
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton*.

Under the name of church, I understand a body
or collection of human persons professing faith in
Christ, gathered together in several places of the
world for the *worship* of the same God, and united
into the same corporation. *Philo*.

He was'd a weak idiot, and, madly vain,
Sought godlike *worship* to a mortal train. *Dryden*.

The *worship* of God is an eminent part of reli-
gion; and prayer is a chief part of religious *wor-
ship*: hence religion is described by seeking God.

There was a voyage of the Egyptians under
Osiris up the Nile, from them the Suez had
their *worship* of Isis. *Arbuthnot*.

6. Honour; respect; civil deference.

The humble guest shall have *worship* in the pre-
sence of those who sit at meat with him. *Lake*.

Since God hath appointed government among men,
it is plain that his intention was, that some kind of
worship should be given from some to others; for
where there is a power to punish and reward, there
is a foundation of *worship* in those who are under
that power; which *worship* lies in expecting a due
return to that power, by a care not to provoke it,
and an endeavour to obtain the favour of it, which,
among all kinds, is called civil *worship*. *Scotting*.

7. Idolatry of lovers; submissive respect.

'Tis not your inkly brows, your black silk hair,
Your biggle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entice my spirit to your *worship*. *Shakespeare*.

To WORSHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adore; to honour or venerate with
religious rites.

Thou shalt *worship* no other God. *Exodus*.
Let no man humble you of your reward, in a
voluntary humility and *worshipping* of angels.

The law of nature teacheth, that the true and
living God ought to be *worshipped*, and that a suf-
ficient and convenient time is to be set apart for the
same. *White*.

Adore and *worship* God supreme. *Milton*.
First *worship* God, he that forgets to pray,
Hud not himself good-morrow nor good-day.

On the fustian and the passengers shall see
Thy name engrav'd, and *worship* Helen's tree. *Dryden*.

2. To respect, to honour, to treat with
civil reverence.

Our grave,
Like Turkish mite, shall have a tongueless mouth.

Not *worshipp'd* with a wren epitaph. *Shakespeare*.

3. To honour with amorous respect.

With bended knees I daily *worship* her,
And the contents her own adoration. *Carver*.

To WORSHIP. *v. n.* To perform acts of
adoration.

The people went to *worship* before the golden
calf. *1 Kings*.

WORSHIPFUL. *adj.* [from *worship* and *full*.]

1. Claiming respect by any character of
dignity.

This is *worshipful* society. *Shakespeare*.
And fits the mourning spirit like myself.

When obsequies comes upon him it comes alone,
hanging no other exit with it, but when it comes
to wait upon a great and *worshipful* dinner, who for
many years has ate well and done ill, it is attended
with a long train of the same. *South*.

2. A term of ironical respect.

Every man would think me an hypocrite; and
what comes your most *worshipful* thought to
think to? *Shakespeare*.

Suppose that *worshipful* idol be made, yet still it
is a piece of wood. *Shakespeare*.

WORSHIPFUL. *n. f.* [from *worshipful*.]

Respectfully.

Hatings will lose his head ere give consent
His matter to you, as *worshipfully* he terms it,
Shall lose the royalty of England's throne. *Shakespeare*.

WORSHIPPER. *n. f.* [from *worship*.] Adorer;
one that worships.

What art thou that idol ceremony?
What kind of god's that taller than I more

Of mortal greatness than I myself? *Shakespeare*.
Those places did not confine the immensity of
God, nor give his worshippers a nearer approach
to heaven by their height.

If posterity takes its notions of us from our me-
mors, they must fancy one of our kings paid a great
devotion to Minerva, that another was a professed
worshipper of Apollo. *Addison*.

By sanctifying the seventh day after they had
laboured six, they assumed themselves worshippers
of that only God who created heaven and earth.

Worst. *adj.* [the superlative of *bad*, formed from *worfe*; *bad*, *worfe*, *worst*.] Most *bad*; most ill.

It thou hadst not been born the *worst* of men,
Thou hadst been knave and flatterer. *Shakespeare.*
The pain that any one actually feels is full of all
other the *worst*, and it is with anguish they cry out.

Worst. *n. s.* The most calamitous or wicked state; the utmost height or degree of any thing ill.

Who is't to say I'm at the *worst*?
I'm worse than e'er I was,
And worse I may be yet: the *worst* is not.
So long as we can fly, this is the *worst*. *Shakespeare.*

That you may be armed against the *worst* in this unhappy time of affliction in our distressed country, I send you these considerations on the nature and immutability of the soul.

Happy the man, and happy he above,
He who can call to-day his own.
He who secure within can lay,
To-morrow do thy *worst*, for I have laid to day.

Sir Roger gets into the frontiers of his church, before he beats about in search of a horse, on purpose to spare his own fields, where he is always sure of finding diversion when the *worst* comes to the *worst*.

To Worst. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow.

The gate will be no worse than where two duelists enter the field, where the *worst* of party hath his sword given him again without further hurt.

The bear was in a greater fury,
Beat down and snuffed by the knight.
It is downright madness to contend who to we are sure to be *worsted*.

The victorious Philistines were *worsted* by the captured ark, which forced their country more than a conquering army.

She could have brought the chariot gain, when she saw her brother *worsted* in the duel.

Worsted. *n. s.* [from *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk famous for the woollen manufacture.] Woollen yarn; wool spun.

A bafe, proud, shallow, be-garley, three-futed, hundred pound, filthy, no-fish-flocking knave.

There Ralph, Roper or Izell might ye view,
The very *worsted* full to the black and blue.

Wort. *n. s.* [pure, Saxon; *wort*, Dutch.] 1. Originally a general name for an herb; whence it still continues in many, as *liverwort*, *spleenwort*.

2. A plant of the cabbage kind.

3. [hyme, Saxon.] New beer, either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

If in the wort of beer, when it would be better, it be tanned, the burge be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy.

To Wortit, or Wurt. *v. n.* [pure, Saxon.] To be. This word is only now retained in two *worth*, or *wurt*; *wabe*.

WORTH, in the termination of the names of places, comes from *wort*, a court or farm, or perhaps from *wort*, a road.

Worth. *n. s.* [pure, Saxon.] 1. Value.

Your honesty will take in good *worth* the offer of these my simple and mean labours.

What is *worth* in any thing,
But so much money as 'twould bring?
A common mercantile habit has the colour of gold excellently; and yet upon trial yield nothing of *worth* but wind and glare.

2. Excellence; virtue.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whose chief part your *worths* implanted be?

Is there any man of *worth* and virtue, although not instructed in the school of Christ, that had not rather end the days of this transitory life as Cyrus, than to sink down with them of whom Elihu hath said, *inemento moriturus*?

Having from these sack'd all they had of *worth*,
And brought home that faith which you carried forth,
I thoroughly love.

Her virtue, and the conscience of her *worth*,
That would be *wor'd*.

A nymph of your own train
Gives us your character in such a strain,
As none but she, who in that court did dwell,
Could know such *worth*, or *worth* describe so well.

Detected *worth*, like beauty disarray'd,
To covert this, of prime itself afraid.

3. Importance; valuable quality.

Peradventure those things, whereupon time was then well spent, have *worth* that lost their duty and *worth*.

Take a man possessed with a strong desire of any thing, and the *worth* and excellency of that thing appears much greater than when that desire is quite extinguished.

Worth. *adj.*

1. Equal in price to; equal in value to.

Women will love her that is a woman,
More *worth* than any man, men that she is
The rarest of all women.

You have not thought it *worth* your labour to enter a professed diffident against a philosophy, which the most part of Europe have detected, as a mere maze of words.

As it is a *worth* *worth* that has come cold,
An *worth* is not to come till we've d'.

It is not a while to consider how advantage he has found the *worth* of his marauding, and made his labourer concerned even in what relates to the *worth*.

If you arguments produce no conviction, they are *worth* making to me.

2. Deserving of; either in a good or bad sense.

You to mind daughter found this *worth* *worth* the *worth* which he is to take.

The *worth* appears to be a place *worth* the keeping, and capable to be made *worth* against a good army.

Here we may reign secure; and, in my choice,
To reign is *worth* ambition, though in hell.

Hate, father, I've, and *worth* thy sight behind,
Followed among these trees, what glorious shape
Comes this way moving.

Is *worth* of the love as *worth* then answer.

This is his modest, his *worth* preserving;
Such life as Juba never felt till now.

I have long had it in my thoughts to trouble you with a letter, but was discouraged for want of something that I could think *worth* sending hither hands I'm sure.

Many times are *worth* equity to one man, which are not to another.

3. Equal in possessions to.

Dangerous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the spices on the stream,
Enoble the roaring waters with my silks,
And, in a word, but even now *worth* this,
And now *worth* nothing.

Although *worth* nothing, he shall be proffered the best endowed and most beautiful virgin of their kind.

At Geneva are merchants reckoned *worth* twenty hundred thousand crowns.

Worthily. *adv.* [from *worthy*.]

1. Suitably; not below the rate of.

The divine original of our souls hath little influence upon us to engage us to walk *worthily* of our extraction, and to do nothing that is base.

2. Deservedly; according to merit.

They are betray'd,
While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules,
To loathe the sickness, *worthily*, since they
God's image did not reverence in themselves.

You *worthily* follow the steps of your ancestors, but also to the same.

3. Justly; not without cause.

Christian men having, besides the common light of all men, to great help of heavenly direction from above, together with the lamps of bright examples as the church of God doth yield, it cannot but *worthily* seem reproachful for us to have both the one and the other.

The king is present; if 't be known to him
That I gain say my deed, how may be wound,
And *worthily*, my fallhood!

A christian cannot lawfully hate any one, and yet I affirm that some may very *worthily* deserve to be hated; and, of all, the deceiver deserves it most.

WORTHINESS. *n. s.* [from *worthy*.]

1. Delect; merit.

The prayers which our Saviour made were, for his own *worthiness*, accepted; and God accepted not, but with this condition, if they be joined with a belief in Christ.

2. Excellence; dignity; virtue.

Determining never to marry but him whom she thought *worthy* of her, and that was one in whom all *worthiness* were harboured.

He that is at all times good, must hold his virtue to you, whole *worthiness* would for it up where it wanted, rather than lack it where there is such abundance.

Who is here he hath a foul, unless
It be and judge, and follow *worthiness*,
And by deeds prove it: he who doth not this,
May lodge an inmate foul, but is not as I.

3. State of being worthy; quality of deserving.

She is not *worthy* to be loved, that hath not some *worthiness* of her own *worthiness*.

WORTHLESS. *adj.* [from *worth*.]

1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence.

You, his false hopes, the trust of England's honour,

Keep on about with *worthless* emulation.

And *worthless* *worthless* should be taught
On these steps you lie,
Clinging the *worthless* crowd away.

2. Having no value.

Anxious pains we all the day,
In search of what we like, employ;
Someday at night the *worthless* prey,
We find the *worthless* have the prey.

By a boy's hand, and for a *worthless* woman?

WORTHLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *worthless*.]

Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value.

But that mine own *worthlessness* spoils the merit, I could think our company parallel to the seven with men of Greece.

A notable account is given us by the apostle of this windy insignificant character of the *worthless* of it, not enhanced by deeds.

WORTHY. *adj.* [from *worth*.]

1. Deserving; such as merits; with of before the thing deserved.

She determined never to marry any but him whom she thought *worthy* of her, and that was one in whom all *worthiness* were harboured.

Further, I will not flatter you,
That all I see in you is *worthy* love,
Than this; that nothing do I see in you
That should merit hate.

2. Deserving; such as merits; with of before the thing deserved.

To whom the heavens in thy nativity
Had judg'd an olive branch and laurel crown.

3. Deserving; such as merits; with of before the thing deserved.

It is the best things have the best and best operations, it will follow, that the best man is the *worthiest* creature on earth, and the best society of

WOUND. The preterit and participle passive of *wind*.

He had rais'd to every airy blow

A front of great height, and in such a place

That round ye might behold, of circular grace,

A walk so wound about it

Their mathematical engines cannot be so easily and speedily wound up, and to certainly levelled, as the other.

The parliament being called here, and the main settlement of Ireland wound up in England, and put into the duke of Ormond's hands to pass here into an act, all persons came over in a throng.

WOUNDING. *n. f.* [from *wound*.] He that wounds.

WOUNDLESS. *adj.* [from *wound*.] Exempt from wounds.

WOUNDWORK. *n. f.* [*vulneraria*, Lat.] A plant.

WOUNDY. *adj.* Excessive. A low bad word.

We have a world of holidays; that 'tis a woundy hindrance to a poor man that lives by his labour.

These stockings of Susan's cost a woundy deal of pains the pulling on.

WOX. } The preterit of *war*. Became.

WOXE. } Obsolete.

The ape in wox is fowling out,

Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox.

Not one puff of wind there did appear,

That all the three the great war much afraid.

WO'XEX. The participle of *To war*. Obsolete.

WRACK. *n. f.* [*wrack*, Dut. *præce*, Sax. a wreck. The poets use *wrack* or *wreck* indifferently, as rhyme requires; the later writers of prose commonly *wreck*. See **WRACK**.]

1. Destruction of a ship by winds or rocks.

Now with full sails into the port I move,

And safely can unlade my breast of love,

Quiet and calm: why should I then go back,

To tempt the second hazard of a wreck?

2. Ruin; destruction. This is the true

Saxon meaning.

With use of evil, growing more and more evil,

they took delight in slaughter, and pleased themselves in making others *wrack* the effect of their power.

A world devote to universal *wrack*.

To WRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To destroy in the water; to wreck.

See **WRACK**.

2. It seems in *Milton* to mean, to rock;

to shake.

Each on his rock transfix'd, the sport and prey

Of *wrecking* whirlwinds.

3. To torture; to torment. This is commonly written *rack*; and the instrument of torture always *rack*.

Merab rejoic'd in her *wrack'd* lover's pain,

And tortur'd her virtue with disdain.

Pharaoh's and Joseph's dreams are oftentimes

wrack'd beyond their symbolization.

To WRANGLE. *v. a.* [from *wrangle*, Dutch, *Mishew*; wrong, *Skinner*.] To dispute peevishly; to quarrel perversely;

to altercate; to quarrel.

Ye, for a score of knaves, would wrangle,

and could call it fair play.

His passion his clear spirit; and in such cases

Men's natures wrangle with inferior things,

Though great ones are their object.

How wounding a spectacle is it to see those, who

were by Christ designed for shepherds of men, picking

up shells on the shore, and unually *wrangling*

about them too!

In incomplete ideas we impose on ourselves, and

wrangle with others.

Amongst unthinking men, who examine not

scrupulously ideas, but confound them with words,

there must be endless dispute and *wrangling*.

His great application to the law had not infected

his temper with any thing litigious, he did not

know what it was to *wrangle* on indifferent points.

Fill'd with the sense of age, the fire of youth,

A scorn of *wrangling*, yet a zeal for truth.

And all the question, *wrangle* e'er so long.

Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong?

He advises therefore to set aside all logical *wrangling*, and to produce the testimonies of the antients.

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7. Perhaps the properly be *raped*, though *wrapped* is now frequently used in this sense.

Wrapt up in silent fear he lies.

Wrapp'd in amice the matrons wildly dance.

WRAPPER. *n. f.* [from *wrap*.]

1. One that wraps.

2. That in which any thing is wrapped.

My arms were prest to my side, and my legs

cloied together by so many *wrappers*, that I looked

like an Egyptian mummy.

WRATH. *n. f.* [*pnas*, Saxon; *wreed*,

Danish; *wreed*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger,

fury; rage.

Thou dost the prayers of the righteous seed

Present before the majestic divine.

And his avenging *wrath* to clemency incline.

With one fool's head I came to woo,

But I go away with two:

Sweet, adieu! I'll keep my oath,

Patently to bear my *wrath*.

I fear, lest there be debates, envyings, wranks,

strifes.

He hop'd not to escape, but thus

The pretent, fearing guilty what his *wrath*

Might suddenly inflict.

Achilles' *wrath*, to Greece the direful spring

Of woes unnumber'd, heavenly goddess! ung.

WRATHFUL. *adj.* [*wrath* and *full*.] Angry;

furious; raging.

He cried, as raging seas are wont to roar,

When wat'ry storm his *wrathful* wreck dash

threat.

Fly from *wrath*:

Sad be the fights, and bitter fruits of war,

And thousand turies wait on a *wrathful* sword.

How now? your *wrathful* weapons drawn!

The true evangelical zeal should abound more

in the mild and good-natured affections, than in

vehement and *wrathful* passions.

WRATHFULLY. *adv.* [from *wrathful*.]

Furiously; passionately.

Gentle friends,

Let's kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully*.

WRATHLESS. *adj.* [from *wrath*.] Free

from anger.

Before his feet to sheep and lions lay,

Fearless and *wrathless*, while the y heard him play

To WREAK. *v. a.* old preterit and part.

pass. *wroke* and *wroken*, now *wreaked*.

It is likely that the word *wrought*,

which is only used in the past tense, is

originally the preterit of *wreak*. [*præcan*,

Sax. *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.]

1. To revenge.

In an ill hour thy foes thee hither sent,

Another's wrongs to *wreak* upon thyself.

Him all that while occasion did provoke

Against Pyrocles, and new matter train'd

Upon the old, him stirring to be *wroke*

Of his late wrongs.

Pale death our valiant leader hath oppos'd;

Come *wreak* his loss, whom bootless ye complain.

You could pursue

The son of Perops then, and did the goddess stir

That villany to *wreak* the tyrant did to her.

2. To execute any violent design. This is

the sense in which it is now used.

On we let death *wreak* all his rage.

He left the dame,

Resolv'd to spare her life, and save her shame,

But that detested object to remove.

To *wreak* his vengeance, and to cure her love.

Think how you drove him hence, a wandering

exile;

To distant climes; then think what certain vengeance

His rage may *wreak* on your unhappy orphan.

Smith.

1. To wreck his *fortune* away.

To wreck his *fortune* on the desol'd prey. Pope.
3. It is corruptly written for *reck*, to heed; to care.

My *mother* is of churlish disposition,
And *thus* wrecks to find the way to heav'n
My *dear* deeds of hospitality. Shakspeare

WRECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Revenge; vengeance. Obsolete.

Fortune, mine avowed foe,
Her wrathful wrecks themselves do now allay. Spenser.

Join with the Goths, and with revengeful war
Take a wreck on Rome for this ingratitude,
And vengeance on the traitor Saturnine. Shakspeare.
Some ill's behind, rude chance, for thee to bear;
That fear'd not to devour thy guests, and break
All laws of humanity; Jove lends thee one wrecker. Chapman.

2. Passion; furious fit. Obsolete.

What and it
His sorrows have to overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his wrecks,
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness? Shakspeare.
WREATHFUL. *adj.* [from *wreck*.] Re-
vengeful; angry. Not in use.

Call the creatures,
Whose naked natures live in all the spite
Of wreathful heaven. Shakspeare.
She in Olympus' top
Must visit Vulcan for new arms, to forge her a wreathful son. Chapman

WRECKLESS. *adj.* [I know not whether
this word be miswritten for *reckless*, care-
less; or comes from *wreck*, revenge, and
means unrevengeful.]

So flies the *wreckless* shepherd from the wolf;
So first the harmless cock doth yield his throat,
And next his throat unto the butcher's knife. Shakspeare

WREATH. *n. f.* [wreath, Saxon.]

1. Any thing curled or twisted.
The wreath of three was made a wreath of five
to these three tributes of the two hours, were
added the authorities parliamentary and papal. Bacon

Clouds began
To darken all the hill, and smoke to roll
In dusky wreaths red-tinged flames. Milton.
He of his tortuous train
Could many a wondrous wreath. Milton

Let athenian
And athenian guma, and spice, and incense roll
Their fragrant wreaths to heav'n. Smith.

2. A garland; a chaplet.
Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments. Shakspeare.

Dropp'd from his head, a wreath lay on the
ground. Beaumont.

The boughs of Lotus, form'd into a wreath,
This monument thy maiden beauty's due,
High on a plane-tree shall be hung to view. Dryden.

When for thy head the garland I prepare,
A second wreath shall bind Amata's hair;
And when my choicest songs thy worth proclaim,
Alternate verse shall bless Amata's name. Prior.
To WREATH. *v. a.* preterit *wreathed*;
part. pass. *wreathed, wreathen*. [from the
noun.]

1. To curl; to twist; to convolve.
Long lay he
Did never forget for her sake compile,
Nor ever laid his wreathed arms aspart
His loving bosom, to keep down his heart. Shakspeare

About his neck
A green and golden locke had wreath'd itself,
Who with her death, mumble, in the air approach'd
The opening of a mouth; but suddenly,
Seeing Calisto, it unlock'd itself,
And with intended groans did slip away. Shakspeare.
The beard of an oak is wreath'd at the bottom
and one smooth entire arm at the top; they take
only the part that is wreath'd, and cut off the other. Bacon

2. It is here used for *to writhe*.

Impatient of the wound,
He rolls and wreaths his shining body round;
Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide. Gay.

3. To interweave; to entwine one in an-
other.

Two chains of pure gold, of *wreathen* work,
Shall thou make them, and fasten the *wreathen*
chains to the oaches. Exodus

As snakes breed in dunghills not singly, but in
knots, so in such baleful hearts you shall ever
see pride and ingratitude indivisibly *wreathen* and
twisted together. South

4. To encircle as a garland.

In the flowers that *wreath* the sparkling bowl
Fell adders hiss, and poisonous serpents roil. Prior.
5. To encircle as with a garland; to dress
in a garland.

For thee she feeds her hair,
And with thy winding my *wreath*s her lance. Dryden.

The soldier, from successful camps returning,
With laurel *wreath'd* and rich with hostile spoil,
Saves the bull to Mars. Prior.

To WREATH. *v. n.* To be interwoven;
to be intertwined.

Here, where the labourer's hands have form'd
a bow,
Of *wreathing* trees, in singing waste an hour. Dryden

WREATHY. *adj.* [from *wreath*.] Spiral;
curled; twisted.

That which is preserved at St. Dennis, near
Paris, hath *wreathy* tapers, and cochlear turnings
about, which agree with the description of an
unicorn's horn in Adam. Brown.

WRECK. *n. f.* [wreck, Saxon, a miser-
able person; *wrecke*, Dutch, a ship
broken.]

1. Destruction by being driven on rocks
or shallows at sea; destruction by sea.
Fair be ye sure; but hard and obstinate,
As is a rock amidst the raging floods;
'Gainst which a ship, of succour desolate,
Doth under wreck both of herself and goods. Spenser.

Like those that see their wreck
Even on the rocks of death, and yet they strain,
That death may not thus idly find 'em attend
To their uncertain talk, but work to meet their end. Daniel.

Think not that flying fame reports my fate,
I present, I appear, and my own wreck relate. Dryden.

2. Diffolution by violence.

Not only Parolite,
In this communion, but the flaring cope
Had gone to wreck. Milton.
The soul shall flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the crash of worlds. Addison.

3. Ruin; destruction.

Whether he was
Combin'd with Norway, or did line the rebel
With hidden help and vantage, or that with both
He labour'd in his country's wreck, I know not. Shakspeare.

4. It is misprinted here for *wreck*.

He cried *wrecking* seas are wont to rear,
When winter turns his wrathful wreck doth threat. Spenser

5. The thing wrecked: as, the ship was
considered as a wreck.

To WRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To destroy by nothing on rocks or sands.
Have the rocks many more such tempests wherein
the bath wretchedly been wrecked? Spenser.

A poet's thumb,
Wreck'd as he did come. Shakspeare.
The coral found growing upon wrecked ships and
lost anchors, that are daily dragged up out of the
sea, demonstrates that coral continues to be formed
to this day. Woodward.

2. To ruin.

Weak and envious, if they should conspire,
They wreck themselves, and he hath his desire. Daniel.

3. In the following passages it is ignorantly
used for *wreck*, in its different senses of
revenge and execute.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of teen. Shakspeare.

I faint! I die! the goddess cried:
O cruel, couldst thou find none other
To wreck thy spleen on, parasite?
Take Neve, thou hast slain thy mother. Prior.

To WRECK. *v. n.* To suffer wreck.

With manly objects we must try
His constancy, with such as have more show
Of worth, of honour, glory, and popular praise,
Rocks whereon greatest men have often wreck'd. Milton.

WREN. *n. f.* [wrenna, Saxon; *regulus*,
Latin.] A small bird.

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. Shakspeare.

All ages have conceived that the wren is the
least of birds; yet the discoverers of America have
showed us one far less, the hum-bird, not much ex-
ceeding a beetle. Brown.

To WRENCH. *v. a.* [wringan, Saxon;
wringhen, Dutch.]

1. To pull by violence; to wrest; to
force.

Wrench his sword from him. Shakspeare.
Oh torn!
How often dost thou with thy case, thy habit,
If rough were from tools, and tie the water souls
To thy false seeming! Shakspeare.
Give me that mattock and the wrenching iron. Shakspeare.

Cesar's army, wanting something, demanded a
million of discharge, with no intention it should be
granted; but thought by that means to *wrench*
him to their other defects. Bacon.
Sing the Parthian, when transfar'd he lies,
Wrenching the Roman javelin from his thighs. Dryden.

Struggling to get loose, I broke the strings, and
wrenched out the pegs that fasten'd my arm to the
ground. Swift.

2. To sprain; to distort.

O most small fault,
How ugly didst thou in Cordelia show!
Which, like an engine, wrench'd my frame of nature
From the true place; drew from my heart all love.
And added to the gall. Shakspeare.
You wrenched your foot against a stone, and were
forced to fly. Swift.

WRENCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A violent pull or twist.

2. A sprain.
Some small part of the foot being injured by a
wrench, the whole leg thereby loses its strength. Locke.

3. *Wrenches*, in Chaucer, signifies means,
deights, subtilities; which is, I believe,
the sense here.

He resolved to make his profit of this business of
Prison, as a quarrel for war, and that of Naples
as a *wrench* and quarrel for peace. Bacon.

To WREST. *v. a.* [wrestan, Saxon.]

1. To twist; to violence; to extort by
writings or force.

To wing this sentence, to wrench the hearts of
men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is
without all reason. Affham.

To what wretched state refer'd,
Better end here unborn! Why is life giv'n,
To be thus wrung from us? Milton.

Where you charged in person, you were a *wren-*
quarior: the rebels afterwards recovered strength,
and wrested that victory from others that they had
lost to you. Dryden.

Our country's cause,
That drew our swords, now wreaths 'em from our
hands,
And bid us not delight in Roman blood
Unprofitably shed. *Addison*
O prince, I blush to think what I have said;
But fate has wreathed the confession from me
Addison.

2. To distort; to writhe; to force.
So far to extend their speeches is to *wretch* them
against their meaning. *Hobbes*
My father's purposes have been mislaid,
And some about him have too lavishly
Wreathed his meaning and authority. *Shakespeare*
Wrest once the law to your authority,
To do a great right, do a little wrong. *Shakespeare*
WREST, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Distortion; violence.
Whereas it is concluded, out of weak prefaces,
that the testimony of divers things in the church of
England, which other reformed churches have cast
out, must needs argue that we do not well, unless
we can show that they have done ill; what needeth
this *wrest*, to draw out from us an accusation of
foreign churches? *Hobbes*

2. It is used in *Spenser* and *Shakespeare* for
an active or moving power. I suppose,
from the force of a tiler acting with his
lance in his rest.

Adown he kept it with so puissant *wrest*,
That back again it did not rebound,
And gave against his mother earth a ground-swell sound. *Spenser*

Antenor's such a *wrest* in their affairs,
That their negotiations all must flacken,
Wanting his manage. *London and Cressida*

3. An instrument to tune.

WRESTER, n. f. [from *wrest*.] He who
wrests.

To WRESTLE, v. n. [from *wrest*.]
1. To contend who shall throw the other
down.

If ever he goes along again, I'll never *wrestle* for
prize more. *Shakespeare*

Another, by a fall in *wrestling*, started the end
of the clavicle from the acetabulum. *Wylliam*

To play or *wrestle* well, it should be aided with
those that do it better. *Temple*

None in the leap spring with so strong a bound,
Or firmer in the *wrestling* press the ground. *Pope*

2. To struggle; to contend; followed by
with.
I persuaded them, if they lov'd Benedick,
To with him *wrestle* with ambition,
And never to let Fortune know of it. *Shakespeare*
James knew not how to *wrestle* with
contingencies, and to abhorred to be engaged
in such. *Careless*

WRESTLER, n. f. [from *wrestle*.]
1. One who wrestles, one who professes
the athletic art.

When the young *wrestlers* at their sport grew
warm,

Old Milo wept to see his make I arm
'Tis not from whom, but where we live;

The place does oft those graces give:
Great Julius, on the mountains bred,
A flock perhaps, or herd, had led;
He, that the world subdued, had been
But the best *wrestler* on the green. *Waller*

2. One who contends in *wrestling*.
So earnest with thy God, new cure,
No sense of danger, interpose
The sacred *wrestler*, till a
hold, but basting *wrestler* heavy in
Waller.

Two *wrestlers* help to pull each other down.
Dryden

WRETCH, n. f. [wrecca, Saxon.]

1. A miserable mortal.
When I loved, I was a *wretch*. *Accidence*
She weeps, and says her Henry is deposed,
He smiles, and says his Edward is murthered,
That she, poor *wretch*, for grief can speak no more.
Shakespeare

The butcher takes away the calf,
And binds the *wretch*, and beats it when it strives. *Shakespeare*

Illustrious *wretch*! repine not, nor reply;
Vow not what heav'n ordains with reason's eye;
For bright the object is, the distance is too high. *Prior*

2. A worthless forry creature.
Base-minded *wretches*! are your thoughts to
deeply buried in the trade of ordinary worldings,
as for respect of gam-fane poultry-wolf may yield
you, to let for much time pass without knowing
perfectly her estate? *8 days*

It is now
The *wretch* is poor in question, never saw I
But his *wretch* is, they say, they kiss the earth,
For with the *wretch* is, they say, they kiss the earth,
Till the *wretch* is, they say, they kiss the earth,
Should not be, they say, they kiss the earth, *8 days*

3. It is used by way of flight, or nominal
pity, or contempt.

When thou say'st, he *wretch*, doth go
Poor *wretch* was never brought to;
He thought his wares were much too low,
O'erjoy'd they were so poor. *Prior*

Then, if thou say'st, he *wretch*, doth go
She *wretch* is, they say, they kiss the earth,
She *wretch* is, they say, they kiss the earth, *8 days*

4. It is sometimes a word of tenderness, as
we now say *poor thing*.

Excellent *wretch*. *Shakespeare*
Chabened but this, and that his *wretch* is, *8 days*

The happy *wretch* the put into her bread. *Shakespeare*

WRETCHED, adj. [from *wretch*.]
1. Miserable; unhappy.

If we could judge to be most miserable, but
that a *wretch* is, they say, they kiss the earth,
nature hath bestowed ripe capacity, their *wretch* is, *8 days*

politeness seriously goeth about therewith to oppose
hond God, as being not God. *Hobbes*

O cruel death! to those you are more kind
Than to the *wretched* mortals left behind. *Waller*

Why dost thou drive me
To range all o'er a waste and barren place,
To find a friend? The *wretched* way, no friends. *Shakespeare*

2. Calumnious; illusive.

3. Sore; painful; pained; wretched.

When God was served with *wretched* sacrifices, such
was the miserable and *wretched* condition of
men's souls, that the best of them, that *wretch* is, *8 days*

being called out for their souls, it *wretch* is, *8 days*

then folks, my poor, they *wretch* is, *8 days*

not worth the keeping, they *wretch* is, *8 days*

Wretchedness is the most *wretched* thing
That to contempt can empty feelings bring. *Shakespeare*

4. Despicable; hatefully contemptible.

An adventure worthy to be remembered for the
united examples therein, as well of true natural
goodness as of *wretchedness*. *Shakespeare*

WRETCHEDLY, adv. [from *wretched*.]
1. Miserably; unhappily.

From these two wars, *wretchedly* entered into
the duke's ruin took its date. *Shakespeare*

2. Meanly; despicably.

When such little *wretches* *wretchedly* once to be
tipped up, and laid open, how poorly and *wretch* is, *8 days*

edly must that man *wretch*, who finds himself guilty
and baffle I too. *Shakespeare*

WRETCHEDNESS, n. f. [from *wretched*.]
1. Misery; unhappiness; afflicted state.

My misery cannot be greater than it is; fear not
the danger of my blind steps. I cannot fall worse
than I am; and do not obstinately continue to in-
fect thee with my *wretchedness*. *Sidney*

He can inquire
What hard mishap him brought to such distress,
And made that caut's thrall the thrall of *wretched*-
ness. *Shakespeare*

Clarion did at last
To lowest *wretchedness*; and it was then
Such rancour in the hearts of mighty men?

When they are weary of wars, and brought down
to extreme *wretchedness*, then they creep a little,
and live for peace, till they have recovered their
strength again. *Shakespeare*

I have not to see *wretchedness* overcharged,
And duty in his service perishing. *Shakespeare*

We live with the feeling lost the very memory
of such *wretchedness* as our forefathers endured by
their wars; fall others the most cruel. *Raleigh*

2. Pitiableness; despicableness.

WRETCHEDNESS, adj. [This is, by I know
not whole corruption, written for *reck*.
Rex.] Careless; mindless; heedless.

For my own to put off his present repentance, on
some point of a point of duty that his later reputa-
tion may have the turn, is the most *wretched*
thing, and with no promise of merry amuse-
ment. *Hammond*

It seems to be circumpect a piety have been
thus *wretched*, what a duty can there be for our
own performance? *Governance of the Tongue*

WRETCHEDNESS, n. f. [from *wretch*.]
1. Carelessness.

The *wretchedness* is the most *wretchedness*, or into
wretchedness is the most *wretchedness*. *Common Prayer*

To WRETCH, v. n. [from *wretch*.]
1. To move to and fro
with short motions.

He *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail,
Go by and by, he *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail.
Shakespeare

2. To move to and fro
with short motions.

He *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail,
Go by and by, he *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail.
Shakespeare

3. To move to and fro
with short motions.

He *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail,
Go by and by, he *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail.
Shakespeare

4. To move to and fro
with short motions.

He *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail,
Go by and by, he *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail.
Shakespeare

5. To move to and fro
with short motions.

He *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail,
Go by and by, he *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail.
Shakespeare

6. To move to and fro
with short motions.

He *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail,
Go by and by, he *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail.
Shakespeare

7. To move to and fro
with short motions.

He *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail,
Go by and by, he *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail.
Shakespeare

8. To move to and fro
with short motions.

He *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail,
Go by and by, he *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail.
Shakespeare

9. To move to and fro
with short motions.

He *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail,
Go by and by, he *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail.
Shakespeare

10. To move to and fro
with short motions.

He *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail,
Go by and by, he *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail.
Shakespeare

11. To move to and fro
with short motions.

He *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail,
Go by and by, he *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail.
Shakespeare

12. To move to and fro
with short motions.

He *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail,
Go by and by, he *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail.
Shakespeare

13. To move to and fro
with short motions.

He *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail,
Go by and by, he *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail.
Shakespeare

14. To move to and fro
with short motions.

He *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail,
Go by and by, he *wretches* his tail, as a dog wags his tail.
Shakespeare

The waves of the sea together, and wringing the
dew out of it, is full of water. *Judges.*

The figure of a sturly woman, done by Michael
Angelo, washing and wringing of linen clothes; in
which act he wrings out the water that made the
foam. *Watson.*

Apply mild detergents on pledgets of hot over
it, with a compress wrung out. *Wifeinan.*

3. To squeeze; to press.

In sleep I heard him say, sweet Desdemona,
Let us be wary, let us hide our loves!
And then, sir, would he gripe and wring my hand. *Shakespeare.*

4. To writhe.

The filly owner of the goods
Weeps over them, and wrings his hands. *Shakespeare.*

5. To pinch.

The king began to find where his blood did
him, and that it was his depeching the heart of
York, that did rattle and wring the arteries of
his people. *Eden.*

If he had not been too much moved, and
by an uneasy and fright to him, he would have
been an excellent man of business. *Clarendon.*

6. To force by violence; to extort.

That which is in my heart,
And drop me blood from my face, that I may
From the hard hands of peace, and wring it out.
By any indirect way. *Shakespeare.*

Who can be forced by any indirect way
To wring the woe from his soul, and night,
And have no other rest, than to be woe?
But that he was bound by a love in oath? *Shakespeare.*

That which I find in me,
Most other people find in me, I find in me,
Or wring it out of me. *Shakespeare.*

That which I find in me,
Most other people find in me, I find in me,
Or wring it out of me. *Shakespeare.*

7. To harass; to distress; to torture.

He drives to the heart, and there he tortures
Doubts, dangers, and fears of the conscience,
Fear and despair, and all that for his marriage. *Shakespeare.*

Pleasure enchants, and tortures the soul,
And goes to the heart, and there he tortures. *Shakespeare.*

Didst thou, wife, but hadst the grace
That was my soul, thou couldst not talk thus
coolly. *Shakespeare.*

8. To distort; to turn to a wrong posture.

To wring the neck, to turn it out of
man's hands, the knowledge of God's, don't pay,
without all reason. *Shakespeare.*

Lord, how dare the furies thus wring the
features? *Shakespeare.*

9. To persecute with extortion.

The merchant, who has been often
wronged and wrung to the quick, but were never
quick and lively in thanks to me by whole
deceivers they were true. *Shakespeare.*

To WRING, v. n. To writhe with anguish.

His ailment's office to speak pain,
To those that were under the hand of terror,
But no man's virtue nor faith away
To be to march, when he shall enquire
The like himself. *Shakespeare.*

WRINGING, n. f. [from wring.] One who
squeezes the water out of clothes.

One Mrs. Quail is in the neighbourhood of his wife,
his laundress, his washer, and his wringer. *Shakespeare.*

WRINKLE, n. f. [spindle, Sax. *wrinkel*,
Dutch.]

1. Corrugation or furrow of the skin or the
face.

Give me that glass, and therein will I read:
No deeper wrinkles yet! Hath sorrow struck
So many blows upon this face of mine,
And made no deeper wounds? *Shakespeare.*

She hath continued a virgin without any visible
token, or least wrinkle, of old age. *Hovel.*
To see a beggar's brat in riches flow,
Adds not a wrinkle to my even brow. *Dryden.*

Though you, and all your senseless tribe,
Could art, or time, or nature bribe,

To make you look like beauty's queen,
And hold for ever at fifteen;

No bloom of youth can ever blind
The cracks and wrinkles of your mind;

All men of sense will pass your door,
And crowd to Stella's at fourscore. *Swift.*

2. Rumples of cloth.

Any roughness.
Our British heaven was all serene;
No threatening cloud was high.

Not the least wrinkle to deform the sky. *Dryden.*

To WRINKLE, v. n. [ppinchan, Saxon.]
1. To corrugate; to contract into furrows.

It is that fortune's ale
To let the wretched man wring his wealth,
To view with hollow eye and wrinkled brow
An age of poverty. *Shakespeare.*

So he makes us wrinkle up the nose, and wring
the nostrils also, at the time we are drawing up the
upper lip. *Here friends attend.*

That in mixt tunces the wrinkled nose offend
Here food like fare, like an ancient mud,
Her wrinkled form is black and white away. *Pope.*

Here food like fare, like an ancient mud,
Her wrinkled form is black and white away. *Pope.*

2. To make rough or uneven.

A keen north wind, blowing dry,
Wrinkled the face of dew, as dew'd. *Milton.*

WRIST, n. f. [wrist, Sax.] The joint by
which the hand is joined to the arm.

He took me by the wrist, and held me hard.
The bow of the arm must appear full, undownd
on one side, then the wrist must be held.

The auxiliary artery, below the cubit, divides
it into two parts; the one running along the radius,
and pulsing by the wrist, or place of the pulse, is at
the finger subdivided into three branches. *Boerhaave.*

WRISTBAND, n. f. [wrist and hand.] The
binding of the wrist at the hand.

WRIT, n. f. [from writ.]

1. Any thing written; scripture. This
book is now chiefly used in speaking of
the Bible.

The church, as a witness, proclaims his name to
every truth, by reading publicly the sacred
scripture, that a true school of preaching may
be made of his word. *Locke.*

2. To play the author.

He utters, tongue, figures, fables, bards, poets,
cannot.

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cannot.

For every writ of entry, whereupon a common
recovery is to be suffered, the queen's fine is to be
rated upon the writ original, if the lands comprised
therein be held. *Ayliffe.*

WRIT. The preterit of write.

When Suppho writ,
By their applause the critics flew'd their wit. *Prior.*

WRITATIVE. A word of Pope's coining,
not to be imitated.

Increase of ye us makes men more talkative, but
lets writative; to that degree, that I now write no
letters but of plain how d'ye's. *Pope to Swift.*

To WRITE, v. n. preterit writ or wrote;
participle passive written, writ, or wrote.

[ppizan, ppizan, Saxon; ad rita, Illan-
dick; writha, a letter. Gothick.]

1. To express by means of letters.

What which shall point you forth at every fitting,
What you mean to say. *Shakespeare.*

Men's evil humours live in lust, their virtues
we write in water. *Shakespeare.*

When a man looketh on a woman, and the mind no
favour in his eyes, the first thing he writeth a bill of
divorcement. *Dante.*

David wrote a letter.
The time, the place, the manner how to meet,
Were all in punctured order plainly writ. *Dryden.*

2. To engrave; to imprint.

It was so fully engraven, that every one had a
right to it, as if it were a common, that he cries out,
every one that hath a right to it, to plain
was it engraven in the hearts of all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To produce, as an author.

When a man is content to the writer's ease,
Ye write, as if it were to be hard to please,
No such copy three pages it will require
To writ, the pretty things that you admire. *Granville.*

4. To tell by letter.

I think to write the thing I durst not speak
To her I loved. *Prior.*

To WRITE, v. n.

1. To perform the act of writing.

I have been here since from her bed, take forth
paper, hold it, and write upon it. *Shakespeare.*

Ballano gave his ring away
Unto the judge that bore'd it; and his clerk,
That took some pains in writing, he begg'd mine. *Shakespeare.*

2. To play the author.

He utters, tongue, figures, fables, bards, poets,
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cannot.

He utters, tongue, figures, fables, bards, poets,
cannot.

WRITER. *n. f.* [from *write*.]

1. One who practises the art of writing.
2. An author.

All three were ruined by justice and sentence, as delinquents, and all three famous writers. Bacon.
Pleasant times are the best to live in, though not so proper to furnish materials for a writer. Addison.

Writers are often more influenced by a desire of fame, than a regard to the public good. Addison.

Would a writer know how to behave himself with relation to posterity, let him consider in old books what he finds that he is glad to know, and what omissions he most laments. Swift

To WRITER. *v. a.* [from *write*, Saxon.]

1. To distort; to deform with distortion.
It cannot be this weak and *written* thrump
Should strike such terror in his enemies.

Shakespeare.

Hatefullest distill'd with'd their jaws

With foot and under. Milton.

Her mouth she with'd, her forehead taught to frown,

Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown;

Her fallow cheeks her envious mind did show,

And every feature spoke aloud the curthens of a fiend.

Dryden.

2. To twist with violence.

Then Satan first knew pain,

And with'd him to and fro convolv'd. Milton.

Amid the plumed furies it took its course,

And in the spinal marrow spent its force;

The monster luf'd blood, and rag'd in vain,

And with'd his body to and fro with pain,

He bit the dust. Addison.

3. To writ; to force by violence; to torture; to distort.

The reason which he yieldeth, sheweth the least part of his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *written*. Hooker

4. To twist.

The king of heav'n

Bar'd his red arm, and launching from the sky

His written bolt, not shaking empty smoke,

Down to the deep abyss the flaming felon strook.

Dryden.

To WRITER. *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture.

Let each be broken on the rack;

Then, with what life remains, upbraid, and left

To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake. Addison.

To WRITER. *v. a.* [from *writhe*.] To wrinkle; to corrugate. Obsolete.

Her *writhe* skin, as rough as in spite mind,

So feebly was, that would have loath'd all woman-kind.

Spenser.

WRITING. *n. f.* [from *write*.]

1. A legal instrument; as, the writings of an estate.

Gentlemen keep writings in their closets, ladies medicines. Seller.

2. A compofure; a book.

They thought no other writings in the world should be studied; inasmuch as, one of their great prophets exhorting them to cast away all respects unto human writings, to his motion they condescended. Hooker.

Such arguments had an invincible force with those pagan philosophers who became christians, as we find in most of their writings. Addison.

3. A written paper of any kind.

In at his windows there

Writings, all tending to the same opinion

That Rome holds of his country. Shakspeare.

WRITINGMASTER. *n. f.* One who teaches to write.

The facility of which I spoke consists not in bold strokes, if it makes not a great effect at a distance: that sort of freedom belongs rather to a writing-master than a painter. Dryden.

WRITTEN. The part. pass. of *write*.

Their doctrine and their story written left,
They die. Milton.

Language is a connexion of audible signs, the most apt in nature for communication of our thoughts:

written language is a depiction of the said audible signs by letters visible. Holder.

WRONG. The part. pass. of *To wrong*. Spenser.

WRONG. *n. f.* [from *wrong*, Saxon.]

1. An injury; a designed or known detriment; not right, not justice.

It is a harm, and no wrong, which he hath received. Sidney.

She resolved to spend all her years, which her youth promised should be many, in bewailing the wrong, and yet praying for the wrongdoer. Sidney.

If he may not command them, then that law doth a wrong that binds him to bring them forth to be punished. Spenser.

They ever do pretend
To have received a wrong, who wrong intend. Daniel.

One spoke much of right and wrong. Milton.

Imitation of an author is the most advantageous way for a translator, to show himself, but the greatest wrong which can be done to the reputation of the dead. Dryden.

Cowley preferred a garden and a friend to those whom, in our own wrong, we call the great. Dryden.

Expecting more in my own wrong,
Protracting life, I've liv'd a day too long. Dryden.

In the judgment of right and wrong, every man has a felt. Watts.

2. Error; not right; not truth.

Be not blindly guided by the throng,

The multitude is always in the wrong. Roscommon.

Here was wrong on both sides; and what would follow but confusion? Lopeley.

Proceed; quoth Dick, sir, I aver
You have already gone too far;

When people once are in the wrong,

Each line they add is much too long:

Who foolish walks, but walks astray,

Is only farther from his way. Prior.

WRONG. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Not morally right; not just; not agreeable to propriety or truth, not true.

I find you are an invincible Amazon, since you will overcome, though in a wrong matter. Sidney.

If it be right to comply with the wrong, then it is wrong to comply with the right. Lopeley.

When the dictates of honour are contrary to those of religion and equity, they give wrong, ambitious, and false ideas of what is good and laudable. Spectator.

Their hearts are constantly employed, perverted, and kept in a wrong state, by the indolent use of such things as are lawful to be used. Law.

2. Not physically right; unfit; unsuitable.

Of Gloucester's treachery,
And of the loyal service of his son,

When I inform'd him, then he call'd me fat,

And told me I had turn'd the wrong side out. Shakspeare.

We never think of the main business of life, till a vain repentance mends us of it at the wrong end. Flouge.

Dividing a living of five hundred pounds a year into ten parts, is a contrivance, the meaning whereof hath got on the wrong side of my comprehension. Swift.

Singularly flows something wrong in the mind. Clough.

3. Acting improperly.

Who want, who are the wrong, they dream along.

Sense to be right, and passion to be wrong. Young.

WRONG. *adv.* Not rightly; amiss.

If he go wrong, he will give him over to his own ruin. Feels.

A thousand odd capricious men's minds are acted by, may make one man quote another man's words wrong. Locke.

Ten endure wrong, for one that writes amiss. Pope.

To WRONG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to use unjustly, either by doing injury, or imputing evil without justice.

So worthy a part of divine justice we should greatly wrong, if we did not esteem preaching as the blessed ordinance of God. Hooker.

For fear the times her tender foot should wrong,
Be firew'd with fragrant flowers all along. Spenser.

Judge me, you gods! wrong I mine enemy? Shakspeare.

Once more farewell!
And know thou wrong'd me, if thou think'st

Ever was love or ever grief like mine. Addison.

WRONGDOER. *n. f.* [wrong and doer.] An injurious person.

She resolved to spend all her years in bewailing the wrong, and yet praying for the wrongdoer. Sidney.

If any feat be taken away by a stranger, the churchwarden may have action against the wrongdoer. Ayliffe.

WRONGER. *n. f.* [from wrong.] He that injures; he that does wrong.

That cuckold lives in bliss,
Who, certain of his fate, loves not his wronger.

Many times a prince is driven to spend far more of his treasure in punishing by war the wrongers of his people, than the loss of his people did amount unto. Ruligh.

WRONGFUL. *adj.* [wrong and full.] Injurious; unjust.

I am to far from granting thy request,
That I despite thee for thy wrongful suit. Shakspeare.

He that hath wronged so in daily trade, that he knows not in what measure he hath done it, must redeem his fault by alms, according to the value of his wrongful dealing. Taylor.

Those whom forms of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause,
Not want they lots, nor judges to review
The wrongful sentence, and award anew. Dryden.

WRONGFULLY. *adv.* [from wrongful.] Unjustly.

Dorus, and Pamela, you blame your fortune very wrongfully, since the fault is not in fortune, but in you, that cannot frame yourself to your fortune, and as wrongfully do require Mopla to do great a disparagement as to her father's servant. Sidney.

This poor fellow
He had thought to murder wrongfully. Shakspeare.

Salus then, exclaiming loud,
Urges his cause may in the count be heard,
And pleads, the prize is wrongfully conferr'd. Dryden.

WRONGFULLY. *adv.* [from wrongfully.] Unjustly.

Dorus, and Pamela, you blame your fortune very wrongfully, since the fault is not in fortune, but in you, that cannot frame yourself to your fortune, and as wrongfully do require Mopla to do great a disparagement as to her father's servant. Sidney.

This poor fellow
He had thought to murder wrongfully. Shakspeare.

Salus then, exclaiming loud,
Urges his cause may in the count be heard,
And pleads, the prize is wrongfully conferr'd. Dryden.

I cry thee mercy, for suspecting a fear of the least of old nature, what, would you accuse him wrongfully? Dryden.

He who suffers wrongfully in a man's opinion, resolves to give him reason for his suspicion. Spectator.

WRONGHEAD. } *adj.* [wrong and head.]

WRONGHEAD'D. } Having a perverse understanding.

Much do I fear, much to keep in peace
This jealous, w. spirit, wrong'd, rhyming race. Pope.

WRONGLESSLY. *adv.* [from wrongless.] Without injury to any.

Daily esteemed of her for his exceeding good parts, being honourably courteous, and *wronglessly* valiant, considerably pleasant in conversation, and an excellent courtier, without untimeliness. Lopeley.

WRONGLY. *adv.* [from wrong.] Unjustly; amiss.

What thou wouldst lightly,
That wouldst thou holdly; wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win. Shakspeare.

Madmen having joined together some ideas very *wrongly*, err, as men do that argue right from *wrong* principles. Locke.

WRONG. The pret. and part. of *write*.

No man has the state of his soul drawn upon his face, nor the decree of his election wrote upon his forehead. He who would know a man thoroughly, must follow him into the closet of his heart, the

the prerogative of omniscience.

WROTH. *adj.* [prob. Saxon; *wrod*, Danish.]

Angry. Out of use.

The Lord said unto Cain, Why art thou wroth?

WROUGHT. [*progb*, Saxon. The pret.

and part. pass. as it seems, of *work*; as

the Dutch *wercken* makes *gerocht*; or,

more analogically, of the old word

wreak.]

1. Effected; performed.

Why trouble ye the woman? for she hath wrought

a good work upon me. *Matthew.*

The Jews wanted not power and ability to have

convinced the world of the falsehood of their mi-

racles, had they never been wrought. *Stephens.*

2. Influenced; prevailed on.

Had I thought the sight of my poor image

would thus have wrought you, for the stone is

mine, *Shakespeare.*

If thou be one that hast, by the help of God's

grace, been wrought upon by these calls, and

brought from a prophane, or worldly, to a christian

course of life, thou art surely in the highest degree

tied to magnify and praise his goodness.

3. Produced; caused.

All his good prov'd ill in me,

And wrought but malice. *Milton.*

They wrought by their faithfulness the publick

safety. *Dryden.*

This wrought the greatest confusion in the unbel-

ieving Jews, and the greatest conviction in the

Gentiles, who every where speak with astonishment

of these truths they met with in this new magazine

of learning which was opened. *Addison.*

His too eager love

Has made him busy to his own destruction,

His threats have wrought this change of mind in

Pyrrhus. *Philips.*

4. Worked; laboured.

They that wrought in silver, and whose works are

unsearchable, are gone down to the grave. *Bar.*

Moses and Eleazar took the gold, even all

wrought jewels. *Numbers.*

Celestiall pompously, divinely wrought. *Milton.*

What might be wrought

Fust, or graven in metal. *Milton.*

5. Gained; attained.

We ventur'd on such dang'rous seas,

That if we wrought out life, 'twas ten to one.

Shakespeare.

6. Operated.

Such another field

They dreaded worse than hell: so much the fear

Of thunder, and the sword of Michael,

Wrought still within them. *Milton.*

7. Used in labour.

Take an heifer which hath not been wrought

with, and which hath not drawn in the yoke.

Deuteronomy.

8. Worked; driven.

As infection from body to body is received many

times by the body passive, yet is it by the good

disposition thereof repulsed and wrought out, be-

fore it be formed in a disease. *Bacon.*

9. Actuated.

Vain Morat, by his own rashness wrought,

Too soon discover'd his ambitious thought;

Believ'd me his before I spoke him fair,

And pitch'd his head into the ready snare. *Dryden.*

10. Manufactured.

It had been no less a breach of peace to have

wrought any mine of his, than it is now a breach of

peace to take a town of his in Guiana, and burn it.

Raleigh.

11. Formed.

He that hath wrought us for the same thing, is

God. *2 Corinthians.*

12. Excited by degrees; produced by de-

grees.

The spirit is wrought,

To dare things high, set up an end my thought.

Chapman.

The two friends had wrought themselves to such

an habitual tenderness for the children under their

direction, that each of them had the real passion of

a father. *Addison.*

Advantage was taken of the sanguine temper

which so many successes had wrought the nation

up to. *Swift.*

Whatever littleness and vanity is to be observed

in the minds of women, it is, like the cruelty of

butchers, a temper that is wrought into them by

that life which they are taught and accustomed to

lead. *Lowe.*

13. Guided; managed.

A ship by skilful steerer men wrought. *Milton.*

14. Agitated; disturbed.

We stay upon your leisure—

—Give me your favour; my dull brain was

wrought

With things forgot. *Shakespeare.*

WRUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *wring*.

He first said to me; then my hand he wrung.

Chapman.

No mortal was ever so much at ease, but his shoes

wrung him somewhere. *L'Estrange.*

The tender anguish nature shoots

Through the wrung bosom of the dying man.

Thomson.

WRY. *adj.* [from *writhe*.]

1. Crooked; deviating from the right di-

rection.

Sometimes to her news of myself to tell

I go about, but then is all my best

Wry words, and flann'ring, or else doltish dumb;

Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidon.*

2. Distorted.

It is but a kick with thy heels, and a wry mouth,

and Sir Roger will be with thee. *Arbutnot.*

Instructive work! whole wry-mouth'd portrai-

ture

Display'd the fates her confessors endure. *Pope.*

Cutting the wry neck is never to be prestid,

but when the disorder is a contraction of the mus-

cles. *Sharp.*

3. Wrung; perverted; wrestled.

He mangles and puts a wry sense upon protestant

writers. *Atterbury.*

To WRY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To

be contorted and writhed; to deviate

from the right direction.

These wry too much on the right hand, ascribing

to the holy scripture such kind of perfection as it

cannot have. *Sandys.*

To WRY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To

make to deviate; to distort.

To what pale are our minds brought, that from

the right line of virtue are wryed to these crooked

shifts? *Sidney.*

WRY'NECK. *n. f.* [*torquilla*, Lat.] A bird.

X.

X Is a letter which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.

Y.

Y

Y At the beginning of words, is commonly taken, though I think erroneously, for a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, is a vowel, and has the sound of *i*. It is used at the end of words, and whenever two *ys* would come together, and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *u*. Y was much used by the Saxons, whence

y is found for *i* in the old English writers. Y is, in old English, sometimes prefixed as an increasing syllable to preterites and passive participles of verbs. It seems borrowed from *ge*, the Saxon augmentum of the preterit. It is sometimes put before present tenses, but I think erroneously.

YACHT. *n. f.* [a Dutch word.] A small ship for carrying passengers.

YAWN. *n. f.* [*grawn*, Saxon.]

1. Enclosed ground adjoining to a house.

One of the boys leaped down into the neighbour's

yard, where, nothing regarding the crowing of the

cocks, he sat them up. *Brown.*

Xanthus one day sent *Aesop* into the yard, and

bade him look well about him. *L'Estrange.*

His wanton kids, with budding horns prepar'd,

Fight harmless battles in his homely yard. *Dryden.*

2. [*gepb*, Saxon.] A measure of three

feet.

He look'd in *years*, yet in his *years* were seen
A youthful vigour, and autumnal green. *Dryden.*
EARLY, *adj.* [from *year*.] Being a
year old.

A *yearling* bullock to thy name shall smoke,
Intam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke. *Pope.*
EARLY, *adj.* [from *year*.] Annual;
happening every year; lasting a year.

The *yearly* course that brings this day about,
Shall never see it but a holiday. *Shakespeare.*

Why the changing oak should shed
The *yearly* honour of his stately head;
Whilst the distinguisht yew is ever teen,
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*

EARLY, *adv.* Annually; once a year.

He that outlives this day, and fees old age,
Will *yearly* on the vigil feast his neighbours,
And say, to-morrow is Saint Crispin. *Shakespeare.*

For numerous blessings *yearly* shower'd,
And property with plenty crown'd;
Or freedom still maintain'd alive;
For thee, and more, accept our pious praise. *Dryden.*

Not numerous are our joys when life is new,
And *yearly* some are falling of the few. *Young.*
O **YEARN**, *v. n.* [euphron, Saxon.] To
feel great internal uneasiness. In *Spenser*
it is sometimes *earn*. It is by *Spenser*
used for desire, or the pain of longing;
it now implies tenderness or pity.

He desir'd to tread in due degree,
But chaf'd, and foam'd, with courage fierce and
fiery,
And to be eas'd of that base burden full did *yearn*.
Spenser.

Make the libbard stern
Rave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did *yearn*.
Spenser.

Though peeping close into the thick,
Might see the moving of some quick;
But were it fairy, fiend, or snake,
My courage *earn'd* it to wake,
And manfully thereto shot. *Spenser.*

Fall'n, he is dead,
And we must *yearn* therefore. *Shakespeare.*
Joseph made haste; for his bowels did *yearn* upon
his brother: and he sought where to weep,
and he entered into his chamber. *Genesis.*

When the fair Luciothoe he spy'd,
To check his floods impatient Phœbus *yearn'd*,
Though all the world was in his course concern'd.
Waller.

Yet for all the *yearning* pain
Y^e have suffer'd for their loves, in vain,
Utear they'll prove to me and coy.
To have, and t' hold, and to enjoy. *Hudibras.*

Where our heart does but relent, his melts;
Where our eye pities, his bowels *yearn*. *South.*

At beholding the miseries of others, they find
such *yearnings* in their bowels, and such sensible
commotions rais'd in their breasts, as they can by
no means satisfy. *Colamy.*

Your mother's heart *yearns* towards you. *Addison.*

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd;
But Anticles, unable to controul,
Spoke loud the language of his *yearning* soul. *Pope.*

To **YEARN**, *v. a.* To grieve; to vex.
She laments for it, that it would
Yearn your heart to see it. *Shakespeare.*

I am not covetous of gold,
It *yearns* me not if men my garments wear. *Shakespeare.*

YEAST, *n. f.* See **YEST**.

YELL, *n. f.* [from *zealepe*, *yellow*, Sax.]
The yellow part of the egg. It is com-
monly pronounced, and often written,
yolk.

The *yolk* of the egg conducteth little to the gene-
ration of the bud, but only to the nourishment of
the same: for if a chicken be opened, when it is
new hatched, you shall find much of the *yolk* re-
maining. *Bacon.*

That a chicken is formed out of the *yolk* of an
egg, with some ancient philosophers, the people
find opinion. *Bacon.*

All the feather'd kind
From th' included *yolk*, not ambient white, arose. *Dryden.*

To **YELL**, *v. n.* To cry out with hor-
rour and agony.

Nor the night raven, that still deadly *yells*,
Nor guilty vultures, make us once affear'd. *Spenser.*

Each new moan,
New widows howl, new orphans cry; new sorrows
Strike hous'n on the face, that it refoonds,
As it felt with Scotland, and *yell'd* out
Like syllables of dolour. *Shakespeare.*

Now worse than ere he was before,
Poor Puck doth *yell*, poor Puck doth roar,
That wak'd queen Mab, who doubt'd ere
Some treason had been wrought her. *Drayton.*

Yelling monsters that with cackels cry
Surround me. *Milton.*

Night-truck fancy dreams the *yelling* ghost.
Thomson.

YELL, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A cry of
horror.

With like tim'rous accent and dire *yell*,
As when, by night and negligence, the fire
Is spread in populous cities. *Shakespeare.*

Hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of sounding ladies, and of dragging chains.
The Trojan stood, stonish'd at their cries,
And ask'd his guide from whence those *yells* arise. *Dryden.*

Others in frantic mood
Run howling through the streets; their hideous *yells*
Rend the dark welkin. *Philips.*

YELLOW, *adj.* [zealepe, Sax. *ghelwece*,
Dutch; *giello*, Italian.] Being of a
bright glaring colour, as gold.

Only they that come to see a fellow
In a long motley coat, guarded with *yellow*,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakespeare.*

He brought the green ear and the *yellow* thief.
Milton.

After a lively orange, followed an intense, bright,
and copious *yellow*, which was also the best of all
the *yellows*. *Newton.*

Negligent of food,
Scarce teen, he wades among the *yellow* broom. *Thomson.*

YELLOW BOY, *n. f.* A gold coin. A
very low word.

John did not stave the cause; there wanted not
yellowboys to fer counsel. *Arbuthnot.*

YELLOWHAMMER, *n. f.* [*cenchrinus bel-*
lioni.] A bird.

YELLOWISH, *adj.* [from *yellow*.] Ap-
proaching to yellow.

Although amber be commonly of a *yellowish*
colour, yet there is found of it also black, white,
brown, green, blue, and purple. *Woodward.*

YELLOWISHNESS, *n. f.* [from *yellowish*.]
The quality of approaching to yellow.

Brouled madder, being drenched with the like
alkalicate solution, exchanged its *yellowishness* for
a redness. *Bogle.*

YELLOWNESS, *n. f.* [from *yellow*.]

1. The quality of being yellow.

Apples, covered in time and ashes, were well in-
tured, as appeared in the *yellowness* and sweetness.
Bacon.

Yellowness of the skin and eyes, and a falcon
coloured urine, are signs of an inflammatory dis-
position of the liver. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is *yellowness* that *Shakespeare* for jealousy.
Lord *Will* pottels with *yellowness*. *Shakespeare.*

YELLOWNESS, *n. f.* A disease in horses.

When the gallpipe is stopp'd up, that
matter which should be turned into gall
is carried back into the blood, and tinctures
it yellow; so that the eyes, inside
of the lips, flaxen, and all the parts of the
horse that are capable of showing the
colour, appear yellow. *Farrar's Dict.*

His horse ip'd with *yellowness*, and ip'd with the
yellowness. *Shakespeare.*

To **YELL**, *v. n.* [zealepe, Saxon.] To
bark as a beagle-bowd after his prey.

A little herd of England's tim'rous deer.
Maz'd with a *yelping* kennel of French curs. *Shakespeare.*

YEO'MAN, *n. f.* [Of this word the ori-
ginal is much doubted. The true etymo-
logy seems to be that of *Junius*, who de-
rives it from *german*, Frisick, a villager.]

1. A man of a small estate in land; a far-
mer; a gentleman farmer.

Gentlemen should use their children as the honest
farmers and substantial *yeomen* do theirs. *Locke.*

He that has a spaniel by his side is a *yeoman* of
about one hundred pound a year, an honest man;
he is just qualified to kill an hare. *Addison.*

2. It seems to have been anciently a kind
of ceremonious title given to soldiers.

whence we have still *yeomen* of the guard.
Tall *yeomen* teened they, and of great might;
And were outan, ed ready full for fight. *Spenser.*

Yeom, good *yeoman*,
Whole lumps were made in England, drew as here.
The mettle of your pattern. *Shakespeare.*

He instituted, for the security of his person, a
band of fifty archers, and a captain, to attend him,
by the name of *yeoman* of his guard. *Bacon.*

The appointment for th' ensuing night he heard,
And there fore in the evening had prepar'd
Two bawny *yeomen* of his trusty guard. *Dryden.*

At Windsor St. John whispers me t' th' ear;
The waiters stand in ranks, the *yeomen* cry
Make room! as if a duke were passing by. *Swift.*

3. It was probably a freeholder not ad-
vanced to the rank of a gentleman.

His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence,
Third son to the third Edward king of England;
Spring crested *yeomen* from so deep a root? *Shakespeare.*

4. It seems to have had likewise the notion
of a gentleman servant.

A jolly *yeoman*, marshal of the hall,
Whole name was appetite, he did bestow
Both guests and meats. *Spenser.*

YEO'MANRY, *n. f.* [from *yeoman*.] The
collective body of yeomen.

This did amortize a great part of the lands of the
kingdom unto the hold and occupation of the
yeomanry, or middle people, of a condition between
gentlemen and cottagers. *Bacon.*

To **YERK**, *v. a.* [of unknown etymology.]
To throw out or move with a spring.

A leaping herte is hard to *yerk*, or shake out his
hind legs, when he flings and kicks with his whole
hind quarter. *For Dict.*

For Dict.

1. A wounded fleetly
First black deep in yore, and with wild rage
Yerk out the a good toels at their dead masters. *Shakespeare.*

YERK, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A quick
motion.

To **YERN**, *v. a.* See **YEARN**.

YES, *adv.* [ye, Saxon.]

1. A term of affirmation; the affirmative
particle opposed to *no*.

Pray, Madam, are you married? - Yes - *Yes*.

2. It is a word of enforcement; even so;
not only so, but more.

This were a fit speech for a general in the head
of an army, when going to battle, and it is no
less fit speech for the head of a council, upon a de-
liberation of entrance into war. *Bacon.*

Yes, you despite the man to hold you for a
Who from his study rails at human kind. *Pope.*

Though what he learns he speaks. *Pope.*

YEST, *n. f.* [ye, Saxon.]

1. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in
fermentation; barm.

Yest was the name of the foam of beer.
At that time, when the beer was in the
When the beer was in the
Where the beer was in the
Goy

YOK

All is **YOK**; immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or yield. Milton.
In the inspiring and expiring organ of any animal
be dopt, it suddenly yields to nature, and dies
Walton.

There he saw the fainting Grecians yield,
And here the trembling Trojans quit the field,
Pursued by fierce Achilles. Dryden.

2. To comply with any person, or
power.

Considering this present age, so full of toadyism
and weak of brain, behold we yield to the stream
thereof. Hooker.

I see a yielding in the looks of France:
Mark how they whisper. Shakespeare.
This unnatural loving, if all,
Why hath it given me a word of love?

If good, why do I yield to this flag of union,
Whole horrid image doth upbraid my hair? Shallop.
With her much fair speech she caused him to
yield. Proverbs.

The Jews have agreed to desire thee, that thou
wouldest bring down Paul; but do not thou yield
unto them. Acts.

The Jew the world that they are not of a
yielding temper, which will be wronged or baffled
Kettell.

3. To comply with things required or en-
forced.

There could be no secure peace, except the
Iacchionians yielded to those things, which being
granted, it would be no longer in their power to
hurt the Athinians. Bacon.

If much conceit
Thereto, to that degree I could yield. Milton.

4. To concede, to admit, to allow; not
to deny.

If we yield that there is a God, and that this
God is almighty and just, it cannot be avoided but
that, after this life ended, he administers justice
unto men. Hooker.

5. To give place, as inferior in excellence
or any other quality.

The fight of Achilles and Cygnus, and the fray
between the Lapithae and Centaurs, yield to no
other part of this poet. Dryden.

Tell me in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily yields. Pope.

YOLDER, n. f. [from yield.] One who
yields.

Briars and thorns at their apparel flitch,
Some sleeves, some hats; from yielders all things
catch. Shakespeare.

Some guard these traitors to the block of death,
Treason's true bed, and yielder up of breath. Shallop.

YOLKE, n. f. [georg, Saxon; jock, Dutch;
jugum, Latin; jong, French.]

1. The bandage placed on the neck of
draught oxen.

Bring a red heifer, wherein is no blemish, and
upon which never came yoke. Numbers.
A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,
Untam'd, unofferous of the galling yoke. Pope.

2. A mark of servitude; slavery.

Our country links beneath the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds. Shakespeare.
In bands of iron fetter'd you shall be;
An easier yoke than what you put on me. Dryden.

3. A chain; a link; a bond.

This yoke of marriage from us both remove,
Where two are bound to draw, though neither love.
Dryden.

4. A couple; two; a pair. It is used in the
plural with the singular termination.

Those that accuse him in his intent towards our
yokes, are a yoke of his discarded men. Shakespeare.
His lands a hundred yoke of oxen till'd. Dryden.

A yoke of oxen outgoes a yoke of oxen, when set
to work at the same time; for oxen are swifter.
Broomer.

To Yoke, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To bind by a yoke to a carriage.

He states promised to do, if he alone would
be, together two brazen-hoofed bulls, and, plow-
ing the ground, sow dragons teeth. L. Pittenger.

Four milk-white bulls, the Terebian ab of old,
Where you'd draw his car of burnish'd gold. Dry.

YON

2. To join or couple with.

Be yoked with the fabled horse,
Caffian, a creature of the fable,
That carries you as the wind carries a leaf.
Seek not in such hands to you
Our fair Lavinia.

3. To enslave; to subdue.

These are the
With which he yokes the world,
Rings your cities.

4. To restrain.

But rather a libertine
Than a yoked slave.
The words and promises, that yoke
The companion, are quickly broke. Hudibras.

YOKER, n. f. [cupinas, Lat.] A tree.

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know not whence derived.]

perhaps transported with
alienation of mind, in
occurs with the rest.

which hath long time fought
and at the last them found
twains, then waxeth woad

Spenser.

For those three brethren, Lombards, fierce and

Fairfax.

YORI, or Of Yore, adv. [georgana, Saxon.]

1. Long.

Witness the burning altars, which he swore,

And, guilty, heavy as of his bold perjury;

Which, though he hath polluted off and yore,

Yet I to them for judgment put dole. Spenser.

2. Of old time; long ago, with of be-
fore it.

And seated here a fee, his bishoprick of yore,

Upon the farthest point of this untutted shore.

Drayton.

Three bright eyed Yolla long of yore

To solitary Saturn lone. Milton.

There liv'd, as authors tell, in days of yore,

A widow somewhat old, and very poor. Dryden.

In times of yore an ancient baron liv'd;

Great gifts bestow'd, and great respect receiv'd.

Prior.

The devil was piqued with faintship to behold,

And long'd to tempt him, like a good Job of old;

But Satan now is wiser than of yore,

And tempts by making rich, not making poor.

Pope.

YOW, pron. [eop, nith, Saxon; of ge, ye.]

1. The oblique case of ye.

Ye have heard of the designation of the grace

of God, which is given me to you ward. Ephraim.

I thought to show you

How easy 'twas to die, by my example,

And banish fate before you. Dryden.

2. It is used in the nominative, in common

language, when the address is to persons;

and though first introduced by corrup-
tion, is now established. In the following

lines you and ye are used ungrammati-
cally in the places of each other; but

even this use is customary.

What gain you by forbidding it to tease ye?

It now can neither trouble ye nor please ye. Dryd.

3. It is the ceremonious word for the second

person singular, and is always used, ex-
cept in solemn language.

In vain you tell your parting lover,

You will two sands may wait him over. Prior.

But, methinks, if the fates withhold, and you

Are destined victims willing victim too. Pope.

4. It is used indefinitely, as the French

on; any one; whoever.

We asked by what was one of those rivers of

barren matter this looks, at a distance like a

new plowed land, but as you come near it, you

see nothing but a low heap of heavy disintegrated

clods. Dutton.

5. You is used in the subsequent members

of a sentence, as distinguished from ye.

Stand forth, ye champions, who the gambler

wield.

Or you the swiftest racers of the field. Pope.

YOUNG, n. f. [jeong, jeong, Saxon; jong,

Dutch.]

1. Being in the first part of life; not old;

used of animal life.

Carcass should be interlarded, after the Persian

custom, with young and old. Caecus.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,

But in his motion like an angel flies,
Still pointing to the new-born stars. Shallop.

Not to better, nor to ill, of this life, before

before I see a hundred years old, as I appear

then, or old, or young. Measure for Measure.

This young man, who is a great deal of a

and is a great deal of a

YOUNG *n. f.* [from *young*; *jeuŋg*, Sax.] Any creature in the first part of life.
 More dear unto their God than *younglings* to their dam *Young Queen*.
Youngling, thou canst not love so dear as I.
 - Grey beard, thy love doth love thee *Shakespeare*.
 - When we perceive that bats have teeth, it is not unreason able to infer, they suckle their *younglings* with milk.
Brown.
 Encourag'd thus, she brought her *younglings* nigh.
Dryden.
 The flax is beat the two Pythia's bred,
 Saatch'd from his dam, and the tame *youngling* fed.
Dryden.
YOUNGLY, *adv.* [from *young*.]
 1. Early in life.
 Say we read lectures to you,
 How *youngly* he began to serve his country,
 How long continued, and what luck he brings of.
Shakespeare.
 2. Ignorantly; weakly.
YOUNGSTER, *n. f.* [from *young*.] A young person, in contempt.
 What, will you make a *youngster* of me? Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn, but I shall go have my pocket pick'd?
Shakespeare.
 See how the morning opens her golden gates,
 And takes her farewell of the glorious sun:
 How well resembles it the prime of youth,
 Triumphant like a *youngster* pursuing to his love. *Shakespeare*.
 While Ulysses slept there, and close by
 The other *youngsters*, he abroad would fly. *Chapman*.
 Fame tells, by age I have receiv'd grown,
 That Phoebus gave his chance to his son,

YOUTH *n. f.* [from *young*.] Youth.
 And while the sun from the path declines,
 And autumn, the barren season, to the fields,
 And of his plough, he gave the heavy horse.
 - The young man, who at nine and three
 Struck with his own mirth and ten.
 From the tower, at twelve o'clock
 Spoke the words, "Hobbes and Locke."
 - [from *young*.] Youth.
 The mournful life in birth now list no more,
 As the way went in *youth* and summer days.
Spenser.
YOUTH, *pronoun*. [open, Saxon]
 1. Belonging to you. It is used properly when we speak to more than one, and ceremoniously and customarily when to only one.
 Either your unparalleled mistress is dead, or she's outworn by a trifle. *Shakespeare*.
 Impute your danger to our ignorance;
 The bravest men are subject most to chance. *Dryden*.
 Ye dauntless Dardans hear,
 Think on the strength which once your fathers bore. *Pope*.
 2. *Youth* is used in an indeterminate sense.
 Every true man's apparel fits your thief: if it be too little for your thief, your true man thinks it big enough. If it be too big for your thief, your thief thinks it little enough; to every true man's apparel fits your thief. *Shakespeare*.
 There is a great affinity between coms and poetry, and your medallist and critic are much nearer related than the world imagine. *Addison*.
 A disagreement between these seldom happens, but among your antiquaries and schoolmen. *Fontenay*.
 3. *Youth* is used when the substantive goes before or is understood: as, this is your book, this book is yours.
 Pray for this man and for his issue,
 Whole heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
 And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakespeare*.
 That done, our day of marriage shall be yours,
 One feast, one house, one mutual happiness. *Shakespeare*.
 This kiss, if it durst speak,
 Would stretch thy spirits up into the air.
 Conceive and fire thee well. —
 - Yours in the ranks of death. *Shakespeare*.
 He is forsworn, if e'er those eyes of yours
 Behold another day break in the east. *Shakespeare*.
 While the sword this monarchy secures,
 'Tis manag'd by an abler hand than yours. *Dryden*.
 My wealth, my city, and myself are yours. *Dryden*.
 It is my employment to revive the old of past ages to the present, as it is yours to transmit the young of the present to the future. *Pope*.
YOURSELF, *n. f.* [your and self.]
 1. You, even you; ye, not others.
 It stand, as you yourself still do,
 Within the eye of honour; be assur'd,
 My purse, my person, my extremest means,
 Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakespeare*.
 O heavens!
 If you do love old men, if your sweet sway
 Allow obedience, if yourselves are old,
 Make it your cause. *Shakespeare*.
 2. In the oblique cases it has the sense of reciprocation, or reference to the same subject mentioned before. as, you love only yourself; you have betrayed yourselves by your rapine.
 - Whenever you are more intent upon securing your persons than upon perfecting of your souls, you are much more beside yourselves than is that man that has a laced coat than a healthful body. *Far*.
 3. It is sometimes reciprocal in the administrative.
 Be but yourselves. *Pope*.
YOUTH, *n. f.* [jeuŋθ, Saxon.]
 1. The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; the time from fourteen to twenty-eight.
 But could a youth last, and live still breed,
 Had joys no date, and age no need,

YOUTH *n. f.* [from *young*.] Youth.
 Then these delights my mind might move,
 To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh*.
 His flarry helm unbuckled flow'd him prime
 In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton*.
 The solidity, quantity, and strength of the element, is to be proportioned to the labour or quantity of muscular motion, which in youth is greater than any other age. *Arbuthnot*.
 2. A young man.
 Sward's son,
 And many unrough youths even now,
 Protect their last of manhood. *Shakespeare*.
 It thus were seen,
 The happiest youth viewing his progress through,
 What perils past, what crosses to come,
 Would shut the book and sit him down and die. *Shakespeare*.
 O'er the lofty gate his art embolden'd
 Andriago's death, and off-rings to his ghost;
 Sev'n youths from Athens yearly sent, to meet
 The late appointed by revengeful Crete. *Dryden*.
 The pious chief
 A hundred youths from all his train elects,
 And to the Larian court their course directs. *Dryden*.
 3. Young men. Collectively.
 As it is fit to read the best authors to youth first, so let them be of the upmost and clearest, as *Livy* before *Sallust*, *Sidney* before *Donne*. *Ben Jonson*.
 About him exercis'd heroic games
 Th' unarmed youth of heav'n. *Milton*.
 The graces put not more exactly on
 Th' attire of Venus, when the ball she won,
 Than that young beauty by thy care is dress'd,
 When all your youth preters her to the rest. *Waller*.
YOUTHFUL, *adj.* [youth and full.]
 1. Young.
 Our army is dispers'd already:
 Like youthful flocks unyok'd they took their course,
 East, west, north, south. *Shakespeare*.
 There, in a heap of slain, among the rest,
 Two youthful knights they found beneath a load
 Opprest
 Of slaughter'd foes. *Dryden*.
 2. Suitable to the first part of life.
 Here be all the pleasures
 That fancy can begot on youthful thoughts,
 When the fresh blood grows lively, and returns
 Brisk as the April buds in primrose season. *Milton*.
 In his years were seen
 A youthful vigor and autumnal green. *Dryden*.
 The nymph survey's him, and beholds the grace
 Of charming features, and a youthful face. *Pope*.
 3. Vigorous, as in youth.
 How is a good christian animated by a steadfast belief of an exulting enjoyment of perfect felicity, such as, after millions of millions of ages, is still youthful and flourishing, and inviting as at the first? no wrinkles in the face, no grey hairs on the head of eternity. *Bacon*.
YOUTHFULLY, *adv.* [from *youthful*.] In a youthful manner.
YOUTHLY, *adj.* [from *youth*.] Young; early in life. Obsolete.
 True be thy words, and worthy of thy praise,
 That warlike feats doth lighten glory,
 Them have I put all my youthly days,
 And many battles fought, and many trays. *Spenser*.
YOUTHY, *adj.* [from *youth*.] Young; youthful. A bad word.
 The fiddler had not genius to turn my age, as indeed I am an old man, into rallery, for affecting a *youthier* turn than is consistent with my time of day. *Spectator*.
YU, *part.* [y and night, from *pitch*.]
 Fixed.
 That same wicked wight
 His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
 Far underneath a craggy clift uplight,
 Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenser*.
YUCK, *n. f.* [jucken, Dutch.] Itch.
YUL, *n. f.* [jeol, yeol, yehul, Saxon.] The time of Christmas.
YUX, *n. f.* [jeox, Saxon; sometimes pronounced *yer*.] The hiccough.

Z E A

Z is found in the Saxon alphabets set down by grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonick: its sound is uniformly that of a hard s. No word of English original begins with z.

ZAPHIR. } *n. f.*

powder the calx of cobalt fine, and mix it with three times its weight of powdered flints, this being wetted with common water, concretes into a mass call *saffir*, which from its hardness has been mistaken for a native mineral. *Hill*

Cobalt being adduced, the flowers are of a blue colour; then German mineralists call *saffir*. *Woodward.*

The artificers in glais tinge their glass blue with that dark mineral *saphra*. *Boyle.*

ZANY. *n. f.* [Probably of *zane*, the contraction of Giovanni: from *fanna*, a feast, according to *Shanley*.] One employed to raise laughter by his pictures, actions, and speeches; a merry Andrew; a buffoon.

Some crysalle, some pleaseman, some slight zany, Some mumbleweeds, some trencher knight, some Dick, *Shakespeare*

Tell our intents before
Then write that I may follow, and so be
Thy echo, thy debtor, thy foil thy zany,
I shall be thought, it may be like this. I hope,
All the world's his, though I be thy ape. *Dante*
Oh, great restorer of the good old usage,
Preacher at once, and zany, of thy age. *Pope.*

ZARNICH. *n. f.* A substance in which ornament is found, it approaches to the nature of ornament, but without its lustre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow. *Hill.*

ZEAL. *n. f.* [*ζῆλος*; *zelus*, Lat.] Passionate ardour for any person or cause.

In this patient age, wherein zeal hath drown'd clarity and skill, meekness will not now suffer any man to move, whatsoever he shall hear reproved by whomsoever. *Hooker.*

If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have bestowed the thousand pound I borrowed of you: but it is no matter, this poor fellow doth better, this doth enter the zeal I had to see him. *Shakespeare*

O Cromwell, Cromwell!
Had I but serv'd my God with half the zeal
I serv'd my king, he would not mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies. *Shakespeare.*

The bare fervor and zeal is told in commutation for much other pity, by many the most eager contenders. *Hammond.*

Among the seraphims
Abel, than whom none with more zeal ador'd
The Deity, and divine commands obey'd,
Stood up, and in a flame of zeal fervor,
The current of his fury thus oppos'd. *Milton*

Had zeal anciently arm'd itself against sovereignty, we had never heard of a calendar of saints. *Hobbes.*

We must look our prayers be with zeal and candour: it is not enough that we so far attend them, as barely to know what it is we say, but we must put forth all the affection and devotion of our souls. *Duty of Man.*

Zeal, the blind conductor of the will. *Dryden.*

Z E A

One with such a zeal the cause embrac'd,
As women, where they will, are all in haste,
The father, mother, and the kin beside,
Were overcome by the fury of the tide. *Dryden.*
The princes applaud with a furious joy,
And the king leav'd a flambeau with zeal to destroy. *Dryden*

Seriousness and zeal in religion is natural to the English. *Tillotson*

Good men often blench the reputation of their piety by overacting some things in their religion; by an indiseect zeal about things wherein religion is not concerned. *Tillotson.*

True zeal forms not to be any one single affection of the soul, but rather a strong mixture of many holy affections, rather a gracious contemplation of the whole mind, than any one particular grace, swaying a devout heart, and filling it with all pious intentions; all not only uncounterfeit, but most fervent. *Spratt.*

When the sins of a nation have provoked God to forsake it, he suffers those to concur in the most pernicious counsels for enslaving conscience, who pretend to the greatest zeal for the liberty of it. *Stillingfleet.*

This rebellion has discovered to his majesty, who have espoused his interests with zeal or indifference. *Addison.*

A storm of flattery and a zeal for truth. *Pope.*
There is nothing nobler in a clergyman but burning zeal for the salvation of souls, nor any thing poorer in his profession, but idleness and worldly spirit. *Law.*

ZEALOT. *n. f.* [*zeleot*, Fr. *ζῆλωτης*.]

One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in disparage.

But now, whereas these *zealots* complain of us for partaking with the Roman church in things lawful and good, they themselves comply with the same in articles and actions which are of no good quality. *White.*

The fury of *zealots*, intestine bitterness and dissension, were the greatest occasion of the destruction of Jerusalem. *King Charles.*

Are not these men too often the greatest *zealots*, who are most notoriously ignorant? true zeal should always begin with true knowledge, and thence proceed to an unvarnished passion, for what it once knows to be worthy of such passion. *Spratt.*

No wonder that so many of these deluded *zealots* have been engaged in a cause which they at first abhorred, and have waded or acted for years in an enterprise, that might have ended in the extinction of the protestant religion. *Addison.*

ZEALOUS. *adj.* [from *zeal*.] Ardently passionate in any cause.

Our hearts are right with God, and our intentions pious, if we set our temporal affairs with a desire no greater than our necessity, and in actions of religion we be *zealous*, active, and operative, so far as prudence will permit. *Taylor.*

This day, at eight of noon, came to my sphere
A spirit, such as he seem'd, to know
More of the Almighty's works. *Milton.*

We should be not only devout towards God, but *zealous* towards men; endeavouring by all prudent means to recover them out of those snares of the devil, whereby they are taken captive. *Deacon of Patry.*

It is not at all good to be *zealous* against any person, but only against their crimes. It is better to be *zealous* for things than for persons; but then it should be only for good things. A rule that does certainly exclude all manner of zeal for all things, all manner of zeal for little things. *Spratt.*

Z E U

Being instructed only in the general, and *zealous* in the main design, and as finite beings not admitted into the secrets of government, the last resorts of providence, or capable of discovering the final purposes of God, they must be sometimes ignorant of the means conducing to those ends in which alone they can be one each other. *Trudeau.*

I am, thus loved himself, he may be *zealous* in the salvation of souls. *Law.*

ZEALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *zealous*.] With passionate ardour.

Thy care is lost, and *zealously* attends,
To fill thy odorous lamp with deeds of light,
And hope that reaps not shame. *Milton.*

To enter into a party as into an order of friars, with a resigned obedience to superiors, is very unsuitable with the civil and religious liberties we so *zealously* assert. *Swift.*

ZEALOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *zealous*.] The quality of being *zealous*.

ZECHIN. *n. f.* [from *Zechu*, a place in Venice, where the mint is settled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZELARY. *n. f.* [*zelouire*, Fr.] A spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent.

ZED. *n. f.* The name of the letter z.

Thou who on *zed*, thou unnecessary letter, *Stallgrave.*

ZETH. *n. f.* [Arabic.] The point over head opposite to the nadir.

Good men! it we believe that men do live under the *zenith* of both their poles.

Though none come the nearest to it, yet, Why bear we not the like oath of our souls? *Dante.*

These *zealots* are deluged by the motion of the sun, when that approaches nearest our *zenith*, or vertical point, we call it summer. *Blount.*

ZEPHYR. } *n. f.* [*zephyrus*, Lat.] The

ZEPHYRUS. } west wind; and, poetically, any calm soft wind.

They are as gentle.

As *zephyrus* blowing below the violet. *Shakespeare.*

Zephyr you shall see a youth with a merry countenance, holding in his hand a fan with wings displayed, as about to hug. *Beaumont.*

Fourth rush the leviant and the potent winds,
Eurus and *Zephyr*. *Milton*

Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes. *Milton*

ZEST. *n. f.*

1. The peel of an orange squeezed into wine.

2. A relish; a taste added.

Almighty vanity! to thee they owe
Their zest of pleasure, and their balm of woe. *Young.*

To **ZEST.** *v. a.* To heighten by an additional relish.

ZETHEUS. *adj.* [from *ζῆτις*.] Proceeding by inquiry.

ZYGMA. *n. f.* [from *ζῆγμα*.] A figure in grammar when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement; as, *hul* overcame *hulme*, boldness *tear*, and *madness* *reason*.

to be raised; also a low square member
serving to support a column instead of a
pedestal, base, or plinth. *Dict.*

ZODIACK, n. s. [*zodiacus*, Fr. *zodiaque*,
in *zodiaque*, the living creatures, the
figures of which are painted on it in
globes.]

1. The track of the sun through the twelve
signs; a great circle of the sphere, con-
taining the twelve signs.

The golden sun salutes the morn,
And having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallopeth zodiac in his gilt ring coach. *Shaksp.*

Years he number'd scarce thirteen,
When fate turn'd cruel:

Yet three ill'd zodiacs had he been
The flage's jewel. *Ben Jonson.*

It exceeds even their absurdity to suppose the
zodiac and planets to be efficient of, and anteceden-
tent to, themselves or to exert any influence be-
fore they were in being. *Bentley.*

Here in a twink, that cast a dawning light,
Sat Sat in thought the mighty Sengyrite;
His sacred head a radiant zodiac crown'd,
And various animals his sides furround. *Pope.*

2. It is used by *Milton* for a girdle.

By his side,
As in a glit'ring zodiac, hung the sword
Bataar's dire drad; and in his hand the spear. *Milton.*

ZONE, n. s. [*zonē*; *zona*, Latin]

1. A girdle.

The middle part
Girt like a flury zone his waist, and round

The magick dithy miking zone is pass,
But Sahsbury's garter than for ever last. *Granville.*

Scarce could the goddess from her nymphs be
known.

But by the crescent and the golden zone. *Pope.*

2. A division of the earth.

The whole surface of the earth is divided into five
zones: the first is contained between the two tro-
picks; and is called the torrid zone. There are two
temperate zones, and two frigid zones. The northern
temperate zone is terminated by the tropick of
Cancer and the arctic polar circle: the southern
temperate zone is contained between the tropick
of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid zones
are circumscribed by the polar circles, and the
poles are in their centers.

True love is still the same; the torrid zone.
And those more frigid ones,

It must not know:
For love grown cold or hot,
Is lust or friendship, not

The thing we show:
For that a villain would die,
Held down or up too high:

Then think I love more than I can express,
And would love more, could I but love thee less. *Suckling.*

And as five zones th' aetherial regions bound,
Five correspondent are to earth assigned:

The sun, with rays directly daring down,
Fires all beneath, and fries the middle zone. *Dryd.*

3. Circuit; circumference.

Scarce the sun
Hath finish'd half his journey, and scarce begins
His up' half in the great zone of heaven. *Milton.*

ZOOGRAPHY, n. s. [*zōō* and *γραφω*]

who...
nd forms...
nd of locust...
upward; but in a large...
middle of the other four, by...
prophet and praying locust.

ZOOGRAPHY, n. s. [*zōō* and *γραφω*] A
description of the forms, nature, and
properties of animals.

If we contemplate the end, its principal goal
cause being the glory of its maker, this leads to
divinity; and for its subordinate, as it is designed for
alimondal subsistence to living creatures, and medi-
cinal uses to man, we are thereby conducted into
zoography. *Blauville.*

ZOOLOGY, n. s. [*zōō* and *λογω*] A
treatise concerning living creatures.

ZOOLOGY, n. s. [*zōō* and *λογω*] Certain vegetables or substances
which partake of the nature both of vege-
tables and animals.

ZOO'PHORICK Column, n. s. [In architec-
ture.] A statuary column, or a column
which bears or supports the figure of an
animal. *Dict.*

ZOO'PHORUS, n. s. [*zōō* and *φορω*] A part be-
tween the architraves and cornice, so
called on account of the ornaments carved
on it, among which were the figures of
animals. *Dict.*

ZOO'TOMAST, n. s. [*zōō* and *τομασ*] A dis-
section of the bodies of brute beasts.

ZOO'TOMY, n. s. [*zōō* and *τομή*] Dissection of the bodies of beasts.



T H E E N D .

Rehe Wainford, printer,
near Lincoln's Inn Fields.

